

19 July 2023

Follow-up drilling at Mankono Ouest, Côte d'Ivoire

Highlights

- **New 2km gold-anomalous corridor delineated by latest auger results at Mankono Ouest; includes multiple +150 ppb Au returns.**
- **Maiden aircore drilling results over the previously identified 1.7km auger anomaly returned broad mineralised zones with significant intercepts including:**
 - **12m at 0.67 g/t Au from 5m in MKAC0001**
 - **5m at 1.12 g/t Au from 1m in MKAC0020**
 - **9m at 0.54 g/t Au from 33m in MKAC0080**
- **Given regolith disturbance within this 1.7km anomalous zone (due to agricultural land use), shallow RC drilling is planned to test for potential higher tenor gold mineralisation in the underlying fresh rocks.**
- **All further field programs at Mankono Ouest, including the follow-up aircore / shallow RC drilling, are planned to commence post wet season during Q4 CY2023.**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from 2,489 auger samples and 2,846 aircore samples, collected at its Mankono Ouest permit, located in Côte d'Ivoire.

These latest auger results have delineated a new 2km gold anomalous corridor with multiple peak gold values of +150ppb. At the same time, a maiden aircore drilling program completed over the previously identified 1.7km auger anomaly, has returned broad mineralised zones with significant intercepts including 12m at 0.67 g/t Au (in MKAC0001) and 5m at 1.12 g/t Au (in MKAC0020).

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"The identification of a new 2km corridor of significant gold anomalism in the southern area of Mankono Ouest, including multiple auger sample results above 150ppb Au, is a further promising development. We look forward to drill testing this new zone from Q4 CY2023 onward, along with undertaking follow-up RC drilling of the previously identified 1.7km anomaly that was recently the subject of our maiden aircore program at Mankono Ouest.

"We continue to systematically advance high-quality prospects across our impressive Côte d'Ivoire tenement portfolio. The opportunity to make another substantial gold discovery keeps us highly motivated there, in parallel with the ongoing resource expansion drilling activities at our world-class Kokoseb Gold Project in Namibia."

Infill auger results continue to deliver in-situ gold anomalies

Infill auger drilling continued across the broader Southern Gold Anomaly at Mankono Ouest. Some 1,424 auger holes were completed, totalling 12,418m of drilling and 2,489 samples. More recently returned auger results have defined a series of coherent in-situ gold anomalies at +50ppb which are considered attractive drill targets. The core of these anomalies includes multiple samples at +150ppb gold (Figure 2).

The most remarkable group of anomalies is aligned along a 2km corridor which broadly lies along a contact zone between intermediate volcanic rock (andesitic composition) and basalts. Gold results from these auger anomalies also have a strong correlation with arsenic and tellurium tenors.

