Further Resource Growth Confirmed with Begnopan Metallurgy

Begnopan | Drilling and Metallurgical Test Work Clears Way for Additional Deposit

- Further encouraging results returned from sixteen (16) reverse circulation ('RC') holes recently drilled confirm 'Begnopan' as an additional significant deposit and improve confidence in near term resource growth for the Afema Project
- Latest high-grade gold results at Begnopan include (refer Figures Two and Three):
  - 8m @ 6.36g/t gold from 105m (BEGRC0034)
  - 10m @ 3.33g/t gold from 49m (BEGRC0031)
  - 6m @ 5.05g/t gold from 137m (BEGRC0039)
  - 5m @ 3.96g/t gold from 115m (BEGRC0040)
  - 5m @ 3.55g/t gold from 113m (BEGRC0041)
- Continuous mineralisation from surface at Begnopan along ~3kms of drilled strike which remains OPEN in all directions
- Begnopan is located on the eastern margin of the Afema shear zone between the Jonction deposit (~1km to the north) and the Anuiri deposit (~5kms to the south) and directly along strike on the same structure hosting the Asupiri East deposit (refer Figure One)
- Metallurgical test work on Begnopan resulted in 89% overall gold extraction from a ~1.0g/t gold head grade composite sample utilising same flowsheet and regime as the Jonction, Anuiri and Asupiri test work
- Further drilling planned to facilitate a maiden JORC resource estimate for Begnopan to be incorporated into an update of the 3.55Moz Afema MRE in Q4 CY2025 and the current PFS underway

Asupiri | Western Structure Continues to Grow

- Resource infill and northern strike extension drilling at the Asupiri Deposit, on both the western structure ('Asupiri West') and eastern structure ('Asupiri East') continues to improve confidence in the Asupiri resource and demonstrate growth
- Latest results from Asupiri drilling include (refer Figures Four and Five):
  - 7m @ 6.65g/t gold from 101m (ASURC0106)
  - 21m @ 1.46g/t gold from 57m (ASURC0105)
  - 18m @ 1.57g/t gold from 202m (ASUDD0034)
  - 6m @ 3.25g/t gold from 162m (ASUDD0035)
- Drilling through historical heap leach pads, immediately adjacent to the Anuiri and Asupiri Deposits (refer Figure Four), demonstrates potential for significant volume of already mined and crushed material with good grade sitting on surface, with results returned of:
  - 19m @ 1.14g/t Au from 2m, incl. 7m of sample loss assumed at zero grade (ASURC0102)
  - 15m @ 1.56g/t Au from 6m (ASURC0103)

Turaco is an exceptional financial position with A$80 million cash, five rigs turning on double shift.

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"The latest positive metallurgical results for the emerging Begnopan deposit clear the way for Begnopan to be incorporated into an update to the Afema 3.55Moz resource estimate and continue to validate the processing flowsheet being developed for the prolifically mineralised Afema shear.

The potential grade and significant volume of effectively stockpiled material on the historic heap leach pads may provide a further boost to the development economics and will be subject to further investigation."

Turaco Gold Limited (ASX | TCG) ('**Turaco'** or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce results from 28 reverse circulation ('RC') and diamond core ('DD') holes for a total of ~4,275m drilled at the Begnopan prospect and the Asupiri Deposit. Drilling at Begnopan was targeting down dip extensions to previously reported shallow drilling (refer ASX announcement dated 2 April 2025 and Figures Two and Three) with an objective to delineate a maiden JORC resource estimate for the deposit. Drilling at the Asupiri Deposit is a combination of resource infill, to improve confidence in the resource estimate as part of the PFS underway, and strike extensions on the western structure ('Asupiri West') (refer Figure Four).

Drilling results and recent unoptimised metallurgical test work at Begnopan, which has returned up to 89% gold extraction, will facilitate the inclusion of Begnopan as an additional deposit in a pending update to the existing Afema Project 3.55Moz MRE (refer ASX announcement 5 May 2025, Table One and Appendix One).

