Begnopan Drilling Delivering Further Resource Growth at Afema

Turaco Gold Limited (ASX: TCG) (“**Turaco**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report further drilling results from the Afema Gold Project in south-east Côte d’Ivoire. The latest results are from resource infill and extensional drilling at the Begnopan Deposit.

A maiden open-pit constrained mineral resource estimate (‘MRE’) for Begnopan was announced on 30 October 2025 of 5.1Mt at 1.5g/t gold for 260koz (refer Table One). The current MRE is based on 23,106m of drilling to an average depth of just ~70m. A further ~13,000m of drilling (113 holes) has now been completed.

The latest program was designed to:

- increase confidence in the existing MRE to allow the inclusion of Begnopan in a future update to the Afema Project JORC Ore Reserve estimate (currently excluded); and
- test for extensions to the known mineralisation.

The program has successfully achieved both objectives with results received for the first 69 holes.

- **Extensional drilling results** at Begnopan include (refer Table Two and Figures Two, Three, Four & Six):
  - **11m @ 4.33/t** gold from 72m, including **4m @ 10.50g/t** gold from 78m (BEGRC0089)
  - **15m @ 3.41g/t** gold from 124m (BEGRCDD0061)
  - **23m @ 1.95g/t** gold from 115m (BEGRCDD0067)
  - **10m @ 3.78g/t** gold from 83m (BEGRC0047)
  - **6m @ 6.50g/t** gold from 84m (BEGRC0087)
  - **8m @ 3.91g/t** gold from 81m (BEGRC0046)
  - **8m @ 2.46g/t** gold from 91m (BEGRC0056)
  - **19m @ 1.68g/t** gold from 119m (BEGRC0060)
  - **14m @ 2.25g/t** gold from 61m (BEGRC0107)
  - **10m @ 2.15g/t** gold from 90m (BEGRC0115)
- Drilling confirms both **depth and strike extensions, along with newly identified sub-parallel zones of shallow mineralisation strike**.
- Resource infill drilling results at Begnopan include (refer Table Two and Figures Two & Five):
  - **24m @ 3.30/t** gold from 105m (BEGRC0094)
  - **5m @ 7.26g/t** gold from 75m, including **3m @ 10.54g/**t gold from 75m (BEGRC0085)
  - **9m @ 3.97g/t** gold from 55m (BEGRC0059)
  - **6m @ 4.99g/t** gold from 76m (BEGRC0111)
  - **10m @ 3.28g/t** gold from 65m (BEGRC0110)
  - **14m @ 2.25g/t** gold from 18m (BEGRC0097)
  - **5m @ 4.95g/t** gold from 60m (BEGRC0079)
  - **12m @ 2.41g/t** gold from 91m (BEGRC0075)
  - **12m @ 2.10g/t** gold from 34m (BEGRC0080)
  - **11m @ 1.87g/t** gold from 57m (BEGRC0082)
- As is the case with all the Afema deposits, **Begnopan mineralisation remains ‘open’** in all directions.

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- Drilling continues to demonstrate the **substantial growth potential of the 35 km-long Afema Shear**, including multiple high-grade gold shoots across the Afema Project area.
- Metallurgical test work on **Begnopan fresh mineralisation resulted in overall gold leach extraction of 89%** from a ~1.0g/t gold head grade through primary whole ore grind (75µm), sulphide flotation of a **low mass recovery (3.2%)** concentrate, ultra fine grinding (12µm) of concentrate followed by oxidative & cyanide leaching (refer ASX announcement 3 September 2025).
- The current **4.65Moz Afema Project Mineral Resource Estimate is scheduled to be updated in Q4 CY2026** and incorporated into the Definitive Feasibility Study. The update will include drilling completed to the end of September 2026 and **is expected to incorporate resource growth at Woulo Woulo, Asupiri–Adiopan and Begnopan, together with a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Niamienlessa**.
- In addition to the Begnopan program, drilling is continuing at the Adiopan and Woulo Woulo Deposits, with further results **expected over the coming weeks**.

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Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"Since releasing the Afema PFS in June 2026, we have reported drilling results demonstrating clear and significant extensions to the Woulo Woulo, Asupiri–Adiopan and Begnopan Deposits. Importantly, these extensions are at excellent gold grades across all three deposits.

We will shortly set a cut-off date for drilling results to be included in an update to the current 4.65Moz Afema Project MRE, targeted for Q4 CY2026. The updated MRE will then form the basis of the Definitive Feasibility Study currently underway.

The PFS demonstrated the strong economics underpinning the development of Afema. We expect the addition of these recent resource extensions, to further bolster the DFS with the potential for increased total and annual gold production.

Drilling will continue beyond the MRE cut-off date, with four rigs currently operating on site. We look forward to reporting further results from drilling targeting high-grade extensions at Woulo Woulo and Asupiri–Adiopan over the coming weeks and months."

