ASX : A1G

ASX Announcement **7 September 2023**

COMPELLING DRILL TARGETS IDENTIFIED BY IP GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT SITAKILI GOLD PROJECT, MALI

HIGHLIGHTS

- **IP survey confirms known very high-grade mineralisation including 6.6m at 115.5 g/t from 161.6m corresponds with resistivity and chargeability anomalies**
- **The survey has significantly increased the potential strike extents of the mineralisation**
- **The survey successfully defines numerous new features with identical form, orientation and IP signature as the known gold lodes**
- **The results suggest that the Sitakili Project consists of multiple, parallel gold lodes**
- **Half of the permit was surveyed, with the non-surveyed portion also containing significant artisanal mining activity**

African Gold Ltd (**African Gold** or the **Company**) (**ASX: A1G**) is pleased to announce the results of a large-scale high-resolution Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (**GAIP**) geophysical survey which was completed at the Company's 100% owned Sitakili Gold Project located in western Mali in July 2023.

African Gold's Managing Director, Mr Phillip Gallagher, commented:

*"We are pleased at the success of a recently completed IP survey at Sitakili which has **identified multiple, compelling drill targets that align with previous very high-grade drill results**. These geophysical targets are further supported by artisanal gold workings, historical rock chip sampling and ore grade drill intercepts, such as **6.6m at 115.5 g/t from 161.6m** drilled by Randgold in 2006, as well as several others drilled by African Gold in 2019.*

"Geologically, mineralisation at Sitakili is largely associated within a resistive quartz-feldspar porphyry and gold mineralisation is hosted within chargeable disseminated sulphides, so IP is the tool of choice for targeting purposes. Located equidistantly and just 18km from both the Loulo and Segala-Tabakoto Gold Mines, Sitakili is geographically in an excellent location."

A 1,980m RC drill program was completed by African Gold in late 2019, with all 16 holes drilled returning significant and shallow anomalous gold intercepts, including:

- **9m @ 5.17 g/t gold** from 54m in 19SIR013
- **3m @ 3.07 g/t gold** from 40m and **2m @ 4.71 g/t gold** from 59m in 19SIRC006

- **6m @ 3.35 g/t gold** from 53m in 19SIRC009
- **6m @ 5.80 g/t gold** from 126m and **3m @ 2.34 g/t gold** from 117m in 19SIRC010
- **6m @ 1.97 g/t gold** from 42m in 19SIRC011

The Sitakili Project hosts extensive active artisanal gold workings, with at least three distinct mineralised quartz-feldspar porphyry documented, the largest of which extends for over 3km. The IP survey successfully mapped-out these known mineralised bodies, confirming that IP is the geophysical tool of choice at Sitakili. In addition, the IP survey has further extended the potential strike length of these mineralised bodies and has revealed several other features with a similar form, orientation and IP response, suggesting that there are other mineralised quartz-feldspar porphyry undercover, waiting to be drill-tested.

Induced Polarisation (IP)

Gradient Array IP is a certain type of IP survey configuration which allows for relatively quick and cost-effective surveying of large areas. IP is an electrical geophysical method used for the mapping of rock properties potentially indicative of gold mineralisation. In particular, it maps-out the resistivity-conductivity and chargeability characteristics of rock. Mineralisation is frequently found in rock formations that are both resistive and chargeable; the resistive nature caused by intense silicification during the hydrothermal deposition of gold and the chargeable nature due to the presence of disseminated sulphide minerals (such as pyrite) which carry the gold. Therefore, targets that are both resistive and chargeable are potentially very significant and merit drill testing. The survey covers an area of approximately 14km^2 and consists of 100m-spaced lines and 25m-spaced survey stations along those lines, taking 5 weeks to complete.