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 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

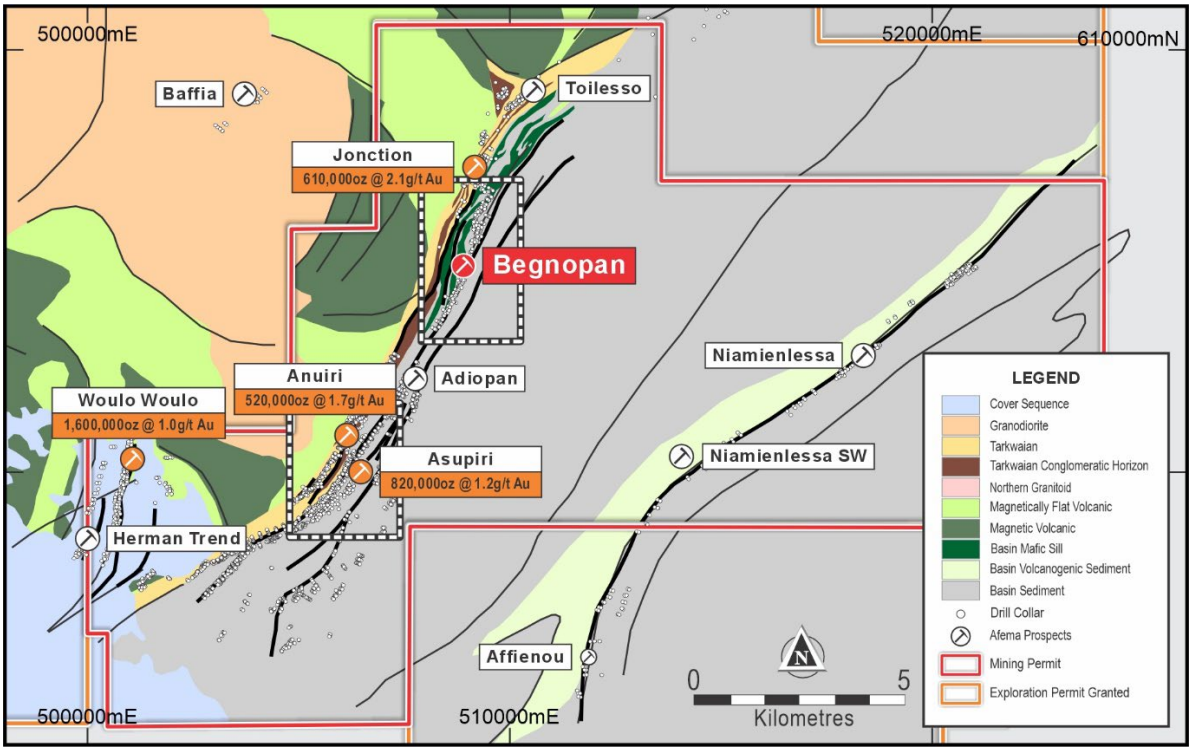

Figure One | Afema Mining Permit with Drill Collars Over Geology

Begnopan Drilling & Metallurgy

Results have been received for sixteen new RC drill holes (2,458m) at Begnopan and continue to improve confidence in its potential to host near term resource growth. Geology of the Begnopan prospect correlates with the Asupiri East structure. A 1km gap in historical drilling separates the southeastern portion of Begnopan from the Adiopan mineralisation (refer ASX announcement dated 4 August 2025) which itself is an extension of the Asupiri deposit. Begnopan is ~1 km from the Jonction Deposit (refer Figure One). Known Begnopan mineralisation extends along a northeastern strike for ~3 kms (refer Figure Two).

Latest results include (refer Figures Two & Three and Appendix Two):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
BEGRC0030	93	98	5	2.92
BEGRC0031	49	59	10	3.33
BEGRC0032	100	109	9	1.12
BEGRC0034	105	113	8	6.36
BEGRC0037	40	48	8	1.48
BEGRC0039	137	143	6	5.05
BEGRC0040	115	120	5	3.96
BEGRC0041	113	118	5	3.55
BEGRC0042	106	115	9	1.22

Table Two | Begnopan Significant Drill Results

Mineralisation at Begnopan is associated with sheared and silicified sediments with quartz veining, disseminated sulphide and iron-carbonate alteration developed along stratigraphic contacts within the shale and siltstone interpreted as belonging to the Kumasi basin. The mineralisation is characterised by a simple geometry with strong correlation between sections.

