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TECHNICAL REPORT

Odienné Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire – Report for NI 43-101

Prepared for Awalé Resources Limited

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This Report titled “Technical Report, Odienné Gold Project, Côte D’Ivoire – Report for NI 43-101” was prepared on behalf of Awale Resources Limited (TSX-V:ARIC). The Report is compliant with the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The effective date is 1 April 2026. The issue date is 03 July 2026.

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Awalé Resources Limited (Awalé or “the Company”) is a Canadian-based gold exploration company headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia and its common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol “ARIC”.

In September 2025, Awalé commissioned Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd (Bara Consulting) to prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) for the Odienné Project in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Form 43-101F1, and Companion Policy 43-101CP requirements. This Report is the first Independent Technical Report on the Odienné Project and sets out, as material disclosure, a maiden Mineral Resource estimate (MRE).

Awalé holds 2,346.4 km² of exploration tenure in Côte d'Ivoire in five granted permits and two applications. Two of the granted licences (Odienné East and Odienné West) are under joint venture with Newmont Ventures Limited (Newmont) and is referred to as the Odienné Joint Venture (OJV). Awalé has a 39% ownership of the OJV, with Newmont holding 61%. Awalé owns 100% of the remaining Odienné Properties (together all properties are referred to as the “the Odienné Project”) which consists of the Odienné Project centred on the town of Odienné, capital of the Kabadougou Region and Denguélé District in northwest Côte d'Ivoire.

The Properties are at exploration or advanced exploration stage. This Report is intended to enable the Issuer and potential partners to reach informed decisions with respect to the Project.

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The report authors are considered independent QPs under NI 43-101 and used geological data, interpretations, documents and additional information as requested from the Company, augmented by its own research and review of publicly available information for the purposes of preparing this Technical Report.

The Effective Date of this Report is 1 April 2026. The Report is based on scientific and technical information for the Project and known to the QPs as of the effective date.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Project is located near the town of Odienné in the Kabadougou Region and Denguélé District of northwestern Côte d'Ivoire within the Odienné and Bako prefectures. The Project is approximately 600 km northwest of the commercial capital, Abidjan, and approximately 400 km northwest of the capital, Yamoussoukro (Figure 2-1).

The Property consists of seven permits – the granted Odienné East, Odienné West, Sienso, Seydougou (“Seydou”) and Samatiguila (“Sama”) permits, and two permits under application.

1.3 History

The first documented exploration in the Odienné area was undertaken by state organisation, La Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI), commencing with regional mapping in the 1960s and 1970s. Exploration by SODEMI in the 1970s focused on nickel and copper, including a 1972

airborne magnetic and radiometric survey by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Anomalous copper and molybdenum in stream sediments was recognised in 1973. Following a 1979 soil geochemical survey, SODEMI conducted a drilling program in 1983 targeting nine geophysical anomalies. In the early 1990s, SODEMI completed shallow, broad-spaced soil sampling for gold and base metals over most of the current Property. No data for the SODEMI exploration are available.

In November 1994, Randgold Resources (Randgold) commenced an exploration program south of Odienné town in partnership with SODEMI following up significant geochemical anomalism in the SODEMI soil survey. An exploration report was submitted in 1996 and there is no record of subsequent work. First phase work completed by Randgold in 1995 included data consolidation and re-evaluation, ground follow-up of 10 gold and 4 base metal anomalies, geochemical sampling, and geological interpretation. A number of areas of interest were identified by Randgold, some associated with the Bagadia and Koudougou fault zones where artisanal mining was active, and potential was considered to be high. Copper and molybdenum anomalism associated with the late Denguélé and Foulakourou granitoids was identified.

A second phase program in 1996 included geological evaluation, detailed soil programs at 23 prospects, and a trenching and pitting program to assess soils. Three from eight priority targets were identified for further work, including the Sceptre and Charger areas, but no follow-up drilling was completed.

Awalé acquired the Odienné East and Odienné West permits from Aforo Resources. There is no record of any exploration by Aforo Resources.

There is no record of prior exploration on any of the licences and licence application areas held 100% by Awalé.

There are no historical resource estimates on the Properties. There is no record of historical production on the Properties, but small-scale artisanal mining has occurred, primarily at Vakaba, Denguélé, and Empire. Currently, limited artisanal mining is confined to Vakaba which is not a target for Awalé.

1.4 Geology and Mineralisation

1.4.1 Regional Geology and Metallogeny

The Properties are located in the Paleoproterozoic Baoulé-Mossi domain in the south of the West African Craton, on the northeastern margin of the Archaean Kenema-Man domain. The Baoulé-Mossi domain is comprised of Paleoproterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Birimian Supergroup with younger Tarkwaian sediments and Eburnean granitoids.

The Baoulé-Mossi domain developed during the Eburnean tectono-thermal interval from c. 2260 Ma to 1980 Ma. The oldest stage of juvenile tholeiitic basaltic volcanism (c. 2350–2200 Ma) evolving to calc-alkaline volcanism (c. 2200–2135 Ma) has been interpreted to represent plume-related oceanic plateau, island arc and back-arc settings. Calc-alkaline volcanism was accompanied by voluminous sodium-rich tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) intrusion and the onset of Eburnean deformation and metamorphism. Birimian sedimentary basins (c. 2135–2105 Ma) resulting from erosion of uplifted terranes are dominated by flysch. Major shear zones bounding basins are interpreted to represent reactivated extensional structures.

The sedimentary and volcanic series were deformed and metamorphosed in the Eburnean I orogeny (c. 2110–2095 Ma), accompanied by intrusion of syn-orogenic calc-alkaline granites. Syn-orogenic shallow water to subaerial clastic sediments include the Tarkwa Group in Ghana and equivalents deposited in intermontane basins.

Younger potassic, hornblende- and biotite-bearing calc-alkaline granite intrusion (2100–2075 Ma) is interpreted to accompany accretionary collision and deformation accompanying suturing of the Baoulé-

Mossi domain with the cratonic core of the Kénéma-Man domain. Late stage Eburnean II deformation (2095–2060 Ma) was localised along major crustal-scale shear zones and overlapped with the potassic intrusive event and generally younger peraluminous two-mica S-type granites.

The Baoulé-Mossi domain is highly endowed in gold, with evidence for multiple mineralising events and evolution in time and space related to Eburnean tectonic evolution and crustal-scale structural architecture. The oldest Eburnean mineralisation is mostly structurally controlled orogenic gold but also includes the Gaou porphyry-hosted copper-gold deposit, the Tongon skarn gold deposit, and the Perkoa volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The first major gold mineralising event (Eburnean I c. 2110-2095 Ma) accompanied collisional inversion and deformation of the sedimentary basins and older volcanics. This mineralisation is mostly of orogenic gold style, controlled by major shear zones on the margins of the sedimentary basins and characterised by quartz-vein and/or shear-hosted mineralisation with pyrite, arsenopyrite, and free gold. The conglomerate-hosted paleoplacer gold deposits in the Tarkwa Group also formed in this period.

The second major gold mineralising event (Eburnean II c. 2095–2060 Ma) occurred during transcurrent deformation and widespread high-K granitoid intrusion, interpreted to follow collision of the Baoulé-Mossi domain with the Kenema-Man Craton. These deposits show a greater range of styles, settings and metal associations, including mineralisation closely related to high-K intrusions as well as of more “typical” orogenic style, and is more prevalent in the western part of the Baoulé-Mossi, typified by deposits of the Loulo and Sadiola districts in the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier (KKI).

1.4.2 Property Geology and Mineralisation

The Property is located in a Birimian volcanic-sedimentary Baoulé-Mossi domain “wedge” located between the Kenema-Man domain to the south and west and the major regional Sassandra Shear Zone (SSZ). This western Odienné domain is characterised by a basal series of submarine meta-basalts overlain by siliceous sediments and calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. Odienné meta-andesites have been dated at 2098 ±5 Ma which is comparable to the Falémé series in the KKI. At least three phases plutonism have been recognised encompassing granites, granodiorites, diorites, monzodiorites, and minor gabbro, of which high-K moderately magnetic granitoid intrusions are prominent. The project area is located at a regional scale, left bend in the SSZ, associated with bifurcation of the north to north-northwest trending Bougouni Shear Zone (BSZ) and additional second and third order splays north of the SSZ. West of the SSZ, a set of east to east-northeast trending sinistral splays diverge from the SSZ. A penetrative predominantly east to east-northeast and northwest trending S1 fabric wraps around the pre- to syn-kinematic plutons and swings north-northwest to northwest into the sinistral SSZ.

The geology in the property area shows similarities with the Siguiri basin and the KKI, and the belt of high-K intrusions along the margin of the Kénéma-Man and the southern and western margins of the Siguiri basin is the same as the high-K intrusive event associated with the gold deposits in the Loulo and Sadiola districts of the KKI.

Gold mineralisation on the Odienné Property is mostly hosted in intermediate intrusions with typically lower-grade mineralisation in adjacent metasediments and metavolcanics. Gold mineralisation is associated with minor sulphides including pyrite or pyrrotite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite and all the significant mineralised prospects show a copper-molybdenum association together with silver, tellurium, bismuth, lead and antimony. Mineralisation is characterised by potassic alteration, as both K-feldspar and biotite, with diopside-actinolite assemblages with minor garnet at Charger and Empire. Retrograde epidote, hematite and sericite alteration shows less direct correlation with gold mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation at Belt Basin Margin (BBM) is hosted within a leftward dilational bend in a northwest-trending sinistral shear zone that forms the contact between granodiorite with

metasediments and metavolcanics. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite, in quartz stringer veins and disseminated in the deformed, altered host rocks. The main mineralised zone is partly silicified with broader intervals of biotite alteration with subordinate microcline, albite, and actinolite.

High-grade gold mineralisation at Charger occurs within a steeply plunging northeast-elongated breccia and vein zone within a small monzodiorite intrusion. Irregular hydrothermal-hydraulic brecciation and veining has a range of infill from calc-silicate to quartz-dominant. Geochemically, gold mineralisation occurs in two associations: a copper-molybdenum-tellurium-bismuth-silver-lead-zinc association with minor sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite; and a tellurium-bismuth-silver association without little sulphide and local bismuth-lead tellurides and visible gold.

Mineralisation at Empire is hosted in intrusive rocks of tonalitic to granodioritic composition emplaced into a country rock sequence of meta-volcaniclastics and metasediments. Metamorphism overlaps with high-temperature alteration and is characterised by biotite, albite, minor K-feldspar, actinolite and associated pyrrhotite, as well as localised diopside-hedenbergite, tremolite-actinolite, epidote-clinozoisite, and garnet (grossular-andradite). Gold mineralisation occurs in multiple steeply dipping east-west trending structurally focused zones where irregular to stockwork quartz veining in altered host rocks is most intense. Early tremolite-actinolite-feldspar-quartz-carbonate veins carry low grade gold with higher grades in later quartz veins with early pyrrhotite, later pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and occasional tellurides and visible gold. Retrograde alteration included chlorite, epidote, carbonate and sericite.

The Sceptre prospect lies about 4 km north-northeast of Charger within a northwest-trending high-strain zone in granodiorite and meta-volcanic country rocks to the north. Drilling shows domainal shearing over intervals up to 400 m, with zones of little deformed granodiorite separated by centimetre- to metre-scale zones of shearing and veining associated with fabric defined by retrograde muscovite or sericite.

Mineralisation at Sceptre also has a same gold-copper-molybdenum signature. Low-level copper, molybdenum, and gold anomalism is persistent through the host granodiorite for up to 300 m with higher-grade gold associated with zones of more intense shearing, millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz veining, and albite-actinolite-epidote-chlorite and quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration.

Gold mineralisation with a copper-molybdenum-silver-bismuth association at Lando is hosted in a shear zone that is subparallel to the BBM shear zone, within metamorphosed mafic to intermediate volcanics and sediments. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphides with locally abundant molybdenite, and minor sphalerite and pyrrhotite. Highest gold values are associated with silicification and biotite in zones of highest shear strain.

Gold mineralisation at Vakaba is hosted in northeast-trending millimetre- to centimetre-scale boudinaged quartz veining with tourmaline is associated with biotite alteration and pyrrhotite, evolving to chlorite, epidote, and sericite with pyrite. Minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite are also recorded.

1.5 Deposit Types

Gold and gold-copper mineralisation on the Odienné Project is interpreted to be of late orogenic Eburnean origin emplaced close to a major terrane boundary between the Archean Kénéma-Man domain and the accretionary volcano-sedimentary domains of the Baoulé-Mosse domain. Collisional closure is interpreted to have occurred in the latest stage of the Eburnean orogeny and to have been accompanied by large-scale intrusion of high-K granitoids focused along the terrane boundary. Mineralisation is interpreted to overlap with the collisional and intrusive events and to show hybrid characteristics of atypical orogenic gold systems and oxidised intrusive-related gold systems.

The setting and style of mineralisation show similarities with other late orogenic deposits in the Baoulé-Mossi domain, notably the world class Loulo and Sadiola gold districts of the KKI.

1.6 Exploration

Awalé exploration activities to date at the Odienné Project include geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys (stream sediment, soil, termitaria, rock chip, trench, and pit sampling), ground and airborne geophysics (magnetic, radiometric, induced polarisation, and gravity gradient), geophysical and geochemical interpretation studies, and petrographic studies.

Sampling and, in the case of geophysics line kilometres completed to date are:

- Odienné West and Odienné East:
 - Ground geophysics – 220 line-km
 - Airborne geophysics – 4,995 line-km
 - Surface sampling – 26,129 samples.
- Sienso:
 - Airborne geophysics – 500 line-km
 - Surface sampling – 6,476 samples.
- Seydou/Sama:
 - Airborne geophysics – 2,362 line-km
 - Surface sampling – 3,775 samples

Most exploration to date has been completed on the Newmont joint venture permits, however, Awalé has also completed early-stage exploration over its 100% owned permits (Sienso, Seydou and Sama).

Integration of geology and structural interpretation, from both geological mapping and geophysics, with exploration geochemistry has formed the integral basis for determination of prospectivity, ranking of targets, and discovery on the Property. The Empire, Charger, BBM, Sceptre and Lando discoveries on the Newmont joint venture licences are all a result of this integrated targeting. The Fremén blind discovery in complex regolith with transported cover within the 100% Awalé Sienso permit (Figure 10-14) is also a result of integration of geophysics and geochemistry.

Statistical analysis of soil and termitaria geochemistry has been a critical part of this discovery success. Termitaria sampling provides a relatively in-situ geochemical sample and has been highly effective, statistically combined with soil results in appropriate regolith. Regolith mapping and interpretation is fundamentally important in this process. The Lando and Vakaba targets, for example, are in residual and erosional regolith where soils are the preferred sample medium. In other target areas such as Denguélé where regolith is predominantly transported, shallow soil sample results are subdued. In general, termitaria anomalism tends to provide more discrete anomalies and tighter distribution with less dispersion than soils.

1.7 Drilling

Awalé is the first company to conduct systematic drilling over the Project area. The government mining company “SODEMI” conducted a limited drill program in 1983, probably to the south of the Odienné Project.

All drilling by Awalé on the Odienné Project has been on the Odienné East, Odienné West and Sienso permits. Drilling has been on a campaign and prospect basis and commenced with the program that led to the Empire Discovery in 2019. Drilling has included diamond (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) methods. DD drilling has generally been the preferred method as depth to fresh rock is

usually shallow (from 5 m to 15 m) and the target intrusive rocks are more amenable to DD drilling over percussion methods.

In total, 109,473 m of drilling has been completed at the Project in 629 holes including 291 DD holes, 5 DD/RC holes, 249 RC holes and 84 AC holes for a total of 82,787 m, 748 m, 22,842 m and 3,096 m of drilling respectively.

Awalé has developed a well-structured approach to all aspects of exploration and drilling, documented in the Company's Procedures Manual. The QP considers that the procedures and protocols in place during drilling data collection activities, including surveying, hole setup, core handling, core logging and sampling to be robust.

1.8 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Awalé adopts robust methodologies for sample collection, chain of custody and quality assurance and quality control (QAQC).

Samples used in Mineral Resource evaluation were derived exclusively from DD and RC drilling programs. The sampling methodologies comply with industry best practices and were applied consistently across all Awalé exploration campaigns to ensure data integrity.

Throughout Awalé data collection activities, the Company has used a variety of reputable, independent laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. To manage logistics and ensure efficient processing, Awalé predominantly uses in-country sample preparation facilities operated by ALS and Intertek in Côte d'Ivoire. At these facilities, primary samples are dried, crushed to a specification of at least 70% passing 2 mm, and pulverised to a pulp where 85–90% passes 75 µm (current Intertek code is SP64 and ALS PREP-31BY).

Following preparation, multiple pulp splits are generated for distribution to specialised analytical centres. Generally, fire assay for gold is conducted at Intertek laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana or Perth, Australia, or ALS facilities in Kumasi, Ghana; while multi-element analysis via inductively coupled plasma (ICP) methods performed at Intertek facilities in Perth, Australia or ALS Laboratory, Loughrea, Ireland.

All laboratories used, both ALS and Intertek, are commercial entities independent of Awalé. They maintain international accreditations for the specific analytical techniques employed.

Quality control (QC) monitoring is undertaken to ensure reliability of the data used in Mineral Resource estimation. Awalé implements a standardised insertion practice of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and duplicates.

The QP concludes that Awalé's exploration and sampling programs have been executed in accordance with industry best practices for QAQC. Although minor failures were observed within the CRM and blank material datasets, these occurrences were isolated, investigated, and do not compromise the overall integrity of the Project database. The analytical accuracy and precision demonstrated across the various laboratories and method support the use of analytical data in MRE evaluation.

Regarding sampling precision, several duplicate pairs reported outside of the primary tolerance envelopes. However, the majority of these variances are consistent with standard analytical behaviour, specifically the characteristic decrease in precision as concentrations approach the lower detection limit (LDL), where relative error is naturally inflated by analytical noise.

Furthermore, the high-nugget effect observed in certain gold domains at Empire reflects inherent geological variability identified in the field duplicate data. Consequently, the observed variance is not considered to represent a significant risk to data integrity. No major concerns were identified regarding the representative nature of the core splitting or the analytical repeatability for gold, copper, silver, or

molybdenum. The QP is satisfied that the final assay results are representative of the mineralisation and are of sufficient quality for resource estimation purposes.

1.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Two phases of metallurgical sampling and testing have been completed on the Project. Initial characterisation and recovery testwork were undertaken by Newmont in 2025 on a range of samples taken largely from the primary deposit of interest, BBM. Sample grades assessed ranged from 0.20 g/t to 1.53 g/t Au, averaging 0.99 g/t Au, with copper grades ranging from 0.20% to 0.64% Cu, averaging 0.33% Cu. Comminution evaluation on samples indicated a material of medium-hard type with respect to the grinding work index. Flotation testwork undertaken using conventional reagents across a range of grind sizes indicated average gold recoveries of 84.0 wt% Au, and copper recoveries of 93.4 wt% Cu.

The 2025 Newmont work was followed by geological and resource evaluation work leading to sampling and testing by Awalé of identified domains for three deposits of the Odienné Project in 2026, namely Empire, Charger and BBM. Grades of the domain samples submitted for testing ranges from 0.9 g/t Au for Empire to 8.9 g/t for Charger HG, and 0.01% Cu for Empire and 0.43% Cu for BBM.

Comminution testing indicated material types ranging from 'soft' to 'medium-hard', with a typical Bond Ball Mill Work Index returned of 12.9 kWh/t. A preferred primary liberation size of 85 µm P₈₀ was identified in liberation analysis of the minerals of interest. Bulk flotation testing again using conventional reagents at the preferred grind size of 85 µm returned gold recoveries ranging from 83.5 wt% Au at BBM to 94.1 wt% Au at Empire, and 63 wt% Cu recovery at Empire to 93.4 wt% Cu recovery at Charger. Cyanidation testwork by bottle-roll testing at a range of grind sizes returned minimum gold recoveries of 89.76 wt% Au at BBM to a maximum gold recovery of 98.07 wt% Au at Charger with average gold recoveries by cyanidation returned of 94.85 wt% Au.

Results of preliminary flotation testwork undertaken on mineral deposits at Odienné have been used in support of the evaluation of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). Ongoing work including detail mineralogical and liberation analysis, gravity gold recovery work, as well as optimised flotation and leaching testwork is being conducted in support of next stage of project development.

1.10 Mineral Resources

The BBM MRE utilises data collected from 85 DD drillhole and 28 RC holes, totalling 30,173 m of drilling, of which 21,805 m have been assayed for gold and 21,432 m assayed for copper. The drilling intercepts the mineralisation on approximately an 80–100 m grid.

The Charger MRE utilises data collected from 64 DD drillholes and 30 RC holes, totalling 22,343 m of drilling, of which 17,673 m have been assayed for gold and 15,151 m assayed for copper. The drilling intercepts the mineralisation 20–30 m along strike and 40 m in the down-dip direction.

The Empire MRE utilises data collected from 45 DD drillholes and 99 RC holes, totalling 15,939 m of drilling, of which 15,753 m have been assayed for gold. The current drillhole spacing is variable, ranging from 20 m to 40 m within the Mineral Resource area, with drillhole line spacing opening up to 100 m towards the east.

The geological models for all deposits were constructed in Leapfrog software utilising geological logs and are guided by, as well as honour cross-sectional geological interpretation with three-dimensional (3D) visualisation and validation.

The BBM geological model comprises primarily of two lithology units: a hangingwall granodiorite, and footwall metasediments. The contact is characterised by two northwest-plunging fold structures. Mineralisation is associated with this geological contact, occurring predominantly within the

granodiorites and locally extending into the footwall metasediments. Moderate to intense shearing accompanies pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralisation in quartz veins and as disseminations within associated pervasive silica alteration. Several generations of dykes, some of which are lamprophyric, are spatially related to the mineralisation. The mineralisation thickness generally ranges from 10 m up to 40 m.

The Charger geological model comprises a narrow, vertically dipping quartz breccia unit hosted within monzodiorite that intrudes an intermediate volcanic sequence. The host breccia strikes southwest-northeast with a thickness ranging between 1 m and 20 m. Gold mineralisation occurs primarily within the quartz and actinolite rich breccias and veins.

The Empire geological model consists of a main diorite intrusion with an east-west strike length of 240 m which abuts against a series of anastomosing porphyry dykes. The gold mineralisation is largely confined within these two units, locally extending beyond the geological contact. A second diorite intrusion occurs 60 m to the south. The mineralised zones are steeply dipping, with thickness ranging from less than a metre up to 30 m thick.

Mineralised zones were modelled at a nominal 0.20 g/t Au threshold.

3D block models were prepared for each deposit, constructed using parent cell dimensions of 20 mX by 10mY by 20 mZ (BBM), 10 mX by 10mY by 10 mZ (Charger) and 20 mX by 10mY by 10 mZ (Empire) with sub-celling (to optimally file wireframes) down to 1 mX by 0.5 mY by 1 mZ (BBM), 0.5 mX by 0.5 mY by 1 mZ (Charger) and 0.5 mX by 0.5 mY by 0.5 mZ (Empire). Assay data were composited to 2 m intervals within the mineralised domains and appropriate capping was used to limit the influence of outliers in the estimates. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was completed to determine directions and ranges of grade continuity and inform the estimation parameters. Grades were estimated into parent cells via ordinary kriging (OK) in three passes of increasing search volumes until all blocks received a grade estimate. A search volume informed by the semi-variogram ranges was applied during the estimates which was locally orientated using dynamic anisotropy. Average densities were assigned according to rock type. Block model validations undertaken include comparing the mean grades of the input composite data against the block grades, swath plots, volume checks and visual validations.

RPEEE are justified via the reporting of open pit Mineral Resources within a conceptual pit shell at a cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t AuEq, and underground Mineral Resources reported within volumes generated from mineable shape optimiser (MSO) software, incorporating an in-situ cut-off grade of 1.34 g/t AuEq. (BBM) and 1.28 g/t AuEq. (Charger), a minimum and maximum stope width of 3 m and 15 m respectively and a stope length of 20 m.

Table 1-1 Mineral Resource statement for BBM, Charger and Empire, 1 April 2026

Classification	Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade			Contained metal		
			AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	AuEq (oz)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)
BBM								
Inferred	Open pit	21.5	1.37	1.03	0.32	947,000	714,000	68,000
	Underground	1.34	2.01	1.60	0.39	409,000	325,000	24,000
	Combined	27.8	1.52	1.16	0.33	1,356,000	1,039,000	92,000
Charger								
Inferred	Underground	1.6	4.64	4.62	0.02	232,000	231,000	380
Empire								
Inferred	Open pit	3.0	1.23	1.23	-	119,00	119,000	-
Total								
Inferred	Open pit	24.5	1.35	1.06	0.28	1,066,000	833,000	68,000
	Underground	7.9	2.53	2.19	0.32	641,000	556,000	25,000
	Combined	32.4	1.64	1.33	0.29	1,707,000	1,389,000	93,000

Notes to the MRE:

- Effective date of the Odienné MRE is 1 April 2026.
- Tonnages are reported to the nearest 100,000 tonnes to reflect these as estimates.
- Metal content is rounded to the nearest 1,000 ounces (gold) and 1,000 tonnes (copper) to reflect these as estimates.
- A gold equivalence has been calculated which incorporates the following inputs; pricing of US\$3,000/oz gold and US\$4.34/lb copper and gold recoveries of 94%, 91% and 86% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, and copper recoveries of 63%, 94% and 93% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, based on the averages of current metallurgical testwork results.
- Gold equivalent equations: $AuEq\ g/t = (1 \times Au) + (1.007324 \times Cu\%)$ for Charger; $AuEq\ g/t = (1 \times Au) + (1.065793 \times Cu\%)$ for BBM.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Tonnage is estimated by applying average specific gravity by rock/mineralisation type for each deposit, derived from a total dataset of 10,278 samples. Assigned specific gravity of 1.90 (sapolite), 2.75 (granodiorite, int volcanics), 2.82 (quartz breccia), 2.83 (metasediments, monzodiorite), and 2.86 (actinolite breccia) have been assigned to blocks in the models.
- Open pit Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t AuEq within conceptual pit shells, and underground Mineral Resources report all blocks within conceptual volumes generated from MSO software incorporating an in-situ cut-off grade of 1.28 g/t AuEq at Charger and 1.34 g/t AuEq at BBM, to support RPEEE as per the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Committee and adopted by the CIM Council on 29 November 2019. RPEEE assumptions and parameters, which the QP considers reasonable, are set out in Table 14-47.
- The QP is not aware of any legal, permitting, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, environmental or other risk factors that might materially affect the estimate of Mineral Resources.

1.11 Conclusions

The Odienné Project is a resource-stage gold project in the Paleoproterozoic Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton. The Odienné deposits show hybrid characteristics suggesting the input of magmatic fluids, unlike typical orogenic gold deposits which are formed solely from metamorphic fluids.

Historical exploration of the Odienné district was extremely limited. Exploration by Awalé commenced in 2018 and accelerated after completion of a joint venture with Newmont in 2022. The combination of surface, termitaria and auger geochemistry with structural and lithological interpretation from magnetic data and mapping has been highly effective in identifying mineralised targets. Testing of these targets by AC, RC and DD drilling led to discovery of the deposits and prospects described in this Technical Report.

The proportion of the properties that has been covered by this generative work is quite small (35%) and most drilling has been focused on the main deposits and prospects. The Properties are therefore considered to be still at a relatively early stage of exploration and evaluation, with high potential for additional discovery and the opportunity to increase Mineral Resources at the known deposits through further drilling.

Awalé have in place robust QAQC protocols, policies and procedures with which to assess, on a continuing basis, analytical performance of samples submitted to the laboratory. The QP author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security, analytical procedures, QAQC protocols, monitoring and results analysis used by Awalé are adequate and provide a confidence in assay accuracy and precision in support of Mineral Resource estimation.

MREs have been prepared for BBM, Charger and Empire. Mineral Resources have been estimated using appropriate methodologies and validations support the conclusion that global grade estimates are robust and that at a semi-local scale grade estimates honour the grade distribution of the input data used in estimation. The Mineral Resource classification is supported by adequately spaced exploration drilling, well-understood geology, appropriate QAQC controls, robust estimation domains and geostatistical analysis which collectively are sufficient basis to infer geological and grade continuity for classification as Inferred Mineral Resources under the CIM Standards. More than sufficient metallurgical characterisation has been undertaken to support the evaluation of RPEEE.

The Mineral Resource inventory over the Odienné Project contains 1.71 Moz gold equivalent at an average grade of 1.64 g/t AuEq reported as having RPEEE under both open pit (BBM, Empire) and underground (BBM, Charger) mining methods, at appropriate grade cut-offs.

1.12 Recommendations

The QP authors present the following recommendations for the Project:

- The effective exploration approach strategy of integrated lithostructural interpretation and geochemical targeting should be extended to the 100% Awalé licences and applications.
- Identified targets that have not been fully tested should be assessed with more detailed targeting interpretations and additional drilling should be completed.
- The targeting understanding, model and criteria should be further enhanced by additional characterisation of mineralisation signatures, including additional integrated lithochemical, petrological, and structural studies with dating of intrusion and mineralisation by U/Pb and Re/Os methods.
- Infill drilling should be completed at BBM, Charger and Empire to improve confidence in geological and grade continuity and facilitate upgrade to higher categories such that Mineral Reserves may be estimated in the future. At the time of reporting, resource development drilling activities have commenced.
- As part of further drilling activities, additional sampling of the oxide zone should be undertaken to improve grade estimates across the oxide-fresh boundary, informing the decision to adopt hard or soft boundaries.
- As part of further drilling activities, additional density sampling should be undertaken in the oxide zone to more reliably assign oxide density to block models. Additional density sampling within currently defined domains should allow block densities to be interpolated into the block models to improve confidence in the tonnage estimate.
- Infill drilling and increased data points should allow the development of an improved geometallurgical domain model for improved confidence in material characteristics to aid mining, scheduling and processing optimisation during downstream techno-economic studies as well as assess the potential for acid mine drainage and metal leaching.

- Metallurgical testwork programs should continue, including ongoing detailed mineralogical and liberation analysis, gravity gold recovery work, as well as optimised flotation and leaching testwork. This should be augmented by additional testwork as may be required, as geometallurgical domains are further refined during the next phase of drilling.

2 INTRODUCTION

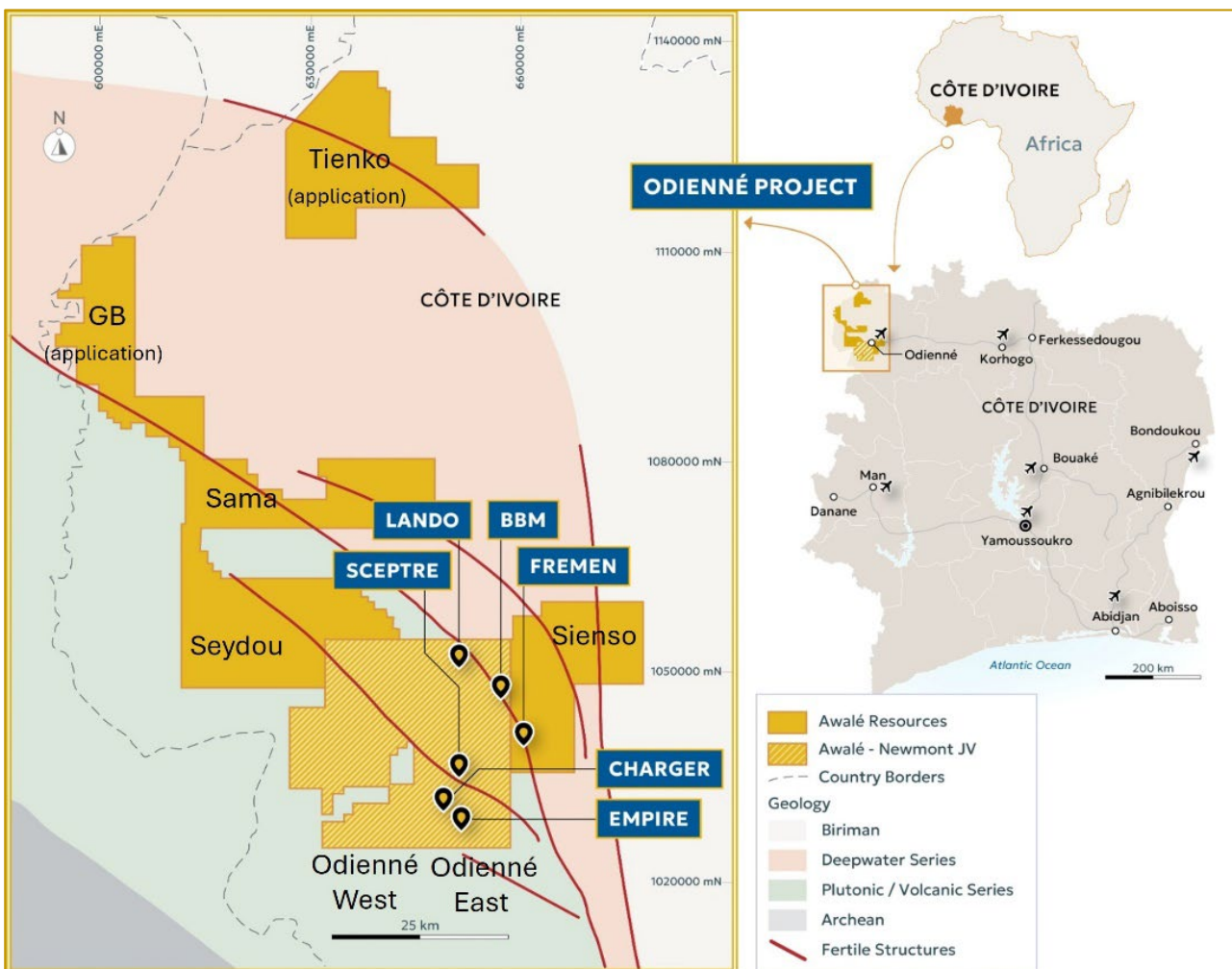
2.1 Issuer

Awalé Resources Limited (Awalé or the “Company”) is a Canadian-based gold exploration company headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia and its common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol “ARIC”.

Awalé has a 39% ownership of the Odienné Joint Venture (OJV), comprising two permits (Odienné East and Odienné West), with Newmont holding 61%. In addition, Awalé owns 100% of the Odienné Properties (together “the Odienné Project” or “the Project”) which consist of a further three granted permits and two applications (Figure 2-1 and Table 2-1). Awalé took 100% of an option agreement over the Sienso permit from Turaco Gold (Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed, ticker “TCG”) in June 2025, other properties held by Awalé were applied for by Awalé and are held under Awalé Resources Côte d’Ivoire.

The Project is located near the town of Odienné in the Kabadougou Region and Denguélé District of northwestern Côte d’Ivoire within the Odienné and Bako prefectures (Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1 Property location and description map (source: Awalé, 2025)



The Project covers approximately 2,346.4 km² in three granted permits and four applications. Table 2-1 details each of the permits.

Table 2-1 List of all permits and applications for the Odienné Project

	Permit type	Permit no.	Area (km ²)	Status
OJV	Granted	PR-419 “Odienné East”	397.2	Newmont JV (earning-in to 75%)
	Granted	PR-904 “Odienné West”	399.4	
100% Awalé	Granted	PR-840 “Sienso”	244.8	100% Awalé
	Granted	PR-992 “Seydou”	390.6	
	Granted	PR-991 “Sama”	296.0	
	Application	0729DMICM – “GB”	247.2	
	Application	0579DMICM – “Tienko”	371.2	

2.2 Terms of Reference

In September 2025, Awalé commissioned Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd (Bara Consulting) to prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) for the Odienné Project in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Form 43-101F1, and Companion Policy 43-101CP requirements. This Report is the first Independent Technical Report on the Odienné Project and sets out, as material disclosure, a maiden Mineral Resource estimate (MRE).

The Properties are at exploration or advanced exploration stage. This Report is intended to enable the Issuer and potential partners to reach informed decisions with respect to the Project.

The Qualified Persons (QPs) and authors of this Technical Report are:

- Mr Galen White, BSc (Hons), FAusIMM, Principal Consultant of Bara Consulting
- Dr Andrew Bamber, Ph.D, P.Eng, M(CMI), Principal Consultant of Bara Consulting
- Dr Neal Reynolds, Ph.D, FAusIMM, MAIG, Principal of Rynn GeoConsulting Pty Ltd, associating with Bara Consulting.

This Report is prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in NI 43-101, including Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The Report authors are independent QPs as defined in NI 43-101.

The effective date of this Report is 1 April 2026. The Report is based on scientific and technical information for the Project and known to the QPs as of the effective date.

Awalé reviewed draft copies of this Report for factual errors. Any changes made because of these reviews did not include alterations to the interpretations and conclusions made. Therefore, the statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading as of the effective date of this Report.

The authors of this Technical Report do not disclaim any responsibility for the content contained herein and make appropriate limited disclaimers as permitted under Item 3 (Reliance on Other Experts).

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

This Report is based on internal company reports, technical reports, exploration data including analytical results from accredited, independent assay laboratories, maps, published government reports and other public information including scientific literature, as listed in Section 19 (References). The exploration database cut-off date for results included in this report is 16 February 2026.

The authors have not conducted detailed land status evaluations and has relied upon a confidential legal opinion on Awalé permits and applications by and statements by ADNA (Abidjan), Ivorian legal counsel, dated 1 July 2026 and Awalé regarding property status and legal title to the Odienné Project.

The QP authors also had discussions with Awalé’s management and technical team, including:

- Mr Andrew Chubb (Chief Executive Officer of Awalé) regarding geology, exploration results and strategy, tenure, government relations, joint venture status, and Project history
- Mr Andrew Smith (Vice President for Exploration of Awalé) and Mr John Scott (Exploration Manager of Awalé) regarding geology, exploration results and strategy, drilling, sampling and analysis, data and data management, and systems and procedures
- Mr Calvin Abouoh (Database Manager for Awalé) regarding drilling, sampling and analysis, data and data management, and systems and procedures.