IP Results

The IP data shows a clear and strong correlation between known mineralisation and both chargeability and resistivity anomalies. In the images below, the historical drilling is shown, as well as mapped gold-mineralised lodes. From this, it can clearly be seen that the known mineralised lodes continue in the IP data beyond what had been currently mapped, and that several other features with an identical IP signature to that of the mineralised lodes are also present, representing interpreted undercover yet to be discovered potential gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

Results from a recent systematic soil sampling program are pending. Samples have been submitted for gold and multi-element assays. It is anticipated that these results will add further support to the IP targets and allow for their prioritisation, ready for RC drill testing after the current wet season.

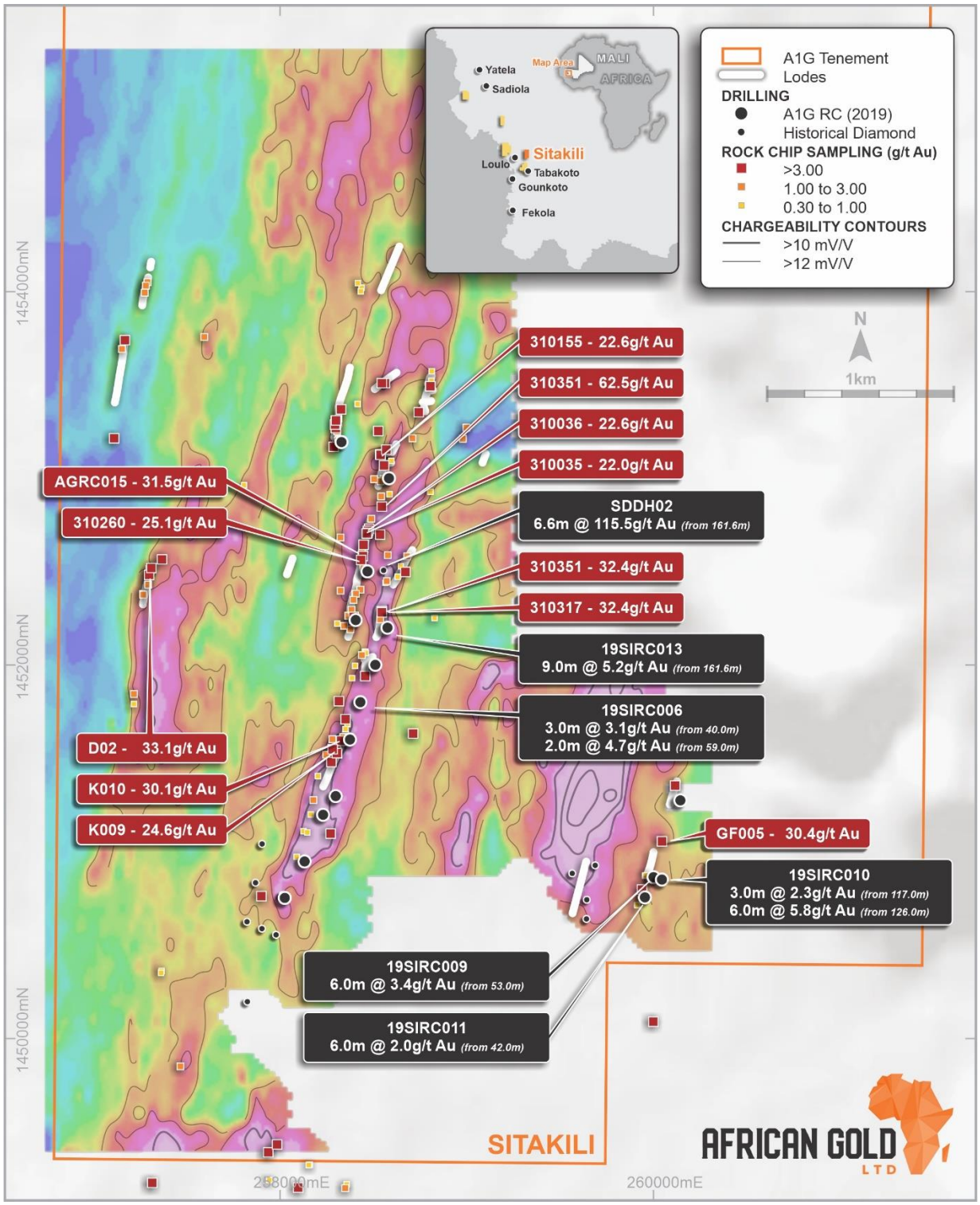

Figure 1: *Gridded chargeability image with contoured values ≥ 10 mV/V. Note the excellent correlation between chargeability anomalism and the mapped mineralised gold lodes actively exploited by artisanal gold miners. The chargeability highs are interpreted to be produced by the gold-bearing sulphide minerals. Drill collars and rock chip values are also shown.*

