

BROAD HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS AT DIDIEVI PROJECT, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Spectacular broad, high-grade intercepts from Blaffo Gueto prospect, including:**
 - **38.0m at 4.13g/t gold** from 165m which is within:
 - **79.0m at 2.18g/t gold** from 152m which is also within:
 - **A broad mineralised halo extending from surface of 231.0m at 1.02g/t gold (DDD044)**
- **Blaffo Gueto also returns:**
 - **8.0m at 1.18g/t gold** from 19m (DDD044)
 - **9.0m at 1.03g/t gold** from 140m (DDD038)
 - **13.0m at 1.51g/t gold** from 222m (DDD039) including:
 - **3.0m at 5.29g/t gold** from 222m
 - **17.0m at 1.28g/t gold** from 255m (DDD043) including:
 - **10.0m at 2.0g/t gold** from 260m
- **Results confirm a very broad mineralised zone at Blaffo Gueto and the presence of a large gold system over an area of at least 1.5km x 1km**
- **Numerous new discoveries with shallow high-grade intercepts**

African Gold Ltd (**African Gold** or the **Company**) (**ASX: A1G**) is pleased to report on drilling from its recently completed drill program at the Blaffo Gueto prospect at the Didievi Gold Project in Central Côte d'Ivoire.

The drilling has delivered some spectacular broad, shallow and high-grade gold intercepts from surface that highlight the strong potential of the Didievi Gold Project. The recent results have confirmed and extended the known areas of mineralisation at the Blaffo Gueto prospect as well as making new shallow high-grade discoveries.

The recent drilling program has also generated a plethora of new drill targets within the Blaffo Gueto area, all of which show the potential to add significant gold ounces to the Project. These include the down plunge potential of the new high-grade results as well as the untested previously announced significant wide and high-grade intercepts at the Blaffo Gueto North, South, South-West, Central and East zones.

The new drill results complement historical and more recent intercepts completed by the Company, which include a number of shallow broad high-grade intercepts ^(1,5,6):

- **10.0m at 123g/t gold** from 66m including **2.0m at 613g/t gold** (DRC334);
- **17.4m at 17g/t gold** from 244m including **1.0m at 216g/t gold** (DDD0029);
- **83.3m at 3.3g/t gold** from 166.9m including **18.0m at 12.0g/t gold** (DDD01);
- **80.0m at 3.0g/t gold** from 0m including **23.0m at 9.5g/t gold** (DDD013);
- **37.0m at 7.70g/t gold** from 42m including **24.0m at 11.0g/t gold** (DRC208); and
- **27.0m at 4.61g/t gold** from 46m including **11.0m at 11.09g/t gold** (DRC337) ended in mineralisation and is open at depth and to the north and south.

African Gold's CEO and Exploration Manager, Glen Edwards, commented:

"These exciting results from the recent drilling on the Didievi Project in Côte d'Ivoire, which focussed on the Blaffo-Gueto prospect, highlight the potential of Didievi to deliver substantial gold mineralisation.

"The program consisted of orientated diamond core drilling and was specifically designed to obtain geological information, test geological models and confirm tenor and style of mineralisation at Blaffo Gueto. The geological and mineralisation models are being developed and, while overall controls to alteration and mineralisation are understood, we do not yet fully understand the controls to super high grade parts of the system. We do, however, know that the high grade shoot plunges to the south-west at around 30° and is open at depth.

"Follow up diamond and RC drill programs have been designed to further test high-grade areas and to evaluate previously defined targets as well as regional gold-in-soil/trench results. We expect this program to commence following the end of the wet season in Q4, 2022."

African Gold's new Managing Director, Phillip Gallagher, said:

"It is very pleasing to see such positive results from the recent drilling program and the enormous potential in the Didievi Project and the others in the African Gold portfolio. We look forward to getting back onto the ground for follow up exploration after the wet season in Côte d'Ivoire and in Mali with a focus on advancing the projects as quickly as possible."

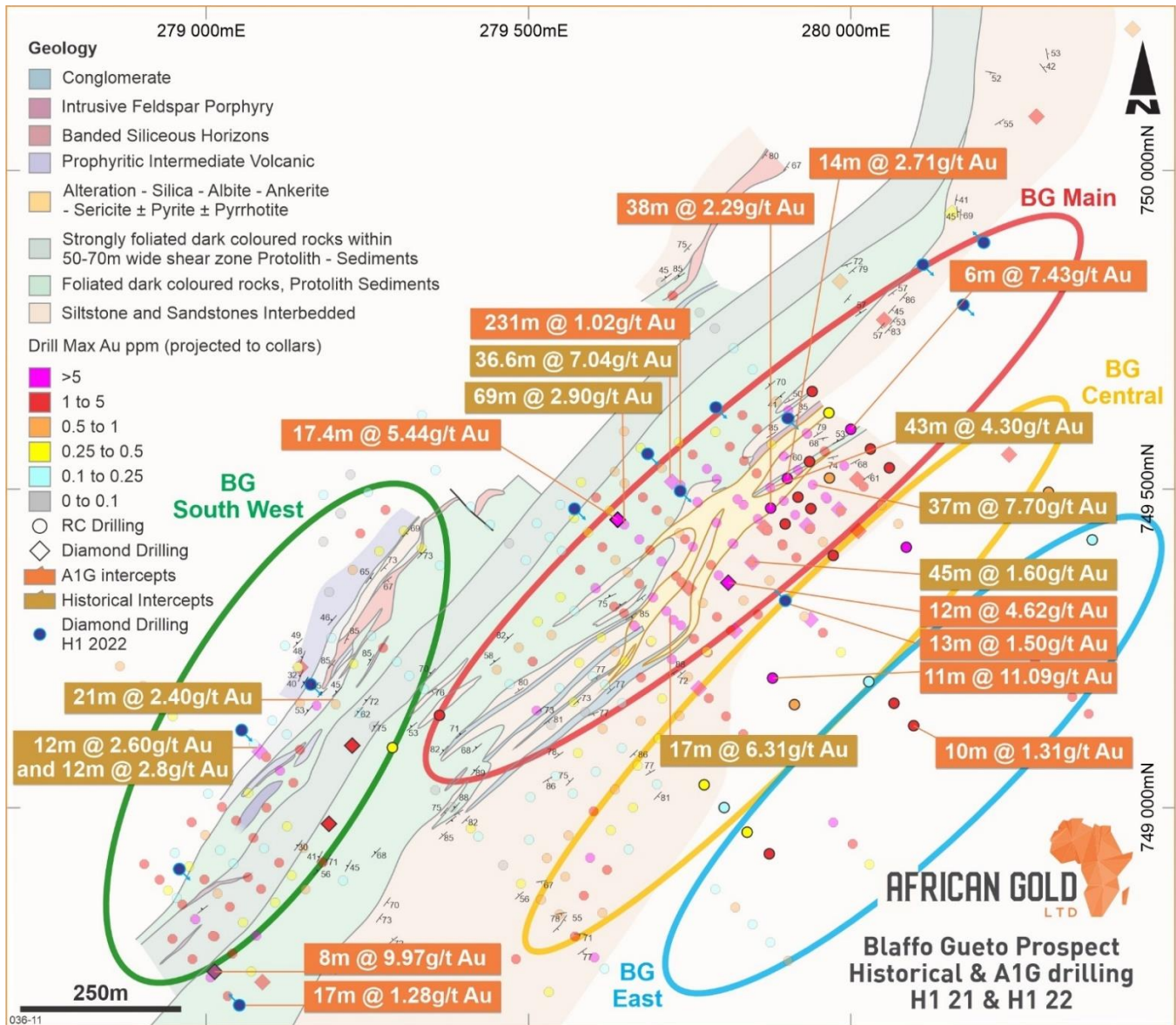


Figure 1: Blaffo Gueto (BG) Prospect showing selected historical and recent diamond and RC drilling collars on gold-in-soil, historical maximum downhole gold projected to drill collars on interpreted geology.

