

18 August 2026

SATAMA GOLD PROSPECT - DRILLING UPDATE

- All assays received for the Satama Gold Prospect (Eburnea Gold Project - Côte d'Ivoire).
- A total of 16 holes were completed for 3,705.5 metres.
- Gold mineralisation intersected in 14 of 16 holes with results including:
 - 11m at 1.18 g/t from 153 metres (SFDD0002)
 - 3m at 4.41 g/t from 105 metres (SFRD0003)
 - 12m at 2.31 g/t from 160 metres (SFDD0004)
 - 10m at 1.53 g/t from 261 metres (SFRD0006)
 - 15m at 0.97 g/t from 143 metres (SFDD0009)
 - 8m at 1.56 g/t from 207 metres (SFDD0010)
- Initial drilling and logistics issues were resolved however an engine failure on the RC drill rig mid program resulted in only the diamond drill rig being available.
- The Company is now assessing drilling options to complete the un-drilled RC holes plus an expanded program to allow step out drilling.

The Eburnea Gold Project comprises granted exploration permit PR544 (**Satama Permit**) (100%) and application for exploration permit PRA575 (**Bouake North Application**) (65%).



Figure 1 – Project location plan.

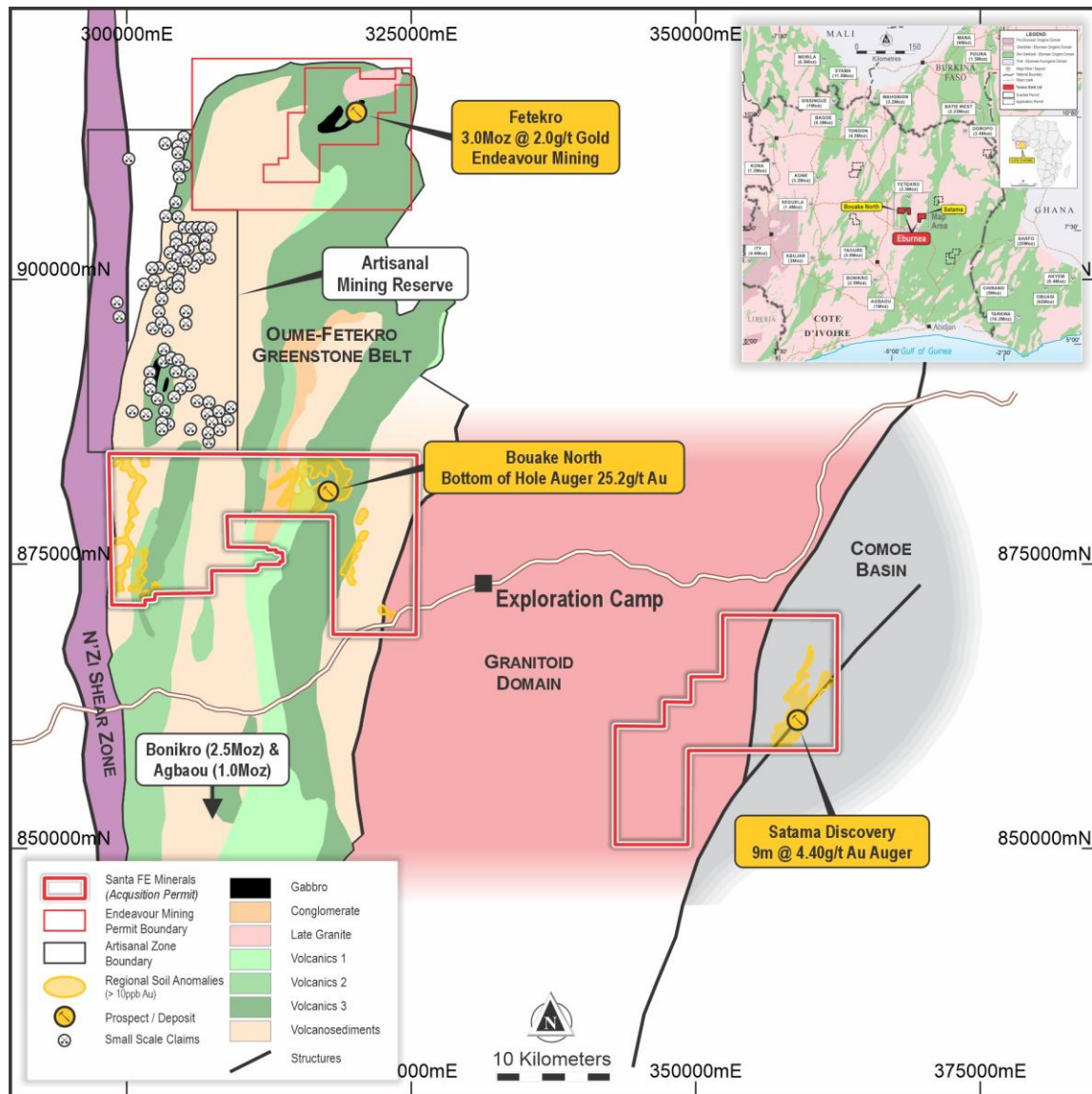


Figure 2 – Eburnea Project - Satama and Bouake North regional Geology.

Drilling Program

Drilling completed at the Satama Gold Prospect comprised 16 holes for 3,705.5m. Reverse Circulation RC drilling comprised 1 x RC hole for 150m and 5 RC pre-collars for 524m. Diamond drilling (DDH) was completed in 16 holes for 3,027.8m.

