

8 November 2023

## Significant new gold-in-soil anomalies at Issia Project

### Highlights

- **New 7km-long, strongly anomalous gold corridor delineated at Issia permit (Côte d'Ivoire) from soil sampling program.**
- **Multiple +15 ppb Au returns and peak gold-in-soil value of 19.8 g/t Au.**
- **This corridor is set to be tested by an auger drilling program in Q1 2024.**
- **Across Wia's other Côte d'Ivoire projects, aircore drilling has commenced at Bouaflé and diamond drilling is set to commence at Mankono this quarter.**

**Wia Gold Limited** (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from a series of surface sampling programs completed at its Issia Project (Issia permit) in Côte d'Ivoire, including stream sediment, soil and rock chip results, for both gold and lithium elements.

Following up on initial stream sediments gold sample results, priority zones identified were covered by a soil sampling grid that has returned a highly coherent 7km strike gold corridor, including multiple +15 ppb anomalies and a peak gold value of 19.8 g/t Au.

Two main lithium anomalies were also highlighted on the permit from soil and rock chip results, including peak values of around 500 ppm Li.

On the Company's other gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire, an aircore rig has commenced drilling at Bouaflé and a small diamond program is expected to commence at Mankono before year end.

### Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

*"Issia is Wia's most recent greenfield project in Côte d'Ivoire, with the permit being granted in 2022. Concurrent with progressing our key projects, systematic low-cost surface exploration work completed at Issia has delineated a significant new gold target along a 7 km strike corridor demonstrating very coherent anomalism. This exciting new target will be followed up by further auger drilling programs from early 2024."*

*"With the wet season getting close to its conclusion, exploration programs across our other Côte d'Ivoire projects are also progressively resuming. An aircore drilling program has commenced at Bouaflé and a small diamond drilling program is expected to commence before the end of the quarter at Mankono."*

### 7km long, highly coherent gold anomalous corridor delineated by soil sampling

Two soil sampling grids totalling 1,387 samples were completed during Q3 2023. The northern grid focused on lithium targets, following up the mapping of spodumene-rich pegmatites in the area (see next section below), while the southern grid focused on a gold target defined by earlier stream sediment sampling (Figure 1).

Gold assay results from the southern soil sample grid have delineated a strong, coherent anomalous corridor of 7 km strike in the southern part of the Issia permit, including multiple +15 ppb zones and a peak value of 19.8 g/t gold (Figure 3).

The gold anomalies correlate well with the underlying regional magnetic imagery, enhancing their structural support. While no artisanal gold mining is known in the permit area (this been mainly due to a strong local community control), large zones of artisanal mining can be observed directly along strike on neighbouring ground.

The anomalous corridor is set to be further tested by an auger drilling program that is planned to commence in Q1 2024.

