High-Grade Gold in Drilling Along Strike from Jonction

Highlights

- Drilling along strike from the Jonction Deposit (MRE of 610koz @ 2.1g/t gold) has confirmed additional high-grade gold shoots along the Afema Shear which remain open
- Toilesso is located 2kms north of the Jonction Deposit and on the same controlling contact position
- Results from drilling at Toilesso include (refer Appendix Two):
  - **25m @ 1.75g/t gold from 126m** (TOLDD0004)
  - **10m @ 1.94g/t gold from 109m** (TOLDD0006)
  - **6m @ 4.24g/t gold from 112m** (TOLDD0016)
  - **5m @ 3.66g/t gold from 141m** (TOLDD0002)
  - **3m @ 6.67g/t gold from 45m** (TOLDD0013)
  - **3m @ 4.04g/t gold from 98m** (TOLDD0005)
- Drilling was following up historical shallow drilling at Toilesso which had returned encouraging results including (refer Appendix Two):
  - **20m @ 3.67g/t gold from 20m** (HWRC002)
  - **17m @ 2.45g/t gold from 57m** (HWRC010)
  - **12m @ 3.99g/t gold from 82m** (HWRC011)
  - **12m @ 3.31g/t gold from 54m** (TOL-12-96
  - **14m @ 2.21g/t gold from 42m** (TOL-26-96)
  - **7m @ 4.43g/t gold from 35m** (TOL-09-96)
  - **9m @ 3.61g/t gold from 24m** (HLRC003)
  - **16m @ 1.80g/t gold from 0m** (HWRC022)
- Infill and extensional drilling at the Jonction deposit returned (refer Appendix Two):
  - **37m @ 1.58g/t gold from 220m** (AJDM0023)
  - **7m @ 7.08g/t gold from 439m** (AJDM0024)
  - **9m @ 2.78g/t gold from 101m and 17m @ 1.03g/t gold from 161m** (AJDM0021)
- Initial 'scout' drilling along this structure identifies new zones of anomalism and mineralisation with highly encouraging results including **7m @ 1.56g/t gold from 126m**, representing another potential mineralised shoot 400m south of the Jonction Deposit
- Gradient array induced polarisation ('GAIP') survey, covering ~8kms of the Afema shear, has effectively delineated the continuity of the primary controlling structure of the Jonction deposit and highlights several kilometres of undrilled prospective strike with potential for repetition of higher-grade Jonction-type gold shoots
- Given the effectiveness of the survey, the GAIP has been expanded to cover a further ~12kms of the northern portion of the Afema Shear (>50% complete)
- Toilesso, along with recent shallow drill results at the 'Begnopan' prospect (refer ASX announcement 2 April 2025), demonstrate the potential for material short-term resource growth to the recently announced 3.55Moz JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') for the Afema Project (refer ASX announcement 5 May 2025, Table One and Appendix One)

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"Toilesso represents yet another higher-grade gold shoot along strike and in a similar setting to the high-grade Jonction deposit. These latest results and recent results at Begnopan clearly show the 3.55Moz MRE at the Afema Project is set to continue to grow. The recent IP survey has been highly effective in defining the key controlling structures along the Afema shear and clearly identifying several positions for further possible gold mineralisation which has not seen any drilling."

Turaco Gold Limited (**ASX | TCG**) (‘**Turaco**’ or the ‘**Company’**) is pleased to announce results from drilling along the Afema shear within the 80% owned Afema Project in southeast Cote d’Ivoire (refer Figure One). Latest results are from drilling at the ‘Toilesso’ and ‘Toilesso West’ prospects, located 2 kilometres north and along strike from the Jonction Deposit (refer Figures Two and Three).

Turaco recently updated the JORC MRE for the Afema Project to 3.55Moz (refer ASX announcement 5 May 2025, Table One and Appendix One). These latest results at Toilesso, and recent results at ‘Begnopan’ (refer ASX announcement 2 April 2025), indicate further MRE growth in the short term. A recent geophysical program has provided valuable insight into the controlling structures along the Afema shear and show large portions of prospective strike that have not seen any drilling, providing further discovery potential (refer Figure Three).

