WIAGOLD

ASX:WIA

29 September 2022

Côte d'Ivoire exploration update

Highlights

- **Aircore drilling at Bouaflé Sud has returned regular zones of gold anomalism, including the following significant intercepts:**
  - **12m at 1.21 g/t Au**
  - **7m at 1.16 g/t Au**
  - **9m at 2.63 g/t Au**
- **Stream sediment surveys at Bouaflé have identified further gold anomalous zones for follow up, returning gold values of up to 34.6 ppb**
- **Results of auger drilling at Mankono Ouest confirm a series of mineralised trends for follow up with further infill auger drilling**
- **Completion of termite mound sampling at the Bocanda Project has unlocked a 25km long trend of interpreted gold mineralisation**

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that exploration results from recently completed exploration programs have identified significant targets for follow up work on the Company's three Projects in Côte d'Ivoire – the Bouaflé Project, the Mankono Project and the Bocanda Project. Refer to pages 6-7 for further information on the Company's Côte d'Ivoire projects.

The aircore drilling program completed at Bouaflé Sud has intersected a series of mineralised zones which include significant intercepts of 12m at 1.21 g/t Au, 7m at 1.16 g/t Au and 9m at 2.63 g/t Au. Recent stream sediment sampling over the Bouaflé Project area has confirmed extensive gold anomalism, with new priority zones to be followed up with surface sampling.

At the Mankono Ouest permit, first phase reconnaissance auger drilling over the Southern Gold Anomaly – of over 9km strike length – has returned multiple gold trends for further infill follow up work.

The termite mounds sampling grid completed over the Bocanda Project has highlighted the extremities of an interpreted 25 km long gold mineralised trend.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"Wia's systematic exploration methodology continues to deliver, with work completed in 2022 highlighting the potential of certain targets, and also defining new targets for follow up work.

We are excited about these new priority zones at the Bouaflé Project, the in-situ gold trends to infill at Mankono Ouest and a potential 25 km striking gold mineralised trend over the Bocanda Project.

We plan to aggressively work these targets during the remainder of 2022 and into 2023, the key objective being to define new drill-ready targets. Work programs to follow up these opportunities are currently being prepared."

Bouaflé Project: aircore drilling and stream sampling results

An aircore drilling program that comprised 198 holes for a total of 7,538 metres drilled (Figure 1) was completed in Q2 2022 over the core and the western concave side of the known shear corridor on the Bouaflé Sud permit. The aircore lines were spaced at 200m or 300m intervals across the target zones and were drilled at a -55° angle, "tail to collar" to ensure cover across the entire line.

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Gold mineralisation was regularly intersected by the drilling and significant mineralised intercepts include 12m at 1.21 g/t (BFAC0005), 7m at 1.16 g/t (BFAC0010), 3m at 3.12 g/t (BFAC0090), 3m at 2.08 g/t (BFAC0111), 4m at 2.14 g/t (BFAC0156) and 9m at 2.63 g/t (BFAC0175). A full list of the intercepts are reported in Appendix 1.

Several of the significant intercepts correlate with historical RC gold intersections and confirm continuity in the zones tested (this was one of the objectives of the aircore program) over strike lengths of between 200 to 500 metres. This will be followed up with systematic shallow RC drilling as part of future work programs.

