27 June 2025

Aurum begins 30,000m diamond drilling at Napié Gold Project to drive growth

Aurum Resources (ASX: AUE) is pleased to report it has commenced diamond drilling to target resource growth at the **0.87Moz Napié Gold Project** in Côte d'Ivoire, with an MRE update planned late CY2025.

Highlights

- **30,000m drill program** at the **Napié deposit** started this month with two Aurum-owned diamond drill rigs, aiming to grow its existing 0.87Moz gold resource and test undrilled targets[1].
- Previous assay intercepts reported from drilling at Napié include:
  - **41m @ 4.51g/t Au** from 17m
  - **13m @ 20.82g/t Au** from 32m
  - **9m @ 22.73g/t Au** from 36m
  - **32m @ 7.10g/t Au** from 13m
  - **10m @ 18.98g/t Au** from 7m.
- Aurum's strategy of using rapid diamond drilling has potential to deliver fast resource growth at Napié Gold Project where significant upside remains:
  - **Only 4.4km** of 30km Napié shear (**13%**) has systematically drilled to define gold resources and **93%** of 0.87Moz MRE is **shallow** within 150m from surface
  - Drilling is also planned to test encouraging prospects that remain untested including:
    - Artisanal workings
    - Drill intercepts **8m at 8.53g/t Au**, **1m at 215g/t Au**
    - Rock chips returning **79.50g/t Au**, **76.10g/t Au**, **60.66g/t Au**, **44.73g/t Au**, and **24.34g/t Au**.
- Drilling remains **ongoing** at Boundiali as eight of Aurum's self-owned diamond rigs **continue to drill** at Boundiali, targeting **100,000m drilling** in CY2025.
- **Two Boundiali MRE updates** planned in **CY2025** to grow the **1.59Moz Mineral Resource Estimate**[2].
- Aurum has commenced work on a **Boundiali Pre-Feasibility Study**, due for completion by **end of CY2025**.
- Environmental-Social impact study and site selection for TSF, Processing Plant etc for the Boundiali PFS are underway.
- **Aurum is well-funded** for continued exploration success, completing a $35.6M private placement in May 2025[3].

Aurum's Managing Director Dr. Caigen Wang said: *"We're pleased to report diamond drilling has started at the Napié Gold Project. We have two diamond drill rigs spinning rods with a plan to increase to four diamond rigs and we aim to complete 30,000m at Napié before the end of this year. We are working on a multi-pronged approach, drilling to grow the 0.87Moz MRE and drilling to define new gold resources from the portfolio of encouraging prospects that have never been followed up. The new drilling data will be used to update the Napié gold resource later this year.*

Drilling and study work at Boundiali continues, with resource updates and a PFS due by end of CY2025. These programs are designed to deliver growth in our combined 2.5Moz gold resource base across Boundiali and Napié, and substantial drilling programs underway, Aurum is well-positioned for significant resource growth and value creation in 2025."

[1] "Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended)" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

[2] "Aurum delivers 1.6Moz Maiden JORC Resource at Boundiali Gold Project" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 30 December 2024 and amended on 31 December 2024 and available to view on www.asx.com.au

[3] "Aurum to raise $35.6 million from strategic investment" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 7 May 2025.

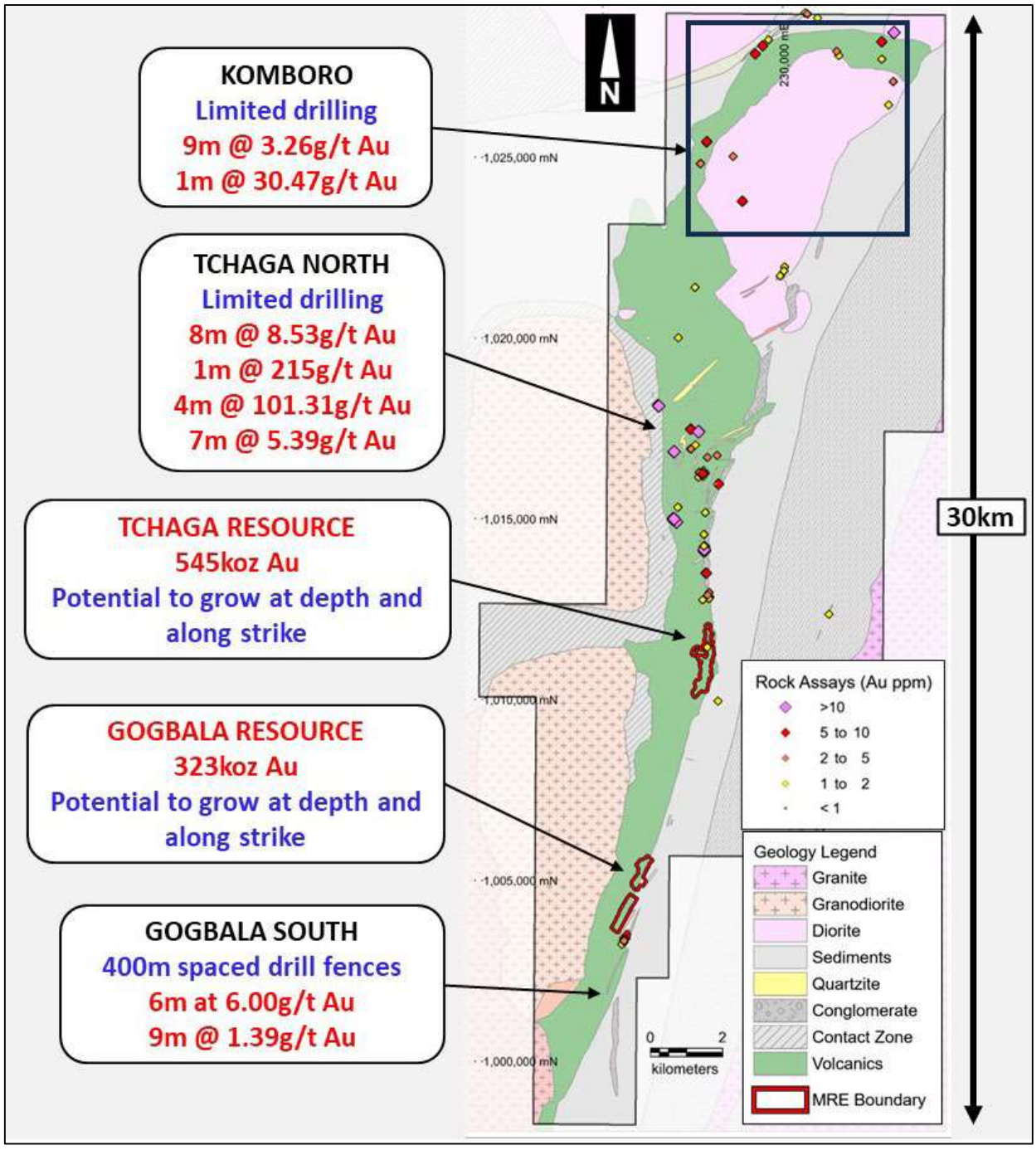

Figure 1: Napié Project – Previous results with detailed mapping area on Komboro Prospect shown in black rectangle (see Figure 2)[4]

[4] Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended)" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

