Shallow Drilling Grows Satama Gold Discovery

Highlights

- **Gold mineralisation defined over +3kms in strike at Satama with all wide spaced (250-300m) AC drill traverses returning significant gold mineralisation**
- **Multiple parallel oxide gold trends within a regional scale +8km shear zone**
- **Latest AC results from less than 60m depth include** (refer Appendix One and Figure Two):
  - **29m @ 1.48g/t gold from 29m incl. 4m @ 4.48g/t gold from 33m** (STAC0061)
  - **9m @ 1.88g/t gold from 34m incl. 4m @ 3.79g/t gold from 35m** (STAC0079)
  - **52m @ 0.69g/t gold from surface** (STAC0055)
  - **7m @ 1.61g/t gold from 31m** (STAC0066)
  - **10m @ 1.37g/t gold from 32m** (STAC0083)
- **Mineralisation is from surface and is completely open along strike and at depth**
- **4,500m RC program underway to reduce drill traverse spacing to ~160m and test down dip extension of mineralisation to 100-120m vertical depth**
- **Visual inspection of first RC holes drilled to 100-120m at Satama shows multiple zones of quartz veining and strong carbonate-silica-pyrite-sericite alteration of sheared meta sediments, in fresh rock**
- **Second RC rig drilling at Bouake North, testing high-grade auger anomalies within a 7km by 4km gold-in-soil anomaly where infill auger has recently been completed (assay pending)** (refer Figure Three)
- **Four drill rigs now operating across Turaco's projects, with AC and diamond core drilling also underway at the Nyangboue discovery in the Boundiali Project**
- **In addition, two auger rigs operating at Tongon North Project with bottom of hole assays of up to 1.32g/t gold along proven fertile shear zones** (refer Figure Four)
- **Aggressive muti-rig drill program is fully funded with ~$13M cash (25 Feb 2022)**

Turaco Gold Limited (**ASX | TCG**) ('**Turaco**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce further AC drilling results from the Satama gold discovery within the eastern permit of the Eburnea Gold Project in central Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure One). The Eburnea Gold Project is located between Endeavour Mining's 2.5Moz Fetekro gold project to the north and Allied Gold's 2.5Moz Bonikro and 1.0Moz Agbaou gold mines to the south (refer Figure One and Four).

Turaco now has four drill rigs operating across the Company's Eburnea and Boundiali Projects along with two auger rigs drilling at the Tongon North Project.

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented: "**These additional assay results provide further confidence in Satama's potential to evolve into a substantial new gold discovery. Satama's scale is significant with 3km of strike and multiple sub-parallel gold trends identified, which appear to converge to the south. Drilling testing down to ~100m vertical depth is now underway with encouraging visuals in the first holes drilled into fresh rock.**

After overcoming some rig availability and personnel constraints, Turaco now has four rigs operating across its Eburnea and Boundiali Projects, in addition to two auger rigs operating at the Tongon North Project."

TURACO GOLD

ASX Announcement
21 March 2022

Investment Highlights

Issued Capital	426.3m
Share Price	11.5 cents
Market Cap	$40m
Cash (25 Feb '22)	~$13m

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Eburnea Project

The Eburnea Project covers two granted permits covering 690km^2 in central Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure One). The Bouake North permit is positioned on the Oume-Fetekro belt which hosts the 2.5Moz Fetekro gold project approximately 35km to the north and the 2.5Moz Bonikro and 1.0Moz Agbaou gold mines 200km to the south. The Satama permit covers a significant north-east trending shear splaying off the crustal scale Ouango-Fitini shear, which marks the margin of the Birimian Comoé basin.

Exploration continues to advance at the Eburnea Project with two RC rigs now active, including a large RC rig drilling at Satama down to 100-120m vertical beneath recent AC drilling which defined gold mineralisation over +3kms in strike, and a smaller multipurpose RC/AC rig testing the multiple high-grade gold in auger anomalies defined at Bouake North.