Begnopan is located immediately south-east of the 650Koz Jonction Deposit and along strike to the north-east of the 1.28Moz Asupiri-Adiopan MRE (refer Figure One). Mineralisation is north-east trending and east dipping. Drilling has defined multiple sub-parallel trends along ~2.5kms of drilled strike extent, with multiple higher grade gold shoots.

The current Begnopan MRE is 5.1 Mt at 1.5 g/t gold for 260,000 ounces, reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off and constrained within an open-pit shell. As approximately 70% of the MRE is classified as Inferred, it was not included in the maiden JORC Ore Reserve estimate for the Afema Project. However, these latest results are expected to support resource classification upgrades and potentially facilitate Begnopan's inclusion in a future update to the JORC Ore Reserve estimate.

Begnopan JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	1.5Mt	1.6g/t	80
	Inferred	3.7Mt	1.5g/t	180
	Total	**5.1Mt**	**1.5g/t**	**260**

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

Test work at Begnopan achieved an average gold extraction of ~89% from fresh mineralisation through primary whole ore grind (75µm), sulphide flotation to a low mass recovery (3.2%) concentrate, ultra fine grinding (12µm) of concentrate followed by oxidative & cyanide leaching (refer ASX announcement 3 September 2025).

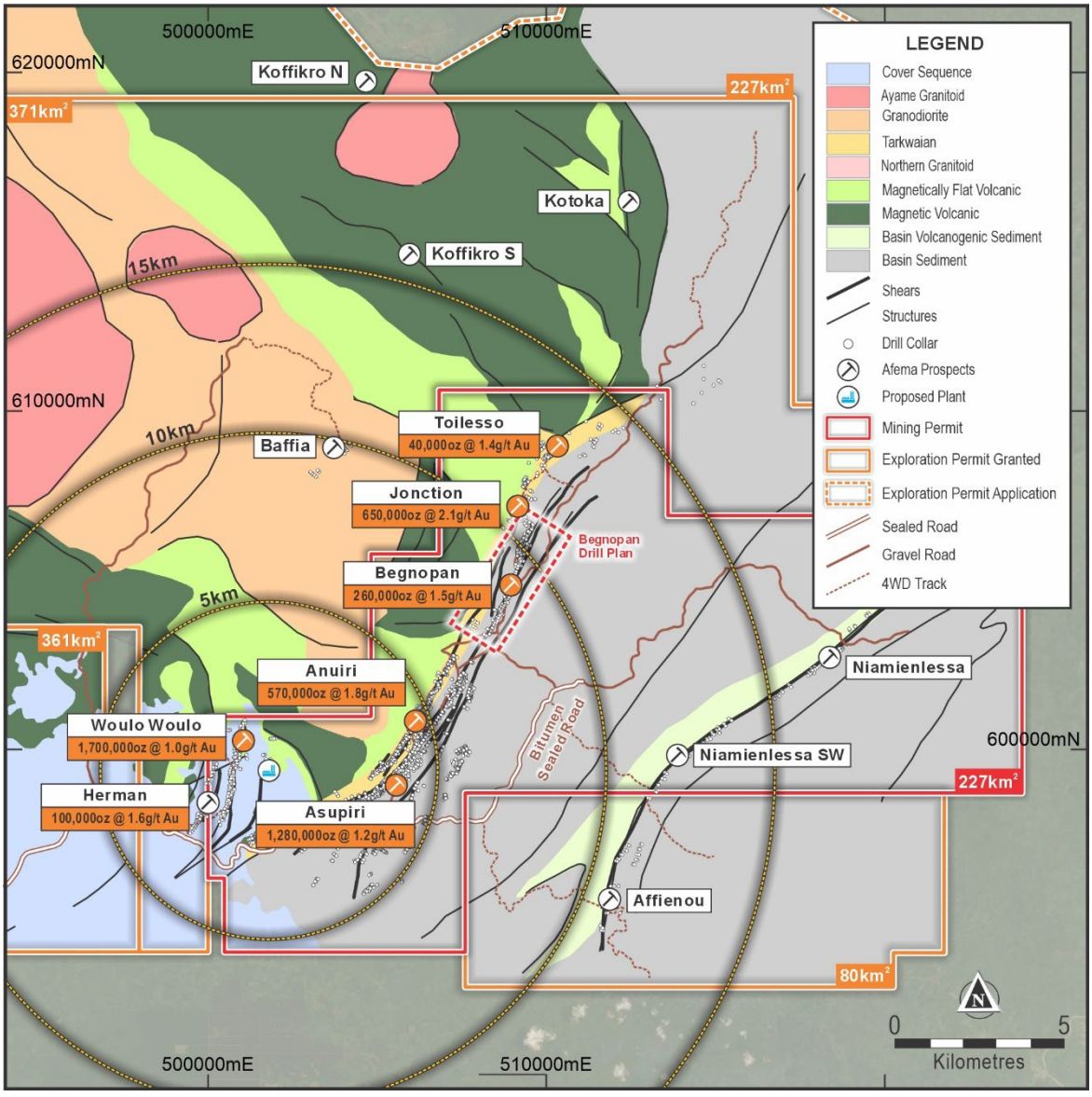


Figure One | Afema Mining Permit with MREs

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Latest Begnopan Drilling

Turaco has completed a further 13,000m of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling across 113 holes at Begnopan (BEGRC0046-BEGRC0143 and BEGDD011-BEGDD0024). The program comprised infill drilling aimed at increasing confidence in Mineral Resources currently classified as Inferred, together with step-out drilling to test extensions to the existing MRE (refer to Figures Two to Six).

Significant (>10 gram-metres) results received from the initial 69 holes (BEGRC0046-BEGRC115) include:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t	Comment
