ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 June 2026

PHASE ONE DRILLING AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK COMPLETE AT M'BASSO, ZARANOU PROJECT

HIGH-GRADE MINERALISED STRIKE EXTENDED TO 750M AND GROWING

Skylark Minerals Limited (**Skylark** or the **Company**) (ASX: **SKM**) is pleased to report assay results from a further eight Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drill holes at the M'Basso Prospect, part of the Central Zone at the Company's flagship Zaranou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire (**Zaranou**).

Latest assay results **confirm the presence of two continuous zones of gold mineralisation and have also identified a broad new zone to the east not previously observed down-strike.** RC drilling has now **defined mineralisation over 750m at M'Basso, with the system** remaining open **in all directions.**

Phase 1 drilling at M'Basso is now complete, with 38 holes for 6,667m drilled, assayed and reported. Phase 2 step-out drilling is underway, with eight holes complete and pending assay.

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC-defined mineralised strike extent **increased towards the north-east, now spanning approximately 750m and remaining open along strike and at depth.**
- Two coherent mineralised zones confirmed, **with a potential new eastern zone intersected in ZARC0166.**
- Multiple broad gold intersections returned, with **widest interval being 31m in ZARC0163**.
- Notable new intersections include:
  - **22m at 1.92 g/t Au** from 120m (ZARC0165), incl:
    - **8m at 4.69 g/t Au, 4m at 9.04 g/t Au and 1m at 24.27 g/t Au.**
  - **22m at 0.52 g/t Au from 19m and 7m at 4.36 g/t Au** from 65m (ZARC0162), incl:
    - **4m at 6.87 g/t Au and 1m at 18.89 g/t Au.**
  - **31m at 0.64 g/t Au** from 74m and (ZARC0163), incl:
    - **14m at 1.01 g/t Au, 5m at 2.34g/t Au and 2m at 5.37 g/t Au.**
  - **18m at 1.03 g/t Au** from 70m (ZARC0166) incl:
    - **5m at 2.10 g/t Au and 1m at 9.70 g/t Au.**
  - **7m at 2.71 g/t Au** from 11m (ZARC0167) incl:
    - **2m at 5.12 g/t Au**
- **Metallurgical testwork completed** on sixteen samples from the 2026 drilling programme, comprising both oxide and fresh material, at the MSA Laboratory in Yamoussoukro.
- **Average LeachWELL gold extraction of 95% achieved across all samples,** with individual results ranging from 89% to 99%.

- Results provide encouraging early evidence of favourable leach characteristics across both oxide and fresh material, **supporting the potential for a relatively simple processing pathway, subject to further detailed metallurgical testwork.**
- **Skylark continues to target a Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade at Zaranou in the 4th quarter of 2026**

Commenting on the latest exploration results, SKM Executive Chair Nikolai Zelenski said:

"We consider the 8km long Central Zone at Zaranou – spanning the Ehuasso, Coffee Bean and M'Basso prospects - as our foundational asset and the current drilling campaign is only serving to increase our confidence levels in the long-term future of the Project.

Each line of drilling is adding strike extent at M'Basso and we're deepening the vertical profile by about three times from what's observed in the historic AC database. With ongoing thick intercepts of up to 62m seen so far this year, the ore body is also showing strong signs of being much bulkier than anticipated. Importantly all this drilling is taking place well above the depth of a typical open pit gold mine in West Africa and those two properties, when seen in combination, are considered encouraging for potential future development of the Project.

The metallurgical results also represent a very positive outcome for the Zaranou Project. Average gold extraction of 95% across both oxide and fresh material demonstrates the strong leaching characteristics of the mineralisation and provides further confidence in the Project's future development potential. When considered in combination with the similarly impressive historic results from metallurgical testing at Ehuasso, we are seeing consistent metallurgical performance along the 8km strike of the Zaranou Central Zone in both the oxide zone and the fresh rock.

With all 38 Phase 1 holes now assayed and reported, and the first eight Phase 2 holes awaiting assay, we're well into the second half of drilling at M'Basso and I look forward to sharing new results with our shareholders very soon."

