ASX Announcement **30 January 2025**

FIRST ASSAYS FROM TRANSFORMATIONAL 10,000M DRILL PROGRAM DELIVER OUTSTANDING RESULTS

Key extensional high-grade intercepts on main Blaffo Guetto trend:

- **155m at 1.1 g/t Au from 105m including**
  - **52m at 2.9 g/t Au, including 11m at 11.2 g/t from 178m**
- **31.4m at 3.5 g/t Au from 250m including**
  - **18m at 5.6 g/t from 252m**

Other notable intercepts from parallel trends:

- **15m at 2.3 g/t Au (includes 4m at 5.6 g/t Au) from 113m**
- **1m at 23.3g/t Au from 7m**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A1G has developed a comprehensive understanding of the broad, high-grade zone, which continues to be intercepted along strike in both directions.**
- **Drill results continue to extend the high-grade zone 80m along strike from DDD049, which intersected 65m at 5.6g/t Au. New assays confirm similar impressive widths and in parts return average grades exceeding 5.6g/t Au.**
- **Drilling efforts remain focused on this zone, with the goal of adding shallow, high-grade ounces that will significantly increase the maiden resource.**
- **A total of ten holes have been drilled, comprising 1,897m of the 10,000m drill program. Reported results include three holes targeting the high-grade zone at Blaffo Guetto.**
- **Due to the success of the program and the number of targets identified at Didievi, a second rig will be mobilised to site in February.**
- **The Didievi Project hosts a maiden inferred resource of 4.93Mt for 452,000oz of gold at 2.9 g/t Au (using a 1.0 g/t Au cutoff)[1]. Significant resource update to be completed second half of 2025.**

[1] ASX:A1G announcement 1 August 2024 *"Amendment – 450koz at 2.9 g/t Au Maiden Gold Resource"*

African Gold Ltd (**African Gold** or the Company) (**ASX: A1G**) is pleased to announce the initial results from its 10,000m drilling program. Phase one of the program is designed to expand the high-grade mineralisation at Blaffo Guetto and investigate highly prospective parallel trends.

Initial results have confirmed the presence of a high-grade terrace or tubular structure at the base of the vertical stringers that formed the initial Resource. While the full extents of this zone remain to be defined, it is open along strike in both directions. As shown in Figures 1 and 3, the drilling supports prior assumptions and is returning valuable high-grade intercepts near surface. The Company now has a much clearer understanding of the high-grade system and is able to systematically explore the mineralised trend with greater confidence.

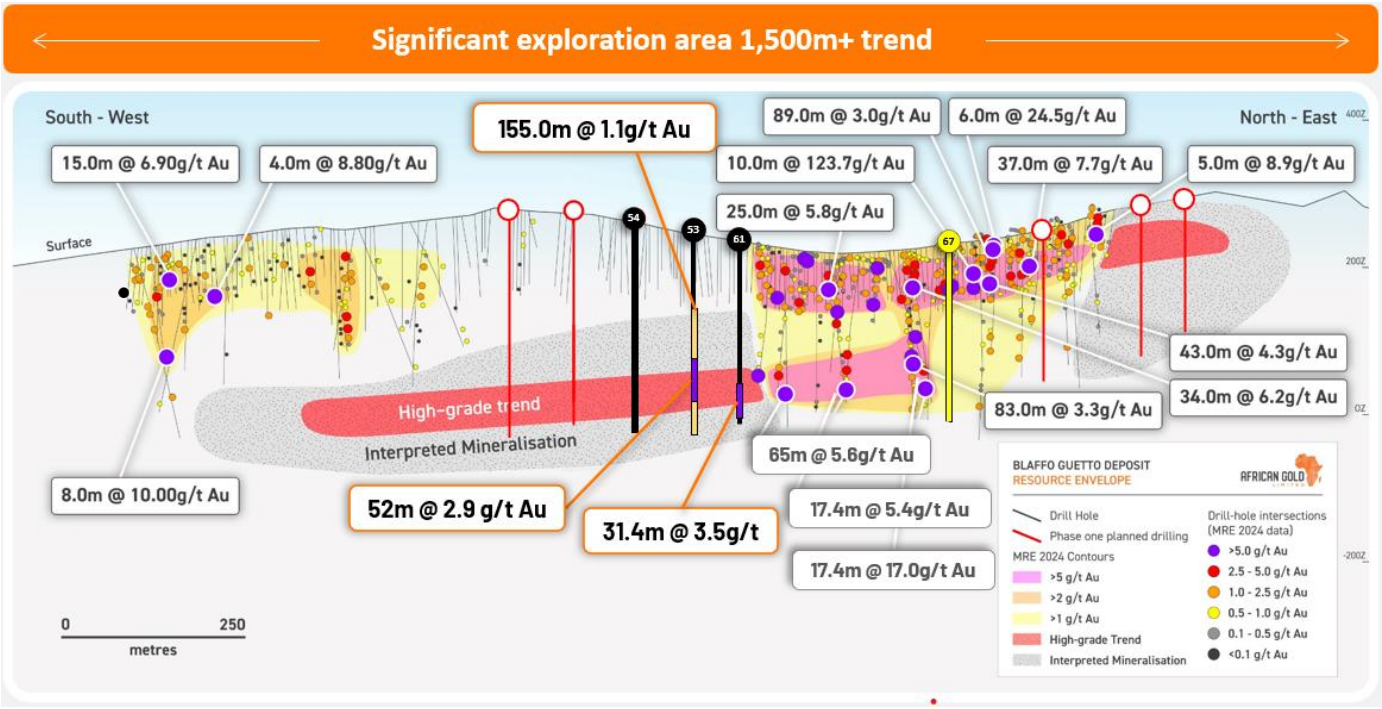


Figure 1: *Blaffo Guetto MRE envelope long section with interpreted high grade mineralised trend*

As shown in Figure 2, extensional drilling of highly prospective parallel trends, including a 7m intercept grading 17g/t Au, has successfully extended mineralisation along strike and down dip. These parallel lodes continue to contribute valuable near-surface, high-grade resources that are well-suited for open-pit mining.