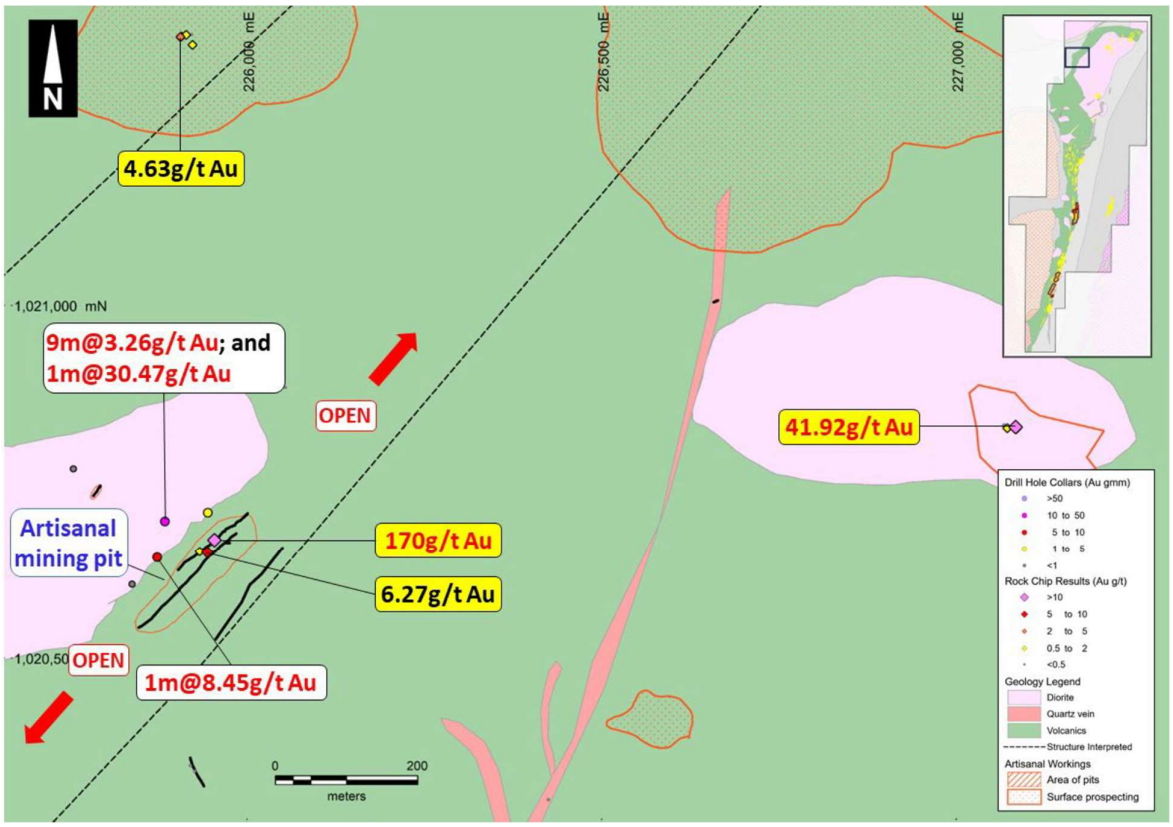

Figure 2: Location map of high-grade rock chip samples (yellow) as well as high-grade drill results (white) from previous scout drilling program[5]

Figure 3: Artisanal mining site which returned rock chip results up to 170g/t Au and previous drilling results up to 30g/t Au

[5] Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended)" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

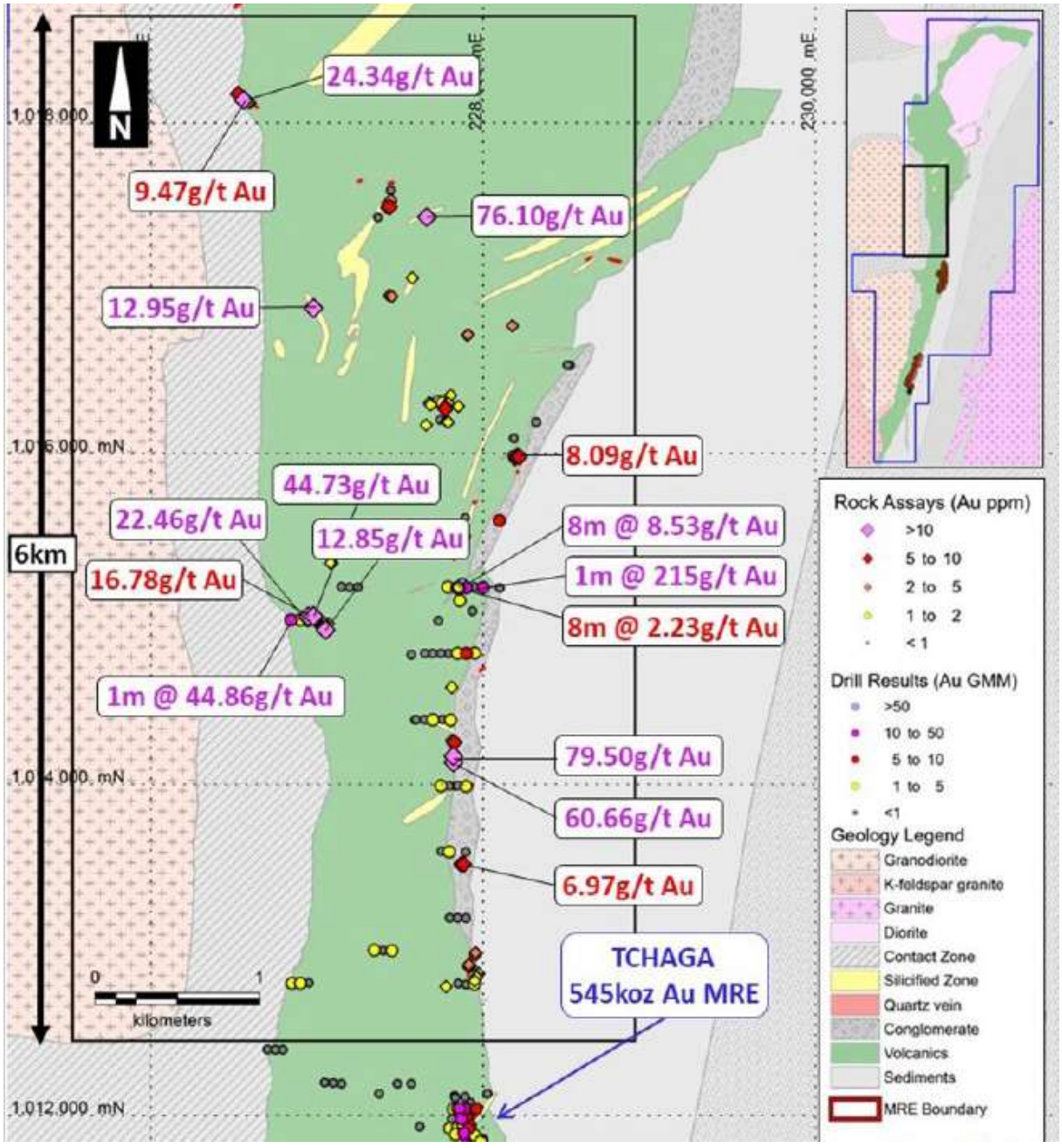

Figure 4: Tchaga North high-grade drill target[6]

[6] Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended)" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

Next Steps:

- **Napié resource expansion:** 30,000m diamond drilling program underway at the Napié project in CY2025 to expand the existing 0.87Moz resource. An updated MRE for Napié is expected by year-end.
- **Aggressive cost-effective exploration at Boundiali:** Aurum is committed to a large-scale exploration program at Boundiali. This includes:
    - **100,000m diamond drilling**[7]**:** Up to eight diamond drill rigs will complete 100,000m of drilling at Boundiali in CY2025. The program has multiple aims:
        - Increase the size and confidence of current resources at **BST**, **BD**, and **BM** (40,000m).
        - Advance known prospects (30,000m) for incorporation into two planned MRE updates in 2025.
        - Target new prospects identified through soil anomalies and geological mapping to drive resource growth into 2026 (30,000m).
    - **Resource expansion:** Drilling aims to expand the known resources at the **BST**, **BD**, and **BM** deposits.
    - **New discoveries:** Exploration and scout drilling is planned on **BD**, **BM** and **BST** tenements to test new targets and create a pipeline of new discoveries to flow into resource growth.
- **Boundiali resource updates:** Aurum plans to deliver two MRE updates for Boundiali in CY2025.
- **Pre-Feasibility Study:** Aurum is working towards completing an open pit PFS for the Boundiali Gold Project by the end of CY2025. This will provide an evaluation of the project's economics and technical feasibility.
- **Continued growth:** With a strong financial position backed by the recent $35.6M private placement[4], Aurum is well-funded to execute these exploration and development plans. The company remains focused on delivering value for shareholders through resource growth and project advancement.