The original plan (ASX 16th Feb 2026) of 33 RC holes and 10 DD holes was severely disrupted by a failure of the RC drill rig early in the program. The DDH program was continued and modified, however, at a much slower rate due to the need to core from surface through the regolith (strongly weathered clay zone) using larger size core, PQ and HQ, than originally planned. The DDH program has now concluded, and the RC program will continue when a suitable rig and access is available.

Drilling commenced on the southern end of the Satama 2.5km long gold mineralised zone with a plan to complete 10 x 200m spaced section with 2 RC holes per section and 1 central DDH. All drilling was angled at -50 to 300 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the known mineralisation. Only the three southernmost sections were completed. For the remaining seven sections, only one DDH hole was completed per section (Figure 3).

Table 1: Satama Drilling Results

*Minimum 3m interval with a lower cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au, No top cut applied.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	From	to	Interval	Gold g/t
SFDD0001	359028	860604	125	128	3	1.19
SFRD0002	359129	860549	239	240	2	1.29
SFDD0002	359141	860779	129	135.5	6.5	0.91
SFDD0002			153	164	11	1.18
SFDD0002			171	178	7	0.54
SFRD0003	359058	860829	17	23	6	0.72
SFRD0003			28	34	6	0.9
SFRD0003			44	50	6	1.23
SFRD0003			105	108	3	4.41
SFDD0003	359253	860957	126.2	129.2	3	0.61
			134.2	137	2.8	0.7
			174	176.5	2.5	0.97
			180	182	2	1.15
			185	190	5	1.89
SFDD0004	359355	861125	152	157	5	0.92
			160	172	12	2.31
			192	195	3	0.87
SFRC0005	359162	861010	7	18	11	0.9
			90	94	4	1.66
			98	101	3	1.79
SFDD0005	359455	861303	145	151	6	0.54
			154	156	2	0.6
			159	169	10	0.96
			178	182	4	1.56
			226	232	6	2.16
			241	244	3	2.87
SFRD0006	359341	860900	104	107	3	0.53
			204	210	6	0.77
			236	242	6	1.03
			261	271	10	1.53
SFDD0006	359565	861482	104	107	3	0.53
			151	159	8	0.85
			161	163	2	0.98
SFDD0008	360019	862696	50.8	52.8	2	1.03
			55.8	57.8	3	0.9
			109.8	112.7	2.9	1.25
			119.3	125.5	6.2	1.43
SFDD0009	359981	862578	143.1	158.1	15	0.97
SFDD0010	359971	862174	155	166	11	0.67
			169	176	7	0.76
			195	203	8	0.66
			207	215	8	1.56
			218	219	3	0.59
			231	238	7	0.83
			243	245	2	1.52

Gold Mineralisation and Drilling Results

Drilling has confirmed strong gold mineralisation extends over at least 2.5km strike and at depth into fresh bedrock. The best results are 10m @ 1.53g/t Au from 261m in SFRD0006, 6.2m @ 1.43g/t Au from 119.3m in SFDD0008, 15m @ 0.97g/t Au from 143.1m in SFDD0009 and 11m @ 1.18g/t Au from 153m in SFDD0002 (See Table 1). Gold mineralisation in fresh rock is associated with quartz carbonate stockwork veining with disseminated to patchy sulphides comprising pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite hosted in a folded meta-sandstone-shale sequence.