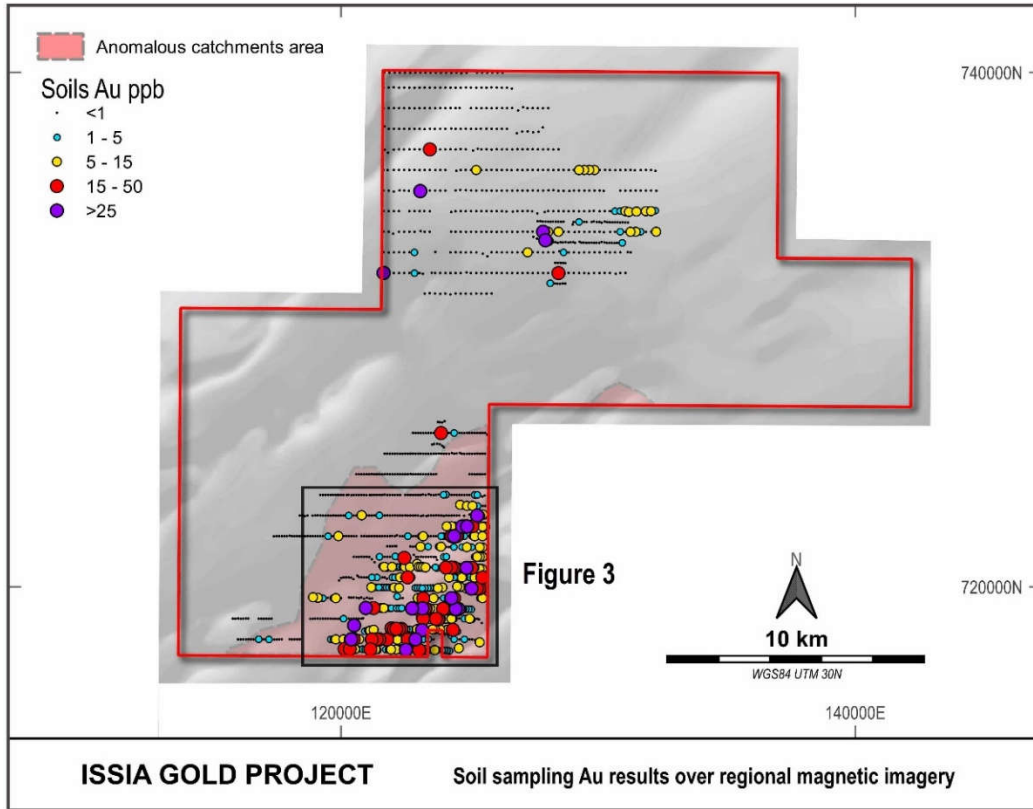


Figure 1 – Issia permit gold in soils over regional magnetics

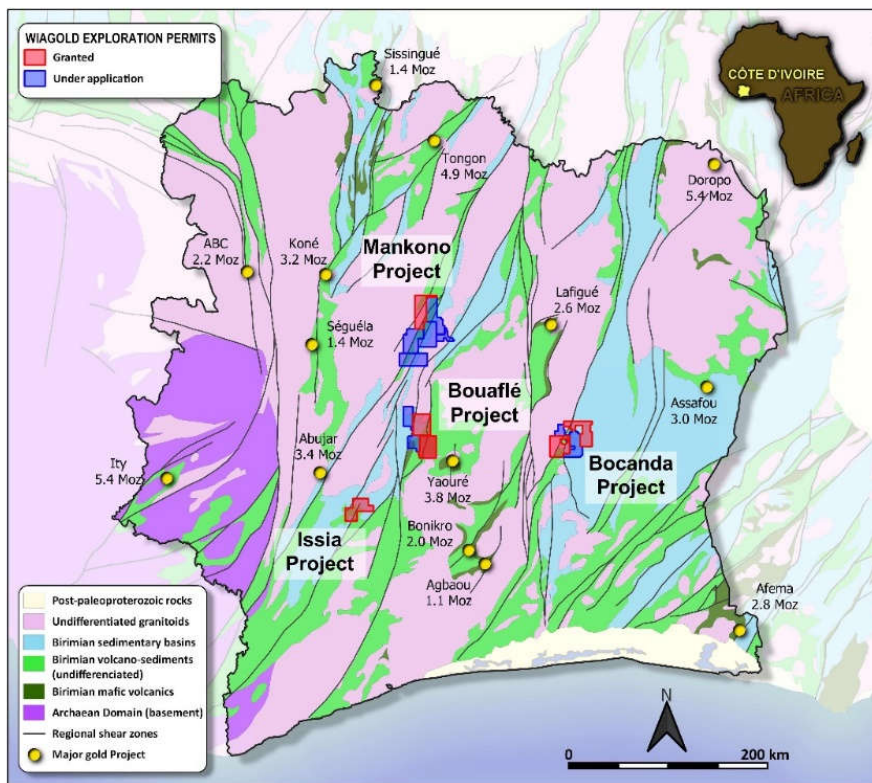


Figure 2 – Location of Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

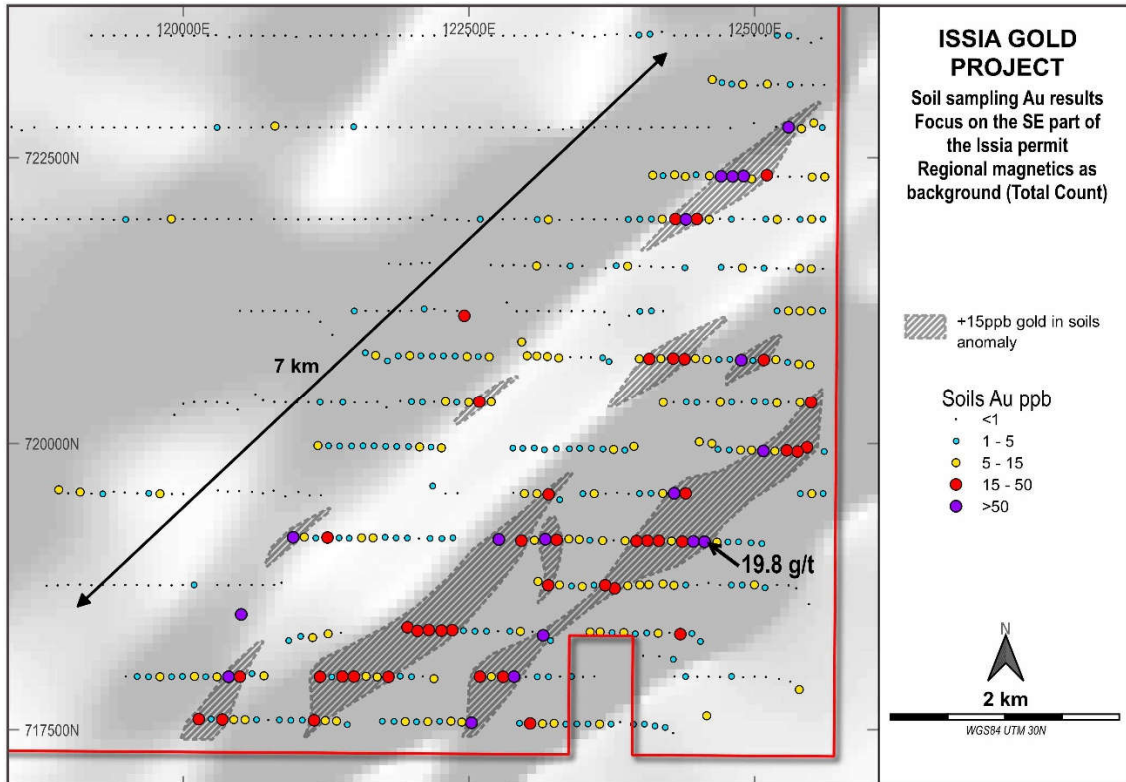


Figure 3 – Focus to the gold anomalous corridor delineated at the Issia permit; gold assay results over regional magnetics

### Stream sediments sampling previously identified this gold target

During Q1 2023 a stream sediment sampling program, using BLEG methodology, was carried out over the entire surface of the Issia permit. Gold assay results, including a peak value of 10.6 ppb, clearly identified the anomalous area of the catchments which lead to the undertaking of the positive soils program results in this southern zone (Figure 4).