BEGRC0046	**81**	**89**	**8**	**3.91**	Extension (new sub-parallel zone)
BEGRC0047	7	10	3	3.46	Extension (new sub-parallel zone)
and	**83**	**93**	**10**	**3.78**	
BEGRC0049	17	29	12	1.39	Infill
and	37	49	12	1.76	
BEGRC0053	50	57	7	1.91	Infill
BEGRC0055	50	53	3	3.99	Infill
BEGRC0056	**91**	**99**	**8**	**2.46**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0058	**67**	**74**	**7**	**2.98**	Infill
BEGRC0059	**55**	**64**	**9**	**3.97**	Infill
BEGRC0060	**119**	**138**	**19**	**1.68**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRCDD0061	**124**	**139**	**15**	**3.41**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRCDD0067	**115**	**138**	**23**	**1.95**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0068	102	125	23	0.97	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0070	25	28	3	6.19	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0074	22	44	22	0.76	Infill
BEGRC0075	**91**	**103**	**12**	**2.41**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0078	77	81	4	2.60	Infill
BEGRC0079	**60**	**65**	**5**	**4.95**	Infill
BEGRC0080	**34**	**46**	**12**	**2.10**	Infill
BEGRC0081	68	73	5	3.44	Infill
BEGRC0082	**57**	**68**	**11**	**1.87**	Infill
BEGRC0083	52	65	13	1.39	Infill
BEGRC0084	56	60	4	2.83	Infill
BEGRC0085	**75**	**80**	**5**	**7.26**	Infill
including	***75***	***78***	***3***	***10.54***	
BEGRC0087	**84**	**90**	**6**	**6.50**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0089	**72**	**83**	**11**	**4.33**	Down Dip Extension
including	***78***	***82***	***4***	***10.50***	
BEGRC0094	**105**	**129**	**24**	**3.30**	Infill
BEGRC0096	100	112	12	1.65	Infill
BEGRC0097	**18**	**32**	**14**	**2.25**	Infill
BEGRC0099	15	24	9	1.94	Infill
BEGRC0102	62	78	16	1.13	Infill
BEGRC0103	28	37	9	1.23	Infill
BEGRC0105	65	70	5	2.37	Infill
BEGRC0106	8	20	12	1.28	Infill
BEGRC0107	**61**	**75**	**14**	**2.25**	Down Dip Extension
BEGRC0108	25	32	7	1.60	Infill
BEGRC0110	**65**	**75**	**10**	**3.28**	Infill
BEGRC0111	**76**	**82**	**6**	**4.99**	Infill
BEGRC0112					
BEGRC0113					
BEGRC0114	92	100	8	1.97	Down Dip Drilling Extension
BEGRC0115	**90**	**100**	**10**	**2.15**	Down Dip Drilling Extension