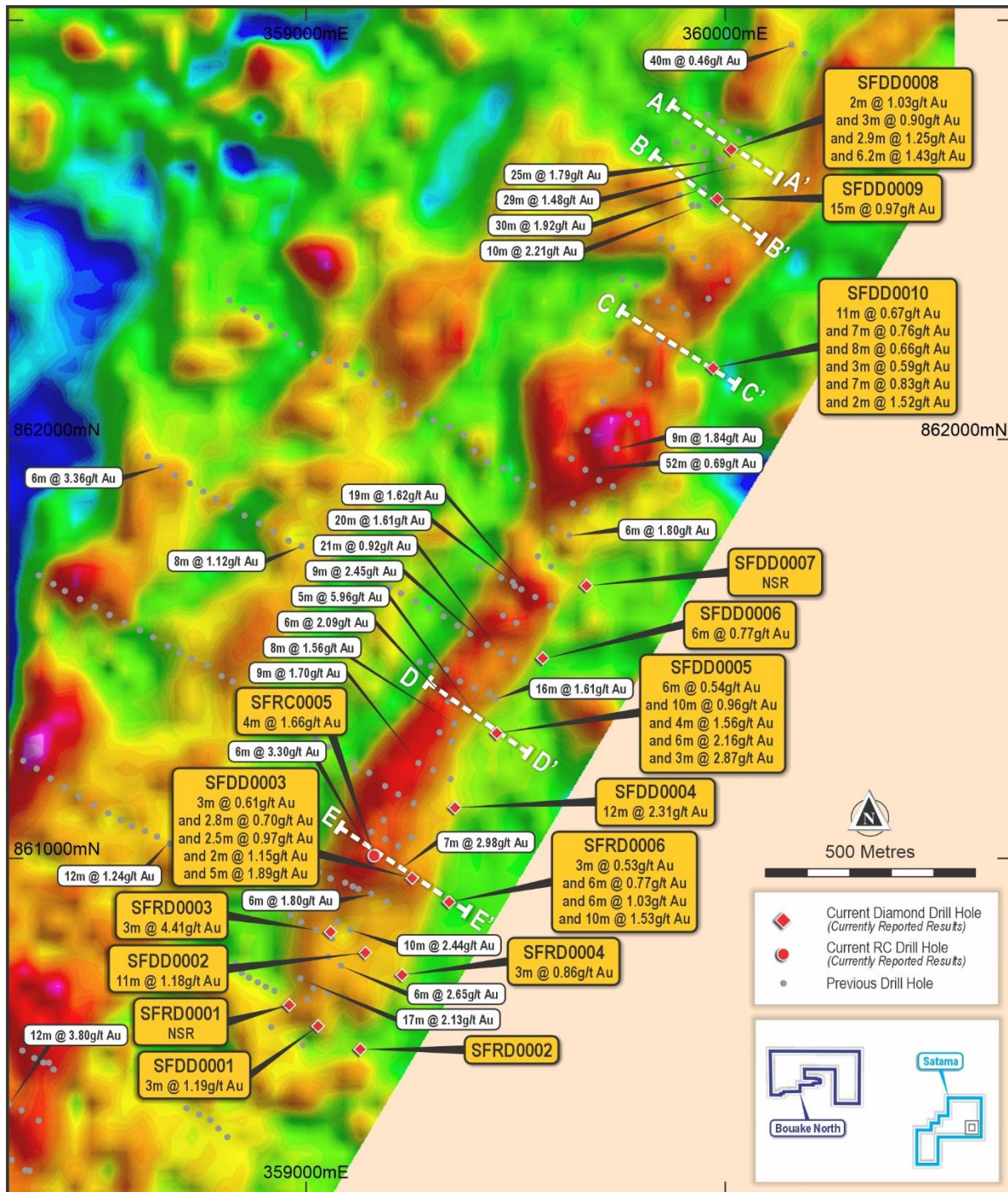


Figure 3 – Eburnea Project - Satama RC/DD drill hole locations and results (yellow boxes) over an Induced Polarisation chargeability image. Historical drill results are in white boxes.

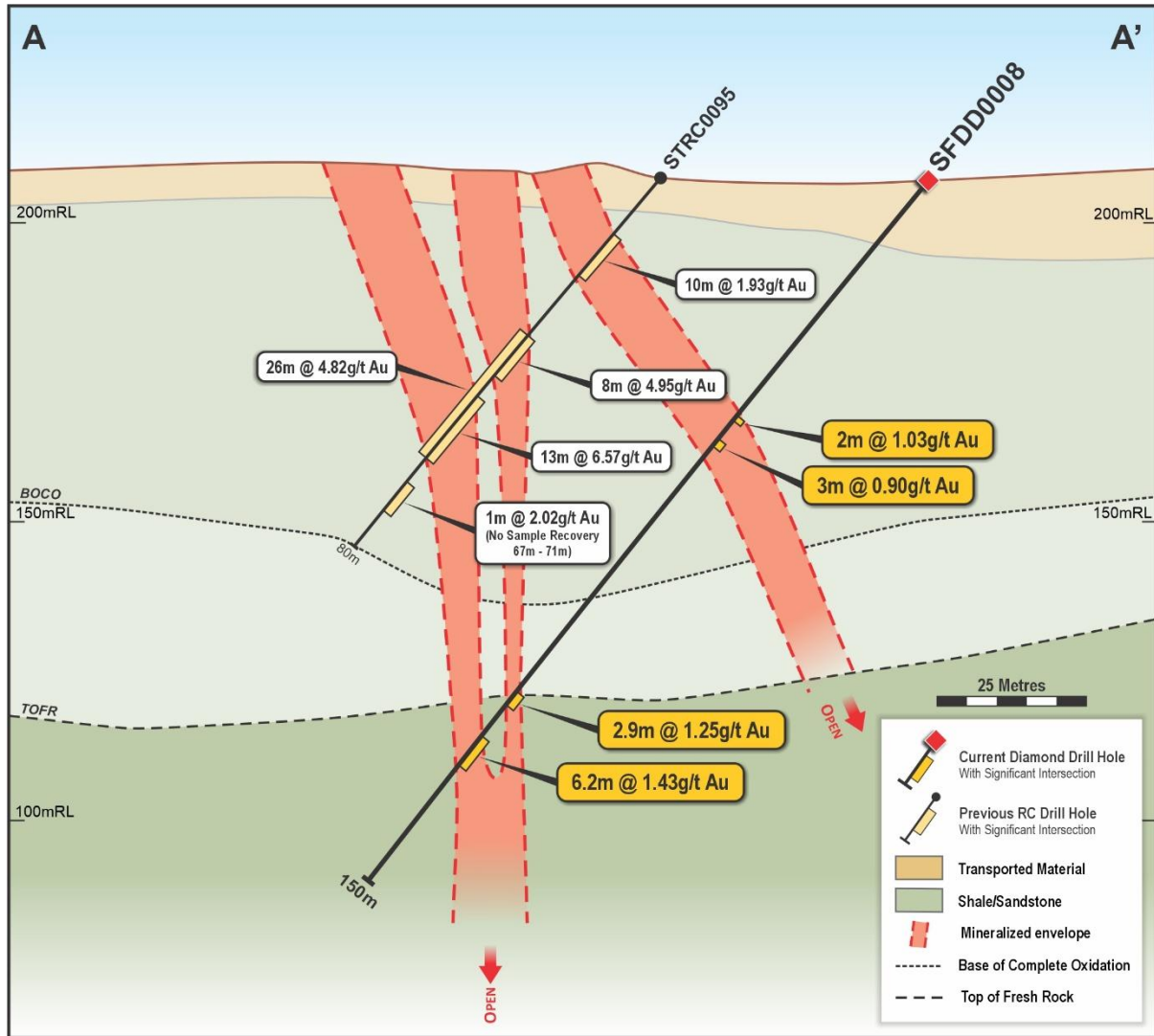


Figure 4 – Cross Section A – A' Eburnea Project – Satama (see Figure 3 for location and Table 1 for intersection parameters).