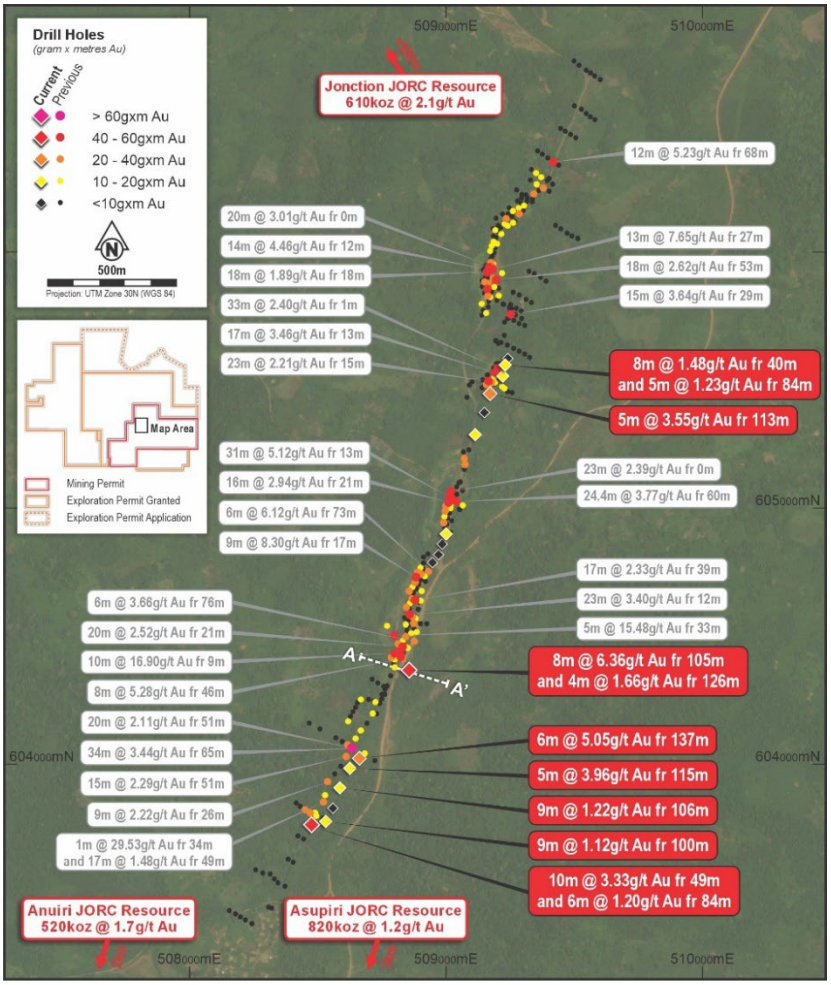

Figure Two | Begnopan Drill Plan

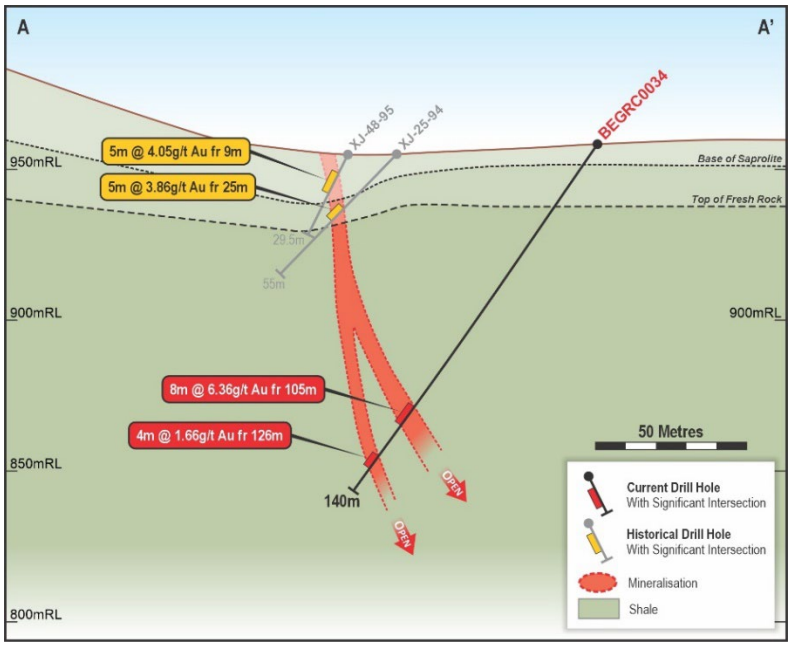

Figure Three | Begnopan Cross Section

Further drilling will be undertaken at Begnopan to delineate a maiden JORC resource estimate for the deposit.