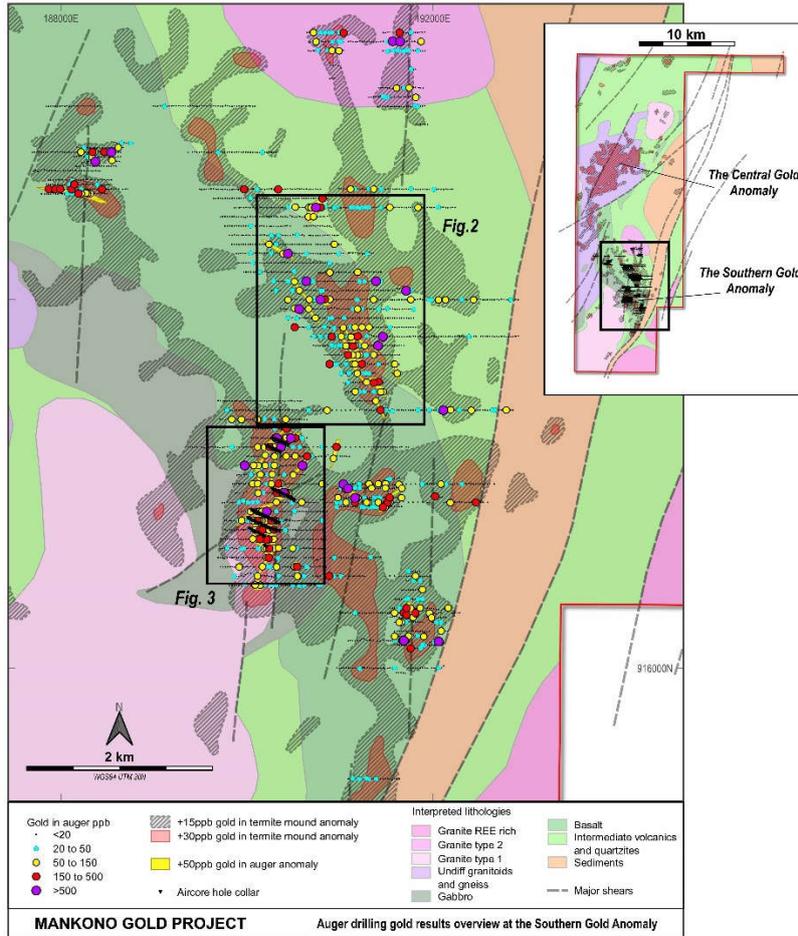


Figure 1 – Mankono Ouest permit: overview of the Southern Gold Anomaly including location of the new auger anomaly reported in this release

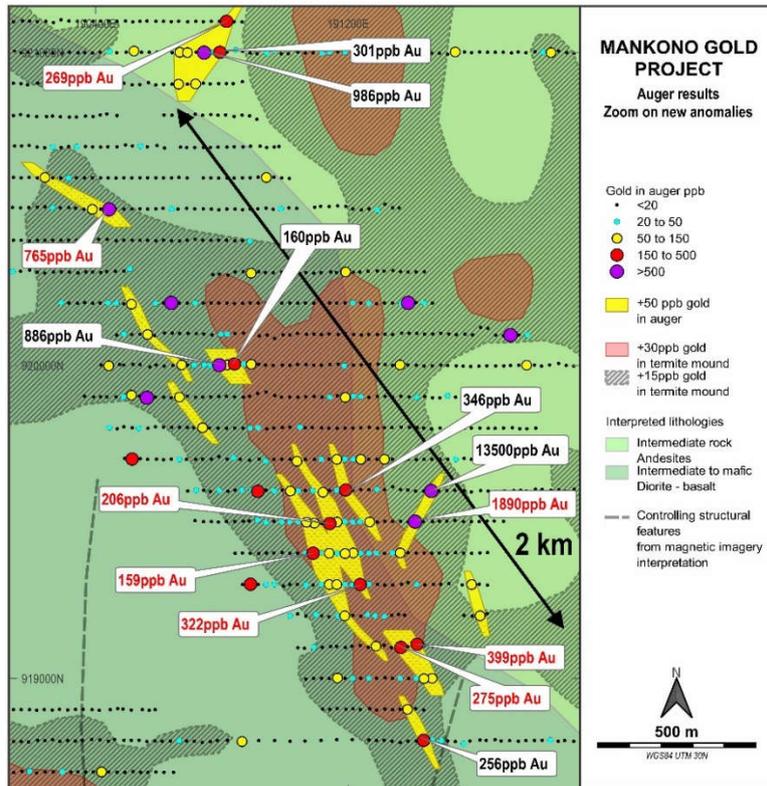


Figure 2 – New auger anomalies along 2km strike corridor; max gold results in auger and significant values (new results are shown in red, previously reported results are shown in black)

Reconnaissance aircore drilling program returned large, low-grade gold zones over first significant auger anomaly identified at Mankono Ouest¹

A maiden aircore drilling program was completed at the end of Q1 CY2023, testing one of the first auger anomalies (1.7km strike) returned at Mankono Ouest (Figure 3).

The aircore program included 93 holes totalling 2,846m, and representing 2,846 samples across 7 lines. Broad, low-grade zones of gold mineralisation were intersected at shallow depth near contact zones between a diorite and a granitoid, on the southern side, and between basalts and a granitoid on the northern side (Figure 2). Significant results included 12m at 0.67 g/t Au in hole MKAC0001, 5m at 1.12 g/t Au in hole MKAC0020, 8m at 0.53 g/t Au in hole MKAC0064 and 9m at 0.54 g/t Au in MKAC0080 (full list of significant results in appendix 3).