2.4 Qualified Person Item Responsibility

This Report was prepared by the QPs listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 QPs – Report item responsibilities

QP	Item responsibility
Dr Neal Reynolds, PhD, FAusIMM, MAIG Principal, Rynn GeoConsulting Pty Ltd	Items 6 to 9 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to these
Dr Andrew Bamber, Ph.D, P.Eng Principal Consultant, Bara Consulting	Item 13 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to this
Mr Galen White, BSc (Hons), FAusIMM Partner and Principal Consultant, Bara Consulting	Items 1 to 5, 10 to 12, 14 to 16 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to these, and 19 to 20

The Report authors are QPs with the relevant experience, education, and professional standing for the portions of the Report for which they are responsible.

Bara Consulting and Rynn GeoConsulting Pty Ltd are independent of Awalé and there is no conflict of interest in relation to its engagement in the Project or with Awalé and that there is no circumstance that could interfere with the QPs’ judgement regarding the preparation of this Report.

2.5 Qualified Person Site Visit and Personal Inspection

Galen White visited the Odienné Project between 12 December and 15 December 2025 for the purposes of Project familiarisation, ground truthing, geological review, drill rig inspection, drill collar verifications, review of drill core, review of data collection standard operating procedures (SOPs) and practises and sampling quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) review. During the visit, meetings and discussions were held with senior Awalé personnel and the broader project team.

Andrew Bamber visited the Odienné Project between 12 December and 15 December 2025 in relation to planned preliminary economic assessment (PEA) study components, including Project familiarisation, traversing the licence footprint to assess current and required infrastructure, possible locations of waste dumps and tailings facility, sources of power and water, as well as inspection of drill core including mineralised intervals. During the visit, meetings and discussions were held with senior Awalé personnel and the broader project team.

Neal Reynolds visited the Odienné Project between 10 December and 14 December 2024. Dr Reynolds inspected the core logging facilities, sampling procedures, visited active drilling operations, and met extensively with Awalé technical staff to discuss the Project. At all times, Awalé staff and management were open, helpful and constructive in providing information on the Project, explaining systems and procedures, and discussing interpretations and targeting rationale.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QPs are not qualified to provide an opinion on matters of Ivorian mining and corporate law and has relied, as to the legal status, validity and good standing of the mineral tenure comprising the Odienné Project and the issuer's related permit portfolio in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, on a legal opinion prepared by ADNA (Abidjan), Ivorian legal counsel, dated 1 July 2026. The reliance extends to the statements regarding permit validity, renewal status, surface areas, holding structure and pending applications set out in Item 4. The Technical Report has been prepared on the understanding that the Properties is, or will be, lawfully accessible for evaluation and development.

The portions of this Technical Report to which this limited disclaimer applies are:

- Item 4.2.2 – Issuer's Title
- Item 4.3 – Underlying Transaction
- Item 4.4 - Royalties, Back-In Rights, Option Agreements, and Other Encumbrances.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location of Property

The Project is located near the town of Odienné in the Kabadougou Region and Denguélé District of northwestern Côte d'Ivoire within the Odienné and Bako prefectures. The Project is approximately 600 km northwest of the commercial capital, Abidjan, and approximately 400 km northwest of the capital, Yamoussoukro (Figure 2-1). The Project consists of seven permits – the granted Odienné East, Odienné West, Sienso, Seydoukou (“Seydou”) and Samatiguila (“Sama”) permits, and two permits under application (Tienko and GB).

The Property covers approximately 2,346 km² centred on the town of Odienné, which is the operational base for Awalé exploration. Odienné is the business and administrative centre of the Denguélé District and Kabadougou Region of northwestern Côte d'Ivoire and is serviced by scheduled flights from Abidjan, the business centre of Côte d'Ivoire. The Project permits and permit applications extend 25 km south, 45 km west, and 86 km north of Odienné town.

The Project lies within the 1:200,000 scale topographic map sheets “Feuille NC-29-XI” approximately bounded by latitudes 9°15'N and 10°N and longitudes 8°E and 8°25'E.

Figure 4-1 Coordinates of granted permits and permits under application

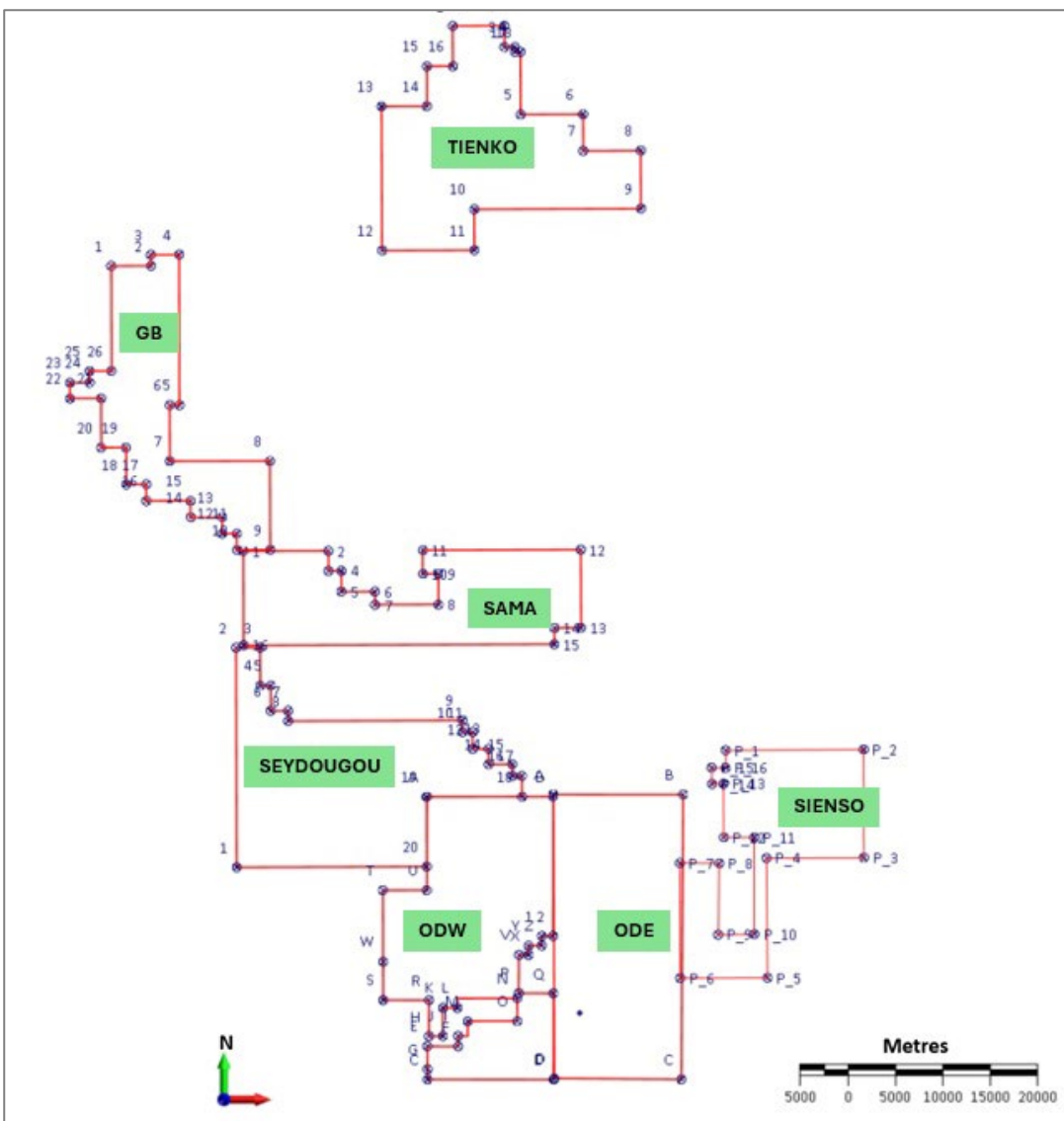


Table 4-1 Coordinates of the Odienné East permit

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
A	644747	1055086
B	658400	1055070
C	658243	1025076
D	644859	1025165

Table 4-2 Coordinates of the Odienné West permit

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
A	631445	1054830
B	644731	1054844
C	631507	1025061
D	644759	1025053
E	631495	1028560
F	634729	1028545
G	631498	1026151
H	631649	1029616
I	634720	1029635
J	633133	1029630
K	633123	1032609
L	634654	1032591
M	635731	1031191
N	640947	1033603

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
O	640954	1031212
P	641119	1034145
Q	644769	1034127
R	631657	1033415
S	626841	1033425
T	626811	1044980
U	631432	1044991
V	641135	1038173
W	626857	1037453
X	642148	1038158
Y	642130	1039153
Z	643520	1039139
ZA	643532	1040158
ZB	644713	1040171

Table 4-3 Coordinates of the Sienso permit

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
P_1	662901	1059722
P_2	677422	1059803
P_3	677450	1048405
P_4	667205	1048369
P_5	667306	1035763
P_6	658122	1035740
P_7	658072	1047859
P_8	662212	1047817

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
P_9	662109	1040303
P_10	665924	1040381
P_11	665914	1050555
P_12	662682	1050556
P_13	662673	1056204
P_14	661444	1056183
P_15	661419	1057888
P_16	662909	1057879

Table 4-4 Coordinates of the Sama permit

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
1	612112.794	1080705.677
2	621070.683	1080733.898
3	621077.609	1078614.383
4	622418.312	1078618.785
5	622425.505	1076437.891
6	625960.358	1076449.706
7	625965.094	1075052.050
8	632669.517	1075075.351

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
9	632657.944	1078316.161
10	631012.440	1078310.312
11	631003.642	1080798.470
12	647640.841	1080861.106
13	647673.563	1072628.176
14	644869.606	1072617.179
15	644876.282	1070896.960
16	612142.713	1070784.357

Table 4-5 Coordinates of the Seydou permit

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
1	611419	1047407
2	611351	1070536
3	613881	1070544
4	613893	1066551
5	614990	1066554
6	614998	1063882
7	616827	1063887
8	616831	1062812
9	635182	1062874
10	635187	1061645

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
11	636254	1061649
12	636260	1059867
13	637937	1059873
14	637943	1058245
15	640443	1058254
16	640447	1057026
17	641454	1057029
18	641462	1054848
19	631399	1054812
20	631425	1047471

Table 4-6 Coordinates of the Tienko permit (under application)

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
1	634150	1136012
2	639596	1136033
3	639605	1133791
4	640700	1133795
5	641307	1126701
6	647880	1126728
7	647896	1122857
8	653953	1122883
9	653980	1116769

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
10	636415	1116698
11	636431	1112397
12	626720	1112362
13	626666	1127537
14	631443	1127554
15	631428	1131763
16	634166	1131773
17	640702	1133273
18	641280	1133275

Table 4-7 Coordinates of the GB permit (under application)

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
1	598199	1110737
2	602370	1110748
3	602367	1111916
4	605350	1111924
5	605396	1096075
6	604361	1096072
7	604377	1090174
8	614917	1090206
9	614946	1080837
10	611442	1080827
11	611437	1082547
12	609883	1082542
13	609878	1084262

Point	Easting_UTM29N_m	Northing_UTM29N_m
14	606557	1084252
15	606552	1086003
16	601891	1085990
17	601887	1087741
18	599785	1087735
19	599774	1091605
20	597155	1091598
21	597141	1096789
22	593852	1096780
23	593848	1098439
24	595918	1098444
25	595915	1099673
26	598229	1099679

4.2 Mineral Tenure and Surface Rights

4.2.1 Mining Regulations of Côte d'Ivoire

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire reformed the Mining Code in March 2014. Exploration permits are awarded by Presidential decree after Ministerial approval from the Ministry in charge of mines and comprise five different types of titles as follows:

- **Prospecting permit** – up to 2,000 km², non-exclusive and granted for one year.
- **Exploration permit** – up to 400 km², exclusive and granted for four years, plus two renewals of three years with the possibility of a third renewal for two years to complete feasibility studies.
- **Mining licence** – granted for up to 20 years with option of 10-year renewals.
- **Semi-industrial mining licence** – Ivorian nationals or Ivorian majority cooperatives of companies only, up to 1 km, four-year period, renewable.
- **Artisanal mining licence** – Ivorian Nationals or Ivorian majority cooperatives only, maximum of 25 ha, two-year period, renewable.

Once exploration permit applications are submitted, coordinates of the area applied for are verified to ensure no overlap with other applications or granted licences. At this stage, the applicant's technical and financial capability to undertake the work program proposed in the application is assessed. The application is then assessed by a mining commission and, if approved, a draft decree is presented by the Minister for Mines to a presidential cabinet for signature. For a company to be awarded a mining licence, the company must form a local entity, and the state can take up to 10% free carry in any mining operation and up to 15% with further financial contribution.

4.2.2 Issuer's Title

The Odienné Property consists of seven permits – the granted Odienné East, Odienné West, Sienso, Seydou and Sama permits, and two permits under application (Gebelan (GB) and Tienko). The granted Odienné East and Odienné West permits form the OJV, held 39% by Awalé as described in Item 4.4.1. All permits outside the OJV are 100% held by Awalé.

The Odienné East and Odienné West permits are held under local company, Africa New Geological Technologies Côte d'Ivoire SARL (ANGET CI), a Côte d'Ivoire company duly incorporated as a limited liability company. After acquisition of ANGET CI by Awalé in 2017, the Company owned 90% of the share capital of ANGET CI, a 10% shareholding in ANGET remained with local partners, and this share was subsequently purchased by Newmont in 2024.

In July 2022, Awalé entered a joint venture agreement with Newmont Ventures Limited (Newmont), a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (NYSE: NEM), on the Odienné East and Odienné West permits (the OJV), as described in Section 4.4.1. In April 2024, Newmont completed Phase 1 of its OJV earn-in through US\$5 million in exploration expenditures, vesting it with a 51% interest in the OJV. In October 2024, Newmont acquired the 10% minority equity interest in the OJV held by the minority shareholders in ANGET CI, thereby acquiring a 61% interest in the OJV.

In July 2022, Awalé acquired the Sienso exploration permit (permit PR840) under an option agreement from Turaco Gold, an ASX listed company, through its 100% Côte d'Ivoire subsidiary, Turaco Côte d'Ivoire SARL (previously Resolute Côte d'Ivoire SARL). In July 2025, Awalé exercised the full earn-in for 100% of the Sienso permit, free and clear of all encumbrances other than the Resolute NSR, a 2.50% net smelter royalty payable to Resolute Mining Ltd. For the total consideration for the 100% Option, Awalé issued 972,450 fully paid common shares to Turaco Gold, escrowed for a period of one year.

In May 2017, Awalé's applications for the Sama and Seydou exploration permits, each covering 400 km², were lodged and registered with the Director General of Mines and Geology. In April and May 2023, Awalé's applications for the GB and Tienko exploration permits, covering 390.58 km² and 248.9 km² respectively, were lodged and registered with the Director General of Mines and Geology. The Sama and Seydou permits were granted in April 2025, while the GB and Tienko permits remain in application. The Sama GB and Seydou permits and applications are contiguous with the OJV permits, whereas the Tienko permit application lies 20 km east of the GB permit application.

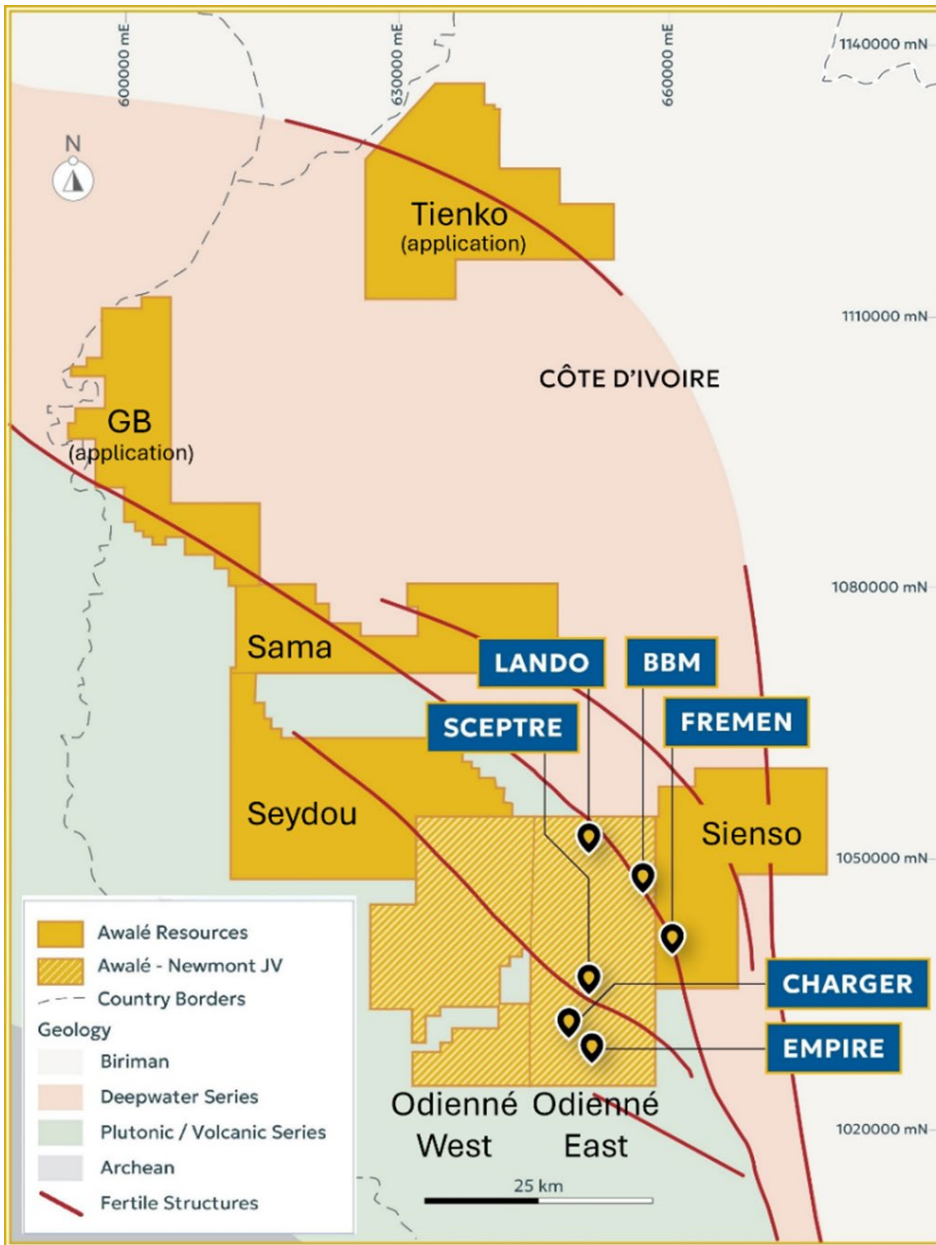
In total, the Odienné Property currently consists of five permits covering a total area 1,693 km², all 100% Awalé owned, and the two additional OJV permits, covering a total area of 797 km². Awalé continues to manage all exploration activities on the OJV, with funding provided by Newmont.

All permits and applications are considered to form a single project for the purposes of reporting under NI 43-101 guidelines. All permits are prospective for gold and copper and are located within a 50–60 km radius, with potential for shared production facilities in the event of future mining.

Table 4-8 Summary of permits for the Odienné Property

Permit name/no.	Ownership/ Agreement	Grant date	Expiry date	Area (km ²)	Annual fees (US\$)	Expenditure commitment (US\$)	Comments
PR-419 "Odienné East"	Newmont joint venture	30 Sep 2015	29 Sep 2027	397.2	9,930	22,978,948	Valid for 2 years (exceptional renewal)
PR-904 "Odienné West"		16 Oct 2024	15 Oct 2028	399.42	1,997	1,251,997	Valid for 4 years (first period)
Total OJV				797	11,927	24,230,945	
PR-840 "Sienso"	100% Awalé	23 Jul 2019	22 Jul 2026	244.78	1,632	654,965	Valid for 3 years (first renewal)
PR-992 "Seydou"		23 Jul 2019	22 Jul 2026	390.58	1,953	1,161,953	Valid for 4 years (first period)
PR-991 "Sama"		23 Jul 2019	22 Jul 2026	295.97	1,480	919,480	Valid for 4 years (first period)
PR-1101 "GB"				242.01			Application
PR-1100 "Tienko"				368.26			Application
Total Awalé				1,541.6	5,065	2,736,398	

Figure 4-2 Permit map (source: Awalé, 2025)



4.3 Underlying Transaction

Awalé was listed as Spada Gold Ltd in 2016 as a Capital Pool Company. In November 2017, Spada announced a name change to Awalé Resources and a Qualifying Transaction with Sandstorm Gold Limited (TSX: SSL, NYSE: SAND). Under this transaction (“Sandstorm”), Awalé Resources acquired a 90% interest in the Odienné Project, which at the time consisted of the Odienné East and Odienné West permits, other properties known as the Abengourou and Bondoukou projects were also part of this transaction but were subsequently relinquished by the company in 2023 and 2024. The projects were previously controlled by Mariana Resources Limited, which was acquired by Sandstorm in July 2017.

In consideration, Spada provided Sandstorm a 2.0% net smelter return (NSR) royalty to Sandstorm over Bondoukou, Abengourou and Odienné. Odienné is the only project that remains which requires a US\$50,000 payment to Sandstorm in cash or shares on each anniversary of the acquisition, until commercial production is achieved. Any outstanding debt to Sandstorm would be satisfied by issuing shares to Sandstorm in settlement of the debt at the same price as the Private Placement.

In December 2017, Awalé acquired Aforo (Ivory Coast) Holding Pty Ltd from its Australian parent, Aforo Resources, thereby acquiring a 90% interest in the Odienné East and Odienné West permits which was held 100% by ANGET CI, who retained a 10% shareholding in these properties. The ANGET CI partners retain a US\$1.845 million decision to mine payment over the Odienné East and Odienné West properties.

4.4 Royalties, Back-In Rights, Option Agreements, and Other Encumbrances

4.4.1 Newmont Earn-In and Exploration Agreement

The Exploration Agreement with Newmont on the Odienné East and Odienné West permits (the OJV) was signed in May 2022, giving Newmont an exclusive right to explore, evaluate and develop the Property. The Exploration Agreement gives Newmont the option over the first two phases to fund exploration activities and to earn up to a 65% interest in the OJV by funding qualifying expenditures of at least US\$15 million and delivery of a 2 Moz gold-only resource. The Exploration Agreement also provided that if Newmont proceeded to Phase 2, it had the right to acquire an additional 10% interest in the OJV through the purchase of the ANGET Partners 10% interest in the OJV.

The terms included a Subscription Agreement between Newmont and Awalé on initiation of the OJV, under which Newmont subscribed for common shares of Awalé for the aggregate subscription price of the equivalent of US\$500,000, to be used exclusively to fund Awalé's Côte d'Ivoire activities.

The terms of each phase of the Exploration Agreement are detailed below.

4.4.1.1 Phase 1 (Complete)

Newmont earns a 51% interest in the Odienné Project through funding US\$5 million in exploration expenditures within three years of the effective date of the Exploration Agreement.

The Odienné Project was managed by Awalé during this time.

4.4.1.2 Phase 2 (Partially Complete)

Newmont earns up to 65% interest through:

- funding a further US\$10 million in exploration expenditure (complete) and
- defining a minimum NI 43-101 compliant 2 Moz gold resource (incomplete),

and an additional 10% interest for a total 75% interest through:

- entering an exclusive option agreement to purchase the minority 10% interest in the Odienné Project (complete).

Newmont has the option to elect to become project manager upon commencement of Phase 2, or at any time though Phase 2 with 30 days' notice in writing.

4.4.1.3 Newmont's Right to Walk/Awalé Earn-Back

Newmont has no obligation to complete Phase 2; if it elects to withdraw during Phase 2 or fails to delineate the 2 Moz gold resource requirement, this is a Phase 2 Termination.

If Newmont withdraws during Phase 2, Awalé has a one-time earn-back option, exercisable within 30 days:

- Pay US\$2 million to Newmont to increase its Participating Interest by 2%
- Option to buy the original ANGET 10% from Newmont at Newmont's cost ("ANGET Earn-Back").

Future dilution then runs on a straight-line basis.

At the reporting date, Newmont has not completed the Phase 2 earn-in.

4.4.1.4 Phase 3(a) Feasibility Study Stage after Newmont has Completed Phase 2

Newmont has a right to earn an additional 5% to reach 80% through electing to sole-fund the completion of a Feasibility Study on the Property. Alternatively, Awalé can choose to pay its pro-rata share to complete the Feasibility Study – Awalé has 60 days from Newmont's Notice (with a detailed Feasibility Study cost estimate) to elect to co-fund.

If Awalé elects to co-fund:

- Newmont does **not** earn the extra 5%
- Interests would remain Newmont **75%/Awalé 25%** after the Feasibility Study.

4.4.1.5 Phase 3(b) Decision to Mine/Financing Option

After a Decision to Mine, Awalé has a one-time 120-day option for Newmont to finance Awalé's pro-rata share of mine-build and pre-production costs.

If Awalé exercises that option, Newmont receives a further 5% and moves to 80% or 85% (dependent on Phase 3(a) outcome):

- The financing option would be repaid with interest
- Using 80% of the portion of Awalé's distributions.

Table 4-9 Summary table for Newmont Earn-In

Stage	Stage milestone	Newmont %	Awalé %	ANGET minority %	Milestone completion
Phase 1	Phase 1 Earn-In – US\$5 M spend	51	39	10	Yes
	Phase 1 – acquires ANGET 10%	61	39	0	Yes
Phase 2	Phase 2 – US\$10 M additional spend	61	39	0	Yes
	Phase 2 – greater than 2 Moz Resource	75	25	0	No
Phase 2 Termination	Awalé Earn-Back – Newmont does not complete Phase 2; ANGET 10% acquired* (see text)	49	51	0	No
Phase 3 (Feasibility) only after Phase 2 Earn-In	Awalé co-funds Feasibility Study	75	25	0	No
	Feasibility Study sole-funded by Newmont	80	20	0	No
Phase 3 Decision to Mine (after Phase 3 Feasibility)	Awalé does not use financing option	80 or 75	20 or 25	0	No
	Decision to Mine; Awalé uses financing option (Newmont carries Awalé build-capex)	85 or 80	15 or 20	0	No

In the event either Newmont's or Awalé's interest is diluted to 10% or less, such diluted party's interest will convert to a 2% NSR royalty with half the royalty subject to a buyback right in consideration of a payment of US\$5 million.

4.4.2 Royalties and Other Encumbrances

Sandstorm Gold Ltd (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Gold Corp.) has a 2% NSR over the Odienné East, Odienné West, Sienso, and Sama properties in this Report.

Furthermore, US\$50,000 is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd in cash or shares on each anniversary of the acquisition, until commercial production is achieved or 15 years after signing of the Royalty Agreement (November 2017), Awalé may elect to pay this earlier with a cash or share payment equal to US\$375,000.

The ANGET partners retain a US\$1.845 million Decision to Mine payment over the Odienné East and Odienné West properties.

Pursuant to the option agreement with Turaco Gold on the Sienso permit, Awalé assumed a 2.50% NSR royalty payable to Resolute Mining Ltd.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The Project is considered a greenfield exploration project with no known legacy environmental liabilities.

4.6 Permitting

The exploration permits listed in Table 4-8 authorise the conduct of current exploration activities within the Project area.

Three classified forests are located within the Project area: the Denguélé Classified Forest, the Odienné Classified Forest, and the Kanhasso Classified Forest. These forests are state-owned and subject to a specific protection regime administered by SODEFOR (*Société de Développement des Forêts*). SODEFOR provides the Company with annual authorisations permitting exploration activities within the classified forest areas and request financial contributions in support of its reforestation programs.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), initiated in March 2026, is ongoing and is expected to identify the environmental and social permitting requirements applicable to potential future Project development activities.

4.7 Local Communities and Land Access

The history of the region transcends colonial boundaries. The District Autonome of Denguélé is nestled in the northwestern tri-border area between Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali and is a historical crossroads where trading of cola nuts, rock salt, gold and cattle spurred movement around the region from the 16th century. The Sénoufo peoples are said to have been the first to settle in the area. During the 18th century, Bambara warriors from Mali drove out the Sénoufo, and founded a Malinké state, the Kingdom of Nafana, but in turn were overthrown in 1848 by the warrior Vakaba Touré and his troops, moving eastwards from Guinea. Touré and his descendants reigned over the region until colonisation by the French, who set up a military command post in current-day Odienné in 1893.

These movements have left their trace, as the district is still marked by a strong culture of trade, political centralisation and the dominance of Islam (93% compared to the national average of 39%)¹. The populations in the district continue to share familial, ethnic and cultural ties that cross the colonially imposed borders. The main language is Dioula, often referred to as a language of trade. The main ethnic group (at 91.2%) are the Mandé du Nord (Malinké, from Mali).

Land is an important asset for local communities. Customary and modern land ownership processes co-exist. However, rural land management is governed by customary principles and under the responsibility of local customary authorities (village chief, land chief, and family chief) who are themselves subject to the authority of the canton chief, the leading traditional authority in the region and guardian of the region's land heritage and the holder of rights over the lands of Odienné. The land has been allocated within lineages or families, moving from collective ownership of land to the "individualisation" of rural land.

¹ Ministry of Planning and Development, Etudes monographiques et économiques des districts de Cote d'Ivoire, District du Denguélé, 2015 (p.35)

Awalé's land access SOP guides the process from stakeholder engagement to compensation for any impacts during exploration activities. It aims to guarantee a rigorous and standardised process for respecting the rights of local populations, in particular the landowners and farmers concerned.

4.8 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

4.8.1 Legal Framework

The Côte d'Ivoire Constitution (2016) addresses environmental protection with Article 27 guaranteeing each person's right to a healthy environment and article 40 imposing a duty of environmental protection on the community and all-natural persons and legal entities. The Mining Code (2014) requires that all mining title applicants (excluding artisanal) submit an Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIA) to the *Direction Generale des Mines et de la Geologie* (DGMG) and the *Agence National De l'Environnement* (ANDE), the environmental authority in charge of supervising, validating and controlling environmental impact studies. Other environmental legislation that may impact upon mining projects includes the Environment Code (2023), the Water Code (2023), the Forestry Code (2019), and the Labour Code (2015).

4.8.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The *Cabinet d'Etudes, de Conseils, d'Assistance et de Formation* (CECAF), an accredited Ivorian private consulting firm was appointed to conduct an initial environmental and social scoping study of the Project area in November 2025. The aim was to better understand the environmental and social context, to identify any key risks and constraints to consider during project design and inform the commissioning of specialised studies during the ESIA. The main areas of potential impact identified were the classified forests, watercourses, artisanal and small-scale mining activity, cultural heritage sites, existing infrastructure and potential economic and physical resettlement impacts.

CECAF launched the ESIA in March 2026 with preliminary stakeholder consultation followed by baseline environmental and social data collection programs to determine current conditions of the potential exploitation area. The rules and procedures governing the ESIA, including its required content, are set out in Decree No. 2024-595 of 6 June 2024 and its annexes. The decree also incorporates provisions relating to resettlement and mine closure frameworks.

4.8.3 Environmental and Social Management

Awalé continues to develop its environmental and social management system for exploration work, adapting it as the Project progresses. Awalé is committed to managing the impacts of its operations, in compliance with national regulations and international best practice. The purpose of the environmental and social plans and SOPs are to ensure monitoring, communication and management of impacts, reducing the negative and enhancing positive impacts in areas such as stakeholder engagement (including grievance management), land access, local recruitment, local procurement, reforestation, health and safety. Records are being maintained during exploration to monitor all activities and engagement.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Odienné Project is located in northwest Côte d'Ivoire centred on the town and administrative centre of Odienné. Awalé maintains an operational base at Odienné including offices and on-site accommodation for the exploration team. The core logging and sampling facility is located at the BBM project, a short 4 km drive from the Odienné office.

Odienné is accessible by regular commercial scheduled flight from Abidjan, the commercial centre of Côte d'Ivoire, and by sealed highway from Abidjan via Man. In the case of flight disruptions, flights are available to Man which is approximately a 4-hour drive from Odienné.

Access to the Project areas from Odienné is by a combination of sealed and unsealed roads and four-wheel drive (4WD) tracks, motorcycle and walking tracks. The identified prospects all have vehicle access by 4WD tracks, and tracks can be readily developed to new prospects.

Figure 5-1 Location of the Odienné Project (source: Google Maps, 2026)



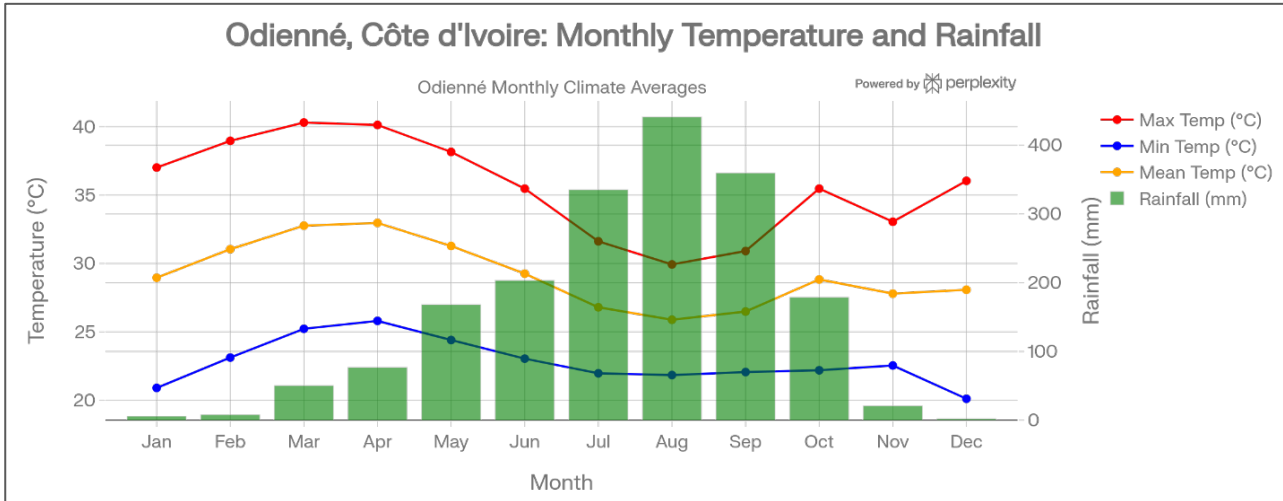
5.1 Climate and Physiography

The Project is located in northwest Côte d'Ivoire and has a tropical savanna or monsoonal climate with dry warm winters and warm wet summers. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw. The average annual temperature is 26.3°C with daily highs typically of 32–35°C and lows of 22–24°C, varying little through the year. Average rainfall is approximately 1,382 mm, predominantly falling from May to October and peaking in August, the dry season spans November to May.

The Project area largely lies at elevations between 400 m and 600 m. The terrain is quite subdued and consists of low lateritic plateaus, gentle undulations, and scattered inselbergs or residual hills over granitic and Birimian basement rocks.

The Project area lies within the Sudanian savanna ecological zone, with localised transition toward Guinean woodland formations. The landscape is characterised by a heterogeneous mosaic of land cover types, including open savanna grasslands, woodland savanna, riparian (gallery) forests along water courses, and areas of agricultural cultivation and fallow land.

Figure 5-2 Temperature and rainfall chart for Odienné



Source data: weatherspark.com

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

5.2.1 Transport Infrastructure

Odienné is connected to several important regional roads that make it a key transport hub in northwestern Côte d'Ivoire. It links eastward to Boundiali, north toward Minignan and the Mali border, northwest to Gbéléban near Guinea, and south to Man and onwards to San Pedro and Abidjan. These routes facilitate regional mobility and cross-border trade.

Moreover, Odienné has a domestic airport serviced by Air Côte d'Ivoire with return flights to Abidjan three times per week.

5.2.2 Electrical Supply

Power is supplied to the town of Odienné by the national grid and benefits from substantial electrical infrastructure, including medium- and low-voltage lines connected to a substation on its eastern side, which supplies up to 90 kVA.

5.2.3 Water Sources

The Odienné department is characterised by a relatively dense hydrographic network. There are four main rivers: Doumi, Sien, Kahan and Boa, which all flow into the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, the department is crossed by temporary watercourses, which are more abundant during the rainy season. These watercourses are sources of drinking water for transhumant animals, and others are sources for agriculture (market gardening).

Groundwater is the primary source of drinking water for the local communities, which is collected through boreholes and traditional wells. The boreholes are used to install improved village water supply systems and human-powered pumps. The water from these infrastructures is used to meet domestic needs.

Awalé offices and accommodation are in rented houses and compounds within the Odienné township. The Company also has a core logging and processing facility close to the BBM prospect.

5.2.4 Skilled and Unskilled Labour

Awalé has implemented an unskilled labour recruitment procedure that is implemented in each locality where work is conducted. Unskilled labour is readily available and Awalé has put in place training and education support to provide relevant skills to local employees and potential employees. Skilled labour is more difficult to find locally; however, Côte d'Ivoire has a growing mining industry and an increasing resource of skilled labour and professionals.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Project and Exploration History

The Odienné East and Odienné West permits were acquired by Awalé in late 2017 from Aforo Resources, an Australian company in partnership with Côte d'Ivoire company, ANGET. Under the initial transaction, Awalé held 90% of the two permits and ANGET retained 10%. The ANGET 10% was subsequently purchased by Newmont in 2024 (see Section 4.4.1). Aforo Resources had not conducted exploration on the permits. The permit area had previously been subject to first-pass geochemical exploration and prospecting by SODEMI (state-owned enterprise *La Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire*), in joint venture with Randgold Resources (Randgold) in the 1990s.

6.1.1 SODEMI

Regional geological mapping was completed in two phases: a 1:500,000 map completed by R. Couture in 1960, and a higher resolution 1:200,000 map completed by G. Mathez in 1974 (SODEMI Report 293, 1972). Mapped regional geology was dominated by paragneiss, amphibolites and ignimbrites that had all been affected by amphibolite grade metamorphism, located at the edge of a Birimian aged basin. An oxidised intrusive suite was recognised as being metallogenic and referred to as the “Baculif” phase (SODEMI Report 473). The high-grade metamorphic geology was attributed to anatexis of Archaean (Liberian) type (SODEMI Report 473, 1981).