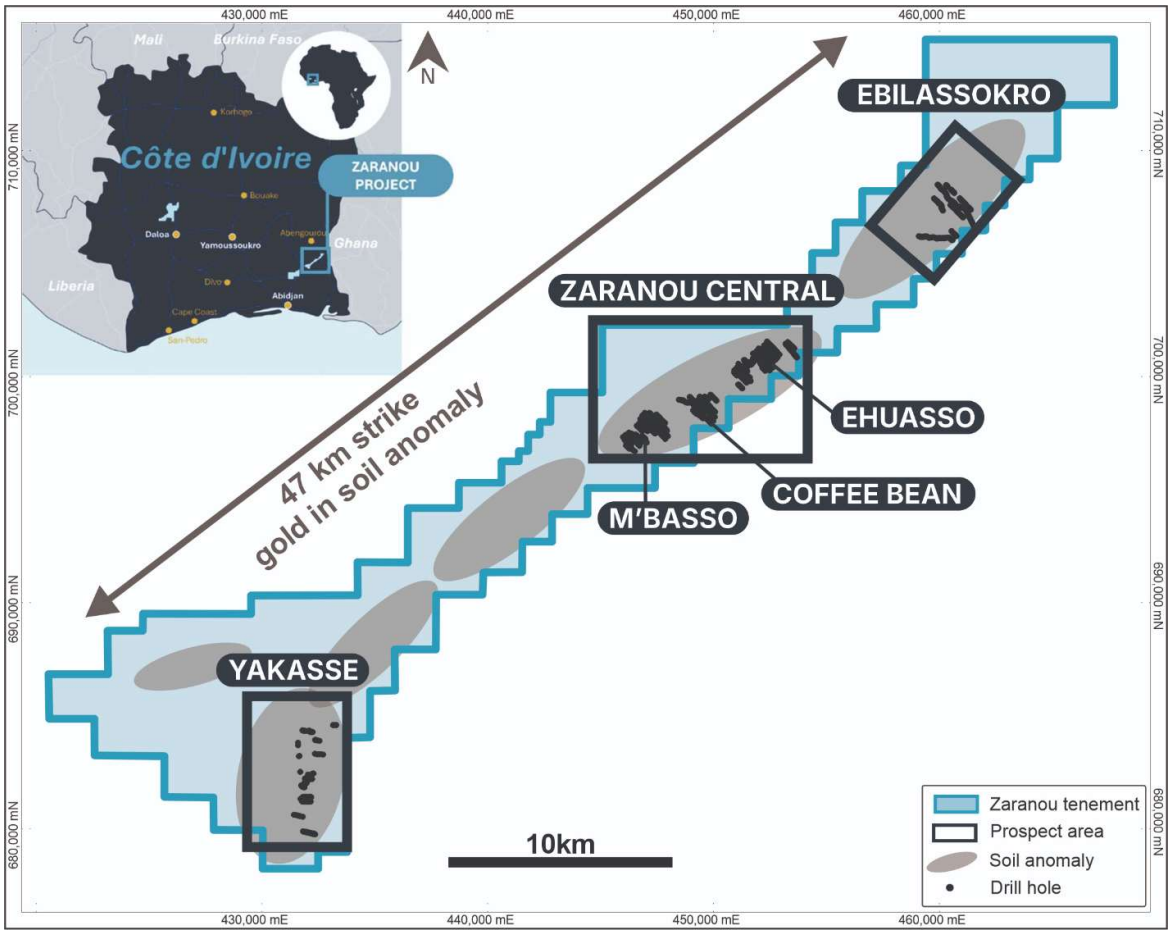

Figure 1: Zaranou Project Location Map

BACKGROUND

The M'Basso Prospect, within the Zaranou Central Zone has been subject to limited historical drilling, comprising 16,996m of Air Core (**AC**), 321m of RC, and 611m of diamond drilling across a total of 355 holes, with an average depth of approximately 50m.

While shallow and relatively sparse, this drilling is indicative of resource potential analogous to that defined at Ehuasso. This shallow, wide-spaced drilling provides only partial coverage of the system and has constrained the definition of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), particularly at depth and along strike.

Skylark is currently undertaking a 12,000m RC drilling programme guided by the historical AC grid, targeting both Resource conversion and extensions to mineralisation along strike and at depth. Results to date are positively validating the Company's geological model and demonstrating significant potential to expand the known mineralised system.

Refer to Figure 2 for an overview of the M'Basso area, including historical AC collars and results from Skylark's 2026 RC programme returned to date.

RESULT DETAIL AND INTERPRETATION

Assay results have now been received for all 38 Phase 1 holes drilled, with most returning gold mineralisation and several confirming broad, coherent and higher-grade zones.

Results from the first 12 holes were published on 19 March 2026 and the following 18 holes on 4 May 2026[v]. This announcement reports assay results from the first 8 holes of Phase 2, with full details provided in Appendix 1.

Holes ZARC0162 and ZARC0165 have confirmed continuation of the secondary high-grade mineralised zone a further ~150m up-strike, maintaining the ~15 to 20m mineralised width and at positively higher grades than previously observed in some sections down-strike.

Hole ZARC0163 confirmed the significant mineralised width intersected earlier in the programme in hole ZARC0157, at positively high-grade, with the hole ending in mineralisation. Hole ZARC0167 also confirmed continuation of the secondary high-grade zone up-strike, albeit at slightly narrower widths and lower grade.

Encouragingly, hole ZARC0166 intersected a significant mineralised width at positively high-grade, with good average grade within what appears to be a new zone not previously observed down-strike. This will require further drilling to test continuity up-strike.

This round of assays concludes Phase 1 drilling at M'Basso and confirms approximately 750m of strike continuity across the two principal mineralised zones. Results also indicate additional mineralisation between these zones and meaningfully extend the depth continuity of historical mineralisation.

While Skylark's drill testing campaigns remain at an early stage, results to date are highly encouraging and will positively contribute future Resource growth. Their broader significance will be further assessed as Phase 2 drilling progresses.