This update has been authorised by the Board of Aurum Resources Limited.

ENDS

[7] This program is indicative only and subject to change based on operational requirements and exploration results. Meterage allocations may be adjusted as new information becomes available. Investors should refer to company announcements for updates on the drilling program and be aware of the inherent risks associated with mineral exploration.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This ASX release contains forward-looking statements about Aurum Resources Limited's exploration activities, drilling programs, and potential Mineral Resource Estimate at the Boundiali and Napié Gold Projects. These statements are based on current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration and mining. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include exploration risks, drilling results, resource estimation, gold prices, operational risks, regulatory changes, and broader economic conditions. Investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek has been a non-executive Director of the Company since 1 February 2024 and joined as an executive Director on 1 June 2024. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this presentation.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Boundiali Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement "Aurum delivers 1.6Moz Maiden JORC Resource at Boundiali Gold Project" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 30 December 2024 and amended on 31 December 2024 and available to view on www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this report that relates to Napié Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement "Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 disclosure" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and available for viewing at www.asx.com.au and includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform:

17 June 2025, AUE hits 66m @ 1.07g/t gold from 33m @ Boundiali BD tenement (ASX:AUE)
27 May 2025, AUE expands Boundiali Gold Project exploration ground (ASX:AUE)
21 May 2025, AUE hits 34m @ 2.32g/t gold from 56m @ Boundiali BD tenement (ASX:AUE)
13 May 2025, Assay Results at Boundiali BM Tenement (Amended) (ASX:AUE)
13 May 2025, Aurum hits 73.10 g/t gold at Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
07 May 2025, Aurum to raise $35.6 million from strategic investment (ASX:AUE)
16 Apr 2025, AUE hits 89m @ 2.42 g/t gold at 1.59Moz Boundiali Project (ASX:AUE)
08 Apr 2025, AUE to start diamond drilling at Boundiali South tenement (ASX:AUE)
31 Mar 2025, AUE to commence environmental study - Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
27 Mar 2025, Aurum hits 83m@4.87 g/t Au at 1.59Moz Boundiali Project (ASX:AUE)
19 Mar 2025, Hits 4m at 54.64 g/t Au outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
14 Mar 2025, Half Yearly Report and Accounts (ASX:AUE)
7 Mar 25, Investor Presentation March 2025 (ASX:AUE)
6 Mar 25, AUE Completes Acquisition of Mako Gold Limited (ASX:AUE)
27 Feb 25, 12m at 22.02g/t from 145m outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
21 Feb 2025, 8m at 8.23g/t from 65m outside 1.59Moz Boundiali MRE area (ASX:AUE)
4 Feb 2025, Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended) (ASX:AUE)
3 Feb 2025, Mako Takeover Offer Closes (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Drill Collar Table Addendum (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)
31 Jan 2025, Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report (ASX:AUE)
30 Jan 2025, Aurum hits 150 g/t gold at Boundiali, Cote d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
29 Jan 2025, MKG - Suspension of Trading and Delisting From ASX (ASX:AUE)
24 Jan 2025, Compulsory Acquisition Notice Mako Takeover (ASX:AUE)
24 Jan 2025, Non-Binding MoU with SANY Heavy Equipment Co (ASX:AUE)
23 Jan 2025, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)
9 Jan 2025, Best and Final offer for Mako Gold Limited (ASX:AUE)
31 Dec 2024, Boundiali Project Maiden Resource delivers 1.6 Moz (amended) (ASX:AUE)
30 Dec 2024, Boundiali Gold Project Maiden Resource delivers 1.6 Moz (ASX:AU)
24 Dec 2024, Change in substantial holding for MKG (ASX:AUE)
23 Dec 2024, AUE achieves in excess of 95% gold recoveries from Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
18 Dec 2024, Aurum hits 277 g/t gold at Boundiali BM Target 3
13 Dec 2024, Change of Directors and Addition of Joint Company Secretary (ASX:AUE & ASX:MKG)
6 Dec 2024, AUE receives firm commitments for A$10 million placement (ASX:AUE)

29 Nov 2024, Aurum earns 80% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
28 Nov 2024, AUE appoints Mr. Steve Zaninovich as Non-Executive Director (ASX:AUE)
22 Nov 2024, AUE Declares Takeover Offer for all MKG Shares Unconditional (ASX:AUE)
15 Nov 2024, Supplementary Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
11 Nov 2024, Aurum hits 36 g/t gold at BM T1 of 2.5km strike (ASX:AUE)
30 Oct 2024, Bidders Statement (ASX:AUE)
16 Oct 2024, Recommended Takeover of Mako Gold By Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE)
09 Sep 2024, Aurum earns 51% interest in Boundiali BM tenement (ASX:AUE)
05 Sep 2024, AUE hits 40m at 1.03 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
03 Sep 2024, Boundiali South Exploration Licence Renewed (ASX:AUE)
07 Aug 2024, Aurum to advance met studies for Boundiali Gold Project (ASX:AUE)
22 July 2024, Prelim metallurgical tests deliver up to 99% gold recovery (ASX:AUE)
17 June 2024, Aurum hits 69m at 1.05 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
28 May 2024, AUE hits 163 g/t gold in 12m @ 14.56 g/t gold at BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
24 May 2024, Aurum hits 74m @ 1.0 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
15 May 2024, Aurum expands Boundiali Gold Project footprint (ASX:AUE)
10 May 2024, AUE hits 90m @ 1.16 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 1 (ASX:AUE)
01 May 2024, Aurum Appoints Country Manager in Côte d'Ivoire (ASX:AUE)
23 April 2024, AUE drilling hits up to 45 g/t gold at Boundiali BD Target 2 (ASX:AUE)
19 March 2024, AUE signs binding term sheet for 100% of Boundiali South (ASX:AUE)
12 March 2024, AUE hits 73m at 2.15g/t incl 1m at 72g/t gold at Boundiali (ASX:AUE)
01 March 2024, Aurum hits 4m at 22 g/t gold in Boundiali diamond drilling (ASX:AUE)
22 January 2024, Aurum hits shallow, wide gold intercepts at Boundiali, Côte d'Ivoire (ASX: AUE)
21 December 2023, Rapid Drilling at Boundiali Gold Project (ASX.AUE)
21 November 2023, AUE Acquisition Presentation (ASX.AUE)
21 June 2021, Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form (MSR.ASX)
21 May 2021, PlusOr to Acquire 6194 sq kms Ground Position in Côte d'Ivoire (MSR.ASX)
22 August 2019, Boundiali RC Drill Results Continue to Impress (PDI.ASX)
15 July 2019, RC, Trench Results Grow Boundiali Potential In Côte D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX)
27 May 2019, New Drill Results Strengthen Boundiali Project Côte D'Ivoire (PDI.ASX
16 January 2019, PDI-Toro JV Sharpens Focus with Major Drilling Program (PDI.ASX)
26 November 2018, Boundiali North - Large Coherent Gold Anomalies in 14km Zone (PDI.ASX)