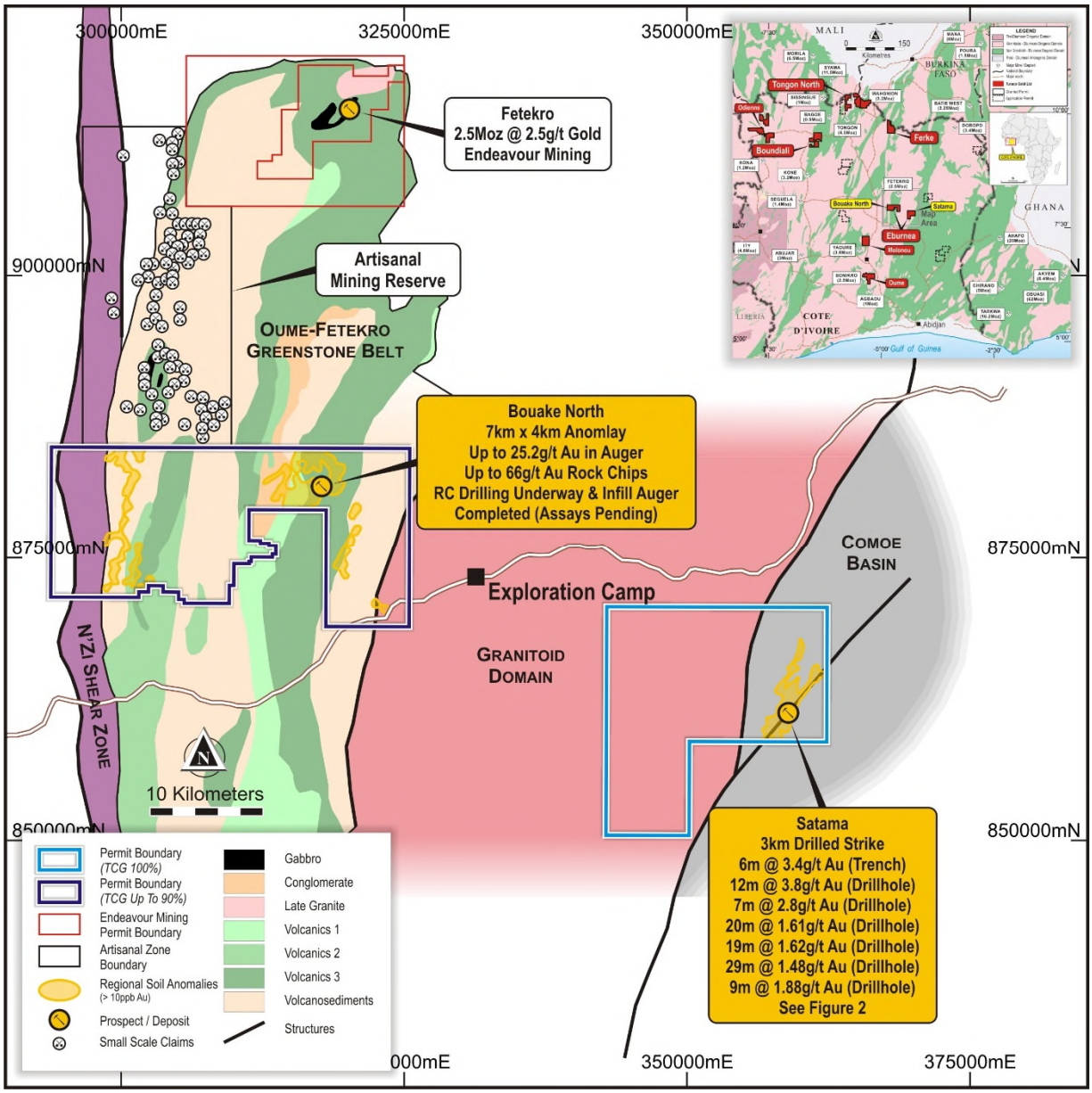

Figure One | Eburnea Gold Project Location and Geology

Satama Gold Discovery (Turaco 100% Interest)

First pass AC drilling of 7,226m was completed at Satama testing 3kms of strike with broad 250-300m drill traverses, targeting shallow gold mineralisation coincident with the previously reported auger anomaly (refer ASX announcement of 13 October 2021). Results for the initial 2,150m were announced in February 2022.

Results have now been received for a further 3,448m of AC drilling with gold mineralisation intersected in all drill lines across multiple zones and along 3kms of drilled strike, which remains open to the northeast.

The latest significant AC results (+10gm) include (refer Appendix One for full details):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
STAC0061	29	58	**29**	**1.48**
STAC0066	31	38	**7**	**1.61**
STAC0055	0	52	**52**	**0.69**
STAC0079	34	43	**9**	**1.88**
STAC0083	32	42	**10**	**1.37**

