ASX RELEASE
29 July 2024

Soil sampling results identify significant gold anomalies at Tengrela South, Côte d'Ivoire

- Results from Desert Metals' soil sampling program highlight two distinct, parallel, north-south +100 ppb gold anomalies - the **3.6km western Tiogo anomaly** and the **2.1km long eastern Kakologo anomaly** at the Tengrela South permit in northern Côte d'Ivoire
- Peak gold values returned from soil sampling include **32.7g/t gold, 12.6g/t gold** and **7.84g/t gold** with **16 samples greater than 1g/t gold**
- Desert Metals completed **1,646 soil samples** over **18km^2** in the northern areas of Tengrela South at Tiogo and Kakologo
- The Tiogo anomaly is interpreted as a possible mineralised gold corridor and **extension to the Podio prospect**, 12km to the south, where drilling is currently underway
- Desert Metals will undertake further analysis of gold pathfinder elements and bedrock geology, prior to planned **aircore drilling to test in-situ gold mineralisation**
- Podio drilling expected to be completed and results returned in **Q3 CY2024**

Desert Metals Limited (**Desert Metals**, **DM1**, or the **Company**) is pleased to report the results of soil sampling at the **Tiogo** and **Kakologo** prospects in the northern areas of the Tengrela South project in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1). Desert Metals collected **1,646 soil samples** over **18km^2** to test the historical, wide-spaced, gold-in-soil auger anomaly previously defined at Tiogo and Kakologo, and to define areas for drill testing.

Desert Metals Managing Director Stephen Ross said:

> *"Our soil sampling at Tiogo and Kakologo has returned significant gold anomalism over +2km and +3km parallel corridors by highlighting the north-south structures that typically host gold mineralisation in this Birimian gold belt. Significant high-grade surface samples of up to **32.7g/t gold** and **12.6g/t gold** from cross-cutting shoots also highlight these gold anomalies as high-priority targets for aircore drilling.*
>
> *The Tiogo gold corridor is interpreted as the northern extension of the mineralised Podio structure, 12km to the south, where Desert Metals is currently drilling. With these new targets in the central and northern areas of the Tengrela South permit, and the recently granted Adzope licence, we have numerous drilling targets for the upcoming quarter and beyond."*