Didievi Gold Project (Oumé – Fetekro Greenstone Belt), Côte d’Ivoire

The Didievi Project¹ (391km²) is located within the underexplored and emerging Oumé-Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt. The belt hosts Allied Gold’s Bonikro/Hire (+3Moz)² and Endeavor’s Agbaou (+1Moz)³ gold mines to the south and the recent +2.9Moz Fetekro discovery⁴ announced by Endeavour Mining to the north.

Previous work at Blaffo Gueto delineated a significant structurally controlled gold system characterised by intense alteration and broad, high-grade gold intercepts. Mineralisation is complex, probably long lived and multi episodic, located in different structural settings and hosted by a variety of lithological units. Gold

mineralisation is typically associated with sericite-albite-carbonate-quartz/silica-pyrite-pyrrhotite \pm chalcopyrite \pm arsenopyrite \pm Fe(Ti) oxide alteration assemblages. Host rock comprising argilites, pelites, agglomerates, conglomerates and felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies are typically strongly altered and deformed.

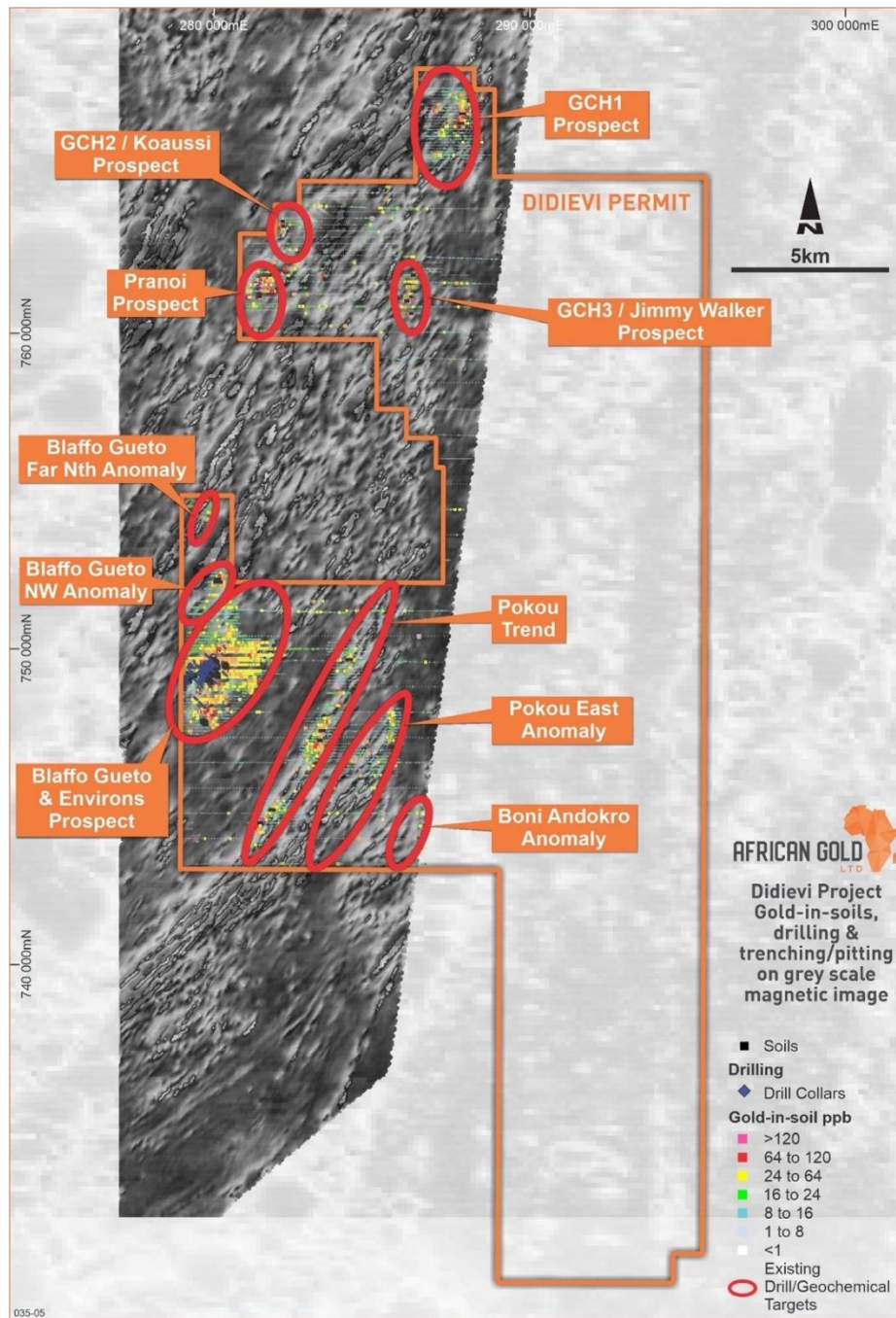


Figure 2: Didievi Project showing thematically mapped gold in soils, location of drilling and first pass targets on analytical signal magnetic image with major deposits, prospects and anomalies.

