

Aircore drilling identifies new gold structure at Tengrela South, Côte d'Ivoire Initial exploration for Adzope gold project planned

- Aircore drilling on the Tengrela South gold permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire returns **4m at 5.22 g/t gold from 36m** (end of hole) from a new structure **3.5km southwest** of the Podio gold prospect
- This result is a top 20 gold intersection in the more than 63,000m of drilling at Tengrela South
- Lithium minerals identified in a 6m end-of-hole pegmatite intersection between 23m and 29m drilled 1.2km southwest of the Logbog gold prospect and 10km north of the Firering Strategic Minerals plc Atex lithium discovery
- Follow-up drilling at Tengrela South and Logbog to commence in May 2024
- Reconnaissance visit to the Adzope gold project identifies immediate drilling targets near hard-rock pits adjacent to and within **more than 2km**² of alluvial gold workings
- Adzope soil sampling and RC drilling programs for gold to commence following permit grant expected during Q2 2024

Desert Metals Limited (Desert Metals, DM1, or the **Company**) is pleased to report the results of first-pass exploratory aircore drill holes at the Tengrela South project in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1).

Drill testing of a 78ppb gold soil anomaly, located 3.5km southwest of the Podio prospect, intersected **4m** at **5.22 g/t gold from 36 to 40m** (end-of-hole) in hole **TEN-AC0013** beneath 2m of transported cover.

This is an important discovery of a new mineralised structure that is open for testing to the north, south and down-dip (Figures 1 and 2).

Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:

"Desert Metals is pleased to report this significant, shallow, end-of-hole gold intersection 3.5km south of Podio, in a geological setting that is representative of large gold deposits in the region. This drilling was designed to test second-tier, or less coherent, spot gold anomalies located in favourable geological positions concealed beneath thin transported cover. This positive result gives us the confidence to pursue other historical, second-tier, gold in soil anomalies that could equally represent new mineralised structures in areas of transported cover. A 2,000-sample soil program has already been planned for the northern part of the project area, and a second round of follow-up aircore drilling is scheduled to commence in May 2024. RC drilling into the Podio gold mineralisation is also planned.



In addition, a recent visit to the Adzope gold project in southern Côte d'Ivoire last month, uncovered extensive hard-rock and alluvial artisanal gold mining. Multiple mineralised structures are being worked by the artisanal miners for gold, and the extensive alluvial mining clearly reflects the potential for the discovery of gold in multiple, additional mineralised structures over a large area. Planning of the initial exploration program is well advanced and will commence immediately upon the granting of this permit."

Desert Metals completed 64 drill holes for 2,784m of shallow oxide drilling to follow up second-tier, or less coherent, gold anomalies south of the previously defined Podio and Logbog gold mineralisation, and to test a new gold anomaly beneath shallow transported cover. Approximately 1,600 samples, including blanks and standards, were submitted for gold assay using the Chrysos[™] PhotonAssay technique at Intertek Ghana. Results are reported in Table 1.

Aircore drill testing of a new **78ppb gold soil anomaly** located on metasediments close to the margin of a Birimian granite returned an end-of-hole intersection of **4m at 5.22 g/t Au from 36m in hole TEN-AC0013**. This intersection ranks in the **top 20 intersections** achieved in the 63,000m of historical diamond, RC, and aircore drilled to date at Tengrela South. This is a newly identified gold mineralised structure and follow-up aircore drilling is planned to commence in May 2024.



Figure 1 – Desert Metals' Podio and Logbog regional drilling plan



All aircore drill holes at Tengrela South were drilled 60 degrees to the east into the weathered oxide layer to blade refusal, ceasing when they hit fresh rock. The depth of these shallow holes varied from 11m to 72m, with an average depth of 43m. The holes were drilled on single traverses in areas that had never been drilled to test second-tier, less coherent +50ppb Au gold-in-soil anomalies.

