



ASX RELEASE | 11 December 2024 | ASX: AON

Shallow High-Grade Gold Confirmed at Salanie

Apollo Minerals Limited (ASX: AON) ('Apollo Minerals' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide additional assay results from its exploration activities at the Salanie Gold Project ("Salanie") in Gabon. **Drilling at the A1 Prospect at Salanie has returned exceptional results in an area that has seen no exploration or modern drilling in 70 years**, providing significant untapped potential for the Company to further develop.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Shallow, high grade gold** intersected at the A1 Prospect, returning **11.7m @ 4.3g/t Au from 9.6m**, including **5.8m @ 8.2g/t Au from 15.5m**.
- Gold mineralisation hosted in fresh rock within a **12m zone of quartz veining and shearing** starting from 9.6m, with **visible gold noted locally from 19.0m to 19.4m** (Figure 1):
 - **Aligns with and extends trends** observed in trench SATR001, which returned **10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au** and **1.4m @ 15.7g/t Au**; and
 - **Potential for a broader mineralised area** indicated with anomalous gold up to 0.4g/t Au from surface to start of mineralisation at 9.6m.
- **A1 mineralised trend is open along strike and dip**, forming a priority target for the 2025 drilling program. Assays from the remaining diamond hole at A1 are pending.
- **Prospectivity of P6 Prospect system demonstrated** with Photon Assay gold results from SLDD002 showing gold anomalism along trend of historical underground workings (5.3m @ 0.3g/t Au).
- Highly regarded drilling operator, Capital Drilling has been engaged to undertake drilling at Salanie; with planning underway to commence early in the new year.
- The drilling campaign will focus on untested targets at four key prospects (A1, A2, A3 and P6) in addition to extensions to the current A1 mineralisation (Figure 2 & 4).
- The Company's one (1) for three (3) non-renounceable pro-rata entitlements offer is open and is currently scheduled to close at 5.00pm (AWST) on 17 December 2024.

Apollo Minerals' Managing Director, Mr Neil Inwood, commented:

"The results of Hole SLDD004, the first drilling at Salanie in 70 years, are very encouraging as they demonstrate shallow high-grade gold mineralisation to the north of outcropping, mineralisation in trenching and confirm the presence of a mineralised system at the A1 Prospect that is open along strike and dip. These results highlight the potential of A1 and the Salanie Gold Project as a whole, as an emerging high-grade gold discovery."

With Capital Drilling onboard for 2025; we look forward to a highly productive start to the year as we test four key target prospects as well as our developing greenfield targets."

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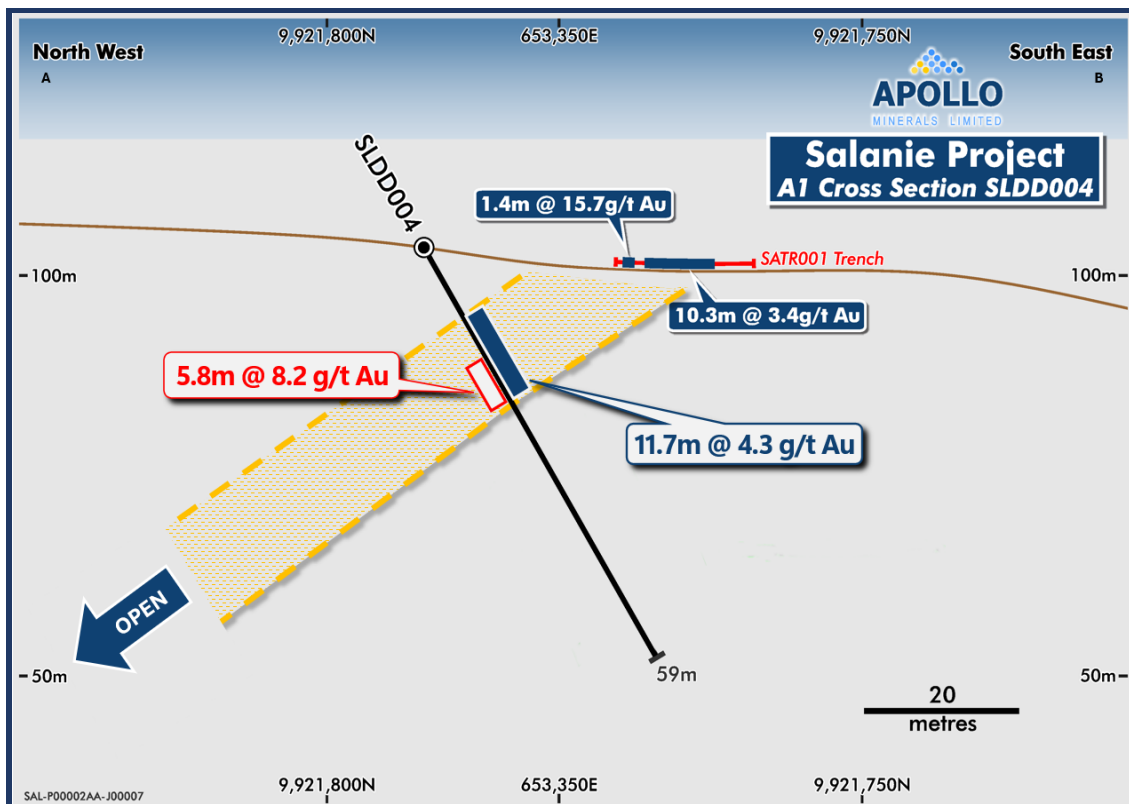