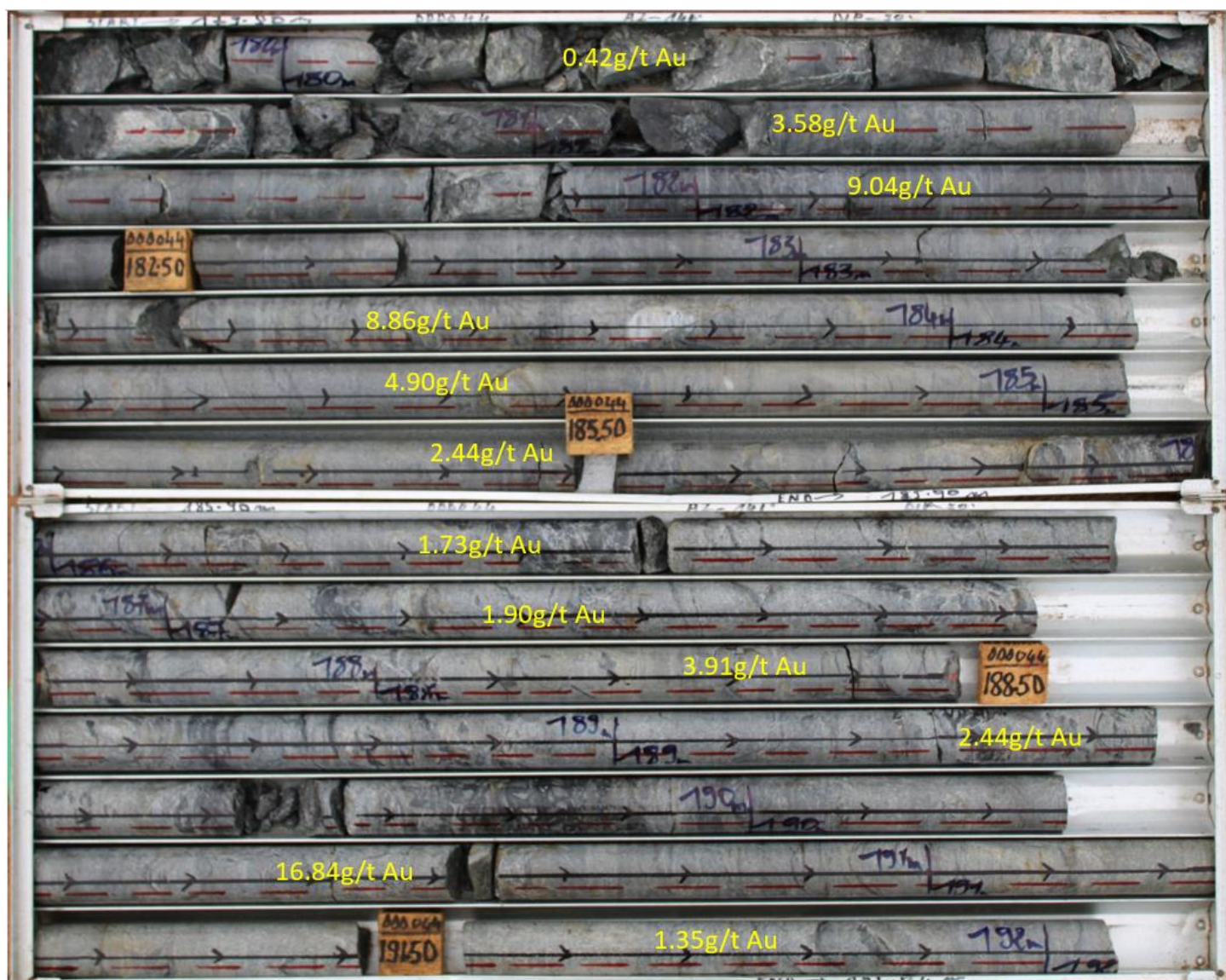


Figure 3: Blaffo Gueto Main Prospect - photo of diamond core from DDD044- 179.80-192.040m showing altered sediments with meter gold grades. This shows part of the intercept 38m at 4.13g/t Au from 165m.

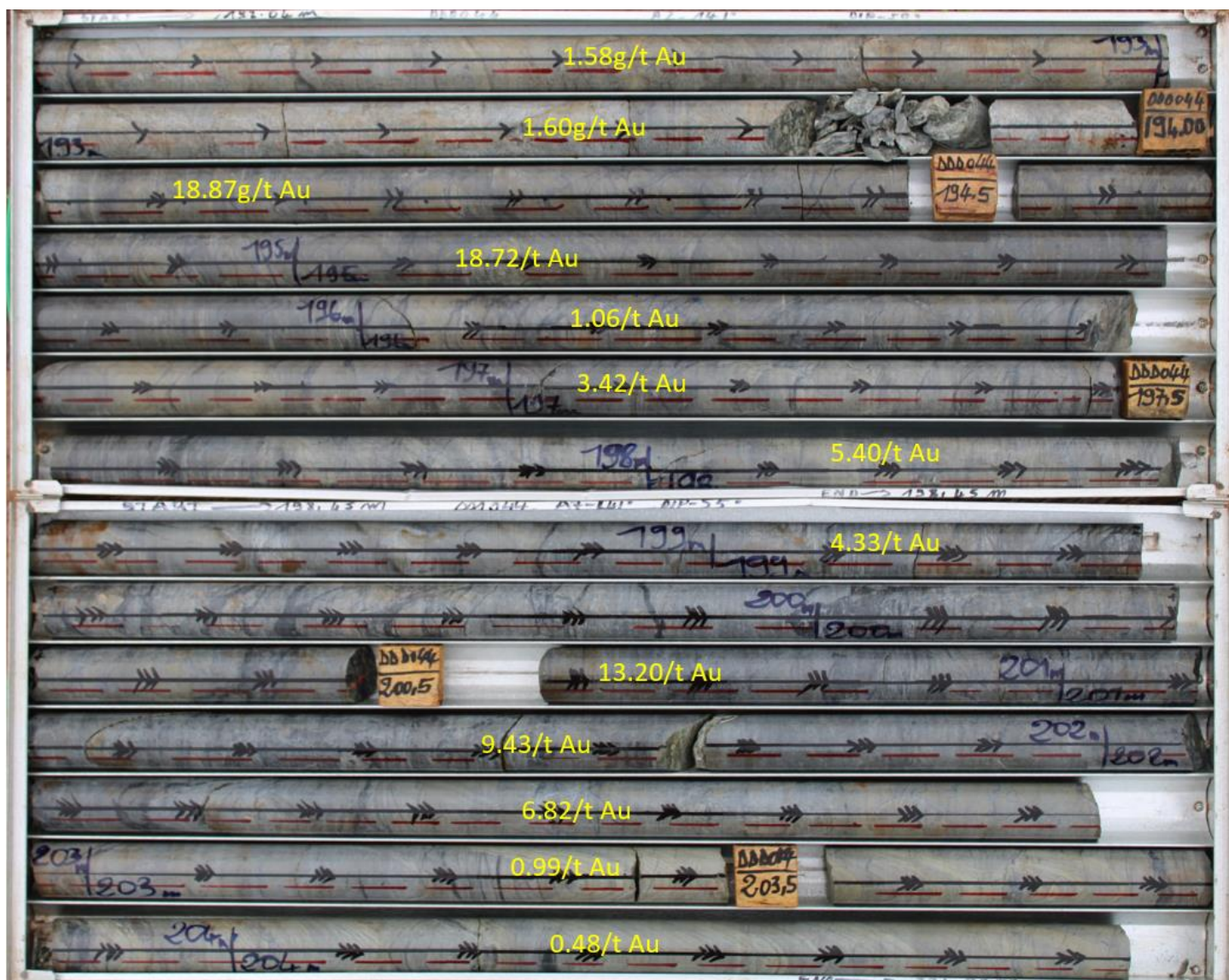


Figure 4: Blaffo Gueto Main Prospect - photo of diamond core from DDD044 – continuation of core in Figure 3 – 192.04m to 204.72m showing altered sediments with meter gold grades. This shows part of the intercept 38m at 4.13g/t Au from 165m.

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

The Company completed a 13-hole, 3,578m orientated, diamond drilling program at its Blaffo Gueto Main and South West prospects at its Didievi Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire.

Core was logged, sampled and submitted to Bureau Veritas in Abidjan for analysis. Fire assay results received to date are presented in this announcement. Drill collars have been picked up during a post drilling DGPS survey. In-field specific gravity (air/water weighing) and laboratory based pycnometric density determinations have been made on selected samples.

This phase of diamond drilling was designed as an aggressive step-out to known geology and mineralisation, to test geological models and to provide additional information to build a predictive model for Blaffo Gueto. In addition, due to a number of historical holes that had been drilled being un-surveyed and un-orientated, much of the historical core is in an unsatisfactory condition. As such, the Company has drilled a number of confirmatory diamond and RC holes over the past year, including a confirmatory hole as part of this program.

Prior to this drill campaign, the Company only had access to two orientated high-grade zones in the central target. The recent drilling program has provided additional valuable litho-structural information (from hole DDD044) which is an orientated hole drilled in the vicinity of DDD001, which intersected **83.3m at 3.3g/t gold** including **18.0m at 12.0g/t gold**.