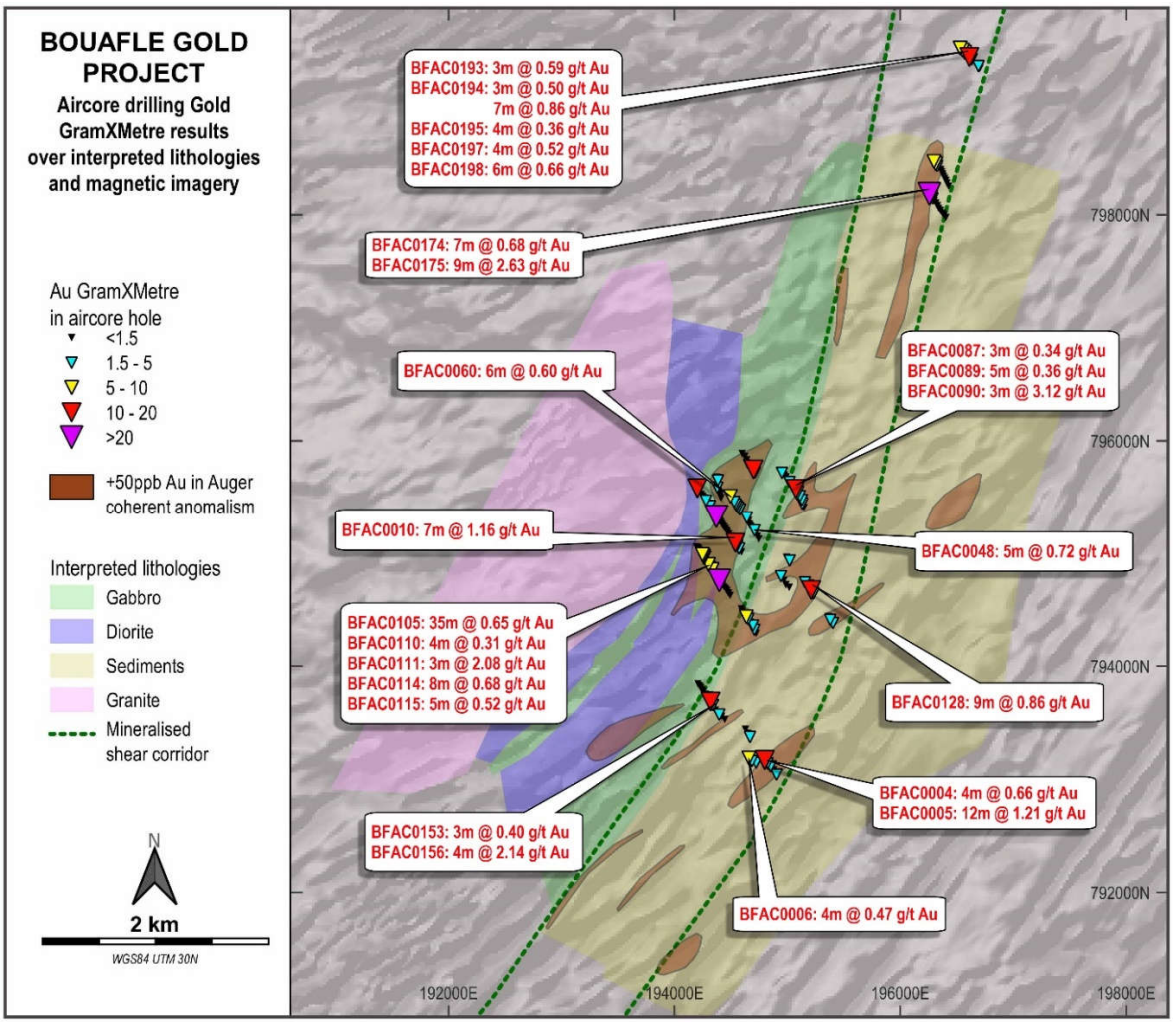

Figure 1 – Aircore drilling gold results at Bouaflé Sud

A stream sediments sampling program was completed over the Bouaflé Project during the first half of the year (Figure 2), which was designed to fast track the targeting on the recently granted Bouaflé Nord permit – that had limited historical work completed – and to gain a greater understanding of the Bouaflé Sud permit.

The stream samples were collected and assayed using the BLEG methodology, that has previously been used on the Bocanda Project. Assay results returned gold values up to 34.6 ppb in streams. The anomalous catchment areas were outlined in correlating the stream samples results with the regolith mapping and all other known results over the Project area.

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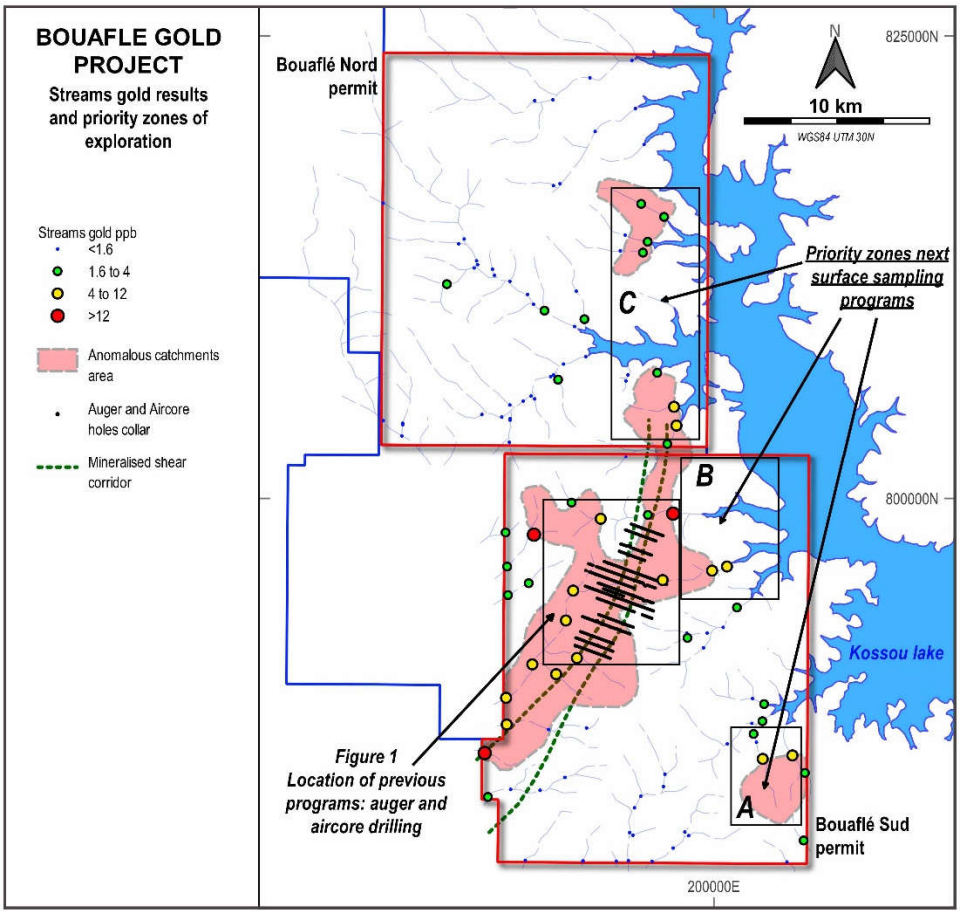

Figure 2 – Bouaflé Project stream sediment sampling results and sampling work overview; location of the auger and aircore drilling programs

From these interpretations, the shear corridor in the Bouaflé Sud permit is well highlighted. Three other zones were also highlighted as priority zones for surface sampling programs (termite mounds and/or soils sampling, depending on the context). From south to north, zone "A" (Figure 2), located on the south-east of Bouaflé Sud, covers a gold anomalous catchment and zone "B", located on the north-east of Bouaflé Sud, covers the area between the shear corridor and the lake, where extensive artisanal mining has occurred – most of the zone "B" area is also not covered by stream sampling due to its proximity to the lake. Zone "C" is located on the Bouaflé Nord permit, over the northern strike extension of the shear corridor, along the lake.

These three zones were either not covered by historical surface sampling or had never been followed up and therefore represent new prospects at Bouaflé. The Company is confident that a significant gold mineralised system lies in the Project area, with large zones of surface high-level gold anomalism left. Exploration programs will focus on identifying this system.