The Odienné District was explored for base metals by SODEMI in 1971 and 1972, focused on nickel and copper, with an alluvial geochemistry program completed in 1972. Of the chromium, copper, molybdenum, nickel and zinc assay results, only nickel was then considered of interest. A follow-up soil geochemical program for nickel, chromium, cobalt and copper identified several nickel and chromium anomalies (SODEMI Report 294, 1972). Analysis was completed at the SODEMI laboratory. In 1973, a study recognised that anomalous copper and molybdenum in stream sediments were sourced from east of the Denguélé Granite. Follow-up field reconnaissance work identified the presence of quartz, pyrite and scheelite.

In 1972, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (*Agence canadienne de développement international* or ACDI) completed an aerial geophysical survey (aeromagnetic and radiometric) that covered the Odienné area. In 1979, SODEMI carried out a soil geochemical survey in the Odienné area based on a photo-geological interpretation by Konting Earth Ltd, Toronto.

In 1983, SODEMI conducted a drilling program on the Odienné area, targeting nine geophysical anomalies. All nine prospects were marked by concreted iron poles that represented the boundary of the different prospects. Only the location of a single iron pole is now known. The reported prospects are OD3-4-5, OD6, OD7, OD9-10, OD12, OD15, OD28, OD29-30-31 with OD1 (Farako SE) located east of the Denguélé Granite. A total of 33 drillholes were planned, but there is no record of completion.

In the early 1990s, SODEMI also completed shallow, broad-spaced soil sampling for gold and base metals over an area of approximately 300 km² which included the greater portion of the current Project. Significant anomalism was recognised which formed the basis for follow-up work in conjunction with Randgold.

6.1.2 Randgold and SODEMI

In November 1994, Randgold commenced an exploration program for gold and base metals in the Bagadia volcanic-sedimentary complex south of Odienné town, in partnership with SODEMI. A first-phase program, completed in May 1995, consisted of data consolidation and re-evaluation of previous SODEMI data, including geochemistry and geophysics, ground follow-up of anomalies, geochemical sampling, and geological interpretation (Randgold Phase I Report, 1995). Based on the geochemical

and geophysical data, ground assessment was completed on 10 gold and 4 base metal anomalies, including collection of 478 soil samples, 148 rock chip samples, and 60 trench samples. Fifty-three samples were selected for thin section work. Reference to earlier drilling suggests that two drillholes in the area completed by SODEMI were not assayed for gold, and that the core was not located.

Randgold described the geology of the permit as consisting of: (1) probably Archaean basement granite, gneiss and migmatite in the west, reworked in the Eburnean orogeny; (2) a volcanic-sedimentary complex to the east, including mafic and felsic volcanics, sedimentary rocks, and early granodiorite intrusions; and (3) late intrusions of granite, granodiorite and gabbro, including the Denguélé and Foulakourou granites that were associated with copper and molybdenum anomalism.

Randgold re-evaluated the SODEMI geochemical data and noted significant gold and copper anomalous areas, highlighting especially the central zone between the Zievasso and Neguela granites which is strongly deformed by the Bagadia Fault and associated structures. A number of areas of interest were identified, some associated with the major Bagadia and Koudougou fault zones where artisanal mining was active and potential was considered to be high.

The peripheral areas of the permit were relinquished after Phase 1, about 50% of the total area. A second phase program was completed by May 1996, with geological evaluation and detailed soil programs completed on a 50 m by 50 m grids at 23 prospective localities. A trenching and selective pitting program was completed to test the regolith and in-situ potential of the surface geochemistry anomalism. Three from eight priority targets were identified for further work, C4S (Awalé prospect "Sceptre East"), C9 (Awalé deposit "Charger"), and C21 (Randgold Phase II Report, 1996).

In April 1996, Randgold submitted a renewal report for the Project, however, no further work was conducted, and no follow-up drilling was completed.

6.1.3 Awalé 100% Permits and Permit Applications

There is no record of prior exploration on any of the permits and permit application areas held 100% by Awalé except for a limited stream sediment survey by Aforo on the Sienso Permit for which no reliable data are available.

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no historical resource estimates on the Property.

6.3 Historical Production

There is no record of historical production on the Property, but small-scale artisanal mining has occurred, primarily at Vakaba and Denguélé. Artisanal mining in the Denguélé area was abandoned due to persistent collapse of underground workings in deep saprolite.

At Vakaba, artisanal activity has reduced substantially but is still occurring, including open pit saprolite and hard-rock underground mining. Vakaba is characterised by widely spaced and narrow gold-bearing quartz veins and is not a current target for Awalé.

In 2018, an artisanal gold rush occurred at the Empire prospect after the Company completed geochemical surveys. All mining ceased once excavations reached fresh rock, which averages 10 m to 15 m depth in the area.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Setting

The Property is located in the south of the West African Craton which is composed of two main Archean and Paleoproterozoic basement areas – the Reguibat Shield in the north and the Leo-Man Shield in the south – separated by the Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic Taoudeni basin (Figure 7-1). The Leo-Man Shield stretches across an extensive area of West Africa, including Côte d'Ivoire. Two inliers of the Leo-Man Shield lie to the northwest – the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier (KKI) and Kayes Inlier in Senegal and Mali. The structural evolution of the Leo-Man Shield has been subject to substantial recent research, leading to the recognition of a protracted history of crustal growth, accretion and deformation, and an increasing variety of settings for formation of economic mineral deposits.

The Leo-Man Shield is comprised of two juxtaposed tectono-stratigraphic domains. The western part of the shield is dominated by the Archean Kenema-Man domain which was strongly affected by the Leonian (3.4–3.1 Ga) and Liberian (2.85–2.7 Ga) orogenies (Koffi et al. 2022). The Baoulé-Mossi domain forms the larger eastern and northern part of the shield, comprised of Paleoproterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Birimian Supergroup with younger Tarkwaian sediments and Eburnean intrusions (Figure 7-2).

The Baoulé-Mossi domain developed during the interval from c. 2350–1980 Ma (Feybesse et al., 2006; Pouclet et al., 2006; Grenholm, et al., 2019; Thébaud et al., 2020). The Eburnean and Eburnean I stages encompass the major phase of crustal formation, accretion, collision and thickening, which occurred either by arc collision/consolidation and associated nappe stacking, or by “dome and basin” diapiric uprising and greenstone belt sinking. The Eburnean II is characterised by granitoid intrusions and regional-scale north to northeast-trending deformation and transcurrent shear and fault zones, often localised at contacts between granites, volcanics and sedimentary basins which probably represent fundamental structures originating in the Eburnean I.

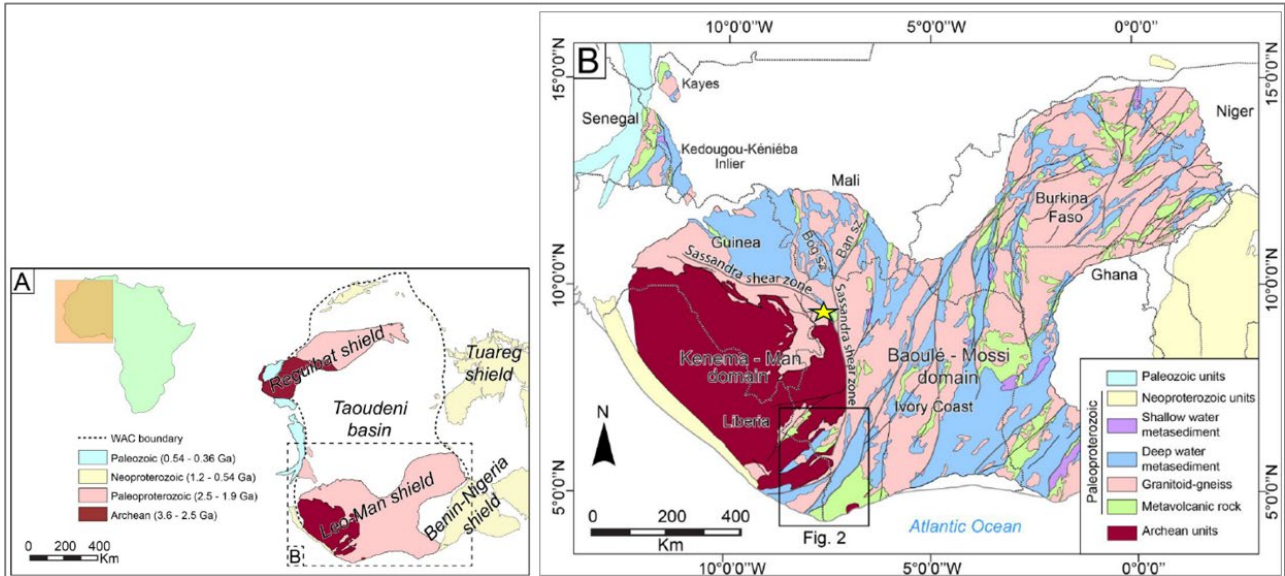
The oldest Birimian stage of juvenile tholeiitic basaltic volcanism (c. 2350–2200 Ma) was succeeded by calc-alkaline volcanism (c. 2200–2135 Ma) and has been interpreted to represent plume-related oceanic plateau, island arc and back-arc settings. This transition can be considered analogous to an immature volcanic arc setting. Calc-alkaline volcanism was associated with intrusion of voluminous sodium-rich tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) granitoids which contributed significantly to the growth of continental crust. Intrusion was accompanied by the onset of the first stage of deformation and metamorphism, termed the Eburnean, interpreted to reflect the development of convergent margin settings and collision between newly formed crustal blocks.

Birimian sedimentary basins resulting from erosion of newly uplifted terranes are extensively developed, dominated by flysch sequences and mainly deposited in the period c. 2135–2105 Ma, based on detrital zircon dates. Major shear zones bounding sedimentary basins are interpreted to represent reactivated extensional structures. Sedimentary basins may overlap and postdate the principal volcanic activity and appear to young from southeast to northwest (Masurel et al., 2021). Younger shallow-water molasse-type sedimentation occurred in localised basins from c. 2130 Ma to 2120 Ma.

The sedimentary and volcanic series were deformed and metamorphosed in the Eburnean I orogeny (c. 2110–2095 Ma), accompanied by intrusion of syn-orogenic calc-alkaline granites. This event resulted in penetrative cleavage development, large-scale folding, and inversion of basin margins as large-scale shear zones. Most of the volcanic and sedimentary sequences were metamorphosed at lower to upper greenschist facies with amphibolite facies limited to intrusive aureoles, although regional amphibolite facies metamorphism is recorded more locally.

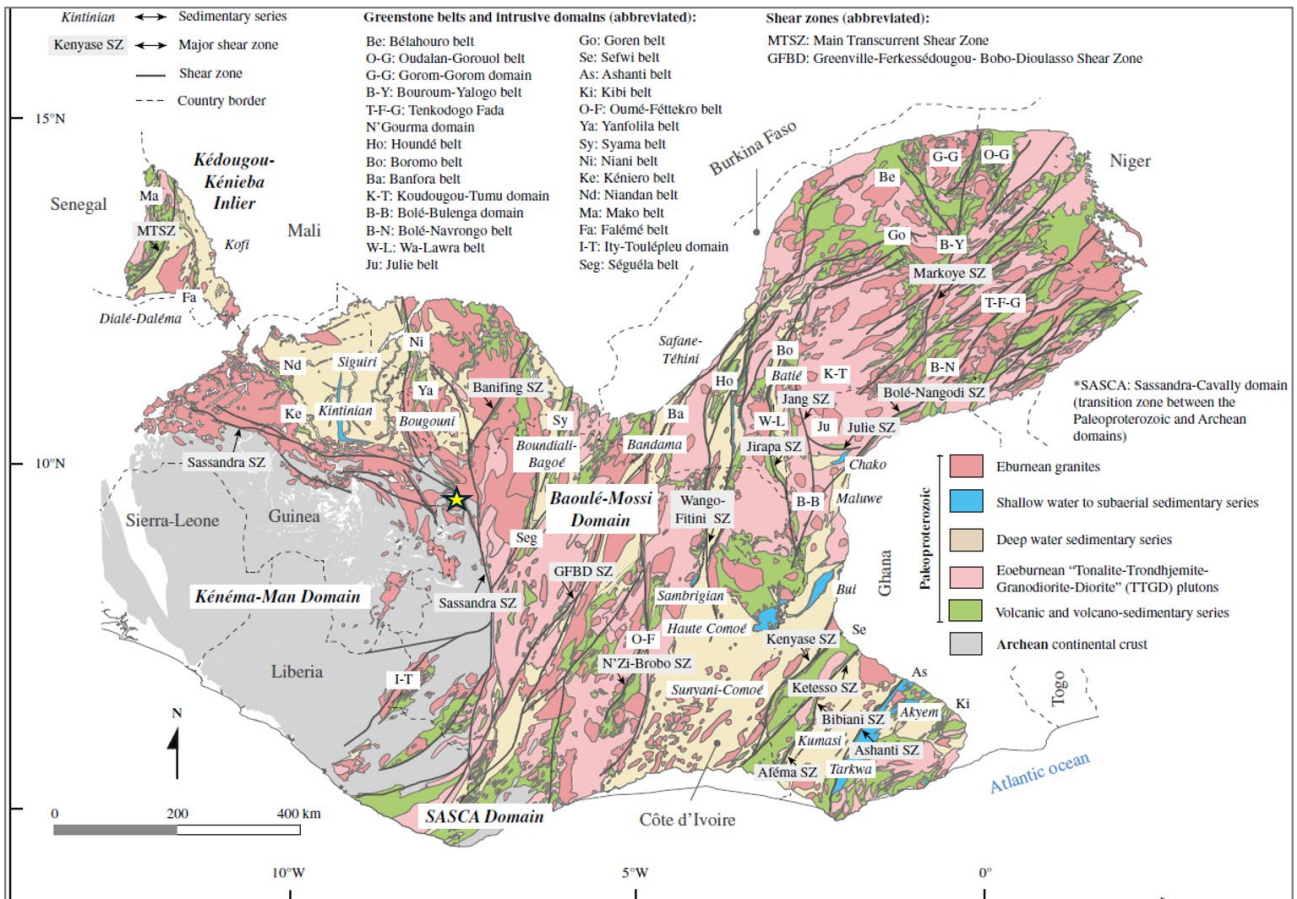
Shallow water to subaerial clastic sediments deposited in the period 2110–2095 Ma include the Tarkwa Group in Ghana and equivalents. These units are interpreted to represent syn- to late-deformational molasse-type sedimentation in restricted basins.

Figure 7-1 Main tectonic components of the West African Craton and the Baoulé-Mossi domain (yellow star denotes the Odienné Project)



From Koffi et al., 2022

Figure 7-2 Geology of the southern West African Craton showing domains and belts and structures within the Baoulé-Mossi domain (yellow star denotes the Odienné Project)



From Masurel et al., 2021

Potassic, hornblende and biotite-bearing calc-alkaline granite intrusions emplaced in the period from 2100–2075 Ma postdate TTG intrusion and are generally less deformed than the TTG intrusions. This event is possibly analogous to evolution from intra-oceanic arcs to more continental-type arcs founded on newly generated crust and has been interpreted to accompany collision and suturing of the Baoulé-Mossi accretionary belts with the cratonic core of the Kénéma-Man domain (Masurel et al., 2021).

Late-stage Eburnean deformation (Eburnean II, 2095–2060 Ma) was localised along major crustal-scale shear zones, occurring in one or two diachronous events across the region with large-scale lateral and vertical displacements and uplift under different kinematic regimes. This phase overlapped with potassic granitoid intrusion and generally younger peraluminous two-mica S-type granites.

Overall, the Baoulé-Mossi domain can be considered as a complex of accretionary belts, comprised of an evolving sequence of mafic to felsic volcanics, sediments, and intrusions, deformed through collision and accreted to the margin of the Archaean Kenema-Man Craton. This crustal evolution can be viewed as a precursor to accretionary domains that developed in a plate-tectonic context later in the Proterozoic and Phanerozoic.

7.2 Regional Gold Metallogeny

Extensive gold mineralisation in the Baoulé-Mossi domain has been described as mainly greenstone or orogenic style, commonly with a gold-arsenic association (WAXI Stage 2 Report, 2013, and references therein). However, considerable variability is being increasingly recognised, with evidence for multiple mineralising events and an evolution in time and space, related to Eburnean tectonic evolution and crustal-scale structural architecture (Thébaud et al., 2020; Figure 7-3, Figure 7-4). Other types of gold mineralisation that have been described include porphyry copper-(gold), skarn gold, intrusion-related gold, and paleo-placer gold (e.g. Milesi et al., 1992; Le Mignot et al. 2017; and references therein).

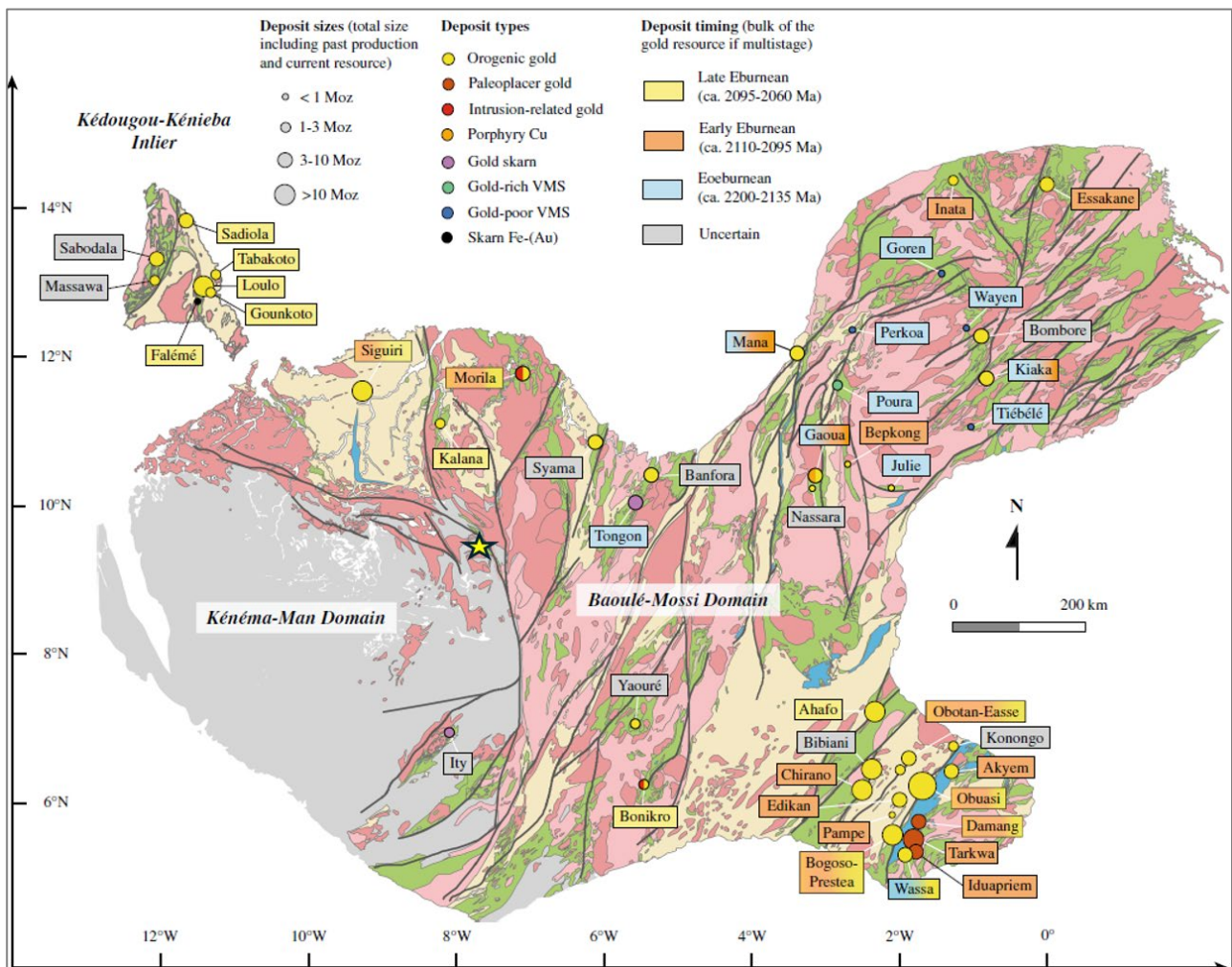
Although some gold deposits have been interpreted to have formed during calc-alkaline TTG intrusion from c. 2.17 Ga, most gold mineralisation was later and associated with major orogenic events (Thébaud et al., 2020; Masurel et al., 2021). The oldest Eburnean deposits are mostly structurally controlled of “orogenic” style but also include the Gaoua porphyry-hosted copper-gold deposit in Burkina Faso and the Tongon skarn gold deposit in Côte d'Ivoire. The Perkoa volcanogenic massive sulphide zinc deposit in Burkina Faso is also of this age.

The first major gold mineralising event in the Eburnean I period from c. 2110–2095 Ma accompanied collisional inversion and deformation of the sedimentary basins and older volcanics. This mineralisation is generally of “typical” orogenic or greenstone gold style, controlled by major shear zones, generally on the margins of the sedimentary basins, and characterised by quartz-vein and/or shear-hosted mineralisation with pyrite and arsenopyrite, as well as deposits with free gold. Associated alteration includes carbonate, sericite, chlorite, and albite. Deposits are typically structurally localised though reactive host rocks may also play a role. Major gold deposits such as Obuasi and Prestea-Bogoso typify this stage of orogenic gold mineralisation. The conglomerate-hosted paleo-placer gold deposits in the Tarkwa Group also formed in this period, with gold derived from Eburnean sources and/or rapidly uplifted and eroded Eburnean I deposits.

The second major gold mineralising event from c. 2095–2060 Ma occurred during Eburnean II transcurrent deformation and widespread high-K granitoid intrusion, interpreted to follow collision of the Baoulé-Mossi domain with the Kenema-Man Craton. These deposits show a greater range of styles, settings and metal associations, including gold mineralisation closely related to high-K intrusions as well as of more typical orogenic style. Large-scale alteration in mineralised districts may include albite, silica, carbonate, hematite and tourmaline. These deposits are more prevalent in the western part of the Baoulé-Mossi and are typified by deposits of the Loulo and Sadiola districts in the KKI.

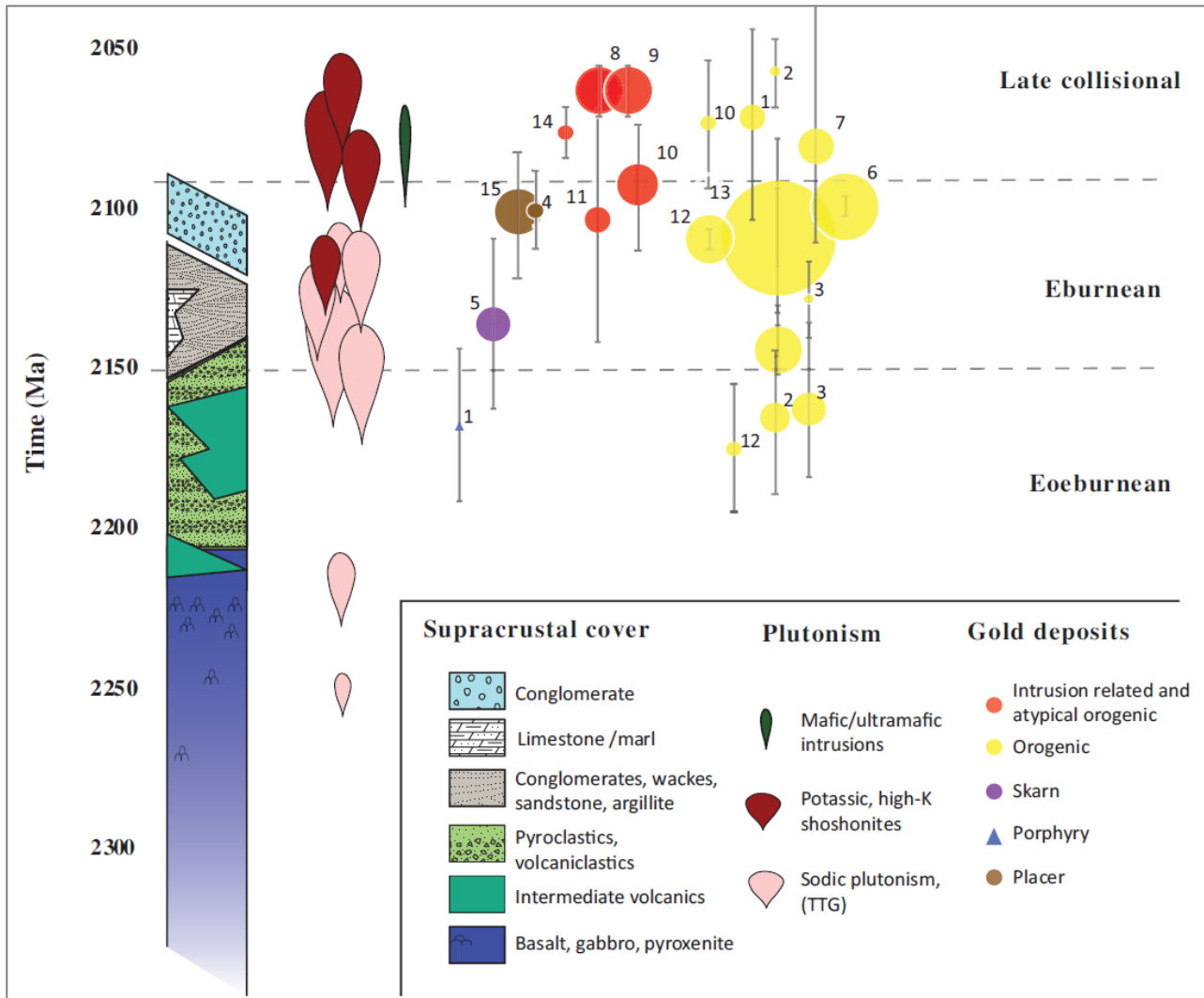
In the Loulo District, mineralisation is structurally controlled but spatially and temporally related to emplacement of the high-K series Falémé batholith, although there is little evidence for magmatic fluid input to the mineralisation in the larger deposits, with the possible exception of Gara (Lambert-Smith et al., 2016, 2020). The Morila intrusion-related gold deposit in Mali shows a bismuth-tellurium association but the host intrusion is slightly older than the main stage of high-K granitoids. Mineralisation of more typical orogenic style also formed in this event, including Ahafo in Ghana and the Siguiri deposits in Guinea. There is also evidence of an Eburnean II mineralisation overprint in many deposits formed in the Eburnean I, such as Obuasi.

Figure 7-3 Geology of the southern West African Craton showing major gold deposits of different ages in the Baoulé-Mossi domain



From Masurel et al., 2021

Figure 7-4 Stratigraphic, intrusive and metallogenic timeline for the Baoulé-Mossi domain (from Thébaud et al., 2021); 1 = Gaoua, 2,3 = Wassa, 4 = Damang, 5 = Tongon, 6 = Siguiri, 7 = Essakane, 8 = Sadiola, 9 = Loulo, 10 = Morilla, 11 = Syama, 12 = Mana, 13 = Obuasi, 14 = Bonikro, 15 = Tarkwa



From Thébaud et al., 2020

7.3 Property Geology

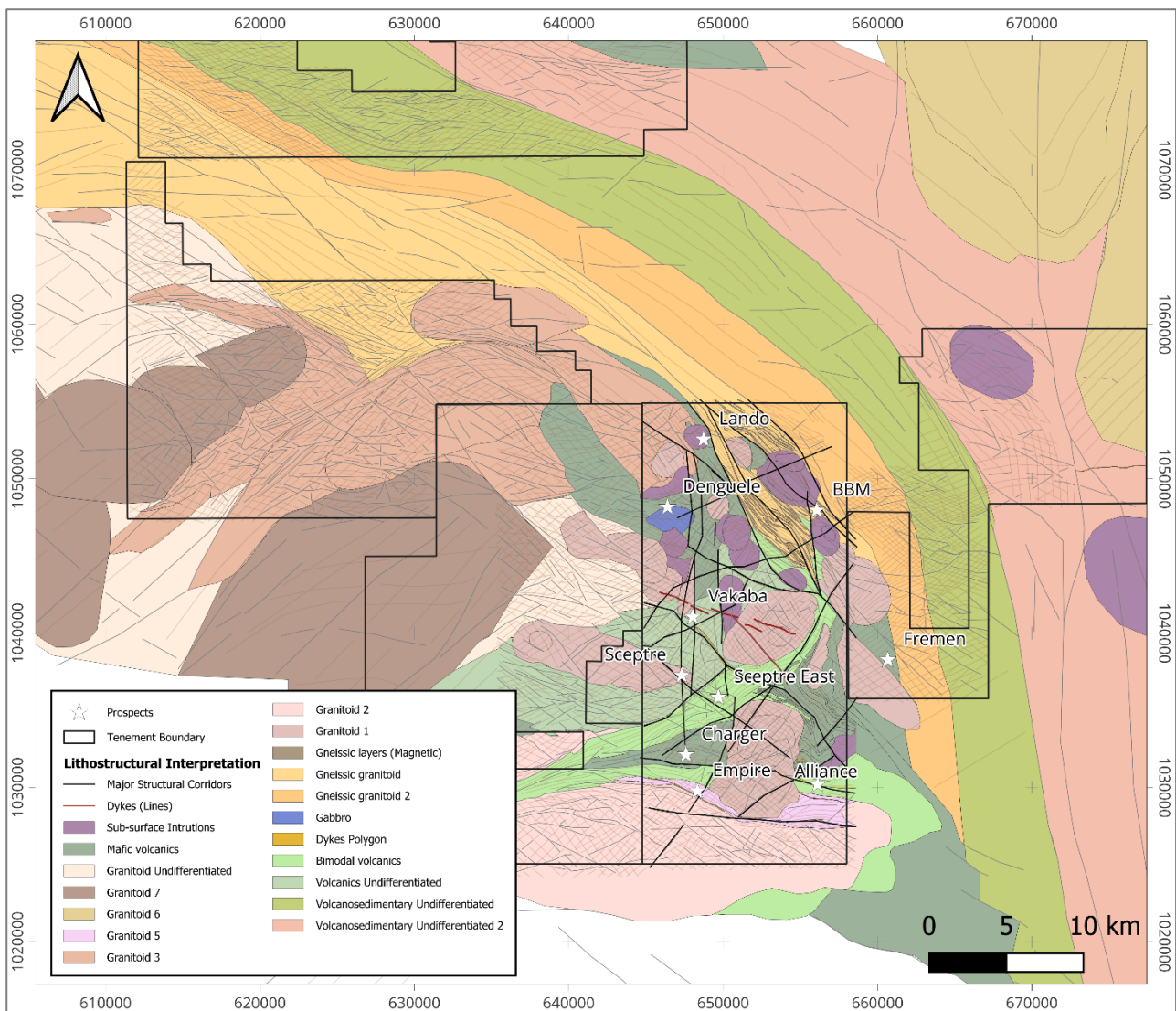
The Property is located in the northwestern Baoulé-Mossi domain as a volcanic-sedimentary and plutonic “wedge” that is located between the Archaean Kenema-Man domain to the south and west and the Paleoproterozoic volcanic-sedimentary domain to the east and north (Figure 7-2). The domain of volcanics, volcanoclastics and siliciclastic sediments is bounded to the northeast by a major regional structure, the sinistral Sassandra Shear Zone (SSZ) which largely follows the boundary of the Kenema-Man Craton, with a north-trending bifurcation known as the Bogouni Shear Zone (BSZ). To the northwest of the Project, the SSZ and BSZ bound the Siguiri basin in Guinea, and additional north-trending splays from the SSZ are associated with the Siguiri and Bankan gold deposits and with the deposits along the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone of the KKI such as Sadiola and Loulo.

The geology in the property area shows similarities with the Siguiri basin and the eastern KKI. Carbonate sedimentary rocks having been recorded within the volcano-sedimentary series in the Odienné district, the Siguiri basin, and in the Dialé-Daléma, Falémé and Kofi series in the KKI (Lambert-Smith et al., 2016). The development of a large plutonic belt and emplacement of high-K intrusions occurred along the margin of the Kenema-Man domain (Egal et al., 2002; Eglinger et al., 2017) and is continuous from Odienné along the southern and western margins of the Siguiri basin. The same high-K intrusive event

and transcurrent shearing is associated with the gold deposits in the Loulo and Sadiola districts of the KKI. This late phase of Eburnean transcurrent shearing and high-K granitoid intrusion may be related to collision between the Kenema-Man cratonic core and the accretionary terranes of the Baoulé-Mossi domain.

Odienné meta-andesites have been dated at 2098 ± 5 Ma (Caby et al., 2000) which is comparable to the Falémé series andesite and rhyodacite in the KKI that formed after 2120–2100 Ma (Lambert-Smith et al., 2016). This volcanism and plutonism represented a shift in the spatial distribution of magmatism and composition of the rocks in the Baoulé-Mossi domain late in the Eburnean, with an increasing amount of activity in the northwest and a decrease in the northeast (Grenholm et al., 2019). This is coincident with the late Eburnean gold mineralisation in the KKI and Siguri basin.

Figure 7-5 Airborne geophysical interpretation of geology in the central project area. The arcuate SSZ corridor spans from BBM east through the structures in the green 'Volcanosedimentary – undifferentiated' and pink 'Volcanosedimentary – undifferentiated 2' intervals



Source: Brett Davis, Olinda Consulting, Internal report 2025

Structurally, Odienné is located at a major, regional scale, left bend in the SSZ from north-northwest to northwest orientation, associated with bifurcation of the north to north-northwest trending BSZ and additional second and third order splays north of the SSZ. West of the SSZ, a set of east to east-northeast trending sinistral splays diverge from the SSZ.

Stratigraphically and lithostructurally, the Odienné region can be divided into three domains: western, eastern, and central (Caby et al., 2000). The central domain is bounded by the two strands of the SSZ and consists of high-metamorphic grade rocks, south of the bend in the SSZ, and lower-grade volcanics and sediments to the north. The western domain forms a wedge of volcanic-sedimentary rocks and plutonic intrusions west of the SSZ, where the Odienné licences are largely located (Figure 7-5). The western domain is characterised by a basal series of submarine meta-basalts of komatiitic-picritic and tholeiitic chemistry, capped with siliceous sediments of oceanic character, that are overlain by flows of calc-alkaline meta-andesites and associated polygenetic breccias, meta-rhyolites and meta-dacites, and volcanoclastic sediments.

At least three phases of mainly diapiric plutonism have been recognised encompassing granites, granodiorites, diorites, monzodiorites, and minor gabbro. Based on geophysical data, high-K granitoid intrusions which are moderately magnetic and have a high radiometric total count may postdate strongly magnetic intrusions with a moderate total count and elevated thorium signature.

A penetrative S1 fabric, predominantly east to east-northeast and northwest trending, is defined by biotite. The fabric wraps around the plutonic intrusions, which are mostly pre- to syn-kinematic and show a steeply plunging lineation (Caby et al., 2000). The fabric swings north-northwest to northwest when approaching the sinistral SSZ which is characterised by mylonitic shear zones.

7.4 Property Mineralisation

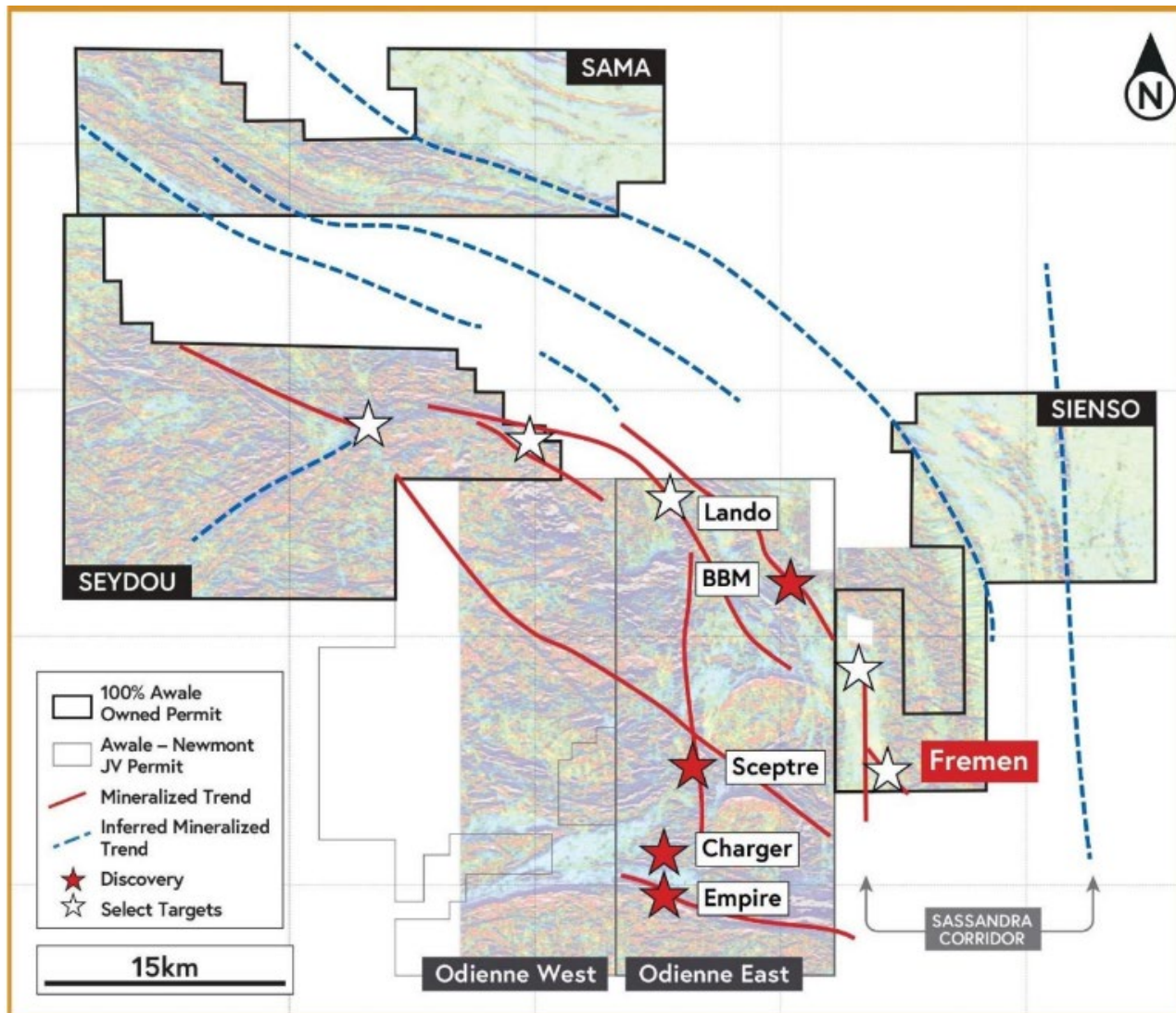
Gold mineralisation on the Odienné Property is mostly hosted in intermediate intrusions of monzodiorite and granodiorite composition with typically lower grade mineralisation in adjacent metasediments and metavolcanics. Mineralisation can be closely associated with shearing, as at BBM, but higher-grade mineralisation at Charger and Empire is associated with quartz veining and breccia zones without directly associated shearing and fabric development.