Table One | Significant AC Drill Results at Satama

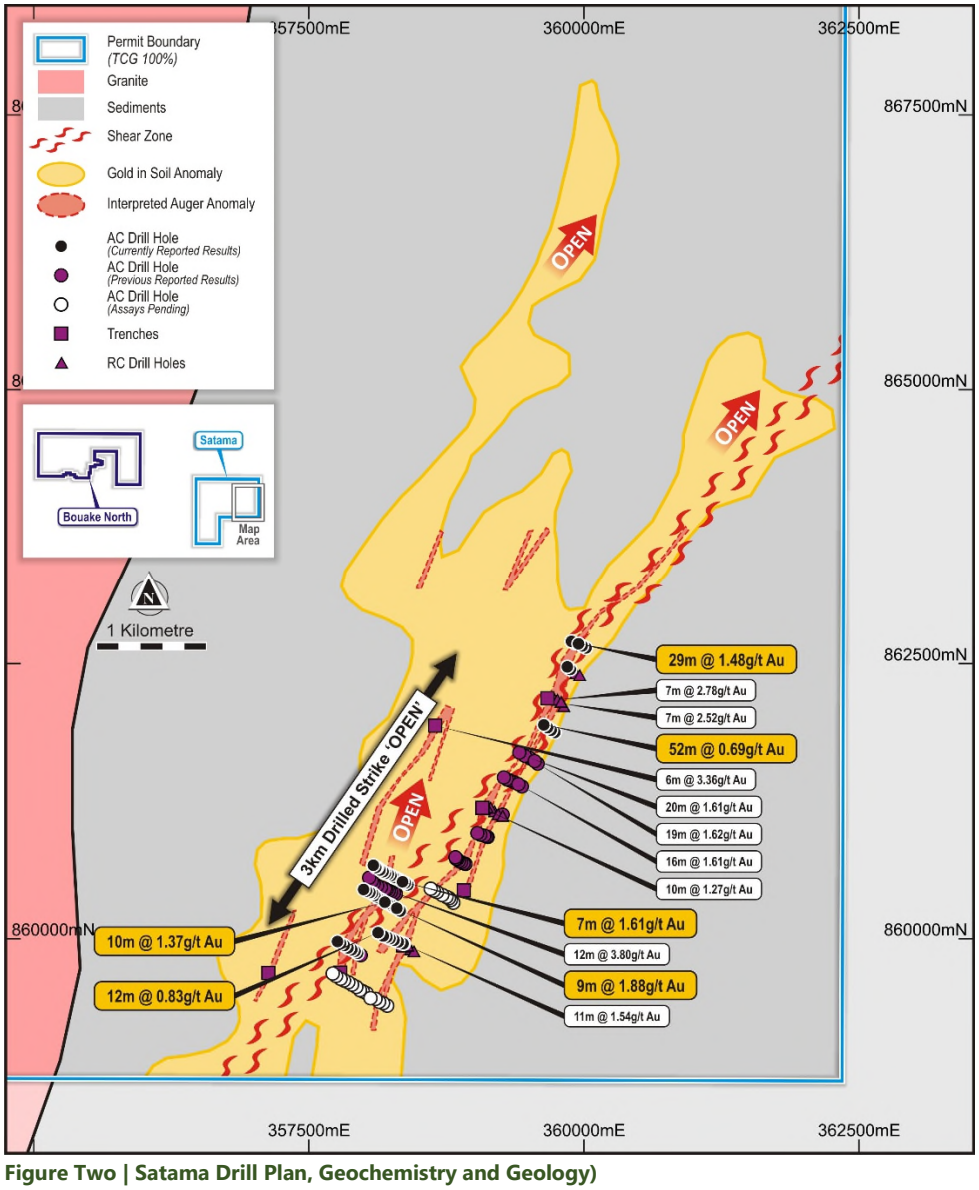

Figure Two | Satama Drill Plan, Geochemistry and Geology)

These latest results confirm the main trend remains open along strike to the northeast with drilling on the most northerly traverse returning 29m at 1.48g/t gold. In addition, a second priority trend striking north-northeast which remains open for at least 1.5km along strike to a trench that returned 6m at 3.36g/t gold has been identified. The likely intersection of these two trends immediately south of the current drilling has also been identified as a priority follow-up target. Assays for a total of 1,628m of the AC program remain outstanding.

A maiden RC program of at least 4,500m is underway on the main NE trend. The program is designed to reduce drill traverse spacing to a nominal 160m and test the down dip extension of mineralisation into fresh rock to approximately 100-120m vertical.

Visual inspection of the first RC drill holes confirms multiple zones of quartz veining and strong carbonate-silica-pyrite-sericite alteration of shared metasediments, in fresh rock down to ~120m.

A high resolution magnetic and radiometric survey is planned to be flown shortly once permits are in place. In the meantime, an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey across 4kms of the trend is expected to commence next week

Bouake North (Turaco Up to 90% Interest)

At Bouake North, auger drilling of the entire 7km by 4km gold-in-soil anomaly is now complete. The central portion of the anomaly has now been tested with auger drilling on a 200m by 25m grid, with results pending.

An RC rig is currently operating at Bouake North undertaking first pass drill testing with 80m-100m holes, initially across the southern and eastern defined high-grade auger anomalies (refer Figure Three).