It was determined that these anomalies could represent new mineralised positions adjacent to the interpreted southern extensions of the Podio and Logbog prospects, beneath the thin 1m to 2m of transported cover in the area. Assay results received did not intersect significant additional gold mineralisation. Deeper RC drilling within and beneath the 2km-long Podio mineralised shell is now being considered with the objective of generating a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate.



Figure 2 – Desert Metals' Podio and Logbog local drilling plan

At the Logbog prospect, the first hole **TEN-AC0037** drilled near the western boundary of the Tengrela South permit intersected and finished end-of-hole in pegmatite. Hole TEN-AC0037 intersected partially weathered pegmatite containing purple minerals identified as lepidolite from 23 to 29m end-of-hole. See Figure 3 below. Samples have been sent to the laboratory in Australia for lithium and pathfinder element analysis with results due in May 2024.





Figure 3 – Pegmatite in hole TEN-AC0037 at Logbog.

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
TEN-AC0037	Logbog	779799	1110002	366	-60	90	28
Including 23m to 28m coarse grain intrusive rock with quartz, feldspar, muscovite, and purple-coloured							
lithium-bearing l	epidolite with	albite alteratio	ons. Lepidolite	estimated to	o be 5% to 15	%. Assays du	e May 2024

Cautionary Statement

The Company stresses that the reported observation of pegmatite occurrence is not an estimate of mineralisation or lithium grade. In relation to the disclosure of visual results, the Company cautions that visual estimates of rock types or mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for a laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visual observations in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory results become available, which is expected to be May 2024.



Following this drilling, DM1 identified an outcropping pegmatite containing spodumene and lepidolite (lithium-bearing minerals) located 600m southwest of TEN-AC0037 on a neighbouring permit not held by DM1. The pegmatite intersected at Logbog exhibits the same characteristics as this outcropping lithium-bearing pegmatite.

In addition, the cluster of outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatites known as the Atex Project 22km south at the Spodumene Hill target is currently being drilled by AIM-listed Firering Strategic Minerals plc. DM1 geologists believe the recently discovered Logbog pegmatite is associated with the same granite as the Atex spodumene-bearing pegmatites

Desert Metals is encouraged by the significant end-of-hole gold intersection of 4m at 5.22 g/t Au from 36m, 3.5km southwest of Podio, and the pegmatite intersection in the western-most hole 1.2km southwest of Logbog. These two intersections have driven the planning of further aircore holes to further test both new discoveries along strike with a second program of aircore drilling planned for May 2024.

The results demonstrate the potential to expand the known mineralisation areas at Tengrela South. **Additional gold targets** for first-pass testing in the next round of exploration have been identified in recent alluvial works north of Podio and in the north of the license area at Tiogo. With the location of the project area only 30km south of Perseus Mining Limited's (ASX:PRU) Sissingué gold mine, which has produced over 500,000 ounces of gold since 2018, Tengrela South remains a priority exploration project.

Adzope Gold Project Reconnaissance

During March 2024, the Desert Metals geological team conducted a reconnaissance visit to the Adzope gold project, which remains under application, with the approval of the district Government mining registrar. Extensive and broad alluvial gold mineralisation was observed across a **+2.1km**² area in the northeast section of the permit application area. See Figure 4. Five artisanal pits exploiting oxidised primary-weathered and in-situ gold mineralisation developed on multiple, parallel, steeply-east-dipping and northeast-trending gold-bearing quartz veins approximately **120m wide** were observed.

The permit is anticipated to be granted in Q2 2024, with on-ground exploration commencing shortly thereafter. The potential to commence RC drilling at this zone of gold-bearing quartz veins immediately upon the grant of the exploration permit has been identified.





Figure 4: Adzope gold project and artisanal workings

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Desert Metals Limited.

