

**ASX RELEASE**  
**28 August 2024**

### **Multiple high-grade gold intercepts returned from Tengrela South drilling in Côte d'Ivoire**

- Assay results for infill and extensional drilling at the Podio prospect on the Tengrela South permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire return multiple high-grade gold results including:
  - ✓ **13m at 1.85g/t gold** from 78m including **1m at 13.34g/t gold** from 90m; and
  - ✓ **3m at 6.19g/t gold** from 49m including **1m at 17.49g/t gold** from 49m
- **14 shallow reverse circulation (RC)** drill holes ranging in length from **50m to 220m** for a total of **1,698m** were completed at Podio in the southern portion of the Tengrela South permit
- **11 of the 14 holes** drilled intersected significant gold mineralisation. Infill and extensional drilling has shown that the gold mineralisation is consistent along strike and expands the high-grade intercepts previously achieved by Perseus Mining Limited (ASX-PRU) at Podio
- Desert Metals will calculate a potential Mineral Resource for the Podio prospect, which is 28km south of Perseus Mining's operating Sissingué gold mine and 30km north of Aurum Resources Limited (ASX-AUE) Boundiali Project
- Geophysics, sampling and drilling to commence at Adzope in **September 2024**

**Desert Metals Limited (Desert Metals, DM1, or the Company)** is pleased to report results from RC drilling at the **Podio** prospect, part of the Tengrela South project in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1). Drilling returned multiple high-grade gold results including:

- ✓ **13m at 1.85g/t gold** from 78m including **1m at 13.34g/t gold** from 90m; and
- ✓ **3m at 6.19g/t gold** from 49m including **1m at 17.49g/t gold** from 49m<sup>1</sup>.

**Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:**

*"Our first drilling campaign at Podio has delivered as expected, returning multiple, high-grade gold intercepts within broader, stacked quartz veins consistent with the previous historical drilling. By completing infill and extensional drilling, we can work towards a Mineral Resource that is only 28km from Perseus Mining's Sissingué operating gold mine.*

*Podio gold mineralisation remains untested along the interpreted 12km corridor to the north towards the Tiogo gold anomaly, where recent soil sampling has highlighted two significant, distinct, parallel, north-south +100 ppb gold anomalies. After the wet season, aircore drilling is planned along this corridor and at the Tiogo anomaly in Q4 2024 and Q1 2025.*

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 1; and Tables 1, 4 and 5

The immediate focus will now shift to the Adzope project with upcoming sampling and drilling as our community consultation is almost complete. We look forward to our upcoming exploration programs at this incredibly prospective gold project."