Figure 1: Drill Section displaying SLDD004 at A1 Prospect.

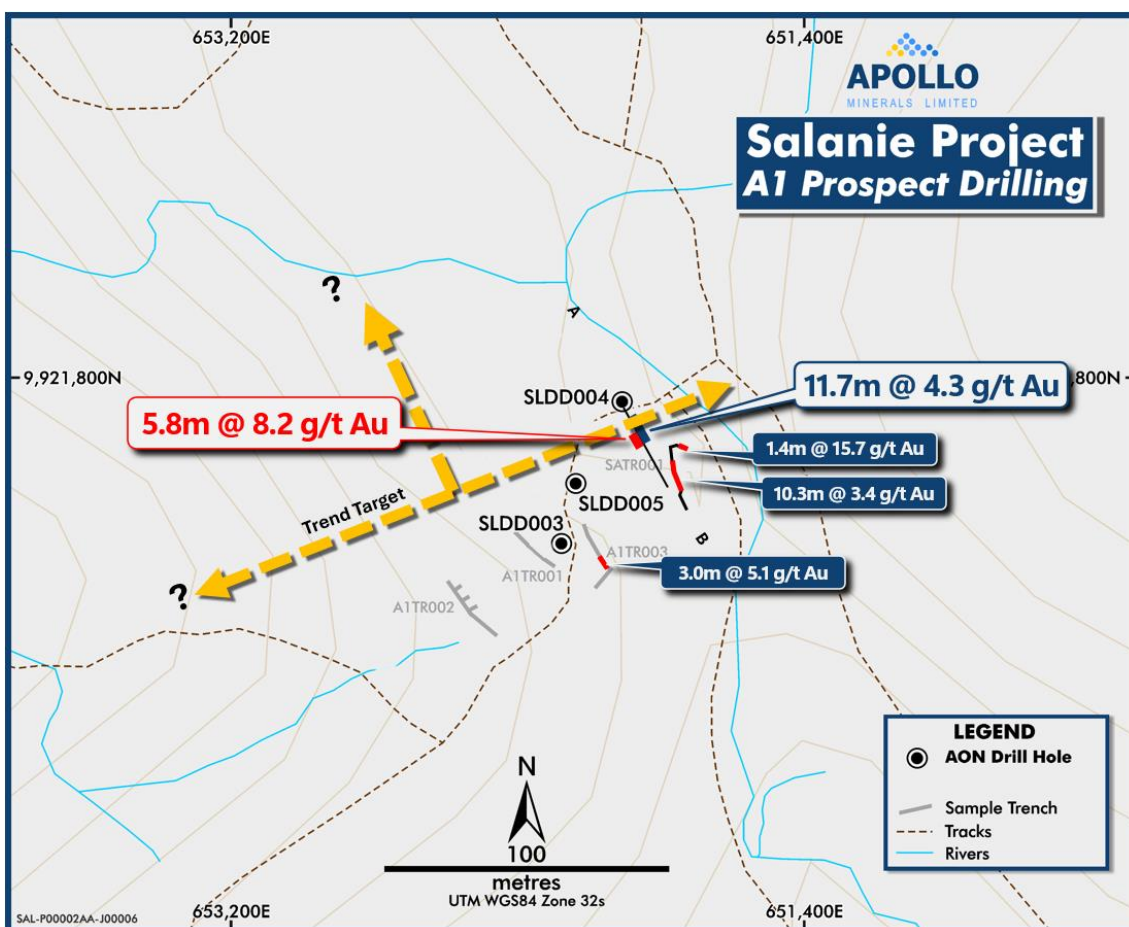


Figure 2: A1 Prospect – Drill Hole Locations.