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

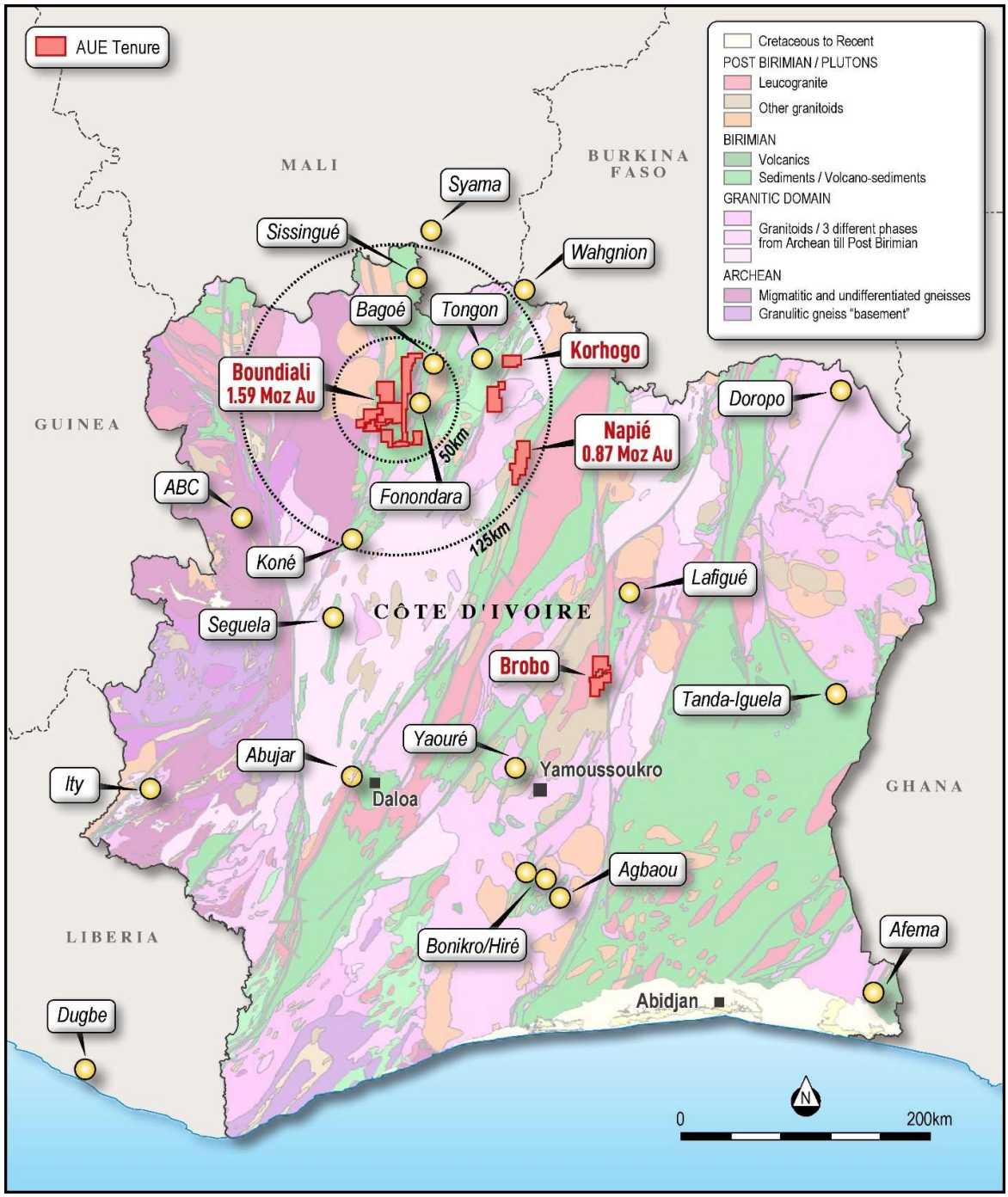

Figure 5: Location of Aurum's projects in Côte d'Ivoire

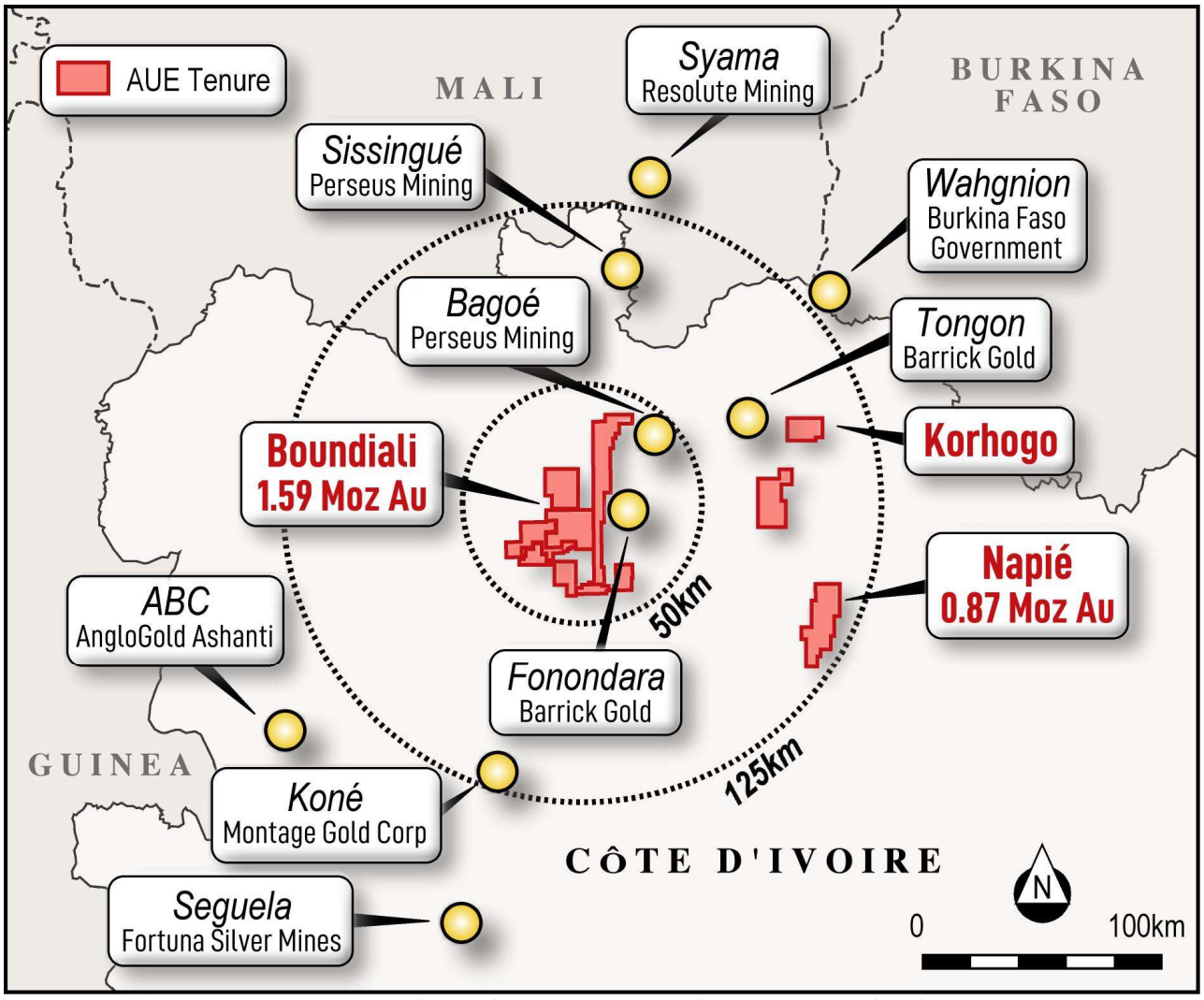

Figure 6: Location of Aurum's Boundiali and Napié gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire