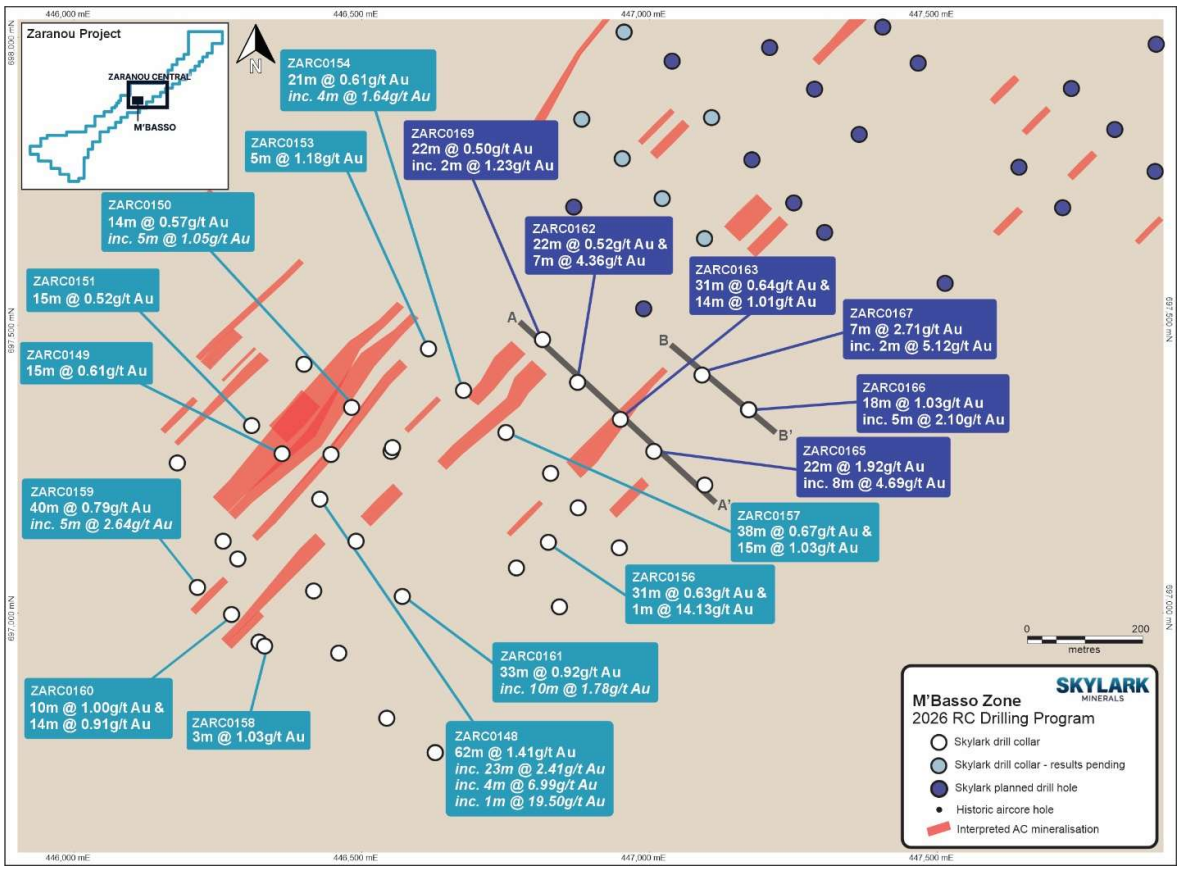

Figure 2: M'Basso 2026 Phase 1 RC Drill Collar Locations with Significant Intercepts [IV, V]***.*** *Note: All intercepts above 150m vertical depth.*