The current geological model is being refined and consists of tightly folded sequence of meta-conglomerates, meta-arenites and meta-pelites intruded by syn-deformational and post-deformational intrusive bodies. An early brittle ductile deformation and alteration event spacially and temporally associated with a low to moderate grade mineralising event (0.1-~2g/t Au) and then in places overprinted by a second overprinting high-grade mineralising event (>2->100g/t Au).

It is important to note that, apart from three holes drilled into the north north-eastern strike to Blaffo Gueto Main, none of the other targets in the greater Blaffo Gueto area, being BG North, BG South, BG North, BG SW, BG Central and BG East, were tested during this campaign.

Collar details and significant intercepts are included in the accompanying tables with selected intercepts shown on accompanying figures. All intercepts in tables are recent drilling and have not previously been reported.

Blaffo Gueto Main Prospect

Four holes (DDD033, 34, 36 and 38) were drilled towards the south-east over a strike of 400m under Blaffo Gueto Main designed to target previous high-grade intercepts. This set of holes was targeting intercepts depths of between 250m to 300m below surface. Holes intersected deformed, altered and weakly mineralised structures but not the high grades as expected.

A single hole, DDD039, drilled to the north-west to test the south western continuity of Blaffo Gueto Main intersected a number of very significant zones including:

- **13.0m at 1.51g/t gold from 222m (DDD039), including**
 - **3.0m at 5.29g/t gold from 222m**

This is an important result as it demonstrates mineralisation continues to the south south-west of Blaffo Gueto Main.

Hole DDD044, designed to gain structural information in the vicinity of hole DDD001¹ which returned **83.3m at 3.3g/t gold** (see note in collar table) returned a spectacular intercept of:

- **231.0m at 1.02g/t gold from surface, including:**
 - **79.0m at 2.18g/t gold from 152m, which also includes 38.0m at 4.13g/t gold from 165m**

This intercept is very important in that it confirms grade and tenure on the broad high-grade interval achieved by DDD001. It has also allowed us to gain important structural data relating to the high-grade component of the Blaffo Gueto system.

Blaffo Gueto South West Prospect

Three holes (DDD032, 36 and 37) were drilled over a strike of approximately 400m at Blaffo Gueto South West. Hole DDD032 failed to intersect expected geology or mineralisation previously intersected in DDD026 (14.0m at 5.93g/t gold from 185.0m) so a scissor hole, DDD043, was drilled.

DDD043 returned numerous anomalous intercepts including the down dip projection to zone in DDD026 of:

- **17.0m at 1.28g/t gold from 206m, including 10.0m at 2.00g/t Au from 260m**

This result is encouraging in that the intercept is open along strike and down dip.

Blaffo Gueto Main Northern Extension

Three holes (DDD040, 41 and 42) were drilled on two traverses 350m and 550m north north-east of the last line of RC drilling at Blaffo Gueto. These three diamond holes only intersected weak deformation and mineralisation and very weak anomalism.

It is important to note the last line of drilling at Blaffo Gueto Main, 350m to the SW, returned a number of significant intercepts including DRC330 which returned: **8.0m at 1.78g/t gold from 13m, 1.0m at 16.32g/t gold from 26m and 5.0m at 9.50g/t gold from 43m**⁶.

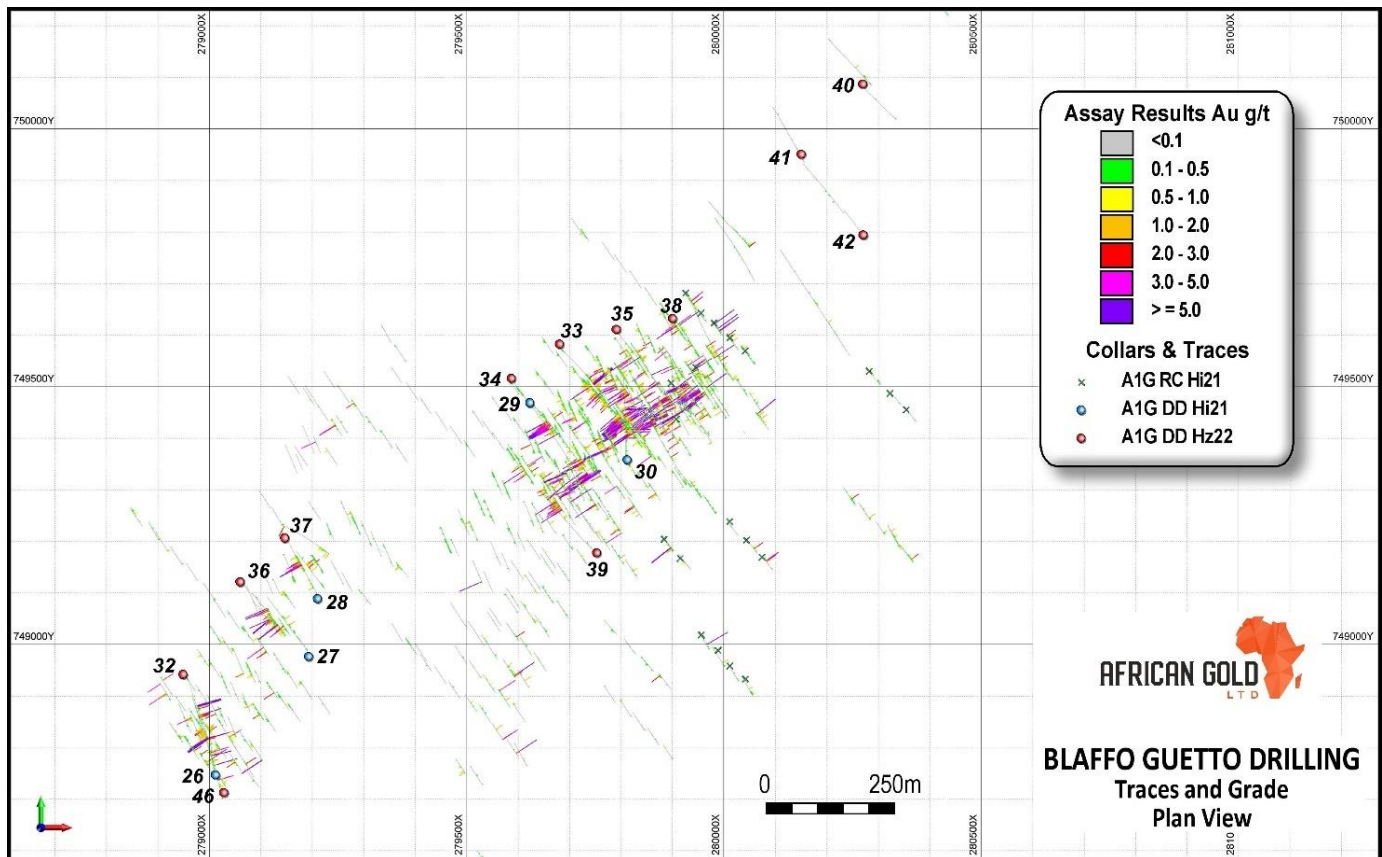


Figure 5: Blaffo Gueto Main and South-West Prospect Plan view showing all drilling traces with assay histograms. African Gold Phase 1 and Phase 2 holes labeled.