For further information contact:

Stephen Ross Managing Director Kristin Rowe - NWR Communications Investor Relations

P +61 8 9383 9997E stephen.ross@desertmetals.com.au

P +61 0404 889 896 E kristin@nwrcommunications.com.au



About Desert Metals Limited

Desert Metals Limited is an ASX-listed (ASX:DM1) mineral exploration and development company. DM1 has the right to earn a majority interest under low-cost joint venture arrangements in seven gold and lithium projects covering 2,769km² of granted mineral permits and permit applications in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. DM1 currently owns 51% of the lead Tengrela South project 30km south of the operating Sissingue gold mine. DM1 also has a variety of nickel, copper, and base metal-focused projects in the Narryer Terrane of the northwest Yilgarn Craton and, high-grade Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and Platinum Group Elements (PGEs) at its Innouendy Project in Western Australia.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Stephen Ross, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ross has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Joint Ore Reserves. Mr Ross is a related party of the Company, being a Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Ross has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which DM1 operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forwardlooking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside DM1's control. DM1 does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of DM1, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Gold
		m	m	m	0	o	m	Result
TEN-AC0001	Podio	789652	1105999	363	-60	90	45	NSI
TEN-AC0002	Podio	789699	1106001	352	-60	90	24	NSI
TEN-AC0003	Podio	789751	1106003	353	-60	90	25	NSI
TEN-AC0004	Podio	789801	1105999	344	-60	90	59	NSI
TEN-AC0005	Podio	789848	1106003	369	-60	90	39	NSI
TEN-AC0006	Podio	789904	1106001	375	-60	90	45	NSI
TEN-AC0007	Podio	790155	1106002	377	-60	90	50	NSI
TEN-AC0008	Podio	790200	1106000	358	-60	90	59	NSI
TEN-AC0009	Podio	790252	1105999	357	-60	90	57	NSI
TEN-AC0010	Podio	790311	1106002	354	-60	90	48	NSI
TEN-AC0011	Podio	790353	1106002	355	-60	90	48	NSI
TEN-AC0012	Podio	790402	1105999	353	-60	90	48	NSI
TEN-AC0013	Podio	790453	1106003	365	-60	90	40	
					Including	y 4m at 5.22	g/t gold f	rom 36m
					Including	y 2m at 8.55	g/t gold f	rom 36m
TEN-AC0014	Podio	790501	1106001	377	-60	90	53	NSI
TEN-AC0015	Podio	790548	1106004	357	-60	90	53	NSI
TEN-AC0016	Podio	790604	1106003	361	-60	90	52	NSI
TEN-AC0017	Podio	790653	1106002	363	-60	90	30	NSI
TEN-AC0018	Podio	790703	1106003	365	-60	90	63	NSI
TEN-AC0019	Podio	790749	1106001	356	-60	90	55	NSI
TEN-AC0020	Podio	790808	1105996	356	-60	90	60	NSI
TEN-AC0021	Podio	790850	1106005	355	-60	90	65	NSI
TEN-AC0022	Podio	791056	1105805	357	-60	90	51	NSI
TEN-AC0023	Podio	791101	1105800	357	-60	90	60	NSI
TEN-AC0024	Podio	791155	1105801	365	-60	90	65	
					Including	y 2m at 0.53	g/t gold f	rom 6m
TEN-AC0025	Podio	791206	1105800	365	-60	90	65	NSI
TEN-AC0026	Podio	791252	1105803	367	-60	90	72	NSI
TEN-AC0027	Podio	791300	1105800	354	-60	90	72	NSI
TEN-AC0028	Podio	791356	1105804	354	-60	90	42	NSI
TEN-AC0029	Podio	791400	1105800	352	-60	90	60	NSI
TEN-AC0030	Podio	791450	1105800	353	-60	90	59	NSI
TEN-AC0031	Podio	791499	1105799	354	-60	90	72	NSI

Table 1 – Tengrela South aircore holes significant results reported at 0.5g/t gold cut off



Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Gold
		m	m	m	0	0	m	Result
TEN-AC0032	Podio	791550	1105800	353	-60	90	72	NSI
TEN-AC0033	Podio	793345	1107008	358	-60	90	46	NSI
TEN-AC0034	Podio	793405	1107009	367	-60	90	48	NSI
TEN-AC0035	Podio	793450	1107000	348	-60	90	45	NSI
TEN-AC0036	Podio	793499	1106998	363	-60	90	54	NSI
TEN-AC0037	Logbog	779799	1110002	366	-60	90	28	NSI
Including 23m t lithium-bearing								
TEN-AC0038	Logbog	779849	1110001	377	-60	90	37	NSI
TEN-AC0039	Logbog	779901	1110001	373	-60	90	37	NSI
TEN-AC0040	Logbog	779950	1110001	373	-60	90	31	NSI
TEN-AC0041	Logbog	780004	1109998	379	-60	90	38	NSI
TEN-AC0042	Logbog	780051	1109999	377	-60	90	40	NSI
TEN-AC0043	Logbog	780100	1110000	373	-60	90	39	NSI
TEN-AC0044	Logbog	780151	1110002	388	-60	90	40	NSI
TEN-AC0045	Logbog	780204	1110009	365	-60	90	33	NSI
TEN-AC0046	Logbog	780248	1109999	365	-60	90	25	NSI
TEN-AC0047	Logbog	780299	1110001	370	-60	90	30	NSI
TEN-AC0048	Logbog	780350	1110001	370	-60	90	38	NSI
TEN-AC0049	Logbog	780400	1110003	372	-60	90	36	NSI
TEN-AC0050	Logbog	780449	1109998	379	-60	90	30	NSI
TEN-AC0051	Logbog	780500	1110002	362	-60	90	20	NSI
TEN-AC0052	Logbog	780550	1110198	361	-60	90	21	NSI
TEN-AC0053	Logbog	780599	1110201	369	-60	90	32	NSI
TEN-AC0054	Logbog	780649	1110200	367	-60	90	23	NSI
TEN-AC0055	Logbog	780751	1110199	363	-60	90	13	NSI
TEN-AC0056	Logbog	780802	1110201	363	-60	90	11	NSI
TEN-AC0057	Logbog	780850	1110203	366	-60	90	15	NSI
TEN-AC0058	Logbog	780901	1110198	367	-60	90	21	NSI
TEN-AC0059	Logbog	780950	1110203	367	-60	90	27	NSI
TEN-AC0060	Logbog	780995	1110200	366	-60	90	39	NSI
TEN-AC0061	Logbog	781054	1110201	369	-60	90	44	NSI
TEN-AC0062	Logbog	781099	1110206	373	-60	90	39	NSI
TEN-AC0063	Logbog	781151	1110202	366	-60	90	42	NSI
TEN-AC0064	Logbog	781200	1110205	362	-60	90	54	NSI

NSI = No Significant Intercept



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Historical Drilling by Perseus Mining Ltd: Perseus Mining Limited (ASX:PUR), and its wholly owned entity Occidental Gold, drilled the majority of historical Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore holes, with a focus on two main prospects: Podio and Logbog. All samples were sent for analysis by 50g fire assay by ALS Mali SARL, in Bamako, Mali. The RC samples were collected at the drill site on 1m intervals and split using a multi-stage riffle splitter. Each two consecutive samples were composited (where applicable) into one bag. Sample weights were nominally 2.5kg and 5kg for 1m and 2m samples, respectively. Fewer than 10 diamond holes were also drilled. The core was sawn in half using a motorised diamond blade saw, with the right half sent for assaying and the left half stored in core trays for reference (possibly stored at the Sissingué Gold Mine). One metre samples were taken in fresh material and 1.5m in oxide and transition materials. Both core and RC samples followed a sample preparation path involving drying, crushing and grinding. Samples were pulverised with a ring mill and thoroughly mixed on a rolling mat ("mat roll"), and then 200g of subsample was collected. Internal laboratory checks required at least 90% of the pulp passing -75 microns. A 40g to 50g charge was produced for subsequent analysis of gold by fire assay. Desert Metals Limited (DM1) - CDI Resources Limited (CD1) Aircore Drilling (DM1/CD1): All Aircore drilling 1m samples were collected and weighed at the drill site and split using a multi- stage riffle splitter. Each two consecutive samples were composited into one bag (2m composites). The samples have been sent to Intertek Laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana for gold assay by Photon Assay Analysis (CRA-Au1). The CPA-Au1 technique uses sample volume of between 350g to 650g depending on the specific gravity of the sample (versus 30-50g for fire assay). Larger volumes mean bigger sample representation and less sampling error. Photon Assay Analysis is also more accurate when dealing with nuggety go