SALANIE GOLD PROJECT – PHASE 1 DRILLING

During 2024, a total of five diamond holes were completed at the Salanie Gold Project in Gabon (two at the P6 Prospect and three at the A1 Prospect) for a total of 328m. At the A1 Prospect, three diamond holes were completed (SLDD003 - SLDD005) (Figure 2). Results from diamond hole SLDD005 remain pending (hole SLDD003 did not reach target depth due to driller error and the target remains untested).

New assays received from hole SLDD004 display a **broad interval of mineralisation of 11.7m @ 4.3g/t Au from 9.6m downhole including 5.8m @ 8.2g/t Au from 15.5m**. The mineralised zone is hosted in fresh rock and associated with a 12m downhole interval of quartz veining and associated shearing from 9.6m with **visible gold noted locally from 19.0m to 19.4m (0.36m @ 124.8 g/t Au from 18.93m)** (Figure 3).

Additionally, there is anomalous **gold up to 0.4g/t from surface** to the start of mineralisation at 9.6m; indicating that a wider system may be present. Based upon the interpreted geometries, the true thickness of the mineralisation is estimated to be 80-100% of the downhole thickness.

Mineralisation is open along trend and dip (Figure 1 & 2); and is interpreted to be an extension of the main A1 trench 20m to the south (SATR001) which features multiple quartz-sulphide veinlets as well as visible gold adjacent to a mafic/gneissic lithological contact (**10.3m @ 3.4g/t Au and 1.4m @ 15.7 g/t Au**).

Visible gold was identified at 18.94m, 19.04m and 19.35m downhole in two main vein styles (Figure 3), being 1) early-stage quartz-carbonate veinlets up to 2cm wide; and 2) later-stage, and cross-cutting, quartz dominant veins with associated lesser carbonates, +/- pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite. These vein styles occur within a broader region of quartz veining and shearing from 9.6m to 22m downhole (refer Appendix 1). This is believed to be the same structure that hosts the visible gold recently located in a separate drill pad in the north of the SATR001 trench.

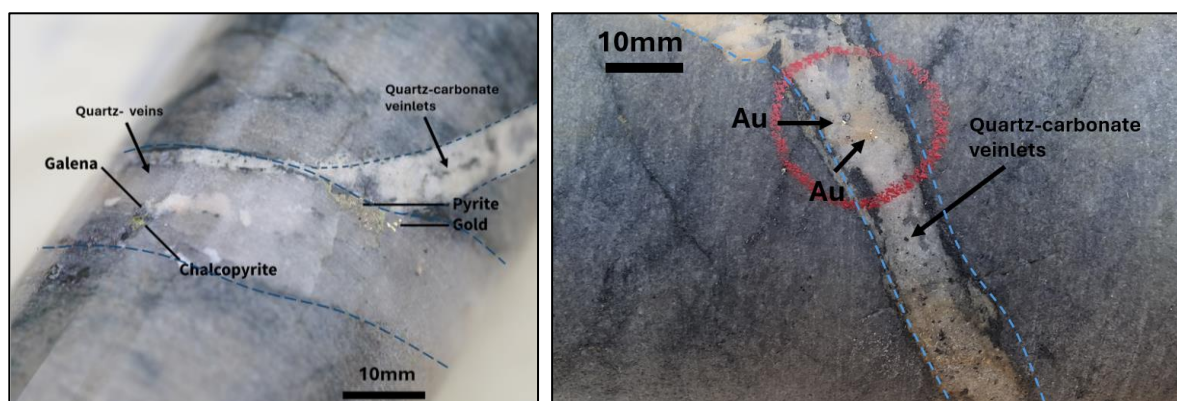


Figure 3: Examples of vein styles hosting identified visible gold in SLDD004. LHS (19.04m) within later-stage quartz veins with trace sulphides and RHS (18.94m) within earlier quartz-carbonate veinlets.

At the P6 Prospect, selected samples from hole SLDD002 were reanalysed utilising the Chrysos Photon Assay method (SLDD004 and SLDD 005 were also reanalysed) to review the potential for nugget effect at P6. The results display anomalous gold mineralisation in SLDD002 of **5.3m @ 0.3g/t Au from 61.2m** (whereas previous fire assay results showed no material anomalism over this interval). This indicates that the Salanie system is subject to nuggety gold. Accordingly, future assaying will continue to incorporate the Photon Assay method.

The Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphides or mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis would be required to determine the widths and grades of sulphides, visible gold, or suspected mineralised intervals reported herein. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assays have been reported in this announcement.