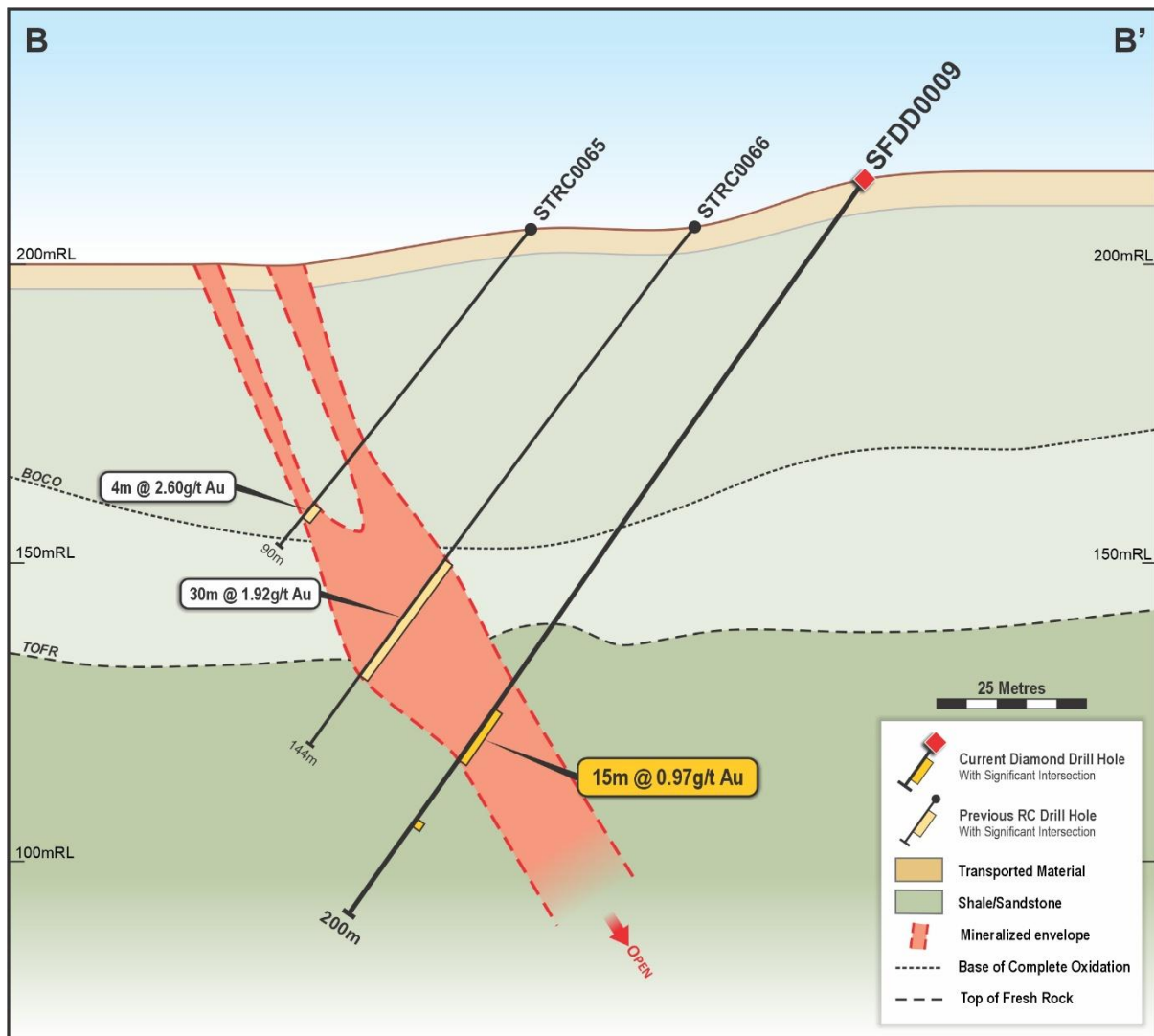


Figure 5 – Cross Section B – B' Eburnea Project - Satama (see Figure 3 for location and Table 1 for intersection parameters).