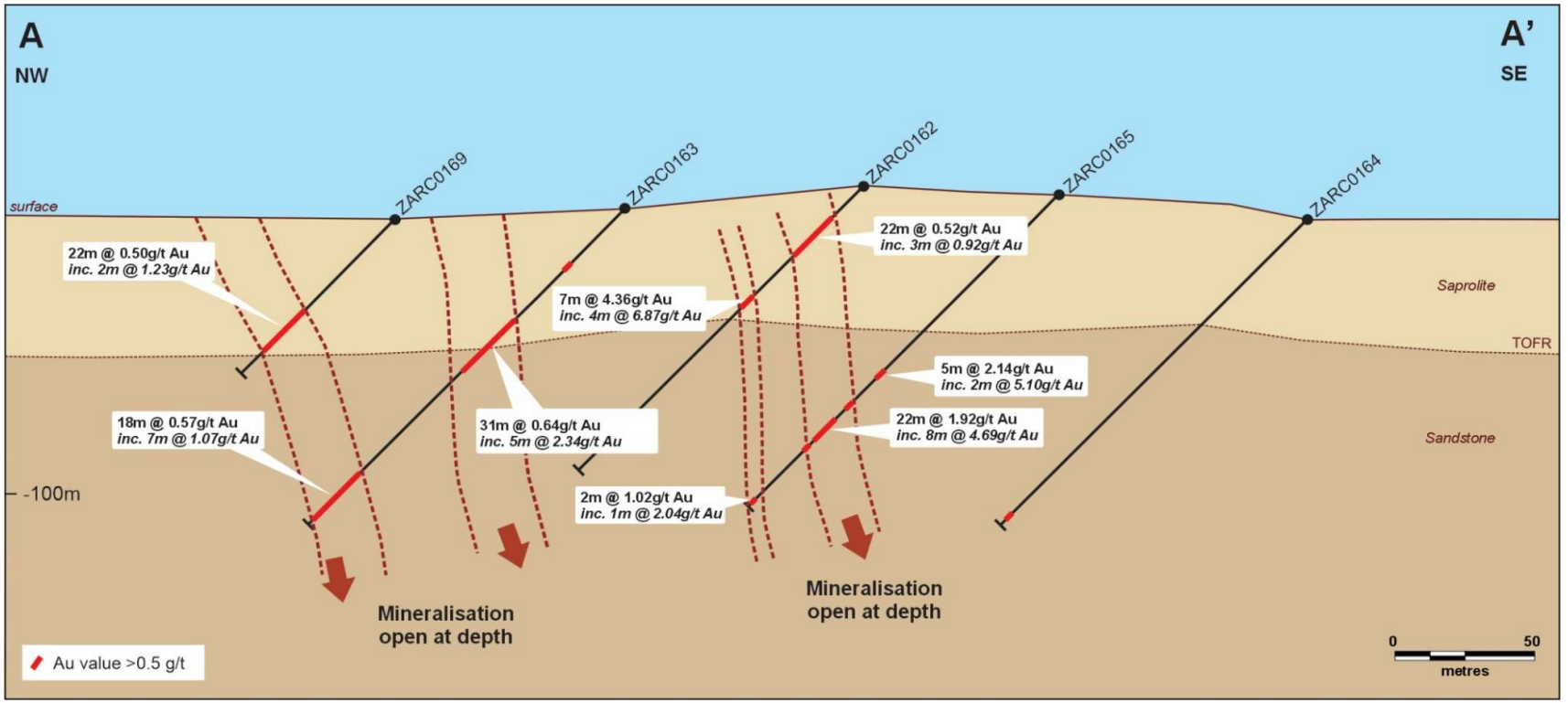

Figure 3: M'Basso Cross Section A-A' (location shown on Figure 2)

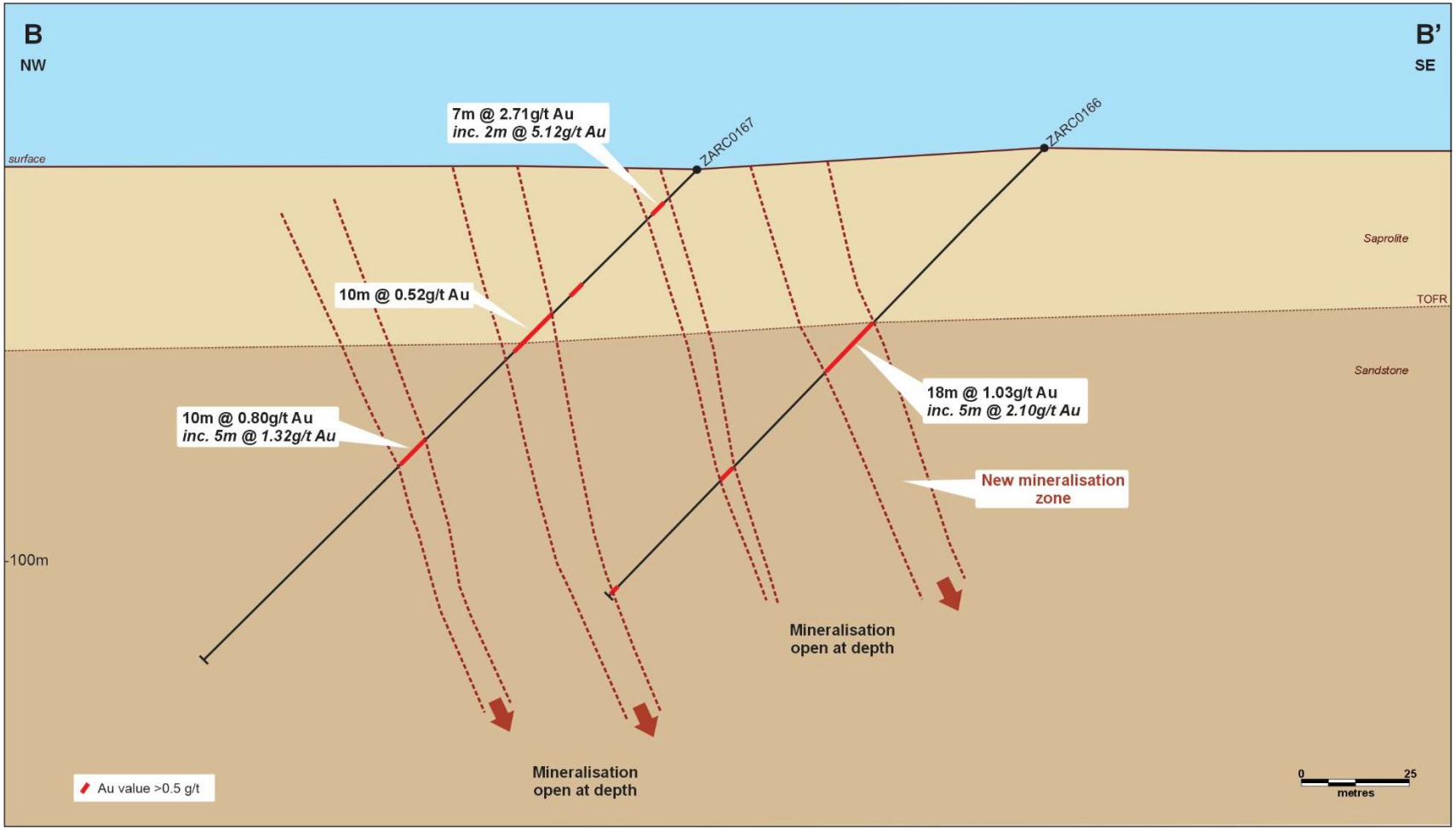

Figure 4: M'Basso Cross Section B-B' (location shown on Figure 2)

PHASE 2 STEP-OUT DRILLING UNDERWAY

With Phase 1 drilling at M'Basso now complete, Phase 2 step-out drilling has commenced to test further strike extensions, with scope to materially expand the extent of known mineralisation and add to the existing Mineral Resource base at the Zaranou Project (see Figure 5 for M'Basso drill collar locations).