These results mark the first batch of results from this transformational drilling program. We anticipate a steady stream of assay results over the coming months and will continue to provide updates as they are received and interpreted.

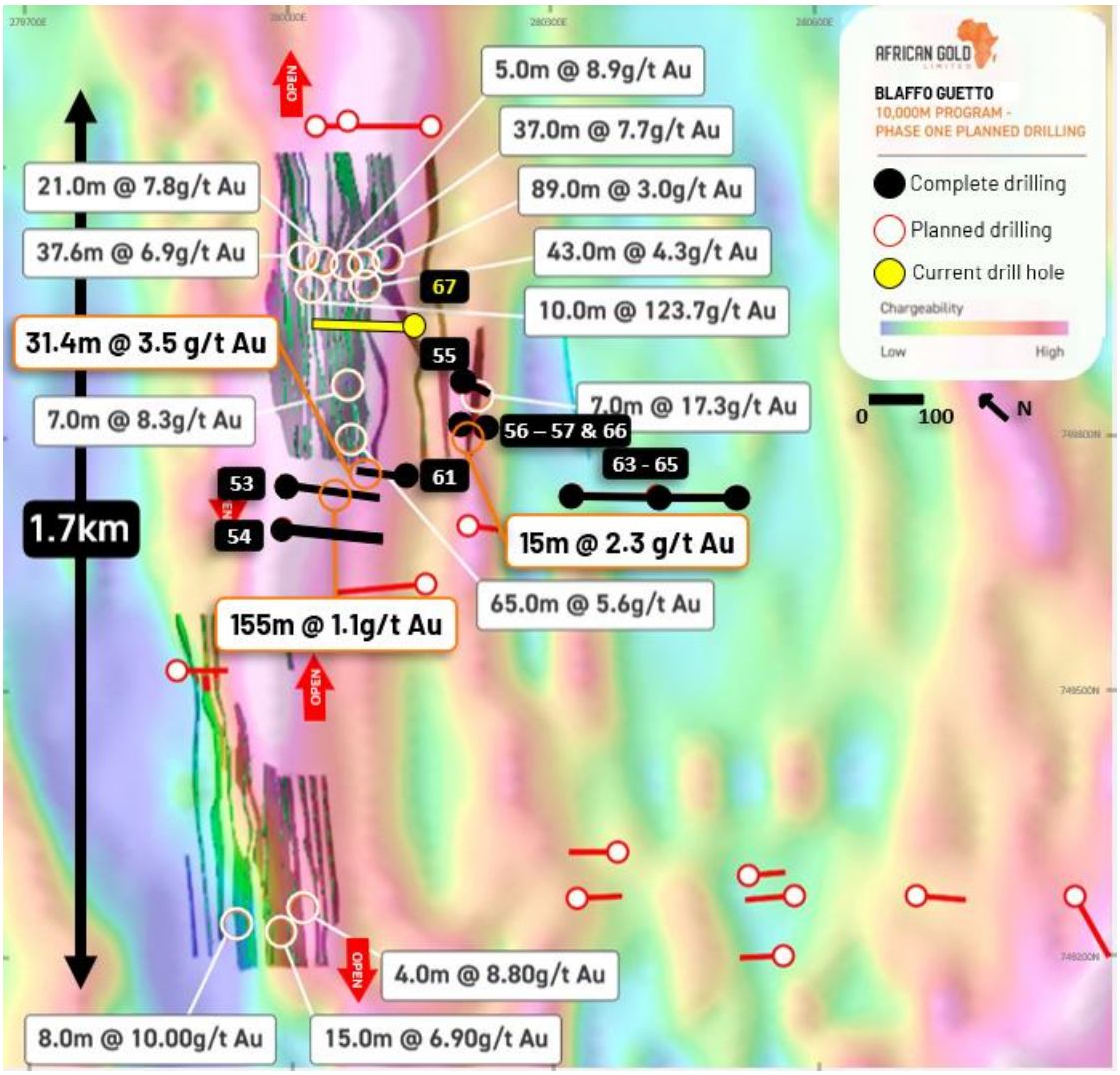


Figure 2: *Planview Blaffo Guetto MRE envelope chargeability map with phase one planned drilling and results update.*

Africa Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Adam Oehlman, said "*We are excited to confirm the continuation of the high-grade trend identified in previous drilling. With a clear understanding of the high-grade pipe, we are now strategically positioned to systematically target this zone, adding substantial shallow, high-grade resources. The results received so far are highly promising and will be instrumental in the upcoming resource update later this year.*

"As noted in previous releases, in addition to the Blaffo Guetto deposit, the Didievi Project hosts several other promising prospects that remain largely untested, including the Poku Trend, Kouassi, and Akissi prospects. Drilling on these targets will be conducted with the second rig, arriving at site in February. The presence of multiple highly prospective targets within a single tenement package provides significant flexibility to expand the Company's resource base at Didievi, which has the potential to develop into a multi-million-ounce gold deposit."