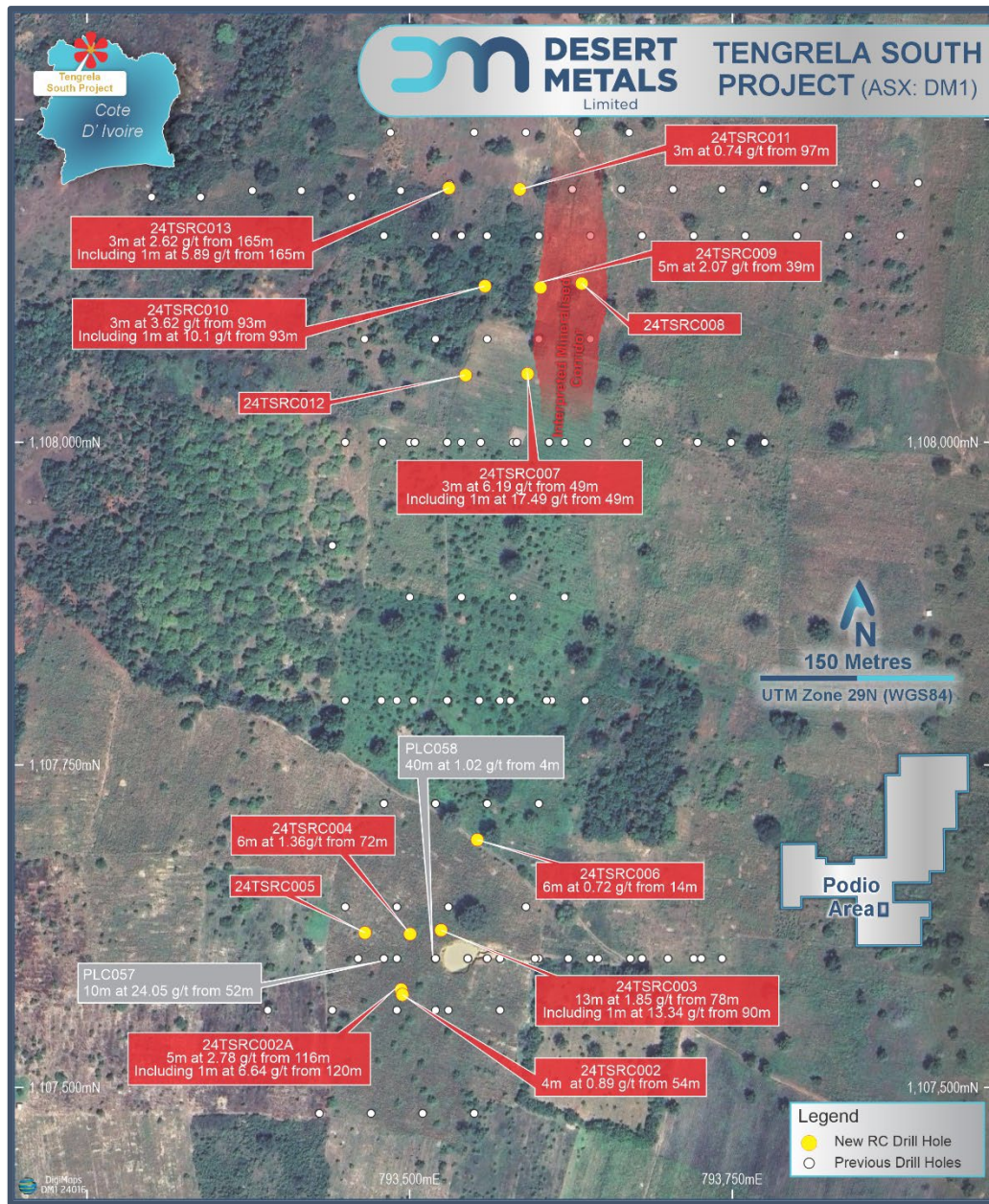


Figure 1 – Podio RC Drilling Plan with results

Desert Metals drilled **14 RC holes** ranging in length from **50m to 220m** for a total of **1,698m** to infill and extend the high-priority Podio gold target where historical drilling by Perseus Mining previously identified high-grade gold mineralisation in the central-north zone and southern ends of Podio (See **DM1 ASX Announcement** dated 4 December 2023).

The drilling program achieved several objectives, including expanding the width of mineralisation in the south, increasing the strike length in the central north of Podio, and extending end-of-hole mineralisation. **11 of the 14 holes** drilled intersected significant gold mineralisation, and the drill hole density will be assessed for a potential JORC Mineral Resource for Podio. See Table 1 for selected significant results and Tables 4 and 5 for all results.

Table 1 – Podio RC drilling selected high-grade significant intercepts					
Hole ID	Thickness m	Grade g/t	From m	To m	Gram x Metre
24TSRC002A	5	2.78	116	121	13.9
Including	1	6.64	120	121	6.64
24TSRC003	13	1.85	78	91	24.05
Including	1	13.34	90	91	13.34
24TSRC007	3	6.19	49	52	18.57
Including	1	17.49	49	50	17.49
24TSRC009	5	2.07	39	44	10.35
24TSRC010	3	3.62	93	96	10.86

**Significant intercepts were calculated with a minimum thickness of 3m using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off and 1m of internal waste**

Drilling results have demonstrated that the gold mineralisation in the stacked quartz veins at Podio is consistent along strike to the south. Thus, the geological confidence in Podio has increased, and a potential Mineral Resource compliant with the JORC Code can be calculated. The Podio gold mineralisation is only 28km south of the Sissingué gold mine operated by Perseus Mining Limited (ASX:PRU) and 30km north of the Boundiali gold project held by Aurum Resources Limited (ASX:AUE).