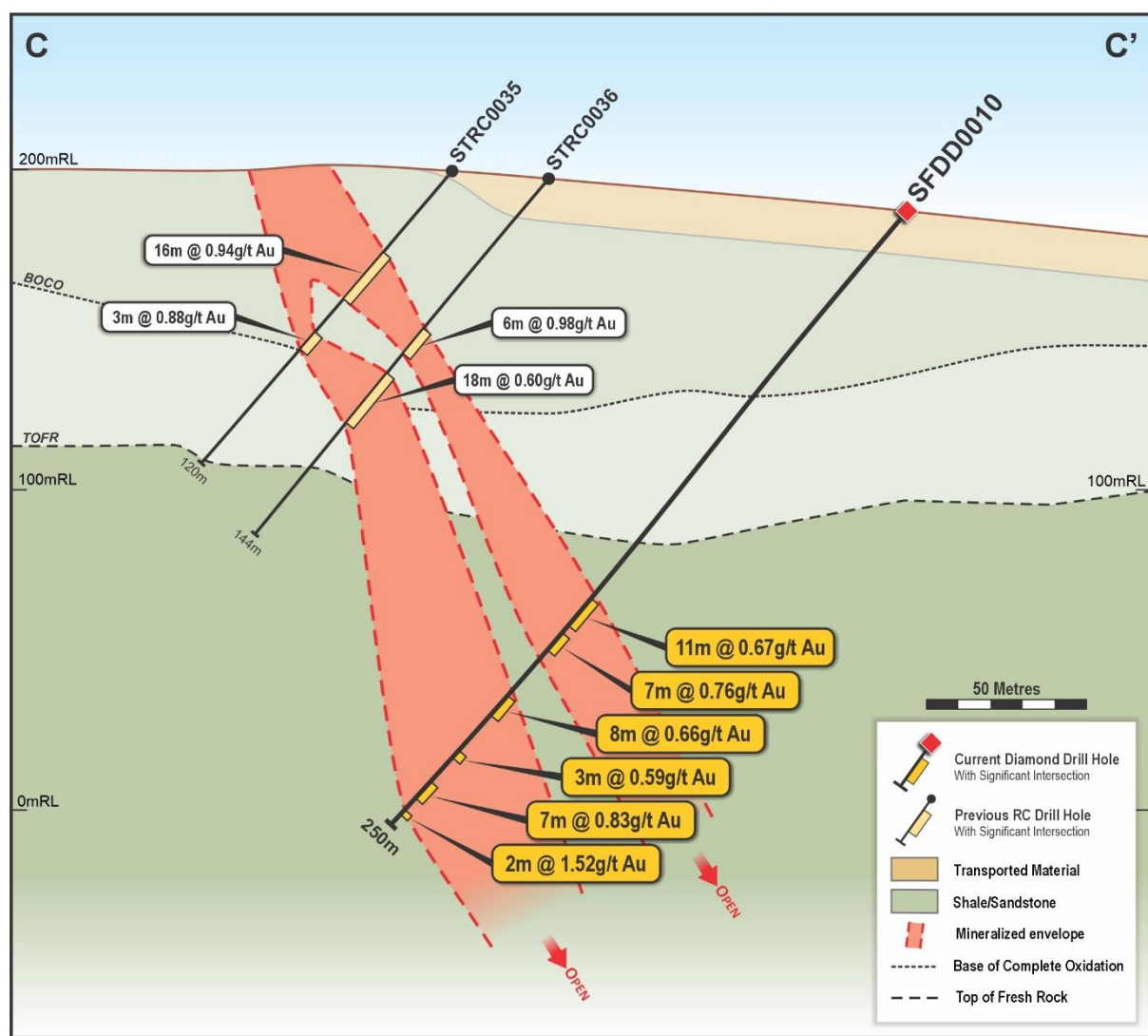


Figure 6 – Cross Section C – C' Eburnea Project - Satama (see Figure 3 for location and Table 1 for intersection parameters).