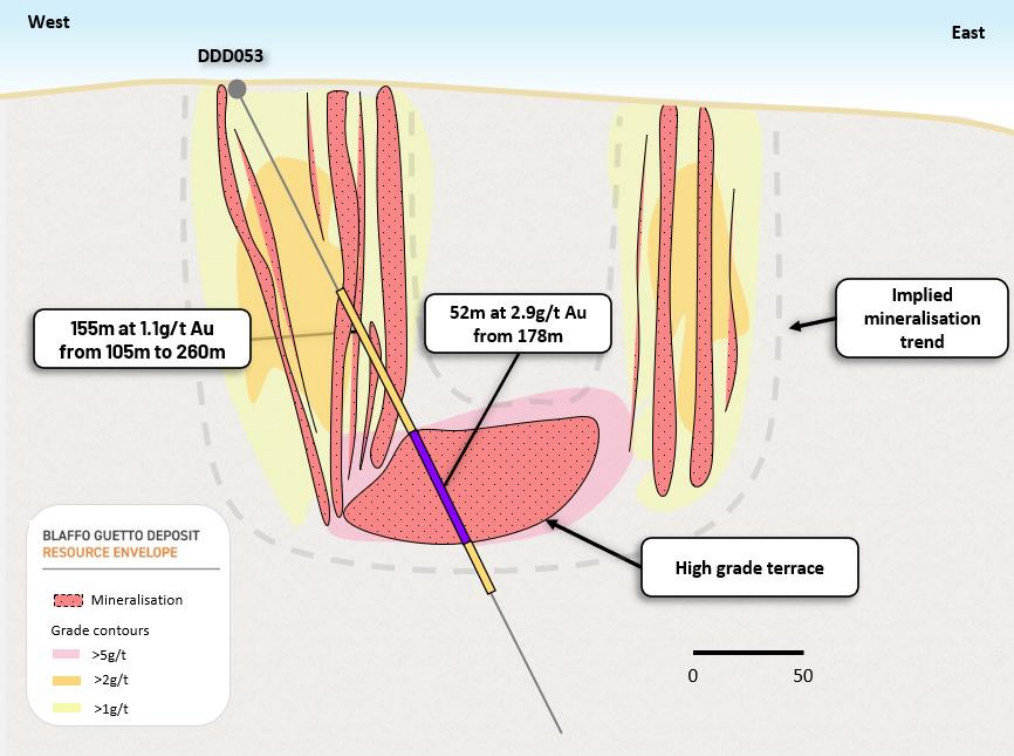


Figure 3: *New understanding of the high-grade terrace / tubular zone.*

The Didievi Project

The Didievi Project is strategically located in central Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 35km from the capital, Yamoussoukro (Figure 4), and 60km from operating low-grade mines. As shown in Figure 5, alongside the primary resource zone at Didievi, there are several additional prospects that further enhance the potential for Didievi to evolve into a multi-million-ounce gold project.

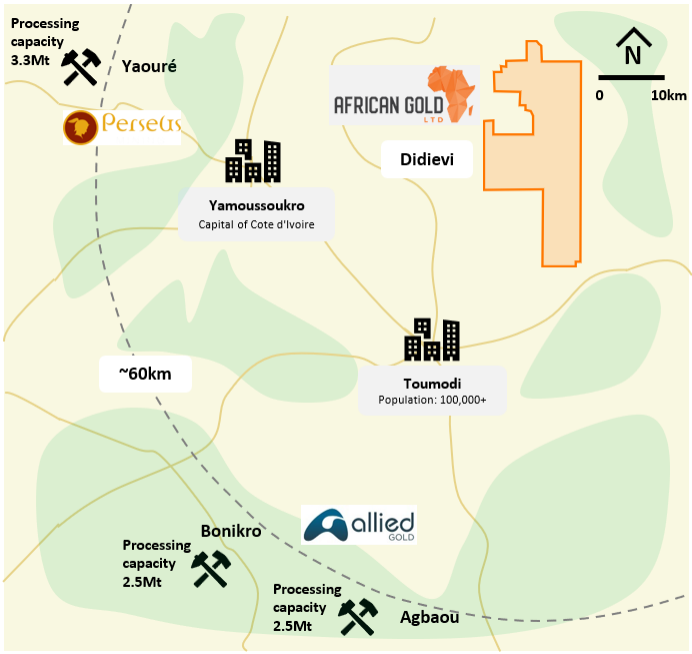
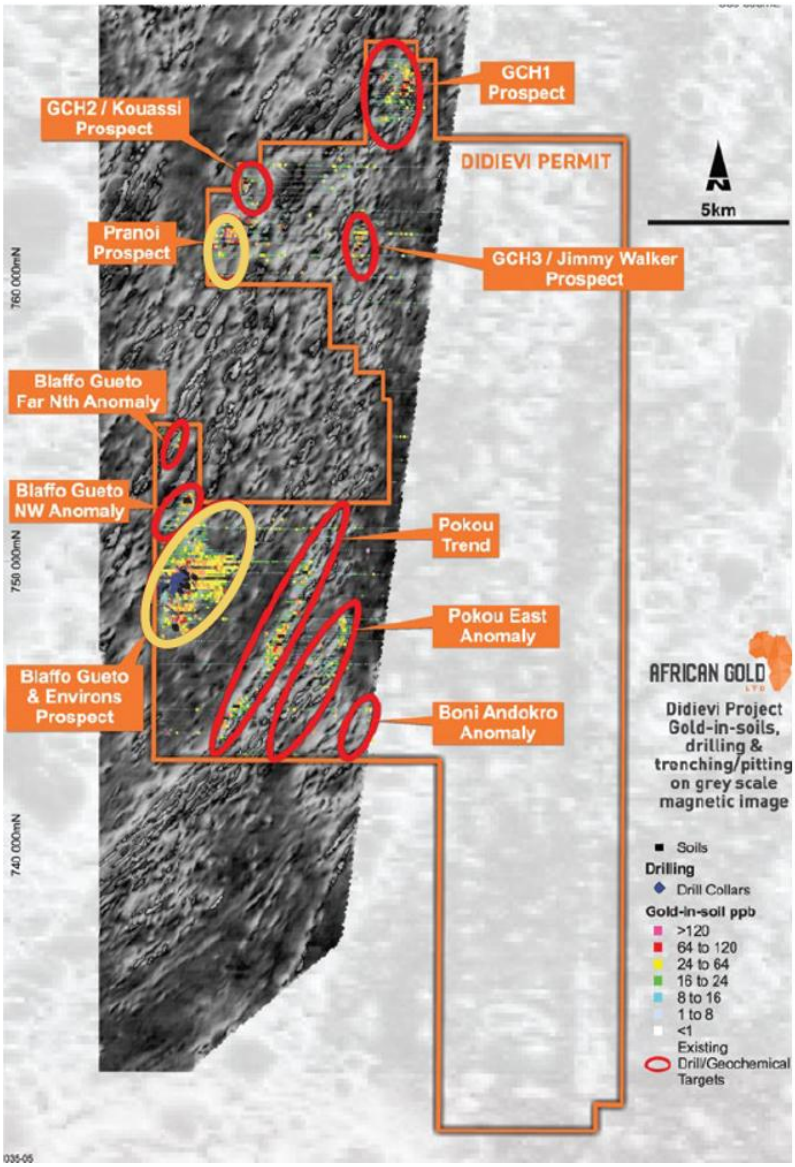