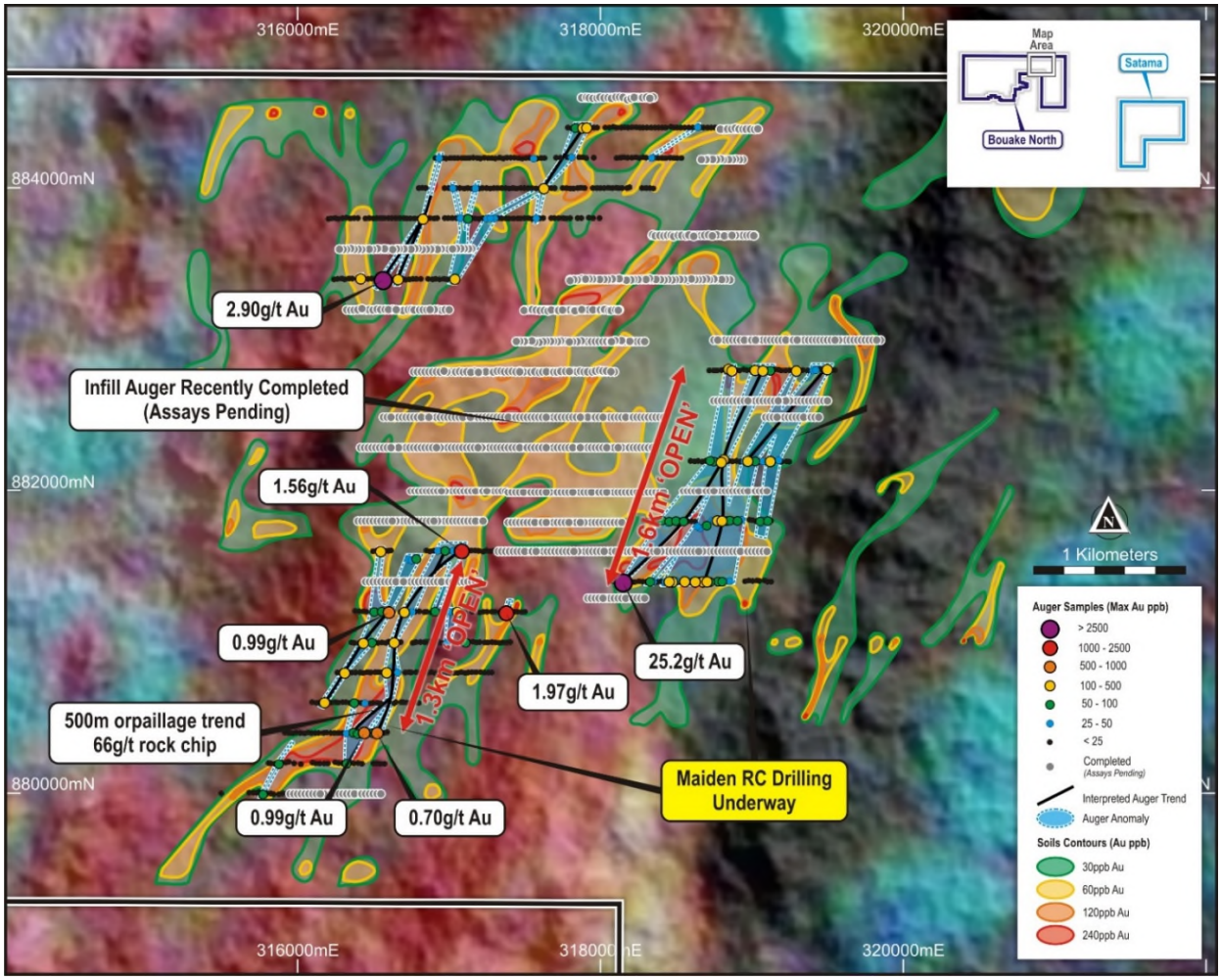

Figure Three | Bouake North Soil Geochemistry with Auger Drilling

Tongon North Project

The Tongon North Project is located on the highly prospective Senoufo greenstone belt in northern Côte d'Ivoire and covers a total area of ~1,540km^2 across four granted exploration permits and one exploration permit application. The granted permits are held 100% by Turaco. The project area is immediately adjacent to the north of the operating 4.5Moz Tongon Gold Mine owned by Barrick (refer Figure Five).

Turaco has commenced systematic exploration of the Tongon North Project area and has two auger rigs testing anomalous geochemistry defined by previous soil sampling undertaken predominately by Randgold Resources Ltd. Results for 612 auger holes (3,959 meters) have been received from the Natogo target on the central Pongala exploration permit. The Natogo target comprises an untested 5km +60ppb gold-in-soil anomaly associated a NE to ENE striking, structurally complex zone on the margin of a major granite pluton. The target is located approximately 30km from Barrick Gold's Tongon gold mine.