Mankono Project: auger and RC drilling results

The first phase of a reconnaissance auger drilling program over the Southern Gold Anomaly that comprised 1,614 holes for 12,956 metres was completed at the end of June (Figure 4). A follow up infill program commenced shortly before the wet season, and is expected to resume in Q4 2022.

The auger drilling intersected several zones and trends of +50ppb gold anomalism, with follow up infill drilling on priority trends required to enable a clear interpretation. These priority trends are defined by high-level gold values intersected in the saprolite horizon by the auger drilling, up to 4.9 g/t Au.

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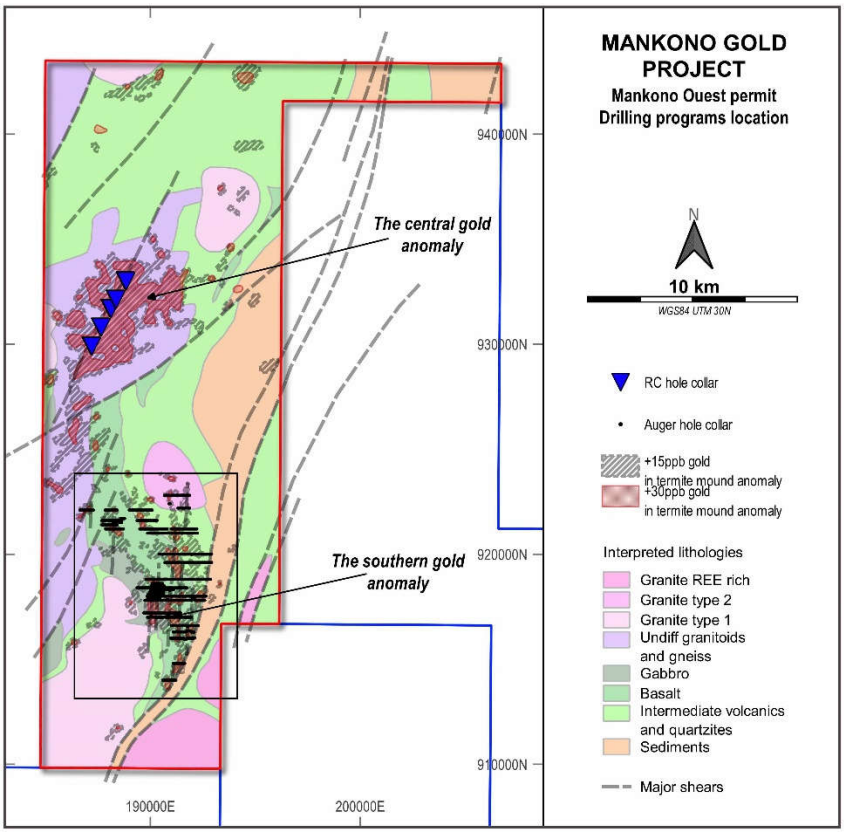

Figure 3 – Location of the drilling programs completed at the Mankono Ouest permit

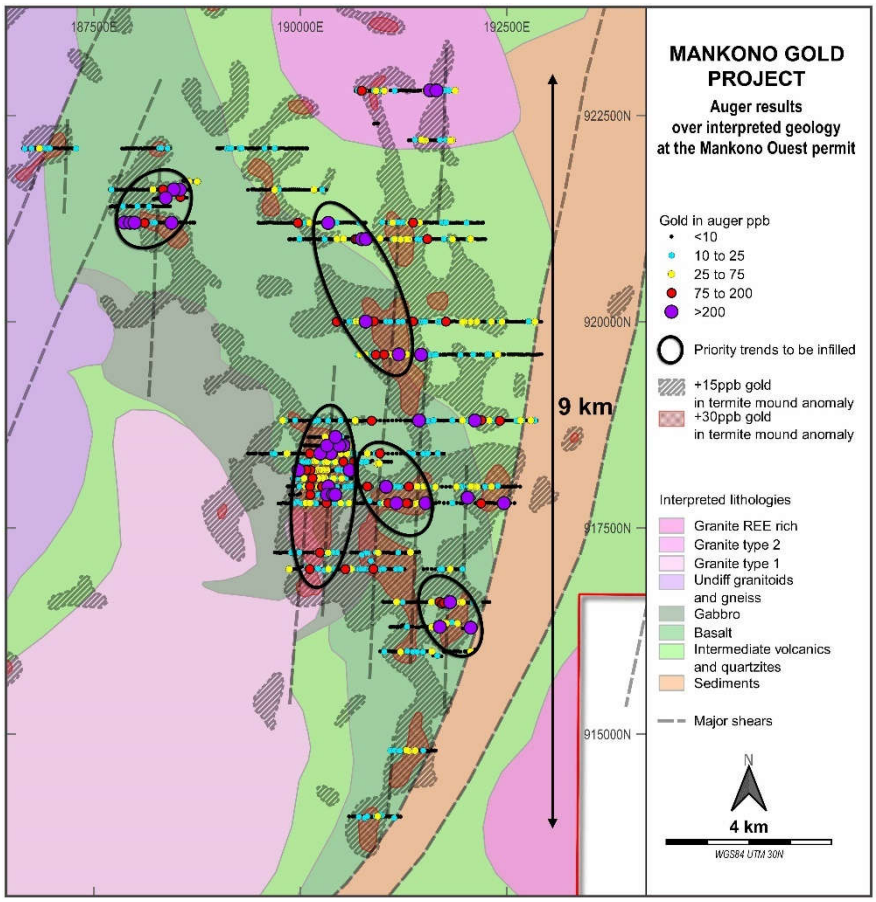

Figure 4 – Auger results on the Southern gold anomaly in the Mankono Ouest permit

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While the drill rig was available after the aircore program completed at Bouaflé Sud, a small reverse circulation drill test program was planned at Mankono Ouest on a major regional structure that is interpreted to control mineralisation of the Central gold anomaly (Figure 3). The program consisted of 10 drillholes for 964 meters that were drilled on 5 drill sections of 2 holes each. The holes have only intersected low-grade gold mineralised zones and narrow veining – no significant intercept could be calculated – with no follow up required at this location.