A total of 66 stream sediments samples were collected and assayed for gold at ultra-low levels detection limit at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth.

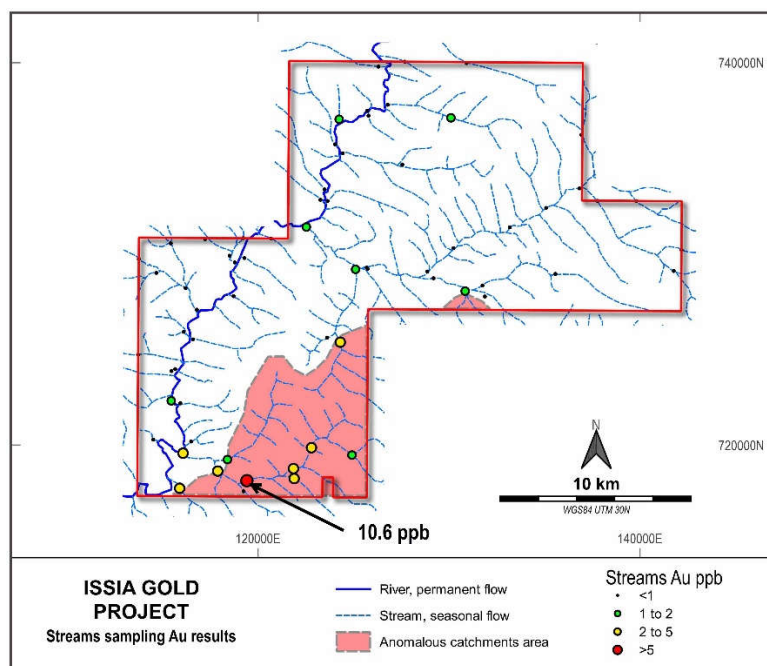


Figure 4 – Stream sampling gold results and outlined anomalous zones at the Issia permit



### Assessment for lithium mineralisation potential at Issia

Several spodumene-rich pegmatites were mapped during the initial field assessments conducted on the Issia permit. The northern soils grid recently completed on the permit focused on the main area interpreted as being prospective for lithium, while all soils collected were assayed for multi-elements. A series of 56 rock chip samples were also collected on the permit, on a systematic basis where pegmatite and/or prospective looking granite was observed.