Salanie Gold Project Overview

The Salanie Gold Project is located 16km from the major town of Lambarene, less than 2km from the sealed N1 highway, and lies within the Company's 100% owned Keri Permit (G4-456) approximately 3.5 hours by road from the capital city of Libreville.

Historical mining at the Project in the mid-1950's produced a reported +20,000 ounces of gold at 12g/t Au from mining of outcropping quartz veins with the remainder from alluvial/eluvial workings.

Regional and Local Geology

The Project is centred on an underexplored greenstone belt comprised of Archaean migmatites, amphibolite and granitic porphyry intrusions. The area is within the Lambarene Horst, which is an area of metamorphosed Archaean rocks flanked by Cretaceous sediments of the Cotier Basin to the west. The main structural trends are parallel to the regional Ikey-Ikobe Shear in a NNW-SSE direction. Mapping undertaken to date has identified sheared felsic gneiss, granitic units, amphibolites, minor ultramafic units and generally confirmed historical mapping details.

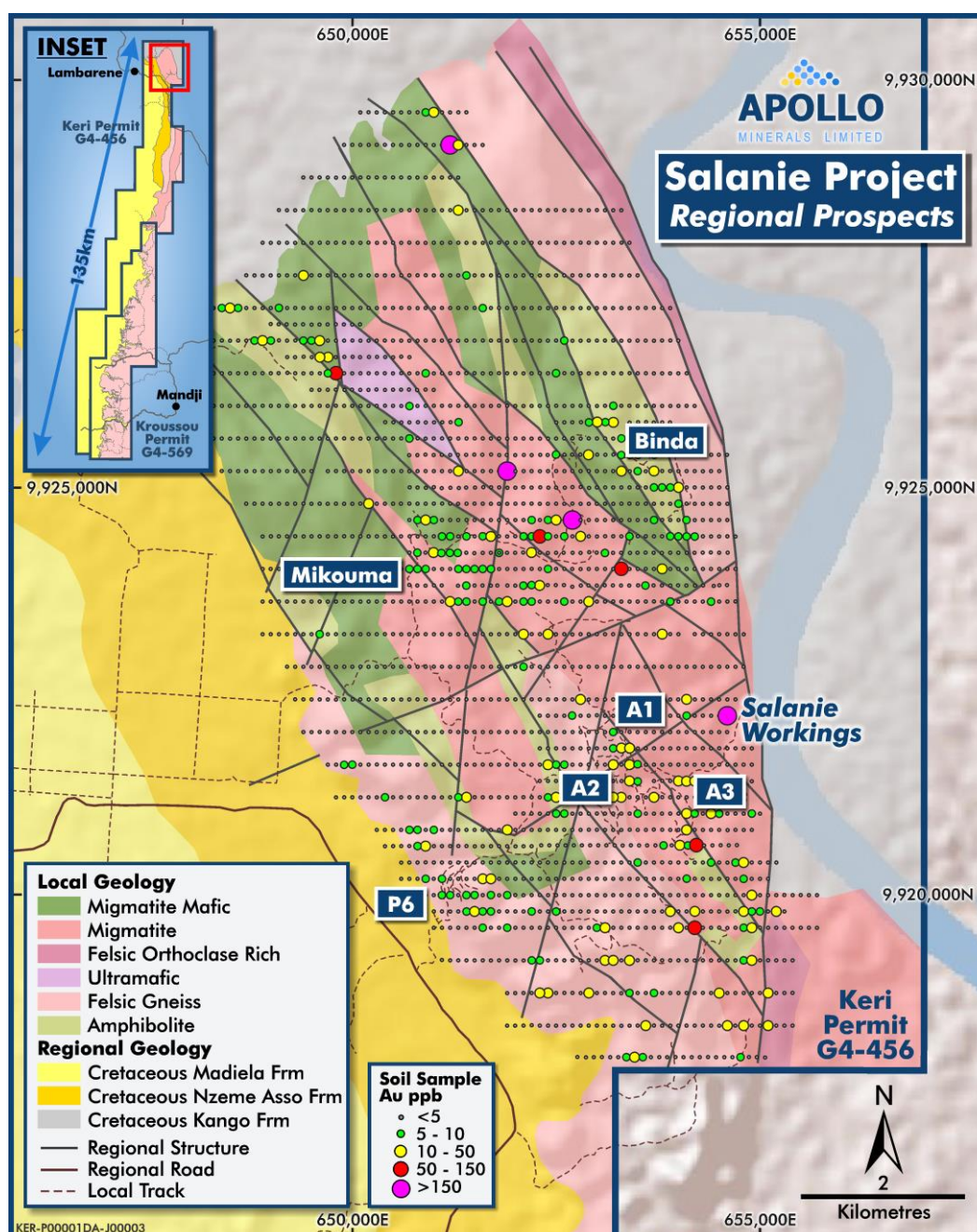


Figure 4: Salanie soil sampling results and gold occurrences.