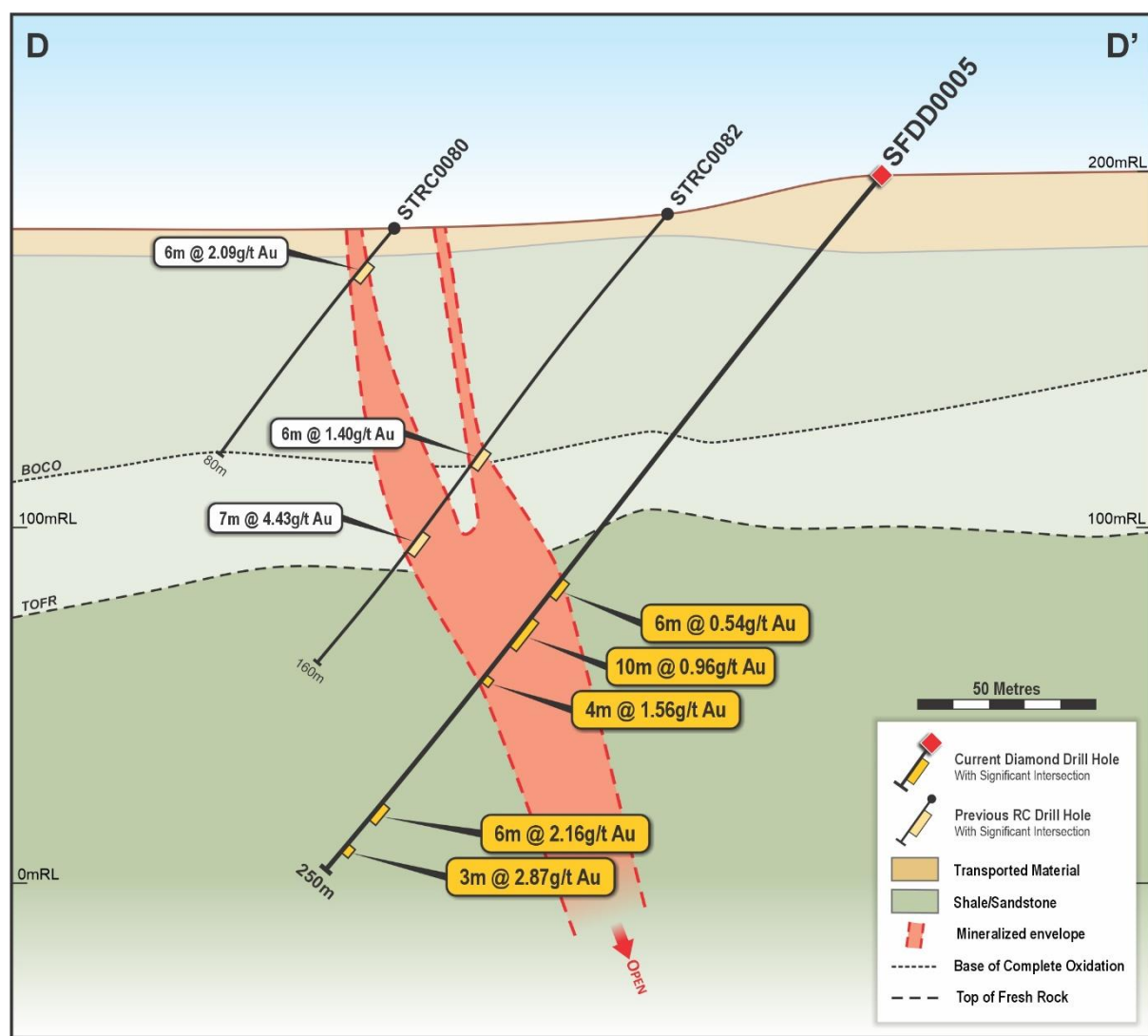


Figure 7 – Cross Section D – D' Eburnea Project - Satama (see Figure 3 for location and Table 1 for intersection parameters).

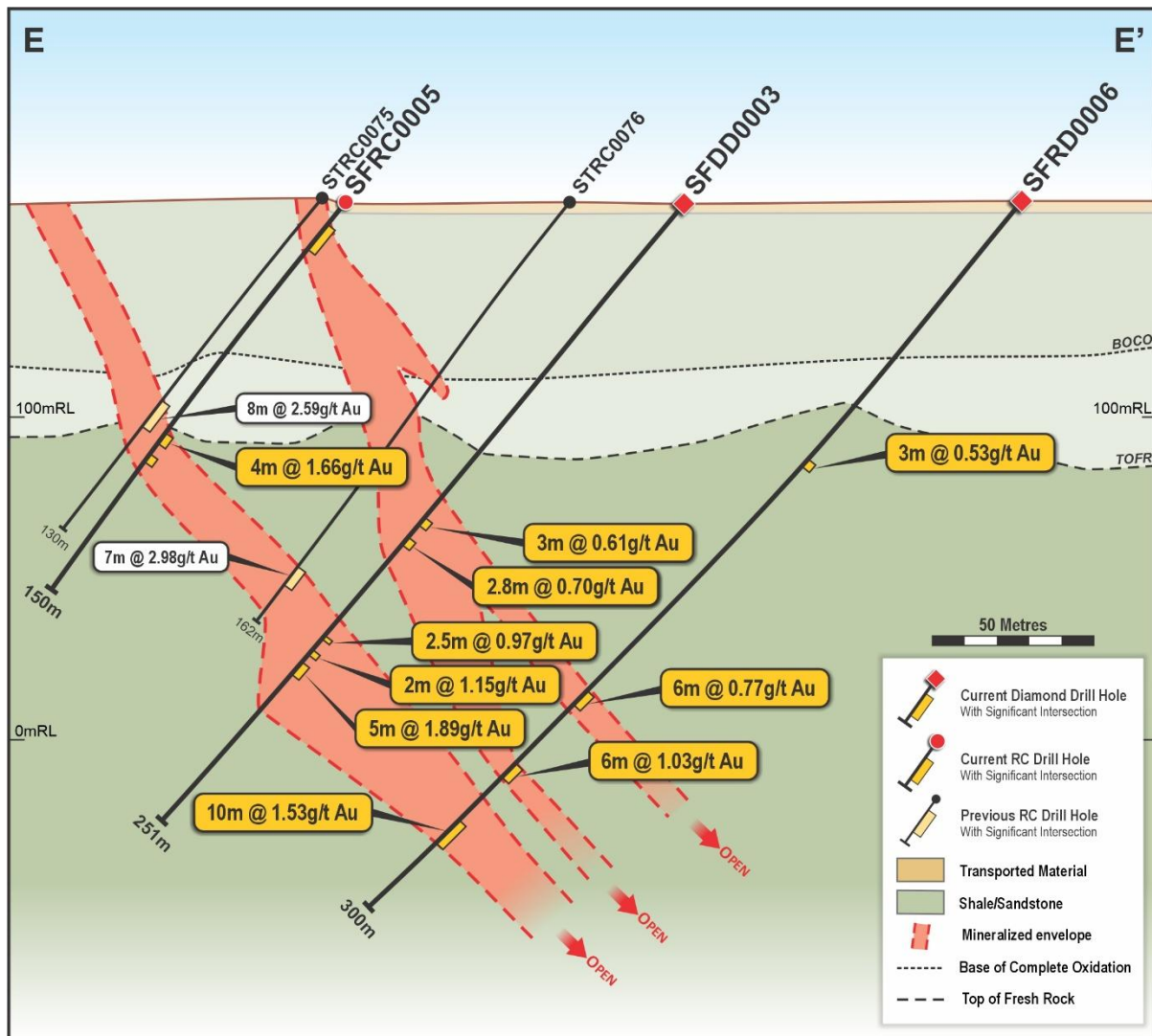


Figure 8 – Cross Section E – E' Eburnea Project - Satama (see Figure 3 for location and Table 1 for intersection parameters).