It should be noted that the regolith profile in the area of the drilling is not well preserved due to heavy reworking by local farmers and plantations. As a result, shallow RC drilling is planned to test the gold mineralisation in the underlying fresh rocks.

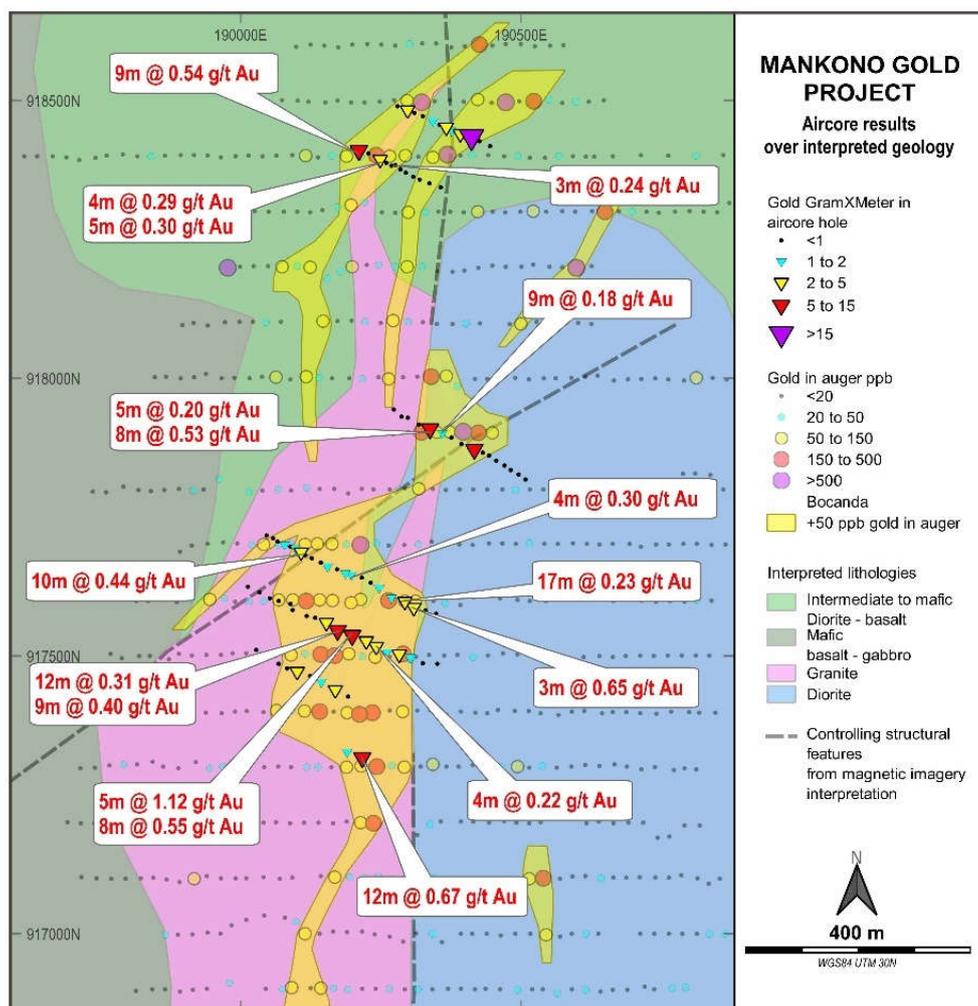


Figure 3 – Aircore drilling significant results – 0.2 g/t cut off, 3m max consecutive internal dilution – over previously identified 1.7km strike auger anomaly¹

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

¹ See ASX announcement dated 7 February 2023 for further information on previously reported auger results.

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Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Mankono Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of Wia Gold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Wia’s Côte d’Ivoire Projects

The Bouaflé Project comprises two exploration permits – Bouaflé North and Bouaflé South – covering an area of 742km². A third permit, Zenoula, is under application.