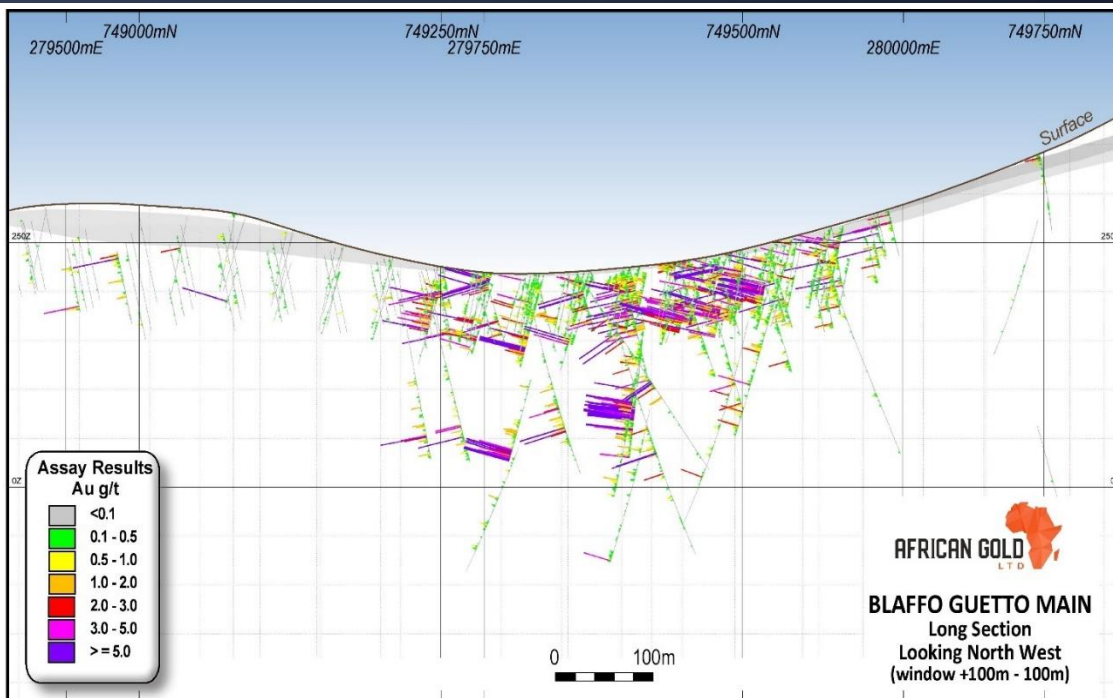


Figure 6: Blaffo Guetto Main Prospect Long Section looking north west – shows shallow south west plunge to high grade shoots.

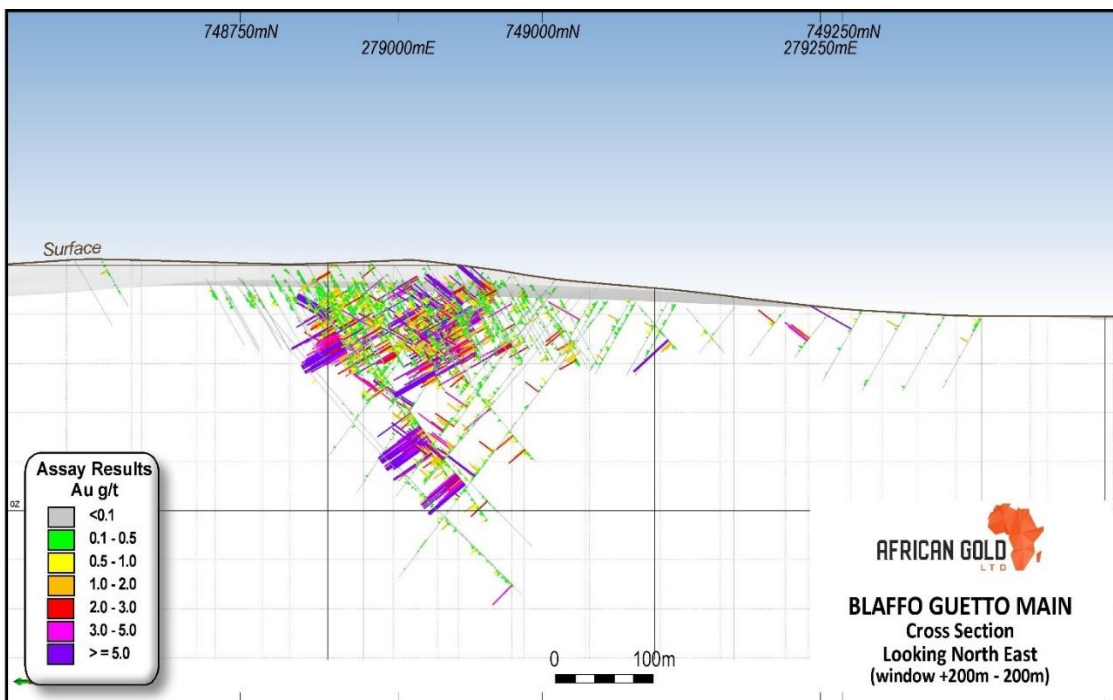


Figure 7: Blaffo Guetto Main Prospect Cross Section looking north east – shows shallow south west plunge to high grade shoots.

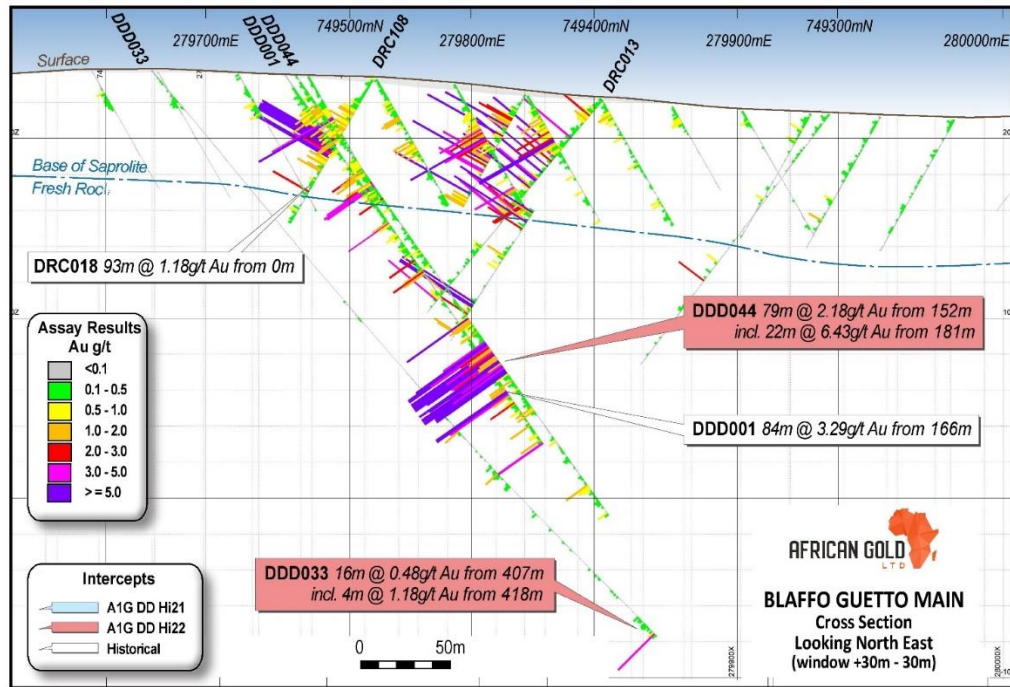


Figure 8: Blaffo Guetto Main Prospect Long Section looking north east – shows original hole DDD001 (collar and collar azimuth and dip validated in field but no downhole survey data. Confirmation holes DDD044 shown.