Like the Jonction, Anuiri and Asupiri Deposits, test work was undertaken on a composite of 'low-grade' fresh Begnopan mineralisation from five diamond core holes (BEGDM0002-0006) comprising flotation of a low mass concentrate, ultrafine grinding (UFG) of the concentrate, oxidative and cyanide leaching. This test work, which is yet to be optimised, has shown overall gold extraction of 82-89% for Begnopan from a very low mass recovery (~3% mass) flotation concentrate (refer Table Three).

	Calculated Gold Head Grade	Flotation		Flotation Tail Leach Gold Extraction	Concentrate Leach Gold Extraction[1]	Overall Leach Gold Extraction[1]
		Avg. Mass Recovery	Avg. Gold Recovery			
Begnopan	0.99g/t	3.2%	86.4%	50.0%	86.6% (40hr) 95.6% (70hr)	**81.6%** (40hr) **89.4%** (70hr)

[1] *Concentrate leach recoveries vary on leach residence time of 40hr and 70hr*

Table Three | Begnopan Gold Extraction

As part of the PFS, optimisation and variability metallurgical test work is underway on the Jonction and Anuiri deposits with sufficient samples for each deposit drilled and received in Perth, Western Australia. The Woulo Woulo test work program is largely complete.

Asupiri Drilling

Results from a further twelve holes (1,817m) drilled at Asupiri have been received. Seven of these holes were drilled into the Asupiri resource area into both parallel western (Asupiri West) and eastern (Asupiri East) structures. Latest results include (refer Figures Four & Five and Appendix Two):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
ASUDD0032	96	106	10	1.73
ASUDD0034	31	40	9	2.05
and	202	220	18	1.57
ASUDD0035	162	168	6	3.25
ASURC0100	64	67	3	3.82
ASURC0101	22	25	3	3.87
and	43	45	2	6.05
ASURC0104	31	39	8	1.77
ASURC0105	57	78	21	1.46
ASURC0106	101	108	7	6.65

Table Four | Asupiri Significant Drill Results

A further five holes were drilled approximately 1,200m northeast along strike of the Anuiri MRE to test undrilled gold-in-soil anomalism. Two of these holes were collared through the edge of a remanent historical heap leach pad (refer Figure Four), which returned significant anomalism of 19m @ 1.14g/t gold from 2m (ASURC0102) and 15m @ 1.56g/t gold from 6m (ASURC0103). There was 7m of sample loss in hole ASURC0102 due to the poorly consolidated material. The average grade of this intercept of 1.14g/t assumes the 7m of sample loss had zero grade. Four heap leach pads have been identified with two of these being ~200m by 350-450m in dimension (refer Figure Four). While remnant material from historical mining is not a focus of Turaco's ongoing exploration strategy, given the potential economics of this remnant mining material (no mining and crushing costs), a preliminary investigation of historical heap leach pads, in terms of potential volume and grade, will be evaluated through an auger and pitting program.