Mineralisation Styles

Primary gold mineralisation is hosted with quartz-sulphide veins within the Archaean migmatites. Sulphides identified within the quartz dominant veining include chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and marcasite. Historically, quartz veins are described to range from one to three metres wide with a general orientation of NNW-SSE trend dipping 30-50 degrees to the NE. The areas of previous gold mineralisation identified and mined are along the Salanie Fault (A1, A3) and P6 areas.

Alluvial gold within streams is noted for an approximately 9km trend through the Project area with the gold interpreted to be sourced from primary quartz veining from local catchments. Additionally localised gold mineralisation within pisolite-rich weathered material has been noted historically.

Recent surface trench mapping identified an interpreted shear system at the A1 prospect with in-situ mineralisation of **10.3m @ 3.4g/t** in trenching as well as a separate interval of **1.4m @ 15.7g/t Au**. Surface spoil samples 80m up-hill of the trenching have also shown results of up to **429g/t Au**.

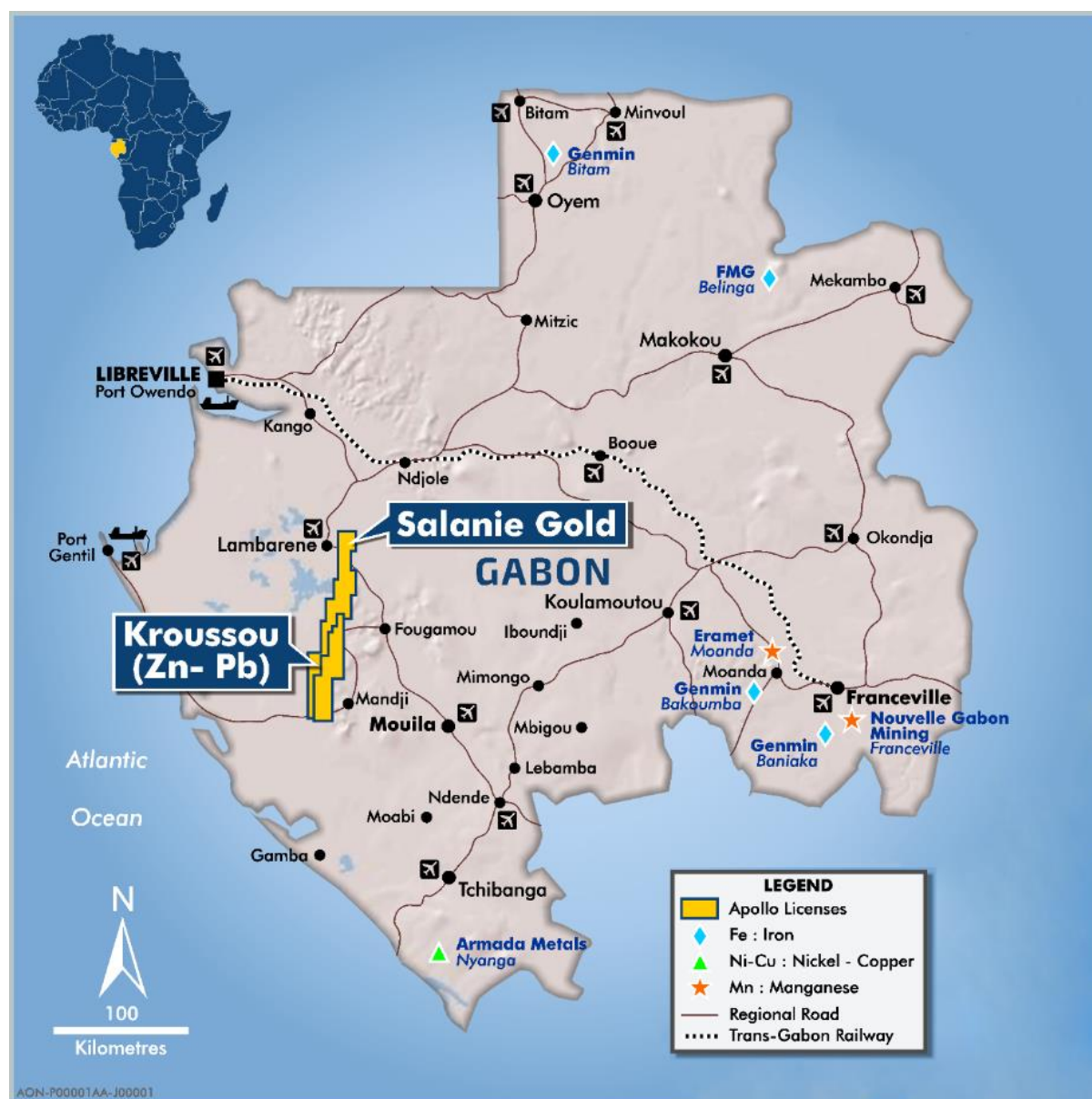


Figure 5: Salanie Gold Project.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Mr Alex Aitken, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Aitken is the Technical Manager for Apollo Minerals and a holder of incentive options in Apollo Minerals. Mr Aitken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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" (JORC Code). Mr Aitken consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results are extracted from the Company's ASX announcements including 19 July 2023, 29 August 2023, 13 September 2023, 15 November 2023, 19 December 2023, 13 March 2024, 15 April 2024, 30 July 2024, 26 August 2024 and 21 November 2024 and are available to view on the Company's website at www.apollominerals.com. The Company confirms that a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements; b) all material assumptions included in the ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this report have not been materially changed from the ASX announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Apollo's project are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Managing Director, Mr Neil Inwood.



Appendix 1: Drill Hole Information.

Drill hole details and significant assays for the Salanie Gold Project, Gabon.

| Prospect | Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Azimuth | Dip | EOH depth | From (m) | Length (m) | Au (ppm) | Ag (ppm) | Cu (ppm) |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| P6 | SLDD002 | 651329 | 9920029 | 270 | -70 | 89.1 | 61.2 | 5.30 | 0.27 | 0.1 | 87 |
| A1 | SLDD004 | 653338 | 9921791 | 135 | -60 | 59.5 | 0.75 | 6.35 | 0.16 | 0 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | 9.62 | 11.67 | 4.31 | 0 | 55 |
| | | | | | | including | 15.45 | 5.84 | 8.24 | 1 | 79 |
| | | | | | | including | 18.93 | 0.36 | 124.87 | 0 | 0 |
| A1 | SLDD005 | 653322 | 9921762 | 135 | -60 | 91.2 | Assays pending | | | | |

Note: Low grade intercepts are shown using a nominal 0.4ppm Au cutoff; high-grade intercepts are shown uncut and using a nominal 1 g/t Au including up to 2.7m of internal dilution.
Salanie coordinates are in UTM WGS84.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Salanie Gold Project, Gabon