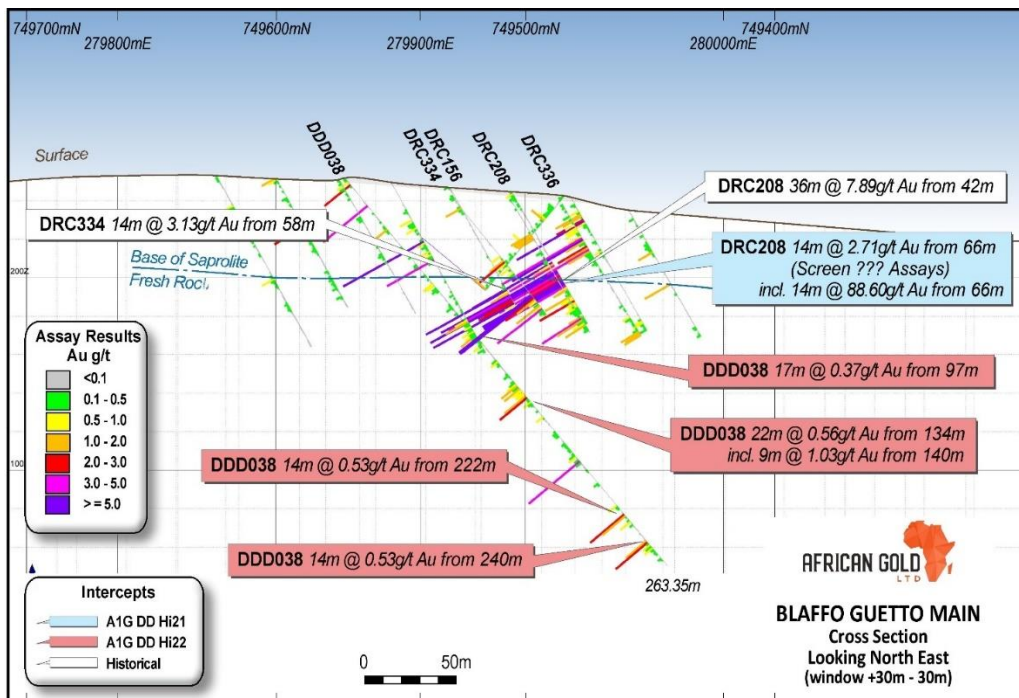


Figure 9: Blaffo Guetto Main Prospect Cross Section looking north east.



ASX : AIG

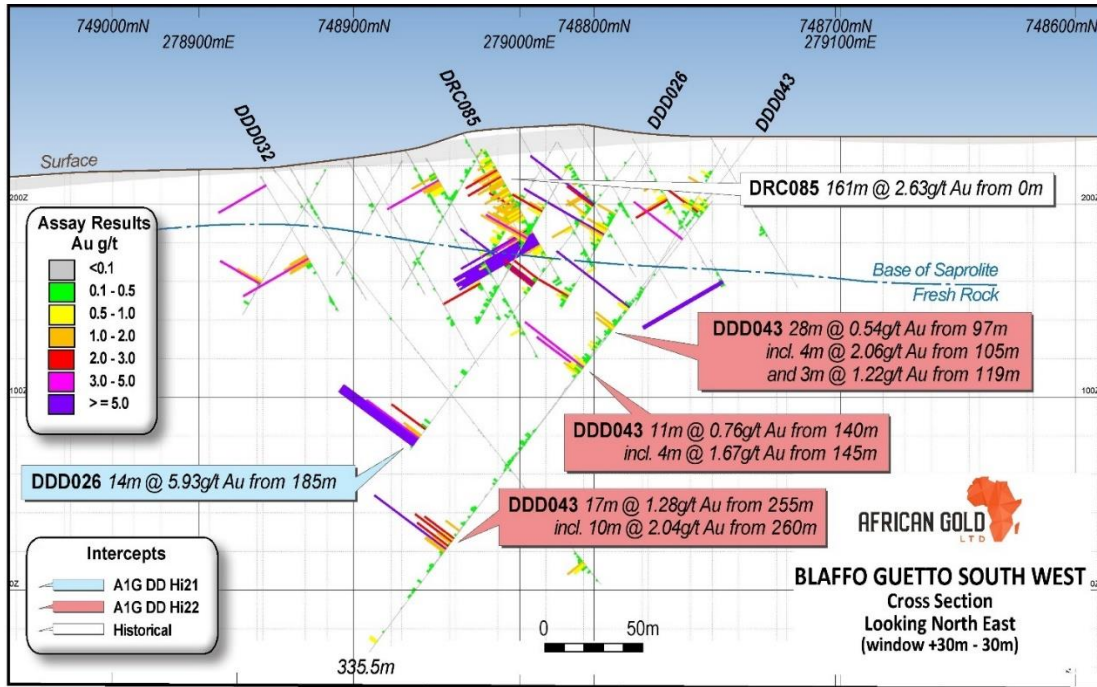


Figure 10: Blaffo Guetto South West Prospect Cross Section north east.

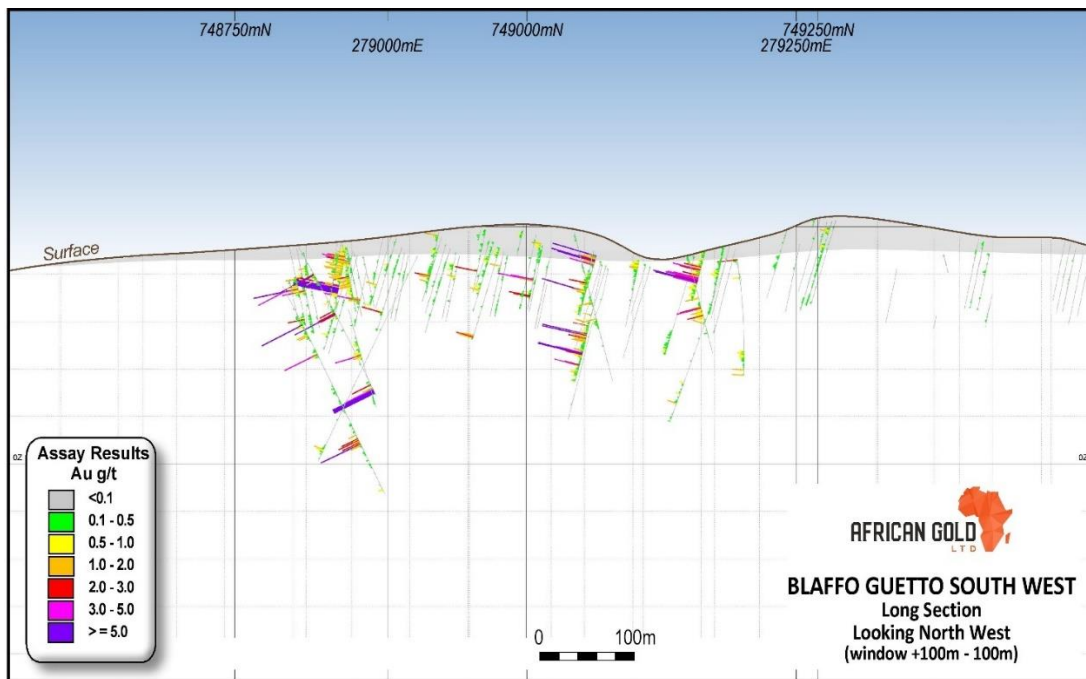


Figure 11: Blaffo Guetto South West Prospect Long Section looking north west.