Figure 4: *Regional location map of the Didievi Project.*

During 2024, African Gold announced a shallow, high-grade Maiden Inferred Resource for the Blaffo Guetto prospect within the Didievi Project (Figures 5). Based on a new geological model derived from recent geological logging and mapping, the resource totals **4.93Mt at 2.9 g/t gold, representing 452,000oz of gold** (using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off). On October 15 2024, African Gold reported outstanding drilling results from the Didievi Project, including **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au from 177m** and 155m at 1.1 g/t Auwith a notable interval of **52m at 2.9 g/t Au from 178m**.

Previous drilling on Blaffo Guetto has produced exceptional shallow intercepts on the Blaffo Guetto prospect, including:

- **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 177m including **22m at 10.9 g/t Au** (ASX October 15 2024, DDD049)
- **155m at 1.1 g/t Au** from 105m including **52m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 178m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD053)
- **31.4m at 3.5 g/t Au** from 250m including **18m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 252m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD061)
- **10.0m at 123.7 g/t Au** from 66m including **2m at 613.1 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DRC334)
- **83.3m at 3.3 g/t Au** from 166.9m including **18.0m at 12 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD001)
- **17.4m at 17.0 g/t Au** from 244m including **1.0m at 216.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD029)
- **89.0m at 3.0 g/t Au** from 0m including **23.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DDD013)
- **43.0m at 4.3 g/t Au** from 57 m including **17.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC130)
- **69.0m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 31m including **37.0m at 4.9 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC138)
- **37.0m at 7.7 g/t Au** from 42m including **24m at 11.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC208)



Didievi Regional Prospects Potential

01. Poku Trend

A highly prospective **9km long** gold in soil anomaly adjacent to Blaffo Guetto. Analogous to the >10M oz Au Subika discovery in Ghana.

02. Pranoi

The prospect is located in the north-western part of Didievi, 2km from the Pranoi village. Strike length of the gold mineralisation defined by drilling exceeds 600m and remains open. Drilling results include **10m at 5.3g/t Au; 4m 13.3 g/t Au; 8m at 8.0g/t Au**.

03. Kouassi Prospect

2km north of the Pranoi Prospect past drilling results include **12m at 4.5g/t gold and 40m at 1.72g/t gold** and 20m at 3.13g/t gold in shallow trenching.

04. GCH1 Prospect

Located in the far north of Didievi, drilling results include **16m at 3.07g/t gold and 3m at 5.53g/t gold**, plus a 1.3km long, 48m wide soil anomaly peaking up to 1.14g/t gold.

05. Boni Andokro

Defined a new **+1.4km anomaly** close to greenstone contact – up to 221ppb gold.

06. Jimmy Walker

Located in the northern part of Defined, 4.5km east of the Pranoi prospect. **+1.7km soil anomaly defined at 100ppb Au lower cut off**, includes 1.4 g/t Au soil results.

Figure 5: *Location map of identified gold prospects on the Didievi Project.*

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

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Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this announcement that relates to new exploration results for the Didievi Project, Cote d'Ivoire, is based on and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Marat Abzalov, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Abzalov, via his company Massa Geoservices, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Abzalov consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information on the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that the mineral resource estimate referred to in this announcement was reported on 30 July 2024 in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 and that the historical exploration results referred to in this announcement were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on the dates identified through the ASX release. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the mineral resource estimate or the exploration results and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Appendix 1: Drill collar details and intercept information

Mineralised (g.e. 0.5g/t) and barren intervals

Hole_ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au_g/t	EAST	NORTH	RL
DDD053	0.0	106.0	106.0	0.1	279558.48	749294.52	194.30
DDD053	106.0	107.0	1.0	0.6	279576.18	749277.16	146.90
DDD053	107.0	118.3	11.3	0.1	279578.28	749275.08	141.20
DDD053	118.3	126.0	7.7	0.6	279581.24	749272.13	133.12
DDD053	126.0	150.0	24.0	0.2	279586.39	749266.95	119.07
DDD053	150.0	151.0	1.0	0.6	279590.47	749262.74	107.86
DDD053	151.0	166.0	15.0	0.1	279593.05	749260.03	100.79
DDD053	166.0	167.0	1.0	0.6	279595.60	749257.29	93.72
DDD053	167.0	178.0	11.0	0.1	279597.51	749255.23	88.42
DDD053	178.0	230.0	52.0	2.9	279607.41	749244.43	60.53
DDD053	230.0	237.0	7.0	0.1	279616.56	749234.31	34.38
DDD053	237.0	238.0	1.0	0.5	279617.79	749232.92	30.83
DDD053	238.0	240.0	2.0	0.0	279618.26	749232.40	29.51
DDD053	240.0	241.0	1.0	0.5	279618.72	749231.88	28.18
DDD053	241.0	258.0	17.0	0.1	279621.51	749228.72	20.22
DDD053	258.0	260.0	2.0	3.2	279624.44	749225.37	11.83
DDD053	260.0	328.0	68.0	0.0	279635.05	749212.96	-19.12
DDD054	0.0	212.0	212.0	0.06	279487.9	749262.9	162.6
DDD054	212.0	228.0	16.0	0.42	279541.6	749212.0	75.6
DDD054	228.0	453.3	225.1	0.06	279593.6	749153.7	-16.6
DDD055	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.1	279879.99	749212.46	206.22
DDD055	7.0	8.0	1.0	23.3	279880.83	749211.55	202.42
DDD055	8.0	49.0	41.0	0.1	279885.32	749206.66	182.13
DDD055	49.0	51.0	2.0	2.1	279889.81	749201.80	162.03
DDD055	51.0	56.0	5.0	0.1	279890.56	749201.00	158.71
DDD055	56.0	57.0	1.0	1.2	279891.21	749200.31	155.86
DDD055	57.0	90.0	33.0	0.1	279894.84	749196.45	139.90
DDD055	90.0	91.0	1.0	3.0	279898.56	749192.49	123.60
DDD055	91.0	95.0	4.0	0.1	279899.11	749191.92	121.23
DDD055	95.0	96.0	1.0	0.9	279899.65	749191.34	118.86
DDD055	96.0	100.0	4.0	0.0	279900.19	749190.76	116.49
DDD056	0.0	98.0	98.0	0.1	279840.01	749152.10	170.52
DDD056	98.0	99.0	1.0	1.1	279854.19	749137.43	126.10

