Woulo Woulo Drilling Provides 250 Metre Vertical Extension

100m @ 1.06g/t gold from 495m including:
36m @ 1.87g/t gold from 559m and 17m @ 2.96g/t gold from 577m

Turaco Gold Limited (ASX | TCG) ('**Turaco**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce that initial deep drilling at the Woulo Woulo Deposit, within the 4.65Moz Afema Gold Project in south-east Côte d'Ivoire, has confirmed significant depth extensions to the mineralisation below the current 1.7Moz Woulo Woulo JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') with higher-grade gold intersected approximately 250m below previous drilling.

A key feature of the Woulo Woulo Deposit are coherent zones of increasing gold grade at depth. Geological modelling indicates that the deposit geometry evolves with depth, with broad zones of higher-grade gold controlled by a plunging flexure to the interpreted dip, which is associated with increased fracturing.

This initial deep drilling has confirmed the potential for a significant increase to the 1.7Moz Woulo Woulo MRE, at higher grades, to support a larger pit than considered in the recent Pre-Feasibility Study ('PFS') and/or underground.

- Initially, three (3) deeper holes were drilled to test the Woulo Woulo geological model, targeting shoot-controlled higher-grade gold mineralisation beneath the 1.7Moz MRE (refer Figures Two & Three).
- Hole WOUDD0244 returned **100m @ 1.06g/t gold from 495m** (unconstrained) including:
  - **36m @ 1.87g/t gold** from 559m including:
    - **17m @ 2.96g/t gold** from 577m; and
    - **4m @ 6.94g/t gold** from 589m.
- As typically seen across Woulo Woulo, the higher-grade mineralisation in WOUDD0244 sits along the western margin of the deposit and is **250m below hole WOUDD0198 which returned 7m @ 14.43g/t from 302m** within 186m @ 1.65g/t from 263m (refer Figure Two and ASX announcement 2 September 2024).
- WOUDD0244 confirms the potential for a significant body of broad, higher grade gold mineralisation, **beneath the current 1.7Moz MRE and Ore Reserve pit design in the recent PFS**.
- Holes WOUDD0242 and WOUDD243 deviated less than anticipated and intersected the Woulo Woulo mineralisation outside the interpreted flexure in the deposit geometry and therefore did not test the target but still returned encouraging extensions of:
  - **34m @ 1.29g/t gold** from 385m; and
  - **33m @ 0.87g/t gold** from 327m.
- **Further deeper holes are currently being drilled** to better target the interpreted flexure and confirm the continuity of broad widths of high-grade gold mineralisation.
- In addition to the Woulo Woulo drilling, rigs are also active at the Adiopan, Anuiri and Begnopan Deposits with a **regular flow of drill results expected over the coming weeks**.

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"Extending over 3kms of strike, the Woulo Woulo Deposit is already a significant gold deposit with a current resource of 1.7Moz. These initial deep drilling results have confirmed the continuation of mineralisation well below the Ore Reserve pit and reinforce our confidence in the potential for material resource growth at Woulo Woulo.

We expect to report further drilling results from the Adiopan, Begnopan and Anuiri Deposits over the coming weeks. This drilling is primarily focused on extending mineralisation and growing the resource estimates for each of these deposits and increasings the 4.65Moz Afema Project resource. Together with the strong economics demonstrated in the recently completed PFS, drilling continues to support our strategy of expanding the scale and mine life potential of Afema."

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The Woulo Woulo Deposit is located on a north-northeast trending splay off the main 'Afema Shear' (refer Figure One). Woulo Woulo is hosted within a felsic volcanic unit of the Sefwi Volcanic Belt and extends over approximately 3kms of strike, with mineralised widths of 50 metres. The current **Woulo Woulo MRE is 53.5Mt at 1.0g/t gold for 1,700,000 ounces** (at lower cut-off of 0.5g/t) constrained to an open pit shell (refer Table One).