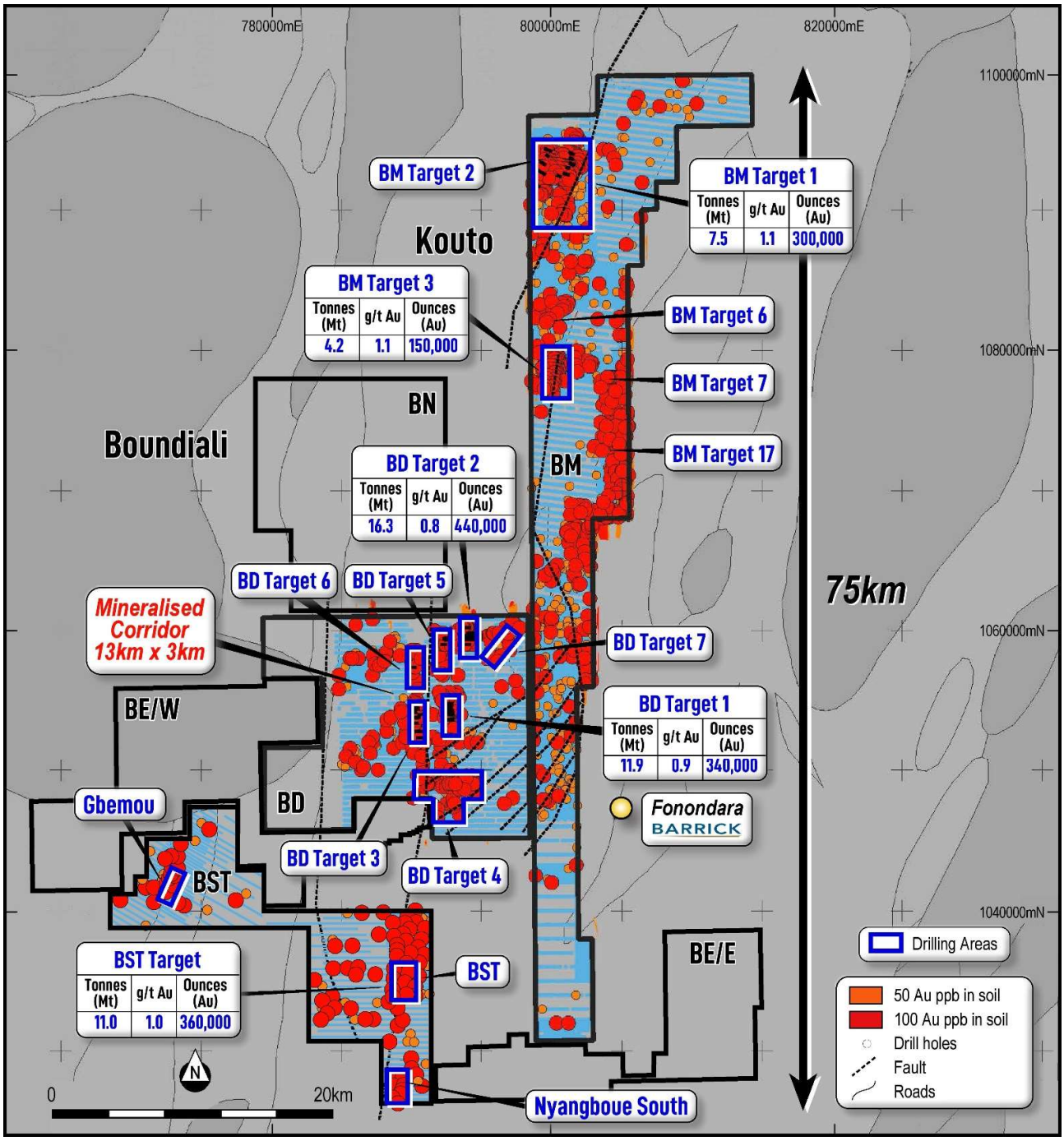

Figure 7: Aurum's Boundiali Gold Project

About Aurum

Aurum Resources (ASX:AUE) is an Australian based gold exploration company focused on discovery and development of major gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. Aurum has 2.47Moz gold resources coming from two gold projects, the 1.6Moz Boundiali Gold Project and the 0.87Moz Napié Gold Project. Aurum owns and runs eight (8) diamond drill rigs allowing it to explore faster and more cost effectively than its peers.

Statement of Boundiali Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 29 December 2024. Reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 1.0 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells[8]

Area	Class	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Total		
		Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (KOz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (KOz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (KOz)
BST	Indicated	0.8	1.1	30,000	0.7	1.2	30,000	2.4	1.0	80,000	3.9	1.1	130,000
	Inferred	0.6	1.0	20,000	1.3	1.0	40,000	5.1	1.0	160,000	7.1	1.0	220,000
	Sub Total	**1.4**	**1.1**	50,000	**2.0**	**1.0**	70,000	**7.6**	**1.0**	240,000	**11.0**	**1.0**	360,000
BDT1	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.8	0.9	20,000	0.3	0.9	10,000	10.8	0.9	310,000	11.9	0.9	340,000
	Sub Total	**0.8**	**0.9**	20,000	**0.3**	**0.9**	10,000	**10.8**	**0.9**	310,000	**11.9**	**0.9**	340,000
BDT2	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.1	0.8	3,000	2.1	0.8	60,000	14.1	0.8	380,000	16.3	0.8	440,000
	Sub Total	**0.1**	**0.8**	3,000	**2.1**	**0.8**	60,000	**14.1**	**0.8**	380,000	**16.3**	**0.8**	440,000
BMT1	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.3	1.0	10,000	0.1	1.0	3,000	7.1	1.3	288,000	7.5	1.2	300,000
	Sub Total	**0.3**	**1.0**	10,000	**0.1**	**1.0**	3,000	**7.1**	**1.3**	288,000	**7.5**	**1.2**	300,000
BMT3	Indicated												
	Inferred	0.2	1.1	10,000	0.3	1.1	10,000	3.8	1.1	130,000	4.2	1.1	150,000
	Sub Total	**0.2**	**1.1**	10,000	**0.3**	**1.1**	10,000	**3.8**	**1.1**	130,000	**4.2**	**1.1**	150,000
All	Indicated	0.8	1.2	30,000	0.7	1.3	30,000	2.4	1.0	80,000	3.9	1.0	130,000
	Inferred	2.0	1.0	60,000	4.1	0.9	120,000	40.8	1.0	1,270,000	47.0	1.0	1,450,000
	Total	**2.8**	**1.0**	90,000	**4.8**	**1.0**	150,000	**43.3**	**1.0**	1,350,000	**50.9**	**1.0**	1,590,000

Napié Mineral Resource Estimate; On 14 June 2022, a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate was reported in accordance with JORC (2012) comprising two deposits, Tchaga and Gogbala.[9]

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (koz)
Tchaga	Inferred	14.6	1.16	545
Gogbala	Inferred	7.8	1.29	323
Global Resource	**Total**	**22.5**	**1.20**	**868**

Resources reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t gold. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

[8] "*Aurum delivers 1.6Moz Maiden JORC Resource at Boundiali Gold Project*" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 30 December 2024 and amended on 31 December 2024 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

[9] "*Napié Project Listing Rule 5.6 Disclosure (Amended)" released* to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 February 2025 and available to view on www.asx.com.au.