DDD056	99.0	113.0	14.0	0.1	279856.33	749135.24	119.53
DDD056	113.0	117.0	4.0	2.6	279859.05	749132.41	111.15
DDD056	117.0	124.0	7.0	0.1	279860.67	749130.72	106.18
DDD056	124.0	125.0	1.0	1.6	279861.85	749129.50	102.55
DDD056	125.0	127.0	2.0	0.0	279862.29	749129.04	101.20
DDD056	127.0	128.0	1.0	21.0	279862.73	749128.58	99.84
DDD056	128.0	130.0	2.0	0.0	279863.18	749128.12	98.48
DDD057*	0.0	73.5	73.5	0.1	279843.61	749148.60	188.64
DDD061	0.0	182.0	182.0	0.0	279732.14	749195.65	145.74
DDD061	182.0	183.0	1.0	1.2	279699.60	749231.28	68.31
DDD061	183.0	235.0	52.0	0.0	279690.41	749241.29	46.56
DDD061	235.0	237.0	2.0	0.9	279680.52	749252.10	22.87
DDD061	237.0	252.0	15.0	0.1	279677.61	749255.38	15.77
DDD061	252.0	283.4	31.4	3.5	279669.31	749264.85	-4.49
DDD061	283.4	323.5	40.1	0.0	279657.09	749278.74	-34.55
DDD063	0.0	93.9	93.9	0.0	279891.30	748926.67	173.66
DDD063	93.9	95.0	1.1	0.9	279908.49	748910.75	132.39
DDD063	95.0	120.5	25.5	0.0	279913.37	748906.22	120.67
DDD064	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	279934.98	748885.00	207.67
DDD064	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	279934.64	748885.36	206.80
DDD064	2.0	7.0	5.0	0.2	279933.62	748886.45	204.20
DDD064	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.6	279932.59	748887.53	201.60
DDD064	8.0	116.0	108.0	0.0	279914.15	748906.59	153.99
DDD064	116.0	117.0	1.0	0.8	279896.12	748925.16	106.03
DDD064	117.0	127.0	10.0	0.1	279894.34	748927.02	101.17
DDD064	127.0	128.0	1.0	1.1	279892.56	748928.88	96.31
DDD064	128.0	149.0	21.0	0.0	279889.05	748932.59	86.57
DDD065	0.0	119.5	119.5	0.1	279958.02	748863.92	157.23
DDD066*	0.0	54.0	54.0	0.09	279843.23	749147.74	194.52
DDD066	54.0	55.5	1.5	0.8	279855.23	749134.87	176.91
DDD066	55.5	61.0	5.5	0.09	279857.21	749132.75	174.01
DDD066	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.1	279858.66	749131.20	171.89
DDD066	63.0	98.5	35.5	0.04	279867.34	749121.89	159.17

*Drillholes DDD057 and DDD066 did not reach the proposed depth. Shallow drilling through the saprolites coupled with a gentle drilling dip chosen for these drillholes has forced drillers to stop drilling in order to prevent a potential seizure of the drill rod.

Appendix 2: JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

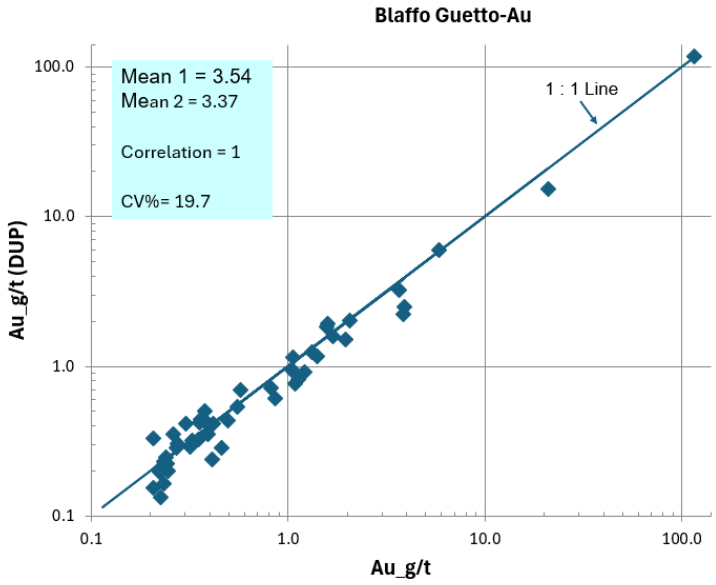
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Details of the Reported Project
Sampling techniques	*ure and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• The new drilling data includes diamond drill core samples collected from 10 new drillholes - DDD053; DDD054; DDD055; DDD056; DDD057; DDD061; DDD063; DDD064; DD065; DDD066. • These drillholes were drilled by A1G in December 2024 and January 2025 with an objective to extend the mineralised domains and infill gaps in the maiden Mineral Resources of the Blaffo Guetto deposit estimated in 2024 and referred here as MRE2024 • Total length of the drilling program is 10,000 m. Length of the drilled and reported here drillholes is 1897.1m
	ude reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• The diamond drillcore 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. • Drilling and sampling procedures are as follows: ○ the diamond core was split and sampled based on standard fixed intervals (1m) and to the geological contacts.
	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	• The determination of mineralisation has been by a combination of geological observations (logging and mapping) in conjunction with assay results from the surface drilling. • Drilling and sampling have been done following best practice standard operating procedures and in good accordance with the industry standards.