### Logbog Lithium Results

During the previous aircore drilling program at the Logbog prospect, near the western border of the Tengrela South permit, aircore hole TEN-AC0037 intersected and finished end-of-hole in partially weathered pegmatite. See **DM1 ASX Announcement dated 9 April 2024**.

This hole has now been assayed for lithium and has returned **12m at 0.82% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 12m to 24m**. This hole also finished in pegmatite with the last 2m returning 2m at 0.4% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 26m to 28m. The K/Rb fractionation index (ratio) for this mineralised section of the pegmatite has returned values of 12 and 13, with any value less than 30 indicating favourable strong fractionation. See Table 2 and 3. This increases the likelihood that this pegmatite could be part of a cluster of lithium-bearing pegmatites.

As the initial exploration drilling was broad-spaced, with a single line of 50m-spaced aircore holes drilled, and with only one hole located at the western end of the line intersecting pegmatite, the width and continuity of the pegmatite has still to be investigated and defined. Desert Metals is encouraged by exploration results at the Atex-Spodumene Hill lithium pegmatite project where drilling recently returned 15m at 0.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 118m including 6m at 1.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 118m.



The Atex project is held by LSE-listed Firering Strategic Minerals plc on the south-western boundary of the Tengrela South permit and only 10km from the Logbog prospect. See Firering LSE announcement [here](https://www.fireringplc.com/ul/663355c44fc13_2024.05.02_-_Firering_lithium_RC_assay_results_Final.pdf)

[https://www.fireringplc.com/ul/663355c44fc13\\_2024.05.02\\_-\\_Firering\\_lithium\\_RC\\_assay\\_results\\_Final.pdf](https://www.fireringplc.com/ul/663355c44fc13_2024.05.02_-_Firering_lithium_RC_assay_results_Final.pdf)

### **Adzope gold project exploration**

Desert Metals has undertaken community consultation at the highly prospective Adzope gold project in preparation for on-ground exploration to commence during September 2024. Exploration will commence in northeast area of the permit and will comprise mapping, channel sampling of the artisanal pits and soil sampling.

Desert Metals will also conduct a program of auger and/or aircore drilling across certain sections of the weathered pits and alluvial plains that are being actively processed for alluvial gold by the artisanal workers to establish the grade and genesis of this extensive gold mineralisation.

Reverse circulation drilling will then be conducted across areas shown to exhibit wide zones of mineralised quartz veins, as determined by mapping, channel sampling, and drilling into the weathered material.

These exploration activities will commence immediately and be undertaken at Adzope for the remainder of 2024.



**Figure 2 – Adzope license is presented to the Adzope Prefet**

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

**For further information contact:**

**Stephen Ross**  
**Managing Director**

**P +61 8 9383 9997**  
**E [stephen.ross@desertmetals.com.au](mailto:stephen.ross@desertmetals.com.au)**

**Kristin Rowe - NWR Communications**  
**Investor Relations**

**P +61 0404 889 896**  
**E [kristin@nwrcommunications.com.au](mailto: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 2,769km<sup>2</sup> of granted mineral permits and permit applications in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. DM1 currently owns 51% of the Tengrela South project 30km south of the operating Sissingue gold mine and is earning 80% of the highly prospective Adzope gold project. 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 forward-looking 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 is not obligated 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 regarding 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 using 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. This announcement is not an offer, invitation or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by DM1. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting, or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

**Table 2 – Logbog aircore collar location\***

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
TEN-AC0037	Logbog	779799	1110002	366	-60	90	28