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces (‘000)**
Woulo Woulo	50.9Mt	1.0g/t	1,600
Jonction	9.1Mt	2.1g/t	610
Anuiri	9.7Mt	1.7g/t	520
Asupiri	21.1Mt	1.2g/t	820
Total	**90.8Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**3,550**

Table One | Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

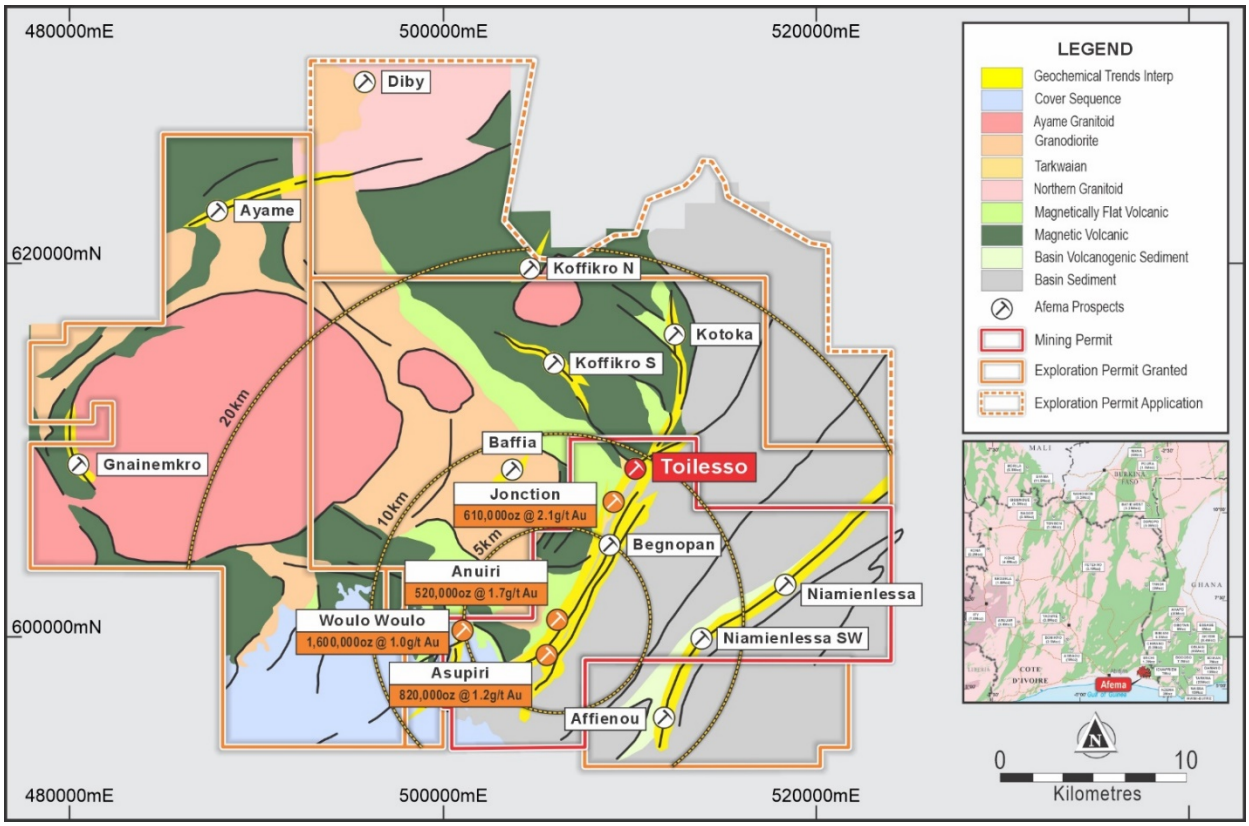


Figure One | Afema Project Permit Area Geology with Deposit and Prospect Locations

Turaco continues to have three drill rigs operating on double shift at Afema. A third diamond rig is being mobilised to site to commence a geotechnical drilling program as part of the Afema pre-feasibility study whilst the two other diamond rigs will continue with resource extension and exploration drilling.