Table Two | Begnopan Latest Significant (>10gm) Drill Results

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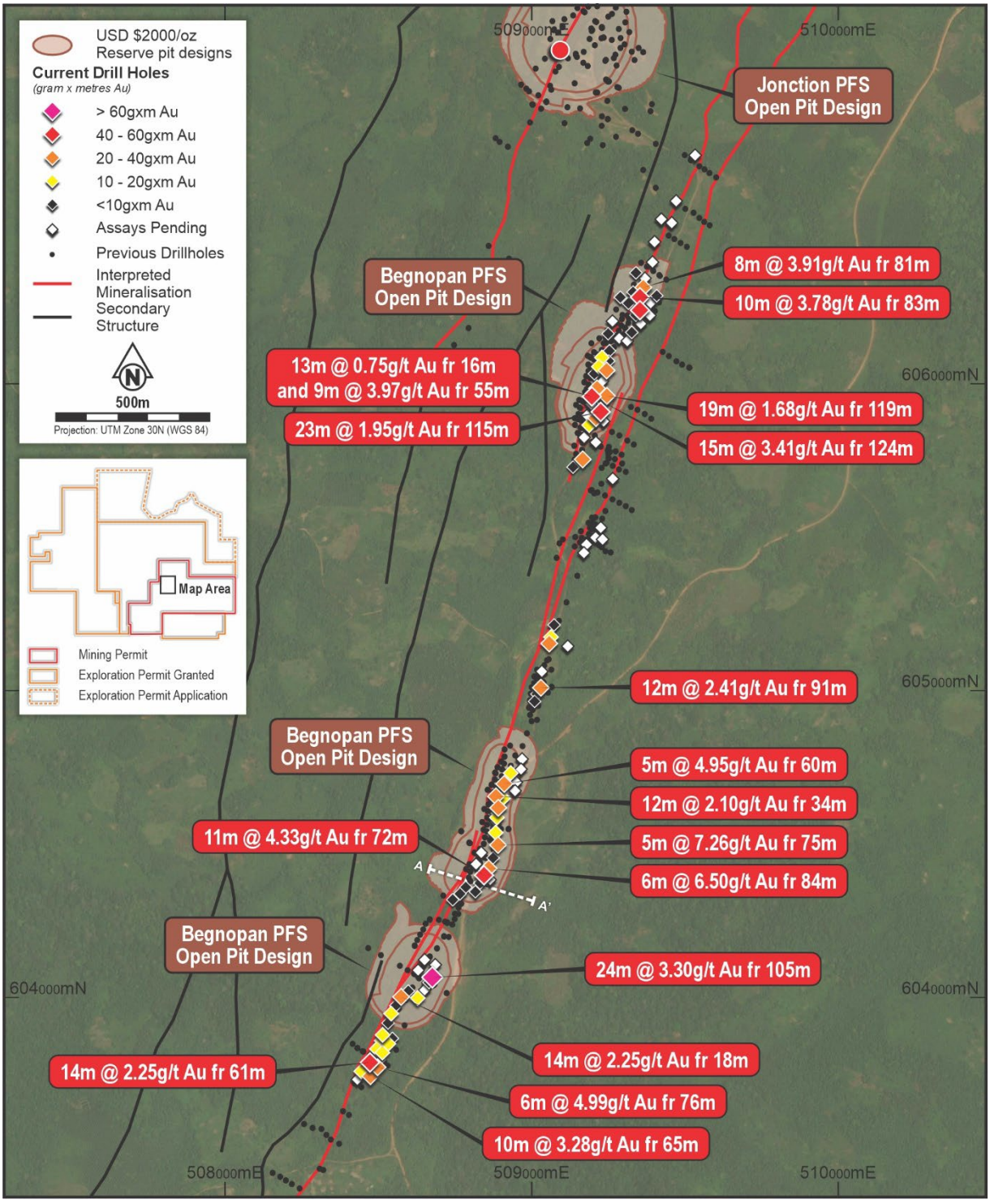
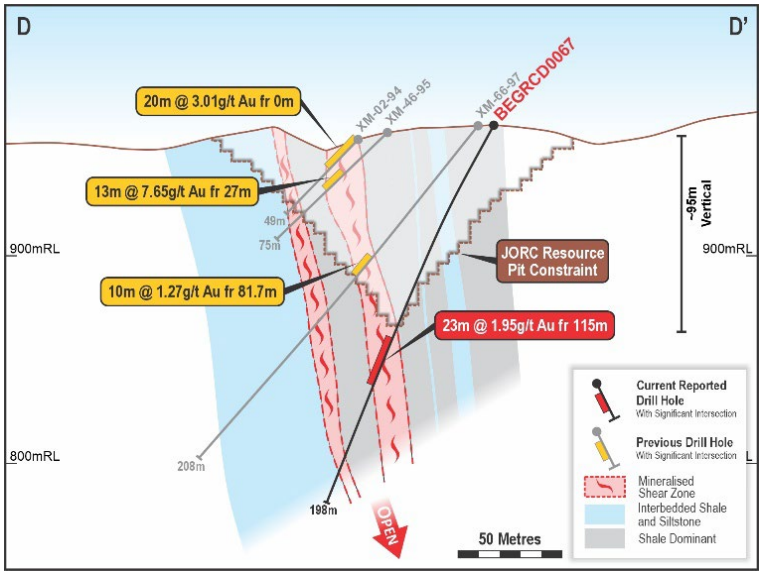
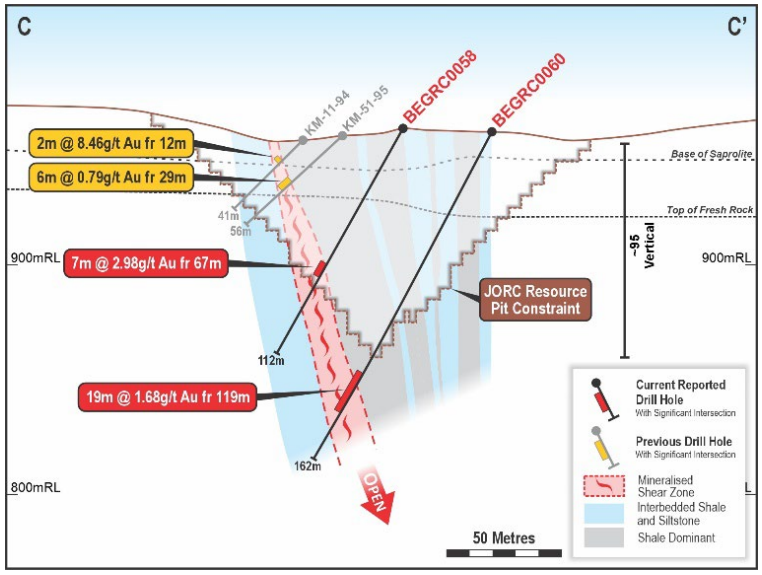