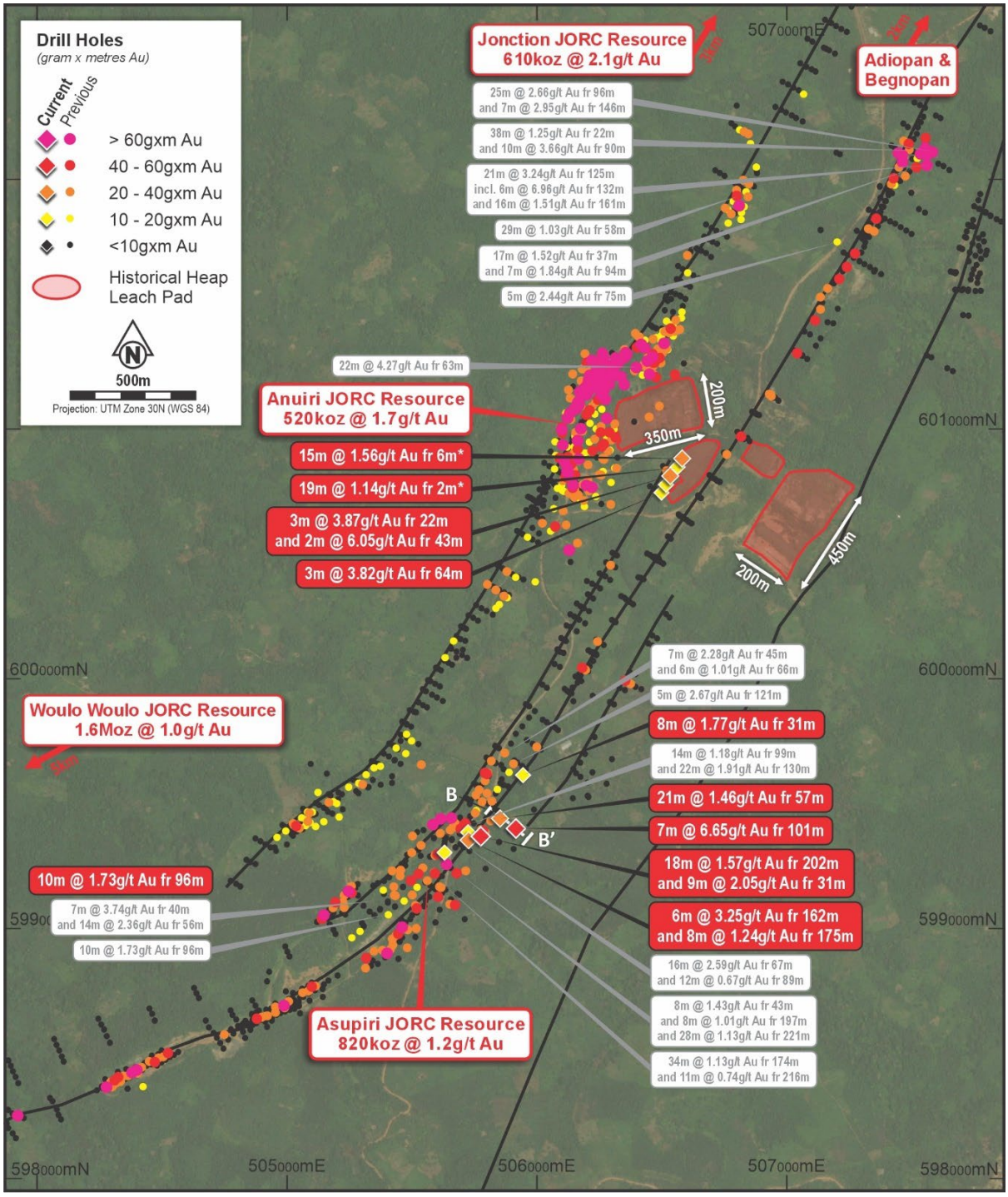

Figure Four | Asupiri Drill Plan

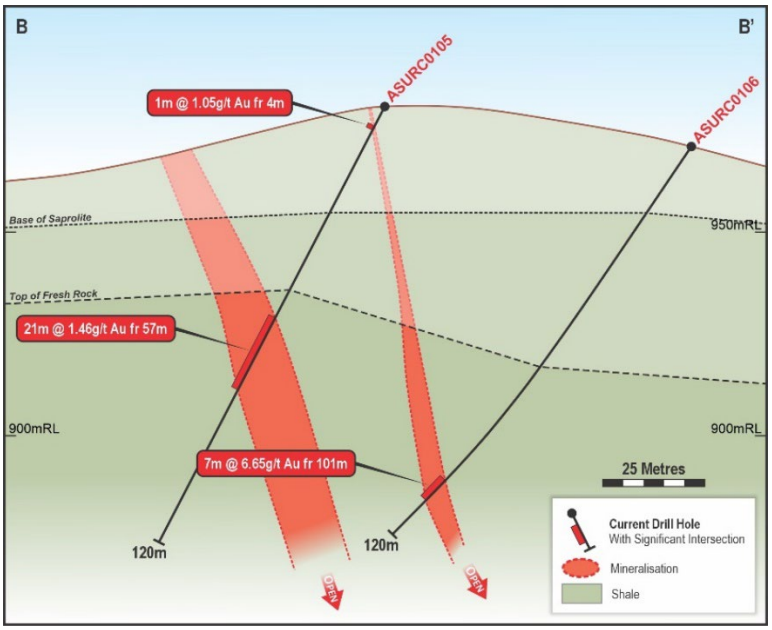

Figure Five | Asupiri Cross Section

Current Work Program

With the confirmation of metallurgical results from Begnopan, Turaco will now work towards updating the existing 3.55Moz Afema MRE in Q4 CY2025 to be incorporated in the PFS currently underway. Turaco's primary focus remains on further resource growth given the abundance of drill targets within the Afema Project. Turaco is in an exceptional financial position with a current cash position of ~A$80 million (pro-forma, June 2025 quarter) to fund ongoing exploration. An additional rig was recently mobilised with five RC/DD rigs now operating. Two rigs are currently completing geotechnical drilling which will continue through to October 2025 before those rigs are available for exploration and resource drilling coinciding with the dry season in Cote d'Ivoire. All metallurgical drilling, to provide adequate samples for the PFS metallurgical program, is now complete with a majority of samples received in Perth, Western Australia. The remaining three rigs are currently undertaking resource extension and infill drilling, along with exploration drilling for new discoveries.

– Ends –

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

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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 metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Ian Thomas, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomas is a part-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 Thomas 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.

Cautionary Statements
Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to inherent uncertainty associated with reporting visual results.

Appendix One

Afema Project MRE

On 5 May 2025, Turaco announced an updated independent JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') for the Afema Project located in southeastern Cote d'Ivoire (refer Figure Six). 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.