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Sampling techniques | <i>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.</i> | Diamond Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core samples using a core saw - DDH. A combination of HQ and NQ size core has been cut. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. ½ core sample sizes ranged from 0.3 to 1.1m in length. Selected drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole. |
| | <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> | Drill hole locations were surveyed using Garmin 65S GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Sampling was carried out under the AON protocols and QAQC. See further details below. |
| | <i>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.</i> | Half-core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of veining and sulphide mineralisation). XRF analysis is completed at designated 20cm intervals on selected drill core. |
| Drilling techniques | <i>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).</i> | HQ-sized (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ size core drilling has been completed. Drill holes are angled ranging from -50 to -70degrees. |
| Drill sample recovery | <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> | Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 1m interval. |
| | <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> | Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted mineralised trend to get representative samples of the mineralisation. |
| | <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may</i> | No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified to date in the data review stage. |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| | <i>have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> | |
| Logging | <i>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.</i> | All drill core was logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. |
| | <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> | Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining, and sulphides. Core is digitally photographed. |
| | <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> | All holes are logged in full. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> | Core is cut using a diamond saw and ½ core is submitted for assaying. |
| | <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> | N/A |
| | <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> | Core sample preparation at Intertek Laboratory (Intertek – Libreville, Gabon) consists of crushing entire ½ core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. The ICPMS analysis uses a 300g pulp assayed at Intertek, Perth. A sub-sample of the -2mm crushed sample was taken in the Intertek Gabon and shipped to Perth for analysis by Photon Assay. A 400-500g 'crush-split' sample was utilised for Photon Assay in Intertek Perth. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative/empirical assessment of the lithogeochemical signature of the geological units. |
| | <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> | All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias. Internal QA/QC procedures involve the use of standards, blanks and duplicates which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 1:30. |
| | <i>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.</i> | Core is marked for sampling along an orientation line and a consistent half of core is sampled along the drill hole. No field duplicates were completed for this program. |
| | <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> | Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> | Core samples were assayed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and a charge digested by ore grade multi-acid digest and analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES. Intertek Perth undertook Photon Assays, where a 400-500g, -2mm sample was analysed for gold. The Photon Assay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a larger samples size (500g vs 25g fire assay). The technique is accredited by NATA. Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole to give a qualitative assessment of the Zn and Pb. The results are intended primarily for understanding potential enrichment zones; and are not meant to provide a |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| | | quantitative/empirical measure of mineralisation |
| | <i>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.</i> | Olympus Vanta M series handheld XRF with 30 sec reading times. XRf unit is calibrated using internal calibration prior to analysing each drill hole. Unit is tested against commercial pulp standards regularly during the field season. |
| | <i>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.</i> | Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 30 samples and Blank samples. Specific gold standards used were G315-4, G317-1, G914-3 selected by the AON geologist. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> | Core samples are analysed by a commercial laboratory, and these results will be reported when received and processed. Significant intercepts are validated back to original laboratory received sheets; and check against geology. Hand Held XRF analysis is also undertaken on core and used as a guide to assess early stage understanding of mineralisation. |
| | <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> | N/A |
| | <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> | All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive |
| | <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | N/A. |
| Location of data points | <i>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.</i> | GPS coordinates of drill hole locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 Easting/Northing coordinates with metric accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. |
| | <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> | Sample locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum. |
| | <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM/ALOS data. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | Drill hole spacing for the 2024 drill program is variable as drilling to date is first pass drilling of new exploration targets. |