Boundiali Gold Project (1.6Moz)

The flagship 1.6Moz Boundiali Gold Project is comprised of four neighbouring exploration tenements and is located within the same greenstone belt as Resolute's large Syama (11.5Moz) gold mine and Perseus' Sissingué (1.4 Moz) gold mine to the north and Montage Gold's 4.5Moz Koné project located to the south. Barrick's Tongon mine (5.0Moz) is located to the northeast (Figure 5 and *Figure 6*):

1) Boundiali Minex Tenement PR0893 ("**BM**"), 400km^2, holder Minex West Africa, of which Aurum holds 80% (through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor Global Pty Ltd "Plusor") and can hold interest of between 80-88% in a mining licence.
2) Boundiali DS tenement PR808 ("**BD**"), 260km^2, holder DS Resources Joint Venture Company, of which Aurum is 80% share capital owner through its fully owned subsidiary Plusor.
3) Boundiali South tenement ("**BST**") 100%, 167.34km^2 is located directly south of Aurum's **BD** and **BM** tenement. Application for mining exploitation licence was lodged with the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy in March 2025.
4) Boundiali North tenement PR283 ("**BN**"), 208.87km2, under renewal, Aurum to earn up to 70% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Plusor.

BM gold project JV 80% interest

- Can earn 80-88% interest in future gold production company (Government gets 10% free carry from local partner):
    - 80% if local partner contributes 11% capex
    - 85% if local partner does not contribute capex – they go to 5% free carry
    - 88% if local partner sells us 3% of their interest they go to 2% free carry

BD gold project JV 80% interest

- Can earn 80-88% interest in future gold production company (Government gets 10% free carry from local partner):
    - 80% if local partner contributes 11% capex
    - 85% if local partner does not contribute capex – they go to 5% free carry
    - 88% if local partner sells us 3% of their interest they go to 2% free carry

BST gold project 100% interest

- *Application for mining exploitation licence was lodged with the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy in March 2025.*
- 90% interest in future gold production company (Government get 10% free carry from Aurum interest)

BN gold project JV

Aurum is earning interest through carrying out exploration to earn 70% interest in three stages:

- Stage 1: Aurum earns 35% interest by spending USD 1.2 million within 36 months of license grant
- Stage 2: Aurum earns 51% interest by spending USD 2.5 million within 60 months of license grant

- Stage 3: Aurum earns 70% interest upon completion of a pre-feasibility study on the tenement.
- Diamond drilling conducted by Aurum will be valued at US$140 per meter for expenditure calculations
- Upon grant of a mining exploitation license, the ownership structure will be: Aurum (70%), GNRR (20%), Ivorian Government (10%)

Encore JV Project

- Applications (No. 1740 and No. 1745) totalling nearly 320km2 are strategically located between Aurum's existing BD and BST tenements and south of BM, offering growth potential for its 1.6Moz Boundiali Gold Project.
- Staged earn-in agreement aligns expenditure with milestones for each permit area:
    - Path to 51% interest: 4,000m diamond drilling.
    - Path to 80% interest: Additional 8,000m diamond drilling (total 12,000m) OR US$2.5 million nominal expenditure.

Mako Gold

Wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum and holds the following projects:

- 0.87Moz Napié Gold Project. 90% Mako and African American Investment Fund (AAIF) has a 10% interest in the Napié Project free carried to completion of a feasibility study.
- Korhogo Project (100%), significant manganese discovery
- Brobo Project (100%), prospective for lithium/rare earths