Woulo Woulo JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	35.9Mt	1.0g/t	1,100
	Inferred	17.6Mt	1.1g/t	610
	Total	**53.5Mt**	**1.0g/t**	**1,700**

Table One | Woulo Woulo JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Metallurgical characteristics of Woulo Woulo are excellent with average gold extractions of 89.6% (fresh) to 93.9% (oxide) from conventional cyanide leaching at P_{80} grind size of 75µm with rapid leach kinetics and low cyanide consumption (refer ASX announcement 17 June 2026).

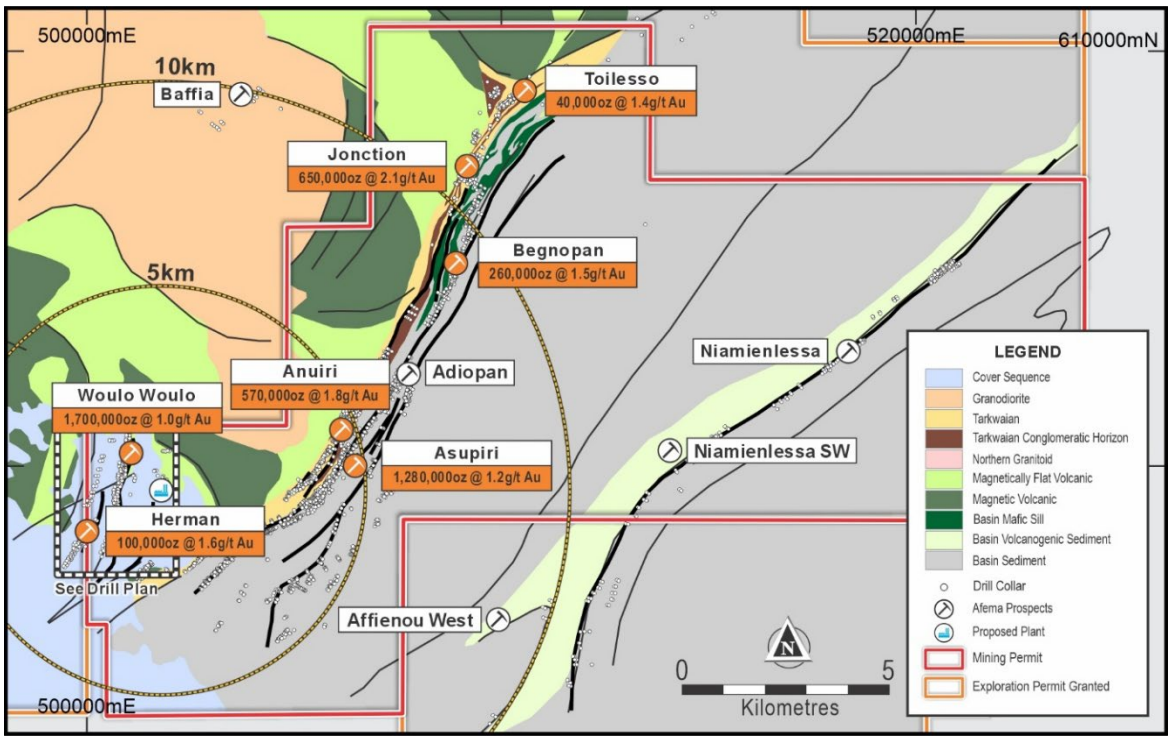

Figure One | Afema Mining Permit with MREs

Latest Woulo Woulo Drilling

Higher-grade mineralisation at Woulo Woulo is concentrated within the western margin of the deposit, where increased brittle fracturing has enhanced gold-bearing pyrite mineralisation. Geological modelling indicates that the deposit geometry changes at depth through a plunging flexure, which is associated with increased fracturing and higher grades.

As an initial test, Turaco drilled three deep holes (for a total of 1,533m) targeting interpreted shoot-controlled higher-grade mineralisation beneath the Woulo Woulo PFS pit design. This initial phase was intended to serve as proof of concept, testing the geological interpretation around the controlling flexure below the existing resource, with the aim of defining additional high-grade mineralisation that could support a materially larger mining operation. Also, before embarking on additional deeper holes, it was important to test the ability of the modular diamond drill rigs to test deeper targets without excessive drill hole deviation.