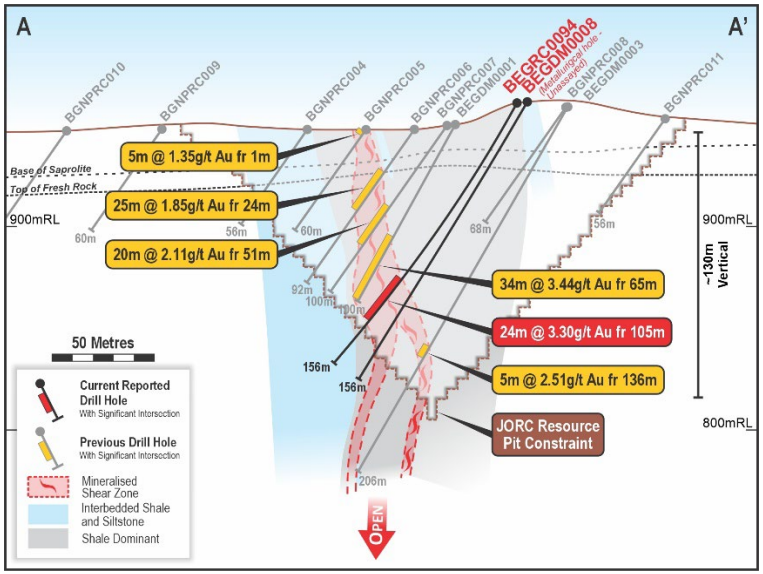
Figure Two | Begnopan Drill Plan with JORC Ore Reserve Open Pits

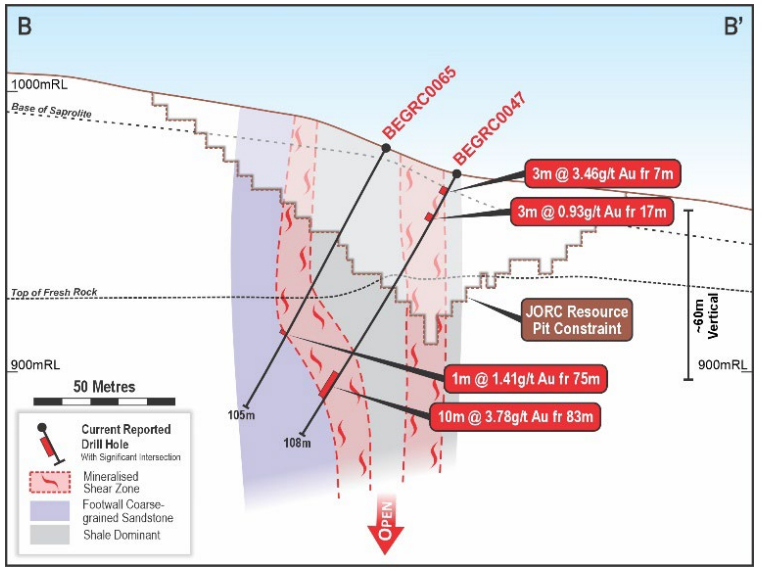
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Figures Three and Four | Begnopan Cross Section BEGRC0067 and BEGRC0058 & BEGRC0060





Figures Five and Six | Begnopan Cross Section BEGRC0094 and BEGRC0047 & BEGRC0065

Begnopan is a continuation of the same mineralised trend hosting the 1.28Moz Asupiri-Adiopan MRE, marking the contact zone of the Kumasi basin with the Sefwi belt. The current drill program has been successful in highlighting several parallel trends and plunging higher-grade zones, including a 'Begnopan West' trend associated with the hangingwall contact of a coarser-grained quartz-sandstone (refer Figure Six) comparable with the 'Asupiri West' trend.