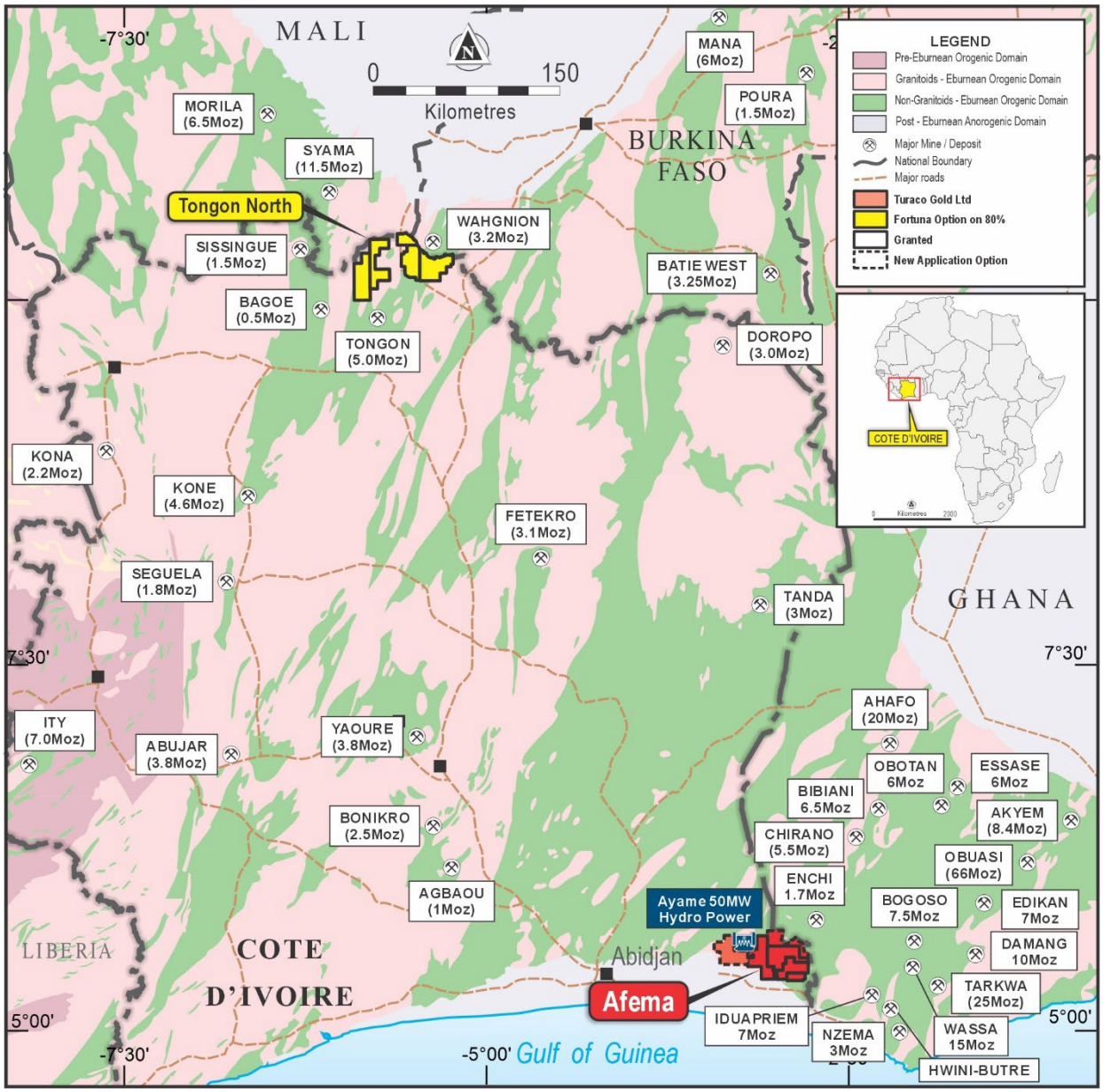

Figure Six | Afema Project Location

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

Afema Shear Drilling, Afema Project

Hole ID[1]	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold[2] (g/t)
Begnopan										
BEGRC0027	508944	604790	65	126	-60	300		NSR		
BEGRC0028	508969	604820	64	126	-60	300		NSR		
BEGRC0029	508982	604862	62	120	-60	300		NSR		
BEGRC0030	508998	604902	60	120	-60	300	**93**	**98**	**5**	**2.92**
BEGRC0031	508473	603769	46	174	-60	300	**49**	**59**	**10**	**3.33**
						and	84	90	6	1.20
BEGRC0032	508529	603780	46	204	-60	300	100	109	9	1.12
						and	133	134	1	2.45
BEGRC0033	508557	603832	48	160	-60	300	115	122	7	0.62
BEGRC0034	508853	604371	50	140	-55	300	**105**	**113**	**8**	**6.36**
						and	126	130	4	1.66
BEGRC0035	509111	605289	52	126	-60	295	39	42	3	1.17
						and	104	111	7	1.32
BEGRC0036	509219	605517	58	144	-60	295	7	8	1	1.17
						and	72	88	16	0.63
						and	99	100	1	2.44
						and	121	122	1	1.56
BEGRC0037	509228	605560	66	102	-60	295	**40**	**48**	**8**	**1.48**
						and	84	89	5	1.23
BEGRC0038	509238	605586	67	102	-60	295	54	62	8	0.89
BEGRC0039	508659	604027	56	174	-60	300	**137**	**143**	**6**	**5.05**
BEGRC0040	508623	603987	47	180	-60	300	**115**	**120**	**5**	**3.96**
BEGRC0041	509168	605449	53	168	-70	295	**113**	**118**	**5**	**3.55**