Gold mineralisation is characterised by an association with copper and molybdenum at all the significant mineralised prospects, including Empire, Charger, Sceptre, BBM and Lando. Mineralisation is also associated with silver, tellurium, bismuth, lead and antimony. Most gold mineralisation has a low iron content, manifest as minor pyrite, pyrrhotite or magnetite, typically associated with minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite. At Charger, gold occurs in this association, but much high-grade gold is associated only with tellurium, bismuth and silver. Mineralisation is accompanied by potassic alteration as both K-feldspar and biotite. At Charger and Empire, mineralisation is associated with “skarn-like” assemblages characterised by diopside-hedenbergite, tremolite-actinolite, and minor garnet. Retrograde epidote and sericitic alteration may also be spatially associated but show less direct correlation with gold mineralisation.

7.5 Deposit and Prospect Geology

The Odienné Project contains the BBM, Charger, and Empire deposits, for which MREs are presented in this Technical Report, as well as advanced prospects including Sceptre East, Sceptre Main and Lando, all located on the Odienné East permit. The following section summarises host rock lithologies, structure, alteration and mineralisation for these discoveries and targets.

Figure 7-6 Plan map showing granted permits of the Odienné Project (background image shows high-resolution aerial magnetic imagery with major mineralised trends) (source: Awalé, 2026)



7.5.1 BBM

BBM is located 2 km southwest of the Odienné town centre on a broad ridge of laterite and transported cover that is moderately dissected by shallow gullies and small streams. BBM was discovered within an 8 km northwest-trending gold anomaly coincident with a >15 km long magnetic lineament marking a secondary structure within the broader SSZ corridor.

Gold mineralisation at BBM is hosted within a major northwest-trending sinistral shear zone that is a splay within the SSZ system. The shear zone forms the contact between granodiorite to the southwest and metasediments and metavolcanics to the northeast, metamorphosed at upper greenschist facies. The mineralised shear zone has been drilled over a strike of approximately 1.2 km and to a depth of over 500 m. The mineralised zone coincides with a localised leftward dilational bend in the sinistral shear zone. The mineralised shear zone is 15–40 m in true width and dips steeply (70–80°) southwest. A central ~250 m wide, >600 m long central shoot of thicker, higher-grade (>2 g/t Au) mineralisation plunges 35–65° to the west-northwest, which is compatible with the bend in a sinistral shear zone providing a focus for mineralising fluid flow.

Unaltered xenolithic granodiorite in the hangingwall of mineralisation shows a strong steep S1 fabric defined by the preferred orientation of biotite and elongated feldspars. Shearing progressively

intensifies to the northeast with mylonitic domains towards the contact with footwall metasediments. Bedding in the footwall metasediments and volcanoclastics is transposed into the main S1 fabric parallel to the shear zone.

The S0/1 fabric in the footwall metasediments shows common centimetre-scale F2 folding verging to the southwest, but with rare vergence reversals indicating larger scale fold structures. Similar small-scale folding is present in the shear-banded granodiorite. A clockwise and shallow-dipping north-northwest-trending S2 crenulation cleavage is locally developed. Drill results suggest that the sheared granodiorite contact has been interfolded with metasediments by this D2 event at a decametric scale, with fold axes plunging moderately to the northwest at about 30–35°.

Most mineralisation is hosted by sheared granodiorite but can also extend for up to 20 m into the footwall metasediments. Gold mineralisation is associated with sulphide stringers and millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz veining, parallel to but also cutting the fabric and associated with silicification. Quartz veining can be deformed in the same shear fabric and probably developed at a late stage within the shear zone, with the mineralising event continuing after pervasive shear deformation had ceased.

Pyrrhotite and minor magnetite appear to be early in the paragenesis and followed by the dominant mineralisation assemblage of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite, occurring within veins and disseminated in the deformed, altered host rocks. Pyrrhotite occurs mainly in the hangingwall and footwall of strongest mineralisation, where it is replaced by pyrite. Trace bornite and chalcocite have also been identified, and rare tourmaline has been recorded.

Silicification occurs within the main mineralised zone with broader intervals of potassic alteration containing biotite with subordinate microcline, albite, and actinolite. Reddening of granodiorite by patchy to pervasive disseminated hematite is widespread in the hangingwall to the mineralised system. Retrograde alteration includes epidote, hematite, sericite, carbonate and chlorite.

Figure 7-7 BBM geology-level plans at 350RL (top) and 250RL (bottom) showing the sheared mineralised zone and folding and plunge of the granodiorite-metasediment contact (source: Awalé, 2026)

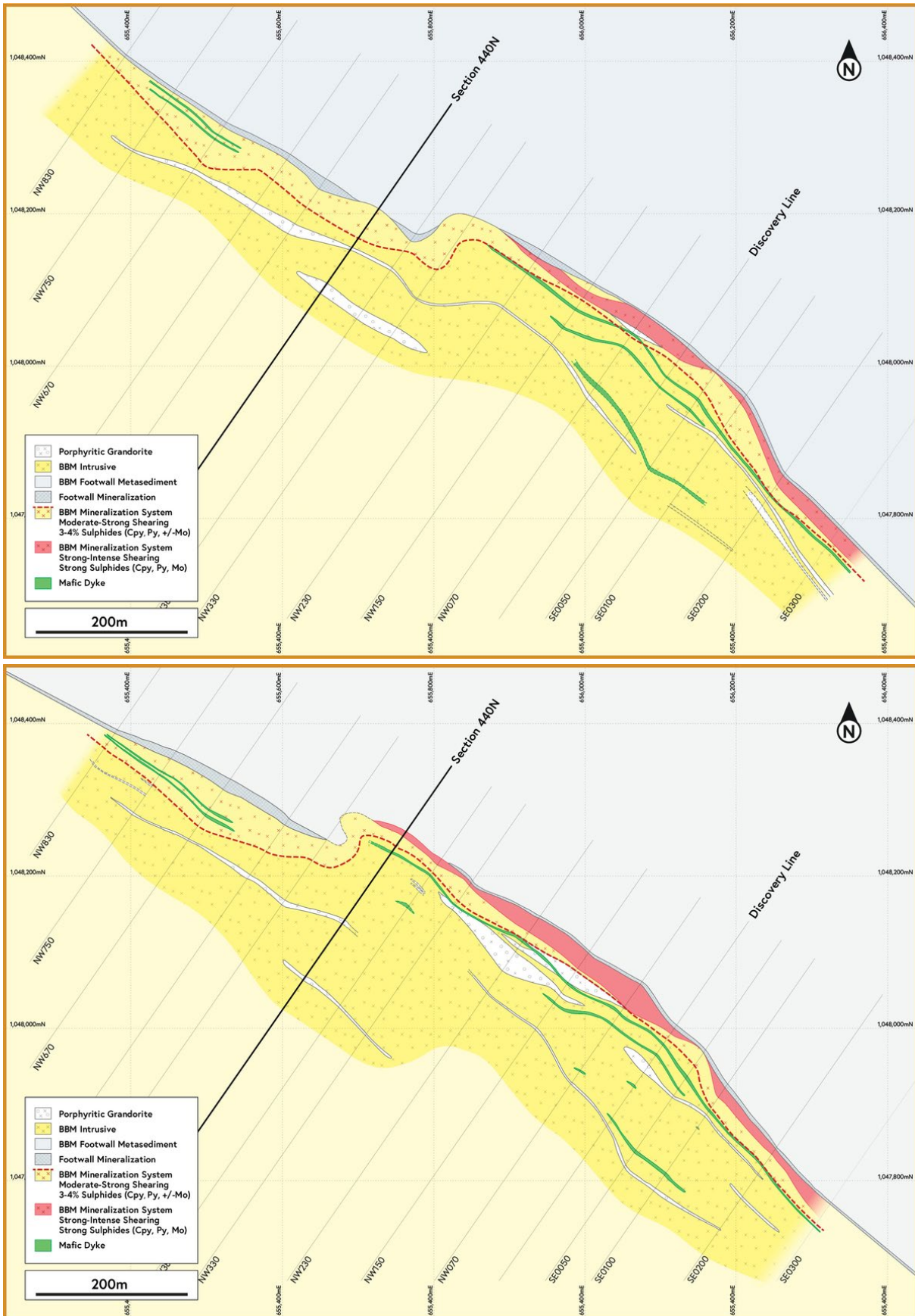


Figure 7-8 BBM long section Au (g/t) weighted average grade x thickness contours showing higher-grade northwest plunging shoot (source: Awalé, 2026)

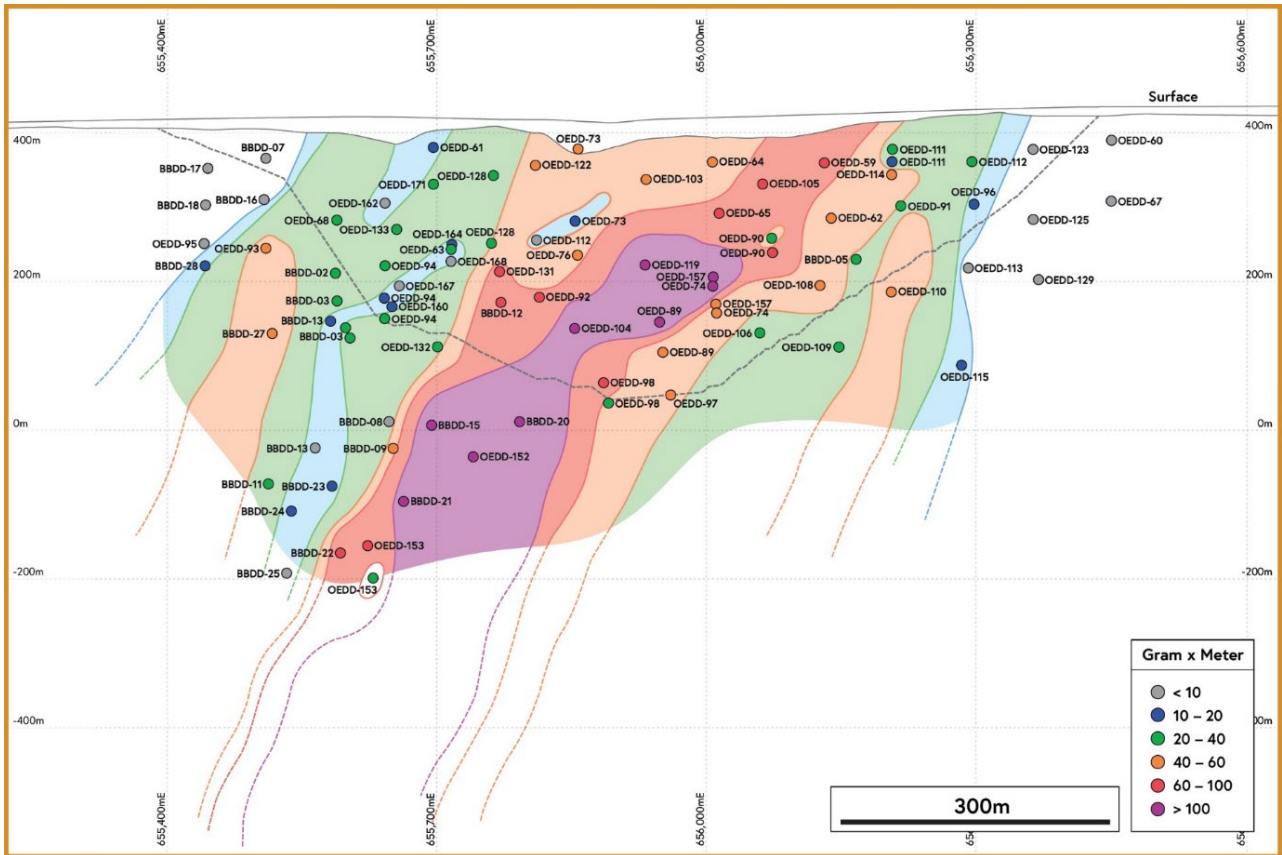


Figure 7-9 BBM drill section showing mineralised shear zone folded with the sheared granodiorite-metasediment contact (the locations of the level plans in Figure 7-6 are annotated) (source: Awalé, 2026)

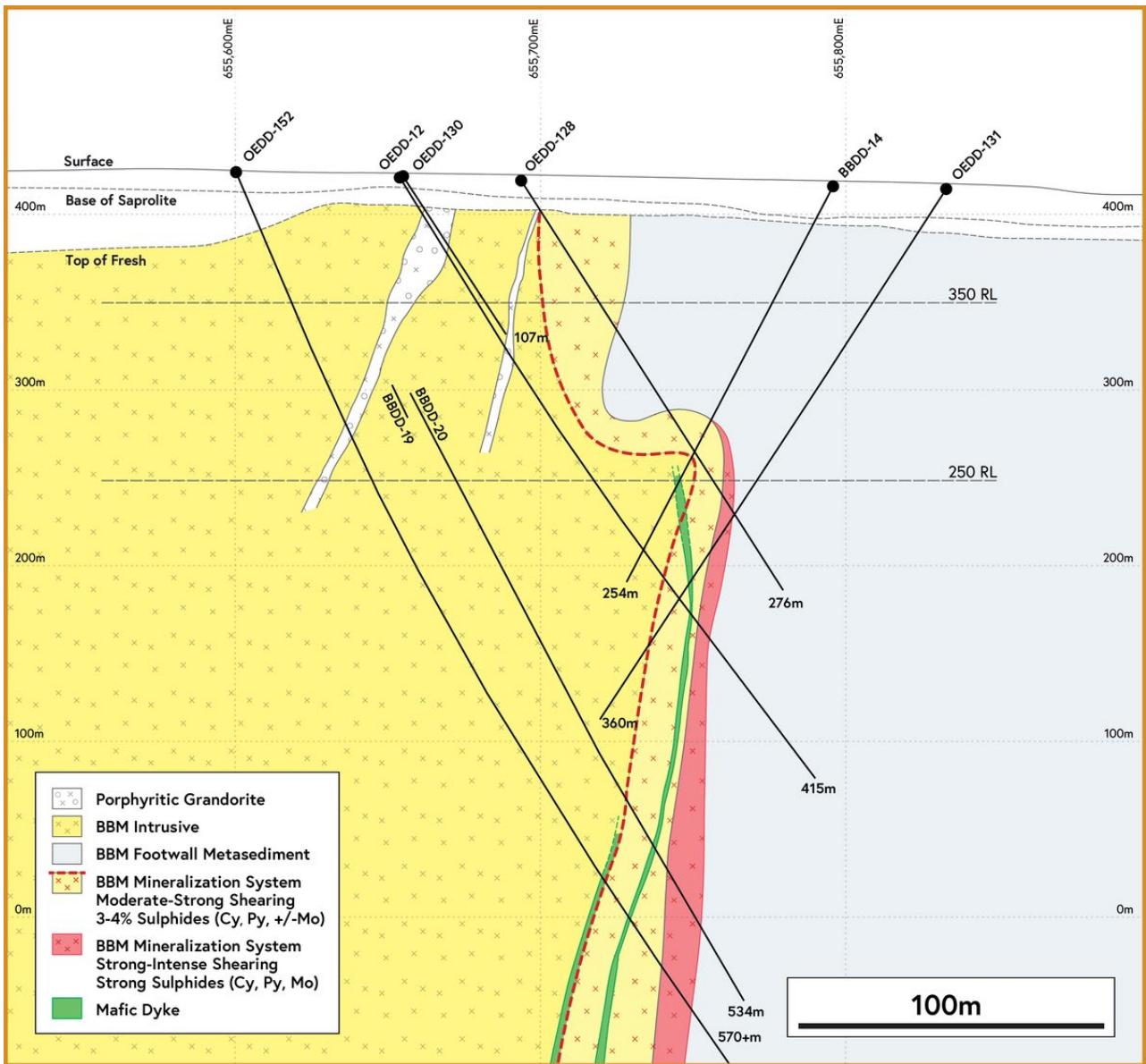
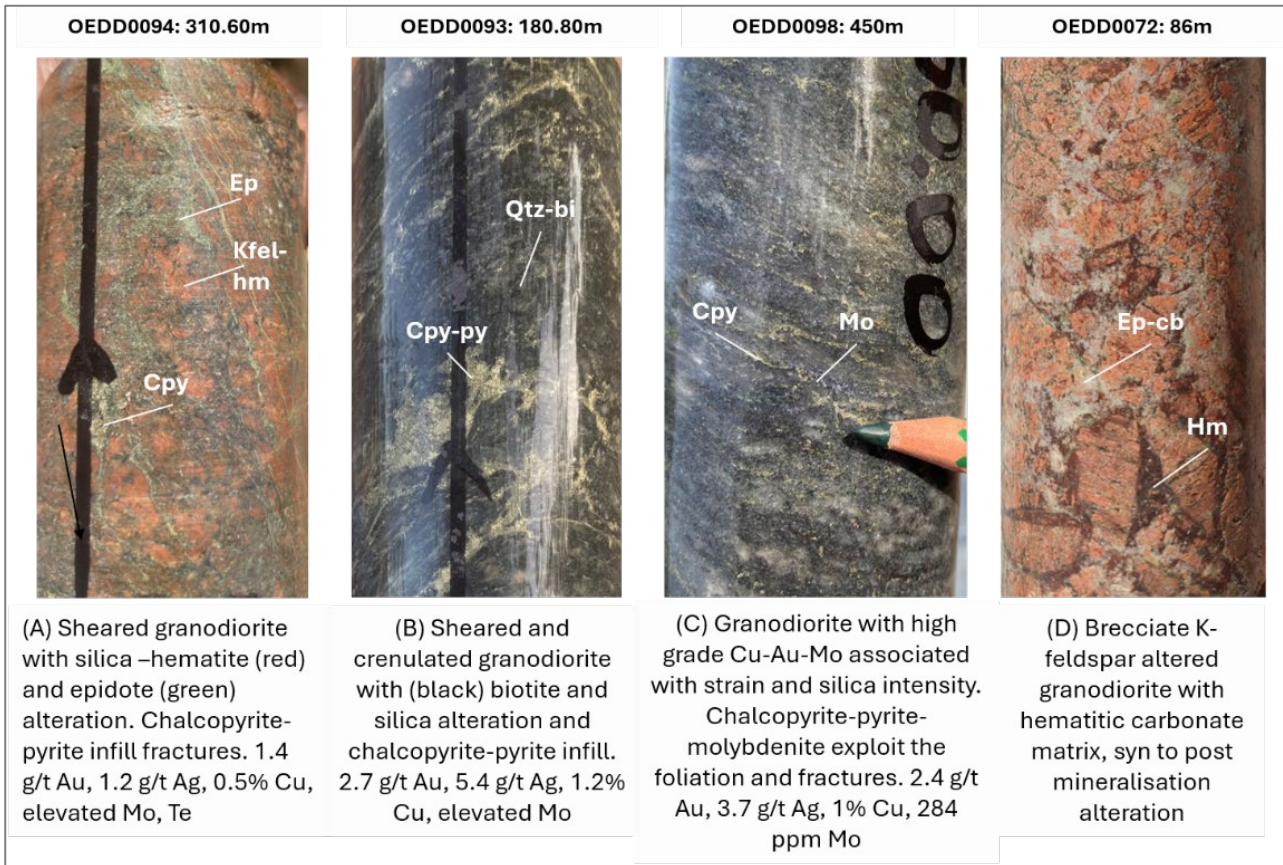


Figure 7-10 Examples of mineralisation and alteration at BBM (top) and foliation and strain intensity observed over a broad 300 m zone before the footwall contact (bottom) (source: Awalé, 2026)



7.5.2 Charger

Charger, located 18 km southwest of Odienné town, was discovered by follow-up auger geochemistry anomalism and a small artisanal trial. Charger lies within a west-northwest trending belt of metavolcanics, metasediments and intrusions of the western domain. This belt also hosts the Empire deposit, 2.2 km to the south, and the Alliance prospect east of Empire. The southern boundary of this belt is a large east-west elongated lensoid magnetic intrusion. Two kilometres east of Charger, an ovoid magnetic pluton, and another to its north, appear to show dextral rotation. However, a prominent west to west-northwest trending structure about 700 m south of Charger, occupied by a magnetic dyke, shows apparent sinistral offset of the magnetic granitoid. This is one of a set of west-northwest trending structures in the belt that could represent horsetail splays from the SSZ.

High-grade gold mineralisation at Charger occurs within a steeply plunging northeast-striking hydrothermal breccia and vein zone developed within a small (c. 600 m by 800 m) medium to coarse-grained, variably porphyritic, monzodiorite intrusion. Mapping suggests that the monzodiorite has intruded the nose of a kilometre-scale antiformal fold structure. At the deposit scale, the host monzodiorite is bound to the north by a northeast-striking, gently northwest-dipping shear zone that forms the contact with dacitic metavolcanics and mafic intrusions to the northwest.

The unaltered host rock at Charger is a medium to coarse-grained variably porphyritic plagioclase-K-feldspar-clinopyroxene-hornblende-biotite quartz monzodiorite with microcline and quartz in the groundmass. Minor relict olivine occurs within orthopyroxene.

Lithochemical characterisation reveals two monzodiorite domains with different compositions. A more leucocratic granodiorite is a subordinate intrusive phase. Mutual timing relationships are not defined. The monzodiorite has been metamorphosed at biotite grade with extensive replacement of pyroxene by biotite and actinolite associated with development of a variable fabric, generally weak and steeply dipping. Localised centimetre- to metre-scale high-strain zones with a steeply dipping penetrative fabric defined by biotite occur in the hangingwall and footwall of mineralisation. Mineralised veins at these contacts may show fabric-parallel boudinage.

The steeply plunging breccia and vein zone hosts high-grade gold mineralisation and approximately follows the contact between the two monzodiorite domains. The main mineralised shoot has a northeast-southwest strike length of 50–150 m but recent drilling has intersected another mineralised zone to the southwest with potential for similar strike extent. Mineralisation true widths range from 5 m to 40 m, with the wider zones corresponding to shallow-plunging breccia zones. Drilling to date has demonstrated mineralisation continuity to depths of 400 vertical metres from surface.

All styles of gold mineralisation are related to irregular hydrothermal-hydraulic brecciation and veining with a range of infill from skarn-like to quartz-dominant. Awalé interprets and models three styles of mineralisation:

- Type 1 polymetallic veins and subordinate breccia (PBX)
- Type 2 quartz-dominant breccia and veins (QBX)
- Type 3 actinolite-dominant (or 'skarn-like') veins and breccia (ABX).

Type 2 quartz-dominant breccia forms a "spine" to the Charger system which strikes northeast and dips sub-vertically southeast. The upper 100 m of this spine contains Type 1 polymetallic-style mineralisation, which includes quartz-dominant and actinolite-dominant stockwork vein and breccia styles, but is distinguished by the relative abundance of coarse pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and minor sphalerite. Flanking the spine to the northwest are irregular zones of Type 3 mineralisation forming thick shallowly plunging domains of higher-grade gold mineralisation.

Type 3 mineralisation includes other calc-silicate phases as well as actinolite and shows some gradation with Type 2 with a decrease in the abundance of calc-silicates rimming clasts and increasing late quartz. The skarn-like matrix consists of medium to coarse grained diopside-hedenbergite with lesser amounts of microcline, hornblende, scapolite, carbonate, late quartz, and minor sulphide and magnetite. Intermediate assemblages include predominant quartz with diopside-hedenbergite rimming clasts, replaced by tremolite-actinolite, and microcline, carbonate, and scapolite. At the other extreme, the matrix is almost entirely quartz with minor carbonate and sulphide. Quartz-matrix breccia zones can pass into zones of stockwork quartz veins.

Within strongly brecciated Type 3 breccia, tabular diorite clasts (reflecting the weak fabric) have a shallow-dipping preferred orientation. Clast boundaries in the more skarn-like end member are relatively diffuse and clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded, whereas clasts in quartz-matrix breccias are more angular with sharper boundaries. Clast and vein margin selvage alteration rims range from diopside-hedenbergite and hornblende to microcline-biotite and biotite, and may include subordinate garnet, albite, calcite, tourmaline and titanite. Quartz-matrix breccias and veins have weaker or absent alteration rims, dominated by biotite where present. The hydraulic style of brecciation, tabular monomictic clasts, and lateral gradation into stockwork veining reflects fluid over-pressuring and failure with limited clast transport.

Sulphide content is generally less than 5%, occurring mostly in the matrix but also in clasts. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are predominant with minor molybdenite. Minor sphalerite and tellurides were identified in mineralogical studies. Bismuth-lead tellurides are commonly associated with visible gold. Minor scheelite has also been identified. Sulphide and high-grade gold mineralisation occurs both in skarn- and quartz-matrix breccias, intergrown with pyroxene and amphibole in the former. Geochemically, gold mineralisation occurs in two associations: a copper-molybdenum-tellurium-bismuth-silver-lead-zinc association with minor sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite; and a tellurium-bismuth-silver association without significant sulphide.

The monzonite was affected by strong potassic alteration associated with the mineralising event, characterised by microcline-albite-biotite-actinolite with rare tourmaline and minor pyrite. Igneous texture and mineralogy are generally preserved, but there is extensive replacement of pyroxene by actinolite and biotite. Within the main mineralised zone, alteration selvages to breccias and veins are texturally destructive.

Low-grade gold mineralisation is associated with minor late quartz veins with pyrite. Retrograde alteration is generally limited in mineralised zones, with assemblages including combinations of actinolite, chlorite, epidote, hematite, carbonate and sericite, with mineralogy reflecting primary mineralogy. Epidote and hematite reddening of feldspar associated with epidote veinlets occurs within the monzodiorite and locally within mineralised zones and is interpreted to form a proximal halo to the system.

Figure 7-11 Charger 320 mRL level plan with location of cross section in Figure 7-12 (source: Awalé, 2026)

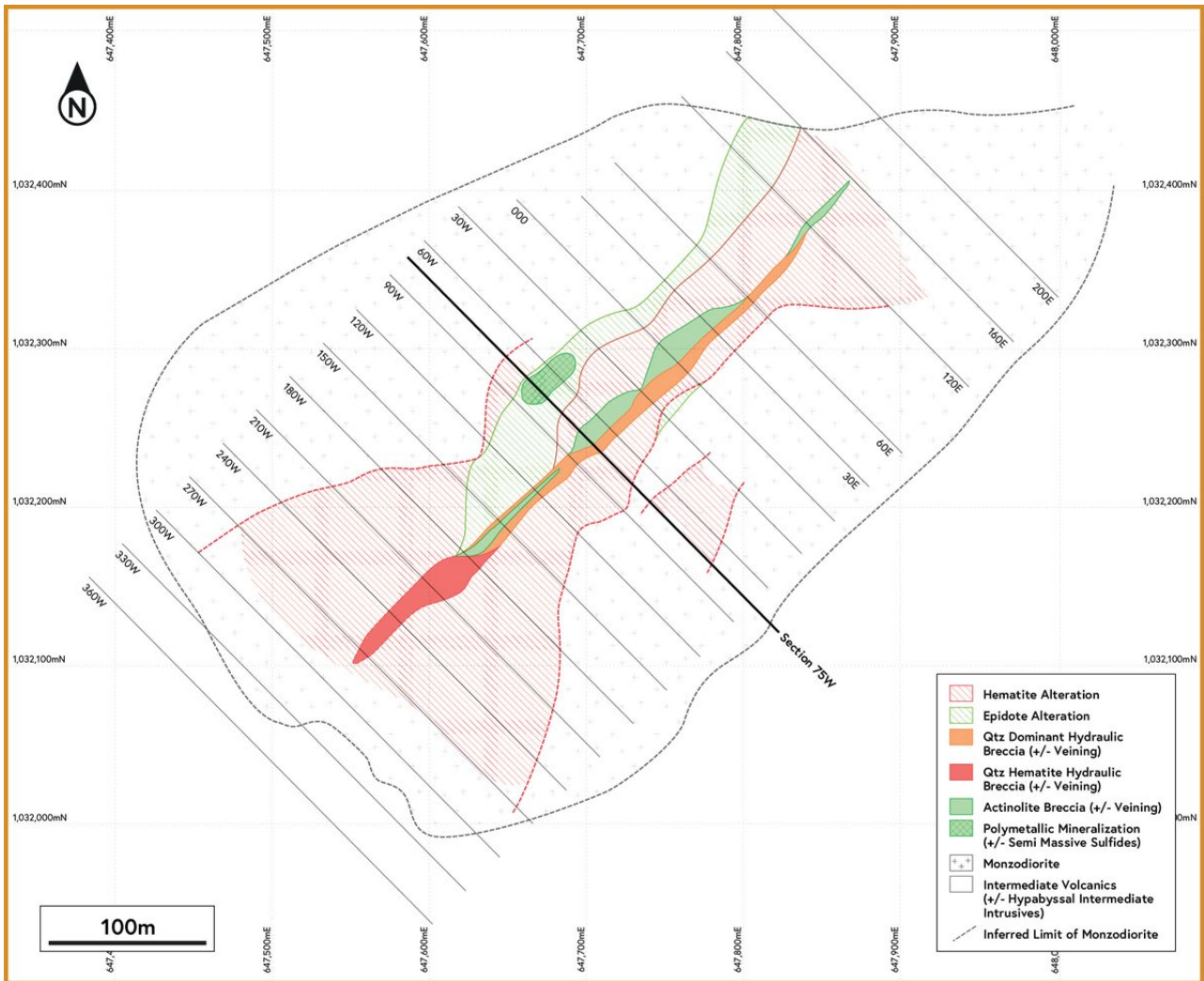


Figure 7-12 Charger long section of length weighted gold grade (g/t) as pierce points and contours (source: Awalé, 2026)

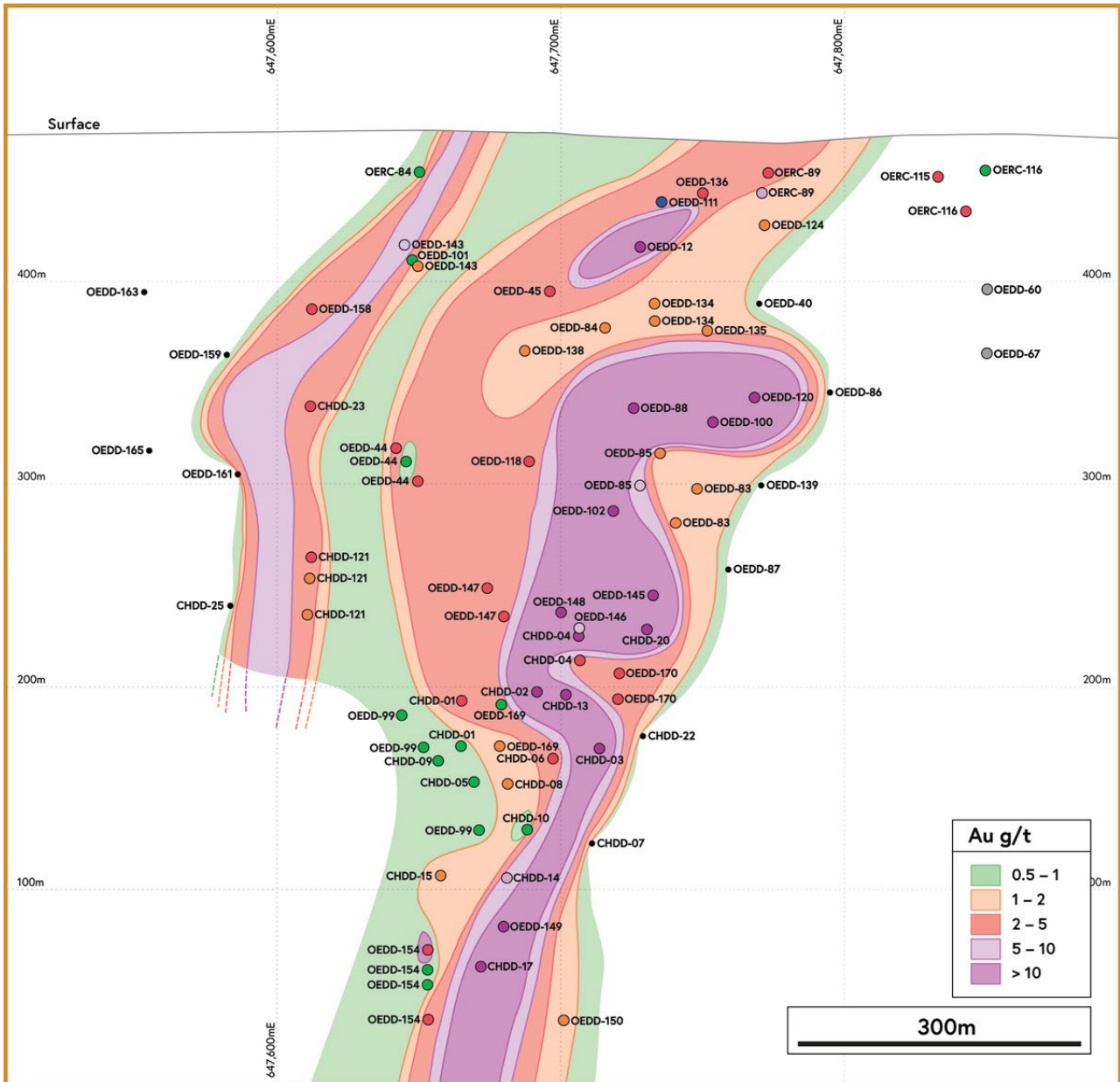


Figure 7-13 Typical Charger cross-section mineralisation and alteration (source: Awalé, 2026)

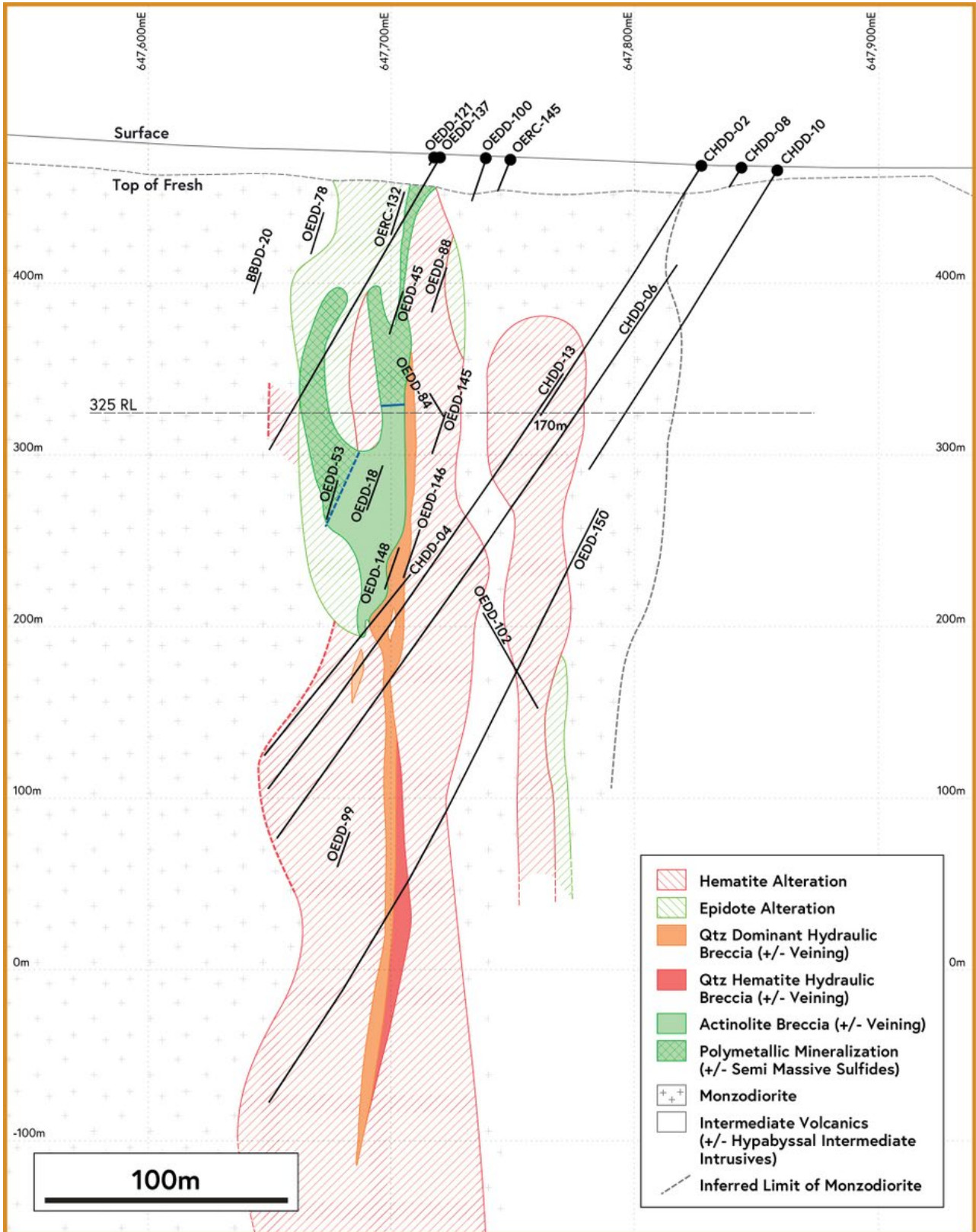
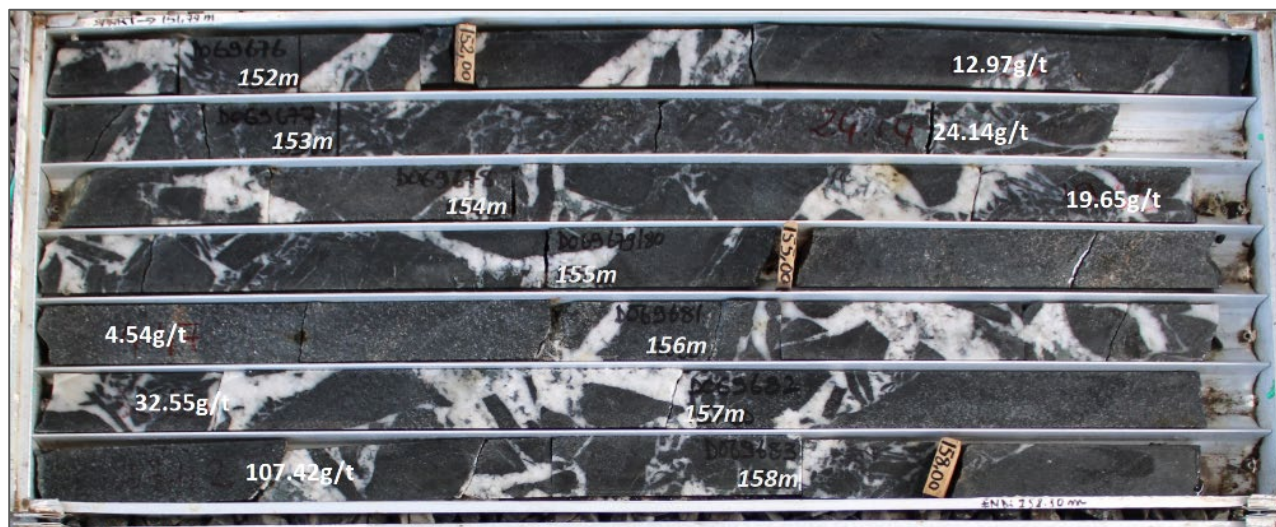


Figure 7-14 Drill core photographs showing different mineralisation and alteration styles at Charger (source: Awalé, 2026)



Figure 7-15 Half core from Charger OEDD-100 (151.8–158.3 m downhole depth) with Au (g/t) assay values in typical quartz dominant breccia and vein (QBX) style mineralisation (source: Awalé, 2026)



7.5.3 Empire

Empire is located 2.2 km south of Charger within the same west-northwest trending belt of sedimentary and volcanic rocks. It lies on the northern margin of a large ovoid 25 km by 7 km magnetic granitoid pluton. Mineralisation is hosted in intrusive rocks of tonalitic to granodioritic composition emplaced into a country rock sequence of meta-volcaniclastics and metasediments. Intrusion is interpreted to have occurred in a dilational right-step in a dextral kinematic regime.