Mineralisation is characterized by sheared quartz veins within shale-dominate shear zones and as more disseminated style mineralisation on the sheared contacts with more competent quartz-sandstone and volcanogenic units.

Improved definition of mineralised structures additional under-drilled areas, including 'Begnopan West', have been highlighted as near-term resource growth targets.

A ~1km gap in historical drilling separates the southeastern portion of Begnopan from the Adiopan mineralisation (refer latest ASX announcement dated 10 August 2026) which itself is an extension of the Asupiri deposit. The 'Aboullie' village is located within this gap and, to minimise disruption to the community, the area has not yet been drilled.

Subparallel zones of approximately 400m strike have been intersected at the northern and northwestern strike extent (refer Figures Four and Five). These additional zones of mineralisation are localised on the sheared contact between the shale sequence and a mafic volcanic in the footwall.

Mineralisation remains open in all directions. Given these highly encouraging results further follow-up drilling will be undertaken with the objective of further extending the down-plunge higher-grade mineralisation.

– 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 is located in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure Seven). 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.

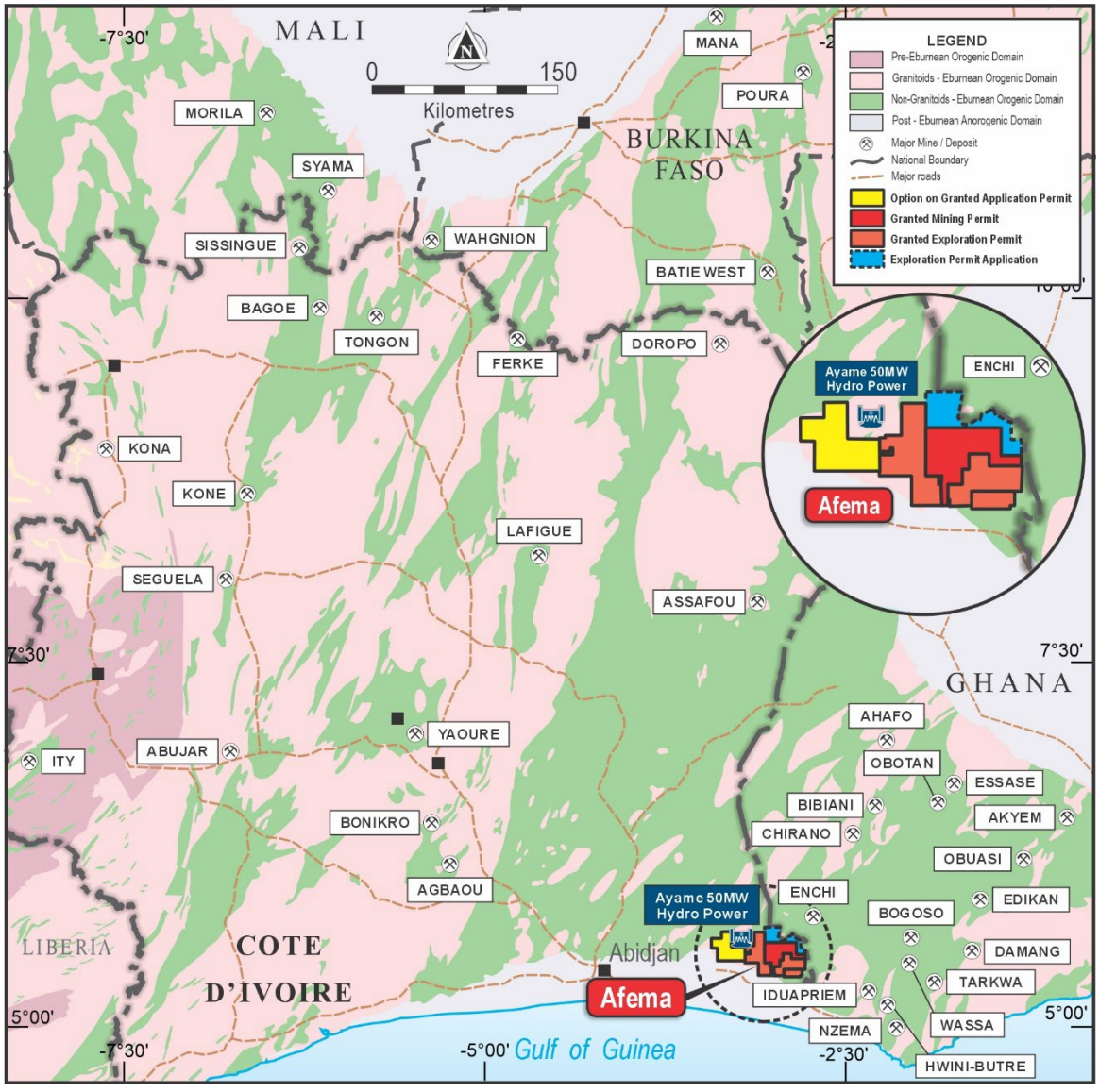


Figure Seven | Afema Project Location

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)

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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)

Table Five shows the Afema Project MRE by classification for the Jonction underground component.