The gap zone between holes completed to date is to be infilled partially during Phase 2 drilling. Additional earthworks are required to access certain planned drill sites needed to complete the full planned grid, with these areas expected to be drilled as part of a subsequent phase in 2027.

In parallel, the Company is advancing plans to mobilise a second RC rig to accelerate the programme, with drilling at Ehuasso targeted to commence by the end of June 2026. Refer to Figure 6 for planned Ehuasso drill collar location details.

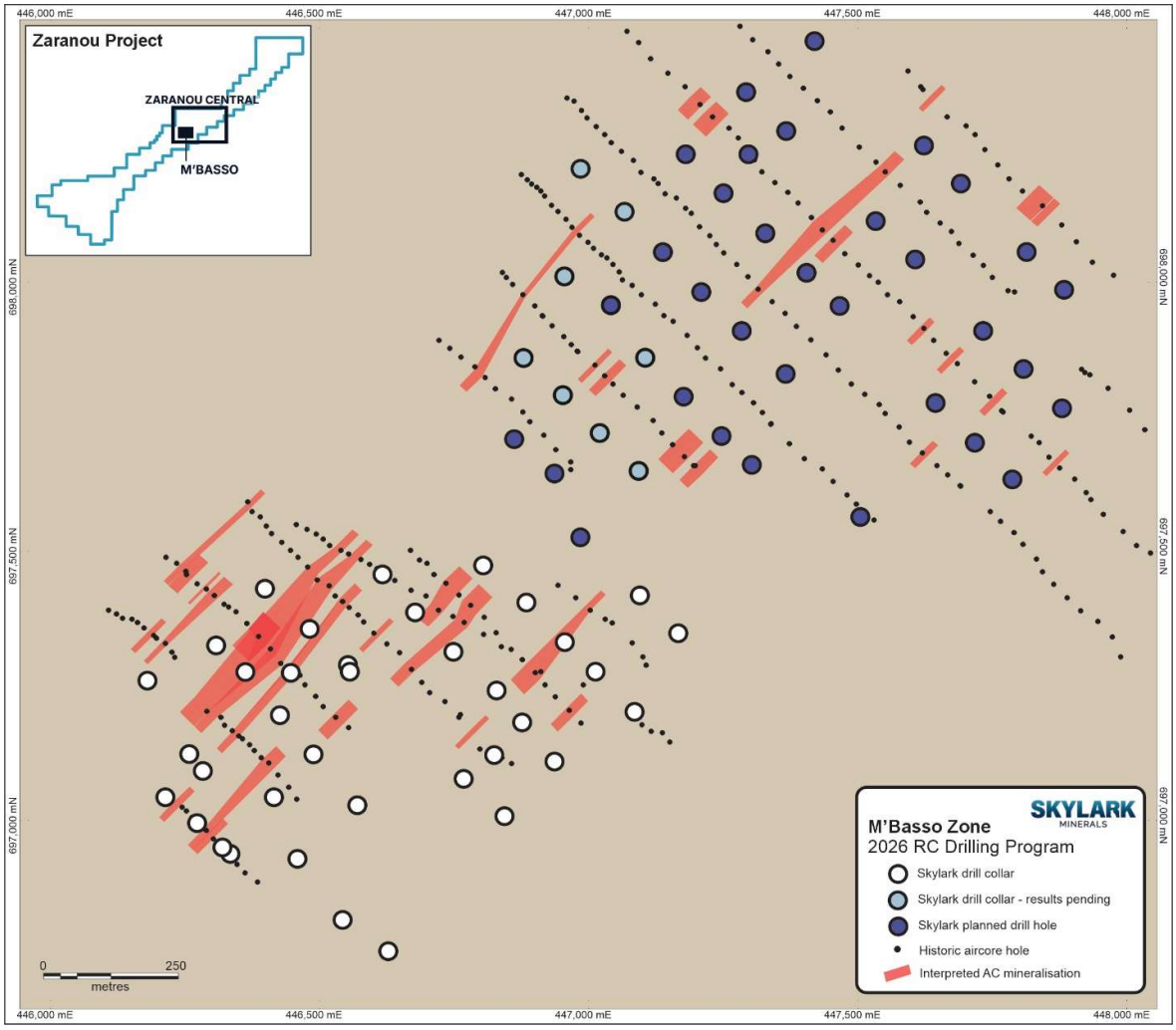

Figure 5: M'Basso 2026 Phase 1 and 2 RC Drill Collar Locations

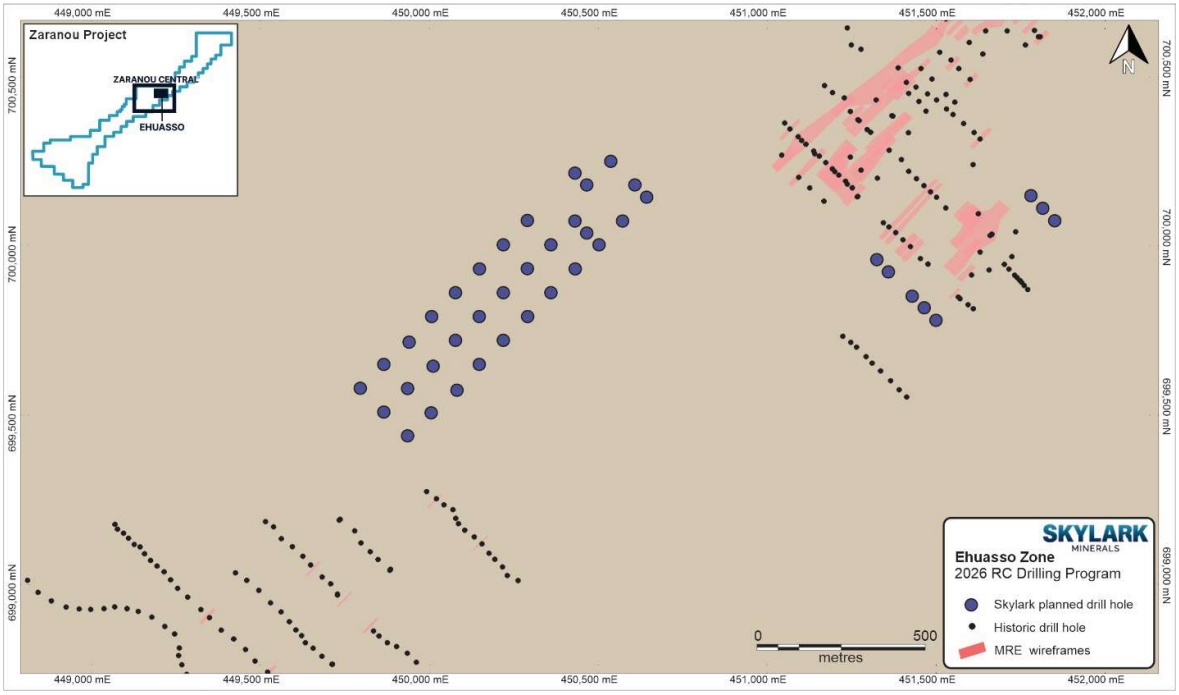

Figure 6: Ehuasso planned RC drill holes.

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK PROGRAMME

The metallurgical testwork programme comprised 16 samples including eight highly weathered (oxide) and eight unweathered (fresh) samples with an average head grade of approximately 1.4 g/t Au and were ground to 80% passing 75 µm prior to testing (see Figure 7 for sample locations).

Testwork was completed at the MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire.