| | <i>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.</i> | Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource providing further drilling is completed. |
| | <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | No compositing of samples in the field was undertaken. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> | It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant "structure" of the style of mineralisation at the Project. Indications of some structure in the drill core will require follow up drilling to assist in structural interpretation. |
| | <i>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.</i> | This is not currently considered material. |
| Sample security | <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | All core sample intervals are labelled in the core. Cut core samples are collected in bags labelled with the sample number. Samples are delivered to the Intertek, Libreville sample |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | preparation facility directly by AON personnel or transport contractors. The samples were then transported to the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for geochemical analysis. |
| Audits or reviews | <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <i>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.</i> | <p>The Project consists of two Prospecting License (Ndolou - G4-569 & Keri - G4-456), covering approximately 2,363.5km² located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon. Apollo Minerals owns 100% of the Kroussou Project through its 100% wholly owned Gabonese subsidiary, Select Explorations Gabon SA.</p> <p>The Company notes that under the 2019 Mining Code, the Gabonese State retains the rights for a 10% free carry for the mining of most commodities, with rights to acquire an additional 25% at commercial terms. The Company understands that a recent decree by the Ministry of Mines has altered these rights for 'sovereign minerals' (gold, uranium, diamonds, gems and rare earths) to a systematic right of participation of 35%, free of any charge and non-dilutable, in the capital of companies (i.e local subsidiaries) operating a large-scale mine. Significant uncertainty exists about the changes brought upon by the decree. The Company is seeking legal advice and clarification from both the Ministry and Gabonese government, as to the decree's precedence to the current Mining Code and to its implementation for existing licenses.</p> <p>Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in Prospecting License (G4-569). This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US\$250,000.</p> <p>The Kroussou Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 and again in November 2021 for an additional three years to November 2024.</p> <p>The Keri Prospecting licence was granted in August 2022 for a period of three years.</p> <p>No historical cultural sites, wilderness or national parks are known or located within the Prospecting Licenses.</p> |
| | <i>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.</i> | <p>Tenure in the form of a Prospecting License (<i>Permis de Recherche</i>) which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Gabonese Mining Code, the Prospecting Licenses may be extended for a further three years.</p> <p>Apollo Minerals are not aware of any impediments relating to the license or area.</p> |
| Exploration done by other parties | <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <p>Exploration in the Salanie area has been conducted by several companies since 1939 through to ~1990. Initial exploration was undertaken by Ngounie Mining Company from 1939 to 1955. The French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) conducted minor prospecting activities in 1974.</p> <p>Alluvial mining operations were undertaken from ~1947 to 1955, a significant amount of gold was extracted via alluvial methods with approximately 450kg of gold</p> |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | reported to be produced. Numerous trenches and wells are reported in the historical documents. The Gabonese Department of Mines produced the geological map at 1:1,000,000 and the 1:200,000 Lambarene in 2009 that covers the Salanie area. |
| Geology | <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <p>Project area is comprised of Archean migmatites, amphibolite and granitic porphyry intrusions, there has been several major faults interpreted in the areas. Mineralisation appears to be hosted in quartz-sulphide veins parallel to the main foliation of NW-SE trend. Historical reports have noted several auriferous quartz veins in the area that appear to be associated with interpreted faults on the 1:200,000 map sheet.</p> <p>Apollo Minerals is exploring for shear hosted gold mineralisation hosted within the Archean basement units, that provided the Salanie alluvial operations.</p> <p>Additionally, the western portion of the Keri Permit is still prospective for base metal mineralisation due to the same lithostratigraphic sequence extends north along the basin/ basement contact from the southern Kroussou Project.</p> <p>The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files for base metal mineralisation is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within siliciclastic horizons in a reducing environment.</p> <p>On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time.</p> <p>Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin. Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks. Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.</p> |
| Drill hole Information | <p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <p><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></p> | <p>All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.</p> <p>N/A</p> |
| Data aggregation methods | <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> | <p>No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Overall sample recovery is predominantly > 70%; intervals with no sample recovery have not been diluted in the compositing process. Composite intervals with significant core loss have not been reported as drill core assays.</p> <p>Drill core was scanned for 30 seconds every 20cm by Olympus Vanta XRF for the entire length of the drill hole</p> |