At least three +100pbb Au bottom of hole (saprolite) auger anomalies have been defined, each with more than 1km strike and up to 100m wide (refer Figure Four). Best results include (refer Appendix One):

- TNAG0010 1,320ppb gold at 6m (bottom of hole)
- TNAC0082 670ppb gold at 4m (bottom of hole)
- TBAC0508 1,170ppb gold at 3m (bottom of hole)

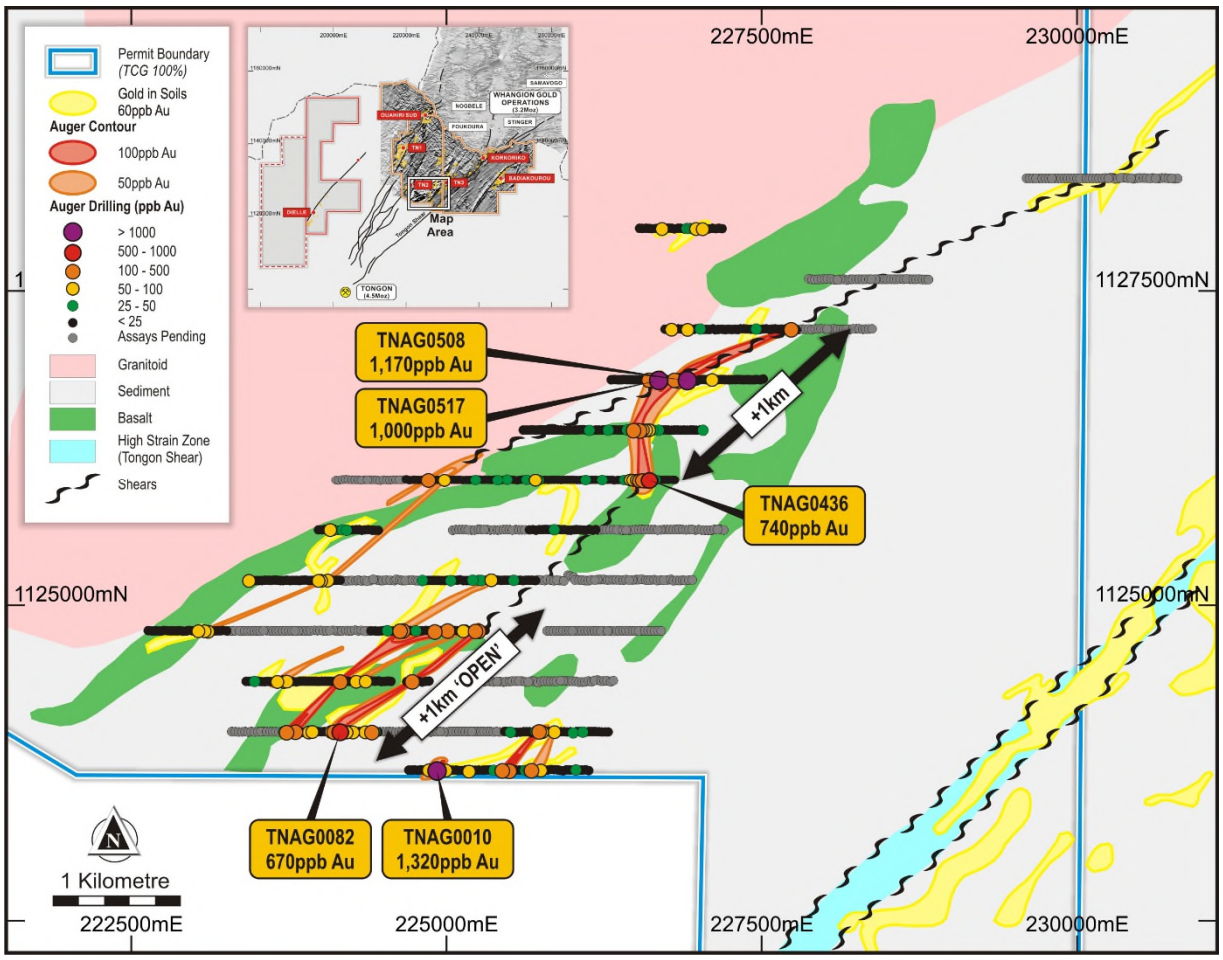

Figure Four | Tongon North Auger Drilling

Ongoing auger drilling continues to infill and test extensions of this target. A small trench program is also underway to better define the geology and structural orientation of anomalism. This work will provide better definition for AC drill testing.

This announcement has been approved for release to the ASX by the Managing Director.

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Elliot Grant, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grant is a full-time employee of Turaco Gold Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Grant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

References may have been made in this announcement to certain past ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results. For full details, refer to the referenced ASX announcement on the said date. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these earlier market announcements.