	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.	
Drilling techniques	*ll 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).*	• The drilling was carried out using the standard recognized techniques and procedures, which includes wireline techniques for retreating the samples from the drillhole. • Most of the diamond core drilling was made using NQ diameter drill bits for drilling the fresh rocks, and the HQ size drill bits for drilling the pre-collar and the weathered rocks (i.e. laterites). • The drilling was oriented. Orientation was made using the REFLEX DOWNHOLE CORE ORIENTATION UNIT. Name of the instrument: REFLEX ACT III RD NTW CORE ORIENTATION KIT REFLEX reference: AURUM15052024_2. Serial numbers: Act32139, Act36243, Act3c1113
Drill sample recovery	*ethod of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• DD core losses were recorded using the linear method, based on comparison of the recovered core length vs nominal length of the drilled interval. • No significant sample losses were noted
	easures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Core recovery was supervised by the field geologists and drillers were requested to adjust drilling parameters where this was found appropriate to do.
	nether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No significant sampling issues were noted, and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.
Logging	*nether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by experienced qualified geologists and this included recording the drilled rocks, alteration style and composition, RQD measurements providing the geotechnical information and structural measurements of the rock contacts, bedding and metamorphic structures.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</td><td>• The level of geological and geotechnical logging was adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation and applicable for the mining and metallurgical studies.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</td><td>• Geological logging used a standardized logging system. It was essentially qualitative and descriptive in nature.
• Geotechnical logging, mainly recording the RQD, was semi-quantitative.
• Structural measurements (Dip and Azi) were quantitative and made using a special device colloquially referred as a “rocket launcher”.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</td><td>• Total length of the 10 drillholes is 1897.1m.
• 100% of the drillholes, including mineralised intervals and their host rocks, was logged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken</td><td>• Drill core was split in half using a diamond core saw.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</td><td>• Not applicable. Current drilling included only the diamond drill core drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</td><td>• Sample preparation was made at the MSA-LABS in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. The preparation procedure consists of crushing the entire sample (2- 3 kg) to 1mm at 80% pass, and then splitting the crushed material, collecting a c.300g aliquot for assaying for Au using the Photon assay instrument.
• Samples selected for multispectral analysis (ICP-OES for multi – elements) for pulverized to 75 microns
<table><tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr><tr><td>METHOD CODE</td><td>DESCRIPTION</td></tr><tr><td>ADM-300</td><td>Single charge for each batch of samples submitted</td></tr><tr><td>CPA-Jar</td><td>Unit charge per CPA Jar</td></tr><tr><td>CRU-999</td><td>Crush to client specification</td></tr><tr><td>PLG-100</td><td>Log Sample - No preparation required</td></tr><tr><td>PPU-530</td><td>Pulverize 1000g to 85% -75 µm</td></tr><tr><td>SPL-425</td><td>Split 1000g material (Rotary Split)</td></tr></table>CRU-999: Crush entire Sample to 1mm at 80% passing
• Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques corresponds to the common industry practices and considered to be appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation of the orogenic gold deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</td><td>• Laboratories used sieving tests to assure particle size is matching to the certified parameters of the sample preparation protocol. This analysis is conducted routinely by the laboratory personnel and represents operational practice of the laboratory.
• The sieving test is performed in each batch to ensure the correct grind size is achieved.</td></tr>
</table>

	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.	• Duplicates of the coarse rejects (-1mm material after first crush) were systematically collected and analysed. • Results of the duplicate analysis shows a good repeatability of the original sample assays
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The drillhole samples are 2-3 kg which is appropriate for obtaining representative samples of the Blaffo Guetto orogenic gold deposit. This conclusion is based on geological and petrographic studies of the deposit and was confirmed during Mineral Resource estimation in 2024.
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.*	• Drillhole samples were assayed for Au by Photon instrument. This is a relatively new method which at present is broadly used in the mining industry and has become a modern standard of the gold mining industry. • The method uses 300g aliquot which superior to a conventional fire-assay method that uses 50g aliquots. • This is a total recovery technique.
	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.	• Not applicable – no such tools used.
	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.	• QAQC procedures used by the African Gold Ltd at this drilling included systematic analysis of the coarse duplicates (-1mm), assay of the standards (CRM) and blanks. Duplicate assays results show a good repeatability of the sample assays (Fig. 1). Precision error is less then 20% which is matching the best industry practices

		 (a) Fig 1. Scatter-diagram of the duplicates vs. original samples (2024 drilling data) • QAQC results of the CRM and blanks did not reveal issues that could affect quality of the sample assay results and allow to conclude that the sample assays quality, are sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The QAQC procedures used by the African Gold at this drilling campaign includes systematic assaying of the sample duplicates (-1mm material) for the all samples that have returned the high grade results. • Lower grade mineralisation (>0.3 g/t Au) also is verified by analysing the coarse reject duplicates
	The use of twinned holes.	• Not applicable – no twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The logging procedure consisted of direct entering data into a portable (laptop) computer which then have been electronically transferred to a database administrator for the data review and uploading into the database. • Assay results were received from laboratory by email, reviewed by database administrator and uploaded into the company database. • African Gold Ltd uses relational database built using the Microsoft ACCESS
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable - no adjustments were made to the data
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.*	• All drill collars were originally located with a handheld GPS and after drilling were resurveyed using a handheld GPS