The Mankono Project includes the Mankono West permit, which covers an area of 379 km² and a further five permits under application, Mankono East, Tieningboue, Dialakoro, Bouandougou and Kouata.

The Bocanda Project, comprises two exploration permits: Bocanda North and Bocanda, covering an area of 750 km². A third licence, Tagba, is under application.

The Company also holds the Issia exploration permit (PR-880), which covers an area of 375 km².

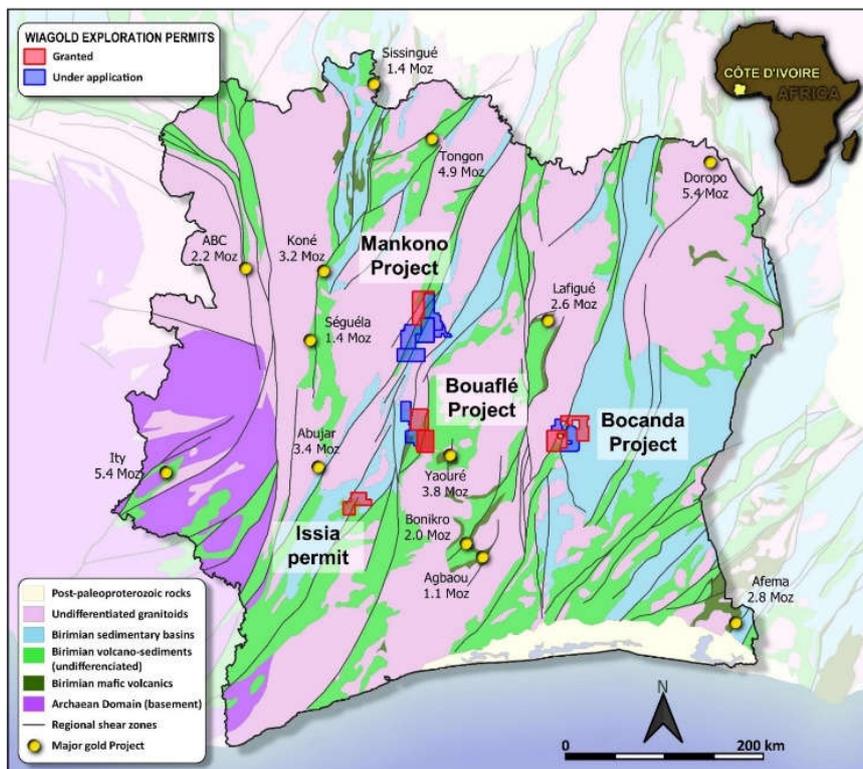


Figure 4 – Location of Wia’s Côte d’Ivoire Projects

Appendix 1. Mankono Auger collar coordinates and max gold ppb per hole (values above 50ppb)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
MKAU3311	191747	922299	380	10	90	107
MKAU3306	191612	922297	371	9	90	87
MKAU3266	191041	922896	334	9	90	164
MKAU3253	190718	922901	344	9	90	98
MKAU3242	190916	922705	352	7	90	65
MKAU3239	190991	922700	348	7	90	69
MKAU3216	188335	921549	386	7	90	68
MKAU3197	188617	921651	384	7	90	51
MKAU3158	191644	922898	337	6	90	270
MKAU3131	188191	921150	396	10	90	430
MKAU3130	188218	921149	396	7	90	70
MKAU3128	188272	921156	394	6	90	58
MKAU3127	188289	921151	396	6	90	87
MKAU3126	188317	921151	396	6	90	69
MKAU3116	188144	921252	369	8	90	183
MKAU3052	191486	917747	362	6	90	72
MKAU3051	191464	917748	361	6	90	152
MKAU3023	191061	917945	356	9	90	193
MKAU3022	191090	917950	356	9	90	569
MKAU3016	191665	917850	345	16	90	53
MKAU3011	191536	917852	355	15	90	284
MKAU2997	191192	917850	356	9	90	97
MKAU2996	191165	917849	362	9	90	814
MKAU2989	190981	917852	365	9	90	68
MKAU2978	191890	916853	353	6	90	79
MKAU2976	192167	916652	347	6	90	70
MKAU2964	191866	916654	361	14	90	89
MKAU2960	191764	916649	340	11	90	76
MKAU2958	191718	916653	365	15	90	281
MKAU2947	191343	917953	357	13	90	67
MKAU2941	191492	917955	361	12	90	66
MKAU2934	191669	917952	350	8	90	53
MKAU2911	191792	916950	364	7	90	50
MKAU2900	191988	916547	318	16	90	66
MKAU2890	192091	916404	355	14	90	80
MKAU2884	191788	916551	348	15	90	56
MKAU2871	191639	916498	349	15	90	77
MKAU2870	191663	916498	344	15	90	73
MKAU2844	191740	916347	348	9	90	114
MKAU2838	191590	916346	364	13	90	53
MKAU2830	191763	916214	332	12	90	317
MKAU2758	190240	920601	352	7	90	67
MKAU2731	190941	920601	345	7	90	90
MKAU2678	190514	920196	327	9	90	68
MKAU2675	190640	920200	341	13	90	682
MKAU2645	191390	920200	340	9	90	1118
MKAU2621	191315	919700	351	9	90	133
MKAU2618	191240	919700	343	9	90	111