Two intrusive phases are distinguished. The Empire Granodiorite is mapped as a small ovoid stock elongated east-west within the metamorphic country rock. The granodiorite is variably porphyritic with plagioclase, K-feldspar, quartz, hornblende, and biotite and contains more mafic xenoliths. It shows a variable deformational fabric and has been metamorphosed at up to lower amphibolite facies with strong modification of the original igneous mineralogy. The Empire Porphyry is intruded along the northern margin of the Empire Granodiorite and as dyke-like bodies within the metamorphic country rock, elongated east-west. It is a plagioclase-hornblende phyrlic tonalite with a groundmass of plagioclase, quartz, amphibole and minor microcline. The Empire Porphyry has a generally weak fabric with domains of stronger fabric.

The intrusions have been metamorphosed accompanying fabric development. Metamorphism overlaps with high temperature alteration and is characterised by biotite, albite, minor K-feldspar, actinolite and associated pyrrhotite, as well as localised skarn-like alteration with diopside-hedenbergite, tremolite-actinolite, epidote-clinozoisite, and garnet (grossular-andradite).

Gold mineralisation occurs in multiple steeply dipping east-west trending structurally focused 1–20 m wide zones where irregular to stockwork quartz veining in altered host rocks is most intense. Most mineralisation is within the Empire Porphyry with less within the Empire Granodiorite and minor mineralisation in adjacent mafic volcaniclastic rocks. The highest grade and thickest mineralised zone is close to the contact of the Empire Porphyry with the Empire Granodiorite and may share a structural control.

Awalé distinguishes two styles of mineralisation:

- Early tremolite-actinolite-feldspar-quartz-carbonate veins
- Late quartz-molybdenite veins.

The earlier quartz veins are typically millimetre-scale, planar and irregular associated with early K-feldspar and biotite alteration in the intrusive rocks. Veins have strong alteration selvages which exploit

the pre-existing foliation resulting in a feathered appearance. The veins typically contain quartz, diopside, tremolite-actinolite, and carbonate with variable albite and microcline and other calc-silicates. Alteration assemblages include albite, microcline, quartz, diopside, tremolite-actinolite, carbonate, clinozoisite, titanite, and occasional garnet. Sulphides within the veins and alteration zones include pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Pyrrhotite is often partly replaced by pyrite. Gold grades associated with this stage of mineralisation are generally low (<1 g/t Au).

Earlier veining is overprinted by later millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz veins and vein breccia with minor carbonate, microcline, tremolite-actinolite, and sulphides. The sulphide content is minor and is characterised by early pyrrhotite, later pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, with occasional bismuth tellurides and visible gold. Alteration selvages may contain the same minerals and with typically abundant typically abundant biotite with subordinate tremolite-actinolite. This style of veining is associated with higher-grade gold (>3 g/t Au), especially where molybdenite-bearing veins are devoid of other sulphides but with rare tellurides and visible gold.

Retrograde alteration included chlorite, epidote, carbonate and sericite.

The two styles of veining are end-member vein types developed in an evolving hydrothermal system that largely postdates fabric development and peak metamorphism. The metal association, potassic alteration and skarn-like assemblages are similar to Charger, but brecciation is not developed.

Figure 7-16 Empire 400RL level plan shown with simplified geology, mineralisation and alteration (section location in Figure 7-17 is shown) (source: Awalé, 2026)

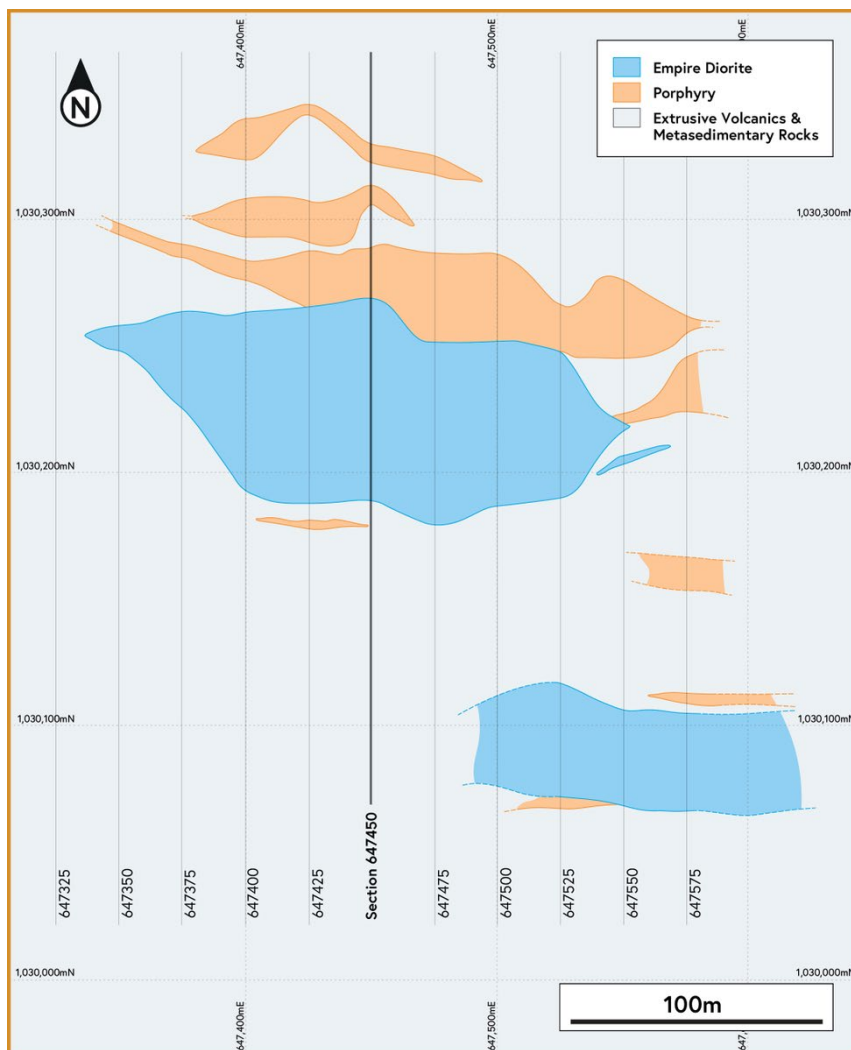


Figure 7-17 Empire long section with Au (g/t) weighted average grade x thickness contours including all lenses (source: Awalé, 2026)

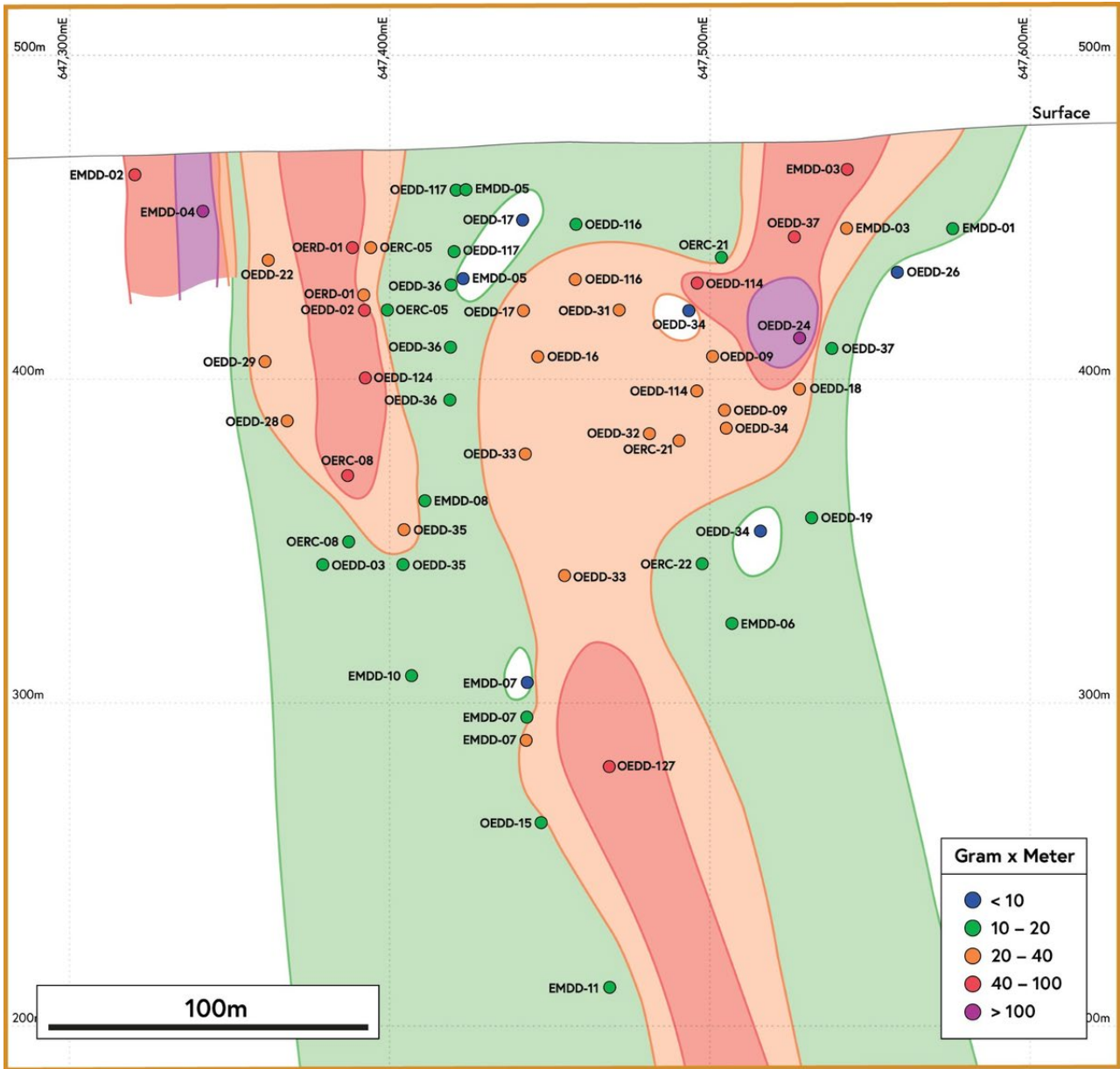
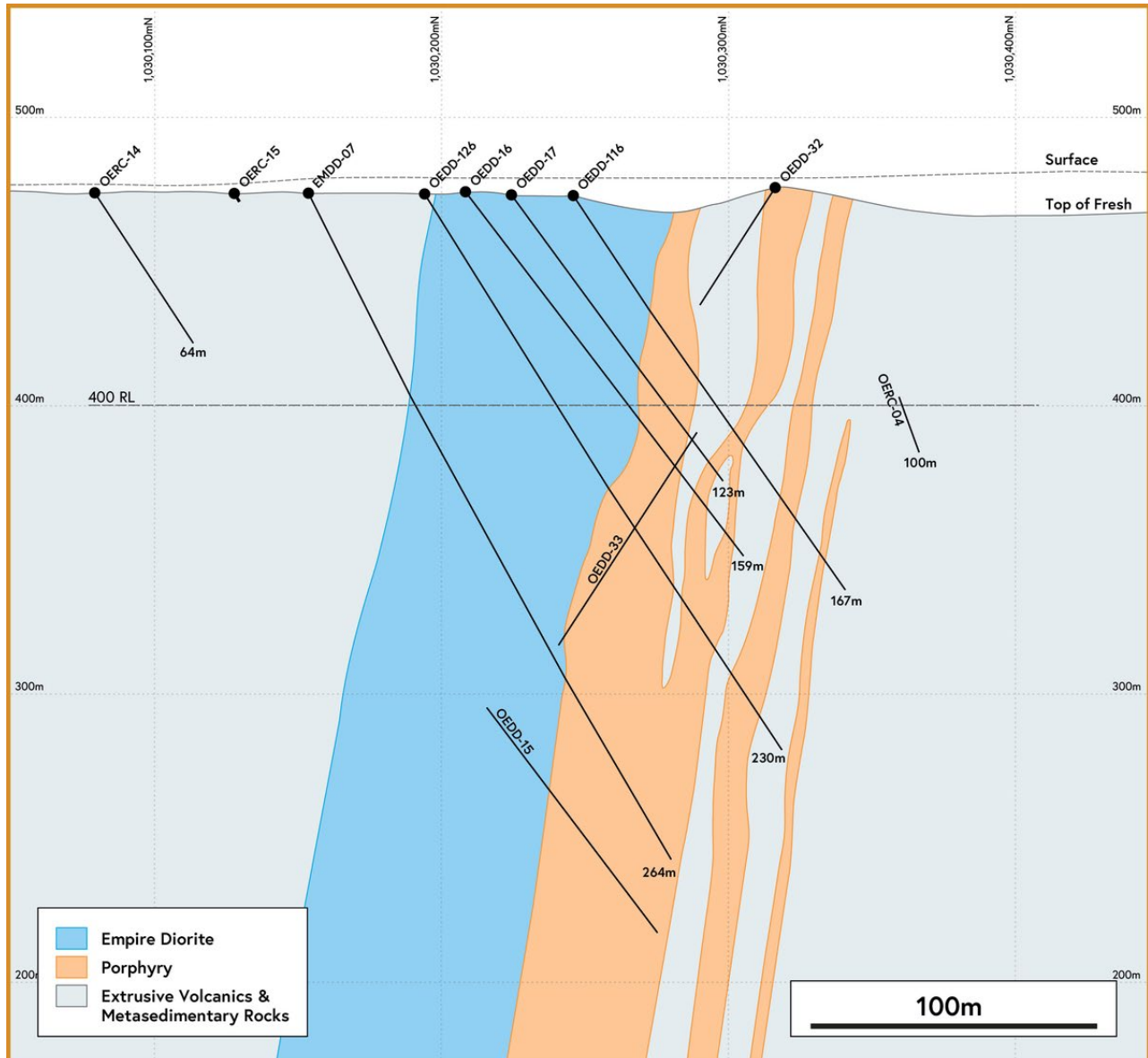


Figure 7-18 Empire cross-section showing the Empire Granodiorite and the Empire Porphyry (the location of the 400RL level plan in Figure 7-15 is shown) (source: Awalé, 2026)



7.5.4 Sceptre

The Sceptre prospect lies about 4 km north-northeast of Charger within a northwest-trending high-strain zone in granodiorite and meta-volcanic country rocks. Drilling shows domianial shearing over intervals up to 400 m, with zones of little deformed granodiorite separated by centimetre- to metre-scale zones of shearing and veining associated with fabric defined by retrograde muscovite or sericite.

Mineralisation at Sceptre has the same gold-copper-molybdenum signature as at Charger and Empire, with Sceptre Main more gold-rich and Sceptre East more copper-rich. At Sceptre Main, low-level copper, molybdenum, and gold anomalism is persistent through the rock mass for up to 300 m in drill intersections, with higher-grade gold associated with zones of more intense shearing, millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz veining, and albite-actinolite-epidote-chlorite and quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur disseminated and in veins with associated molybdenite. Granodiorite between the shear zones with anomalous copper and molybdenum reflects minor millimetre-scale veining. Extensive zones of reddening in the granodiorite due to hematite dusting appear to postdate shearing and mineralisation.

At Sceptre East, mineralisation within porphyritic microdiorite to diorite and granodiorite is associated with zones of millimetre- to centimetre-scale fabric-parallel quartz veining associated with early potassic K-feldspar alteration, sericitic alteration, and subordinate carbonate and epidote alteration. The granodiorite is intruded by porphyritic mafic dykes that are common at the hangingwall contact with intermediate and felsic extrusive rocks.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite are the principal sulphides in veins and disseminated in the sheared host rock, with local molybdenite and trace tetrahedrite and sphalerite. Mineralogical studies have identified minor scheelite, bismuth tellurides, and native silver. Veining is interpreted to be syn- to late-tectonic at biotite grade to lower temperature greenschist facies. Pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation with trace molybdenite also occurs in sheared actinolite-epidote-albite rock that may represent alteration of a more mafic protolith.

7.5.5 Lando

Lando lies 10 km northwest of BBM along a northwest-trending shear zone in metamorphosed mafic to intermediate volcanics and sediments. Host rocks are isoclinally folded and affected by multiple parallel and sub-vertically dipping north to north-northwest striking shear zones which can be strongly foliated and crenulated in places, with local mylonite development.

Gold mineralisation with a copper-molybdenum-silver-bismuth association occurs within shear zones. Two styles of mineralisation are distinguished: disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite associated with chlorite-epidote alteration; and disseminated pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite within pervasive to intense silica-biotite alteration. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphides with locally abundant molybdenite, and minor sphalerite and pyrrhotite, although in some case pyrrhotite is abundant and partly replaced by pyrite. Millimetre- to centimetre-scale quartz-carbonate stringer veining with pyrite and chalcopyrite postdates shearing and associated pyrrhotite. Highest gold values are associated with silicification and biotite in zones of highest shear strain. Zones of reddening due to disseminated hematite occur within the mineralised zone and as a halo to the mineralisation, particularly in the hangingwall to the system.

7.5.6 Vakaba

Vakaba has been the site of extensive artisanal workings, exploiting quartz veins in the saprolite zone and underlying fresh rock. Gold mineralisation is hosted in northeast-trending quartz veins that are oblique to a north-northeast trending sheared contact between granodiorite and intermediate volcanic rocks, deformed and subjected to greenschist facies metamorphism with biotite and garnet. Millimetre- to centimetre-scale boudinaged quartz veining with tourmaline is associated with biotite alteration and pyrrhotite, evolving to chlorite, epidote, and sericite with pyrite. Minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite are also recorded.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold and gold-copper mineralisation on the Odienné Property is interpreted to be of late orogenic Eburnean origin emplaced close to a major terrane boundary between the Archaean Kenema-Man domain and the accretionary volcano-sedimentary domains of the Baoulé-Mosse domain. Collisional closure is interpreted to have occurred in the latest stage of the Eburnean orogeny and to have been accompanied by a large-scale intrusion of high-K granitoids focused along the terrane boundary.

Mineralisation is interpreted to overlap with the collisional and intrusive events and to show hybrid characteristics of atypical orogenic and oxidised intrusive-related gold systems.

8.1 Atypical Orogenic Gold Deposits

Thébaud et al. (2020) and Masurel et al. (2021) describe the majority of Birimian gold mineralisation as “typical” orogenic, mostly related to major shear zones on the boundary of sedimentary basin domains and typically hosted by metasediments. However, the second most significant style of late collisional (Eburnean II) gold mineralisation is younger and closely associated with high-K granitoid magmatism, with atypical alteration and metal associations. These were described as atypical orogenic deposits by Thébaud et al. (2020) following the terminology of Groves et al. (2003).

The Eburnean II gold mineralisation event that is associated with high-K intrusions in the eastern Baoulé-Mossi domain includes world-class deposits and districts, notably in the Loulo and Sadiola districts in the KKI of Mali and Senegal. A number of authors have invoked the importance of magmatic association and potential fluid sources in gold mineralisation in the KKI. Lawrence et al. (2013) interpreted stable isotope data to indicate that the Gara deposit at Loulo included magmatic fluid input, and Masurel et al. (2017a) described high-temperature calc-silicate alteration assemblages at Sadiola to be permissive of magmatic heating and fluid input. Treloar et al. (2014) also invoked magmatic fluid input to the Massawa deposit in the KKI. The KKI also contains numerous magnetite-hematite endoskarns associated with high-K intrusions of the Faleme district (Masurel et al., 2017b). Lambert-Smith et al. (2020) described the spatial association of gold deposits with the Falemé granitoid batholith and recognised magmatic fluid input into the iron skarns and small gold deposits but concluded that the dominant fluid input to the largest deposits was metamorphic, with the possible exception of Gara. Barrick considers that highest camp-scale prospectivity lies within the thermal aureole of the Falemé batholith (Bottoms et al. 2023).

The collisional margin of the Kenema-Man and Baoulé-Mossi terranes in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, encompassing the Odienné district, is emerging as a major gold district that shows similarities in style and magmatic and structural association to the KKI districts. At Odienné, mineralisation is characterised by a close spatial and probably temporal association with high-K intermediate intrusions and is characterised by relatively high temperature biotite and calc-silicate alteration and oxidised mineralising fluids. These intrusions have not been dated but show typical characteristics of the late Eburnean intrusive event. Mineralisation is also closely associated with and/or hosted by large-scale shear zones which have a second-order relationship to the crustal scale sinistral SSZ.

Mineralisation at BBM is hosted within sheared granodiorite in structural contact with metasediments, and mineralisation at Charger and Empire is hosted within breccia and vein zones in intrusions close to major shear corridors where the intrusion may have provided a brittle rheological and chemical trap. Gold mineralisation typically occurs with minor magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite with trace tellurides, and shows a copper-molybdenum and/or silver-bismuth-tellurium-lead association. Mineralisation is characterised by association with potassic biotite alteration and, at Charger and Empire, skarn-like mineral assemblages including pyroxene, garnet and amphibole.

The relative abundance of copper and molybdenum with silver-bismuth-tellurium-lead suggests magmatic input to the metal source for the Odienné deposits, potentially as a magmatic fluid source. The host intrusion for BBM clearly predates mineralisation. At Charger, the breccia and vein system postdates the host intrusion, but the early high-temperature veins and skarn-like alteration assemblages suggest that magmatic fluids may have been focused upwards within an earlier intrusion from an underlying younger source intrusion.

The Odienné deposits are therefore interpreted to be part of the larger scale, late collisional Eburnean II mineral system in the western Baoulé-Mossi domain and to be of oxidised intrusion-related or atypical orogenic gold deposit type.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Summary of Exploration Completed

Awalé exploration activities to date at the Odienné Project include geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys (stream sediment, soil, termitaria, rock chip, trench, and pit sampling), ground and airborne geophysics (magnetic, radiometric, induced polarisation and gravity gradient), geophysical and geochemical interpretation studies, and petrographic studies.

Most exploration to date has been completed on the Newmont joint venture permits, however, Awalé has also completed early-stage exploration over its 100% owned permits (Sienso, Seydou and Sama). The two other permits that remain in application have not had any work. Exploration over the Sienso permit commenced in 2023 after signing of an option agreement with ASX-listed Turaco Gold in 2022 and exploration at Seydou began in 2025 after granting of this permit in late 2024. At the effective date, Sama has only had stream sediment sampling completed.

Exploration activities have been ongoing since 2017 and are summarised in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 All exploration activities completed by Awalé

Activity	2017/18	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Odienné East and Odienné West										
Ground geophysics										
Ground magnetics (line-km)			62							62
Gradient array (line-km)		33	54		53.5	97.2	49.7	107.5		142
Pole-dipole array (line km)		6	10.1		4.9		20.7	0.8		16.05
Airborne geophysics										
Magnetic 100 m gradient (km ²)						405.6		250		655.6
Radiometric 100 m (km ²)						405.6		250		655.6
Gravity (line km – 200 m)								3,192		3192
Gravity (line km – 100 m)								472		472
Satellite imagery										
Worldview 50 cm (km ²)			400					1,219		1,619
Surface geochemistry										
Stream samples	33				49	139				221
Soil samples	2,206	679	39	466	3,626	2,049	1,331	1,112	301	11,809
Termitaria samples	20	226	885	2,552	1,348	476	3,350	903	214	9,974
Hand auger samples	123	222								345
Auger drill samples			1,965							1,965
Rock chip samples	82	85	22	89	86	62	15			441
Trenching (no. / metres)	4 / 780		5 / 470			1 / 60	1 / 25			1,335
Pitting (no. of pits)	7			1	10	16		5		39

Activity	2017/18	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Sienso										
Surface sampling										
Soil samples						1,620	626	280		2,526
Termitaria samples						865	2,726	359		3,950
Airborne geophysics										
Magnetic 100 m gradient (km ²)								250		250
Radiometric 100 m (km ²)								250		250
Seydou/Sama										
Surface sampling										
Stream samples								154		154
Soil samples								132	873	1,005
Termitaria samples								2,495	106	2,601
Rock chip samples									15	15
Aerial surveys										
Magnetic 100 m gradient (km ²)								1,181		1,181
Radiometric 100 m (km ²)								1,181		1,181

Awalé commenced exploration activities in 2017, and previous exploration is discussed in Item 6. From late 2017 to 2018, the Company completed acquisition and evaluation of legacy data from SODEMI and Randgold (see Item 6). Geological mapping and geochemical surveys followed up on several legacy target areas, including the Vakaba and Denguèlé prospects with historical and active artisanal mining activity. After this, the Company commenced systematic exploration activities based on targeting evaluation and prioritisation.

In July 2022, Awalé entered an exploration earn-in agreement with Newmont over the Odienné East and Odienné West permits, with Awalé continuing as operator of the Project. Systematic exploration has been carried out on both permits over time, with works on Odienné West starting in 2025 after the permit was granted in October 2024.

Sections in this chapter are separated and discussed by exploration type.

9.2 Stream Sediment Sampling

Stream sediment samples were collected in three phases at the Odienné East and Odienné West permits, followed by Seydou and Sama. In 2018, 33 stream sediment samples were collected at Odienné East. In 2022, after the joint venture was signed, a further 188 samples were collected over both the Odienné East and Odienné West permits. Subsequent to granting of the Seydou and Sama permits in 2025, a third phase of sampling was completed, and 154 samples were collected over these two permits. Stream sediment sample localities and anomalous catchments are shown in Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2, respectively.

Samples were collected based on 4–10 km catchment areas, depending on location and topography. The method during all survey campaigns consisted of analysing only ultra-fine sediment material. At each site, multiple sub-sites were sampled over a significant reach of stream to ensure a representative sample with high duplicate sample repeatability. The sample was passed through a -30 mesh wet screen to remove any coarse and organic material. The sample was then flocculated in water using 20-litre buckets. Once the sediment is settled, clear water was decanted from the top until the container was sediment dominated, then poured into a micropore bag which was tied, then hung to dry. Ultra fine

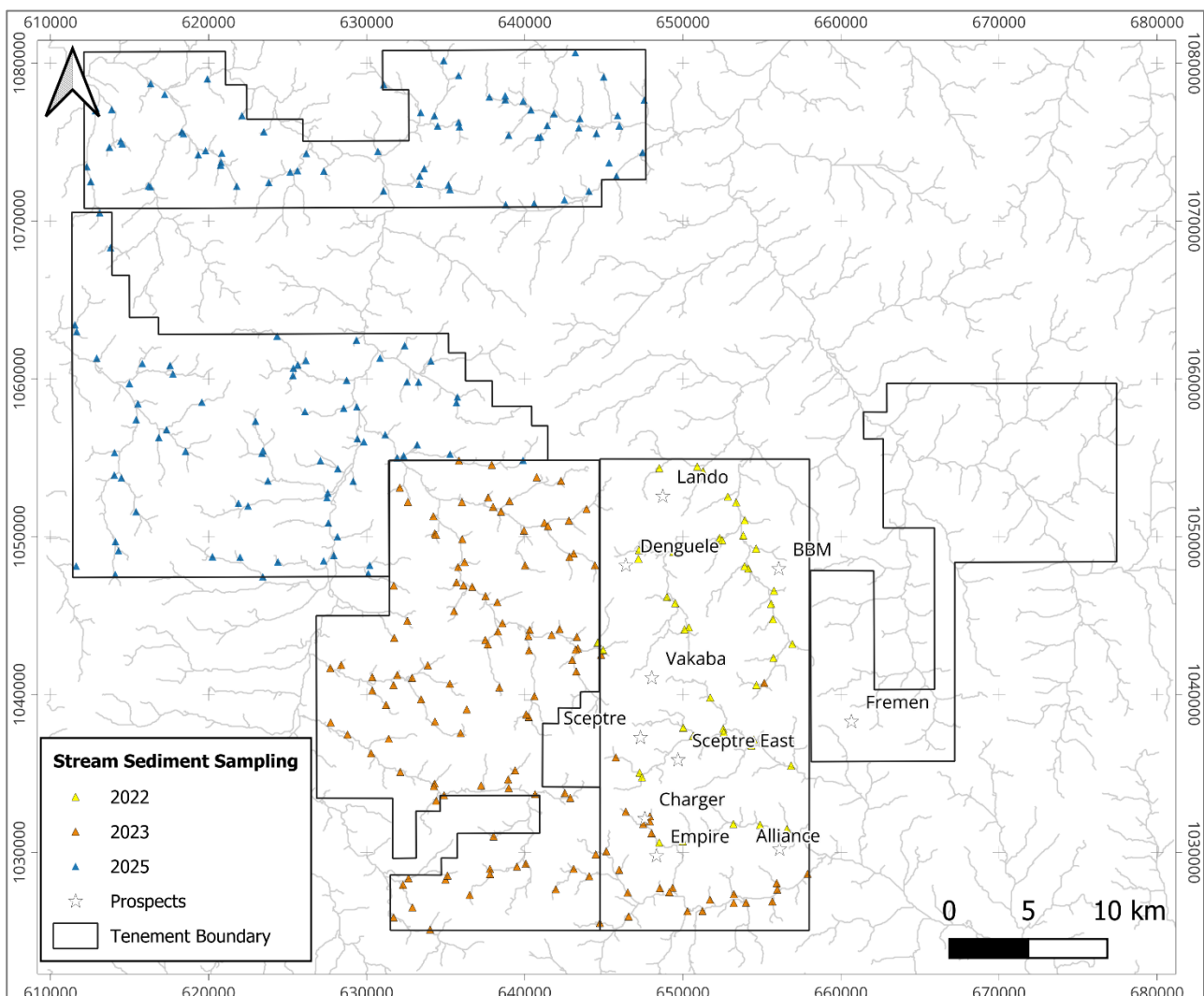
wet silt material was then collected, with a minimum of 1 kg (dry) material collected. During the drying process, the bags were manipulated to prevent “caking”. Duplicate samples were collected every 15 samples. Samples were the packed securely and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Analysis of 2018 samples was completed by Intertek (Perth) using ultra-low detection bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) analysis for gold (0.01 ppb detection limit) and aqua regia digest inductively coupled plasma (ICP) for 50-element multi-element analysis.

Analysis of 2022 samples was completed at the in-house Newmont laboratory in Denver, Colorado, also using an ultra-low detection BLEG analysis for gold (0.01 ppb detection limit) and aqua regia digest ICP for 50-element multi-element analysis.

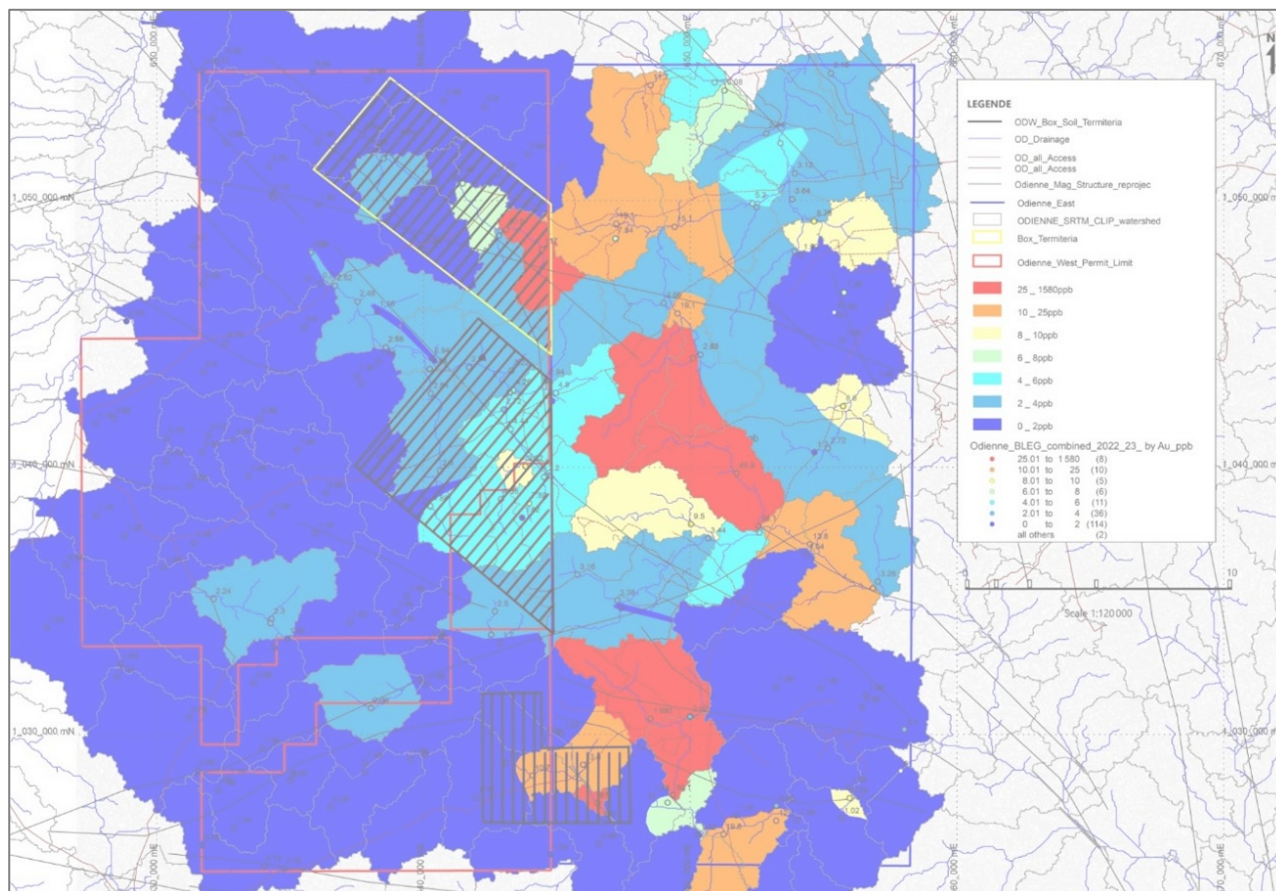
The 2018 sampling returned 17 samples (of 33) over 5 ppb, with 10 samples over 10 ppb. Of the 2022 samples, 21 (of 129) returned gold values of more than 4 ppb with 15 samples more than 7 ppb.

Figure 9-1 Stream sampling localities (source: Awalé, 2026)



Subsequent to granting of the Seydou and Sama permits in 2025, stream sediment sampling was completed with 154 samples collected over these two permits. Sampling methods and analysis for BLEG and multi-element ICP-MS (mass spectrometry) were that same as the previous programs. Sample results are being re-assessed due to laboratory quality control (QC) failure.

Figure 9-2 Stream sediment catchment anomalism over the Odienné East and Odienné West permits
 (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.3 Soil and Termitaria Sampling

Soil sampling programs commenced in 2018 and 2019. During 2019, the surface geochemistry program was expanded to termite mound sampling (termitaria) on the Empire, Vakaba and Denguélé prospects. This shift from conventional shallow, near-surface soil geochemical sampling to a deeper geochemical sampling method allowed for exploration below geochemically suppressive, transported, or unknown regolith. Termitaria sampling allows collection of a relatively in-situ geochemical sample. Soil sampling was continued in zones where residual regolith was dominant and as an infill tool where termite mounds were sparse.

This combination of soil and termitaria sampling accompanied by regolith mapping has proven to be highly effective and has led to the BBM and Empire discoveries, as well as delineating other targets such as Lando and Sceptre, with contouring of statistically determined termitaria and soil results allowing for target interpretation (see Figure 9-6). Integration with geophysical data and mapping optimises target prioritisation for drill testing. Sample density for both sampling types range from 400 by 100 m down to 100 by 50 m, depending on targeting stage and results.