The drill holes experienced less deviation than anticipated and therefore tested deeper than planned. Nonetheless the results were highly encouraging, supporting the continuity of higher grades at depth with hole WOUDD0244 returning 100m at 1.06g/t gold from 495m (unconstrained) across the entire mineralised rhyolite body including 17m at 2.96g/t gold from 577m corresponding to the targeted higher-grade eastern contact.

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This result extends the higher-grade mineralisation seen on the eastern contact more than 250m vertical beneath the previously announced hole WOUDD0198 which intercepted 186m at 1.65g/t gold from 263m including 80m @ 2.68g/t gold from 263m and 7m @ 14.43g/t gold from 302m.

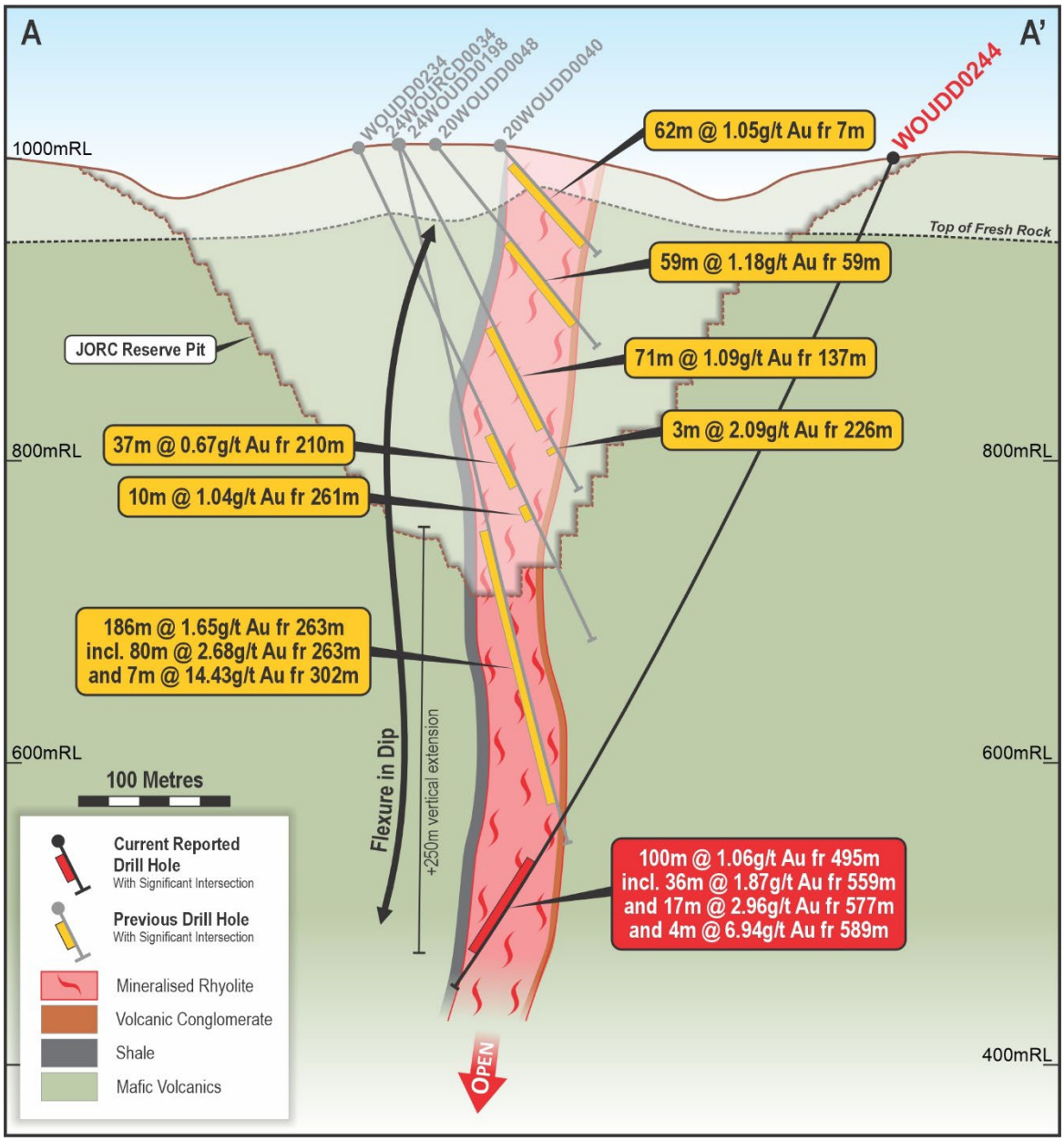

Figure Two | Woulo Woulo Cross Section WOUDD0244

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
WOUDD0242	**385**	**419**	**34**	**1.29**
Including	*404*	*418*	*14*	*2.07*
WOUDD0243	**327**	**360**	**33**	**0.87**
Including	*354*	*360*	*6*	*2.66*
WOUDD0244	**495**	**595**	**100**	**1.06**
including	***559***	***595***	***36***	***1.87***
including	***577***	***594***	***17***	***2.96***
and	***589***	***593***	***4***	***6.94***

Table Two | Woulo Woulo Latest Drill Results

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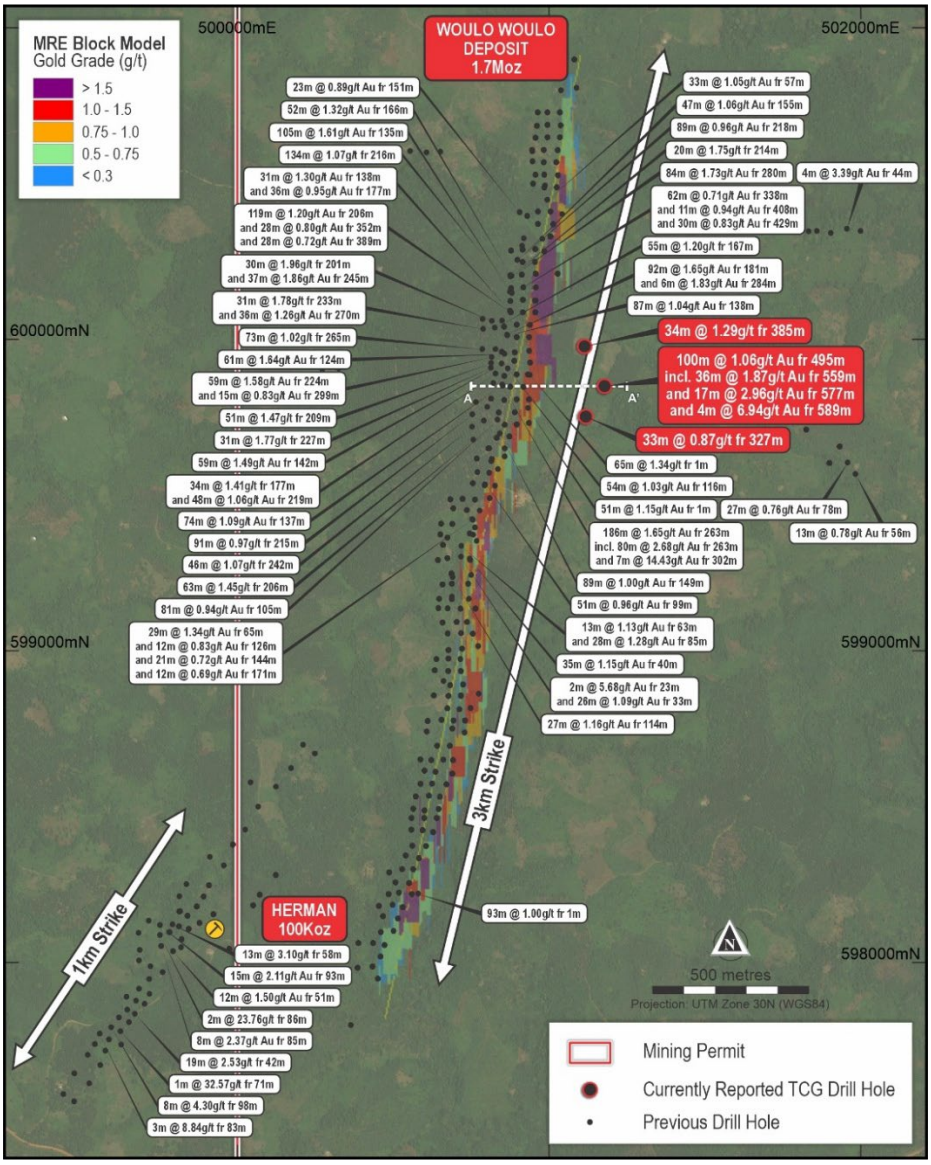