Appendix 1 - JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 - Sampling techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The Napié maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is centred on the Tchaga and Gogbala area deposits. A total of 12 Diamond Drilling holes (DD), 57 Reverse Circulation and Diamond tail holes (RCDD) and 501 Reverse Circulation holes (RC) drilled by Mako between 2018 and 2022, are used in the resource estimate. This represents 77% of the RC and DD drilling done to date on Napié. Two historic RC holes were drilled prior to Mako's drilling. Both holes are included in the MRE. Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of RC drill holes. Each 1m RC drill hole interval was collected in a plastic sample bag. A sub-sample was collected using a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-6kg sample for laboratory analysis. DD holes were cut and sampled at nominal 1m lengths, except where lengths were altered to match geological boundaries. Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of DD drill holes. Circa 2 to 4kg samples were submitted to the laboratory. Where report relates to results for aircore drilling (AC) (AC drilling not used in MRE) and rock chip sampling on the Napié Permit. The focus of this program was scout exploration drilling on various drill lines throughout the northern part of the permit (Komboro and Tchaga North prospects) to test various soil, auger, rock chip anomalies, as well as to test structural targets identified from airborne geophysics. AC drill samples were collected along the entire length of drill holes and submitted as maximum 4m interval composites (or minimum 2m intervals at the end of drill holes depending on depth drilled). Rock chip samples were collected from in-situ material, whilst rock "spoil" samples were collected from loose material in or adjacent to artisanal mining pits. Both are considered representative of the outcrop or rock in the artisanal workings.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	RC drilling was carried out using a 5 $^{3}/_{8}$-inch face sampling hammer using an Austex 900 or 650 multipurpose drill rig. HQ size core was recovered using either the multipurpose rigs set up for DD drilling, a UDR200 core rig or, in the case of only three holes, a man-portable rig mounted on tracks. Core was oriented using a Reflex Ace tool for all DD holes. AC drilling was carried out to blade refusal using an X300 aircore rig with 3 ½ inch drill rods. Drilling was towards an azimuth of 135^{o} and an inclination of -55^{o}. No downhole surveys were conducted for this scout drill program (AC drilling not used in MRE)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*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 recoveries were determined by weighing each drill metre bag relative to the expected weight for each 1m interval. Results show good recoveries with an overall recovery of 92%. The RC drill metre sample recoveries were monitored at the drill site by the rig geologist. If necessary, the booster and auxiliary compressor was used to maximize recovery and prevent wet samples. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry samples for depths below the water table. If water ingress is greater than the air pressure available, the RC drill hole is stopped and, if required, the hole is completed with a DD tail. DD recoveries were calculated by measuring the length of core in the core box relative to the drill run length. Results show excellent core recoveries of 100%. DD drilling used triple tube technique to maximize recovery in poorly consolidated ground. The Rock Quality Designation (RQD) value is calculated by summing the total length of core in the run composed of pieces of core greater than 10 cm in length. The RQD is converted to a percentage. No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*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.*	Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips and drill core by Mako Gold geologists. Logging includes lithology, alteration, intensity of oxidation, intensity of foliation, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. A standard lithological and alteration legend is used to produce consistent qualitative logs. This legend includes descriptions, and a visual legend with representative photos for comparison purposes. Sulphide and vein content (expressed as %) are quantitative in nature. Intensities are qualitative in nature. Basic geotechnical logging including RQD was recorded for all DD core. The level of detail of logging is considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. A sample of RC chips are washed and retained in chip trays marked with hole number and down hole interval. All RC chip trays are photographed. Structural measurements from core are quantitative in nature. The half-core not sent to the laboratory remains in core trays marked with the hole number and metre marks indicating length drilled. All DD core is photographed in the field prior to being transported to the core yard, as whole core with orientation lines visible and as half core after sampling. The total amount of logging of RC holes is 60,638 m (100%) and of core is 7,394m (100%) which includes core tails in RCDD holes. For AC; geological logging was carried out on all AC chips and rock samples by Mako Gold geologists. Logging includes a description of lithology, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. All samples were within the saprolite/saprock zone and were oxidised. A standard lithological legend is used to produce consistent qualitative logs. This legend includes descriptions and a visual legend with representative photos for comparison purposes. Sulphide and vein content (expressed as %) are quantitative in nature. Intensities are qualitative in nature. All AC holes are photographed showing each 1m interval recovered.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	Core is sawn into half core as per industry standards and the right side (looking down the hole) is sent to the laboratory. RC samples are riffle split to provide representative sub-samples. The splitting method uses a single tier or 3-tier riffle splitter based on the original sample weight to provide a notional 3-6kg sample for submission to the lab. The splitting method is recorded for each sample. All RC was sampled dry. The majority of RC samples used in the MRE are 1m interval samples. Composites (1kg riffle split of 1m drill sample composited up to 4m intervals) were submitted for assay for some drill holes up to early 2019. Any assays that returned greater than 4m at 0.25g/t Au were resampled at 1m intervals. Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. For both drill core and RC samples, the laboratory prepared the samples by drying the field sample, crushing the entire sample to 75% passing 2 mm, taking a 1.5 kg split, then pulverising the 1.5 kg split to 85% passing 75 microns. For samples received in pulp form (standards or blanks), the lab screened 1 in 20 samples to ensure 85% pass 75 microns, if the screen test fails then all samples are screened, any samples failing the screen test are milled to attain the required particle size. Duplicate samples were analysed in all DD holes (includes DD tails in RCDD holes). Duplicate pairs represented 4% of all core samples analysed. A total of 53 field duplicates were collected in 26 drill holes by sawing half core into quarter core. A total of 99 duplicates were collected in 43 drill holes by submitting the half-core and requesting a lab split after the sample was crushed, which was deemed to provide a more representative duplicate and was the preferred duplicate protocol commencing in January 2021. Results show good correlation between original and duplicate samples. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. Duplicate samples were analysed in all RC holes and duplicate pairs represented 3.3% of samples analysed. Results from RC drill chips showed good overall correlation between original and field duplicate samples. In the rare instances where poor correlation is noted an explanation or confirmation through reassay is done. In one instance the field duplicate returned 8.62g/t Au and the original was below detection. Investigation showed the sample marked original was in fact a blank control sample. Field resampling confirmed that the 8.62g/t Au value was reliable and therefore was changed to this value in the database. In a few other instances, the original values were supported by reassays of either coarse material in lab or field samples and no data was modified in the database. In two instances gold values ranged between 79.8 and 173.7g/t Au and the poor repeatability is explained by the presence of coarse gold. To test for any potential coarse gold issues metallic screen fire assay (SFA) was done on 267 samples ranging from below detection to 22g/t. There was no bias between original 50g fire assay and SFA, indicating that coarse gold is not a material issue. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area. Regarding AC samples, they are riffle split in the field to a notional 1kg sample per metre drilled, and then composited to a maximum of 4kg (4m interval). Only dry samples are collected since the drill rig is stopped when the water table is encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The majority of samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals (52,736 or 69%) and Intertek (16,760 or 22%) in Cote d'Ivoire for sample preparation of a pulverised 200g subsample which was then assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish at Intertek's laboratory in Ghana or Bureau Veritas' laboratory in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. A small number of drill hole samples were sent to various other labs, 3,433 or 4% to MSA in early 2021, 1,024 or 1% samples to SGS in late 2019-early 2020, and 2,624 or 3% samples to ALS in 2018 in Cote d'Ivoire for sample preparation. MSA fire assay was done at their lab in Cote d'Ivoire and ALS/SGS fire assay was done at their labs in Burkina Faso. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements. A portable XRF (pXRF) is used on pulps for multielement analysis. This data is used for exploration only and is not used in resource estimation. QAQC samples, consisting of a minimum of 2 blanks, 1 duplicate and 1 standard, were submitted with each drill hole. Regular reviews of the sampling and QAQC protocols were carried out by the supervising geologist to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Monitoring of results of duplicates, blanks and standards is conducted each time an assay batch is uploaded to MX Deposit database. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported and reviewed regularly by Mako's Database Geologist. Any issues flagged through Mako's QAQC protocols are documented, and corrective action noted in the Mako database. The only QAQC issue of note is a slight lab instrument drift error that was identified as the cause for poorly performing CRM assays (just outside of 3 standard deviations) between July and September 2021. The lab has replaced the instrument. The batches were reassayed. The CRMs performed within tolerance levels. The original assays were not replaced in the database as it was determined that there was a good correlation between original assays and reassays. AC samples are riffle split in the field to a notional 1kg sample per metre drilled, and then composited to a maximum of 4kg (4m interval). Only dry samples are collected since the drill rig is stopped when the water table is encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip photographs and by site visits by the Chief Geologist and/or General Manager Exploration. Results are consistent with the style of mineralisation expected. No twinning of holes was undertaken. Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates for validation and data management. The database is maintained in Seequent MX Deposit. All samples returning assay values below detection limit are assigned a value of 0.005g/t Au (half of the lower detection limit). No other adjustments have been applied to assay data. AC drilling; significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip photographs and by site visits by the Chief Geologist and/or General Manager Exploration. No twinning of AC holes was undertaken in this program which is at an early stage of exploration. Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates for validation and data management. The database is maintained in Seequent MXDeposit.