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
MKAU2599	191164	919700	347	15	90	59
MKAU2594	191038	919694	344	9	90	62
MKAU2573	190516	919701	361	9	90	192
MKAU2569	191068	919499	371	9	90	58
MKAU2568	191093	919496	361	12	90	149
MKAU2566	191142	919495	361	6	90	206
MKAU2565	191165	919500	357	7	90	101
MKAU2561	191268	919500	355	7	90	95
MKAU2558	191618	919200	368	9	90	73
MKAU2548	191189	919200	363	6	90	83
MKAU2533	191089	919400	356	9	90	159
MKAU2531	191140	919400	365	6	90	60
MKAU2529	191190	919399	364	6	90	128
MKAU2528	191216	919401	364	6	90	89
MKAU2526	191265	919400	359	6	90	50
MKAU2522	191365	919401	355	6	90	70
MKAU2506	191238	919300	346	6	90	322
MKAU2503	191164	919300	376	7	90	60
MKAU2502	191140	919300	378	9	90	130
MKAU2492	190891	919301	366	9	90	171
MKAU2480	191288	919103	369	7	90	84
MKAU2477	191367	919099	368	7	90	275
MKAU2475	191418	919109	364	7	90	399
MKAU2468	191166	919001	381	7	90	136
MKAU2457	191440	918999	356	9	90	59
MKAU2456	191466	919000	356	10	90	81
MKAU2408	190815	921100	345	4	90	269
MKAU2399	190717	920900	340	4	90	96
MKAU2397	190663	920899	340	4	90	141
MKAU2275	190443	920499	346	6	90	765
MKAU2273	190390	920499	346	6	90	55
MKAU2210	190739	919801	351	4	90	75
MKAU2191	190514	919905	342	7	90	65
MKAU2189	190563	919897	350	6	90	540
MKAU2185	190666	919899	342	5	90	69
MKAU2156	191191	919898	326	15	90	88
MKAU2121	191192	920299	335	9	90	66
MKAU2109	190893	920295	334	9	90	142
MKAU2099	190565	920099	328	7	90	85
MKAU2056	191714	920097	341	5	90	1353
MKAU2026	191412	919501	348	6	90	1890
MKAU2012	191591	919300	349	9	90	69
MKAU2001	191388	918901	366	4	90	70
MKAU1946	189838	918701	376	6	90	103
MKAU1942	189942	918700	377	7	90	126
MKAU1935	190116	918698	369	6	90	68
MKAU1923	190419	918701	373	6	90	62