The soil sampling procedure is as follows:

- Samples are collected from approximately 50 cm deep pits, from which a 1 kg sample is collected from the base
- Total sample dried in the sun to remove moisture, crushed and disaggregated by blundering in a calico bag
- Sample sieved through a -10#/-2 mm mesh to remove very coarse materials, granules, and organic materials, then sieved again through a -80#/-177 µm mesh

- Two samples of 200 g are retrieved by spoon – one library sample for on-site portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analysis, and one sample for laboratory analysis.

The termitaria sampling procedure is as follows:

- When available, Cathedral mounds are the preferred sample medium, followed by the intermediate mound (Figure 9-3).
- Measure the maximum width (diameter) and height of the termite mound.
- Sample is logged using the Awalé codes and log-sheet.
- Collect a 3.2–3.5 kg sample from multiple points, near the top and from at least four points around the mound, by hammering a pipe into the mound and collecting the sample on a plastic sheet
- Total sample dried in the sun to remove moisture, crushed and disaggregated by blundering in a calico bag. The sample is coned and quartered to reduce sample size to 2–3 kg.

All termitaria and soil samples are transported to the field camp the same day under the supervision of a field geologist. Sample sieving and preparation for transport to the laboratory uses the Awalé QC procedures (see Item 11.5) and is carried out at the Awalé base camp.

All soil and termitaria samples were multi-element analysed by pXRF and a separate sample was shipped to an accredited laboratory for analysis for gold by fire assay (50 g charge) and multi-element ICP-MS analysis. An aqua regia digest was used until 2024 when a four-acid digest was implemented.

Figure 9-3 Termitaria sampling procedure (source: Awalé, 2025)

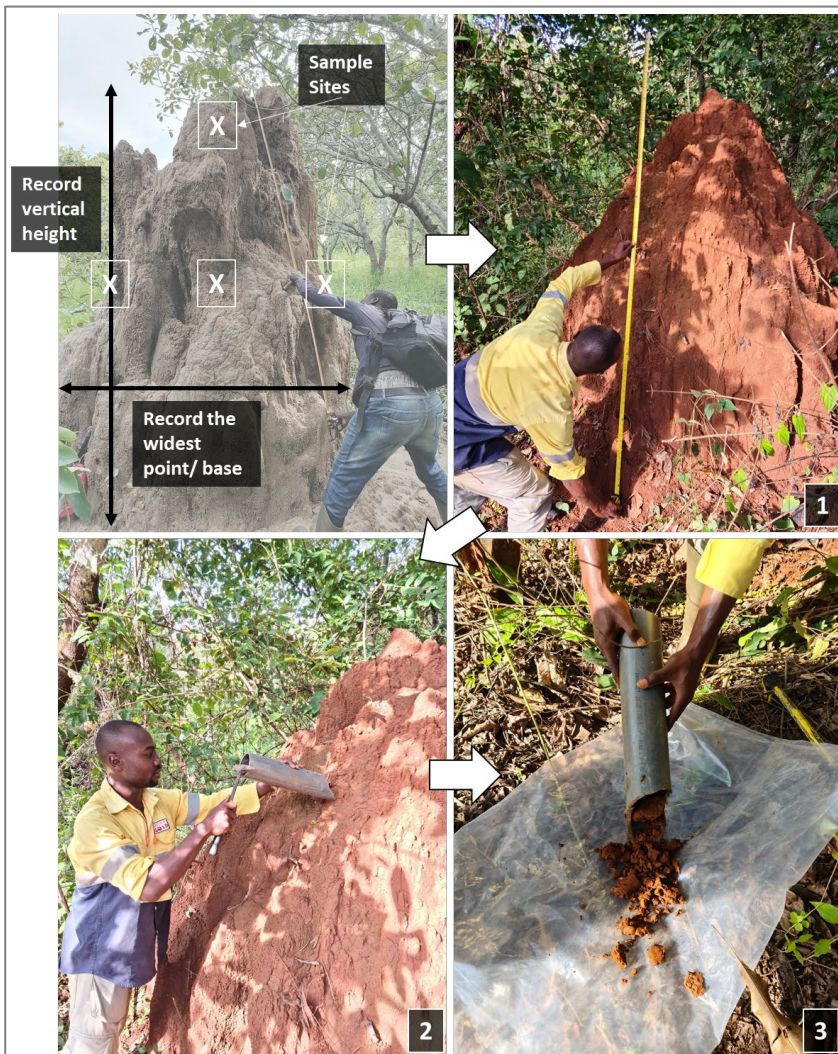


Figure 9-4 Soil and termitaria geochemical coverage coloured by sample type (source: Awalé, 2026)

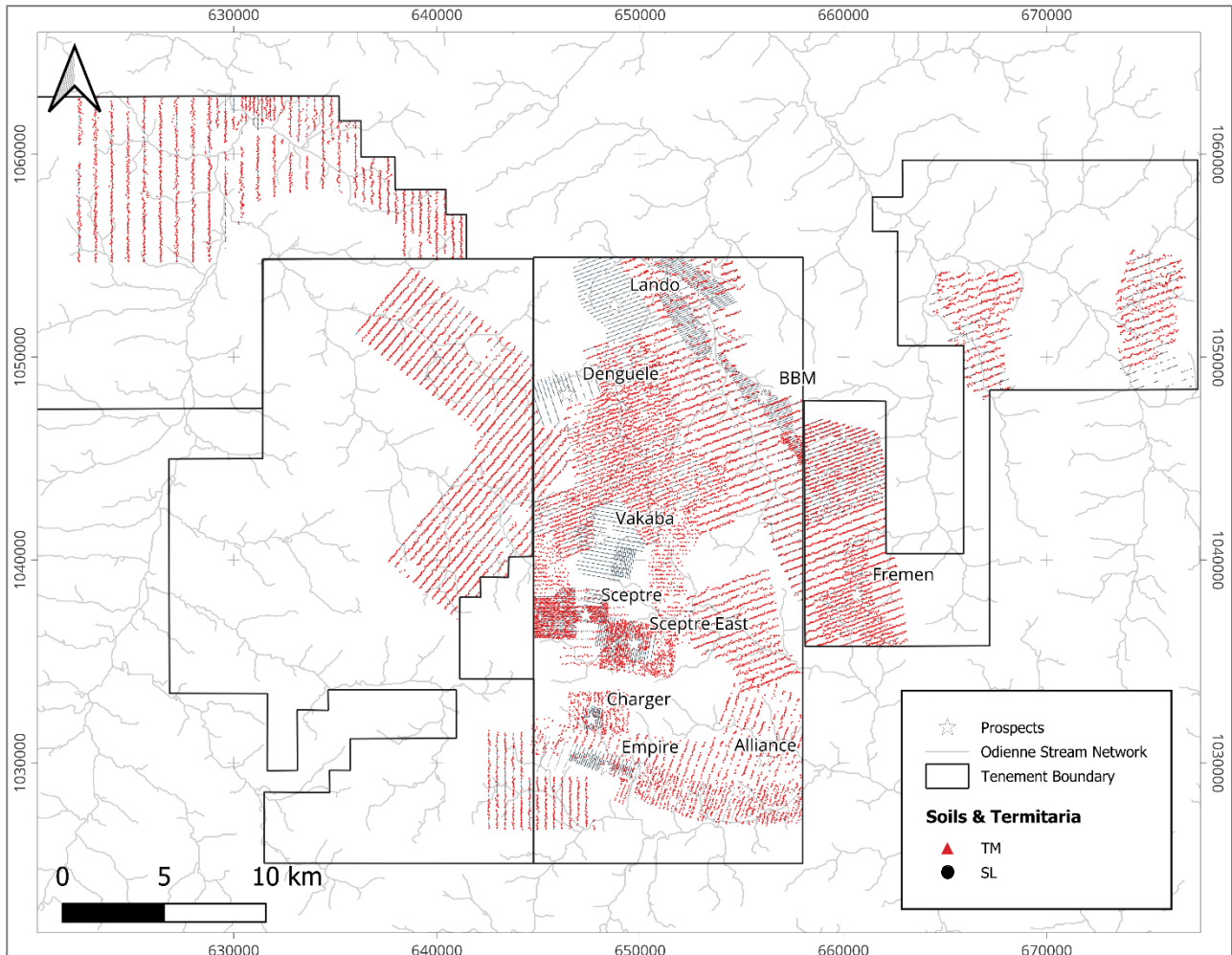


Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6 depict gold and copper geochemistry for both soil and termitaria sampling. Of importance in the comparison of the two is regolith difference reflected in the results. The Lando and Vakaba targets, for example, are residual soil terrains and generally erosional where soils are the preferred sample medium. Other target areas such as Denguélé show that the soil sampling is subdued due to variable and dominantly transported regolith. Termitaria anomalism often tends toward more discrete or show a tighter distribution with less dispersion than soils.

Figure 9-5 Gridded termitaria geochemistry for the Odienné East and Odienné West permits (left – gold; right – copper) (source: Awalé, 2026)

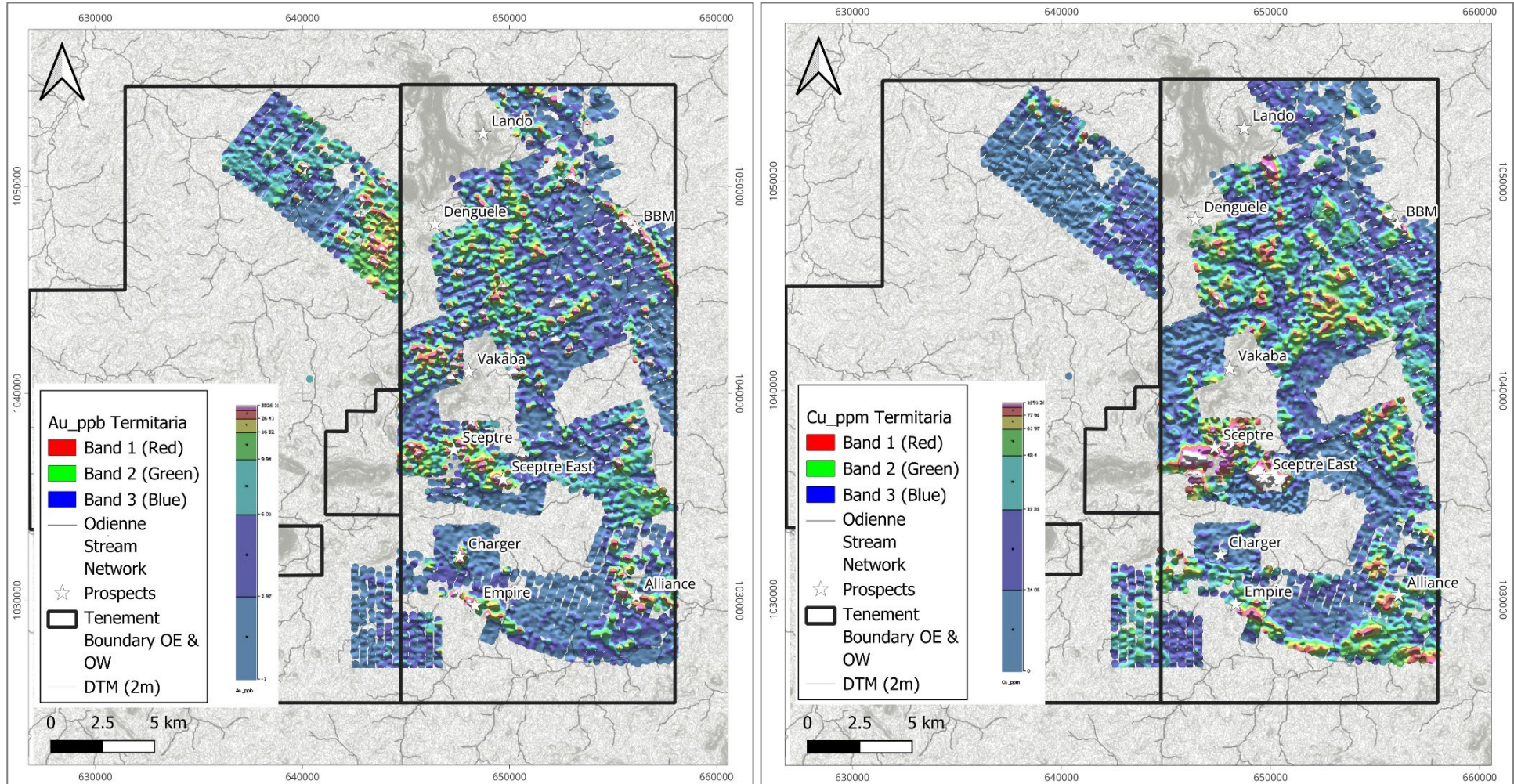
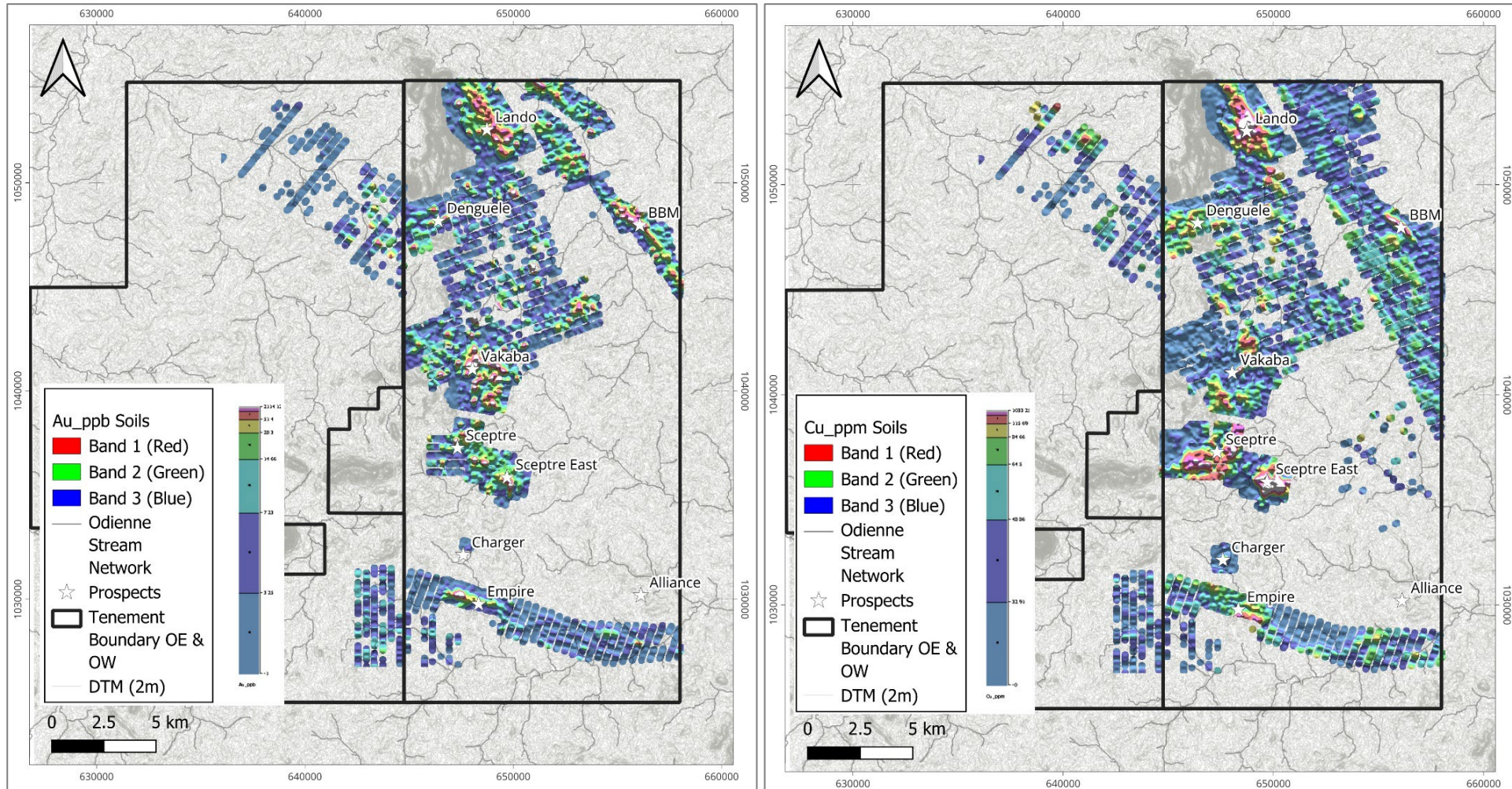


Figure 9-6 Gridded soil geochemistry for the Odienné East and Odienné West permits (left – gold; right – copper) (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.4 Auger Geochemistry

Systematic auger drilling and sampling has been utilised to delineate drill targets after soil and termitaria sampling at the Empire, Charger and Alliance prospects. At these prospects, when transported cover was identified, power auger was utilised for recovery of in-situ samples below the transported material. Auger spacing ranged from 400 m by 25 m at Alliance to 100 m by 25 m at Empire and Charger. A summary of the auger holes is shown in Figure 9-7. Hand auger was trialled at 2 m intervals at some of the Randgold trenches but was largely unsuccessful.

Auger holes were drilled to first saprolite where one 2–3 kg sample was taken per hole for analysis. Samples were then bagged in calico or plastic bags. Analysis was by fire assay for gold with multi-element data from pXRF, Standard Awalé QC procedures were utilised (refer Item 11.5).

Figure 9-7 Auger drilling locations at the Empire, Charger and Alliance targets (source: Awalé, 2026)

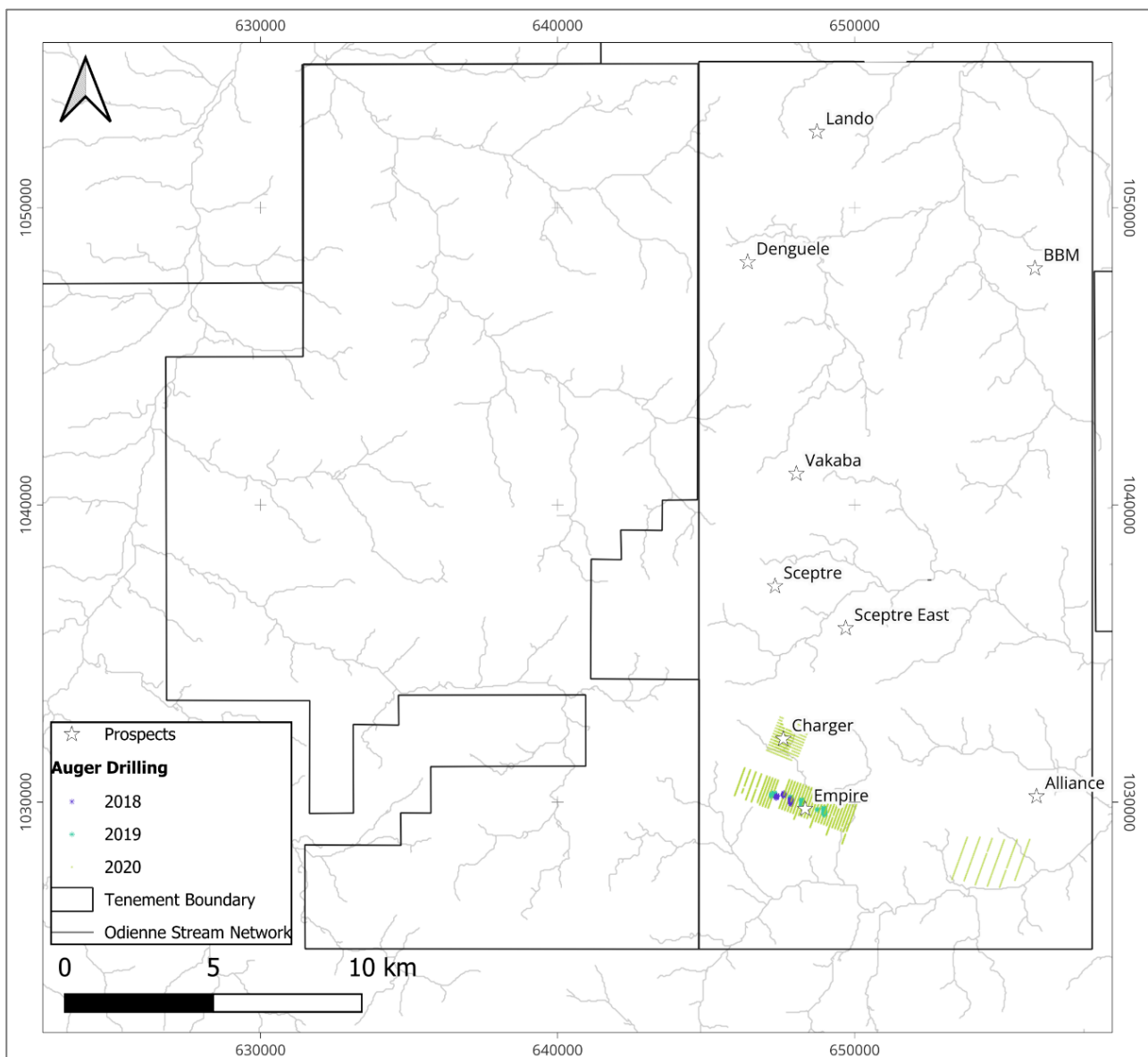
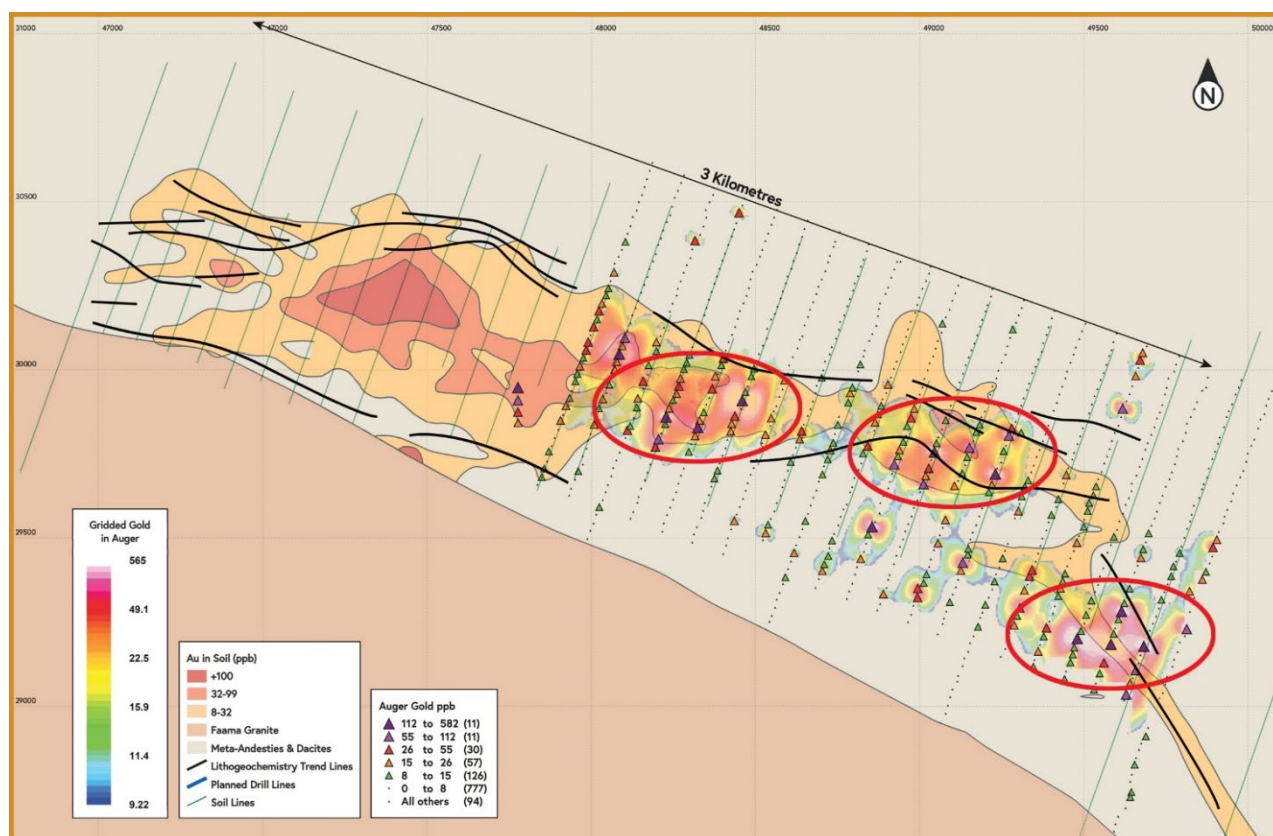


Table 9-2 Summary of power auger holes drilled at the Odienné Project

Prospect	No. of holes	Average depth	Total metres
Charger	341	4.8	1,641
Empire	1,431	5.4	7,674
Alliance	196	7.0	1,370
Total	1,968	5.4	10,685

Power auger geochemical sampling at Empire confirmed a 3 km long anomaly, along strike from the now-drilled Empire deposit, and returned a peak value of 581 ppb with three discrete approximately 300 m long >100 ppb anomalies (Figure 9-8). Each of these anomalies is of similar size to the Empire deposit and have delivered anomalous first pass drill results that have not been followed up. Auger drilling was not completed over the Empire deposit location which is the high order soil anomaly shown in Figure 9-8.

Figure 9-8 Empire gold in auger sampling results over original soils program (circled areas denote anomalies 1 to 3) (source: Awalé, 2026)

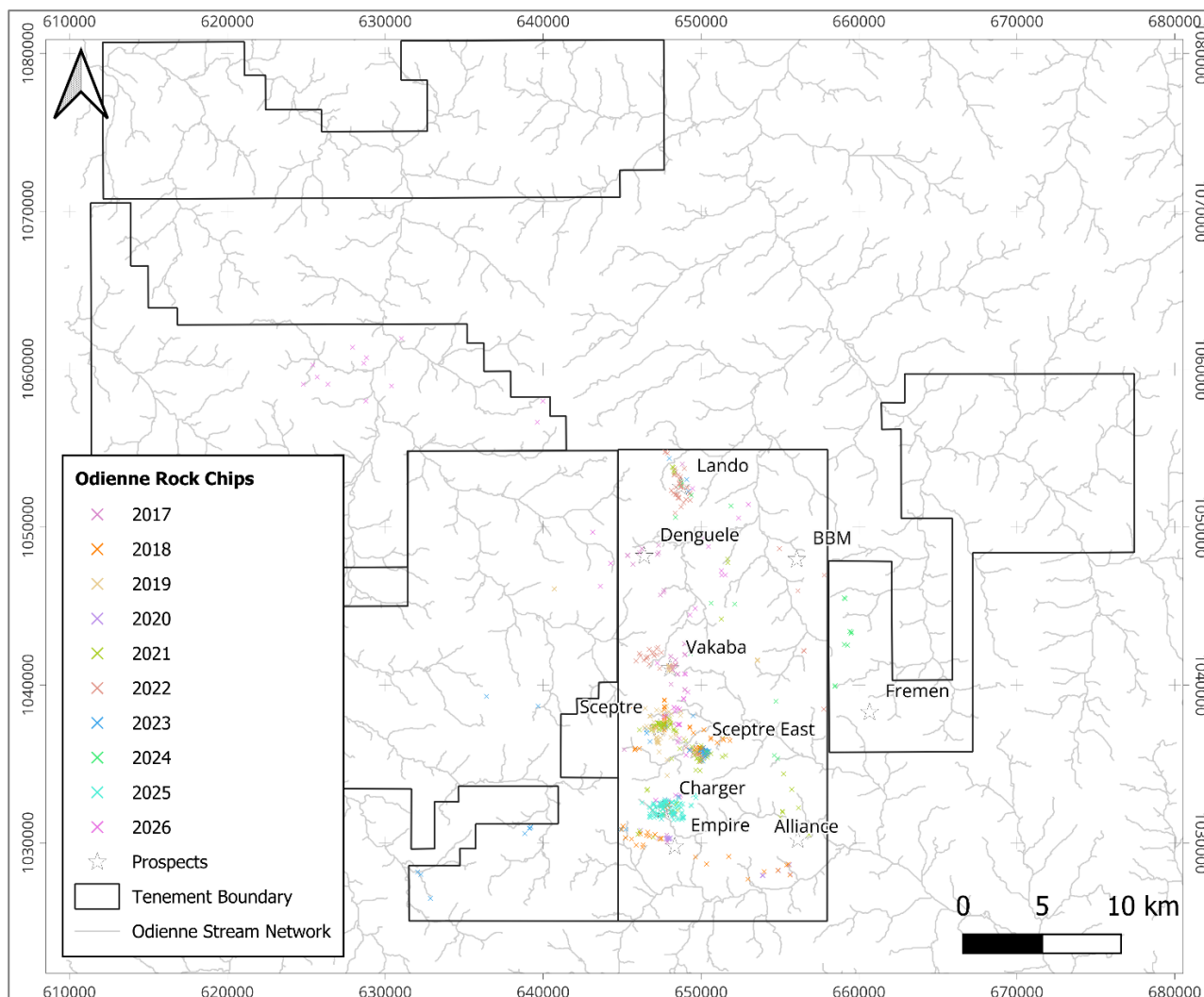


The auger program at Charger identified a 600 m by 300 m gold anomaly associated with silver and copper, with 12 gold-in-auger values over 100 ppb and a peak value of 562 ppb Au. This anomaly coincides with the surface footprint of the subsequently drilled deposit.

9.5 Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip samples were generally collected as grab samples during the geological mapping and soil sampling phase of exploration. Samples of 500 g to 1 kg were washed and sent to the laboratory for gold analysis by fire assay and returned pulps were multi-element analysed by portable (handheld) XRF (pXRF), where possible. Rock chip sample locations are shown in Figure 9-9.

Figure 9-9 All rock chip sampling for the Odienné Project (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.6 Trenching and Pitting

Trenching and pitting have been used to varying degrees for geological investigation of geochemical anomalies, generally in areas of little or no outcrop to understand regolith, to test if anomalism is *in situ* or transported, and to glean lithological, alteration and structural detail from saprolite. Excavation of trenches was all completed by a contracted mechanical excavator in a “T-bar” design with a broad ~1 m excavation and a further ~2 m excavation to saprolite.

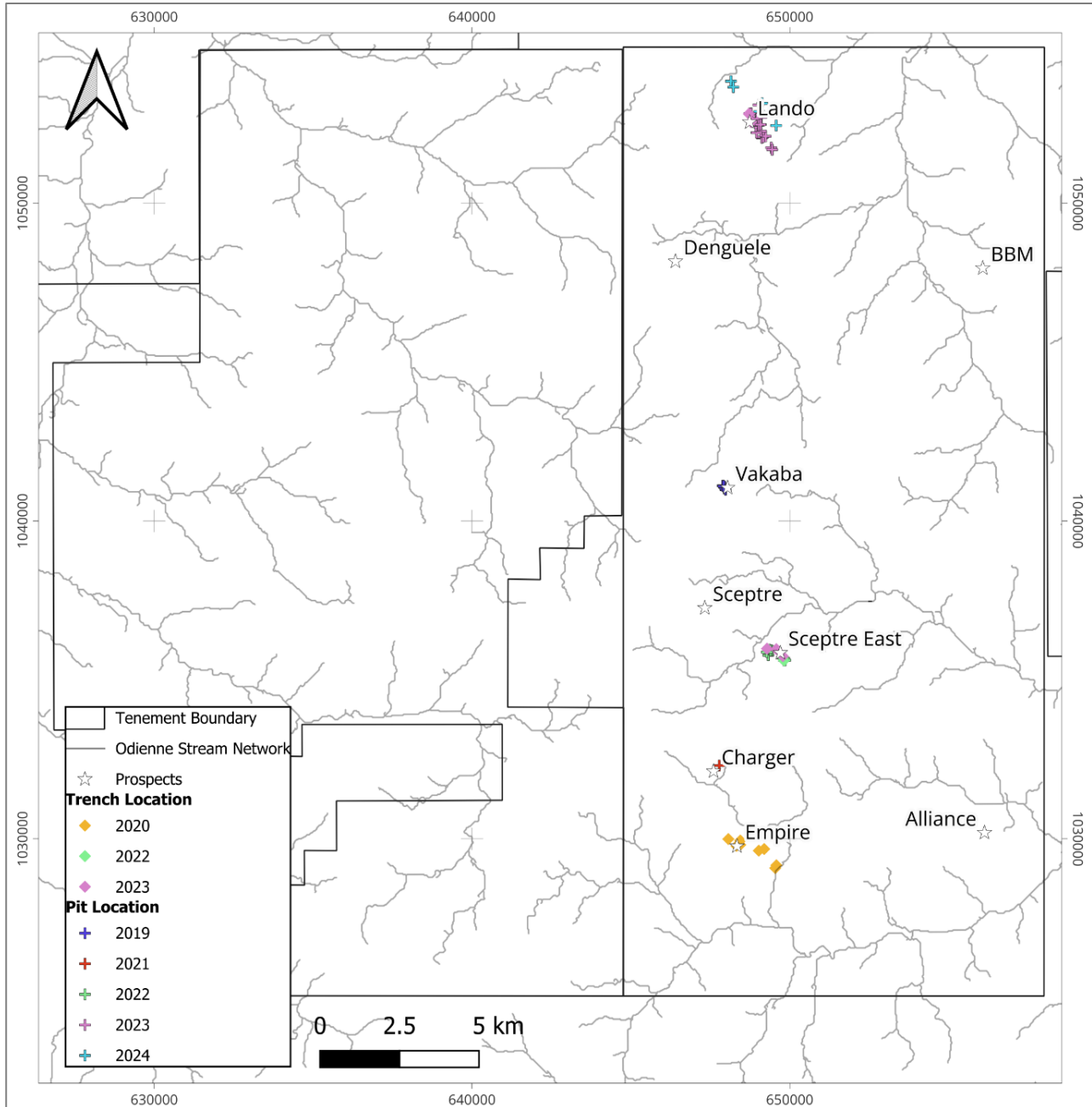
Trenches were channel sampled at 2 m intervals at the base of the trench wall, generally in saprolite material. Samples (2–3 kg) were bagged on site with routine standard blank and duplicate insertions added at the Awalé camp headquarters (see Item 11.5 – Quality Control). Fire assay for gold was completed at Intertek (Ghana) laboratories and multi-element analysis was completed by pXRF. Awalé geologists supervised the trench sampling and mapped the trenches, compiling detailed trench sections.

Trenching at the Empire and Sceptre East prospects included cleaning of legacy Randgold trenches in 2017 and a series of new excavator trenches to aid in structural understanding and drill targeting prior to a maiden RC drilling program for each of these targets from 2020 to 2023. Trenching at Lando was designed to glean structural and geological information prior to DD drilling.

Pitting has been designed in a similar manner; rather than systematic pitting on a grid, pits have been strategically placed to provide geological information prior to drilling to understand geology and structure prior to drilling. Pitting was utilised at the Lando, Vakaba, Sceptre and Charger prospects. Any

pit sampling was completed in a similar manner to trenching, with a continuous vertical wall channel sampled at 1 m intervals and a base-of-pit sample. QC measures were the same as trenching (refer Item 11.5).

Figure 9-10 Trench and pit locations coloured by year (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.7 Geophysics

Various geophysical surveys have been completed at the Odienné Project, using both airborne and ground geophysical methods. These surveys and methods are summarised as follows.

9.7.1 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were completed over all granted permits by helicopter at a 100 m line spacing and nominal 30 m terrain clearance (Figure 9-11). Lines were flown in a north-south orientation with east-west tie lines at a 1 km spacing. Two separate surveys were flown in the same

manner in 2023 and 2025 by NRG Xplorer with a horizontal gradient magnetic and radiometric system. Specifications of the system are provided in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Helicopter magnetic and radiometric platform summary

Magnetic gradiometer platform		Gamma-ray spectrometer	
Type	Horizontal Gradient	Type	Radiation Solutions RS-500
Sensor separation	13 m	Spectral analysis	Real Time
Typical gradient noise envelope	0.001 nT/m SDEV 4th diff	Channels	1024
Aircraft type	Airbus helicopters H125	Data recorded	256 channel full spectrum
Engine type	Turbine	Measurement range	0–3.0 MeV
Fuel type	JetA1	Dead time	Zero
Acquisition system		Recording rate	2Hz
Type	NRG RDAS II	Energy resolution	<8.5%
CPU	Intel Aton x7-E3950	Trigger	External
Operation temperature	-40°C to 85°C	Radiometric detector	
Standard sampling rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)	Type	RSX4
Magnetometer counter		Volume	16.7 litres sodium iodide
Type	NRG RDAC II	Stabilisation	Automatic
Internal system noise	<0.0001 nT	Recording rate	2 Hz
ADC inputs	24	Barometer	
Magnetometer inputs	4	Type	Vaisala
Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)	Pressure resolution	0.001 mb
Magnetometer sensor		Operating pressure	600–1,060 mb
Type	Scintrex CS3	Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)
Measurement range	15,000–105,000 nT	Temperature	
Gradient tolerance	40,000 nT/m	Type	Vaisala
Operating temperature	-40°C to +50°C	Resolution	0.05°C
Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)	Accuracy	0.1°C
Fluxgate magnetometer		Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1k Hz)
Type	Bartington	Radar altimeter	
Analogue output	+– 10 V	Type	Commercial
Linearity error	<0.0015%	Operating range	0–762 m
Calibration accuracy	-0.005	Accuracy 0–10 m	+–0.3 m
Bandwidth	0.3 kHz	Accuracy 10–762 m	+–0.5 m
Internal noise	<6 pTrms/√Hz @ 1 Hz	Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)
Recording rate	20 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)	Laser altimeter	
Base station magnetometer		Type	Carlson ILM-1200-HR
Type	NRG VER3.1	Range	0–1,200 m
Manufacturer	NRG Engineering	Resolution	1 cm
Range	15,000 to 105,000 nT	Recording rate	1,000 Hz
Sensitivity	0.0006 nT √Hz RMS		
Recording rate	1 Hz		
GPS positioning			
Type	Novatel DL-V3L1L2		
Differential correction	Yes (when required)		
Code tracked	L1/L2		

Number of satellites	12
Recording rate	20 Hz

Overall, the survey provided high-resolution magnetic data which has superseded the small amount of ground magnetic data that was collected at Empire and Charger earlier in the exploration process. Lithostructural interpretations of the magnetic and radiometric data have been completed by both Awalé and consultant Brett Davis. The detailed magnetic and radiometric data provided an excellent definition of granitoid intrusions, volcano-sedimentary belts, and structural geometry (Figure 9-12). This is used as baseline information for interpretation and planning of programs through all phases of the exploration process from ground geochemistry and geophysics to drilling.