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and refractory mineralisation. The CPA-Au1 technique is 100% automated using robots making it efficient as well as giving little or no room for errors. The CPA requires samples that are only crushed to between 2-3mm and then introduced into the analytical machine.
		Historical Soil Sampling by Perseus: Due to the historical nature of this work, little is known about the sampling methods used, other than both soil and lag samples were collected and assayed for gold and occasionally arsenic.
		DM1/CDI Soil Sampling (Sept 2023): Soil sampling by DM1/CDI involved the collection soil from a depth of 50cm, sieved in-site, and with approximately 500g of the -1mm fraction assayed by 50g fire assay at SGS Yamoussoukro. The pulps (30g) were flown to Australia for multielement analysis (As, Bi, Sb, Li, Ta, Sn, W, Cs, Mn) by four acid digest/ICP-MS at SGS, Perth. Standards (1:20) and duplicates (1:20) used to monitor sample quality.
		The lithium mineral lepidolite has been identified by two highly qualified geologists in the partially weathered pegmatite chips collected from aircore hole TEN-AC0037. These chips are stored at DM1's office in Kouto, Cote d'Ivoire. The presence of lepidolite is also reflected in the characteristic purple colouration of the minerals apparent in the photograph of the pegmatite chips (Figure 2). The lepidolite content in these chips has been estimated to be between 5% to 15%). A similar outcropping pegmatite located 600m away from hole TEN-AC0037 on a neighbouring permit not held by DMI contains two types on lithium minerals, lepidolite and spodumene, in a 50:50 ratio. It is highly likely that the pegmatite in hole TEN-AC0037 also contains spodumene. Two metre (2m) composite samples from hole TEN-AC0037 are currently being assayed for lithium and other Li-Cs-Ta pathfinder elements by Intertek in Perth, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube,	Historical Drilling by Perseus Mining Ltd: Diamond Drilling (DD), Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore drilling (AC). All holes were angled at -60 deg to the east (090 deg).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling by DM1/CDI: Aircore holes (AC) were drilled using a track-mounted rig owned and operated by Sahara Mining Services Sarl. Holes were angled at -60 deg to the east (090 deg). Hole diameter: 76.2mm (3 inch).
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. 	 Perseus Drilling: Unknown due to historical nature of drilling results. Drilling by DM1/CDI: Aircore samples (1m) were recovered and weighed (Bulk Weight) before and after splitting (Split Weight). Target Split Weight: 1.5 to 2kg. Recoveries generally >85%.
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. 	Perseus: Unknown for historical drilling, but likely to have been of a high standard by this Australian, ASX-listed company. DM1/CDI: Two Sahara Mining Services geologists (including one very experienced senior geologist) supervised the drilling, collected representative rock chips from each 1 metre interval drilled, stored these reference chips in plastic trays, and recorded the geology on a digital platform. Key features such as frequency of quartz veining, intensity of wallrock alteration (chlorite, carbonate, pyrite), and intensity of shearing were given appropriate importance in the logging. The representative chips for each hole were checked and relogged by the DM1 Consultant Geologist.
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	Historical Drilling by Perseus Mining Ltd: All RC samples were collected at the drill site at 1m intervals and split using a multi-stage riffle splitter. Each two consecutive samples were composited (where applicable) in one bag. Sample weights were nominally 2.5kg and 5kg for 1m and 2m samples, respectively. Diamond core was sawn in half using a motorised diamond blade saw, with the right half sent for assaying and the left half stored in core trays for reference. One metre samples were taken in fresh material and 1.5m in oxide and transition materials. Both core and RC samples followed a sample preparation path involving drying, crushing and grinding. Samples were pulverised with a ring mill and thoroughly mixed on a rolling mat ("mat roll"), and then 200g of