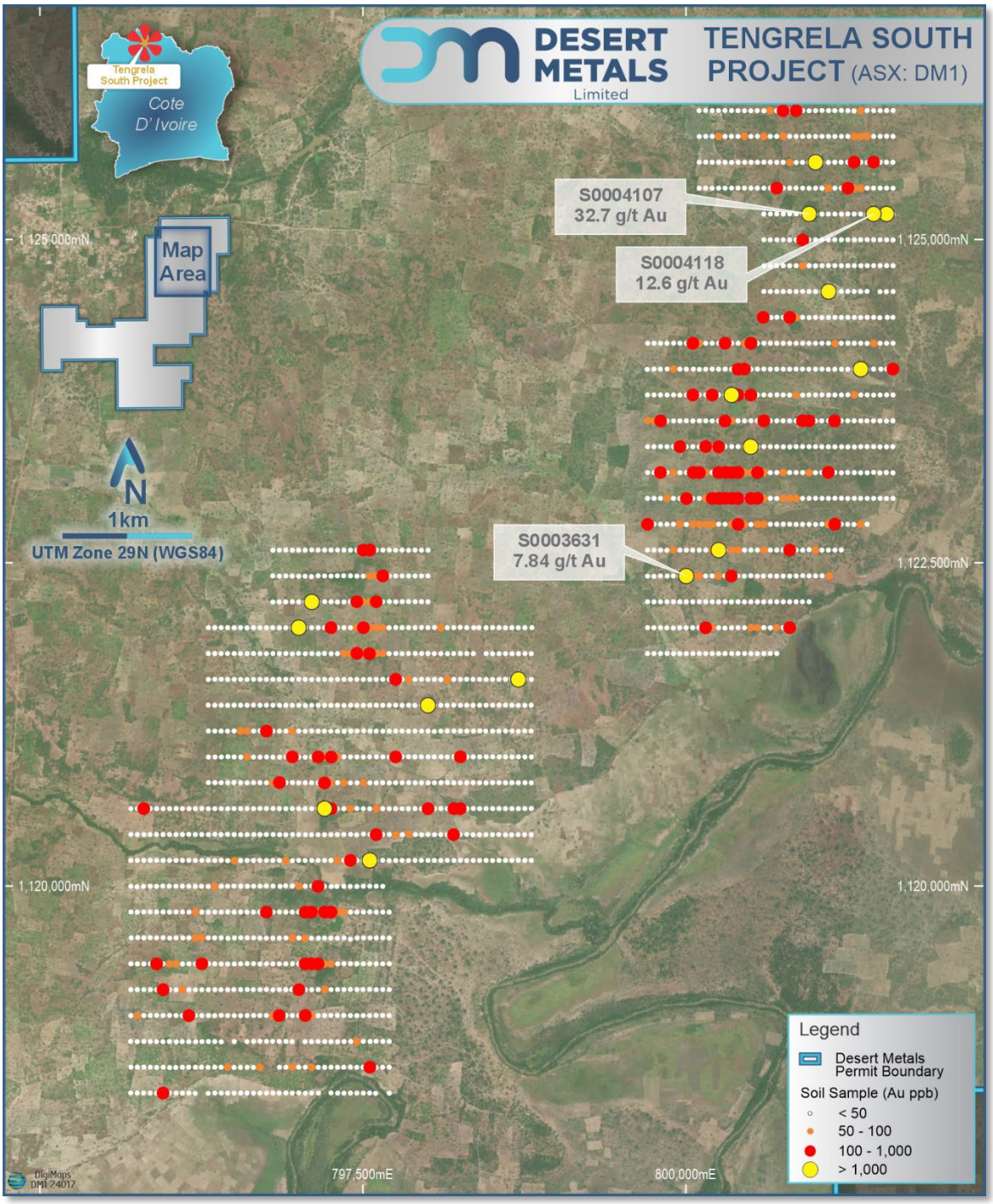

Figure 1 – Tiogo and Kakologo soil sample results

The soil sampling results at Tiogo and Kakologo returned two distinct, parallel, north-south +100 ppb gold anomalies; being the **3.6km western Tiogo anomaly** and the **2.1km long eastern Kakologo anomaly.** These +3km and +2km parallel gold corridors highlight the north-south structures that typically host gold mineralisation in this Birimian gold belt.

Soil sampling also returned 16 high-grade results over **1.0g/t (1,000pbb) gold** with peak soil assays of **32.7g/t gold, 12.6g/t gold** and **7.84g/t gold**. This high-grade soil sampling data suggests the presence

of cross-cutting, high-grade shoots at surface oriented approximately northeast-southwest at regular intervals along these two highly anomalous gold corridors which trend into the Podio prospect, 12km to the south. The Tiogo trend, in particular, has been interpreted as a possible northern extension of the Podio trend See Figure 2.