Figure 9-11 Aeromagnetic Reduced to Pole (RTP) image showing extent of survey coverage (source: Awalé, 2026)

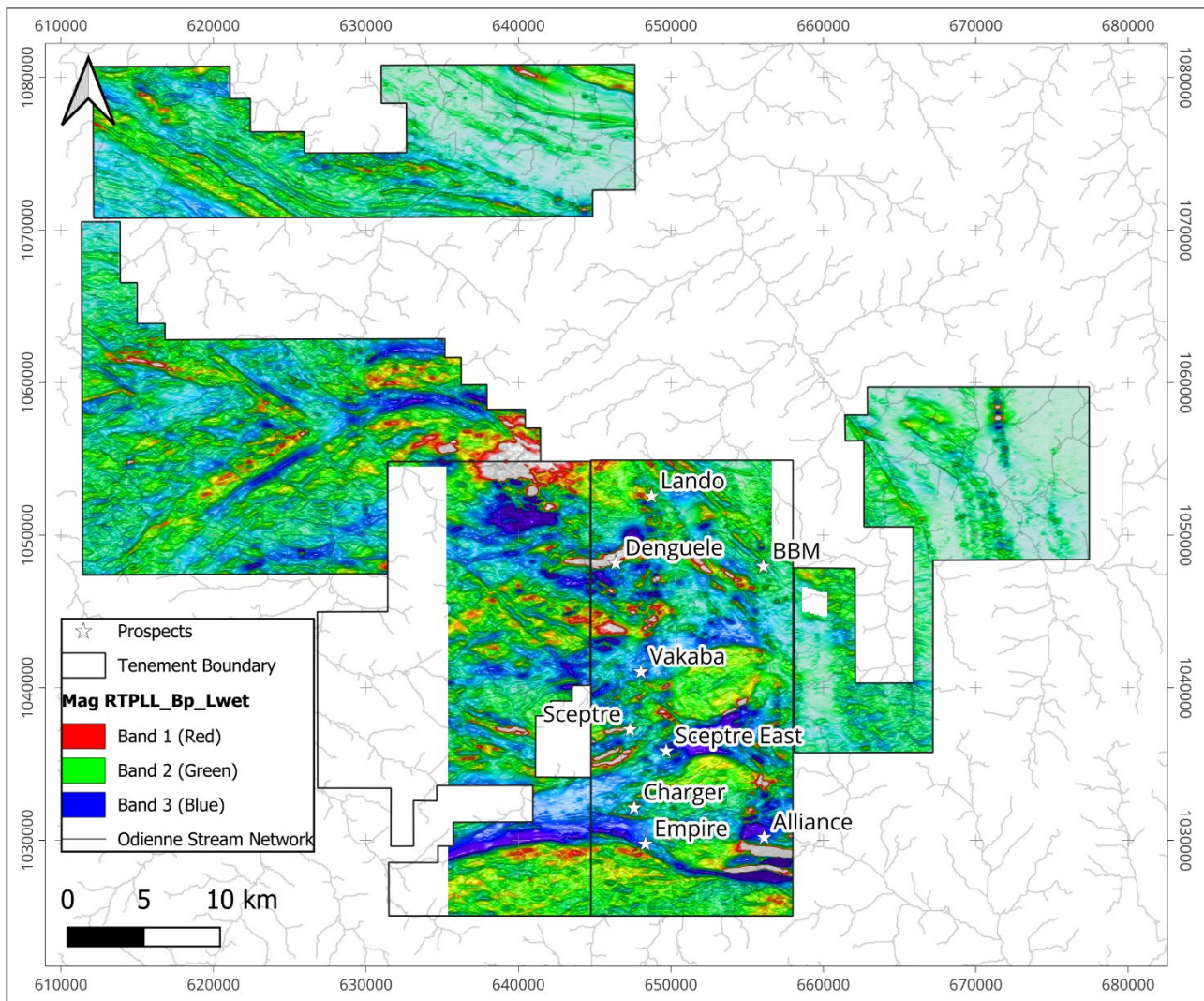
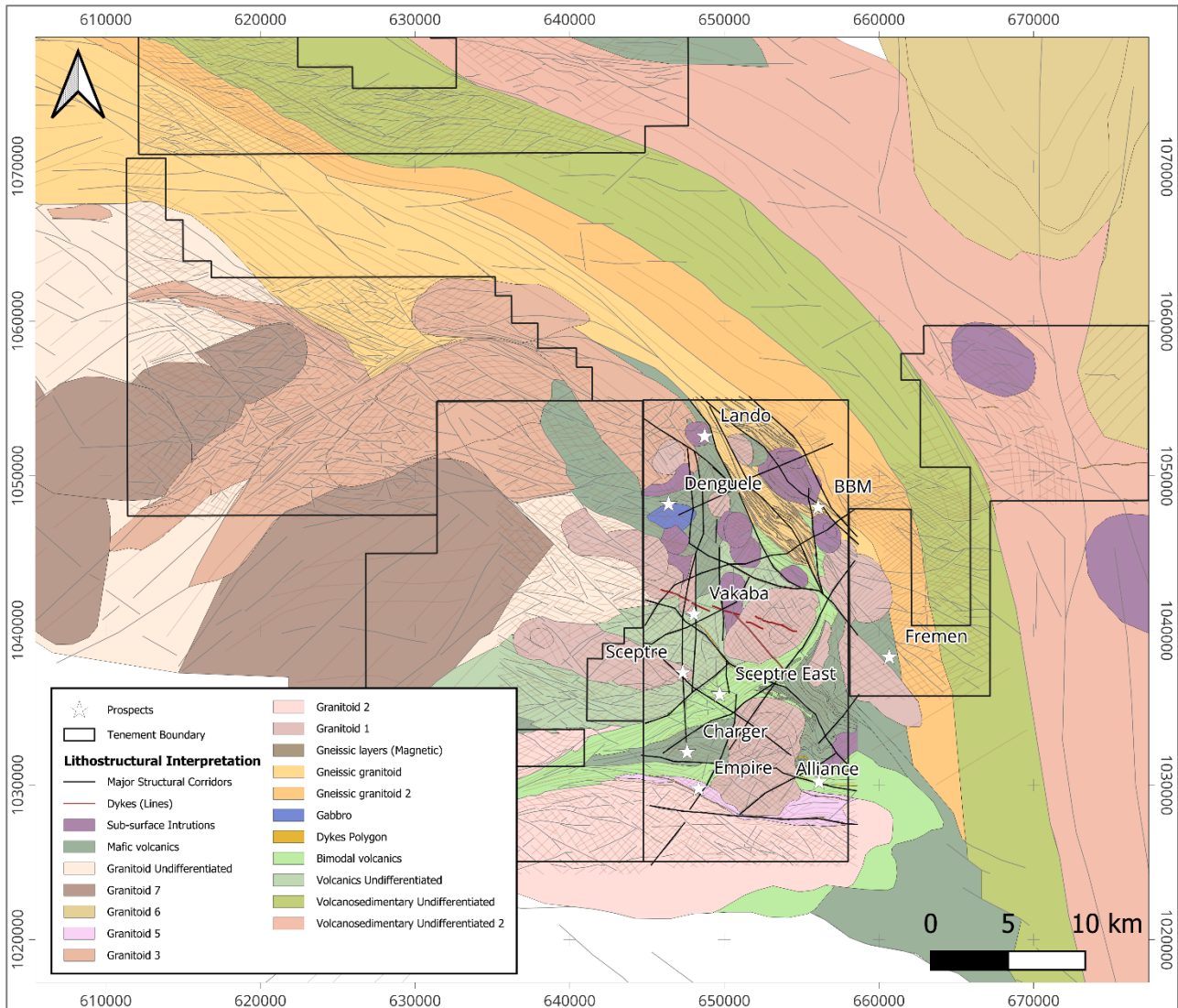


Figure 9-12 Lithostructural interpretation of the aerial magnetic survey (source: Awalé, 2026)



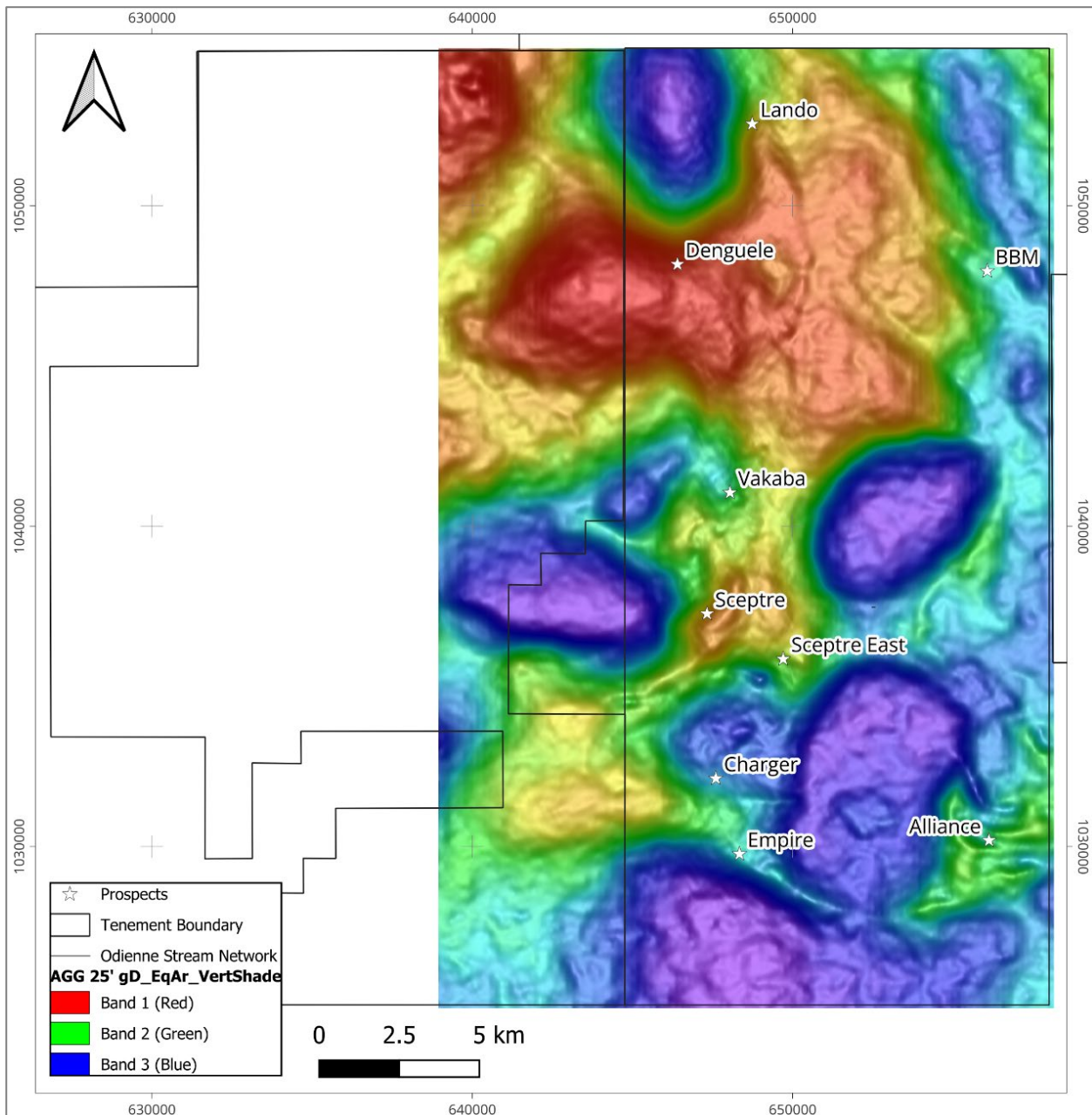
Source: Brett Davis, Olinda Consulting, Internal report 2025

9.7.2 Airborne Gravity Gradient Survey

An airborne gravity gradient survey was completed over the entire Odienné East permit and part of the Odienné West permit in 2025. The entire survey area was flown at a 200 m line spacing and a nominal 100 m terrain clearance on north-south lines, with 100 m infill lines completed in a c. 5 km wide corridor from the Empire to Lando prospect areas. The data from this survey provided additional definition of the lithological, intrusive and structural framework.

The survey was conducted with a Falcon Airborne Gravity Gradiometer System, including Lockheed Martin Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) with single near-vertical spin-axis, dual complement Gravity Gradiometer Instrument (GGI). Detailed specifications are restricted under ITAR.

Figure 9-13 Airborne gravity gradient survey, Bouguer gravity image (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.7.3 Ground Induced Polarisation Survey

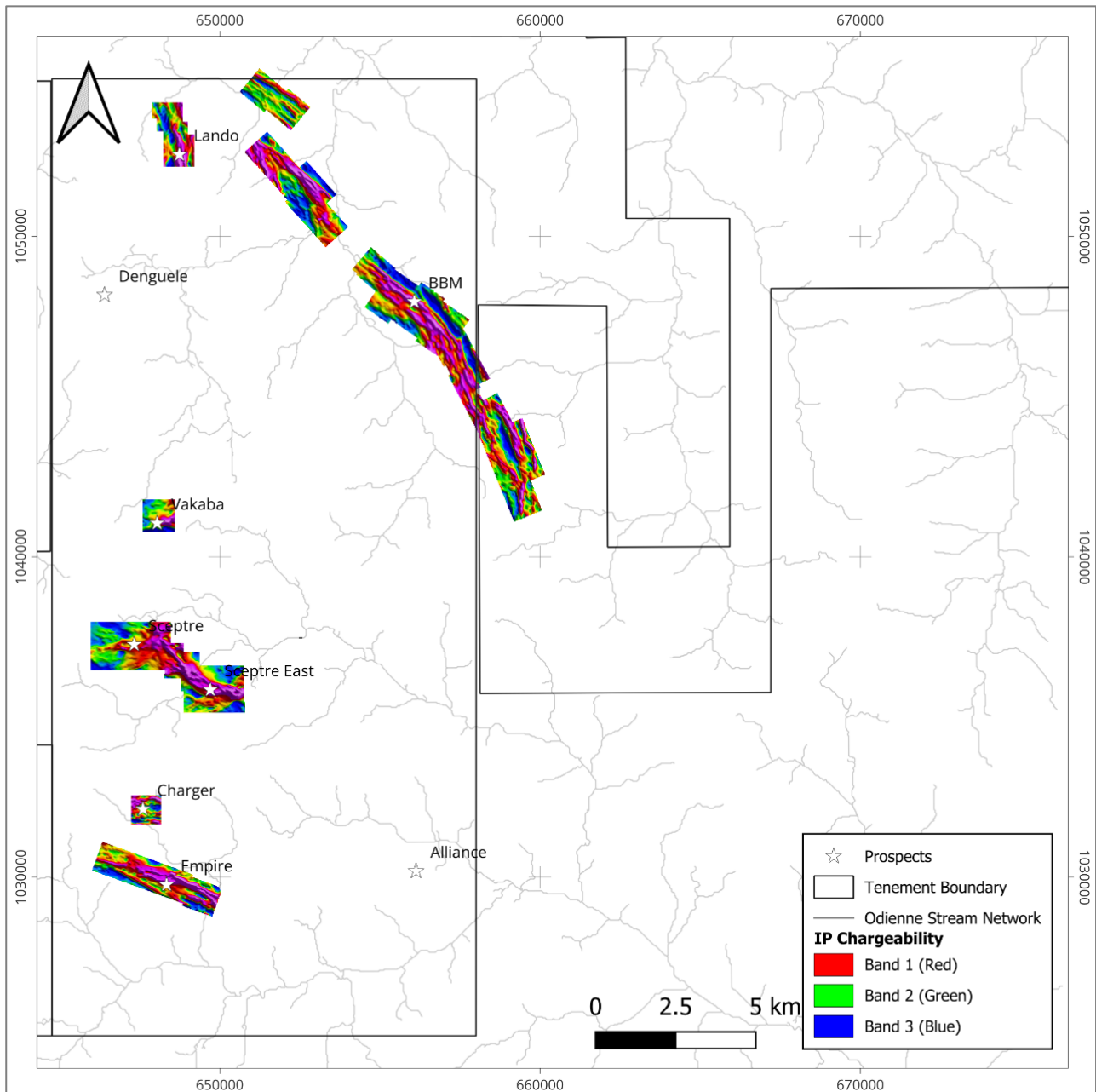
Induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity surveys were conducted at various times and prospects (detailed in Table 9-1) by SAGAX West Africa. Each survey included a combination of gradient array and pole-dipole surveys. Gradient array was completed on a grid of 100 m line spacing with receiving dipoles spaced at 50 m. Pole-dipole surveys were completed at 50 m, 100 m and 200 m dipole spacing.

Equipment used for the survey was as follows:

- Transmitter: Iris Instrument Transmitter, model TX-10000
- Power supplier: Generator GX-670/ 20.0 kVA
- Current injection electrodes: Stainless steel electrodes and aluminium foil
- Receiver: Elrec-pro (20 windows, equal width of 80 msec), Iris Instrument
- Receiving electrodes: Un-polarisable porous pots containing copper sulphide solution.

Figure 9-14 shows all IP survey areas as gradient array chargeability maps.

Figure 9-14 IP survey locations (source: Awalé, 2026)



9.8 Exploration Effectiveness

Integration of geology and structural interpretation, from both geological mapping and geophysics, with exploration geochemistry has formed the integral basis for determination of prospectivity, ranking of targets, and discovery on the Property. The Empire, Charger, BBM, Sceptre and Lando discoveries on the Newmont joint venture licences are all a result of this integrated targeting. The Fremén blind discovery in complex regolith with transported cover within the 100% Awalé Sienso permit (Figure 10-14) is also a result of integration of geophysics and geochemistry. Other integrated geochemical and lithostructural targets on the Project are yet to be drilled.

Statistical analysis of soil and termitaria geochemistry has been a critical part of this discovery success. Termitaria sampling provides a relatively in-situ geochemical sample and has been highly effective, statistically combined with soil results in appropriate regolith. Regolith mapping and interpretation is

fundamentally important in this process. The Lando and Vakaba targets, for example, are in residual and erosional regolith where soils are the preferred sample medium. In other target areas such as Denguélé where regolith is predominantly transported, shallow soil sample results are subdued. In general, termitaria anomalism tends to provide more discrete anomalies and tighter distribution with less dispersion than soils.

10 DRILLING

10.1 General

Awalé is the first company to conduct systematic drilling over the Project area. The government mining company “SODEMI” conducted a limited drill program in 1983, probably to the south of the Odienné Project (Item 6).

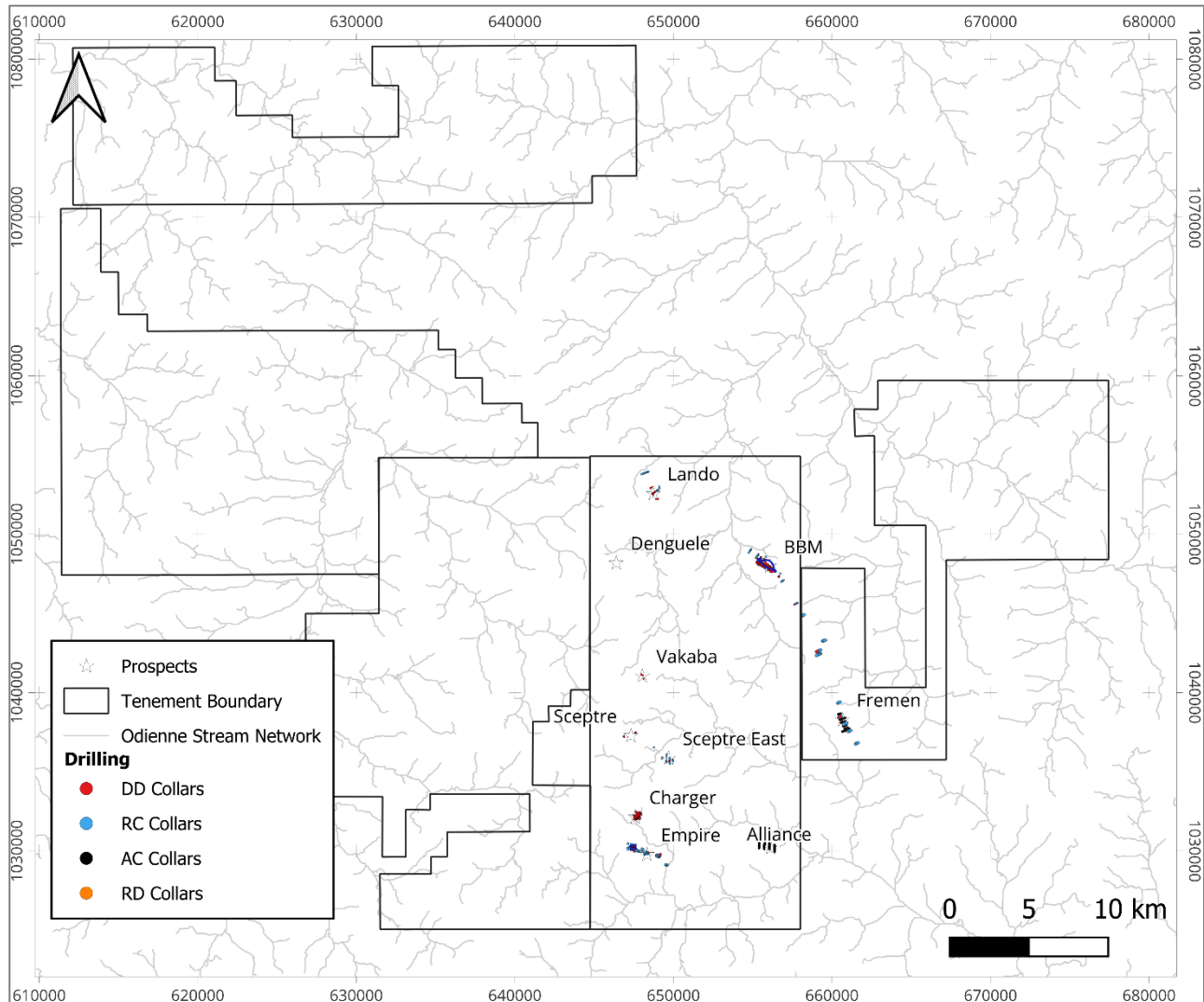
All drilling by Awalé on the Odienné Project has been on the Odienné East, Odienné West and Sienso permits. Drilling has been on a campaign and prospect basis and commenced with the program that led to the Empire discovery in 2019. Drilling has included DD, RC and AC methods. DD drilling has generally been the preferred method as depth to fresh rock is usually shallow (from 5 m to 15 m) and the target intrusive rocks are more amenable to DD drilling over percussion methods.

In total, 103,410 m of drilling has been completed at the Project in 513 holes. Details of the various drilling programs are contained in Table 10-1, ‘RD’ in this table refers to diamond tail drilled as extension to RC holes. The drill areas and prospect names are shown in Figure 10-1. The following subsections summarise the drill methods used and procedures used to log, orient, sample and handle DD, RC and AC drilling, drilling results and significant intersections.

Table 10-1 All drilling completed over the Odienné Project

Phase	Holes					Metres				
	AC	RC	DD	RD	Total	AC	RC	DD	RD	Total
Empire 2019 Discovery		16	9	3	28		1,912	1,264	256	3,432
Empire 2020 Framework		3	16		19		250	2,319		2,569
Empire 2021 Strike step out		18	2	1	21		1,883	274	219	2,377
Empire 2024			3		3			436		436
Empire 2025 PEA			11		11			1,898		1,898
Empire 2026 PEA		6	5		11		386	1,502		1,888
Charger 2021 Discovery I		25	2		27		1,818	193		2,011
Charger 2022		2			2		200			200
Charger 2023 Framework		3	11		14		334	1,821		2,155
Charger 2024 Discovery II			13		13			3,919		3,919
Charger 2025 PEA			34		34			12,746		12,746
Charger 2026 PEA & Expansion		3	41		44		418	14,412		14,830
BBM 2023 Discovery			15		15			2,611		2,611
BBM 2024 Framework			27		27			8,348		8,348
BBM 2025 Step out & PEA		28	34		62		2,416	10,788		13,204
BBM 2026 PEA > PFS		6	30		36		431	14,530		14,961
Sceptre 2022 Discovery		6		1			819		273	1,092
Sceptre 2023 Framework		9	8				1,000	1,384		2,384
Vakaba 2019 Scout I			4					418		418
Lando 2023 Scout Phase I			5					946		946
Lando 2025 Scout Phase II		20	5				1,671	992		2,663
Empire Corridor 2019		4			4		335			335
Empire Corridor 2020		54	4		58		4,524	369		4,893
Alliance 2021	84				84	3,096				3,096
Sienso 2025 Scout		46	2		48		4,445	349		4,794
Fremen Discovery 2026	116		10		126	3,639		1,269		4,908
Total	84	249	291	5	513	3,096	22,842	82,787	748	103,410

Figure 10-1 Drilling completed on the Project (source: Awalé, 2026)



10.2 Drilling Procedures

Awalé has developed a well-structured approach to all aspects of exploration and drilling, documented in the Company's Procedures Manual.

The procedures related to drilling commence with management approval of a Work Program Proposal which includes geological interpretation and reasoning behind the planned program. The approved Work Program Proposal is made available to all geologists involved in the program to allow review of all details and related tasks so that responsibilities can be assigned. This includes review of an equipment and consumable checklist including core trays, mark-up of sample bags, sample books and tags, and personal protective equipment (PPE) for all those on the work site. Sample bags and core trays are marked up before drilling commences.

A meeting between the Awalé technical team and the drilling contractor is held before the commencement of a drill program to review safety, environmental, social and community aspects and to review the overall aim and expectations for the drilling program. A supplementary Drillhole Information Sheet is prepared for the drilling company drillers with the hole number, dip, azimuth, approximate target depth, estimated end-of-hole depth, downhole survey frequency (if not using Gyro), orientation mark frequency (if not using ACT tools), any known possible downhole risks including underground voids, services or excess water flow, and any possible grouting requirements.

The drill sites are pegged and drill pads prepared before the drill rig arrives. Clearing is kept to a minimum, but an adequate area is cleared and prepared considering the rig and booster size, core or percussion chip laydown, logging area for geologists and technical assistants, and safe access for support trucks and light vehicles. The drill site is flagged to delineate a Safe Working Area where any artisanal pits or other hazards have been filled or are clearly flagged to prevent any falls or accidents. A sump is excavated for DD drilling and where excess water is expected for RC drilling.

The drill collar is surveyed by handheld global positioning system (GPS) for early-stage exploration and by professional surveyors for advanced drilling. Collars are clearly marked with a peg and flagging tape, with the planned hole ID, grid reference, and planned depth. The site is clearly marked for alignment of the drill with correct azimuth using three pegs and flagging tape or a spray paint line. The rig is set up on the site by the responsible geologist who checks azimuth and inclination of the rig alignment.

A comprehensive rig induction is carried out by the drilling company before drilling commences. The Awalé geologist checks the drill site for housekeeping, hazards, and safety equipment. A monthly safety audit is also carried out and documented.

When drilling is underway, the geologist and technical team monitor rig production and performance on an ongoing daily basis, including internal tracking and signing off on daily drill report "PLODS" from the drilling contractor, monitoring downhole surveys, recovery, core orientation and core quality. The geologist completes a Daily Drilling Report as documentation.

During drilling, downhole surveys are used to plot the trace of the drillhole and monitor deviation, causes, and implications.

On completion of a drillhole, the collar position and hole details are clearly recorded. For rotary air blast (RAB) and AC drilling, the collars are rehabilitated immediately and a stake with details left at the collar (hole ID, final depth, azimuth and dip). For RC, the collars are cemented, preserving the PVC pre-collar in case the hole is required to be re-entered or DD tailed. The PVC casing is capped with a suitable plug. The collar position is surveyed using differential GPS by an accredited surveying contractor.

10.3 Core Orientation

Core orientation is completed at the drill rig using a Reflex ACT III orientation device. Once the core is marked, trained technicians are responsible for the orientation process and all subsequent geotechnical core mark-up before the core leaves the drill site. Completing this work at the rig minimises error and ensures that decisions are made while the drillers are present.

The purpose of the orientation process is to establish a reliable orientation line for use in the collection of structural measurements from geologic features observed in the drill core. Since structural measurements are important for geological modelling, maintaining a high standard of orientation quality is critical. Drill crews, technicians and logging geologists are all responsible for maintaining this QAQC process.

At the rig, a red paint marker is used to draw an orientation mark for bottom of hole at the base of each core run by the ACT III operator, prior to the core being placed into a core box. The initial mark is then extended along the side of the core for ~5 cm with "ORI" written adjacent if a valid reference can be obtained. This reference aids aligning the first piece in the V-rail (angle iron). The core is then reconstructed by a technician in the V-rail using the initial orientation mark as a guide. This is achieved by fitting pieces together so they interlock along natural breaks to replicate the in-situ orientation of the core recovered by the core tube. This is carried out sequentially and connected to other core runs in order to continually assess orientation confidence.

Orientation marks are selected by confidence (see below) and are then used to draw a bottom of hole orientation line onto the core with red paint marker by using the V-rail's straight edge. Arrows indicating

the downhole direction are also drawn onto the core. The key principle of the orientation procedure is the three-run confidence rule. A solid orientation line may only be drawn when orientation marks from three consecutive core runs can be connected within a tolerance of 10° (1 pencil width). This approach provides a high-confidence orientation line that permits the subsequent collection of structural measurements by geologists during logging. A V-rail longer than 6 m is always used to allow three drill runs of core to be connected and assessed for orientation confidence.

If three runs cannot be connected within tolerance, confidence in the orientation is considered low and a dashed orientation line is drawn on the core. A dashed line demonstrates that the core has been assessed and the orientation quality is insufficient, so no structural measurements can be collected. Where broken zones exist mid-run, only a high confidence line may be projected up-hole or down-hole from the adjacent run. The confidence of the orientation line for each run is recorded in the database. The core is then transported to the core shed for photographs and geologic logging.

10.4 Logging Procedures and Core Handling

10.4.1 Aircore and Reverse Circulation

Geological logging of drill chips is carried out at the drill rig. A handful of each metre sample is sieved in water to clean the drill chips for logging. Geological logging was previously carried out on paper log sheets but is now completed on laptops and tablets using standard logging codes as dropdown menus. Rock type, veining, mineralisation, and weathering are recorded including clay content, colour, regolith profile and oxidation of sulphides.

Washed chips from entire holes are kept in chip trays clearly labelled with hole number and from/to information with a permanent marker. RC chips are always retained. Geochemical exploration chips from RAB and AC drilling may be discarded, depending on results and targeting implications.

10.4.2 Diamond Drilling

Drill core is placed in trays by the drillers at the rig starting from the top left corner with core blocks labelled with the hole depth at the end of each drill run. Additional core blocks record intervals of core loss or cavities. The trays are labelled with hole number, tray number, start depth at the top left-hand corner and end depth at the bottom right-hand corner.

Core orientation and bottom of hole orientation mark-up (for oriented core), recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) measurements are conducted at the drill rig, including checking the core blocks placed by the driller.

For oriented core, core is assembled in a 6 m V-rail and the orientation line is marked on the bottom of core. Confidence is based on ability to connect two or more runs with rotation under 5°. Three connecting orientations is accurate, two good, one low confidence. Matches of two or more runs are given a solid orientation line, one is given a dashed orientation line.

Transportation from the drilling site to the core yard is undertaken with care to avoid disturbance of the core, with lids fitted and firmly strapped. At the rig or core yard, core is washed off and oil or grease removed with solvent or degreasing fluid. Final mark-up is undertaken in the core logging area.

Core trays are photographed wet and dry following mark-up with a name board showing project location, drillhole number, tray number, start/end depths of the tray, core diameter and a scale.

Geological logging and sample designation is completed following photography. Geological logging uses laptops or tablets with codes in dropdown menus. Structural and geotechnical logging is also completed on oriented core. Sample numbers are written on core in fine marker and a core cutting line is marked in an alternate colour to ensure orientation lines are preserved. Designated sample intervals are recorded on a sampling sheet.

10.4.3 Density

Density of drill core is measured using the water-immersion (Archimedes) method under a documented standard operating procedure, as part of its core sampling workflow.

Measurements are taken on 20 cm sections of whole (uncut) core. Sampling frequency is every 5 m in non-mineralised, bulk-mineable material and every 2 m within mineralised zones; for narrow (1–2 m) vein-type mineralisation, density is measured wherever veins occur, at 20 cm sections for every 2 m of the potential ore zone. Core intervals are selected under geologist supervision to be representative of typical rock rather than the most competent material, and to capture the range of alteration and oxidation styles present in the deposit. Prior to weighing, core is cleaned of drilling additives, and the digital scale is tared.

For each sample, the dry mass measured in air (W1) and the submerged mass measured in water (W2) are recorded, and specific gravity is calculated as $BD = W1 / (W1 - W2)$. Anomalous values that deviate materially from expected ranges are re-measured to identify the source of error.

Quality control comprises a cylindrical aluminium standard of diameter and density comparable to the core, measured every 10 samples, with two standards alternated. All results are reviewed and signed off by the Site or Project Geologist before core is released for cutting and sampling.

10.5 Data Management

Awalé has transitioned its geological data management from a legacy structured query language (SQL) and spreadsheet-based system to MX Deposit, a cloud-based Software as a Service (SaaS) solution by Seequent. The following sets out the current operational framework, the QAQC protocols, and the 2025 data migration and audit process.

10.5.1 Current Data Collection Framework (post-2025)

Since 2025, Awalé utilises MX Deposit for the centralised collection, management, and storage of drillhole and point sample data:

- Data capture: Field data – including collar information, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structural data, magnetic susceptibility, and density – are logged directly into the cloud via mobile tablets at the rig or core shed.
- Error mitigation: The system employs built-in validation rules and pre-customised dropdown menus to reduce manual entry errors and ensure data integrity at the point of capture.
- Data safeguarding: Sampling data is recorded both digitally in MX Deposit and via hard-copy paper logs to ensure data recoverability and verification for critical sampling information.

10.5.2 QAQC and Analytical Verification

MX Deposit facilitates real-time QAQC monitoring of laboratory analytical results:

- Sample insertion: Senior technicians insert QAQC samples into predefined positions, while Project geologists assign certified reference materials (CRMs).
- Laboratory integration: Analytical results are imported via CSV (comma-separated value) files by the System Administrator.
- Automated validation: Upon import, the system triggers automated validation of control samples. Samples are flagged as “pass” or “fail” instantaneously based on pre-defined certified values and validation rules.

10.5.3 Legacy Data Architecture and Transition (pre-2025)

Prior to the comprehensive 2025 MX rollout, the data management environment was bifurcated between manual records and an in-house SQL database. While MX Deposit was partially utilised for lithology, mineralisation, and alteration logging as early as 2024, the majority of primary data collection was conducted via paper logs. The physical records as well as exports of the data logged in MX Deposit were subsequently digitised into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets before being uploaded to the central in-house SQL storage facility. Analytical data integration relied on custom scripts to merge assay results from laboratory certificates into the SQL database, using unique sample numbers as the primary key. Quality assurance samples were then isolated, and validations conducted in Microsoft Excel.

During the 2025 system rollout, Awalé and Bara Consulting conducted a comprehensive database audit of the legacy SQL database and migration project. Key objectives included:

- Data cleansing: Identifying and correcting historical validation errors.
- Standardisation: Migrating all legacy data points into the MX Deposit framework.
- Re-verification: Re-importing original laboratory assay certificates to ensure the accuracy of the geochemical database and re-validating historical QAQC data.

10.6 Drilling Results

10.6.1 BBM Prospect

The BBM discovery was driven by an initial four-hole scout program for 644 m that was drilled over three broad (>400 m) spaced sections targeting potential gold-copper mineralisation within a 4 km long copper/gold/molybdenum in territaria geochemical footprint. The four holes were targeted at an interpreted intrusive/sedimentary contact modelled from a combination of surface mapping, lithochemistry and geophysics. All holes intercepted mineralisation in fresh rock and confirmed the modelled shear zone target between granodiorite and metasediments. The discovery hole that was drilled under 1,268 and 413 ppb Au in territaria returned 1.5 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu over 32 m from 68 m downhole (OEDD0059) and 1.8 g/t Au over 18.25 m and 0.3% Cu from 156 m, from the step-back hole (OEDD0062). A follow-up 11-hole program was also completed for 1,966 m, that confirmed the contact and continuity of mineralisation at this target.

In 2024, 27 DD holes for 8,348 m were drilled in two phases at BBM, focused on expanding a modelled moderately northwest-plunging high-grade shoot along strike and at depth. The first phase increased the strike of the plunging core zone to over 600 m, with mineralisation defined from surface to 250 m depth and true widths of up to 50 m. Result highlights from this phase included: 2.75 g/t AuEq over 40 m downhole from 247 m (OEDD0074); 2.72 g/t AuEq over 35 m from 318m and 2.17 g/t AuEq over 17 m from 330 m downhole (OEDD0089); and 2.66 g/t AuEq over 23 m from 377 m downhole (OEDD0090).

At completion of this campaign, drilling was completed on 13 sections with an average spacing of 100 m between sections, showing that mineralisation at BBM is steeply dipping (70–80°) with a gentle plunge (45–55°) toward the northwest. Drillholes OEDD0097 and OEDD0098 tested the plunge of mineralisation at depth and confirmed the higher-grade core down to 330 m vertical. OEDD0098 returned 2.34 g/t over 27 m, including 3.49 g/t AuEq over 12 m from 435 m downhole. The second phase drilled in Q4 of 2024 saw 15 holes drilled for 4,404 m. This drilling increased the strike and continued to grow the BBM target.