Figure Three | Woulo Woulo Drill Plan

Due to drill pad access considerations these recent deeper holes were drilled towards 270° azimuth (as opposed to the standard 090° azimuth), the apparent thickness is not significantly impacted due to the subvertical nature of the ore body.

Higher-grade mineralisation is associate with a higher density of stylolitic quartz-pyrite veinlets within the typical, beige-altered, rhyolite host.

A further follow-up program of ~2,300m is currently underway with the objective of further confirming and refining the extent of the down-plunge higher-grade mineralization and assessing the potential for expanding the current PFS pit design and targeting underground resources beyond the pit.

– Ends –

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Turaco Gold Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Elliot Grant, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grant is a full-time employee and security holder of Turaco Gold Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Grant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information
References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Production Targets and Forecast Financial Information. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.
For further information specifically regarding Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Production Targets and Forecast Financial Information included in this announcement, refer to the Company's ASX announcements:

- 'Afema PFS Confirms Compelling Economics as +200,000ozpa Producer' dated 17 June 2026;
- 'Afema Resource Growth Continues to 4.65Moz' dated 18 March 2026; and
- 'Further Resource Growth to in Excess of 4Moz Gold' dated 30 October 2025

Cautionary Statements
Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to inherent uncertainty associated with reporting visual results.

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Appendix One

Afema Project MRE

The Afema Project located in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure Four). The independent Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') was updated on 17 June 2026 as part of a completed Pre-Feasibility Study. The MRE of 4.65Moz gold comprises the Woulo Woulo, Herman, Jonction, Anuiri, Asupiri, Begnopan and Toilesso deposits, along with a small historical heap leach stockpile. The MRE excludes other mineralisation drilled within the Afema Project area including; Baffia, Niamienlessa and Affienou which will be subject to further resource definition drilling.