LeachWELL gold extraction results ranged from 89% to 99%, with an average extraction of 95% across the samples. This comparative base case is considered highly compelling and suggests excellent leaching characteristics of coarser material. Practically, this suggests Zaranou material may not require the same degree of grinding to liberate gold on a comparative basis.

The strong correlation seen between fire assay and calculated head grades provides additional confidence in the quality and consistency of the metallurgical dataset.

These results, in combination with the consistency of results for oxide and fresh rock, indicate that processing may be (subject to further metallurgical testwork, including variability testing, comminution assessment, grind sensitivity and flowsheet optimisation) relatively straightforward and potentially low on the cost curve compared with similar projects. The Company notes that no feasibility-level studies have been undertaken at this stage and no conclusions about project economics can be drawn at this stage.

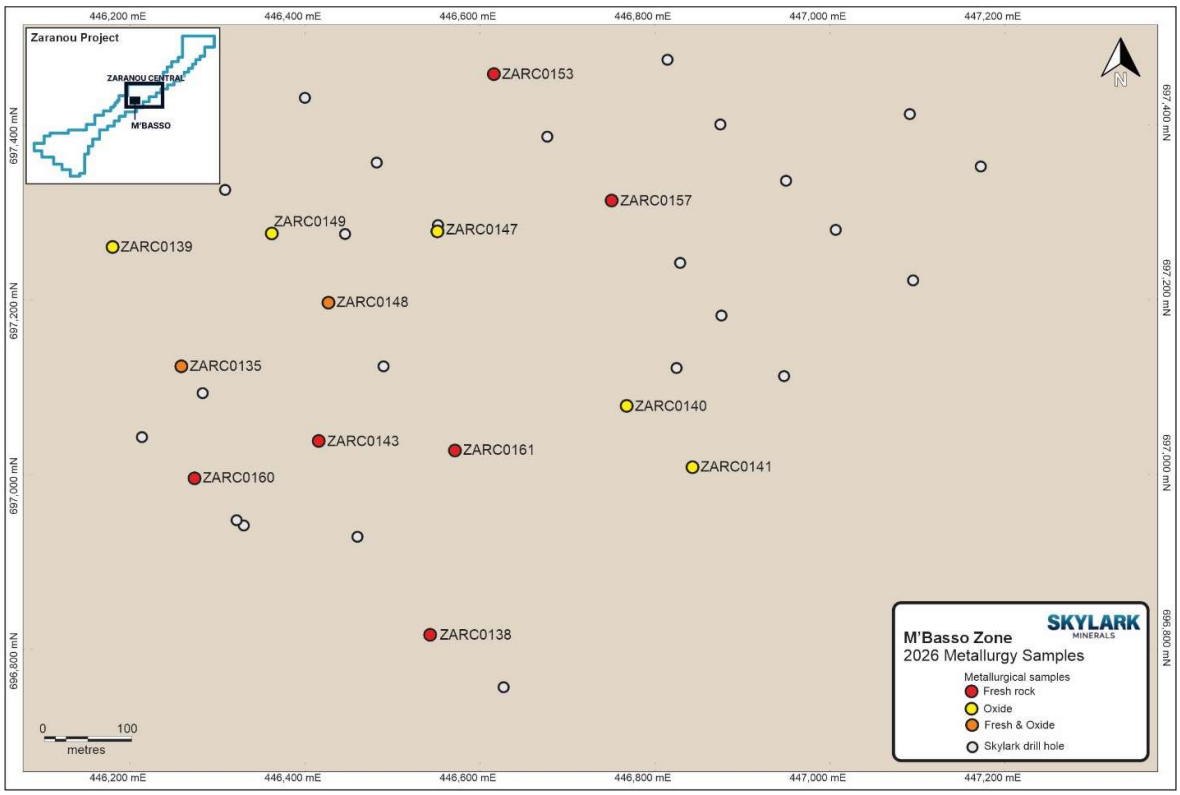

Figure 7: M'Basso 2026 Phase 1 Metallurgical Sample Locations

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Table 1: Current Expected Zaranou Advancement Plan. The timetable is indicative and subject to change.