Figure 12: African Gold project locations in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of African Gold Ltd.

For further information, please contact:

Mr Phillip Gallagher
Managing Director
T: +61 417 980 690
E: admin@african-gold.com

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to the current drilling and results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Glen Edwards. Mr Edwards is a full-time employee of African Gold Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Society of Economic Geologists. Mr Edwards has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Edwards has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Exploration Results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement. Mr Edwards holds securities in the Company.

The information in this report that relates to historical exploration results were initially reported by the Company in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on 27 November 2020, 11 August 2021 and 8 September 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Notes

1. African Gold Ltd – ASX announcements: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02314772-6A1009490?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4
2. Bonikro, Newcrest - <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170213/pdf/43fyl8fjz7sjg4.pdf>
3. Agbaou, Endeavour Mining - https://s21.q4cdn.com/954147562/files/doc_downloads/technical_report/Ian-Hamilton-technical-report-agbaou.pdf
4. Fetekro, Endeavour Mining – <https://www.endeavourmining.com/our-business/reserves-and-resources>
5. African Gold Ltd – ASX announcements: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02405806-6A1045235?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4
6. African Gold Ltd – ASX announcements: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02419002-6A1049339?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1: Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	UTMZ30N East (m)	UTMZ30N North (m)	RL (m)	Dip (Deg)	Mag. Azi. (Deg)	Depth (m)	Drilling Type
DDD032	278951	748955	199	-50	164	280.65	Diamond
DDD033	279681	749580	209	-50	139	422.4	Diamond
DDD034	279594	749508	201	-50	145	431.3	Diamond
DDD035	279785	749616	225	-50	144	380.35	Diamond
DDD036	279060	749128	185	-50	144	210.5	Diamond
DDD037	279140	749216	194	-50	153	221.3	Diamond
DDD038	279883	749580	235	-50	149	263.35	Diamond
DDD039	279755	749178	208	-50	323	253.9	Diamond
DDD040	280333	750020	355	-50	319	157.1	Diamond
DDD041	280157	749935	391	-50	144	206.4	Diamond
DDD042	280232	749845	352	-50	144	114.5	Diamond
DDD043	279029	748699	208	-50	349	335.5	Diamond
DDD044*	279726	749516	214	-55	141	300.8	Diamond

Note: Hole DDD044 is in the vicinity of historical hole DDD001 (unsurveyed and unoriented, collar located in field 279721 mE, 749518mN, 214m RL). It is impossible to determine distance between old and new intercept as we have seen significant deviation both in azimuth and dip in this campaign especially in the deeper holes into Blaffo Gueto Main Prospect in the diamond holes.

TABLE 2: Diamond Drilling Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Prospect	Interval:>0.5g/t Au, cutoff >0.1g/t Au, max 2m dilution per 10m			Interval : >1.0g/t Au, cutoff >0.1g/t Au, max 2m dilution per 10m			Including Interval: >2.0g/t Au, cutoff >0.1g/t Au, max 2m dilution per 10m		
		Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)	including interval (m)	Grade g/t Au	From (m)
DDD032	Blaffo Gueto	8	0.53	261	1	1.29	265			
DDD033	Blaffo Gueto	4	0.62	260	1	1.25	263			
		4	0.75	294	1	1.14	295			
		15	0.5	407	4	1.18	418			
DDD034	Blaffo Gueto	1	0.51	285						
		4	0.52	324	1	1.3	325			
		2	0.54	395						
DDD035	Blaffo Gueto	2	0.33	55						
		1	0.65	68						
		1	0.56	81						
		4	0.52	86	1	1.12	86			
		1	0.61	157						
					1	2	200			
		1	0.73	245						
		1	0.62	274						
		1	0.53	283						
		7	0.53	313	1	2.92	314			
DDD037	Blaffo Gueto	1	0.56	183						
		2	0.83	195	1	1.28	196			
DDD038	Blaffo Gueto	7	0.54	0.00	1	2.17	5			
					1	3.75	19			
					1	1.07	35			
		2	0.70	72						
		7	0.55	104	1	1.22	107			
		1	0.77	113						
		1	0.55	125						
		22	0.56	134	9	1.03	140			
		1	0.57	162						
					6	1.04	188			
		14	0.53	222	2	2.42	228			
		14	0.53	246	6	1.06	246			
DDD039	Blaffo Gueto	5	0.5	149	1	1.13	149			
		2	0.73	184	1	1.29	184			

		5	0.77	206	3	1	207			
					13	1.51	222	3	5.29	222
DDD040	Blaffo Gueto North	NSI			1	1.04	247			
DDD041	Blaffo Gueto North									
DDD042	Blaffo Gueto North	1	0.58	84						
		2	0.29	107						
DDD043	Blaffo Gueto SW	5	0.59	37						
		28	0.54	7	4	2.06	105			
					3	1.22	119			
		11	0.76	140	4	1.67	145			
					17	1.28	255	10	2	260
DDD044	Blaffo Gueto	35	0.66	11	8	1.18	19			
					1	1.68	32			
					1	1.31	35			
					1	1.39	39			
					1	1.56	42			
					12	1.69	64			
					1	2.01	83			
					231	1.02	19	79	2.18	152
		1	0.61	249						
					3	1.21	273			

Notes: Intervals calculated 1) >0.5g/t Au intercept, lower cutoff >0.1g/t Au with < 2m internal dilution per 10m. 2) >1g/t Au intercepts, lower cutoff >0.1g/t Au with <2m internal dilution. No top cutt. All assays FA detection limit <0.01ppm.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code 2012 Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and data – Table 1

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also applies to the section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was orientated, marked, logged, and split in half using a diamond core saw before being sampled. Sample intervals typically 1m, in rare cases e.g. at end of hole <1m. QAQC – certified reference standards, blanks and field duplicates have been inserted into sample runs. In Côte d'Ivoire Core samples are collected on site by Bureau Veritas for analysis by FA.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core drilling was carried out by Foraco Côte d'Ivoire SARL using standard recognized techniques and procedures.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core losses were recorded. No significant sampling issue were noted, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/trench, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples were geologically logged by experienced qualified geologists. Geological logging used a standardized logging system. Geological logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 maximize 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was marked, orientated, logged and split. ½ core was sampled on a meter basis. In rare cases samples were less than 1m length e.g. end of hole. Company QAQC include about 5% duplicates, standards and blanks. Further sample preparation was undertaken at the Bureau Veritas laboratories by trained laboratory staff. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early-stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.