Next steps

The drilling completed to date showed multiple mineralised zones over at least 2.5km strike. Exploration will continue to evaluate the gold mineralisation at Satama in order to optimise the next stage of drilling. RC drilling will be recommended once access is available, and a suitable rig is secured.

Background

The Satama Gold Prospect contains a Birimian orogenic gold system comprising a series of sub parallel gold in soils anomalies with a cumulative strike length of greater than 20km. The eastern most Main Zone, which is the most advanced of the targets is interpreted as a series of stacked, moderately to steeply dipping gold lodes hosted within folded metasedimentary units. The Main Zone has been explored to only shallow depths via generally broad spaced RC/AC drilling indicating continuous gold mineralisation over about 2.5km strike. The SFM RC/DDH program confirms the gold mineralisation extents to depth into fresh rock. The Main Zone is open to north and at depth. To the west of the Main Zone, geophysics and geochemistry have identified several sub-parallel mineralised zones with strike lengths of up to 3km. These zones are confirmed by strong shallow gold intersections in AC drilling and remain as excellent exploration targets.

References:

ASX Releases

Santa Fe Minerals Ltd. 16 Feb 2026: Drilling commences at Eburnea Gold Project.

Santa Fe Minerals Ltd. 2 Feb 2026: Completion of divestment of Non-Core Côte d'Ivoire Assets

Turaco Gold. 23 Jan 2023: 13gt Gold in Satama Auger Confirms 3km Additional 3km Strike ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. 8 May 2023: Growth at Satama and Odienne High Grade Auger Results. ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. 10 Jan 2023: Satama Drilling Delivers 26m @ 4.82g/t Gold From 35m. ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. 8 Sep 2022: Geophysics Demonstrate Scale of Satama Gold Discovery. ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. 26 Jul 2022: Drilling Results Confirm Satama as over 2km Gold Discovery. ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. Quarterly Activities Report Period Ending 31 December 2022. ASX Announcement

Turaco Gold. 28 Jun 2022: Bouake North Drilling Returns up to 3m at 36gt Gold. ASX Announcement

Manas Resources Limited. 4 August 2020: Gold in Soil Anomalies with Strike Length up to 10km Discovered at the Eburnea Gold Project. ASX Announcement.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Reginald Beaton who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beaton is an employee of Santa Fe Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Beaton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