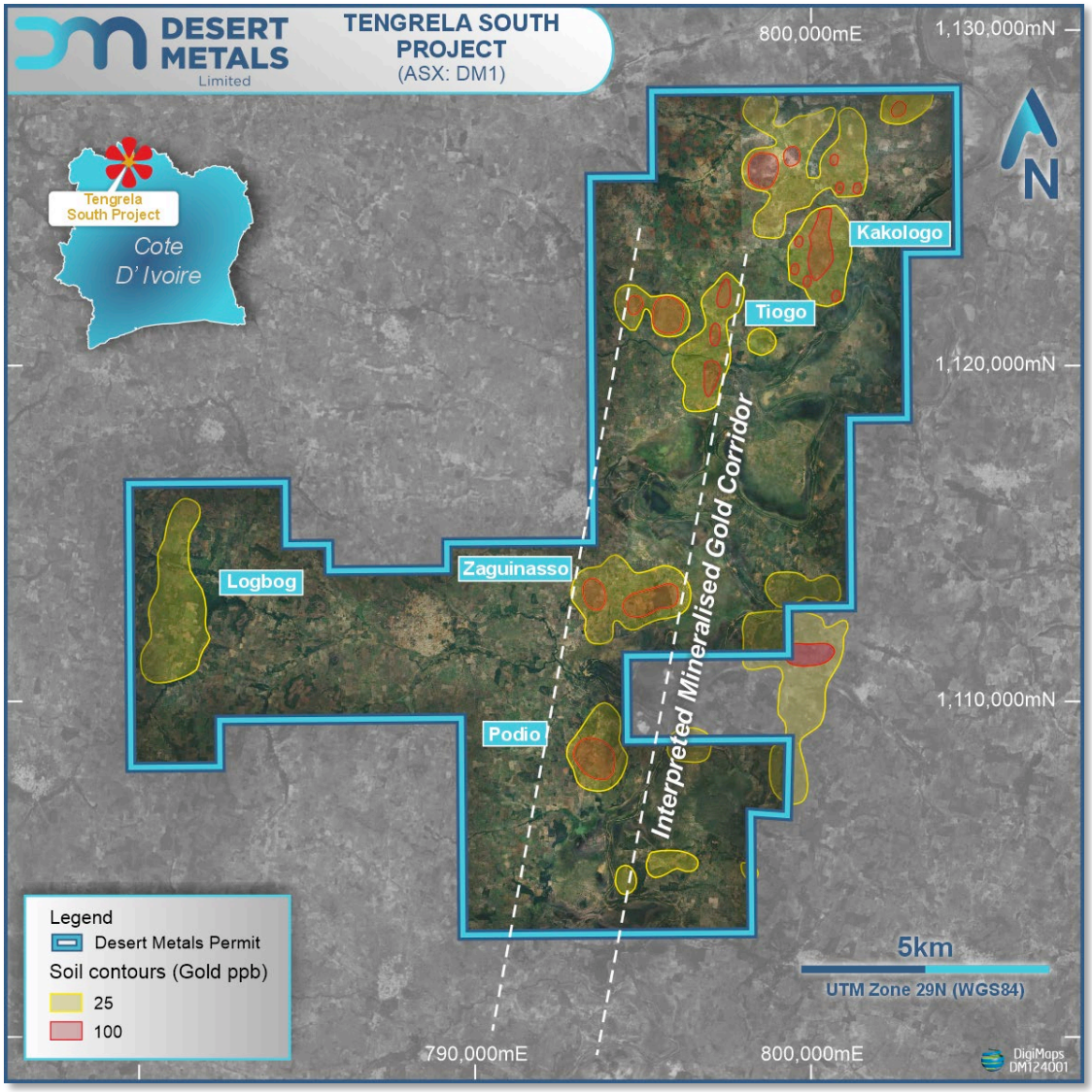

Figure 2 – Tiogo and Podio gold corridor at Tengrela South

Remaining pulp samples from the laboratory are now being assayed by portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) to help understand the distribution of gold pathfinder elements, such as arsenic, and the bedrock geology. Following the return of these assays, Desert Metals plans to commence an aircore drilling program across the priority targets.

Podio drilling

As previously announced on 5 July 2024, a program of 13 RC holes ranging in length from 50m to 220m for a total program of 1,650m is underway at Podio, 12km south of Tiogo, to follow up and extend the high-priority Podio gold target. Drilling is expected to be completed and results returned during **Q3 2024**.

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

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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 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.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**DM1 Soil Sampling (May 2024):** 1,701 soil samples (including 55 randomly inserted duplicates) were collected at a depth of 50cm by SEMS Exploration, a West Africa-focused geoservice consultancy. Sample spacing was 50m on east-west oriented lines, while line spacing was 200m. The samples were sieved in the field to <2mm, with approximately 1.5kg of sample media collected and submitted for assay to Intertek Ghana, via its reception centre in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. After drying, the soil samples were pulverized with 50g of pulp split-off for fire assay with an AAS finish with a minimum detection level of 5ppb Au. **Historical Soil Sampling by other parties:** 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.
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, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not Applicable
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.*	The soil samples were logged with numerous parameters recorded such as the soil colour; soil type; the regolith environment; the presence of quartz, and the landuse.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	1,701 soil samples (including 55 randomly inserted duplicates) were sieved in the field to <2mm, with approximately 1.5kg of sample media collected and submitted for assay to Intertek Ghana, via its reception centre in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. After drying, the soil samples were pulverized with 50g of pulp split-off for fire assay with an AAS finish and a minimum detection level of 5ppb Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The 1,701 soil samples submitted for assay included 55 randomly inserted field duplicates. In addition, Intertek Ghana inserted their own QAQC samples, including re-splits, checks, blanks and standards. No QAQC issues were encountered.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The newly acquired soil sample assay data has been cross-referenced with coarser-spaced historical soil samples, and the same regional trends are apparent in both datasets.
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Soil samples 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.*	Soil sample spacing was 50m on east-west oriented lines, whilst line spacing was 200m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The soil samples were stored at a secure location under the direct control of the senior project geologists and collected by the laboratory truck under the supervision of a DM1 geologist.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The company's Consultant Geologist has reviewed all DM1/CDI digitally stored data. 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The 284km² 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 engaged to provide a range of field services to DM1/CDI.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical work at the Tengrela South permit 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. The Tiogo and Kakologo anomalies have not been previously drill-tested.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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.
Drillhole Information	*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*	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 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.*	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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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').*	Not Applicable
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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Not Applicable
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.*	All soil sample pulp rejects are to be returned from the lab and assayed by portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) to provide further information with regards to pathfinder element distribution and probable host-rocks to the soil anomalies.