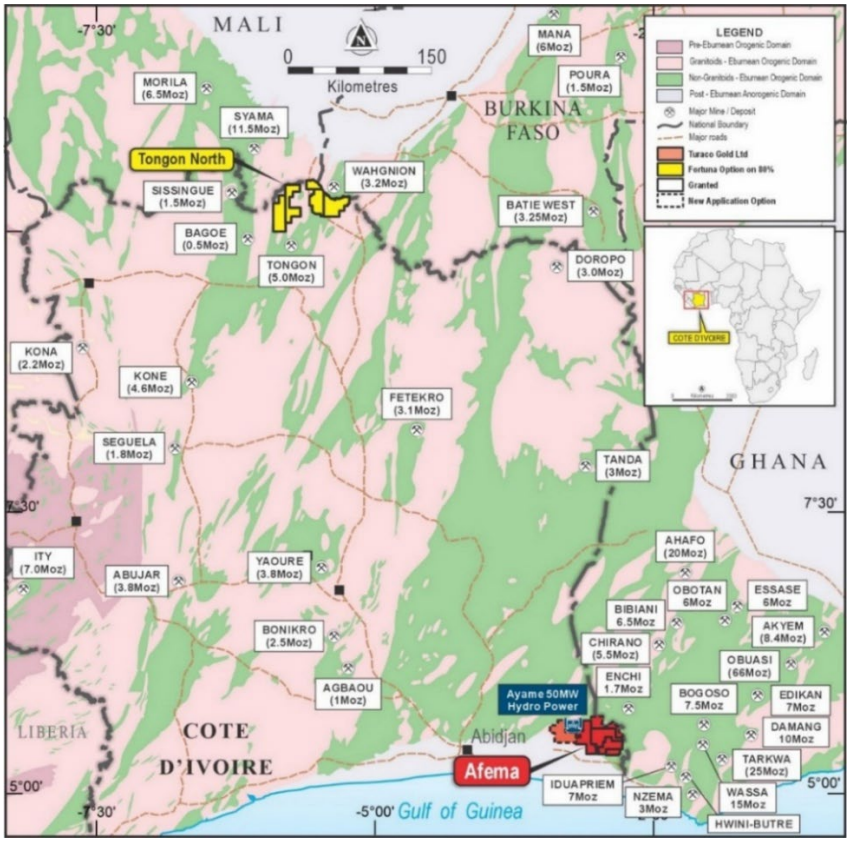

Figure Four | Afema Project Location

Table Three shows the current Afema Project MRE by classification with the open pit constrained component reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold and, for Jonction only where drilling shows good continuity of higher-grade zones, the material beneath the optimised pit reported lower cut-off 1.5g/t gold.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Total				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t open pit / 1.5g/t underground	Indicated	72.2Mt	1.2g/t	2,850
	Inferred	44.5Mt	1.3g/t	1,810
	Total	**116.7Mt**	**1.3g/t**	**4,650**

Table Three | Afema Project Open Pit & Underground JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Table Four shows the Afema Project MRE by classification for the open pit constrained component (including the Heap Leach Stockpile).

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Open Pit Constrained (incl. Heap Leach Stockpile)				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	71.6Mt	1.2g/t	2,790
	Inferred	43.1Mt	1.2g/t	1,670
	Total	**114.7Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**4,450**

Table Four | Afema Project Open Pit Constrained JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

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Table Five shows the Afema Project MRE by classification for the Jonction underground component (not included in this Study).

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Underground				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
1.5g/t	Indicated	0.6Mt	3.1g/t	60
	Inferred	1.5Mt	3.0g/t	140
	Total	**2.1Mt**	**3.0g/t**	**200**

Table Five | Afema Project Underground JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Table Six shows the Afema Project MRE by deposit.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Woulo Woulo	53.5Mt	1.0g/t	1,700
Herman	2.0Mt	1.6g/t	100
Jonction	9.8Mt	2.1g/t	650
Anuiri	10.2Mt	1.8g/t	570
Asupiri	33.8Mt	1.2g/t	1,280
Begnopan	5.1Mt	1.5g/t	260
Heap Leach Stockpile	1.4Mt	0.9g/t	40
Toilesso	1.0Mt	1.4g/t	40
Total	**116.7Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**4,650**

Table Six | Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Afema Project Ore Reserve

On 17 June 2026, Turaco announced an independent JORC Probable Ore Reserve Estimate for the Afema Project as part of a completed Pre-Feasibility Study. The Probable Ore Reserve of 1.91Moz the Woulo Woulo, Jonction, Anuiri and Asupiri deposits based on a gold price assumption of US$2,000/oz.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Probable Ore Reserve Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Woulo Woulo	35.6Mt	0.8g/t	962
Jonction	1.9Mt	2.1g/t	128
Anuiri	5.0Mt	1.9g/t	309
Asupiri	12.5Mt	1.3g/t	513
Total	**55.1Mt**	**1.1g/t**	**1,912**

Table Seven | Afema Project Probable Ore Reserve Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

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Appendix Two

Woulo Woulo Drilling Details, Afema Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WOUDD0242	501114	599977	1003	-68	270	450	110	114	4	2.28
						and	343	348	5	1.96
						and	363	366	3	2.43
						and	**385**	**419**	**34**	**1.29**
						including	*404*	*418*	*14*	*2.07*
WOUDD0243	501118	599752	983	-62	270	462	160	170	10	0.76
						and	**327**	**360**	**33**	**0.87**
						and	374	376	2	1.03
						including	*354*	*360*	*6*	*2.66*
						and	389	390	1	2.43
WOUDD0244	501179	599850	1000	-65	260	621	29	35	6	0.79
							495	**595**	**100**	**1.06**
						including	*495*	*506*	*11*	*1.39*
						and	*522*	*550*	*28*	*0.77*
						and	***559***	***595***	***36***	***1.87***
						including	***577***	***594***	***17***	***2.96***
						including	***589***	***593***	***4***	***6.94***