The Central Gold Anomaly is interpreted as a supergene gold enrichment that is offset from its original in situ source, which the Company believes may be located beneath the Southern Gold Anomaly.

Bocanda Project: Termite mounds sampling

Termite mounds sampling was carried out on the Bocanda Project over the areas selected as priority zones from the anomalous catchment areas, with a total of 1,533 samples collected. The results highlighted two zones of gold anomalism, which are interpreted as being along the same potentially mineralised trend of 25 km strike that runs over the Tagba permit, which is currently under application (Figure 5).

Further auger drilling is planned to test for in situ gold mineralisation on both of these anomalous zones. Once the Tagba application is granted, termite mound sampling will be immediately undertaken over the interpreted trend.

Owing to community related issues, the northern part of the Bocanda Nord permit remains inaccessible. Wia's geologists are regularly attending meetings and organising public presentations to secure the support of the community and any sampling in this area is currently on hold.

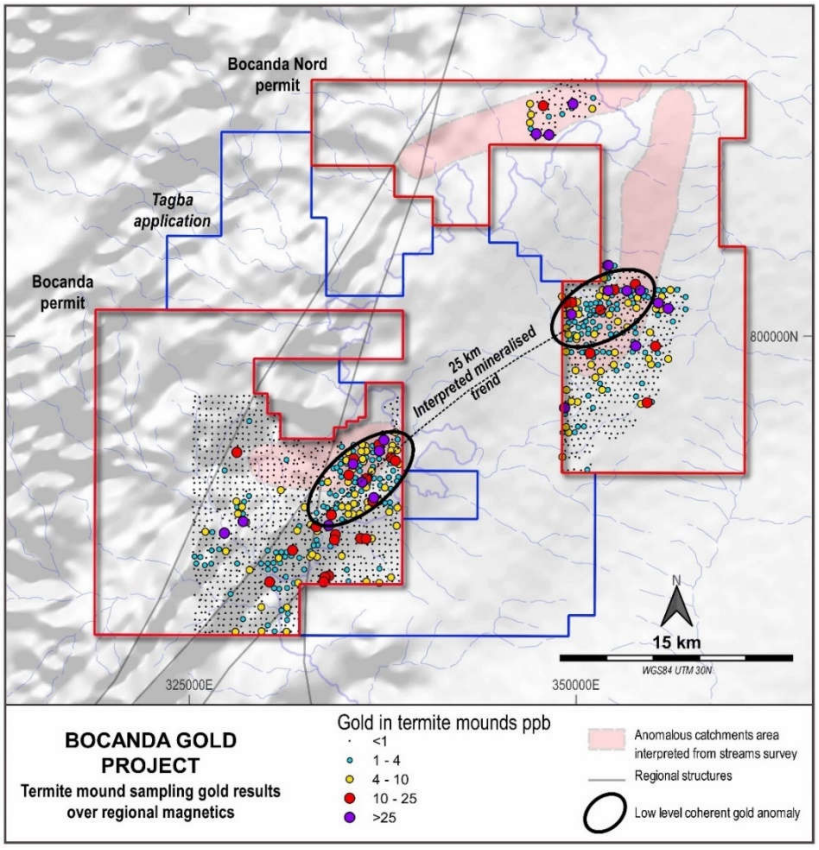

Figure 5 – Termite mounds gold results in the Bocanda Project

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Issia Project:

Stream sediments sampling and surface reconnaissance mapping is expected to commence toward the end of 2022.

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

Contact details

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Competent Person's Statement

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

Previously reported exploration results

Figure 4 includes some exploration results that were previously reported on 4 May 2022. Wia confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

About Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

The Bouaflé Project comprises two exploration permits – Bouaflé North and Bouaflé South – covering an area of 742km^2. A third permit, Zenoula, is under application.

The Mankono Project includes the Mankono West permit, which covers an area of 379 km^2 and a further five permits under application, Mankono East, Tieningboue, Dialakoro, Bouandougou and Kouata.

The Bocanda Project, comprises two exploration permits: Bocanda North and Bocanda, covering an area of 750 km^2. A third licence, Tagba, is under application.

The Company also holds the Issia exploration permit (PR-880), which covers an area of 375 km^2.