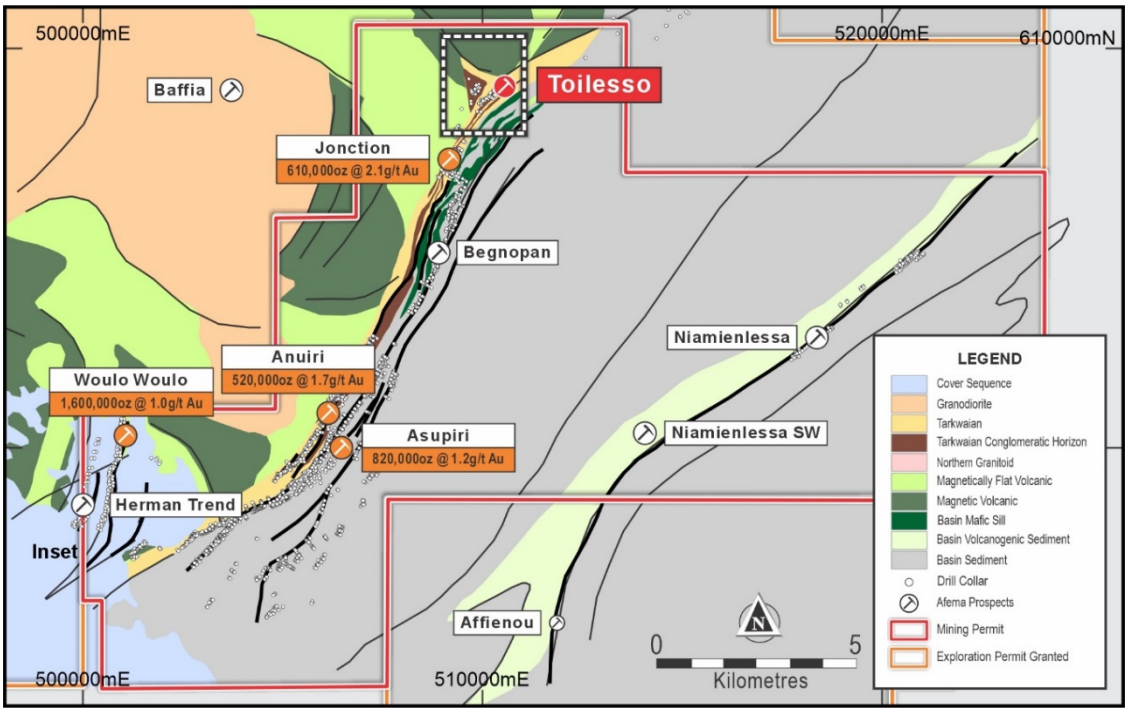


Figure Two | Afema Shear Drilling Over Geology (Highlighting Toilesso Location)

Toilesso Drilling and IP Survey

A gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP) survey was undertaken along approximately 8,000m of strike of the Afema shear zone designed to cover and better define the internal structure of subparallel zones of mineralisation within the wider shear (refer Figure Three).

The GAIP survey has been highly effective and clearly highlights the continuity of discrete strands between the Afema deposits and prospects such as Jonction and Toilesso.

Turaco recently completed 3,046m of diamond drilling across sixteen (16) holes at Toilesso where historical shallow drilling comprising seventy-nine (79) holes for a total of 6,575m (average hole vertical depth <60m) returning encouraging results including (refer Figure Three and Appendix Two):

- 9m @ 3.56g/t gold from 48m (HLRC003)
- 9m @ 3.61g/t gold from 24m (HLRC004)
- 20m @ 3.67g/t gold from 20m (HWRC002)
- 10m @ 3.00g/t gold from 20m (HWRC008)
- 17m @ 2.45g/t gold from 57m (HWRC010)
- 12m @ 3.99g/t gold from 82m (HWRC011)
- 8m @ 3.55g/t gold from 16m (HWRC016)
- 16m @ 1.80g/t gold from 0m (HWRC022)
- 7m @ 4.53g/t gold from 35m (TOL-09-96)
- 12m @ 3.31g/t gold from 54m (TOL-12-96)
- 14m @ 2.21g/t gold from 42m (TOL-26-96)
- 7m @ 4.31g/t gold from 20m (TOL-39-96)

Assay results from all but three (3) holes from the recent drilling have been received and confirm that gold mineralisation at Toilesso remains open at depth with new results including (refer Figure Three and Appendix Two):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
TOLDD0002	141	146	5	3.66
And	152	156	4	1.87
TOLDD0004	126	151	25	1.75
TOLDD0005	98	101	3	4.04
TOLDD0006	109	119	10	1.94
TOLDD0013	45	48	3	6.67
TOLDD0016	112	118	6	4.24