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	subsample was collected. Internal laboratory checks required at least 90% of the pulp passing -75 microns. A 40g to 50g charge was produced for subsequent analysis of gold by fire assay. DM1/CDI Aircore Drilling: All Aircore drill samples were collected and weighed at the drill site at 1m intervals and split using a multi-stage riffle splitter. Each two consecutive samples were composited into one bag (2m composites). Sample weights: 1.5 to 2kg, which are considered appropriate target sample weight of 350g to 650g used by Intertek for gold assay by Photon Assay Analysis (CRA-Au1) technique mean bigger sample representation and less sampling error, and is also very conducive for nuggety gold/refractory mineralisation.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	 Perseus: Quality control samples routinely inserted at the rates of: 1:20 analytical standards (CRMs); 1:50 blanks; 1:20 field duplicate splits of RC samples. DM1/CDI: Quality control samples routinely inserted at the rates of: 1:15 analytical standards (CRMs); 1:50 blanks; 1:20 field duplicate splits of aircore samples.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	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.	DM1/CDI: The representative aircore rock chips collected from each hole were checked and relogged by the DM1 Consultant Geologist. Data points were (soil samples, aircore holes) logged digitally in the field and reconciled against planned sample points to assess the accuracy of each recorded data point.
<i>Location of data points</i>	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine	Perseus: Techniques, accuracy and quality/adequacy of surveys and topographic control is unknown due to historical nature of



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	 drilling and soil sampling. However, a number (20) of well-marked Perseus drill collars have been located by DM1 and resurveyed using a hand- held GPS, and the difference in location co- ordinates are within 5m. Data points are recorded in WGS84 UTM 29N. DM1/CDI: Soil, auger and aircore holes located using a hand-held GPS with better than 5m accuracy. Data points are recorded in WGS84 UTM 29N.
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.	The data point spacing for exploration (soil, lag, auger, aircore, RC) is considered appropriate for exploration and these is sufficient historical data that has been modelled to determine optimum data density for effective decision making at each stage of investigation. Modelling has established that gold can have a broad dispersion in the regolith, while arsenic, even at low concentrations (<200ppm), is more closely confined to the mineralised structure.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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.	The strike and dip of gold mineralisation is well established at NW to N at a district-scale within the Sayama-Boundiali Greenstone Belt, and N-S at a prospect-scale (Logbog and Podio) within the Tengrela Concession. Therefore, soil, auger and drill traverses are oriented east-west. Historical drilling by Perseus was oriented to intersect a steeply dipping, broadly N-S structure at a perpendicular angle, which is in line with regional interpretations. Modelling of historical drill results from Logbog and Podio prospects indicate that the mineralised quartz veins dip steeply west at -80 deg. All holes drilled to the east. Taking the historical modelling of the known gold mineralisation into consideration, DM1/CDI planned aircore holes to be drilled at -60 deg to the east.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Unknown for historical holes. DM1/CDI: Soil, auger and aircore samples were stored at a secure location under the direct control of the senior project geologists and delivered to the laboratories (SGS, Intertek) in Yamoussoukro or picked up by the laboratory truck (Intertek) and