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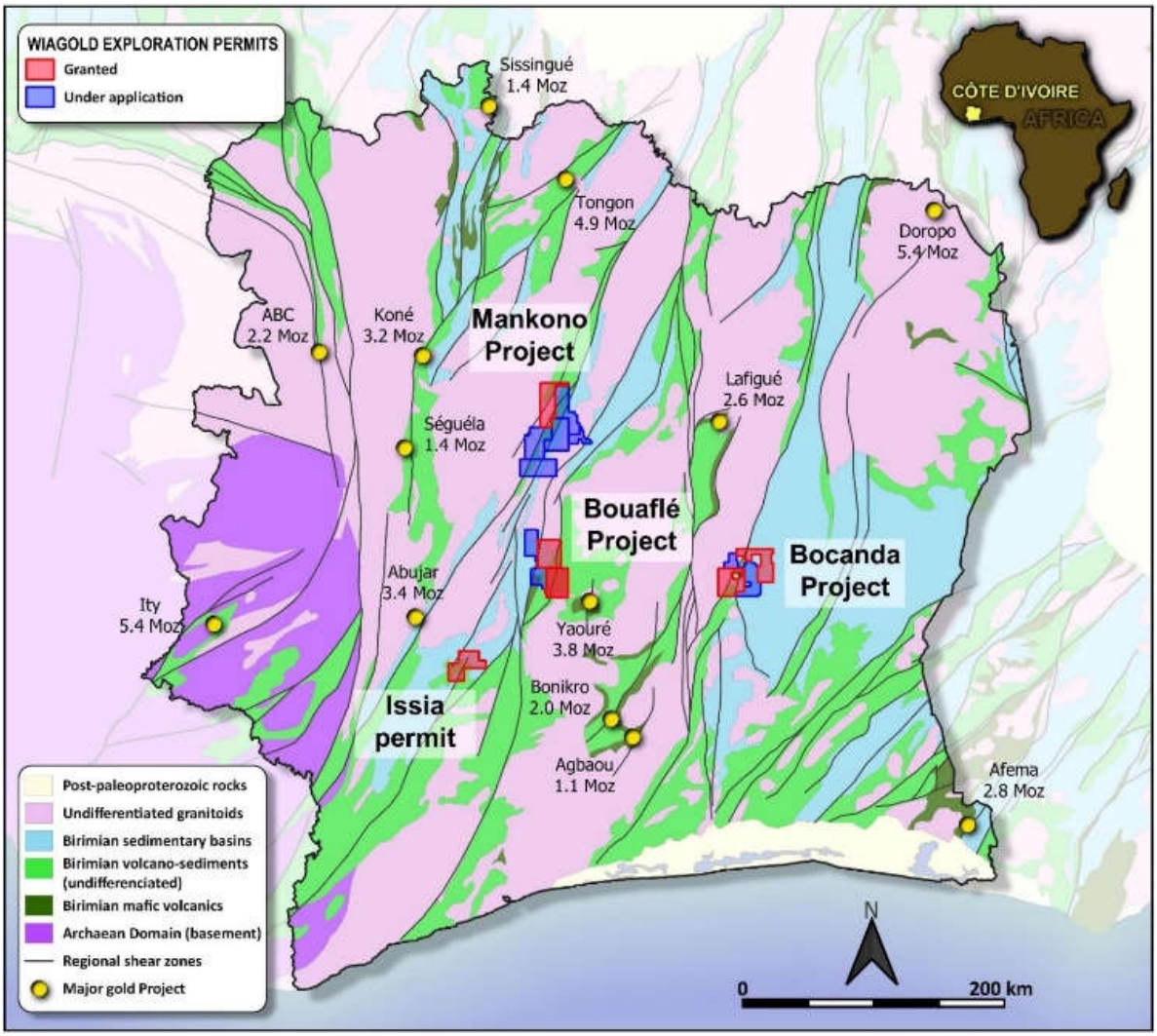

Figure 6 – Location of Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

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Appendix 1. Bouaflé Sud – Location of aircore drillholes