**Table 3 – Logbog Lithium Results\***

Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs ppm	K %	Li ppm	Li <sub>2</sub> O %	Rb ppm	Ta ppm	K/Rb
S02005	0	2	2	38	0.64	598	0.13	295	9	22
S02006	2	4	2	125	1.42	2334	0.50	1088	20	13
S02007	4	6	2	15	0.21	245	0.05	122	8	17
S02008	6	8	2	6	0.09	108	0.02	46	2	19
S02009	8	10	2	5	0.34	99	0.02	54	1	63
S02010	10	12	2	24	0.38	481	0.10	216	4	18
S02011	12	14	2	197	2.27	3759	0.81	1785	50	13
S02012	14	16	2	193	2.22	3721	0.80	1774	33	13
S02013	16	18	2	214	2.42	4439	0.96	2045	35	12
S02014	18	20	2	195	2.06	3658	0.79	1718	41	12
S02015	20	22	2	203	2.07	3750	0.81	1709	39	12
S02017	22	24	2	179	2.31	3574	0.77	1776	33	13
S02018	24	26	2	32	1.16	472	0.10	374	14	31
S02019	26	28	2	109	1.89	1866	0.40	1076	31	18

\*See DM1 ASX Announcement dated 9 April 2024 for JORC Table

**Table 4 – Podio RC drilling collar locations**

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Dip °	Azimuth °	Depth m
24TSRC001	Podio	793570	1107578	353	-60	90	50
24TSRC002	Podio	793494	1107572	354	-60	90	62
24TSRC002A	Podio	793493	1107576	352	-60	90	140
24TSRC003	Podio	793524	1107622	353	-55	90	108
24TSRC004	Podio	793500	1107619	354	-60	90	132
24TSRC005	Podio	793465	1107620	344	-60	90	174
24TSRC006	Podio	793552	1107692	355	-60	90	102
24TSRC007	Podio	793591	1108053	360	-60	90	100
24TSRC008	Podio	793633	1108123	365	-60	90	80
24TSRC009	Podio	793601	1108120	357	-60	90	108
24TSRC010	Podio	793558	1108121	375	-60	90	200
24TSRC011	Podio	793585	1108196	373	-60	90	120
24TSRC012	Podio	793543	1108052	370	-60	90	102
24TSRC013	Podio	793530	1108197	374	-60	90	220

Grid System WGS 84 29N

**Table 5 –Significant intercepts Podio RC Drilling**

Hole ID	Thickness m	Grade g/t	From m	To m	Gram x Metre
24TSRC001	3	0.76	8	11	2.28
24TSRC002	4	0.89	54	58	3.56
24TSRC002A	3	2.18	43	46	6.54
<b>24TSRC002A</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6.64</b>
24TSRC002A	3	0.90	135	138	2.70
24TSRC003	3	0.98	56	59	2.94
<b>24TSRC003</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>24.05</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13.34</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13.34</b>
24TSRC004	5	0.80	18	23	4
24TSRC004	6	1.36	72	78	8.16
24TSRC005					NSI
24TSRC006	6	0.72	14	20	4.32
<b>24TSRC007</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>18.57</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17.49</b>
24TSRC007	4	1.08	84	88	4.32
24TSRC008					NSI
<b>24TSRC009</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10.35</b>
24TSRC009	3	1.47	72	75	4.41
24TSRC009	3	0.81	80	83	2.43
24TSRC009	3	0.45	84	87	1.35
24TSRC009	3	0.94	95	98	2.82
<b>24TSRC010</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>10.86</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>10.10</b>
24TSRC010	6	1.05	120	126	6.30
24TSRC010	3	2.67	191	194	8.01
24TSRC010	3	2.56	196	199	7.68
24TSRC011	3	0.68	1	4	2.04
24TSRC011	3	0.74	97	100	2.22
24TSRC012					NSI
<b>24TSRC013</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7.86</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>5.89</b>
<b>24TSRC013</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>8.40</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>6.43</b>
24TSRC013	3	0.96	217	220	2.88

Significant intercepts were calculated with a minimum thickness of 3m using a 0.3g/t gold cut-off and 1m of internal waste.