						and	128	130	2	3.63
						and	145	146	1	2.87
BEGRC0042	508584	603911	47	160	-60	300	**106**	**115**	**9**	**1.22**
Asupiri										
ASUDD0032	505629	599308	46	160	-60	300	**96**	**106**	**10**	**1.73**
ASUDD0033	505723	599389	53	200	-70	300	136	140	4	1.60
						and	151	161	10	0.68
ASUDD0034	505773	599373	70	260	-65	305	5	6	1	2.88
						and	**31**	**40**	**9**	**2.05**
						and	132	133	1	1.03
						and	170	184	14	0.39
						and	**202**	**220**	**18**	**1.57**
ASUDD0035	505724	599358	60	220	-65	305	0	5	5	0.71
						and	127	129	2	1.58
						and	**162**	**168**	**6**	**3.25**
						and	175	183	8	1.24
ASURC0099	506497	600749	59	120	-60	297		NSR		
ASURC0100	506516	600780	60	115	-60	297	32	33	1	5.46
						and	**64**	**67**	**3**	**3.82**
ASURC0101	506532	600815	64	140	-60	297	**22**	**25**	**3**	**3.87**
						and	**43**	**45**	**2**	**6.05**
ASURC0102	506562	600850	72	126	-60	300	**2**	**21**	**19**	**1.14[3]**
						and	42	46	4	2.24
						and	116	117	1	1.14
ASURC0103	506580	600885	73	140	-60	300	**6**	**21**	**15**	**1.56[4]**
ASURC0104	505943	599617	57	96	-50	300	**31**	**39**	**8**	**1.77**
ASURC0105	505850	599445	66	120	-60	300	4	5	1	1.05
						and	**57**	**78**	**21**	**1.46**
ASURC106	505913	599404	65	120	-55	300	43	44	1	1.08
						and	**101**	**108**	**7**	**6.65**
						Including	*101*	*102*	*1*	*43.77*