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0001	194918	793022	229	77	-50	325
BFAC0002	194891	793067	247	66	-50	325
BFAC0003	194862	793099	231	58	-50	325
BFAC0004	194836	793125	237	64	-50	325
BFAC0005	194810	793156	238	56	-50	325
BFAC0006	194734	793133	235	59	-50	325
BFAC0007	194603	795000	240	47	-50	325
BFAC0008	194584	795027	240	58	-50	325
BFAC0009	194565	795056	245	47	-50	325
BFAC0010	194546	795085	251	41	-50	325
BFAC0011	194522	795128	230	28	-50	145
BFAC0012	194520	795130	230	36	-50	325
BFAC0013	194503	795145	235	33	-50	325
BFAC0014	194486	795162	246	35	-50	325
BFAC0015	194474	795182	231	32	-50	325
BFAC0016	194465	795198	232	26	-50	325
BFAC0017	194454	795214	232	24	-50	325
BFAC0018	194443	795228	224	28	-50	325
BFAC0019	194431	795243	225	25	-50	325
BFAC0020	194423	795256	222	23	-50	325
BFAC0021	194416	795272	225	24	-50	325
BFAC0022	194406	795282	225	23	-50	325
BFAC0023	194403	795301	225	19	-50	325
BFAC0024	194389	795304	227	13	-50	325
BFAC0025	194385	795315	229	11	-50	325
BFAC0026	194381	795319	228	15	-50	325
BFAC0027	194373	795326	224	11	-50	325
BFAC0028	194373	795337	213	11	-50	325
BFAC0029	194366	795343	216	19	-50	325
BFAC0030	194359	795352	217	19	-50	325
BFAC0031	194351	795360	217	18	-50	325
BFAC0032	194346	795370	214	25	-50	325
BFAC0033	194336	795386	217	25	-50	325
BFAC0034	194326	795400	222	23	-50	325
BFAC0035	194319	795414	219	30	-50	325
BFAC0036	194307	795428	225	29	-50	325
BFAC0037	194298	795444	229	34	-50	325
BFAC0038	194284	795463	231	27	-50	325
BFAC0039	194273	795479	232	21	-50	325
BFAC0040	194265	795490	223	21	-50	325
BFAC0041	194257	795502	233	31	-50	325
BFAC0042	194245	795520	233	36	-50	325
BFAC0043	194232	795540	233	50	-50	325
BFAC0044	194212	795567	237	53	-50	325
BFAC0045	194756	795114	229	49	-50	325
BFAC0046	194742	795143	226	37	-50	325
BFAC0047	194728	795167	223	36	-50	325
BFAC0048	194718	795191	235	46	-50	325
BFAC0049	194695	795217	235	32	-50	325
BFAC0050	194682	795233	228	30	-50	325
BFAC0051	194669	795244	228	25	-50	325
BFAC0052	194662	795257	226	19	-50	325
BFAC0053	194652	795295	219	22	-50	145
BFAC0054	194652	795295	221	22	-50	325
BFAC0055	194643	795313	215	16	-50	325
BFAC0056	194638	795321	213	7	-50	325
BFAC0057	194633	795328	218	9	-50	325
BFAC0058	194586	795383	218	23	-50	145
BFAC0059	194586	795383	219	29	-50	325
BFAC0060	194569	795400	219	26	-50	325
BFAC0061	194557	795414	218	27	-50	325
BFAC0062	194548	795428	212	35	-50	325
BFAC0063	194537	795448	213	38	-50	325
BFAC0064	194531	795472	208	28	-50	325
BFAC0065	194515	795483	215	29	-50	325
BFAC0066	194502	795501	217	33	-50	325
BFAC0067	194418	795487	223	30	-50	325
BFAC0068	194408	795508	223	22	-50	325
BFAC0069	194403	795521	224	20	-50	325
BFAC0070	194400	795535	225	23	-50	325
BFAC0071	194393	795550	229	18	-50	325
BFAC0072	194391	795562	227	27	-50	325
BFAC0073	194386	795578	236	35	-50	325
BFAC0074	194384	795599	234	38	-50	325
BFAC0075	194393	795640	237	44	-50	325
BFAC0076	194384	795667	232	45	-50	325
BFAC0077	194720	795712	238	38	-50	325
BFAC0078	194709	795735	241	48	-50	325
BFAC0079	194686	795755	236	49	-50	325
BFAC0080	194653	795774	246	38	-50	325
BFAC0081	194643	795797	234	33	-50	325
BFAC0082	194647	795823	232	41	-50	325
BFAC0083	194634	795846	231	63	-50	325
BFAC0084	194608	795878	231	47	-50	325
BFAC0085	195159	795397	257	56	-50	325
BFAC0086	195142	795429	258	51	-50	325
BFAC0087	195140	795462	260	56	-50	325
BFAC0088	195121	795494	262	59	-50	325
BFAC0089	195096	795524	265	61	-50	325
BFAC0090	195084	795562	265	54	-50	325
BFAC0091	195067	795593	269	42	-50	325
BFAC0092	195040	795608	273	40	-50	325
BFAC0093	195025	795628	273	37	-50	325
BFAC0094	195011	795651	227	39	-50	325
BFAC0095	194994	795674	228	32	-50	325
BFAC0096	194980	795690	230	31	-50	325
BFAC0097	194963	795703	228	60	-50	325
BFAC0098	194499	794617	229	34	-50	325
BFAC0099	194486	794636	230	41	-50	325
BFAC0100	194471	794660	230	35	-50	325
BFAC0101	194458	794680	230	23	-50	325
BFAC0102	194447	794691	231	37	-50	325
BFAC0103	194432	794710	231	36	-50	325
BFAC0104	194421	794731	232	32	-50	325
BFAC0105	194406	794747	232	46	-50	325
BFAC0106	194390	794772	232	44	-50	325
BFAC0107	194374	794797	232	51	-50	325
BFAC0108	194355	794826	232	35	-50	325
BFAC0109	194341	794844	231	42	-50	325
BFAC0110	194324	794867	232	35	-50	325

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Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0111	194311	794886	232	51	-50	325
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BFAC0113	194277	794936	232	30	-50	325
BFAC0114	194266	794954	231	22	-50	325
BFAC0115	194261	794967	232	24	-50	325
BFAC0116	194252	794982	231	23	-50	325
BFAC0117	194243	794994	229	24	-50	325
BFAC0118	194235	795003	229	16	-50	325
BFAC0119	194227	795013	230	12	-50	325
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BFAC0121	194217	795032	230	18	-50	325
BFAC0122	194209	795041	229	16	-50	325
BFAC0123	194202	795048	227	24	-50	325
BFAC0124	195416	794366	242	64	-50	325
BFAC0125	195390	794396	243	54	-50	325
BFAC0126	195372	794427	244	50	-50	325
BFAC0127	195241	794630	246	53	-50	325
BFAC0128	195223	794658	241	65	-50	325
BFAC0129	195200	794695	250	58	-50	325
BFAC0130	195170	794723	253	75	-50	325
BFAC0131	195027	794682	253	57	-50	325
BFAC0132	194998	794704	250	62	-50	325
BFAC0133	194981	794743	256	65	-50	325
BFAC0134	194957	794778	255	73	-50	325
BFAC0135	195032	794919	252	65	-50	325
BFAC0136	195005	794947	251	65	-50	325
BFAC0137	194734	794276	237	53	-50	325
BFAC0138	194718	794308	237	56	-50	325
BFAC0139	194706	794346	237	57	-50	325
BFAC0140	194684	794376	238	57	-50	325
BFAC0141	194661	794405	237	43	-50	325
BFAC0142	194644	794427	235	44	-50	325
BFAC0143	194628	794454	235	38	-50	325
BFAC0144	194608	794471	235	41	-50	325
BFAC0145	194599	794500	234	34	-50	325
BFAC0146	194697	793146	235	59	-50	325
BFAC0147	194670	793174	237	59	-50	325
BFAC0148	194680	793358	242	61	-50	325
BFAC0149	194660	793390	241	65	-50	325
BFAC0150	194640	793425	245	62	-50	325
BFAC0151	194457	793513	243	63	-50	325
BFAC0152	194429	793542	241	61	-50	325
BFAC0153	194407	793557	250	58	-50	325
BFAC0154	194370	793597	245	53	-50	325