From this sampling, two main zones of anomalism were highlighted, a 900m striking pegmatitic zone to the north and a 7 km long anomaly in soils – which is also supported by rock chip samples – to the south (Figure 5).

To the north of the permit, the 900m striking pegmatitic zone was mapped with a width varying from 40m to 150m. Peak lithium values returned in assays were 472.4 ppm Li and 418.8 ppm Li.

At the southern end of the permit, the soil anomaly returned a 7 km long anomaly at low levels – including a coherent core at +50 ppm Li – that is supported by rock chips with a peak value of 535.9 ppm Li.

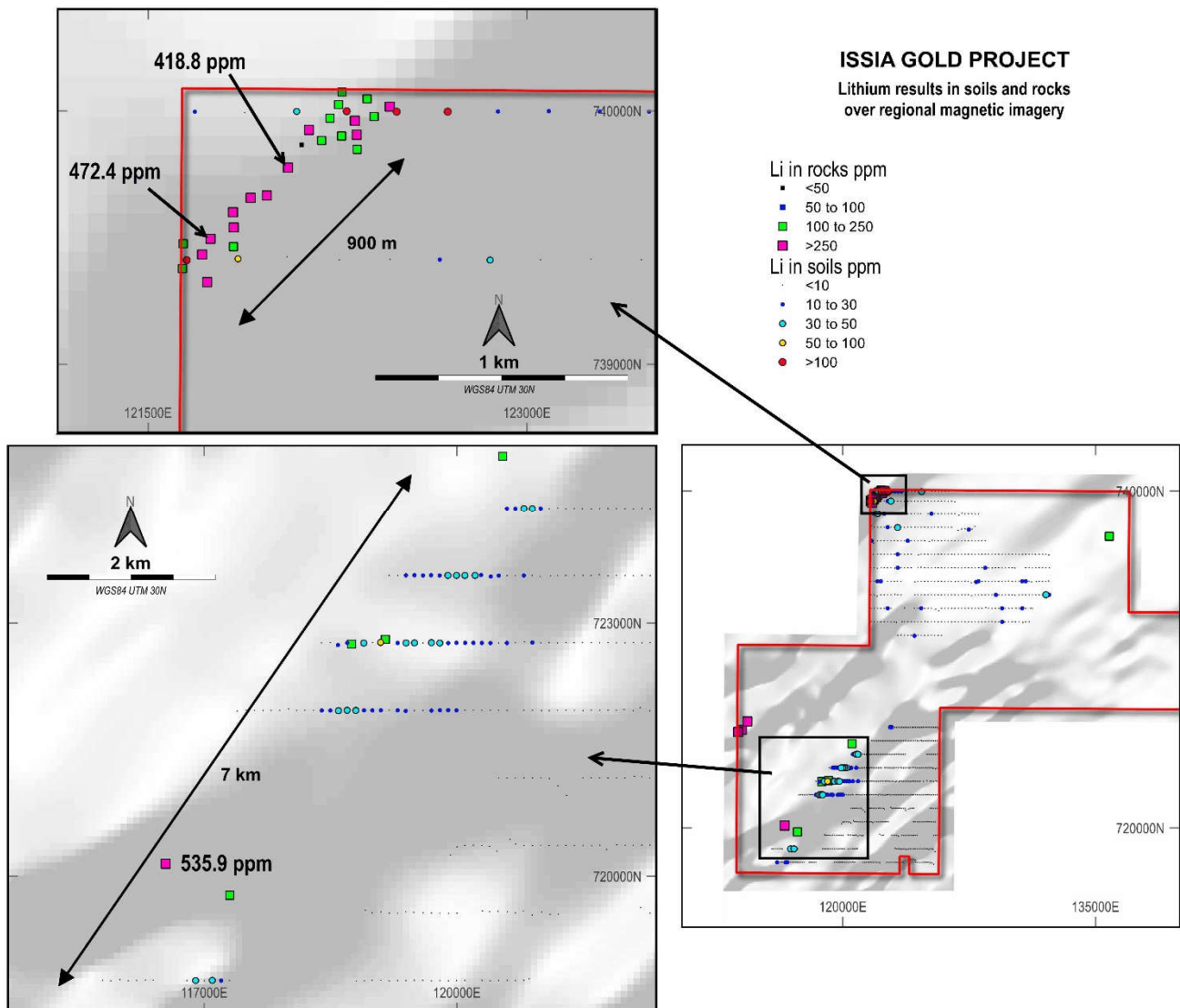


Figure 5 – Lithium results in soils and in rock chips at the Issia permit

## Update on Wia's other gold projects in the Côte d'Ivoire

At Bouaflé, an aircore program commenced at the end of October to test the recent auger anomalies returned at the Bouaflé Sud permit<sup>1</sup>. Results of this program are expected during the December quarter.

A small diamond drilling program is expected to commence at Mankono before the end of the year, once access is cleared after the rains have finished. The program aims to understand the controls of gold mineralisation previously returned from the aircore program completed earlier in 2023<sup>2</sup>.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board of directors of Wia Gold Limited.

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### Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Issia Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of Wia Gold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is 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. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Reference to Previous ASX Announcements

In relation to the exploration results included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

### About Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

The Bouaflé Project comprises two exploration permits – Bouaflé North and Bouaflé South – covering an area of 742km<sup>2</sup>. A third permit, Zenoula, is under application.

The Mankono Project includes the Mankono West permit, which covers an area of 379 km<sup>2</sup> and a further five permits under application, Mankono East, Tieningboue, Dialakoro, Bouandougou and Kouata.

The Bocanda Project, comprises two exploration permits: Bocanda North and Bocanda, covering an area of 750 km<sup>2</sup>. A third licence, Tagba, is under application.

The Company also holds the Issia exploration permit (PR-880), which covers an area of 375 km<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> See ASX announcement dated 18 July 2023 for further information on previously reported auger results.

<sup>2</sup> See ASX announcement dated 19 July 2023 for further information on previously reported auger results and aircore results.

**Appendix 1. JORC Table 1 Reporting**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils samples have been collected on a 100x800m spaced grid which was locally infilled at 100x400m.</li> <li>Samples are typically collected from 20-50cm depth in a pit dug using a heavy pry bar.</li> <li>Sampling equipment is cleaned between every sample site to avoid any contamination.</li> <li>Rock chips were collected using a hammer, compositing chips from several parts of the same outcrop to make a sample.