Appendix 2. Mankono Ouest – Location of aircore drillholes

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
MKAC0001	190217	917317	370	40	-55	295
MKAC0002	190190	917327	353	42	-55	295
MKAC0003	190192	917427	359	42	-55	295
MKAC0004	190169	917439	372	48	-55	295
MKAC0005	190144	917453	372	45	-55	295
MKAC0006	190124	917464	375	41	-55	295
MKAC0007	190101	917472	352	37	-55	295
MKAC0008	190083	917478	362	27	-55	295
MKAC0009	190068	917486	373	48	-55	295
MKAC0010	190046	917501	364	36	-55	295
MKAC0011	190028	917511	363	35	-55	295
MKAC0012	190303	917495	361	37	-55	295
MKAC0013	190283	917503	359	36	-55	295
MKAC0014	190261	917507	359	36	-55	295
MKAC0015	190303	917498	366	40	-55	115
MKAC0016	190325	917487	350	37	-55	115
MKAC0017	190351	917486	378	33	-55	115
MKAC0018	190242	917517	354	38	-55	295
MKAC0019	190224	917527	351	45	-55	295
MKAC0020	190199	917537	354	48	-55	295
MKAC0021	190173	917546	358	45	-55	295
MKAC0022	190153	917560	369	36	-55	295
MKAC0023	190133	917569	353	29	-55	295
MKAC0024	190118	917572	352	40	-55	295
MKAC0025	190093	917583	354	19	-55	295
MKAC0026	190089	917594	390	36	-55	295
MKAC0027	190068	917599	378	27	-55	295
MKAC0028	190052	917604	349	35	-55	295
MKAC0029	190034	917615	349	40	-55	295
MKAC0030	190013	917625	349	40	-55	295
MKAC0031	190349	917576	367	38	-55	295
MKAC0032	190330	917582	370	38	-55	295
MKAC0033	190309	917587	372	36	-55	295
MKAC0034	190293	917598	354	46	-55	295
MKAC0035	190269	917605	352	42	-55	295
MKAC0036	190247	917623	347	36	-55	295
MKAC0037	190232	917632	370	35	-55	295
MKAC0038	190216	917641	366	26	-55	295
MKAC0039	190198	917646	350	25	-55	295
MKAC0040	190187	917649	350	32	-55	295
MKAC0041	190172	917656	349	25	-55	295
MKAC0042	190155	917661	351	27	-55	295
MKAC0043	190143	917668	350	32	-55	295
MKAC0044	190127	917676	352	24	-55	295
MKAC0045	190115	917682	353	21	-55	295
MKAC0046	190108	917687	376	19	-55	295
MKAC0047	190098	917694	346	15	-55	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
MKAC0048	190089	917697	346	20	-55	295
MKAC0049	190079	917700	347	22	-55	295
MKAC0050	190066	917706	347	17	-55	295
MKAC0051	190058	917712	352	22	-55	295
MKAC0052	190046	917717	351	20	-55	295
MKAC0053	190508	917818	361	16	-55	295
MKAC0054	190496	917827	361	26	-55	295
MKAC0055	190482	917835	362	24	-55	295
MKAC0056	190471	917843	363	26	-55	295
MKAC0057	190456	917852	358	27	-55	295
MKAC0058	190443	917861	359	22	-55	295
MKAC0059	190432	917866	360	29	-55	295
MKAC0060	190417	917872	363	41	-55	295
MKAC0061	190394	917882	383	30	-55	295
MKAC0062	190376	917893	358	32	-55	295
MKAC0063	190360	917901	358	41	-55	295
MKAC0064	190338	917909	357	37	-55	295
MKAC0065	190318	917917	358	41	-55	295
MKAC0066	190298	917929	363	32	-55	295
MKAC0067	190287	917931	364	28	-55	295
MKAC0068	190273	917944	378	28	-55	295
MKAC0069	190357	918344	371	34	-55	295
MKAC0070	190337	918351	370	37	-55	295
MKAC0071	190319	918358	367	18	-55	295
MKAC0072	190308	918363	366	18	-55	295
MKAC0073	190295	918370	370	21	-55	295
MKAC0074	190285	918376	366	20	-55	295
MKAC0075	190276	918384	368	15	-55	295
MKAC0076	190269	918383	369	14	-55	295
MKAC0077	190260	918388	365	17	-55	295
MKAC0078	190249	918394	369	35	-55	295
MKAC0079	190228	918405	369	32	-55	295
MKAC0080	190211	918410	370	42	-55	295
MKAC0081	190445	918418	375	26	-55	295
MKAC0082	190426	918427	377	28	-55	295
MKAC0083	190412	918435	382	14	-55	295
MKAC0084	190405	918437	381	18	-55	295
MKAC0085	190392	918440	366	29	-55	295
MKAC0086	190376	918447	366	16	-55	295
MKAC0087	190367	918452	366	21	-55	295
MKAC0088	190355	918457	365	23	-55	295
MKAC0089	190343	918463	370	32	-55	295
MKAC0090	190325	918472	370	26	-55	295
MKAC0091	190310	918478	373	28	-55	295
MKAC0092	190298	918483	379	28	-55	295
MKAC0093	190280	918490	379	18	-55	295