Table Two | Current Results from Toilesso Drilling

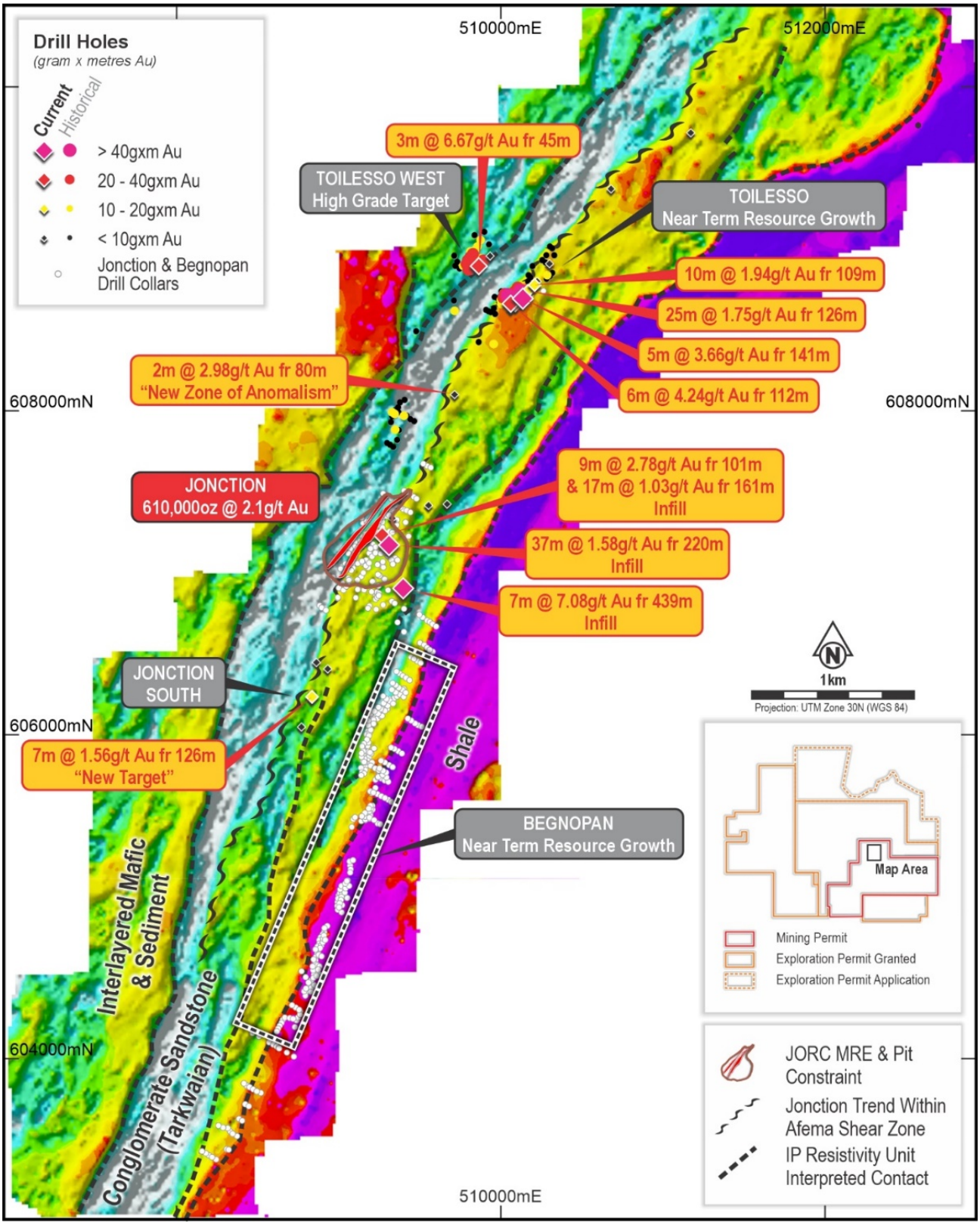
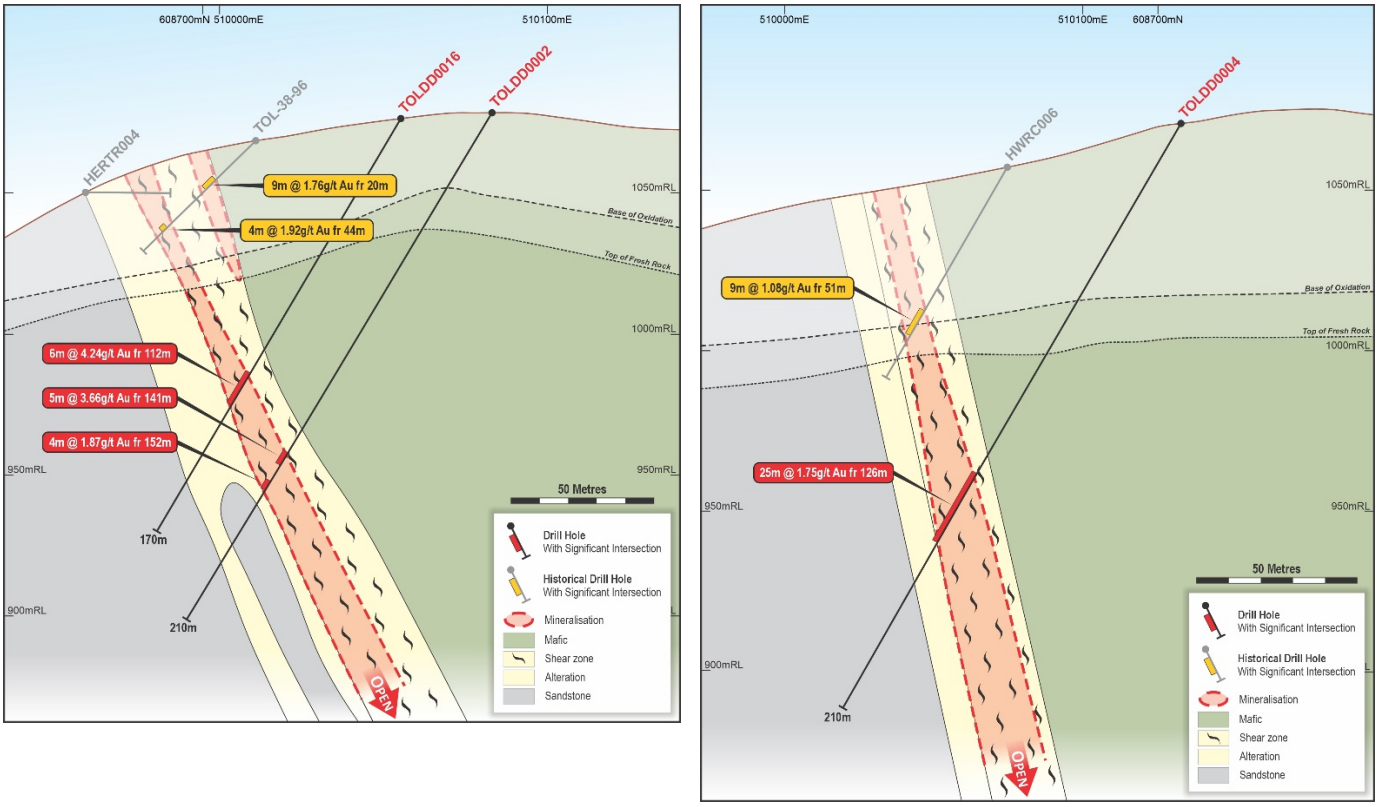