[1] *'RC' in hole ID denotes RC drilling and 'DD' denotes diamond core drilling*

[2] *'NSR' denotes no significant result*

[3] *Collar on a historic heap leach pad with samples 0-2m and 3-7m and 9-12m lost and assumed to be 0.00g/t gold*

[4] *Collared on a historic heap leach pad*

Begnopan Metallurgical Drilling, Afema Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)
BEGDM0002	508924	604549	951	160	-50	295	92	96
							104	108
BEGDM0003	508682	604041	958	206	-60	300	136	141
BEGDM0004	509066	605011	956	160	-50	295	136	144
BEGDM0005	509206	605853	960	166	-50	295	66	72
							83	88
							116	123
BEGDM0006	509223	605468	957	160	-50	295	113	120
							128	131

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.	▪ Reported drill holes are a combination of angled diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) 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. ▪ For the Begnopan metallurgical holes, ¼ core was sent for routine assaying to assist in selecting metallurgical samples and ½ core was then sourced for metallurgical test work. ▪ 1m RC samples are collected from a rig mounted cyclone. Average RC sample weight sent to the laboratory was 2-2.5kg. A duplicate sample was retained on site as a backup and for future sampling. ▪ 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. ▪ Atlas Copco T3W reverse circulation drill rig with 380PSI onboard + 380PSI auxiliary air capacity used for RC holes. ▪ RC holes were drilled with a 5 3/8" hammer.
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. ▪ RC samples are sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. ▪ The RC splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ RC cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered. ▪ 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. ▪ 1m RC samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ 1m bulk RC samples for each meter remain in the field for future assay if required. ▪ These techniques are considered industry standard and 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		▪ Photon analysis is non-destructive with original sampling material remaining available for check assays.
		▪ Metallurgical test work by Bureau Veritas Minerals in Perth (BVM), Western Australia was as follows:
		  ▪ Crushing samples to -3.35 mm
		  ▪ Blending of composites
		  ▪ Grind establishment testing
		  ▪ Grinding of 1 kg samples to desired P80
		  ▪ Agitated cyanide leach testing 48 hours
		  ▪ Sulphide Flotation
		  ▪ Ultra fine grinding of flotation concentrate
		  ▪ Pre-oxidative leach of the concentrate
		  ▪ Agitated cyanide leach testing of concentrate and flotation tails
		  ▪ Sampling and assaying of products

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 acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ 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 with 500g then split and assayed. ▪ 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). ▪ BVM are accredited to NATA 17025. Metallurgical testing was carried out in accordance with industry norms and standards.
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.	▪ DD and RC drill hole collars were surveyed with Differential GPS. ▪ DD and RC 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.	▪ Holes were drilled with general dip of -55 to -60 and with an azimuth of 295 to 305 to test north-northeast strike of mineralisation. ▪ Drill hole spacing at Begnopan and Asupiri occurs on approximate 25m-30m spacings and is sufficient drilling density to estimate indicated and inferred resources in structurally hosted gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. ▪ Metallurgical samples were then exported to Perth, Western Australia by BVM.
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.	▪ 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 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. ▪ 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.
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.	▪ Metallurgical testwork results for Asupiri were announced 30 April 2025. ▪ JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Asupiri were announced 5 May 2025.
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 is being undertaken across each of the Begnopan and Asupiri deposits to improve confidence and delineate a maiden JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Begnopan and test for extensions of the existing JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Asupiri. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.