ASX : AIG



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying is done by Bureau Veritas Abidjan in accordance with standard procedures. In laboratory soil samples are being assayed by Diamond core by Fire Assay. In addition to the Company QAQC, Laboratories run internal QAQC (CRM's, blanks, pulp and solution duplicates).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory QAQC acceptable. Companies standards, blanks and duplicates acceptable.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collars were originally located with a GPS and after drilling were resurveyed using a DGPS. All sample location data is in UTM WGS84 Zone Zone30N in Côte d'Ivoire
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond holes were located to obtain geological and structural data.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was orientated (azimuth and dip) in order to be as close to perpendicular to interpreted mineralized structure being targeted as possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples guarded all the time. Samples removed from site and stored in secure facilities, Samples collected from site by Bureau Veritas in Côte d'Ivoire.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also applies to the section)

Criteria	Commentary																																																																																																		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>Tenement details are provided below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit</th> <th>Permit type</th> <th>Date Granted</th> <th>Area (km²)</th> <th>Duration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Mali</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sitakili</td> <td rowspan="9">Permis de recherche (Or)</td> <td>21 Feb 2018</td> <td>45</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yatia Sud</td> <td>20 Dec 2019</td> <td>45</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walia</td> <td>7 Dec 2018</td> <td>90</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samanafoulou</td> <td>6 Nov 2018</td> <td>53</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kofi Ouest</td> <td>24 May 2018</td> <td>20</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bourdala</td> <td>28 Dec 2018</td> <td>16</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BouBou</td> <td>28 Feb 2017</td> <td>25</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N'Golankasso</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>80</td> <td>3 + 2 + 2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Côte d'Ivoire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didievi</td> <td></td> <td>18 Nov 2019</td> <td>391</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agboville</td> <td></td> <td>25 Oct 2017</td> <td>395</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikensi</td> <td rowspan="7">Permis de recherche (Or)</td> <td>19 Oct 2016</td> <td>397</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konahiri Nord</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>391</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konahiri Sud</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>255</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Koyekro</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>290</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azaguire</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>397</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gomon</td> <td>Application TBA</td> <td>212</td> <td>4 + 3 + 3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>African Gold Mali SARL has entered into a number of agreements with Companies – details are provided in ASX releases dated 04 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.</p> <p>There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.</p>	Permit	Permit type	Date Granted	Area (km ²)	Duration	Mali					Sitakili	Permis de recherche (Or)	21 Feb 2018	45	3 + 2 + 2 years	Yatia Sud	20 Dec 2019	45	3 + 2 + 2 years	Walia	7 Dec 2018	90	3 + 2 + 2 years	Samanafoulou	6 Nov 2018	53	3 + 2 + 2 years	Kofi Ouest	24 May 2018	20	3 + 2 + 2 years	Bourdala	28 Dec 2018	16	3 + 2 + 2 years	BouBou	28 Feb 2017	25	3 + 2 + 2 years	N'Golankasso	Application TBA	80	3 + 2 + 2 years	Côte d'Ivoire					Didievi		18 Nov 2019	391	4 + 3 + 3 years	Agboville		25 Oct 2017	395	4 + 3 + 3 years	Sikensi	Permis de recherche (Or)	19 Oct 2016	397	4 + 3 + 3 years	Konahiri Nord	Application TBA	391	4 + 3 + 3 years	Konahiri Sud	Application TBA	255	4 + 3 + 3 years	Koyekro	Application TBA	290	4 + 3 + 3 years	Azaguire	Application TBA	397	4 + 3 + 3 years	Gomon	Application TBA	212	4 + 3 + 3 years															
Permit	Permit type	Date Granted	Area (km ²)	Duration																																																																																															
Mali																																																																																																			
Sitakili	Permis de recherche (Or)	21 Feb 2018	45	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Yatia Sud		20 Dec 2019	45	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Walia		7 Dec 2018	90	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Samanafoulou		6 Nov 2018	53	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Kofi Ouest		24 May 2018	20	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Bourdala		28 Dec 2018	16	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
BouBou		28 Feb 2017	25	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
N'Golankasso		Application TBA	80	3 + 2 + 2 years																																																																																															
Côte d'Ivoire																																																																																																			
Didievi		18 Nov 2019	391	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Agboville		25 Oct 2017	395	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Sikensi	Permis de recherche (Or)	19 Oct 2016	397	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Konahiri Nord		Application TBA	391	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Konahiri Sud		Application TBA	255	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Koyekro		Application TBA	290	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Azaguire		Application TBA	397	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Gomon		Application TBA	212	4 + 3 + 3 years																																																																																															
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Exploration has been carried out by previous groups. Details of this work has been reported to the ASX previously. Details are provided in ASX releases dated 04 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.</p> <p>Didievi Permit – Côte d'Ivoire: All attempts have been made to compile as much of the previous exploration on these permits as possible. Results of regional surveys are not referred to in detail but include geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric data and remote sensing data. Previously explored by Glencore and Equigold and then held by Lihir and Newcrest. The property was actively explored between 2006 and 2012. Work by Glencore and Equigold focused on the western part of the current permit consisted acquisition of high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric data, broad (800m x 50m & 200m) spaced soil sampling followed up with infill sampling on 9 discrete areas, limited trenching, rock chip sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. During this time Equigold made two discoveries, namely Blaffo Gueto (BG) and Pranoi, from 2008 focused almost exclusively on the discovery at Blaffo Gueto. At the Pranoi a total of 73 RAB, 7 RC and 1 diamond hole were drilled for 2,368m, 940m and 350m respectively (best intercept 13.0 at 2.65g/t Au). At Blaffo Gueto a total of 312 RC holes and 23 diamond holes were drilled for 26,850m and 4,275m respectively. At Jonny Walker 7 RC holes were drilled and at geochemical anomalies DAS005 and DSA003 10 and 15 RAB holes respectively.</p> <p>A portion of the current Didievi permit was covered by high resolution airborne magnetic data. Pole-dipole, dipole-dipole and gradient array induced polarization surveys have been undertaken at the Blaffo Gueto prospect. Ground and airborne magnetic surveys have been conducted at the Blaffo Gueto and Pranoi prospects. A remote sensed regolith classification of airborne data at Blaffo Guetto Mapping has been carried out at Blaffo Gueto.</p>																																																																																																		
Geology	<p>In Côte d'Ivoire – the area under consideration is situated within the central portion of the Oumé-Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt. The belt NE-SW to NNE-SSW. These belts belong to the Proterozoic basement in the Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton (WAC) formed between 2.2 and 1.9 Ga. The belt is almost 300 km long and 40 to 5km width extends from south of Dabakala (north of</p>																																																																																																		



ASX : AIG



Criteria	Commentary
	the belt) to Divo (south of the belt). Around the parallel 7°, it is divided in two parts. Didievi is situated in the southern Oumé-Hiré portion. The supracrustal geology of this greenstone belt is made of schist and quartzite and also sandstone and conglomerates aligned NNE-SSW and affected by different injections of metabasites and meta acidites.
Drill hole Information	Exploration has been carried out by previous groups. Details of this work has been reported to the ASX previously. Details are provided in ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	Intervals are typically 1.0m in length, with the exception of diamond holes where end of hole intercepts may be <1.0m. Intercepts are reported in tables where grade is >0.1g/t Au as this is considered anomalous in the context of this mineralised system. Composite Significant Intercepts are calculated and reported here 1) when >1m @ 0.5g/t Au using a cut off of 0.1g/t Au, no top cut, internal dilution <2m per 10m interval and 2) when >1m @ 1g/t Au using a cut off of 0.1g/t Au, no top cut, with <2m internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Diamond dips and azimuths optimized to drill orthogonal to mineralized structures based on geological interpretation.
Diagrams	See body of report
Balanced reporting	All new drill holes are set out in Table in body the report. Details of historical drill holes have been reported to the ASX in releases. Details are provided in ASX releases.
Other substantive exploration data	No other substantive exploration work is known.
Further work	Further collection, collation and interpretation of historical data. Followed by mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, pitting, trenching, geophysics, auger, RAB/AC, RC and diamond drilling.