Figure Three | Recent Drill Plan Over GAIP Survey (Resistivity)

Mineralisation is located on the same sheared upper contact of a quartz-rich conglomeratic sandstone unit (Tarkwaian equivalent) seen in the Jonction Deposit (MRE of 610,000oz @ 2.1g/t gold) located approximately 1,400m to the south. Like Jonction, mineralisation at Toilesso plunges steeply to the south and remains open at depth.



Figures Four and Five | Toilesso Cross Sections

The geology and mineralisation at Toilesso is characterised by the sheared contact between quartz-rich conglomeratic sandstone in the footwall and a mafic unit ranging from aphanitic to gabbroic texture in the hanging wall. Mineralisation is localised along this sheared contact and is expressed as intense silicification, locally expressed as meter-scale sheared quartz veins, along with iron-carbonate and pyrite. A proximal alteration zone is developed in the hanging wall mafic comprising iron-carbonate and tourmaline alteration with occasional fuchsite.

Afema Shear Scout Drilling

Additional to drilling at Toilesso, a further 2,483m of diamond drilling was undertaken around the Jonction Deposit comprising 1,285m of infill drilling (AJDM0021 – AJDM0024) and 1,198m of step-out drilling (AJDM0025 – AJDM0030) testing positions along strike for additional plunging shoots of gold mineralisation (refer Figure Three).

Infill and depth extension results from Junction confirm high-grade mineralisation returning (refer Figure Three and Appendix Two):

- 9m @ 2.78g/t gold from 101m and 17m @ 1.03g/t gold from 161m (AJDM0021)
- 37m @ 1.58g/t gold from 220m (AJDM0023)
- 7m @ 7.08g/t gold from 439m (AJDM0024)

Importantly step-out drilling along the Jonction controlling structure highlighted by the GAIP survey returned 7m @ 1.56g/t Au from 126m (AJDM0025) associated with a previously undrilled soil anomaly 400m south of the Jonction Deposit. This mineralisation represents a new zone termed ‘Jonction South’ and is associated with the same sheared upper contact of Tarkwaian-type quartzose conglomeratic sandstone as Jonction and Toilesso. This validates that the Jonction-Toilesso segment of the Afema shear zone, now well defined by geophysics and supported by surface geochemistry, is prospective for multiple repetitions of plunging higher grade gold mineralisation.