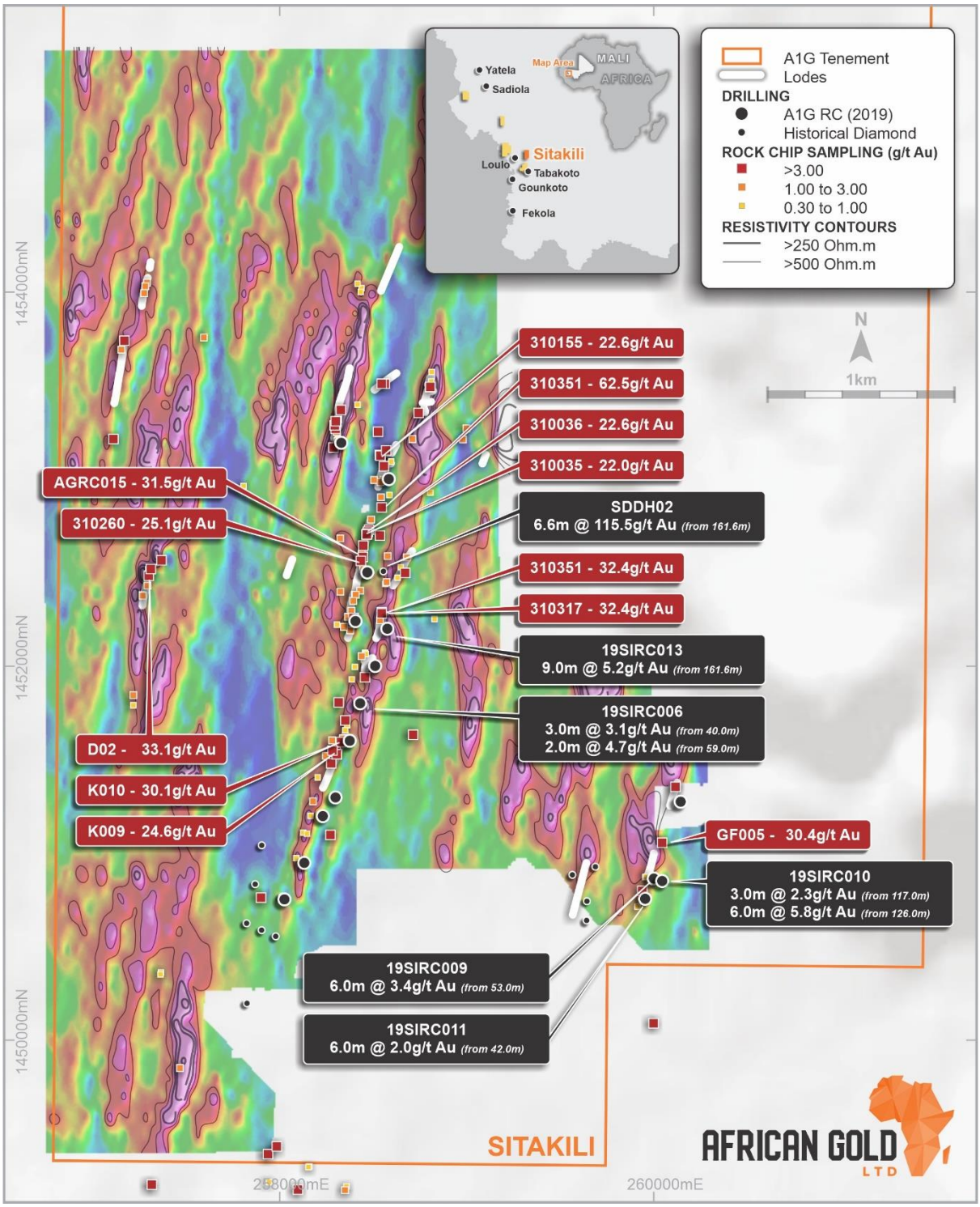

Figure 2: *Gridded resistivity image with contoured values ≥ 250 Ohm.m. Note the excellent correlation between resistivity anomalism and the mapped mineralised gold lodes actively exploited by artisanal gold miners. The resistivity highs are interpreted to represent the quartz-feldspar porphyry rock unit, which is preferentially mineralised at Sitakili. Intense quartz veining and silicification which occurs during gold mineralisation will also yield strong resistivity anomalism. Drill collars and rock chip values are also shown.*