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supervised by either DM1/CDI senior geologist (soil) or Sahara Mining Services Sarl senior staff (auger, aircore).
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All DM1/CDI digitally stored data has been reviewed by the company's Consultant Geologist. Employee professionalism, general field operations, sampling methodologies, assay techniques and assay laboratories are accessed (including laboratory inspection) and considered by a Director of DM1 in consultation with the Consultant Geologist. Intelligence is also regularly gathered and shared with other Côte d'Ivoire-operating mining and exploration companies.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 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. 	The 284km ² Tengrela Concession (PR-683), 51% CDI ownership, earning 80% from Smart Mineral Explorer Sarl), was granted on 3 November 2017. DM1 announced to the ASX on 4 December 2023, its binding agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of CDI Resources Limited (CDI). DM1 completed the acquisition in January 2024 (ASX: DM1 22 Jan 2024). All statutory expenditure and reporting requirements have been met. There are no impediments to working in the area. Compensation is paid to local land holders for crop disturbance and local villagers are regularly engaged to provide a range of field services to DM1/CDI.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical work has been conducted by Randgold Resources, Occidental Gold, Perseus Mining Limited, and Exore Limited, includes soil geochemical sampling, airborne geophysical surveys, aircore drilling (AC), reverse circulation drilling (RC), and diamond drilling. More than 55,000m of drilling has been completed since 2010 at five prospects, including the Podio, Logbog and Zaguinasso prospects.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Tengrela concession (PR-683) is strategically located approximately 30km south of Perseus Mining Limited's (ASX:PRU) Sissingué gold mine, which has produced over 500,000 ounces of gold since 2018; and 10km north of the significant Atex lithium discovery made by Firering Strategic Minerals plc (AIM:FRG) Firering is in a joint venture with Atlantic Lithium Limited (ASX:A11) associate Ricca Resources Limited at this project. The Tengrela Project area is located within the northern portion of the gold-prolific Syama- Boundiali Greenstone Belt that hosts numerous multi-million-ounce orogenic gold deposits including Sissingué, Syama and Tongon. This belt exhibits numerous geological similarities to the multi-million-ounce Ashanti Gold Belt in Ghana where the orogenic deposits within the Birimian metavolcanics and metasediments generally lie proximal to granite contacts.
<i>Drillhole Information</i>	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth 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.	Material information on historical drillholes is in- parts incomplete, although sufficient to enable 1) the accurate plotting and modelling of this historical drill data, and 2) develop an understanding of the style and grade of the gold mineralisation intersected. DM1 maintains data tables. Drillhole easting, northing (WGS-84 UTM 29N), RL, dip, azimuth, EOH, drill contractor, drill date, geology, and assay results are recorded. Drillhole locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables when reporting historical assay results for specific drillholes.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are	Tables that include all historical drillhole assay results are in the possession of DM1. DM1 gold assay were checked in relation to recent underlying soil geochemistry results and a field inspection.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known'). 	All holes (historical and recent) were drilled on east- west traverses, with holes drilled to the east (090 deg) at -60 deg. This drill direction is oriented perpendicular to the well-defined strike of the mineralised shears. The mineralisation is steeply dipping (generally -85 deg to the west) and so drill intercepts represent apparent widths from which true widths can be estimated. There is sufficient historical drilling at a high enough density in some areas (Podio, Logbog) for geological models to definitively determine the orientation of the mineralised structures and higher-grade shoots. These orientations are then used in new areas with low density, or no previous drilling to plan exploration programs. These orientation assumptions are only amended when there is sufficient new data to support a new orientation.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations relevant to material results are included in the body of the 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.	Due to the historical nature of the exploration activity, further review and field validation work will be completed, and a fully integrated and validated database is to be developed. Where there is sufficient drillhole density (Podio, Logbog), models of mineralisation have been developed using Leapfrog 3D modelling software to independently access the conclusions reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in historical documents and to validate the accuracy of the historical data.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</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.	The recently completed aircore drilling has the potential to significantly extend the known strike- extent of both the Logbog and Podio mineralisation by approximately 500m and 400m respectively to the south.
Further works	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	An aircore program is planned to improve the definition of mineralised trends ahead of deeper RC drill testing. RC drill testing within the Podio gold mineralisation envelope based on a recent Leapfrog 3D model will be implemented in 2024. Several, broad-spaced, historical lag samples collected in the northern half of the Tengrela Concession by Perseus returned +400ppb Au and have never been followed-up with infill sampling. A field visit is planned during Q2 2024 to determine how best to approach this next phase of exploration.