NO NEW INFORMATION

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Santa Fe Minerals Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Appendix 4 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Eburnea Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out to provide samples. Samples were collected through a cyclone every 1m and split to provide two x 2.5-3.5kg samples retained in numbered sample bags. - All samples are dry and of a consistent size. - The cyclone is cleaned at the end of every 6m run (rod length). - Diamond drilling was carried out to provide samples. Core was retained in trays and orientated and marked up in 1m lengths. The core is cut in half with an industry standard diamond blade saw. ½ core is retained in the trays and ½ core is bagged in prenumbered sample bags. Sample length is nominal 1m ranging from 0.5m to 1.4m.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	- Reverse Circulation (RC) 5.5inch (140mm) face sampling hammer. - Diamond drilling was via PQ3, PQ through the regolith and HQ in competent rock to the completed depth.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- RC sample recoveries were recorded. - Diamond drilling recoveries were recorded. - For both RC and diamond drilling, recoveries are considered good. Core recovery is high (>85%) in competent rock with some reduction in weathered rock and fractured zones. - There appears to be no relationship between sample recovery and sample grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- For RC drilling, washed drill chips are collected and stored for each metre of drilling. Geological logging is completed every 1m of drilling recording lithology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering / oxidation, structure, veining and recovery directly into digital software or standard field sheets. - For DDH, logging is completed prior to cutting and sampling. Geological logging included lithology, alteration, mineralisation, regolith, structure, recovery, and RQD where applicable. All logging is recorded digitally in the project database.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	1m RC samples were collected as 1m splits via a cyclone and riffle splitter. 2 x 2.5-3.5kg samples were collected in bags with one sample retained and one sample for analytical work. - All samples were dry. - Diamond core was sample on a nominal 1m length with actual length ranging from 0.5m to 1.4m. - DD holes were sampled for the entire length. - QAQC procedures comprised a certified standard / blank every 20m for RC and 25m for DDH plus a certified standard and blank either side of mineralisation. For DDH, a standard and blank is also placed inside significant mineralised zones. - Sample size is consistent with the drilling undertaken. - Sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- All samples were prepared and subject to geochemical analysis by MSALABS in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. - Au was analysed via a 50g fire assay with an AA finish. - Certified analytical standards, duplicates and blanks were included at intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Significant intersections are checked by the Senior Geologist and the Exploration Manager. - No twin holes have been completed. - Primary data was collected as either hard copy records or direct input via a digital program. - All data was then loaded into the Project database. - No adjustments have been made to the assay data received.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Drillhole locations are reported using a Garmin 64SX GPS. - GPS accuracy is 3-5m. - Datum used is WGS84 UTM zone 30N (northern hemisphere). - Downhole surveys were completed on all drillholes by the drilling company (Capital Drilling) using a GYRO instrument.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Drilling was completed on 200m spaced sections zone mostly in the southern half of the 2.4km long Satama mineralised zone. - The southern 3 sections contained 3 x 80m spaced drillholes. - Only one drillhole was completed on the remaining 7 sections ranging from 40m to 120m down dip of the previous drilling. - The drill hole spacings are sufficient for the stage of exploration reported. - The drill hole spacing is not sufficient to determine appropriate geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resources. - No sample compositing has been reported.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	- Drill orientation is considered appropriate based on the interpreted geometry of the mineralisation. - Drill orientation is a nominal -50 degrees to 300 degrees magnetic. - There is no known sampling bias due to the known mineralised structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The samples are collected by SFM personnel and stored in a dedicated room at the project camp. The bagged samples are collected from the camp by the analysis company (MSLAB) and transported directly to the laboratory in Yamoussoukro.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of the sampling procedures and results have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Eburnea Gold Project comprises the Satama Permit (PR 544) and the Bouake North Application (PR1111) located in Côte d'Ivoire. The Satama Permit is 100% owned by Turaco Cote D Ivoire SARL, which is 100% owned by CDI Mining Pty Ltd which is 100% owned by Santa Fe CDI 1 Pty Ltd. The Bouake North Application is 100% owned by Turaco Exploration SARL, which is 65% owned by TTFB Pty Ltd (TTFB). TTFB is 100% owned by Santa Fe CDI 2 Pty Ltd. Santa Fe CDI 1 Pty Ltd and Santa Fe CDI 2 Pty Ltd are 100% owned by Santa Fe Minerals Limited. - No known impediments known. PR544 (granted 30/11/2014) subject to Côte d'Ivoire Mines depart approval for extension beyond 29/11/2026. PR1111 currently in Application and awaiting grant to Exploration Permit.																																																																																																
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The most significant previous exploration was completed and documented by Turaco Gold. Prior to Turaco works, early-stage soil sampling and auger drilling was completed by Resolute Mining.																																																																																																
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Satama Gold Prospect is located on the Oume-Fetekro greenstone belt and along the margin of the Birimian Comoé basin. Mineralisation comprises a series of stacked and steeply dipping quartz vein lodes hosted in a folded sequence of meta-sandstone and shale. Mineralisation has been defined continuously over about 2.5km.																																																																																																
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	<table><tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Depth</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Dip</th><th>Az (mag)</th><th>RL</th></tr><tr><td>SFDD0001</td><td>DD</td><td>250.1</td><td>359028</td><td>860604</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>171</td></tr><tr><td>SFRD0001</td><td>RD</td><td>150.9</td><td>358960</td><td>860654</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>SFRD0002</td><td>RD</td><td>300.5</td><td>359129</td><td>860549</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>SFRD0003</td><td>RD</td><td>150.5</td><td>359058</td><td>860829</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0002</td><td>DD</td><td>250.05</td><td>359141</td><td>860779</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>163</td></tr><tr><td>SFRD0004</td><td>RD</td><td>300.3</td><td>359229</td><td>860726</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>171</td></tr><tr><td>SFRC0005</td><td>RC</td><td>150</td><td>359162</td><td>861010</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>179</td></tr><tr><td>SFRD0006</td><td>RD</td><td>300.2</td><td>359341</td><td>860900</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0003</td><td>DD</td><td>250.5</td><td>359253</td><td>860957</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0004</td><td>DD</td><td>250.2</td><td>359355</td><td>861125</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>196</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0005</td><td>DD</td><td>250.35</td><td>359455</td><td>861303</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>199</td></tr></table>	HoleID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Dip	Az (mag)	RL	SFDD0001	DD	250.1	359028	860604	-50	300	171	SFRD0001	RD	150.9	358960	860654	-50	300	170	SFRD0002	RD	300.5	359129	860549	-50	300	141	SFRD0003	RD	150.5	359058	860829	-50	300	170	SFDD0002	DD	250.05	359141	860779	-50	300	163	SFRD0004	RD	300.3	359229	860726	-50	300	171	SFRC0005	RC	150	359162	861010	-50	300	179	SFRD0006	RD	300.2	359341	860900	-50	300	170	SFDD0003	DD	250.5	359253	860957	-50	300	201	SFDD0004	DD	250.2	359355	861125	-50	300	196	SFDD0005	DD	250.35	359455	861303	-50	300	199
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																								
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	<table><tr><td>SFDD0008</td><td>DD</td><td>150.1</td><td>360019</td><td>862696</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>207</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0006</td><td>DD</td><td>250.2</td><td>359565</td><td>861482</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>174</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0007</td><td>DD</td><td>250.35</td><td>359669</td><td>861655</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0009</td><td>DD</td><td>200.1</td><td>359981</td><td>862578</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>219</td></tr><tr><td>SFDD0010</td><td>DD</td><td>250.3</td><td>359971</td><td>862174</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>186</td></tr></table>	SFDD0008	DD	150.1	360019	862696	-50	300	207	SFDD0006	DD	250.2	359565	861482	-50	300	174	SFDD0007	DD	250.35	359669	861655	-50	300	180	SFDD0009	DD	200.1	359981	862578	-50	300	219	SFDD0010	DD	250.3	359971	862174	-50	300	186
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Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Significant intersections are reported using a minimum interval of 2m and a lower cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au. - No upper cut was used. - Internal dilution.																																								
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known’).	- All drilling is orientated to test an interpreted N-NE strike of the known gold mineralisation at Satama. - All the drill holes were drilled at a nominal -50 degrees to a magnetic azimuth of 300 degrees. - Downhole intersection lengths are reported here. - True widths are not known.																																								
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.																																								
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant intersection have been reported.																																								
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating	Turaco Gold completed all the recent significant exploration on the Satama Gold Prospect. Early-stage soil and auger sampling was completed by Resolute Mining.																																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- RC and DD will continue to test along the strike and depth extensions of the Main Satama zone. - RC drilling will be used to test potential extensions and parallel targets to the Satama Main Zone.