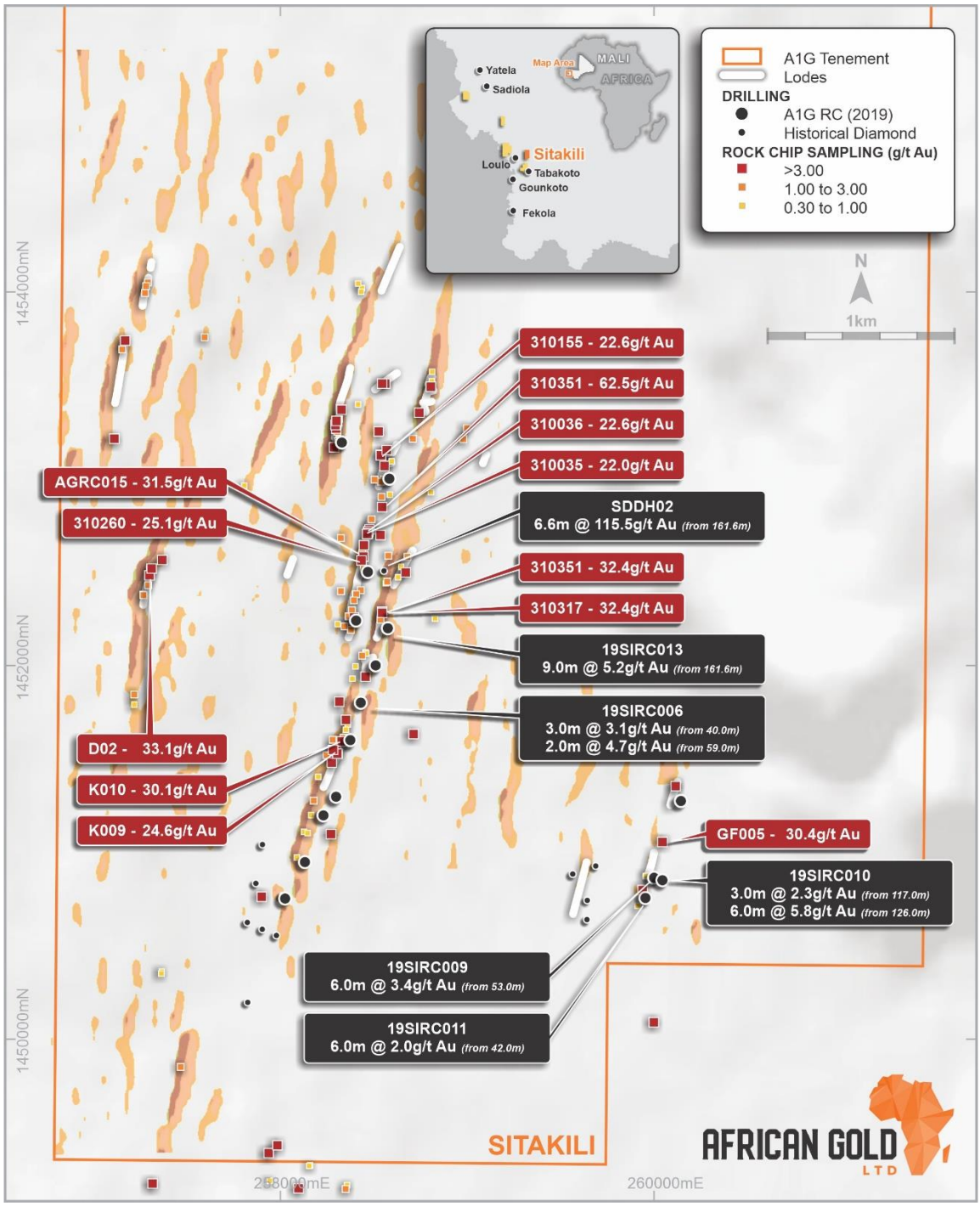

Figure 3: *Coincidental chargeability-resistivity anomalism correlates exceptionally well with the mapped mineralised gold lodes actively exploited by artisanal gold miners. These coincidental anomalies are high priority drill targets as they are interpreted to represent (resistive) quartz-feldspsar porphyry units, the preferential host to gold mineralisation at Sitakili. The coincidental chargeability anomalism suggests that the quartz-feldspar porphyry units are mineralised with gold-bearing sulphide minerals. Note the strike extent of these anomalies, and that many of them are not yet currently being exploited by the artisanal miners, suggesting that these are undercover and waiting to be discovered. Drill collars and rock chip values are also shown.*

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

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Competent Person's Statement:
The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Dr. Richard Tomlinson in his capacity as Exploration Manager of African Gold Limited. Dr. Tomlinson is a Member of the (UK-based) Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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 (2012 JORC Code). Dr. Tomlinson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. 2012 JORC Code Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.	IP Geophysical surveys were undertaken using the following equipment: • 1 x ELREC-Pro (Iris Instruments) receiver, • 1 x Iris VIP 5 000 Transmitters, • 1x Honda 10 kW generators, • 11 porous pots electrodes • 2 x Garmin 64S GPS, • 6 kilometres of industry rated IP cable and collection mechanisms.
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).	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	The following equipment was employed in the IP geophysical survey: • 1 x ELREC-Pro (Iris Instruments) receiver, • 1 x Iris VIP 5 000 Transmitter, • 1x Honda 10 kW generator, • 11 porous pots electrodes