CY2026 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
RC Drilling Commences at M'Basso	✓			
RC Drilling completes at M'Basso and Commences at Ehuasso		■	■	
RC Drilling Completes at Ehuasso + DDH Drilling (3,000m across M'Basso & Ehuasso)			■	
Regular reporting of drill results	✓	✓	■	
Drill Campaign Analysis and Final Reporting Complete			■	
Mineral Resource Estimate Update				■

CÔTE D'IVOIRE PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

A DISTRICT SCALE PIPELINE OF EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITIES

Comprising two exploration licences (**EL**'s) and two additional in application, including:

- **Zaranou Project (51%, earning up to 100%):** Covering 287km^2 on a single granted EL, three hours by road from the capital Abidjan. Zaranou covers approximately 47km of prospective strike, with mineralisation defined over 8km, and drilled to average depths of just 62 metres to date. Current Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 364,600 Oz at 1.8 g/t Au.[1]
- **Vavoua Project (100% Skylark):** Comprising two contiguous licences[ii] (Vavoua North and Vavoua South, currently under application) covering 537km^2, 20km along strike northeast of the operating Abujar Mine.
- **Maphai Project (earning up to 100%):** EL application covering 398km^2, situated along strike from Zaranou and just two hours' drive from Abidjan in a well-established mining district.

Figure 8: Portfolio Location in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

FLAGSHIP ZARANOU PROJECT

EXISTING RESOURCE BASE WITH A CLEAR PATHWAY TO NEAR-TERM GROWTH

- Approximately 47km of prospective strike within the granted licence area.
- Mineralisation defined over approximately 8km, with shallow average drill depths of 62 metres, supporting efficient follow-up drilling.
- Strong soil anomalism and extensive historical datasets, including 5,850 soil samples and approximately 85,000 metres of predominantly air core drilling, providing a robust platform for target refinement and extension testing[iii].
- Multiple shallow mineralised zones and priority targets, including Ehuasso and M'Basso, forming the focus of Skylark's maiden drilling programme.

- ENDS -

This notice is authorised to be issued by the Managing Director.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Competent Person Statement

The information included in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled or reviewed by Mr Arnand Van Heerden (B. Sc Hons (Geol)), a full-time employee of Skylark Minerals Limited. Mr Van Heerden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Van Heerden is a member of the AusIMM. Mr Van Heerden currently holds nil securities in Skylark Minerals Limited. There are no other relationships or interests that could be perceived as a conflict of interest. Mr Van Heerden consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

References

[i] The Zaranou Mineral Resource Estimate was first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[ii] Further information on the status of the Vavoua South licence is set out in the Company's announcement of 12 November 2025. The exploration results were first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 12 November 2025.

[iii] The Zaranou soil samples were first announced by the Company on 12 November 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 12 November 2025.

[IV] The exploration results of the first twelve holes at M'Basso Phase 1 were first announced on 19 March 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 19 March 2026.

[V] The exploration results of the second eighteen holes at M'Basso Phase 1 were first announced on 4 May 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the announcement of 4 May 2026.

APPENDIX 1: SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	EOH (M)	DIP	AZI	FROM (M)	TO (M)	INTERVAL (M)	AU (PPM)
ZARC0162	446950	697336	157.4	167	-45	316	19	41	22	0.52
							65	72	7	4.36
							68	72	4	6.87
							69	71	2	12.42
							69	70	1	18.89
ZARC0163	446875	697400	147.9	185	-45	314	65	96	31	0.64
							74	88	14	1.01
							83	88	5	2.35
							85	87	2	5.37
							165	183	18	0.57
							176	183	7	1.07
ZARC0164	447095	697222	143.7	180	-45	313	174	175	1	0.7
ZARC0165	447007	697280	152.4	180	-45	314	101	106	5	2.15
							104	106	2	5.11
							120	142	22	1.92
							134	142	8	4.69
							137	141	4	9.04
							140	141	1	24.28
							178	179	1	2.04
ZARC0166	447173	697352	147	180	-44	312	70	88	18	1.03
							70	75	5	2.10
							70	71	1	9.70
							85	86	1	3.73
ZARC0167	447091	697412	140.4	200	-44	313	11	18	7	2.71
							12	17	5	3.76
							15	17	2	5.12
							15	16	1	8.75
							61	71	10	0.53
							110	120	10	0.81
							111	116	5	1.32
ZARC0168	446948	697112	134.4	180	-44	315				NSI
ZARC0169	446814	697474	143.4	90	-45	315	54	76	22	0.50
							55	62	7	0.76
							56	58	2	1.23

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – ZARANOU PROJECT

TABLE 1 - SECTIONS 1 AND 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Zaranou Drilling