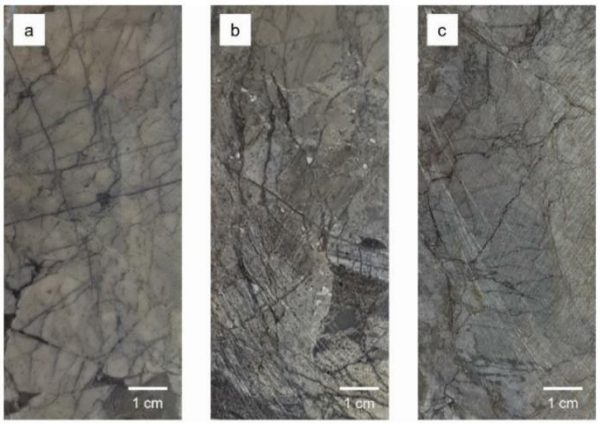
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All data location is in UTM WGS84 Zone30N grid system
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Digital topography was generated using the DGPS data that were obtained during the topographic survey campaign undertaken by the previous owners. Comparison of the different data generation has shown their good matching assuring accurate topographic control of the drilling data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable
	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.	• Drill core was sampled at the regular intervals, 0.5m or 1m of the mineralised zones, and 1m of the wall rocks. • No physical compositing of the samples was used.
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.*	• Orientation of the drillholes (azimuth and dip) provides intersections close to perpendicular to interpreted mineralized structure being targeted.
	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.	• Orientation of the drillhole intersections is adequate for 3D geological modelling and Resource estimation and cannot be source of the sampling bias
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• African Gold Ltd personnel have guarded samples during drilling and sampling. • The collected and safely stored on-site samples have been delivered by the African Gold Ltd personnel to the MSA laboratory.

		• After samples have been removed from the site, they were securely stored in the laboratory facilities.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The MSA laboratory was visited in October, 2024 by the company personnel, including P. Gallagher (former Managing Director), D.Sie (Project geologist), and also by consultant M.Abzalov (CP of the project). • Laboratory procedures was reviewed by Dr.M.Abzalov and found matching the industry best practices.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Details of the Reported Project</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td rowspan="2">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.</td><td>• African Gold Mali SARL has entered into a number of agreements with companies – details are provided in ASX releases dated 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.
• Details of the permits are shown in the Table 2.1-1
Table 2.1-1: Permits obtained and applied by the African Gold Ltd for Gold exploration and mining in Cote d'Ivoire
<table>
<tr><th>Permit</th><th>Permit type</th><th>Date Granted</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Duration</th></tr>
<tr><td>Didievi</td><td rowspan="8">Permis de rescherche (Gold)</td><td>18 Nov 2019</td><td>391</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville</td><td>25 Oct 2017</td><td>395</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikensi</td><td>19 Oct 2016</td><td>397</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Konahiri Nord</td><td>12 Jan 2022</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>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>• There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Details of exploration by the previous groups has been reported to the ASX in 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.
This is briefly summarised here.
Didievi Permit – Cote d'Ivoire:
• Regional surveys by Glencore and Equigold and then by Lihir and Newcrest include geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric data and remote sensing data. This was done during 2006 and 2012 and included several exploration campaigns.
• Work by Glencore and Equigold focused on the western part of the current permit consisted of acquisition of the 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 Guetto (BG) and Pranoi.</td></tr>
</table>

		• From 2008 the exploration was focused almost exclusively on the Blaffo Guetto, where a total of 312 RC holes and 23 diamond holes were drilled for 26,850m and 4,275m respectively • 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 Jonny Walker 7 RC holes were drilled and at geochemical anomalies DAS005 and DSA003 10 and 15 RAB holes respectively.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In Côté d'Ivoire – the area under consideration is situated within the central portion of the Oumé-Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt. The belt is striking North-East to South-West direction. 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 the belt) to Divo (south of the belt). Around the parallel 7°, it is divided in two parts. • Blaffo Guetto prospect is situated in the southern Oumé-Hiré portion. The supracrustal geology of this greenstone belt, that is present within the prospect area includes schist and quartzite and also sandstone and conglomerates aligned NE-SW and intruded by the different mafic intrusions and the felsic porphyries. Gold lodes are hosted in the intensely altered and deformed rocks that are characterized by broad distribution of the mm-scale stockwork quartz veinlets (Fig. 2.3 – 1)  Fig. 2.3-1: Host rocks of the gold mineralisation, Blaffo Guetto prospect. (a) barren; (b) low-grade; (c) high-grade
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:*	• Mineral Resource database contains 203 drillholes which includes 600 mineralised intersections . • Details of the drillhole information has been reported to the ASX previously, including: African Gold Lts – ASX, 2023, 17 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2022, 18 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2021, 7 December African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2020, 27 November

		• A summary of this information is presented in this section of the JORC Table 1
	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.*	• Coordinates of the drillhole collars, dip and azimuth of drilling and length of the drillholes are presented in the Table 2.4-1

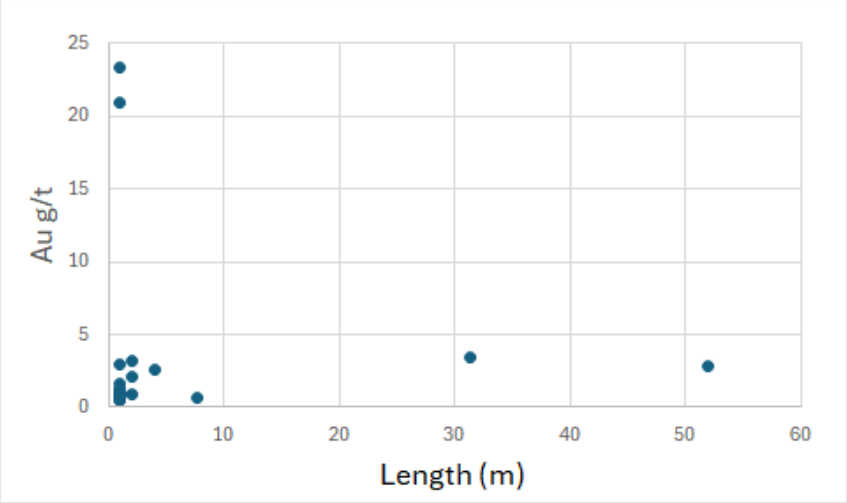
Table 2.4-1: Location and length of the drillholes