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 2 x Garmin 64S GPS, • 6 kilometres of industry rated IP cable and collection mechanisms. All lines oriented 090°-270°, For gradient array, a line spacing of 100m and a reading spacing of 25m.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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	IP locations were obtained using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 mode.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	IP lines were oriented east-west, which is perpendicular to the (north-south) mineralised structures.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been conducted.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Sitakili Permit (2018/0395) was granted on 21 February 2018 and expires on 20 February 2025. The Permit is 100% held by Eureka Gold SARL, which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Abra Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of African Gold Limited. African Gold acquired Abra Resources Pty Ltd on 15 November 2019 with full details of acquisition set out in the ASX announcement dated 5 September 2019.
	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.	There are no known impediments to operating on the permit.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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, they comprise mapping, regional geochemical sampling and airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys. Sitakili Permit: previous exploration is summarised from reports prepared by past and present holders. It is noted that there are occasional contradictions between some of the reports, however the best summary appears to be by EurekaGold SARL (2017), and that report is generally relied on here. The table below summarises the known exploration work undertaken at Sitakili. The broader Kenieba region and areas now covered by the Sitakili permit have been investigated by various government supported agencies, including SONAREM - Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation Minières (1962-1968) with the technical assistance of Russian Geologists, the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) 1979-1984, Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines (DNGM) together with Klöckner (1987-1993), and SYSMIN (2006) with the financial assistance of the European Community and the technical assistance of Kevron/ECL and Fugro for aerial geophysical surveying (Magnetics and Radiometric). Companies that report work in the Sitakili area include Sanor Exploration (1988), Victory Exploration Corporation (1989). Timbuktu Gold Corporation / Marchmont Gold Corporation Ltd (1996-1997), and Randgold (2005-2006). Sanor undertook a modest geophysical survey which is of limited value. Victory reported soil sampling and pitting. Marchmont and Randgold variously undertook rock sampling, trenching, auger, RC drilling and diamond drilling (see below). More recently, Albab Mining SARL and EurekaGold SARL (2016-2017) completed mapping and some selective rock sampling of dumps and mine workings. The apparent inactivity from around 1998 to 2016 corresponds to the period when a communal mining right was gazetted over Sitikili. This right gave priority to local artisanal miners to lawfully undertake mining. The Randgold work during 2005 is believed to have been undertaken by commercial agreement with the local community. Aside from the Randgold work, this period represents a lengthy hiatus for modern exploration in the Sitakili area; occurring during a time of significant exploration activity for gold elsewhere in Mali and West Africa generally. Large-scale artisanal workings occur at the localities of Kirchon, Grand Filon, Makandja, and Djimissi. Mine pits and stopes are up to 15m wide and extend along strike for in excess of 2km. Mine openings are typically 10-15m deep, with some small shafts (utilising water pumping equipment) extending to about 25m to selectively mine narrow high-grade saprolite zones. Most of the workings appear to be relatively recent; local community suggest they were mostly opened up in the last 10 years. Significantly, the historical drilling (last done in 2005) is believed to have been completed prior to the artisanal "discovery" of the primary zones at Kirchon and Makandja, suggesting the extensive workings now evident at these locations remain relatively untested by drilling. A compilation of this data is presented in the table below. Reconnaissance soil sampling by government agencies - Klockner regional geochemical survey

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		(1000m x 250m – 208 samples). Airborne magnetic survey and regional geological mapping (1;200,000) BRGM / SYSMIN.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The area under consideration is underlain by Palaeoproterozoic sedimentary, volcanosedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Birimian Supergroup and Kofi Formation in the northern KKI, which is situated on the western margin of the West African craton. The Birimian Supergroup and Kofi Formation in the KKI was deposited in a marine setting and adjacent to a volcanic arc at ca. 2.36 Ga. The Supergroup was accreted onto Archaean crust during the Eburnean Orogeny at 2.2e2.1 Ga. The Eburnean Orogeny in the KKI is characterized by the syn-tectonic emplacement of I-type calc-alkaline granitoids that intruded volcanic, chemical sedimentary and clastic sequences. Transcurrent tectonicswas accompanied by a late magmatic event at ca. 2.07 Ga. The KKI can be divided into three distinct Palaeoproterozoic strato-structural domains. The western and central domains are separated by the Main Transcurrent Shear Zone, while the central and eastern domains are separated by the SMSZ. The permits under consideration are situated east of the SMSZ. The eastern domain of the KKI hosts the Sadiola, Loulo, Segala and Tabakoto goldfields. The domain is composed of rocks belonging to the Kofi Formation, which is composed of thick sequences of volcaniclastic rocks, arenites, wackes, siltstones, argillites, and carbonates with minor intercalations of andesite lavas and rhyolite pyroclastites. The flat-lying Neoproterozoic Seroukoto Sandstone of the Hassanah-Diallo Formation marks the eastern boundary of the KKI 19 Criteria Commentary and crops out along an escarpment north and east of the project area. The sandstone unconformably overlies Palaeoproterozoic sequences.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
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 only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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.	See body of announcement for diagrams.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.
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 applicable geological observations have been reported at this time.
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.	Results from a recent systematic soil sampling program are pending. Samples have been submitted for gold and multi-element assays. It is anticipated that these results will add further support to the IP targets and allow for their prioritisation, ready for RC drill testing after the current wet season.