Turaco's Côte d'Ivoire Gold Projects

Turaco has amassed a large exploration package of approximately 8,300km^2 of highly prospective Birimian greenstones, located predominately in northern and central-east Côte d'Ivoire. Turaco's focus is on the Boundiali, Ferke, Tongon North and Eburnea Gold Projects (refer Figure Five).

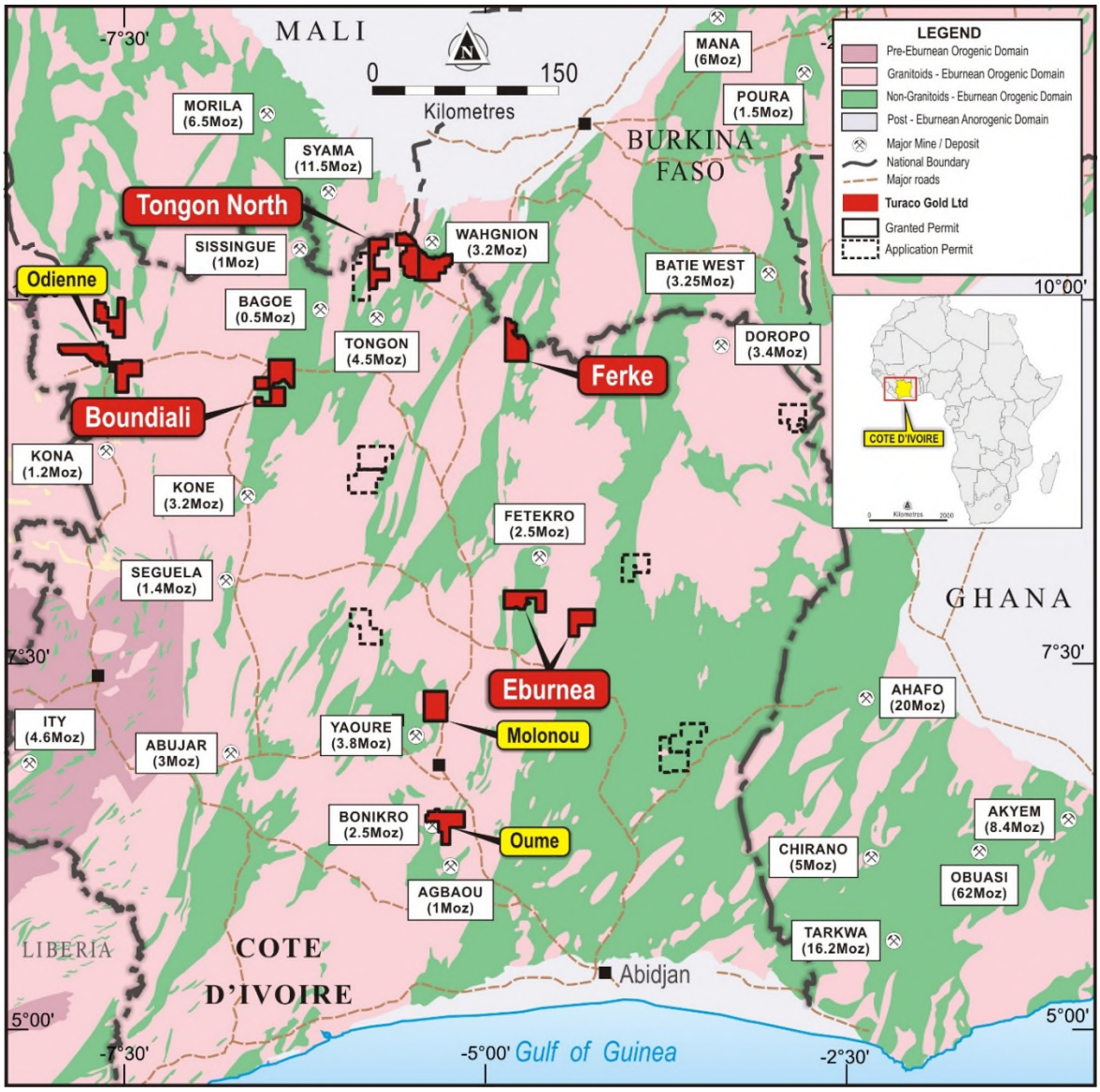

Figure Five | Turaco Gold's Côte d'Ivoire Project Locations

Appendix One

AC Drilling Details, Satama

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (^{0})	Azi (^{0})	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
STAC0038	357941	859878	176	60	-60	300	4	16	12	0.17
STAC0039	357919	859896	177	64	-60	300	12	28	16	0.27
STAC0041	357854	859927	178	80	-60	300	36	60	24	0.18
STAC0045	358364	859965	182	55	-60	300	8	16	8	0.55
STAC0046	358355	859966	181	80	-60	300	36	48	12	0.19
STAC0047	358312	859981	178	80	-60	300	64	80	16	0.32
STAC0048	358274	859997	174	80	-60	300	44	60	16	0.47
STAC0049	358237	860012	171	61	-60	300	44	56	12	0.3
STAC0050	358209	860024	169	69	-60	300	12	28	16	0.4
STAC0052	358128	860066	164	80	-60	300	16	28	12	0.83
STAC0054	359701	861905	188	80	-60	300	68	76	8	0.78
STAC0055	359669	861928	191	80	-60	300	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0.69**
STAT0061	359951	862691	220	58	-60	300	4	7	3	0.96
			and				**29**	**58**	**29**	**1.48**
			including				**33**	**37**	**4**	**4.48**
STAC0064	358399	860500	173	63	-60	300	50	61	11	0.35
STAC0065	358375	860517	182	55	-60	300	5	17	12	0.5
			and				26	40	14	0.22
STAC0066	358351	860527	176	58	-60	300	**31**	**38**	**7**	**1.61**
			Including				**35**	**37**	**2**	**3.76**
			and				54	58	4	0.4
STAC0067	358324	860545	151	50	-60	300	10	16	6	0.25
			and				29	36	7	0.6
STAC0071	358220	860597	167	51	-60	300	7	14	7	0.29
STAC0072	358194	860605	163	51	-60	300	20	24	4	0.73
STAC0074	358146	860635	168	66	-60	300	39	43	4	0.73
			and				57	66	9	0.69
STAC0075	358119	860658	175	38	-60	300	6	18	12	0.63
			and				27	37	10	0.27
STAC0076	358107	860658	169	54	-60	300	14	23	9	0.21