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Samples from this RC drilling programme were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone fitted with an integrated automatic rotary. Drill cuttings were sampled at 1m intervals. The rotary splitter was configured to produce a ~2–3 kg primary sample (typically 12.5% of the bulk sample) collected directly into pre-numbered sample bags for laboratory analysis. A secondary split was collected simultaneously as a backup/reserve sample and stored at base camp storage facility, while the remaining material was discharged as bulk reject in numbered, large sample bags, which was retained at the drill site in ordered sample lines for logging and chip collection. Representative chips were collected from the reject material for geological logging and chip trays. • Field duplicate samples were routinely collected from the rotary splitter at regular intervals (typically the 25th and 75th samples) to monitor sampling precision. No compositing was undertaken during this RC drilling programme. Sampling and QAQC procedures were conducted in accordance with the project RC Sampling and QAQC Standard Operating Procedure. • LeachWELL bottle roll tests were conducted on individual RC samples without compositing. • Sample selection was designed to represent the geographic extent of the mineralisation and the principal weathering domains (oxide and fresh). • LeachWELL test work was conducted at the MSA Laboratory in Yamoussoukro.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• For this RC drill programme, an Atlas Copco T3W drill rig was used to drill holes with a 5¼" face sampling bit.
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.*	• Recoveries from RC drilling were recorded in the database and recovery was generally good. • Industry best-practice RC drilling equipment (including an automatic rotary splitter and auxiliary booster) was consistently used to optimise sample recovery. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and no evidence of introduced sample bias.

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.*	• All drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. RC chip trays were photographed. • All drill holes were logged in full (total length of 6,667m), qualitatively. • Logging was done in 1m down hole intervals.
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.*	• RC samples were collected via an integrated automatic rotary splitter fitted to the drill rig. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • Field duplicates were taken at 25th and 75th intervals. • Sample preparation was conducted by MSA laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush to 500g material passing at 2mm for Photon Assay. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying of Skylark drill samples was undertaken by MSA Laboratories in Ivory Coast; samples were assayed using 500gm sample PhotonAssay™ analysis of samples for gold. • For all RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 15), field duplicates (1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.
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 were visually field verified by company geologists. • All assays that return >3.0 g/t are subjected to Screened Fire Assay analysis to confirm results in duplicate. • One RC twin hole was completed by Skylark to investigate if there is an observable bias between RC and historical DD drilling (positive correlation observed). No such observation was made. • Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and then imported into an Access database. • Assay values that were below detection limit are stated at half the detection limit in the database. No other adjustment to assay data occurred.
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.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using a portable handheld GPS. • All collars will be surveyed with a differential GPS at the end of the drill programme. • RC holes were down hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. • Topographic surface was prepared from a

		detailed ground UAV survey for Ehuasso. • Topographic control is considered adequate.
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.*	• For the drilling at Zaranou, the nominal hole spacing of surface drilling is approximately 50-100m on 100m - 150m spaced sections. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes using best fit techniques prior to estimation. • Metallurgical test samples comprised individual RC samples (no compositing) selected to represent the geographic distribution of mineralisation and principal weathering domains (oxide and fresh).
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.*	• At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 315 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Skylark. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Ivory Coast. Skylark personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews and audits of company procedures were conducted. No significant findings were made. • The acquired data has been reviewed by Skylark personnel. • No audit of the metallurgical testwork has been completed.

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 license to operate in the area.*	The Zaranou Gold Project is a single exploration license #830 (arrêté #536/MMPE/DGMG, 23.04.2025). The Company owns a 51% interest in the project, with the right to increase to 100% on the following terms: • Completion of a Scoping Study plus US$300,000 payment for 70% ownership • Completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) plus US$400,000 payment for 80% ownership • Completion of a Feasibility Study (FS) plus US$500,000 payment for 90% ownership • Option to acquire 100% via 2.5% NSR or 1.25% NSR plus US$4 million cash payment. • The tenement is in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Zaranou, previous companies that have undertaken exploration include colonial era mining of multiple high-grade veins from adits. • BRGM reported multiple gold occurrences in the area based on historical data compilation, and gold identified in conglomerate horizons. • Winslow Gold Corporation indicate that stream sediment sampling was completed over the permit in 1987-89. • AngloGold Ashanti worked on the permit in1999-2002, including RAB drilling mainly around the Yakasse target • Etruscan explored the permit in 2007-2009, including RC drilling around Yakasse • Ricca Resources conducted various desktop studies, airborne geophysics, geologic mapping, geochemical soil sampling, AC, RC and DD drilling between 2019 and 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Zaranou is a structurally controlled, shear hosted gold deposit located within the Birimian basin, local geology is dominated by meta-sediments and granitic intrusions.

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*
	• *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.*
		• Refer to Table of Drilling Locations (Figure 2) and Significant Drilling Intercepts (Appendix 1).

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 intercepts from drilling have been length weighted. • All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. • For Appendix 1, the grade of Au is reported in g/t to 2 decimal places. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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').*	• At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 315 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within this announcement.

Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using a portable handheld GPS. • All collars will be surveyed with a differential GPS at the end of the drill programme. • RC holes were down-hole surveyed with a Reflex GYRO tool. • Only drillholes completed to date during this current 2026 drill programme has 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 substances.*	• All interpretations for Project mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mapping and recent drilling. • Metallurgical test samples comprised individual RC samples (no compositing), selected to represent the geographic distribution of mineralisation and key weathering domains (oxide and fresh). Initial bottle roll test work returned an average gold recovery of 95%.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Project area. Further infill drilling will be conducted prior to mining. • Figure 3 highlights areas of possible extension