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collar locations are initially set out using a hand-held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. Elevations are extracted from digital terrain model data as handheld GPS elevations are inconsistent. Subsequent to drilling of the hole, a survey is conducted using a differential GPS (DGPS) with post processing software to obtain collar locations accurate to <1m. Over 99% of drill hole collars are surveyed with DGPS, with only 5 early drill holes not surveyed by DGPS. Down hole surveys are routinely commenced from 6m down hole depth and additional readings taken at approximately 30m intervals thereafter. A Reflex EZ-Trac tool was used from 2018 to 2022 to track the downhole alignment and a Reflex Gyro was used beginning in 2022. Both are considered appropriate downhole survey tools. The grid system used is WGS84 zone 30 north. A detailed topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted. AC drill hole locations are initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. Elevations are extracted from digital terrain model data as handheld GPS elevations are inconsistent. AC drilling is a scout method of exploration and all holes are drilled in a top to tail fashion, whereby the end of the drill hole determines the collar location for the start of the subsequent hole. The distance between holes is measured with a tape for better accuracy. Down hole surveys are not conducted on aircore drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Data in the Tchaga Deposit is based on drill holes nominally spaced on 20m section lines with the majority of holes drilled towards the southeast. Drill hole spacing on sections are generally in the order of 25m, but up to 50m in some areas. Early drilling at Tchaga was towards the east resulting in closer spaced holes where they are in proximity to the more recent southeast oriented holes. Data in the Gogbala Deposit is based on drill holes nominally spaced on 40m section lines with the majority of holes drilled to the southeast. Drill hole spacing on sections is generally in the order of 25m. Only a few early drill holes at Gogbala were towards the east resulting in closer spaced holes where they are in proximity to the southeast holes. No sample compositing was done for the reporting of exploration results however sample compositing was done for resource estimation and the methodology is described in Section 3. All exploration holes within the MRE footprint were used for Mineral Resource estimation. AC drilling is exploratory in nature and are irregularly located, as they are based on various wide-spaced exploration targets. The location of AC drill holes is shown in Appendix 4. AC drilling reported is at an early stage of exploration and has not been used to estimate any mineral resource or reserve. AC drill samples were composited in the field to a maximum 4m interval and minimum 2m interval at the bottom of the hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *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.*	The majority of the gold mineralised veins dip moderately to steeply to the northwest (varies from NNW to WNW). Drilling is typically orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. Holes prior to NARC178 (prior to the structural study) were drilled mostly towards 090^{o} (22%), whilst from NARC178 onwards they were drilled towards 135^{o} (76%). The southeast drill azimuth is considered the optimal direction to traverse all vein orientations based on structural studies (examination of oriented drill core photos) conducted by Dr Kim Hein during 2020. The remaining 2% of drill holes were orientated in various other directions to obtain geological or structural information. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are stored securely on the project site under supervision of security guards and/or Company personnel. Company personnel maintain chain of custody of the samples prior to collection from site by laboratory personnel. Documentation records handover of samples to laboratory personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	In 2019 an independent cursory review of RC sampling techniques and data was conducted by Derisk Geomining. As a result of the review, RC sample size was increased from a nominal 2kg to 5kg.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Napié maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is located within the Napié Permit. The Napié Permit (PR281) was granted to Occidental Gold SARL, a 100% owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Perseus Mining Ltd, by decree No. 2012-1164 on 19th December 2012 and was valid for three years. The first, three-year, renewal of the permit was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 181 /MIM/DGMG DU on 19 December 2016. The second, three-year renewal was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 00018/MIM/DGMG on 21 March 2019. The exceptional renewal of the Napié permit for a further two years was granted to Occidental Gold SARL on 7 March 2022 by decree No: 00083/MMPE/DGMG and is currently under renewal which is expected sometime in 2025. The size of the permit is 224km^2. On 7th September 2017 Mako Gold Ltd signed a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Occidental Gold SARL. The agreement gives Mako the right to earn 51% of the Napié Permit by spending US$ 1.5M on the property within three years and the right to earn 75% by sole funding the property to completion of a Feasibility Study. Mako achieved the 51% earn-in ahead of schedule. On 29 June 2021 Mako announced that it has signed a binding agreement with Perseus Mining Limited to acquire their 39% interest in Napié. Upon Completion of the agreement Mako will have 90% ownership of the permit. The transfer of the Napie permit from Occidental Gold SARL to Mako Côte d'Ivoire SARLU (100% owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Mako God Ltd) was lodged with the Ministry of Mines on 27 July 2021. The Korhogo Nord permit was granted to Mako Côte d'Ivoire SARLU, a 100% owned Ivorian registered subsidiary of Mako Gold Ltd, by decree No. 2020-578 on 29 July 2020 and is valid for 4 years with two renewals of three years each. The size of the permit is 185km^2. The Ouangolodougou permit was granted to Mako Côte d'Ivoire SARLU, a 100% owned Ivorian registered subsidiary of Mako Gold Ltd, by decree No. 2020-938 on 25 November 2020 and is valid for 4 years with two renewals of three years each. The size of the permit is 111km^2. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration on Napié was conducted by Occidental Gold (the permit owner) and consisted of surface geochemical sampling, auger sampling, an airborne geophysical survey and interpretation, RAB drilling and limited RC drilling (2 holes). Only 2 RC drill holes from previous exploration are used in the MRE. Refer to Section 4.6 and Annexure A of Mako Gold's Prospectus lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018 for details on previous exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Napié Permit is located within the Lower Proterozoic Birimian Daloa greenstone belt. The style of mineralisation sought is structurally controlled orogenic gold, within an interpreted shear zone related to a regional-scale shear and secondary splays. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits are located along a 23km long +40ppb gold soil/auger anomaly coincident with a +30km-long shear zone, thought to be a major control for gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted in en-echelon quartz veins and stringers and the surrounding silicified, sericite, iron-carbonate, pyrite (+/- galena and chalcopyrite) alteration halo. Mineralisation is present in all lithologies (felsic to mafic volcanoclastics, volcanic breccias and conglomerates and to a lesser extent in felsic and mafic intrusives).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drill collars are shown in the figures within the report. A summary of drill hole collar data and the interval thickness within mineralised wireframes used in the Mineral Resource Estimate are listed in Appendix 2. AC drill collar are shown in the figures within the report and in Appendix 4. Significant AC intervals have been reported in the body of the report and are in Appendix 4.
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.*	Reporting of exploration results uses a weighted average based on sample length and gold grade only. A nominal 0.5g/t gold cutoff grade was applied for reporting of exploration results. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. For aggregation methods and high-grade cuts related to resource estimation see Section 3. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The gold mineralised veins used in the estimation are modelled as true thickness based on the 3D interpretation. Intersection lengths are reported as down hole lengths (the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace).
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.*	Refer to Figures contained within this report. Cross section of AC drilling not included as is at an early stage of exploration and may be misleading.
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 samples in drill holes are assayed. All exploration results have been previously reported with the exception of intercepts of 1m less than 1g/t Au which were not considered significant standalone intercepts and therefore were not reported. The announcement dates of previously reported exploration results are referenced in the text. All AC drill results are reported for intercepts of greater than 4m at 0.25g/t Au. All rock chip results are reported in Appendix 5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 substances.*	Preliminary test work was carried out on 17 samples of primary and oxide mineralisation from the Tchaga Deposit. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Abidjan for 24-hour, 0.5kg direct cyanidation bottle rolls with residues analysed by 50g fire assay. Samples were selected from five RC holes across the deposit area and from a variety of lithologies to test a representative suite of gold mineralised intervals. Gold recoveries averaged 94.7% for primary mineralisation and 94.3% for oxide mineralisation. See ASX announcement dated 25 Sep 2019 for further details. Pre-Mako; Occidental Gold work can be divided into the earlier Leo Shield precursor to Perseus (OCG-LS) and the later Perseus (OCG-Perseus) work. Soil Sampling OCG-LS • Concession (bigger than Napie) • 1997-2000. • Regional stream seds at 74 sites, 222 samples collected and 148 analysed for Au at SGS Labs in Abidjan using aqua regia digestion and AA finish. • Regional soil sampling every 200m on NW/SE trending tracks roughly spaced 3 to 6km apart, Dec 1997-Jan 1998 (black dots, triangles for anomalies). 567 soil samples and 84 regional laterite / pisolite samples for a total of 651 samples were collected and analysed for Au at SGS Labs in Abidjan using aqua regia digestion and AA finish. • Soil/laterite sampling every 200m on roughly 1km spaced east-west lines to cover most of the permit, April/May 1998, 1204 samples were collected and analysed for Au at SGS Labs in Abidjan using aqua regia digestion and AA finish • Soils (+1-5mm fraction) collected • Sent to SGS Labs Abidjan, crushed/pulverised and 50g analysed by aqua regia digest AA finish • Rock chip sampling highest result was 0.39 g/t Au, obtained from a silicified quartz-carbonate amphibolite schist. OCG-LS thought gold mineralisation appears to be associated with quartz veins or veinlets within a very fine grained silicified ± carbonate ± silica ± garnet amphibolite schist. 270 rock samples collected. OCG-Perseus • Soil sampling every 50m on 200m spaced lines, in 21km x 2km area of interest defined by OCG-LS soil grid, and all other OCG-LS anomalies except 3 on tracks. Analysed at Bureau Veritas by 1kg BLEG • Auger drilling, Sahara rigs avg 8m depth, samples every 100m on 400m spaced lines, in north part of permit No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Mako has only systematically explored and defined Mineral Resources over 4km of the +30km long mineralised Napié Shear Zone. Further RC and DD drilling is planned to test high priority extensional targets along strike in the immediate area of Tchaga and Gogbala. Drilling is planned along strike of Gogbala East, with the highest priority being the 1km of undrilled Napié Shear that is immediately north of the deposit. The deposits remain open at depth and further drilling is planned below the relatively shallow (125 to 175m vertical depth) estimation limits. Additional drilling will target the 3km strike-length between Tchaga and Gogbala. RC drilling is ongoing at high priority regional targets, Tchaga North and Komboro, which both returned positive outstanding AC drilling results from programs completed in H1-CY22.