Hole_ID	Max_Depth	EAST	NORTH	RL
DDD053	328.0	279540.8	749311.8	241.2
DDD054	453.3	279437.0	749310.0	242.8
DDD055	100.0	279879.3	749213.3	209.5
DDD056	130.0	279825.7	749167.2	215.6
DDD057	73.5	279825.8	749167.3	215.6
DDD061	324.8	279765.0	749160.0	223.0
DDD063	120.5	279874.6	748943.0	214.4
DDD064	149.0	279935.1	748884.8	208.1
DDD065	119.5	279934.9	748885.1	208.1
DDD066	98.5	279829.0	749163.0	215.4
total	1897.1			

	Down hole length and interception depth	• Gold mineralisation defined using 0.5 g/t Au as lower cut-off). DDD053 to DDD066 drillholes included in this report.

Hole_ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au_g/t	EAST	NORTH	RL
DDD053	106.0	107.0	1.0	0.6	279576.2	749277.2	146.9
DDD053	118.3	126.0	7.7	0.6	279581.2	749272.1	133.1
DDD053	150.0	151.0	1.0	0.6	279590.5	749262.7	107.9
DDD053	166.0	167.0	1.0	0.6	279595.6	749257.3	93.7
DDD053	178.0	230.0	**52.0**	**2.9**	279607.4	749244.4	60.5
DDD053	237.0	238.0	1.0	0.5	279617.8	749232.9	30.8
DDD053	240.0	241.0	1.0	0.5	279618.7	749231.9	28.2
DDD053	258.0	260.0	2.0	3.2	279624.4	749225.4	11.8
DDD054	212.0	228.0	16.0	0.4	279541.6	749212.0	75.6
DDD055	7.0	8.0	**1.0**	**23.3**	279880.8	749211.5	202.4
DDD055	49.0	51.0	2.0	2.1	279889.8	749201.8	162.0
DDD055	56.0	57.0	1.0	1.2	279891.2	749200.3	155.9
DDD055	90.0	91.0	1.0	3.0	279898.6	749192.5	123.6
DDD055	95.0	96.0	1.0	0.9	279899.6	749191.3	118.9
DDD056	98.0	99.0	1.0	1.1	279854.2	749137.4	126.1
DDD056	113.0	117.0	**4.0**	**2.6**	279859.1	749132.4	111.2
DDD056	124.0	125.0	1.0	1.6	279861.9	749129.5	102.6
DDD056	127.0	128.0	**1.0**	**21.0**	279862.7	749128.6	99.8
DDD061	182.0	183.0	1.0	1.2	279699.6	749231.3	68.3
DDD061	235.0	237.0	2.0	0.9	279680.5	749252.1	22.9
DDD061	252.0	283.4	**31.4**	**3.5**	279669.3	749264.8	-4.5
DDD063	93.9	95.0	1.1	0.9	279908.5	748910.7	132.4
DDD064	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	279934.6	748885.4	206.8
DDD064	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.6	279932.6	748887.5	201.6
DDD064	116.0	117.0	1.0	0.8	279896.1	748925.2	106.0
DDD064	127.0	128.0	1.0	1.1	279892.6	748928.9	96.3
DDD066	54	55.5	1.5	0.8	279855.2	749134.9	176.9
DDD066	61	63	2	1.1	279858.7	749131.2	171.9

	Hole length.	• Total length of the 10 holes drilled is 1897.1m. The length of the drillholes is in the range of 73.5m – 453.3m.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material*	• Not applicable - all relevant information is included in the current report

	and this exclusion does not detract from the understandin g of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	 Fig. 2.5-1: Grade and length of the Mineralised interceptions. The DDD053 – DDD066 drillholes.
	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. All samples in these drillholes 1.0 long.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable. Only gold grade is reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Gold lodes are dipping steeply and close to vertical, therefore downhole length of the mineralisation exceeds the actual thickness
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Mineralised zones (gold lodes) were interpreted on the cross-sections. Distances between the drillholes are sufficient for reliable interpretation of the 3D structure of the mineralised lodes and building the 3D model (wireframes) of the deposit. • The 3D wireframes are regularly updated using the new drilling results and will be used for updating the Mineral Resource estimates. Therefore, conversion of the down-hole intervals into thickness it is not required, because it will be accurately estimated using 3D wireframes.
	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').	• The true width is estimated from the 3D wireframe model and apparently is a 2/3 of the down hole length.
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.*	• The appropriate maps and the sections are present in the body of this announcement.

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.*	• The current announcement that reports a new drilling data obtained at the Blaffo Guetto prospect is made as a balanced reporting. The report includes information on the all completed drillholes.
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.*	• Petrographic study of the gold mineralisation and their host rocks was made in 2011 by Dr. Eva S. Schandl (www.consultgeo.com) who concluded, that "In the present suite of samples, gold occurs as very small single grains within the matrix of fine-grained carbonate + quartz + sericite-rich sediments (BG-FLP-.05, 07, 10), and in one sample, gold occurs as an inclusion in pyrrhotite (22)".
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• African Gold Ltd is planning to continue exploration drilling. • Total program consists of 10,000m of drilling and includes 2 stages. • 1st stage consists of 5,000m diamond core drilling and will be focused on exploration of the new targets identified as a result of the previous drilling campaign (October, 2024). • 2nd stage, additional 5,000m of diamond drilling, will be focused on follow up exploration of the targets discovered during the 1st stage of 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.	• Diagrams are presented in the body of the report