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)

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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)

Appendix Two

Begnopan Drilling Details, Afema Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
BEGRC0046	509360	606315	971	-60	300	96	**81**	**89**	**8**	**3.91**
BEGRC0047	509348	606284	971	-60	300	108	**7**	**10**	**3**	**3.46**
						and	17	20	3	0.93
						and	**83**	**93**	**10**	**3.78**
BEGRC0048	509405	606287	963	-60	300	112	24	27	3	0.59
BEGRC0049	509348	606242	968	-60	300	75	7	11	4	1.08
						and	**17**	**29**	**12**	**1.39**
						and	**37**	**49**	**12**	**1.76**
BEGRC0050	509251	606108	969	-60	300	90	43	44	1	1.43
and							70	71	1	1.41
BEGRC0051	509337	606223	968	-60	300	72	10	11	1	2.28
BEGRC0052	509246	606163	979	-60	300	60			NSR	
BEGRC0053	509226	606086	965	-60	300	80	**50**	**57**	**7**	**1.91**
BEGRC0054	509248	606075	963	-60	300	123	84	89	5	1.66
BEGRC0055	509216	606057	963	-60	300	120	**50**	**53**	**3**	**3.99**
BEGRC0056	509240	606045	960	-60	300	150	39	40	1	2.13
						and	**91**	**99**	**8**	**2.46**
BEGRC0057	509201	606033	961	-60	300	90	45	47	2	2.06
BEGRC0058	509210	605986	959	-60	300	112	**67**	**74**	**7**	**2.98**
BEGRC0059	509192	605961	959	-60	300	102	16	29	13	0.75
						and	35	36	1	1.75
						and	**55**	**64**	**9**	**3.97**
BEGRC0060	509242	605962	958	-60	300	162	**119**	**138**	**19**	**1.68**
BEGRCD0061	509231	605941	959	-60	300	112	**124**	**139**	**15**	**3.41**
BEGRC0062	509323	606167	969	-60	300	144	50	51	1	1.43
						and	113	115	2	1.13
BEGRC0063	509286	606282	988	-60	300	80	25	26	1	2.09
BEGRC0064	509313	606262	978	-60	300	105	69	71	2	0.98
BEGRC0065	509328	606299	978	-60	300	105	75	76	1	1.41
BEGRC0066	509337	606361	976	-60	300	100			NSR	
BEGRCD0067	509220	605912	959	-60	300	138	**115**	**138**	**23**	**1.95**
BEGRC0068	509206	605890	960	-60	300	150	**102**	**125**	**23**	**0.97**
BEGRC0069	509185	605866	963	-60	300	126	66	93	27	0.42
BEGRC0070	509163	605756	962	-60	300	126	**25**	**28**	**3**	**6.19**
						and	34	36	2	1.03
BEGRC0071	509133	605730	959	-60	300	132			NSR	
BEGRC0072	509071	605216	954	-60	300	120	44	47	3	1.32
BEGRC0073	509060	605177	955	-60	300	60	25	40	15	0.82
BEGRC0074	509054	605156	956	-60	300	72	**22**	**44**	**22**	**0.76**
and							50	53	3	2.55
BEGRC0075	509026	605012	959	-60	300	132	**91**	**103**	**12**	**2.41**
BEGRC0076	509014	604990	959	-60	300	120	88	90	2	2.32
BEGRC0077	509007	604967	960	-60	300	126	83	86	3	1.66
BEGRC0078	508929	604734	963	-60	300	120	**77**	**81**	**4**	**2.60**
BEGRC0079	508907	604700	962	-60	300	132	**60**	**65**	**5**	**4.95**
BEGRC0080	508880	604659	960	-60	300	108	**34**	**46**	**12**	**2.10**
BEGRC0081	508904	604652	959	-60	300	120	**68**	**73**	**5**	**3.44**
BEGRC0082	508888	604622	957	-60	300	120	**57**	**68**	**11**	**1.87**
BEGRC0083	508885	604589	955	-60	300	120	**52**	**65**	**13**	**1.39**
BEGRC0084	508880	604540	954	-60	300	114	**56**	**60**	**4**	**2.83**
						and	70	76	6	0.70
BEGRC0085	508887	604500	952	-60	300	145	**75**	**80**	**5**	**7.26**
						including	**75**	**78**	**3**	**10.54**
BEGRC0086	508871	604457	952	-60	300	132	103	104	1	1.47
BEGRC0087	508856	604425	952	-60	300	137	**84**	**90**	**6**	**6.50**
BEGRC0088	508829	604375	951	-60	300	130	84	86	2	2.07
BEGRC0089	508841	604403	951	-60	300	108	**72**	**83**	**11**	**4.33**
						including	**78**	**82**	**4**	**10.50**
BEGRC0090	508783	604362	950	-60	300	90	37	40	3	1.32
BEGRC0091	508764	604341	952	-60	300	90	34	35	1	1.82
BEGRC0092	508814	604347	951	-60	300	126			NSR	
BEGRC0093	508741	604321	955	-60	300	72	18	22	4	0.91
BEGRC0094	508671	604071	960	-60	300	156	**105**	**129**	**24**	**3.30**
BEGRC0095	508596	604024	948	-60	300	84	45	53	8	0.87