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Appendix Three | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

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.	▪ Reported drill holes are angled diamond core (DD) holes. ▪ Half core samples were sent to the laboratory with sample weights ranging from 2.5-3kg. The remaining core was retained for geological reference. ▪ QAQC comprising certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were inserted each 25m. ▪ All samples were sent for analysis by PhotonAssay and reported at a 0.015g/t gold detection limit.
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).	▪ A modular diamond core rig was used for DD holes from the surface. ▪ DD holes were collared in HQ in the oxide and continued with NTW standard core in fresh rock.
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.	▪ DD core was deposited in core trays and transported to the company core shed. ▪ DD core was marked up for depth and recovery using the depth marks indicators by contractors. ▪ DD core was geologically logged, photographed and measured for density prior to sampling. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples 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.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample. ▪ Logging is mostly qualitative. ▪ Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling are collected and sorted into chip and core trays for future geological reference. ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
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.	▪ Half DD core was collected using a dedicated core saw. Half core was utilized to maximise retained core for future reference. ▪ These techniques are considered industry standard and an effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 2-3kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of each drilled meter at this prospect. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25m. ▪ Photon analysis is non-destructive with original sampling material remaining available for check assays.

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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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Samples are collected from the project area by site geologist and transported from the field camp by company employees to Intertek Laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana. ▪ Samples were analyzed as approximately using PhotonAssay (CPA-Au1) ▪ Sample was crushed with 70% passing 2mm. 500g then split and assayed. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of certified reference materials (minimum weight of 300g) and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. ▪ The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).
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 significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the laboratory, and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
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.	▪ Drill hole collars have been surveyed with differential GPS (DGPS) reporting cm-scale accuracy. ▪ RLs are reported 'clipped' to the project digital elevation model derived from a recent LIDAR survey. ▪ DD collars are marked by concrete plinths to preserve their location. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 30 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy or Garmin GPS to <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available. ▪ 900m elevation is added to true RLs for the 'project' RL to avoid deeper drill hole data points having negative values. ▪ Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
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.	▪ Woulo Woulo holes reported in this announcement were drilled at dips of -62 to -68 and towards an azimuth of 260 to 270. These variable orientations reflect allowance for drill hole deviation across longer holes. ▪ Drill hole spacing within the Woulo Woulo MRE occurs on approximately 25-30m and is sufficient drilling density to estimate indicated and inferred resources in structurally hosted gold deposits.
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.	▪ Drill orientation was designed perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. For Woulo Woulo drill holes reported in this announcement, true-thickness is estimated to be 65%-75% of downhole thickness. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	▪ All drill results reported in this release are from granted within exploitation permit PE43, located in south-east Côte d'Ivoire. Exploitation permit PE43 is held by Afema Gold SA. Turaco holds an 80% interest in Afema Gold SA through a shareholding in Taurus Gold Afema Holdings Ltd, the parent entity of Afema Gold SA. ▪ Exploitation permit PE43 was granted on 2 December 2013 and is valid until 1 December 2033 with a 10-year renewal option thereafter. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Exploration work undertaken prior to Turaco was undertaken by SOMIAF, Taurus Gold Ltd and Teranga Gold Corporation and, at comprised drilling, soil sampling and airborne geophysics.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ Mineralisation is characteristic of mesothermal gold within mineralized shear zones. ▪ All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age. All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	▪ Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix Two.
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.	▪ Drill results are calculated at lower cut-off of 0.50g/t gold with maximum of 4m dilution (unless noted otherwise).
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').	▪ Mineralised intercepts provided are downhole only.
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.	▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous intercepts of >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix Two.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	▪ Metallurgical testwork results for Woulo Woulo were announced 30 April 2025. ▪ Latest JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Woulo Woulo was announced 18 March 2026.
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.	▪ Further deeper drilling is being undertaken at Woulo Woulo. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.

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