## Table 6 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC drill samples were collected as 1m intervals and then split into two ~3kg samples using a riffle splitter. One of the samples was submitted to the lab for assay, and the duplicate was kept on-site for reference / back-up.</p> <p>QAQC samples consisting of certified blanks (3% of samples), standards (3% of samples) and field duplicates (3% of samples) were inserted into the sample run.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p><i>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, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out by Forage FTE Drilling Cote d'Ivoire SARL using industry-standard techniques and procedures.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC drill samples were weighed and sample recovery estimates were made.</p> <p>No significant sampling issues were encountered.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>A small fraction of each and every sample interval was selected, and subsequently dry sieved and then wet sieved. The remnant RC chips were stored in sequence in a labelled chip tray. The chips were geologically logged by experienced, qualified geologists, noting lithology, alteration and mineralization / veining.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>RC samples collected every metre and split using a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were split and inserted into the sample run (at a frequency of 1 in 30 samples) in order to evaluate sample representivity.</p> <p>QAQC: Certified blanks (3%), certified standards (3%), and field duplicates (3%) were inserted into the sample run.</p> <p>Samples were assayed using the Photon Assay technique at Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) which uses 500g of sample material, ensuring excellent sample representativity. The Photon Assay pots were loaded by Intertek Yamaoussoukro (Cote d'Ivoire), before transporting to Intertek Tarkwa for assay.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Assaying was undertaken by Intertek Tarkwa (Ghana) by the Photon Assay method in accordance with standard industry techniques and procedures. In addition to the company QAQC samples, the laboratory also insert their own QAQC samples.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Both the company and laboratory QAQC samples were within acceptable tolerances. Some variation in field duplicates was noted, as to be expected in systems with nuggety gold.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All drill collars were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3m.</p> <p>The orientation of all drill holes was determined using a north-seeking gyroscope, with readings taken at a depth of 12m, every subsequent 50m, and at the end of the hole.</p> <p>The depth of the samples was recorded; thus the location of every sample is highly constrained in X, Y and Z space.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>RC drillholes were planned as infill drill lines. Hole-spacing on the infill lines varied from 30m to 50m.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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.</i>	RC drilling was oriented (dip and azimuth) to be as close to perpendicular as possible to the mineralization being targeted.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All drill samples were kept on camp until they were collected for assay by the Intertek sample collection truck.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All <b>DM1/CDI</b> digitally stored data has been reviewed by the company's Exploration Manager. 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 Exploration Manager. 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>	<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.</i>	The 284km <sup>2</sup> 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).  There are no impediments to working in the area. Compensation is paid to local land holders for crop disturbance and local villagers are regularly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>engaged to provide a range of field services to DM1/CDI.</p> <p>The permit is undergoing renewal: no impediments to the renewal process are known by the company: all statutory expenditure and reporting requirements have been met.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Drillhole Information</i>	<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</i>	<p>Material information on historical drillholes is in-part 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.</p> <p>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.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>  <i>downhole length and interception</i>  <i>depth</i>  <i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drillhole locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables when reporting historical assay results for specific drillholes.</p>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Tables that include all historical drillhole assay results are in the possession of DM1.</p> <p>DM1 gold assay were checked in relation to recent underlying soil geochemistry results and a field inspection.</p>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations relevant to material results are included in the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	<p>Due to the historical nature of the exploration activity, further review and field validation work will be completed.</p> <p>A fully integrated database has recently been developed and is currently being validated. Most historical assay certificates from Perseus Mining have been sourced, and a recent visit was made to inspect historical drill core held by Perseus Mining in order to compare the core against the historical drill logs.</p> <p>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 in historical documents and to validate the accuracy of the historical data.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	NA
<i>Further works</i>	<i>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.</i>	Further evaluation of the data will determine whether or not a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource can be calculated for Podio, or whether follow-up drilling is required.