			and				44	54	10	0.56
STAC0077	358085	860678	166	80	-60	300	32	38	6	0.47
STAC0078	358330	860262	179	75	-60	300	18	27	9	0.21
			and				49	52	3	1.13
STAC0079	358298	860287	176	66	-60	300	**34**	**43**	**9**	**1.88**
			including				**35**	**39**	**4**	**3.79**
			and				50	56	6	0.83
STAC0082	358213	860332	172	43	-60	300	34	38	4	0.48
STAC0083	358190	860342	170	69	-60	300	17	23	6	0.22
			and				**32**	**42**	**10**	**1.37**
			including				**34**	**37**	**3**	**3.05**
			and				59	69	10	0.38
STAC0084	358162	860363	170	57	-60	300	11	16	5	0.79
STAC0090	357996	860458	169	60	-60	300	25	28	3	0.83

Auger Details, Tongon North

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Gold Grade ppb
TNAG0010	224926	1123699	337	6	1	2	1,320
TNAG0508	226911	1126801	340	3	0	1	420
					1	3	1,170
TNAG0517	226684	1126803	335	13	11	13	1,000
TNAG0436	226610	1126004	336	10	7	8	320
					8	10	740
TNAG0082	224159	1124004	349	4	0	1	230
					2	4	670
TNAG0163	224730	1124403	327	7	2	3	480
TNAG0084	224110	1124005	346	10	2	3	420
TNAG0090	223803	1124005	345	8	1	2	410
TNAG0392	227735	1127203	341	4	1	2	400
TNAG0518	226657	1126803	339	11	9	11	390
TNAG0233	224656	1124806	340	11	9	11	330
TNAG0160	225010	1124806	342	6	3	4	100
					4	6	300
TNAG0072	224409	1124002	335	4	0	1	250
TNAG0327	224858	1126004	329	12	11	12	250
TNAG0083	224134	1124006	345	8	6	8	240
TNAG0131	224159	1124402	337	3	1	3	230
TNAG0520	226608	1126803	341	10	8	10	230
TNAG0435	226557	1126002	330	7	2	3	210
					5	7	160
TNAG0511	226839	1126797	336	4	1	2	190
					2	4	120
TNAG0033	225500	1123696	348	6	1	2	160
TNAG0151	225232	1124803	336	9	7	9	150
TNAG0434	226533	1125999	341	5	2	3	140
					3	5	1,300
TNAG0087	223733	1124001	349	12	10	12	130
TNAG0169	225736	1124007	356	8	6	8	130
TNAG0512	226810	1126801	339	3	1	3	130
TNAG0150	225255	1124804	335	9	5	6	120
TNAG0223	224909	1124799	340	6	4	6	120
TNAG0573	226534	1126400	343	5	2	3	120
TNAG0031	225444	1123698	345	6	4	6	110
TNAG0234	224633	1124805	351	8	6	8	110
TNAG0575	226484	1126403	348	6	4	6	110
TNAG0040	225675	1123699	359	5	3	5	100

Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

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.	▪ AC drilling are angled holes from surface. ▪ 1m AC samples are collected from a rig mounted cyclone. ▪ 1m AC samples split through a riffle splitter then composited into 4m samples. Composites reporting greater than 0.1ppm gold will have duplicate samples resubmitted to 1m sampling. ▪ Auger drilling are vertical holes from surface. ▪ Two auger samples are collected per hole. A 1m sample at the base of laterite and a 2m composite sample at bottom of hole in saprolite. ▪ Auger sampling utilizes a PVC spear. ▪ Average sample weight sent to the laboratory was 2kg. A duplicate sample was retained on site as a backup and for future sampling. ▪ QAQC comprising certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were inserted each 25m. ▪ All samples sent for analysis by 50g fire assay and reported at a 0.01g/t gold detection limit.
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).	▪ Multipower Prospector 2 RC/AC drill rig with 200PSI air capacity through onboard and booster compressor. ▪ AC utilized a standard blade bit to refusal. ▪ The motorized auger rig is a man-portable unit of unspecified make.
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.	▪ Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ Cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples obtained.
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.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample. ▪ Logging is mostly qualitative. ▪ Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling is collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological reference. ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
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.	▪ 1m AC samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight. ▪ 1m AC samples are composited to 4m for submission to the laboratory. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25m. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 2kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of 1 drilled metre at this prospect ▪ 1m bulk samples for each meter remain in the field for future assay if required. AC samples reporting greater than 0.1ppm gold are submitted for analysis.

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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Sample collected from the project areas by site geologist and transported from the field camp by Bureau Veritas to their lab in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. ▪ Samples are crushed and pulped, and a 50g split of whole pulped sample assayed for gold with the lab code FA51. This method consists of a 50g charge fire assay for gold with AAS finish. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
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.	▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
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.	▪ AC lines were traversed using DGPS. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 30 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy for most RC holes, or Garmin GPS to <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available. ▪ Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
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.	▪ AC traverses were drilled on NW-SE orientated lines approximately perpendicular to the strike of the geochemical anomaly. Spacing of traverses was approximately 250-300m. ▪ AC drilling is considered reconnaissance in nature and further infill is required. ▪ Auger traverses are on E-W orientated lines nominally spaced 200m apart. Auger drill points are 25m apart.
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.	▪ AC drillholes were orientated 300 azimuth to test the interpreted north-south to north-northwest-south-southwest strike of the prospect. ▪ AC holes were drilled at a -60 degrees to achieve heel-to-toe coverage. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures. ▪ Auger drill holes are vertical from surface. They are only intended to confirm in-situ geochemical anomalism and are not representative of tenor or orientation of mineralization.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed due to early-stage nature of exploration.

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.	▪ Exploration results for Satama included in this announcement are from within granted exploration permit PR544 located in central Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Resolute Côte d'Ivoire SARL, being a 100% owned subsidiary of Turaco. ▪ Permit PR544 was recently renewed to 30 November 2023 with further renewals beyond this provided for under the Cote d' Ivoire mining code. ▪ Exploration results Tongon North are located within permit PR642 located in northern Cote d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Resolute Côte d'Ivoire SARL, being a 100% owned subsidiary of Turaco. ▪ Permit PR544 was recently renewed to 28 June 2023 with further renewals beyond this provided for under the Cote d' Ivoire mining code. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the areas.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Exploration work undertaken at Satama prior to Turaco comprised regional soils and limited auger drilling by Resolute. ▪ Exploration work undertaken on Tongon North prior to Turaco comprised soil sampling, pitting, auger drilling and AC drilling variously undertaken by Randgold Resources and Resolute.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Eburnea project is located on the Oume-Fetekro greenstone belt and along the margin of the Birimian Comoé basin. ▪ The Tongon North project is located on the Senufo greenstone belt.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	▪ Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix One.
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.	▪ AC results are calculated at lower cut-off of 0.1g/t gold with maximum of 4m dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ AC drillholes were orientated towards the northwest on a 300 azimuth to test the interpreted N-NE geological strike orientation of mineralization. ▪ AC drillholes were inclined -60 below the horizontal. ▪ Auger drilling is vertical. It is not representative of orientation or widths of mineralization and is employed as a geochemical tool only.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any	▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 mineralised and significantly anomalous AC results >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix One. ▪ For auger drilling, all individual assays over 100ppb Au are 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.	▪ Reported AC drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization proximal to previous surface sampling and auger drilling.
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.	▪ The next stage of exploration will comprise RC drilling at Satama and further auger and AC drilling at Tongon North. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.