Appendix 3. Mankono Ouest aircore holes significant intercepts – 0.2 g/t cut-off grade, incl. 3m max internal consecutive waste

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
MKAC0001	5	17	12	0.67
MKAC0018	32	36	4	0.22
MKAC0020	1	6	5	1.12
MKAC0020	22	30	8	0.55
MKAC0021	11	23	12	0.31
MKAC0021	34	43	9	0.4

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
MKAC0033	26	29	3	0.65
MKAC0034	25	42	17	0.23
MKAC0039	5	9	4	0.3
MKAC0046	5	15	10	0.44
MKAC0063	6	15	9	0.18
MKAC0064	4	9	5	0.2

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
MKAC0064	24	32	8	0.53
MKAC0075	0	3	3	0.24
MKAC0078	0	4	4	0.29
MKAC0078	20	25	5	0.3
MKAC0080	33	42	9	0.54

Appendix 2. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger Samples were collected using auger drill rigs, using 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter. Two samples are generally collected per auger hole, which are determined by the supervising geologist: a first sample at the base of the lateritic profile, where supergene gold enrichment could be expected and a second sample at the end of the hole, in the upper saprolite horizon. Max depth of the holes varies between 2m and 15m, depending on the regolith profile intersected, with an average depth of 7m. Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. Samples despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb). Aircore samples were collected using a reverse circulation drill rig, using an aircore blade. Aircore drillholes were angled -55° from surface, setup “tail to collar” and stopped at blade refusal at depth. Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically 1m length and a circa 2-4kg weight. Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. Samples despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger rigs use 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter; maximum depth varies depending on the regolith profile intersected but does not exceed 20m depth. Auger holes are drilled vertically, samples are considered as sub-surface geochemical samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig using an aircore blade; drill holes are angled at -55° from surface.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger drilling is a sub-surface geochemical method and aircore drilling is considered a reconnaissance method only
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger and aircore holes are logged in the field, using the cuttings, by the supervising Geologist. Logging data is recorded in the Company database. The auger sampling is based on the logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire auger sample is quartered in the field, to reach a weight of 2 to 2.5 kg. Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. The aircore samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight to a circa 2-4kg. The sampling technique is considered high industry standard and effective for this style of drilling. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the samples are despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. Samples preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb). Company QAQC samples and Lab inserted QAQC regular reviews suggest the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	is performing within acceptable precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. • Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. • Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drill holes collar Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger holes are drilled on a 25m x 100m grid. • Aircore holes are drilled on lines which are spaced of 100 to 400m; collar position is determined at the vertical from the end of the previous hole ("tail to collar"). • The methods are not applicable for any resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger holes sampling grids and aircore lines are positioned perpendicular to the major structural trends interpreted from the field mapping and from the geophysical imagery.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used. • Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted. • Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery. The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under the unique ID PR871. The licence and the other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. Further details of the joint ventures can be found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouaflé Sud licences.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of the drill holes with highest gold values returned are listed in the appendix table All drill hole locations are shown in the figures in the main body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant gold results are reported in the appendix tables.
Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the Projects.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan view maps of all auger and aircore results are included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples with assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>programs.</p>