</li> <li>The stream samples consist of silt and clay material collected from seasonal and permanent streams banks;</li> <li>Sampling sites were selected from satellite imageries and adjusted in the field depending on the configurations; the objective was to capture most of the catchments zones included in the permits;</li> <li>The stream samples were sieved to &lt;100µm using stainless steel screens and 600 grs were packed in envelopes for shipment to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling was conducted.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling was conducted.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling was conducted.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates taken every 20 samples for the soils programs and the stream sediments; CRMs or blank material inserted every 20 samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the soil samples and rock chip samples are despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. Stream sediment samples are despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth.</li> <li>Samples preparation (soils and rocks) includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm.</li> <li>Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb).</li> <li>Multielement assay using 4 acid digest, ICP-MS finish for 59 elements reported.</li> <li>Company QAQC samples and Lab inserted QAQC regular reviews suggest the laboratory is performing within acceptable precision.</li> <li>For stream sediment, the whole sample is tumbled for 24 hours with 0.1% Cyanide solution (BLEG) and gold is determined by ICP-MS at ultra low level detection (0.1ppb)</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database.</li> <li>Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up.</li> <li>Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples' Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples are collected on set grid with line spacing of 400 to 800 meters; samples are collected every 100m along the lines.</li> <li>• Stream samples are collected on any possible stream coming out from the permit areas; the average catchment size is 15 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The soil sampling lines are oriented east-west, globally crossing through the main regional structural trends.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used.</li> <li>• Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted.</li> <li>• Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No reviews or audits have been conducted.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</li> <li>• The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery.</li> <li>• The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</li> <li>• The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the unique ID PR871. The licence and the other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further details of the joint ventures can be found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020.</li> <li>• All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouafilé Sud licences.</li> <li>• No historical work on the Issia Project</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling conducted.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable for this type of sampling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable for this type of sampling.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan view maps of all soil, rock chip and stream results are included.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples with assays have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other exploration data is being reported at this time.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.</li> </ul>