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
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BFAC0156	194330	793673	244	53	-50	325
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BFAC0158	194284	793738	240	50	-50	325
BFAC0159	194263	793769	242	43	-50	325
BFAC0160	194244	793789	253	19	-50	325
BFAC0161	194237	793805	244	26	-50	325
BFAC0162	194228	793819	243	33	-50	325
BFAC0163	194213	793838	243	29	-50	325
BFAC0164	196410	797966	202	36	-50	325
BFAC0165	196395	797988	205	35	-50	325
BFAC0166	196381	798002	207	43	-50	325
BFAC0167	196362	798027	212	39	-50	325
BFAC0168	196347	798045	211	43	-50	325
BFAC0169	196333	798072	213	29	-50	325
BFAC0170	196322	798095	213	38	-50	325
BFAC0171	196305	798114	209	38	-50	325
BFAC0172	196291	798135	208	34	-50	325
BFAC0173	196286	798158	213	31	-50	325
BFAC0174	196267	798170	214	16	-50	325
BFAC0175	196261	798180	214	19	-50	325
BFAC0176	196252	798191	213	28	-50	325
BFAC0177	196242	798209	218	39	-50	325
BFAC0178	196437	798240	214	47	-50	325
BFAC0179	196420	798269	219	40	-50	325
BFAC0180	196409	798293	208	34	-50	325
BFAC0181	196399	798314	211	31	-50	325
BFAC0182	196387	798335	211	27	-50	325
BFAC0183	196382	798350	212	38	-50	325
BFAC0184	196372	798374	213	27	-50	325
BFAC0185	196361	798391	212	23	-50	325
BFAC0186	196332	798422	215	34	-50	325
BFAC0187	196319	798443	217	34	-50	325
BFAC0188	196306	798460	210	45	-50	325
BFAC0189	196711	799288	198	27	-50	325
BFAC0190	196700	799303	196	41	-50	325
BFAC0191	196682	799324	199	38	-50	325
BFAC0192	196662	799342	189	43	-50	145
BFAC0193	196642	799362	203	50	-50	325
BFAC0194	196620	799382	205	46	-50	325
BFAC0195	196599	799402	207	41	-50	325
BFAC0196	196578	799423	203	41	-50	325
BFAC0197	196559	799443	207	41	-50	325
BFAC0198	196539	799460	205	46	-50	325

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Appendix 2. Bouaflé Sud aircore holes significant intercepts – 0.3 g/t cut-off grade, incl. 2m max internal consecutive waste

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0004	33	37	4	0.66
BFAC0005	33	45	12	1.21
BFAC0006	5	9	4	0.47
BFAC0010	14	21	7	1.16
BFAC0048	5	10	5	0.72
BFAC0060	17	23	6	0.6
BFAC0087	40	43	3	0.34
BFAC0089	25	30	5	0.36
BFAC0090	18	21	3	3.12

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0105	11	46	35	0.65
BFAC0110	0	4	4	0.31
BFAC0111	44	47	3	2.08
BFAC0114	12	20	8	0.68
BFAC0115	5	10	5	0.52
BFAC0128	51	60	9	0.86
BFAC0153	47	50	3	0.4
BFAC0156	49	53	4	2.14
BFAC0174	8	15	7	0.68

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0175	2	11	9	2.63
BFAC0193	41	44	3	0.59
BFAC0194	18	21	3	0.5
BFAC0194	36	43	7	0.86
BFAC0195	9	13	4	0.36
BFAC0197	28	32	4	0.52
BFAC0198	16	22	6	0.66

Appendix 3. Mankono Auger collar coordinates and max gold ppb per hole (values above 50ppb)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
MKAU0734	188216	921603	364	6	90	64
MKAU0841	190745	922800	339	5	90	98
MKAU0923	191570	922805	368	8	90	614
MKAU0926	191649	922803	360	7	90	962
MKAU0935	191875	922802	367	5	90	75
MKAU0938	191818	922196	365	6	90	69
MKAU0969	190122	917900	360	10	90	83
MKAU0977	190323	917903	354	7	90	248
MKAU0978	190350	917903	360	6	90	78
MKAU0979	190372	917904	362	6	90	86
MKAU0980	190397	917904	367	6	90	1366
MKAU0981	190424	917902	369	5	90	230
MKAU0982	190449	917902	368	5	90	58
MKAU0988	190523	918499	367	6	90	392
MKAU0990	190473	918497	370	7	90	4974
MKAU0992	190423	918502	376	6	90	84
MKAU0996	190323	918497	370	6	90	1768
MKAU0997	190297	918500	369	9	90	92
MKAU1017	190500	918098	364	6	90	69
MKAU1025	190272	918104	365	7	90	64
MKAU1030	190147	918103	370	12	90	139
MKAU1040	190599	918199	366	7	90	1672
MKAU1052	190297	918201	375	7	90	57
MKAU1056	190199	918201	381	6	90	67
MKAU1059	190124	918200	368	6	90	123
MKAU1061	190074	918201	343	6	90	149
MKAU1065	189977	918199	363	6	90	1414
MKAU1073	190173	918308	370	6	90	50
MKAU1074	190197	918312	369	5	90	54
MKAU1078	190299	918299	363	7	90	56
MKAU1083	190423	918300	376	4	90	74
MKAU1087	190522	918301	378	9	90	80
MKAU1096	190650	918300	377	9	90	162
MKAU1107	190932	918277	360	6	90	62
MKAU1121	190426	918601	375	9	90	264