The geology and mineralisation intersected at Jonction South matches closely with the Jonction Deposit. Mineralisation is associated with silicification and iron-carbonate alteration of the quartz-sandstone beneath the sheared contact with interbedded shales and mafics.

Current Program

Two diamond drill rigs are undertaking additional step-out and scout exploration drilling along prospective zones withing the +30km Afema shear. A reverse circulation ('RC') program has recently been completed, undertaking depth and strike extensions at the Anuiri and Asupiri Deposits, with the RC rig demobilising due to the onset of the wet season in Cote d'Ivoire. It is being replaced by a third diamond drill core rig whose production is more sustainable in the more restricted access conditions of the wet season. This third diamond rig will initially focus on a geotechnical drilling program at the Woulo Woulo, Jonction and Anuiri Deposits as part of the current pre-feasibility study.

Results from infill soil sampling and the extension of the GAIP survey to the north are also expected in the coming weeks which is expected to generate further exploration targets.

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

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Elliot Grant, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grant is a full-time employee and security holder of Turaco Gold Ltd and 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 "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Grant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates is based on information compiled by Mr Brian Wolfe, an independent consultant to Turaco Gold Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wolfe 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 "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Wolfe consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including exploration results and Mineral Resources. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Appendix One | Afema Project MRE

On 5 May 2024, Turaco announced an updated independent JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') for the Afema Project. The MRE of 3.55Moz gold comprises the Woulo Woulo, Jonction, Anuiri and Asupiri deposits and Turaco expects to update the MRE with further growth by the end of CY2025. The current MRE excludes other mineralisation drilled along the Afema shear including the Begnopan and Toilesso deposits which will be subject to further drilling and metallurgical testwork.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Woulo Woulo	50.9Mt	1.0g/t	1,600
Jonction	9.1Mt	2.1g/t	610
Anuiri	9.7Mt	1.7g/t	520
Asupiri	21.1Mt	1.2g/t	820
Total	**90.8Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**3,550**

Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Woulo Woulo JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	30.3Mt	0.9g/t	880
	Inferred	20.6Mt	1.1g/t	720
	Total	**50.9Mt**	**1.0g/t**	**1,600**

Woulo Woulo JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Jonction JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Open Pit	Indicated	5.3Mt	2.1g/t	350
0.5g/t	Inferred	1.8Mt	1.4g/t	80
	Total	**7.0Mt**	**1.9g/t**	**430**
Underground	Indicated	0.5Mt	2.8g/t	50
1.5g/t	Inferred	1.5Mt	2.6g/t	130
	Total	**2.0Mt**	**2.7g/t**	**180**
Total	Indicated	5.8Mt	2.1g/t	400
	Inferred	3.3Mt	2.0g/t	210
	Total	**9.1Mt**	**2.1g/t**	**610**

Jonction JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Anuiri JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Open Pit	Indicated	6.2Mt	1.7g/t	340
0.5g/t	Inferred	2.5Mt	1.3g/t	110
	Total	**8.7Mt**	**1.6g/t**	**440**
Underground	Indicated	0.1Mt	2.0g/t	10
1.5g/t	Inferred	0.9Mt	2.6g/t	70
	Total	**1.0Mt**	**2.5g/t**	**80**
Total	Indicated	6.4Mt	1.7g/t	340
	Inferred	3.4Mt	1.7g/t	180
	Total	**9.7Mt**	**1.7g/t**	**520**

Anuiri JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Asupiri JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	3.7Mt	1.3g/t	150
	Inferred	17.4Mt	1.2g/t	670
	Total	**21.1Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**820**

Asupiri JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Appendix Two | Drilling Details