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
BEGRC0096	508626	604002	948	-60	300	144	**100**	**112**	**12**	**1.65**
BEGRC0097	508572	604006	946	-60	300	66	**18**	**32**	**14**	**2.25**
BEGRC0098	508555	603977	946	-60	300	66	22	28	6	1.29
BEGRC0099	508540	603951	946	-60	300	66	**15**	**24**	**9**	**1.94**
BEGRC0100	508530	603920	946	-60	300	60	21	30	9	0.95
BEGRC0101	508510	603864	949	-60	300	72	**35**	**42**	**7**	**1.82**
BEGRC0102	508530	603853	949	-60	300	110	**62**	**78**	**16**	**1.13**
BEGRC0103	508493	603836	950	-60	300	72	14	17	3	1.08
and							**28**	**37**	**9**	**1.23**
BEGRC0104	508501	603801	947	-60	300	120	58	59	1	3.06
and							68	70	2	1.38
BEGRC0105	508511	603824	948	-60	300	100	36	37	1	1.47
and							**65**	**70**	**5**	**2.37**
BEGRC0106	508442	603764	946	-60	300	84	**8**	**20**	**12**	**1.28**
and							30	32	2	1.20
BEGRC0107	508471	603748	946	-60	300	130	**61**	**75**	**14**	**2.25**
BEGRC0108	508512	603882	947	-60	300	62	**25**	**32**	**7**	**1.60**
BEGRC0109	508544	603870	949	-60	300	110	78	81	3	1.64
BEGRC0110	508469	603794	946	-60	300	90	20	29	9	1.04
and							38	42	4	0.96
and							**65**	**75**	**10**	**3.28**
BEGRC0111	508497	603773	946	-60	300	140	**76**	**82**	**6**	**4.99**
BEGRC0112	508599	603949	947	-60	300	140	104	108	4	1.30
BEGRC0113	508578	603925	947	-55	300	120	**79**	**82**	**3**	**3.64**
BEGRC0114	508567	603893	946	-60	300	117	**92**	**100**	**8**	**1.98**
BEGRC0115	508599	603988	946	-60	300	126	**90**	**100**	**10**	**2.16**

Note: 'RC' in hole ID denotes reverse circulation drilling, 'DD' denotes diamond core drilling and 'RCDD' denotes reverse circulation drilling with diamond core tail

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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 reverse circulation (RC) holes and two diamond drill core (DD) 'tails'. ▪ 1m RC samples are collected from a rig mounted cyclone. Average sample weight sent to the laboratory is 2-2.5kg. A duplicate sample is retained on site as backup and for future sampling. ▪ Half core samples were used for DD tails with samples weighing between 2-2.5kg. ▪ 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).	▪ Atlas Copco t3W multipurpose reverse circulation drill rig with 380PSI onboard + 380PSI auxiliary air capacity used for RC holes. ▪ RC holes employee a 5 3/8" hammer. ▪ DD tails were drilled in NQ diameter.
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.	▪ RC samples were sieved and logged at 1m intervals by the supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination is also logged. ▪ The RC splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ The RC cyclone is cleaned at the end of each hole and more often if any wet zones are encountered. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias is expected in high recovery samples obtained. ▪ 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.	▪ 1m RC samples were collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight. ▪ The splitter is cleaned between each sample pass. ▪ 1m bulk RC samples for each meter remain in the field for future assays if required. ▪ 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ 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.
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.	▪ All drill holes reported from Begnopan were drilled with a dip of -60 and towards an azimuth of 300. ▪ Drill hole spacing at Begnopan occurs on approximately 20-40m 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 Begnopan drill holes reported in this announcement, down hole intercepts are approximate to interpreted true-thickness. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 Adiopan-Asupiri were announced 30 April 2025. ▪ Latest JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Asupiri was announced 17 June 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 Adiopan-Asupiri to both infill and expand the MRE. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.

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