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
MKAU1141	192089	917998	346	12	90	58
MKAU1155	191636	917995	346	12	90	63
MKAU1163	192190	917796	359	7	90	113
MKAU1170	192026	917865	348	9	90	273
MKAU1183	191540	917801	355	10	90	125
MKAU1188	191493	918002	346	13	90	62
MKAU1190	191516	917800	344	9	90	237
MKAU1194	191415	917799	355	9	90	60
MKAU1198	191309	917798	357	9	90	126
MKAU1199	191289	917799	361	8	90	101
MKAU1204	191163	917799	356	7	90	284
MKAU1208	191067	917800	354	7	90	80
MKAU1213	191415	918001	348	13	90	72
MKAU1217	191315	918000	350	13	90	77
MKAU1228	190115	917000	353	5	90	144
MKAU1245	190545	916998	355	6	90	137
MKAU1267	191039	917998	348	13	90	2812
MKAU1325	190886	917001	369	5	90	158
MKAU1332	190237	917199	363	6	90	197
MKAU1333	190214	917200	363	6	90	52
MKAU1373	191815	917000	360	7	90	64
MKAU1429	191589	916600	359	9	90	65
MKAU1433	191688	916602	346	9	90	177
MKAU1434	191717	916579	348	10	90	158
MKAU1435	191741	916590	343	10	90	76
MKAU1444	191815	916598	341	11	90	273
MKAU1452	191667	916298	348	9	90	66
MKAU1453	191690	916300	351	9	90	650
MKAU1454	191715	916304	351	9	90	73
MKAU1462	191905	916342	344	6	90	54
MKAU1468	192064	916289	332	13	90	505
MKAU1469	192083	916279	352	12	90	82
MKAU1515	191965	916598	342	9	90	55
MKAU1576	188549	921512	384	6	90	138
MKAU1584	188370	921499	388	8	90	501

Appendix 4. Mankono Ouest – location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)
MKRC0001	187160	929924	364	88	-55	295
MKRC0002	187211	929900	360	126	-55	295
MKRC0003	187610	930824	344	90	-55	295
MKRC0004	187663	930796	338	126	-55	295
MKRC0005	188125	931685	356	114	-55	295
MKRC0006	188064	931712	343	76	-55	295
MKRC0007	188315	932146	341	84	-55	295
MKRC0008	188369	932116	342	108	-55	295
MKRC0009	188795	933027	329	80	-55	295
MKRC0010	188847	933000	330	72	-55	295

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Appendix 5. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The stream samples consist of silt and clay material collected from seasonal and permanent streams banks; • Sampling sites were selected from satellite imageries and adjusted in the field depending on the configurations; the objective was to capture most of the catchment zones included in the permits; • The stream samples were sieved to <140 mesh (100 µm) using stainless steel screens and 200 grs were packed in envelopes for shipment to the laboratory (Bureau Veritas). • No further sample preparation was required at the laboratory; samples have been treated with a cyanide solution over a 24-hour leach period and gold reported by ICPMS at a detection limit of 0.2 ppb. • Auger Samples were collected using auger drill rigs, using 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter. • Two samples are generally collected per auger hole, which are determined by the supervising geologist: a first sample at the base of the lateritic profile, where supergene gold enrichment could be expected and a second sample at the end of the hole, in the upper saprolite horizon. • Max depth of the holes varies between 3m and 17m, depending on the regolith profile intersected, with an average depth of 7m. • Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. • Samples despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. • Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. • Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb). • Aircore and RC samples were collected using a reverse circulation drill rig, using an aircore blade or an RC hammer. Aircore drillholes were angled -55° from surface, setup "tail to collar" and stopped at blade refusal at depth. • Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically 1m length and a circa 2-4kg weight. • Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. • Samples despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. • Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. • Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Auger rigs use 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter; maximum depth varies depending on the regolith profile intersected but does not exceed 20m depth. • Auger holes are drilled vertically, samples are considered as sub-surface geochemical samples. • Aircore drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig using an aircore blade; drill holes are angled at -55° from surface. • RC drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig using an RC hammer; drill holes are angled at -55° from surface.
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.*	• Auger drilling is a sub-surface geochemical method and aircore drilling is considered a reconnaissance method only • RC recoveries were determined by weighting each drill metre bag. Samples are sieved and logged by supervising Geologist; sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination are recorded. • RC samples quality and recovery was excellent, with dry samples and consistent weight obtained.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Auger, aircore and RC holes are logged in the field, using the cuttings, by the supervising Geologist. Logging data is recorded in the Company database. • The auger sampling is based on the logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• The entire auger sample is quartered in the field, to reach a weight of 2 to 2.5 kg. • Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The aircore and RC samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight to a circa 2-4kg. • The sampling technique is considered high industry standard and effective for this style of drilling. • The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All the samples are despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. • Stream samples require no preparation at the laboratory; samples were treated with a 1000ppm Cyanide solution; gold values were determined by ICPMS. • Auger, aircore and RC samples preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. • Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb). • Company QAQC samples and Lab inserted QAQC regular reviews suggest the laboratory is performing within acceptable precision.
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.*	• All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. • Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. • Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Stream samples and drill holes collar Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.
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.*	• Stream samples are collected on any possible stream coming out from the permit areas; the average catchment size is 15 km2. • Auger holes are drilled on a 25m x 200-800m grid. • Aircore holes are drilled on lines which are

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	spaced of 200 to 300m; collar position is determined at the vertical from the end of the previous hole ("tail to collar"). • RC holes are drilled by pair on sections spaced of about 500m – all targeting a similar regional structure. • The methods are not applicable for any resource estimation. • Drilling samples are typically 1m length, rarely a 1.5 to 2m composite.
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.*	• Auger holes sampling grids and aircore lines are positioned perpendicular to the major structural trends interpreted from the field mapping and from the geophysical imagery. • RC hole are specifically targeting an interpreted regional structure, so drilled perpendicular to it.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used. • Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted. • Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. • The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery. • The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. • The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under the unique ID PR871. The licence and the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. • Further details of the joint ventures can be found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020. • All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouaflé Sud licences.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is 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.*	• The location of the drill holes (auger, aircore and RC) are listed in the appendix tables. • All drill holes locations are shown in the figures in the main body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant gold results are reported in the appendix tables.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the Projects.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view maps of all auger results are included.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All samples with assays have been reported.
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.*	• No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.