Toilesso and Jonction, Afema Project | New Drilling

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Toilesso Drilling										
TOLDD0001	510171	608710	1070	183	-60	305	138	140	2	3.31
						and	174	175	1	4.69
TOLDD0002	510086	608655	1058	210	-60	300	**141**	**146**	**5**	**3.66**
						and	**152**	**156**	**4**	**1.87**
TOLDD0003	510118	608667	1064	220	-50	305	11	13	2	0.98
						and	22	24	2	1.58
						and	152	153	1	4.62
TOLDD0004	510129	608699	1058	210	-60	300	67	68	1	2.34
						and	**126**	**151**	**25**	**1.75**
TOLDD0005	510164	608743	1072	200	-60	300	92	93	1	1.23
						and	**98**	**101**	**3**	**4.04**
						and	145	146	1	1.85
TOLDD0006	510205	608779	1049	210	-60	300	**109**	**119**	**10**	**1.94**
TOLDD0007	510221	608800	1038	200	-60	300	104	108	4	0.84
						and	145	146	1	2.33
						and	187	188	1	1.17
TOLDD0008	510297	608909	1050	200	-55	300	124	125	1	3.67
TOLDD0009	509712	608101	1051	168	-55	300	80	82	2	2.98
TOLDD0010	511169	609717	968	200	-50	300	193	194	1	1.10
TOLDD0011	510676	609370	1009	195	-50	300		PENDING		
TOLDD0012	509930	608957	1058	120	-50	305		PENDING		
TOLDD0013	509859	608897	1041	100	-50	305	**45**	**48**	**3**	**6.67**
TOLDD0014	510137	608707	1049	250	-75	300	153	157	4	1.52
TOLDD0015	510059	608628	1076	210	-60	300		PENDING		
TOLDD0016	510056	608665	1063	170	-60	300	**112**	**118**	**6**	**4.24**
Jonction Drilling										
AJDM0021	509265	607233	998	210	-60	300	**101**	**110**	**9**	**2.78**
						and	123	124	1	1.16
						and	143	144	1	1.42
						and	152	154	2	1.65
						and	**161**	**178**	**17**	**1.03**
AJDM0022	509327	607339	987	200	-50	300	84	88	4	1.32
						and	102	103	1	1.99
						and	120	121	1	1.92
						and	134	136	2	2.02
AJDM0023	509304	607176	1036	335	-70	300	**220**	**257**	**37**	**1.58**
AJDM0024	509391	606910	1024	540	-60	300	**439**	**446**	**7**	**7.08**
						and	454	464	10	0.72
Scout Drilling Along Jonction Structure										
AJDM0025	508833	606237	967	220	-55	300	93	94	1	2.20
						and	118	119	1	1.62
						and	**126**	**133**	**7**	**1.56**
AJDM0026	508859	606447	973	175	-55	300		NSR		
AJDM0027	509666	607426	1026	220	-55	300		NSR		
AJDM0028	509552	607418	1024	230	-50	300		NSR		
AJDM0029	508930	606408	991	173	-60	300	61	62	1	1.13
						and	92	93	1	4.63
						and	108	109	1	1.87
AJDM0030	508767	606049	980	180	-50	300	115	116	1	1.07
						and	135	136	1	1.48

'NSR' denotes no significant result

Toilesso, Afema Project | Historical Drilling (>20 gram metres)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HLRC003	509893	608931	1046	303	-55	70	**48**	**57**	**9**	**3.56**
HLRC004	509801	608875	1061	303	-55	40	**24**	**33**	**9**	**3.61**
HWRC001	510062	608705	1064	302	-60	80	51	60	9	2.45
and							68	76	8	1.04
HWRC002	510043	608715	1061	302	-60	60	**20**	**40**	**20**	**3.67**
and							46	52	6	0.97
HWRC005A	510088	608743	1049	302	-50	58	20	25	5	1.10
and							32	51	19	1.04
HWRC005C	510088	608741	1050	302	-75	84	34	48	14	1.53
and							71	76	5	0.86
HWRC008	510016	608701	1067	302	-60	84	**20**	**30**	**10**	**3.00**
and							36	37	1	1.38
and							46	51	5	1.01
HWRC010	510123	608742	1049	302	-60	84	**57**	**74**	**17**	**2.45**
and							81	83	2	0.67
HWRC011	510136	608734	1055	302	-60	100	**82**	**94**	**12**	**3.99**
HWRC016	510105	608764	1044	302	-60	60	**16**	**24**	**8**	**3.55**
and							31	32	1	1.07
and							39	51	12	1.34
HWRC022	510024	608725	1059	300	-60	40	**0**	**16**	**16**	**1.80**
and							28	29	1	0.53
TOL-09-96	509798	608931	1064	130	-45	60	4	5	1	0.51
and							**35**	**42**	**7**	**4.53**
TOL-10-96	509790	608909	1066	130	-45	60	1	20	19	1.52
TOL-11-96	509813	608952	1059	130	-45	72	8	9	1	1.07
and							33	64	31	0.92
TOL-12-96	509829	608971	1059	130	-45	77	20	21	1	1.73
and							30	31	1	0.83
and							41	43	2	3.33
and							**54**	**66**	**12**	**3.31**
TOL-17-96	510030	608706	1065	302	-45	82	12	22	10	2.68
TOL-26-96	510055	608691	1070	302	-45	85	**42**	**56**	**14**	**2.21**
and							68	69	1	2.59
TOL-34-96	510060	608688	1071	302	-70	118	58	59	1	1.58
and							77	84	7	3.17
and							89	90	1	0.51
TOL-39-96	510101	608750	1047	302	-45	56	**20**	**27**	**7**	**4.31**
and							34	39	5	2.67