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p> | <p>to give a qualitative/empirical assessment of base metal and lithogeochemistry.</p> <p>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are used</p> |
| Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths | <p>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.</p> <p>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').</p> | <p>Down-hole lengths are reported.</p> <p>The exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time. As such, the intercepts are interpreted to be close to true thickness of the mineralisation.</p> |
| Diagrams | <p>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.</p> | <p>Appropriate diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.</p> |
| Balanced reporting | <p>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.</p> | <p>The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation.</p> |
| Other substantive exploration data | <p>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.</p> | <p>All meaningful and material information is reported.</p> |
| Further work | <p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> | <p>Additional drilling along strike of current prospects and follow up of other surface mineralised prospects.</p> <p>Additional surface exploration programs comprising soil surveying, geological mapping, rock chip sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader project area.</p> |
| | <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p> | <p>These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.</p> |



Notice under section 708AA(12) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

On 21 November 2024, the Company announced the launch of a non-renounceable pro-rata entitlement offer to eligible shareholders to acquire one (1) new fully paid ordinary share (**New Share**) for every three (3) existing shares held in the Company, at an offer price of \$0.014 per New Share to raise approximately \$3.25 million (before costs) (**Entitlement Offer**).

The purpose of this notice is to inform shareholders of the changes to the Company's circumstances since the previous notice dated 26 November 2024, issued under section 708AA(2)(f) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**), and constitutes a notice for the purposes of section 708AA(12) of the Corporations Act, as modified by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**) Corporations (Non-Traditional Rights Issues) Instrument 2016/84 (**ASIC Instrument**) in relation to the new information described in this announcement.

The Company confirms the following:

- (a) the Company will offer the New Shares under the Entitlement Offer without disclosure under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act;
- (b) this notice given under section 708AA(12)(f) of the Corporations Act, as modified by the ASIC Instrument, updating its previous notice under section 708AA(2)(f) of the Corporations Act dated 26 November 2024;
- (c) as at the date of this notice, the Company has complied with:
 - (i) the provisions of Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act as they apply to the Company; and
 - (ii) sections 674 and 674A of the Corporations Act;
- (d) as at the date of this notice, on the basis of this ASX announcement dated 11 December 2024, there is no information:
 - (i) that has been excluded from a continuous disclosure notice in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules; and
 - (ii) that investors and their professional advisers would reasonably require for the purpose of making an informed assessment of:
 - (A) the assets and liabilities, financial position and performance, profits and losses and prospects of the Company; or
 - (B) the rights and liabilities attaching to the New Shares; and
- (e) the potential effect that the issue of the New Shares, under the Entitlement Offer, will have on the control of the Company is as follows:
 - (i) if all eligible shareholders take up their entitlements under the Offer, the New Shares issued under the Offer will have no effect on the control of the Company and all shareholders will hold the same percentage interest in the Company, subject only to changes resulting from ineligible shareholders being unable to participate in the Offer;
 - (ii) in the more likely event that there is a shortfall in the Offer, eligible shareholders who do not subscribe for their full entitlement of New Shares under the Offer will be diluted relative to those eligible shareholder who subscribe for some or all of their entitlement, and will be diluted by any take up of shortfall shares; and
 - (iii) in relation to any person participating in the shortfall offer, the Directors will ensure that no person will be issued, through participating in the shortfall offer, New Shares if such issue will result in their voting power in the Company exceeding 19.9%.