Appendix Three | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	▪ Toilesso drill holes are angled diamond core (DD) holes. ▪ Half core samples were sent to the laboratory with sample weights ranging from 2.5-3kg. The remaining core was retained for geological reference. ▪ Select zones of drill core were sampled as ¼ core to preserve additional material for metallurgical test work. Where ¼ core was submitted for assay, sample weights were approximately 1.5kg. ▪ QAQC comprising certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were inserted each 25m. ▪ All samples were sent for analysis by PhotonAssay and reported at a 0.015g/t gold detection limit.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ A modular diamond core rig was used for DD holes from the surface. ▪ DD holes were collared in HQ in the oxide and continued with NTW standard core in fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ DD core was deposited in core trays and transported to the company core shed. ▪ DD core was marked up for depth and recovery using the depth marks indicators by contractors. ▪ DD core was geologically logged, photographed and measured for density prior to sampling. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples obtained.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample. ▪ Logging is mostly qualitative. ▪ Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling is collected and sorted into chip and core trays for future geological reference. ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ Half DD core was collected using a dedicated core saw. Half core was utilized to maximise retained core for future reference. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and an effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 2-3kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of each drilled meter at this prospect. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25m. ▪ Photon analysis is non-destructive with original sampling material remaining available for check assays.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether	▪ Samples are collected from the project area by site geologist and transported from the field camp by company employees to MSA Laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. ▪ Samples were analyzed as approximately using PhotonAssay (CPA-Au1) ▪ Sample was crushed with 70% passing 2mm. 500g then split and assayed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Quality control procedures consist of certified reference materials (minimum weight of 300g) and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. ▪ The PhotonAssay 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 significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). ▪ Historical assaying was by Fire Assay (50g charge with AAS finish).
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ At this stage collars are reported with HGPS pending future DGPS survey. Collars are marked by concrete plinths to preserve their location. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 30 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy or Garmin GPS to <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available. ▪ 900m elevation is added to true RLs for the 'project' RL to avoid deeper drill hole data points having negative values. ▪ Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Hole spacing at Toilesso and Jonction occur on approximate 20m and 40m spacings. 'Scout' holes are isolated holes reflecting the 'first pass' nature of this drilling. ▪ At this stage, no Mineral Resource estimation has been undertaken besides that previously reported at the Jonction deposit. ▪ Dips for historical drilling range from -45 to -66 and drilled towards either the SE and NW for historical drilling. Drill spacing is generally close (20m) where targeting shallow oxide mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ Drill orientation was designed perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. ▪ Unless noted, reported intercepts are interpreted to be close to true widths. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ Toilesso drill results reported are from granted exploitation permit PE43 located in south-east Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Afema Gold SA, in which Turaco holds an 80% interest through a shareholding in Taurus Gold Afema Holdings Ltd, the parent of Afema Gold SA. ▪ PE43 was granted on 2 December 2013 and is valid until 1 December 2033 with a 20-year renewal option thereafter. ▪ There are no impediments to working in these areas.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Exploration work undertaken prior to Turaco was undertaken by SOMIAF, Taurus Gold Ltd and Teranga Gold Corporation and, at Toilesso comprised drilling, soil sampling and airborne geophysics.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ Mineralisation is characteristic of mesothermal gold within mineralized shear zones. ▪ Toilesso deposit is positioned along the Afema shear which is on the boundary of the Kumasi sedimentary basin and Sefwi greenstone belt. ▪ All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age. All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. ▪ 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.	▪ Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix Two.
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. ▪ 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. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Drill results are calculated at lower cut-off of 0.50g/t gold with maximum of 4m dilution (unless noted otherwise).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known 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').	▪ Mineralised intercepts provided are downhole only. True widths have not been calculated at this stage of exploration.
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.	▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous intercepts of >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix Two.
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.	▪ The Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey was undertaken by a specialist geophysics contractor GeoSciences Cote d'Ivoire with additional QAQC and modelling undertaken by Terra Resources (Australia). ▪ Survey grid was arranged in a gradient array configuration with 100m x 25m spacing totaling approximately 200 line kilometers.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Further drilling will be undertaken to improve confidence and test for extensions and delineate a maiden JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Toilesso. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.