2025 saw a rapid increase in drilling with 13,204 m of extension resource DD drilling completed at BBM, which continued into 2026 with a further 14,961 m drilled. These programs continued to increase confidence in continuity of mineralisation with significant width and gold tenor returned from multiple holes. The majority of holes were planned to at least a 100 m drill spacing between pierce points to bring BBM into an Inferred Resource. Deeper holes were also drilled and confirmed down-plunge

mineralisation was open and extended known mineralisation to 400 m vertical depth, with OEDD0152 returning 4.35 g/t Au over 16m within a broader intercept of 3.22 g/t AuEq over 34 m from 523 m.

As part of this program, strike step-out holes northwest of the main drilling area confirmed similar mineralisation, geology and alteration, with 0.9 g/t AuEq over 25 m from 12 m (OERC0155) and 18.3 g/t Au over 1 m from 41 m downhole (OERC0161); this mineralisation is interpreted to be over or above the main plunge. Step-out fences were also drilled up to 2 km to the southeast and intercepted 0.9 g/t Au over 8 m from 34 m in hole OERC0146. These step-out results show mineralisation at BBM is open along strike in both directions.

Figure 10-2 BBM – all drilling with RPEEE pit shell (source: Awalé, 2026)

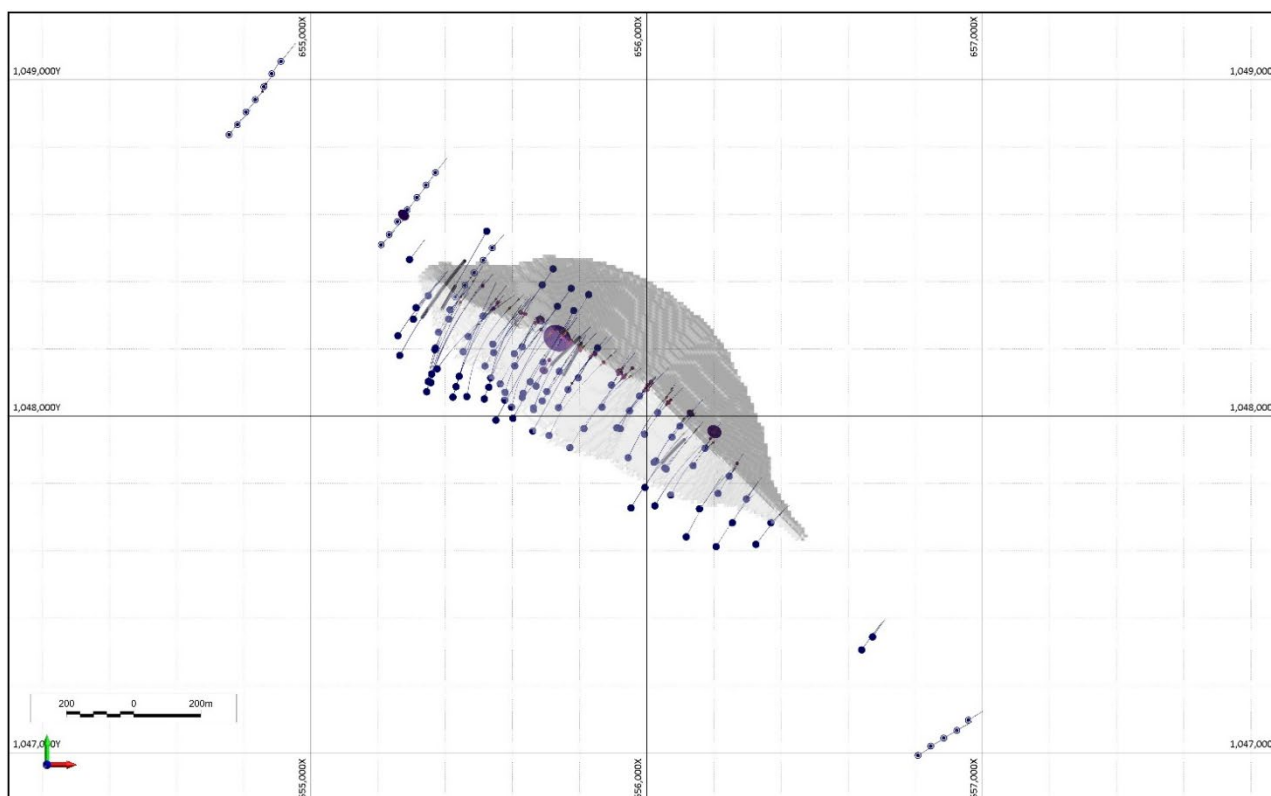


Figure 10-3 Typical BBM cross section over simplified geology showing mineralisation intercepted in drilling to 400 m vertical depth (red box denotes the deeper plunging target area from the 2025 drill campaign) (source: Awalé, 2026)

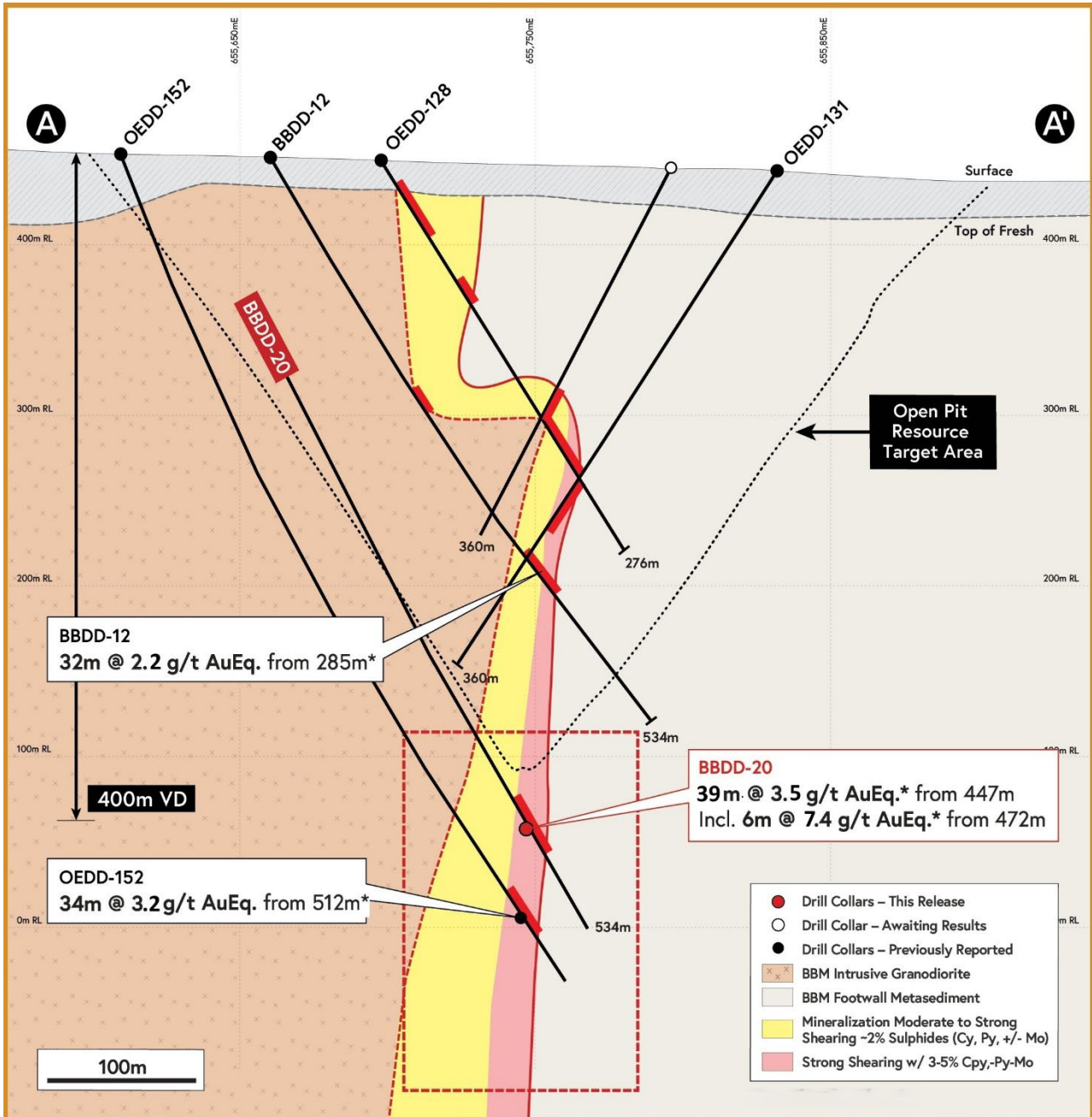


Table 10-2 Significant intercepts for BBM

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
BBDD0002	172.00	173.00	1.00	3.39	0.62	3.02	0.00	4.05	0.5
	230.00	237.00	7.00	0.76	0.19	0.86	0.00	0.96	0.5
	241.00	247.00	6.00	0.55	0.39	1.51	0.00	0.96	0.5
	251.00	269.00	18.00	0.57	0.54	2.95	0.01	1.14	0.5
BBDD0003	331.00	349.00	18.00	0.92	0.64	1.40	0.02	1.60	0.5
	387.00	400.00	13.00	1.20	0.21	0.59	0.03	1.42	0.5
	406.00	427.00	21.00	0.87	0.27	0.69	0.02	1.16	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
BBDD0005	164.00	165.00	1.00	2.65	1.15	5.26	0.02	3.88	0.5
	229.00	256.00	27.00	0.96	0.18	0.75	0.02	1.16	0.5
BBDD0007	57.50	61.50	4.00	0.72	0.39	2.75	0.00	1.13	0.5
	76.00	80.00	4.00	0.57	0.53	1.98	0.00	1.14	0.5
	85.00	87.00	2.00	0.58	0.59	2.41	0.00	1.21	0.5
	101.00	102.00	1.00	1.60	0.11	1.08	0.00	1.71	0.5
BBDD0008	429.00	430.00	1.00	0.84	0.07	0.59	0.00	0.92	0.5
	465.00	467.00	2.00	0.88	0.22	1.23	0.05	1.11	0.5
BBDD0009	505.00	527.00	22.00	1.27	0.84	3.57	0.03	2.17	0.5
Including	512.00	513.00	1.00	8.02	2.27	7.34	0.03	10.44	5.0
BBDD0011	351.00	359.00	8.00	0.89	0.20	1.21	0.00	1.11	0.5
	578.00	599.00	21.00	0.85	0.32	1.30	0.01	1.19	0.5
BBDD0012	97.50	98.00	0.50	13.05	2.38	9.89	0.00	15.58	0.5
Including	158.00	159.00	1.00	6.23	0.18	3.27	0.00	6.42	5.0
	158.00	165.00	7.00	3.31	0.17	1.28	0.00	3.49	0.5
Including	160.00	162.00	2.00	5.86	0.34	1.95	0.01	6.22	5.0
	280.00	281.00	1.00	1.23	0.05	0.43	0.00	1.28	0.5
Including	285.00	317.00	32.00	1.87	0.34	1.37	0.02	2.23	0.5
	288.00	290.00	2.00	7.15	0.71	4.47	0.01	7.91	5.0
	311.00	313.00	2.00	6.64	1.09	3.82	0.16	7.80	5.0
BBDD0013	267.00	268.00	1.00	1.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.01	0.5
	297.00	298.00	1.00	0.73	0.19	0.52	0.00	0.94	0.5
	299.00	301.00	2.00	0.60	0.14	0.57	0.00	0.74	0.5
	322.00	329.00	7.00	0.74	0.84	2.75	0.02	1.64	0.5
	338.00	342.00	4.00	0.91	0.32	1.17	0.00	1.25	0.5
	525.00	530.00	5.00	0.57	0.15	0.72	0.01	0.73	0.5
BBDD0015	413.00	415.00	2.00	0.80	0.14	1.02	0.00	0.94	0.5
	459.00	501.00	42.00	1.44	0.51	2.27	0.05	1.98	0.5
BBDD0020	447.00	486.00	39.00	2.93	0.50	2.15	0.06	3.5	0.5
Including and and	447.00	485.00	38.00	2.97	0.50	2.16	0.06	3.5	2.0
	458.00	459.00	1.00	7.14	0.59	2.24	0.12	7.8	5.0
	472.00	478.00	6.00	6.39	0.95	4.26	0.05	7.4	5.0
OEDD0059	31.00	31.50	0.50	0.92	0.22	0.93	0.01	1.15	0.5
	34.50	35.00	0.50	1.07	0.04	0.21	0.00	1.11	0.5
	59.00	60.00	1.00	3.27	0.02	0.11	0.00	3.29	0.5
	68.00	99.00	31.00	1.60	0.32	1.16	0.03	1.94	0.5
	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.53	0.01	0.42	0.00	0.54	0.5
	157.00	158.00	1.00	0.61	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.62	0.5
OEDD0060	49.65	50.75	1.10	0.55	0.08	0.22	0.00	0.64	0.5
	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.83	0.22	0.72	0.02	1.07	0.5
	70.13	71.00	0.87	0.58	0.33	2.00	0.02	0.94	0.5
OEDD0061	8.00	11.00	3.00	0.53	0.25	2.26	0.00	0.79	0.5
	25.00	31.50	6.50	0.65	0.15	0.37	0.00	0.80	0.5
	35.50	45.30	9.80	0.88	0.06	0.29	0.00	0.94	0.5
	51.19	57.75	6.56	0.88	0.51	3.08	0.00	1.42	0.5
	64.70	67.80	3.10	0.69	0.61	3.64	0.00	1.34	0.5
	73.00	75.00	2.00	0.65	0.67	3.95	0.00	1.37	0.5
	116.00	117.10	1.10	1.62	0.04	0.72	0.00	1.66	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
OEDD0062	135.53	138.40	2.87	0.91	0.34	1.26	0.00	1.27	0.5
	142.20	152.90	10.70	0.53	0.14	0.46	0.02	0.68	0.5
	156.75	175.00	18.25	1.99	0.31	1.34	0.02	2.32	0.5
OEDD0063	31.00	31.50	0.50	0.61	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.63	0.5
	125.01	126.00	0.99	0.85	0.43	1.72	0.00	1.31	0.5
	128.00	129.00	1.00	0.51	0.19	0.74	0.00	0.71	0.5
	135.62	136.71	1.09	0.77	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.80	0.5
	144.00	145.00	1.00	0.56	0.16	0.47	0.01	0.73	0.5
	169.40	170.60	1.20	0.82	0.69	0.94	0.03	1.55	0.5
	175.00	179.30	4.30	0.78	0.64	1.22	0.00	1.46	0.5
	218.00	231.00	13.00	1.13	0.34	1.42	0.00	1.49	0.5
	236.00	237.00	1.00	0.50	0.19	0.65	0.02	0.70	0.5
240.00	244.00	4.00	0.51	0.11	0.38	0.01	0.63	0.5	
OEDD0064	48.00	50.00	2.00	1.53	0.37	2.01	0.01	1.92	0.5
	62.00	82.00	20.00	1.83	0.26	0.83	0.02	2.11	0.5
	97.80	99.00	1.20	0.65	0.35	1.20	0.02	1.02	0.5
OEDD0065	101.00	104.00	3.00	1.08	0.73	3.93	0.05	1.85	0.5
	119.00	120.00	1.00	1.04	0.09	0.31	0.00	1.14	0.5
	134.00	141.00	7.00	3.62	0.57	2.28	0.03	4.23	0.5
	145.00	175.00	30.00	1.17	0.73	2.72	0.05	1.95	0.5
	208.00	209.00	1.00	0.84	0.08	2.13	0.00	0.93	0.5
	216.00	217.00	1.00	1.06	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.06	0.5
OEDD0066	18.00	25.50	7.50	0.74	0.58	0.82	0.00	1.35	0.5
	38.50	39.00	0.50	1.20	0.94	8.96	0.00	2.20	0.5
	75.00	76.00	1.00	2.41	0.01	0.48	0.00	2.42	0.5
OEDD0067	150.00	151.00	1.00	0.52	0.09	0.45	0.00	0.62	0.5
	155.00	162.00	7.00	0.51	0.12	0.34	0.01	0.64	0.5
	174.00	175.00	1.00	0.88	0.24	1.70	0.06	1.14	0.5
OEDD0068	99.00	103.00	4.00	0.67	0.30	1.47	0.00	0.99	0.5
	112.00	113.00	1.00	0.62	0.46	2.48	0.00	1.11	0.5
	118.00	119.00	1.00	1.00	0.42	2.51	0.00	1.45	0.5
	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.54	0.79	2.31	0.07	1.38	0.5
	155.00	156.00	1.00	0.55	0.12	0.67	0.00	0.68	0.5
	158.00	160.00	2.00	0.60	0.28	1.68	0.00	0.90	0.5
	166.00	187.00	21.00	0.64	0.49	3.08	0.00	1.16	0.5
OEDD0069	29.00	31.00	2.00	0.52	0.15	0.33	0.00	0.68	0.5
	56.00	57.00	1.00	1.30	0.01	0.14	0.00	1.31	0.5
	83.00	86.00	3.00	0.90	0.28	1.62	0.01	1.19	0.5
OEDD0071	22.50	23.00	0.50	0.54	0.07	0.22	0.00	0.62	0.5
	108.00	112.00	4.00	0.72	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.74	0.5
OEDD0072	111.00	112.00	1.00	0.73	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.74	0.5
OEDD0073 Including and	23.00	24.50	1.50	0.92	0.69	0.56	0.00	1.65	0.5
	28.50	31.50	3.00	0.57	0.36	0.76	0.02	0.95	0.5
	36.50	56.00	19.50	0.69	1.19	2.79	0.06	1.95	0.5
	38.00	39.00	1.00	1.47	1.80	18.21	0.02	3.38	1.0
	52.00	56.00	4.00	1.40	2.18	3.38	0.09	3.73	1.0
	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.52	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.58	0.5
	150.00	152.00	2.00	0.92	0.14	0.58	0.00	1.07	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	160.00	173.00	13.00	0.83	0.24	0.81	0.02	1.09	0.5
OEDD0074	182.00	183.00	1.00	0.77	0.66	2.60	0.01	1.48	0.5
Including	186.00	187.00	1.00	0.60	0.47	1.37	0.01	1.10	0.5
	247.00	286.00	39.00	2.31	0.43	1.55	0.04	2.77	1.0
	247.00	287.00	40.00	2.28	0.44	1.58	0.04	2.75	0.5
Including	302.00	317.00	15.00	2.85	0.37	1.25	0.03	3.24	0.5
	304.00	317.00	13.00	3.20	0.39	1.36	0.03	3.62	1.0
	325.00	326.00	1.00	0.88	0.04	0.40	0.00	0.92	0.5
OEDD0075	29.00	29.50	0.50	0.58	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.60	0.5
	39.25	40.00	0.75	4.54	0.72	6.82	0.00	5.31	0.5
	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.54	0.19	0.34	0.00	0.74	0.5
	187.00	188.00	1.00	1.01	0.50	2.82	0.00	1.54	0.5
	194.00	202.00	8.00	0.78	0.28	1.46	0.00	1.08	0.5
	206.00	209.00	3.00	0.84	0.17	0.68	0.00	1.03	0.5
	213.00	214.00	1.00	0.74	0.15	0.75	0.00	0.90	0.5
	219.00	232.00	13.00	3.71	0.36	1.63	0.03	4.09	0.5
OEDD0089	307.00	308.00	1.00	0.53	0.09	0.59	0.01	0.63	0.5
Including	318.00	353.00	35.00	2.21	0.48	1.85	0.06	2.72	0.5
	319.00	325.00	6.00	2.35	0.27	1.02	0.11	2.63	2.0
Including and	330.00	353.00	23.00	2.55	0.60	2.31	0.04	3.19	1.0
	338.00	353.00	15.00	2.63	0.68	2.58	0.03	3.36	2.0
Including	377.00	394.00	17.00	1.85	0.30	0.91	0.02	2.17	0.5
	384.00	390.00	6.00	3.14	0.55	1.55	0.04	3.73	2.0
OEDD0090	187.00	206.00	19.00	1.26	0.16	0.76	0.03	1.44	0.5
Including	210.00	233.00	23.00	2.34	0.30	1.14	0.02	2.66	0.5
	212.00	231.00	19.00	2.65	0.31	1.14	0.02	2.98	2.0
OEDD0091	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.50	0.21	1.09	0.00	0.73	0.5
	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.76	0.37	2.00	0.01	1.15	0.5
	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.70	0.13	0.73	0.00	0.84	0.5
	134.00	169.00	35.00	0.81	0.14	0.61	0.02	0.96	0.5
OEDD0092	84.00	85.00	1.00	2.66	1.82	6.07	0.00	4.59	1.0
Including and	84.00	89.00	5.00	0.70	0.46	1.50	0.00	1.19	0.5
	278.00	310.00	32.00	1.50	0.36	1.30	0.01	1.89	0.5
	278.00	283.00	5.00	1.26	0.28	1.14	0.01	1.56	1.0
	287.00	302.00	15.00	2.36	0.38	1.27	0.02	2.77	1.0
OEDD0093	163.00	165.00	2.00	0.82	0.33	1.70	0.00	1.17	0.5
	180.00	182.00	2.00	2.46	1.16	4.79	0.00	3.69	1.0
	180.00	186.00	6.00	1.12	0.61	2.45	0.00	1.77	0.5
	200.00	202.00	2.00	0.83	0.35	1.65	0.00	1.20	0.5
Including and and	211.00	232.00	21.00	0.82	0.74	3.88	0.00	1.61	0.5
	215.00	216.00	1.00	1.41	0.94	3.83	0.00	2.41	1.0
	220.00	221.00	1.00	3.75	1.02	6.40	0.01	4.84	1.0
	228.00	229.00	1.00	1.52	0.33	2.55	0.00	1.87	1.0
	255.00	256.00	1.00	0.60	0.01	0.22	0.00	0.62	0.5
OEDD0094	171.00	172.00	1.00	0.50	0.15	0.62	0.00	0.66	0.5
	175.00	176.00	1.00	1.10	0.48	2.10	0.01	1.61	0.5
	204.00	205.00	1.00	0.64	0.37	1.17	0.01	1.03	0.5
	241.00	257.00	16.00	0.73	0.37	0.90	0.01	1.12	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
Including and and and	245.00	246.00	1.00	1.94	0.21	0.64	0.01	2.16	1.0
	252.00	253.00	1.00	1.06	0.54	1.04	0.01	1.63	1.0
	256.00	257.00	1.00	1.15	1.03	3.27	0.01	2.25	1.0
	298.00	303.00	5.00	1.14	0.20	0.55	0.01	1.35	1.0
	298.00	317.00	19.00	0.78	0.14	0.49	0.01	0.93	0.5
Including	307.00	311.00	4.00	1.08	0.20	0.51	0.00	1.29	1.0
	333.00	354.00	21.00	0.88	0.28	0.89	0.02	1.17	0.5
Including and	337.00	349.00	12.00	1.12	0.32	0.99	0.02	1.45	1.0
	353.00	354.00	1.00	1.78	0.35	1.26	0.00	2.16	1.0
OEDD0095	192.00	193.00	1.00	0.55	0.81	3.52	0.01	1.41	0.5
	203.00	204.00	1.00	1.15	0.36	1.54	0.00	1.53	0.5
	212.00	213.00	1.00	0.63	1.11	3.77	0.00	1.81	0.5
	217.00	218.00	1.00	0.57	0.72	2.90	0.00	1.33	0.5
	238.00	239.00	1.00	0.63	0.22	2.41	0.00	0.87	0.5
OEDD0096	132.00	133.00	1.00	0.51	0.25	0.72	0.01	0.77	0.5
	143.00	146.00	3.00	1.67	0.31	1.20	0.02	2.00	0.5
	152.00	161.00	9.00	1.38	0.17	0.88	0.01	1.56	0.5
	Including 156.00	159.00	3.00	2.95	0.32	1.57	0.01	3.28	2.0
OEDD0097	382.00	383.00	1.00	0.54	0.19	1.19	0.00	0.74	0.5
	384.00	385.00	1.00	0.72	0.17	1.23	0.00	0.90	0.5
	426.00	427.00	1.00	0.97	0.05	0.45	0.02	1.03	0.5
	444.00	445.00	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.79	0.00	0.71	0.5
	454.00	476.00	22.00	1.40	0.35	0.94	0.01	1.77	0.5
	Including 461.00	471.00	10.00	2.11	0.46	1.23	0.01	2.61	2.0
	519.00	524.00	5.00	1.35	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.35	0.5
OEDD0098	435.00	462.00	27.00	1.92	0.40	1.40	0.03	2.34	0.5
	482.00	498.00	16.00	1.04	0.23	0.84	0.01	1.28	0.5
	510.00	511.00	1.00	1.62	0.04	0.64	0.00	1.67	0.5
OEDD0103	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.76	0.51	1.20	0.00	1.31	0.5
	67.00	69.00	2.00	1.37	0.39	1.60	0.02	1.79	1.0
	67.00	71.00	4.00	1.00	0.25	0.97	0.01	1.27	0.5
	82.00	111.00	29.00	1.10	0.17	0.65	0.02	1.28	0.5
	Including 85.00	86.00	1.00	1.04	0.17	0.64	0.00	1.22	1.0
	and 93.00	107.00	14.00	1.73	0.25	0.94	0.03	1.99	1.0
	and 99.00	101.00	2.00	3.64	0.33	1.47	0.01	3.99	2.0
	and 106.00	107.00	1.00	3.66	0.34	1.19	0.04	4.02	2.0
	OEDD0104	312.00	319.00	7.00	1.55	0.13	0.66	0.03	1.69
Including and	316.00	319.00	3.00	3.13	0.18	0.92	0.05	3.32	1.0
	317.00	319.00	2.00	4.00	0.20	1.03	0.06	4.22	2.0
Including and and	323.00	357.00	34.00	1.93	0.64	2.93	0.04	2.61	0.5
	325.00	357.00	32.00	2.00	0.67	3.06	0.04	2.71	1.0
	326.00	338.00	12.00	2.82	0.84	3.79	0.07	3.72	2.0
	351.00	354.00	3.00	3.21	0.58	5.28	0.02	3.83	2.0
OEDD0105	33.00	34.50	1.50	1.12	0.68	4.46	0.12	1.84	0.5
	72.00	75.00	3.00	0.88	0.13	0.57	0.00	1.02	0.5
	83.00	84.00	1.00	1.12	0.02	0.08	0.00	1.14	0.5
	93.00	122.00	29.00	1.44	0.70	2.45	0.05	2.18	0.5
	Including 93.00	103.00	10.00	2.39	0.54	1.81	0.05	2.96	2.0

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	147.00	151.00	4.00	2.45	0.42	1.84	0.03	2.90	1.0
OEDD0106	282.00	283.00	1.00	1.05	0.44	3.23	0.00	1.52	0.5
	332.00	360.00	28.00	0.75	0.28	0.99	0.02	1.05	0.5
Including	338.00	345.00	7.00	1.11	0.51	1.64	0.01	1.66	1.0
OEDD0108	256.00	284.00	28.00	1.22	0.23	0.96	0.01	1.47	0.5
Including	264.00	284.00	20.00	1.47	0.25	1.00	0.02	1.73	1.0
and	279.00	284.00	5.00	2.23	0.03	0.29	0.00	2.26	2.0
OEDD0109	317.00	318.00	1.00	0.94	0.53	2.70	0.01	1.51	0.5
	359.00	374.00	15.00	1.36	0.37	1.36	0.02	1.76	0.5
	363.00	366.00	3.00	2.06	0.54	1.54	0.02	2.64	2.0
	372.00	373.00	1.00	2.12	0.33	1.58	0.01	2.47	2.0
OEDD0110	272.00	305.00	33.00	0.92	0.25	1.02	0.01	1.19	0.5
Including	289.00	304.00	15.00	1.20	0.29	1.36	0.02	1.51	1.0
and	297.00	298.00	1.00	2.28	0.45	1.47	0.04	2.76	2.0
OEDD0111	55.00	66.00	11.00	1.57	0.20	1.01	0.05	1.78	0.5
Including	57.00	59.00	2.00	4.02	0.43	1.91	0.08	4.47	2.0
	71.00	72.00	1.00	2.10	0.05	0.17	0.00	2.15	0.5
	76.00	84.00	8.00	1.65	0.16	0.53	0.05	1.82	0.5
	89.00	91.00	2.00	0.63	0.28	0.79	0.01	0.92	0.5
	97.00	108.00	11.00	3.98	0.25	1.07	0.02	4.25	0.5
Including	101.00	106.00	5.00	7.53	0.33	1.66	0.03	7.89	2.0
OEDD0112	80.00	87.00	7.00	2.86	0.31	1.56	0.01	3.20	0.5
Including	81.00	85.00	4.00	3.92	0.41	1.97	0.02	4.36	2.0
OEDD0115	352.00	354.00	2.00	0.62	0.41	1.93	0.00	1.05	0.5
	389.00	398.00	9.00	0.84	0.26	1.15	0.04	1.12	0.5
OEDD0119	182.00	183.00	1.00	0.61	0.17	0.58	0.01	0.79	0.5
	197.00	201.00	4.00	2.42	0.33	1.23	0.03	2.77	0.5
Including	197.00	199.00	2.00	4.01	0.51	1.87	0.06	4.56	2.0
	208.00	249.00	41.00	1.96	0.59	2.40	0.04	2.59	0.5
Including	208.00	236.00	28.00	2.58	0.60	2.16	0.05	3.21	1.0
and	215.00	215.00	2.00	9.30	0.87	3.30	0.12	10.23	5.0
OEDD0122	66.00	90.00	24.00	0.53	0.78	1.16	0.03	1.36	0.5
	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.57	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.59	0.5
	159.00	162.00	3.00	0.94	0.19	1.41	0.01	1.15	0.5
	186.00	187.00	1.00	0.50	0.12	0.39	0.00	0.62	0.5
	195.00	200.00	5.00	0.74	0.28	0.76	0.04	1.04	0.5
OEDD0123	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.67	0.30	0.65	0.03	0.98	0.5
	67.00	74.00	7.00	0.66	0.40	1.29	0.01	1.08	0.5
OEDD0125	157.00	158.00	1.00	0.68	0.16	0.71	0.00	0.85	0.5
	172.00	173.00	1.00	3.00	0.22	0.53	0.01	3.23	0.5
	182.00	190.00	8.00	0.66	0.29	0.78	0.02	0.97	0.5
	200.00	201.00	1.00	0.96	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.97	0.5
OEDD0128	87.00	99.00	12.00	0.84	0.65	1.17	0.02	1.54	0.5
	189.00	217.00	28.00	0.62	0.48	1.44	0.02	1.12	0.5
OEDD0129	281.00	286.00	5.00	1.08	0.18	0.47	0.01	1.27	0.5
	290.00	294.00	4.00	1.13	0.26	0.93	0.02	1.41	0.5
OEDD0131	220.00	265.00	45.00	1.38	0.41	1.52	0.02	1.82	0.5
Including	220.00	245.00	25.00	1.70	0.43	1.12	0.02	2.16	1.0

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo%	Au Eq.*	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	272.00	275.00	3.00	2.43	0.73	3.36	0.02	3.21	0.5
OEDD0132	350.00	352.00	2.00	1.12	0.74	2.75	0.01	1.91	0.5
	378.00	391.00	13.00	2.12	0.34	1.31	0.01	2.49	0.5
Including	380.00	391.00	11.00	2.41	0.34	1.25	0.01	2.77	1.0
and	389.00	390.00	1.00	14.40	0.58	2.04	0.04	15.01	5.0
and	389.00	391.00	2.00	8.59	0.82	2.74	0.03	9.46	2.0
OEDD0133	176.00	196.00	20.00	0.64	0.54	2.41	0.01	1.22	0.5
OEDD0152	494.00	503.00	9.00	1.08	0.24	1.16	0.02	1.34	0.5
Including	501.00	503.00	2.00	3.15	0.27	0.95	0.01	3.43	2.0
	512.00	546.00	34.00	2.62	0.56	1.79	0.04	3.22	0.5
Including	514.00	519.00	5.00	2.49	0.41	1.51	0.04	2.93	2.0
and	523.00	544.00	21.00	3.23	0.68	2.09	0.05	3.95	2.0
	528.00	544.00	16.00	3.55	0.75	2.31	0.06	4.35	3.0
OEDD0153	641.00	669.00	28.00	1.56	0.39	1.34	0.02	1.98	0.5
Including	657.00	669.00	12.00	2.17	0.43	1.79	0.04	2.64	2.0
	706.00	721.00	15.00	1.49	0.39	1.02	0.02	1.90	0.5
Including	713.00	719.00	6.00	2.15	0.48	1.03	0.03	2.67	2.0
OEDD0157	238.00	276.00	38.00	2.10	0.47	1.47	0.04	2.60	0.5
Including	245.00	246.00	1.00	6.07	0.27	1.05	0.06	6.36	5.0
Including	272.00	274.00	2.00	7.64	0.89	3.53	0.02	8.59	5.0
	282.00	289.00	7.00	0.62	0.20	0.84	0.01	0.83	0.5
	296.00	309.00	13.00	3.26	0.45	1.22	0.03	3.74	0.5
Including	298.00	303.00	5.00	5.26	0.56	1.69	0.03	5.85	5.0
OEDD0160	289.00	296.00	7.00	1.22	0.28	1.01	0.03	1.52	0.5
	308.00	311.00	3.00	0.92	0.46	3.02	0.06	1.41	0.5
OEDD0162	145.00	149.00	4.00	1.05	0.77	4.07	0.00	1.88	0.5
	154.00	156.00	2.00	0.98	1.26	8.22	0.01	2.33	0.5
OEDD0164	198.00	203.00	5.00	0.85	0.91	1.90	0.01	1.82	0.5
	266.00	268.00	2.00	2.63	0.06	0.41	0.01	2.69	0.5
OEDD0168	223.00	229.00	6.00	0.98	0.34	0.79	0.02	1.34	0.5
	290.00	292.00	2.00	1.54	0.65	1.80	0.01	2.23	0.5
OEDD0171	63.00	67.50	4.50	0.54	0.49	1.50	0.01	1.06	0.5
	110.00	121.00	11.00	0.90	0.71	3.65	0.01	1.65	0.5
OEDD0171	129.00	133.00	4.00	0.99	0.66	3.37	0.00	1.70	0.5
OERC0146	34.00	35.00	1.00	4.01	0.01	0.40	0.00	4.02	1.0
OERC0156	43.00	46.00	1.00	1.26	0.00	0.27	0.00	1.26	1.0
OERC0161	41.00	42.00	1.00	18.25	0.01	0.31	0.00	18.26	0.5
OERC0168	53.00	54.00	1.00	3.79	0.00	0.09	0.00	3.79	1.0

Note to significant intercepts:

- *BBM drill intervals are reported as downhole width.*
- *Results are reported at the indicated cut-off grade in Au g/t with <3 m of included internal waste, where reported intervals are within the overall cut-off grade.*
- *Gold equivalence has been calculated to match the MRE which incorporates the following inputs; pricing of US\$3,000/oz gold and US\$4.34/lb copper and gold recoveries of 86% for BBM and copper recoveries 93% respectively, based on the averages of current metallurgical testwork results.*
- *Gold equivalent equations: AuEq g/t = (1 x Au) + (1.065793 x Cu%) for BBM.*

10.6.2 Charger Prospect

This campaign returned strong results below the peak gold-in-auger value (0.56 g/t Au) with 2.6 g/t Au over 21 m from 16 m downhole including 9 g/t Au over 3 m from 30 m downhole, in a variably iron altered intrusive. This included 21.6 g/t Au, 148 g/t Ag, 0.7% Cu and 0.7% Pb over a metre from a polymetallic sulphide vein. Following these results, DD hole OEDD0038 was drilled, twinning OERC0089.

In 2022, two RC drillholes for 200 m targeted intrusive-hosted sulphide mineralisation underlying previously untested gossans and new artisanal workings at Charger, that confirmed significant mineralisation at two points down dip. Results including 2.9 g/t Au, 0.17% Cu and 6.6 g/t Ag over 32 m in fresh rock from 74 m downhole (OERC-132) confirming polymetallic mineralisation with associated silica biotite alteration and silica veining.

These RC results were followed with DD drilling with two holes for 445 m drilled that targeted mineralisation down dip and along strike of OERC-132. Both hit the system, with OEDD0045 intercepting a broad (over 65 m wide) zone of breccia and vein style of mineralisation, returning significant grades of 4.9 g/t Au over 12 m from 89 m downhole, 1.3 g/t Au over 13 m from 114 m downhole and 1.3 g/t Au over 21 m from 133 m downhole. A further nine holes for 1,376 m were drilled to step out and test for multiple, subvertical to south to south-southwest dipping shears thought to control mineralisation and establish a broader geologic framework. While confirming broader alteration with proximal, low-grade mineralisation, the best result was from OEDD0053, a 40 m west-northwest step out from OEDD0045, that returned 0.93 g/t Au over 12 m from 215.5 m downhole and 3.36 g/t Au over 12 m from 237.5 m downhole. The subvertical to south to south-southwest dipping shears were not confirmed.

Initial high-grade results at Charger, along with a high fluid pressure breccia system, continued to encourage further drilling and a further 13 DD holes for 3,919 m were drilled, testing a northeast-southwest trending mineralisation model based on mapped “proximal” potassic-hematite alteration with an updated interpretation from magnetics and IP surveys.

This campaign was successful, and “discovery” hole OEDD0083 was drilled to the south-southwest under a barren but highly altered drillhole (OEDD0040) and returned 45.7 g/t Au over 32 m from 165 m downhole, with visible gold throughout the interval. Scissor and strike step-out holes confirmed the high-grade tenor with 14.7 g/t Au returned over 59 m from 96 m downhole in OEDD-100 and 20 g/t Au over 29 m downhole from 149 m (OEDD0088) drilled 25 m to the west. This drilling confirmed the existence of a very high grade and free gold breccia and vein system that motivated for further framework and step-down drilling to establish and understand ore geometry and volume potential at Charger. Charger forms part of the MRE in this Report and drilling continues to show the system is open at depth and along strike.

In 2025, drilling intensified with a view to producing an initial MRE at Charger, with 34 DD holes drilled for 12,746 m. This drilling increased confidence in the geometry of the Charger mineralisation and tested the high-grade mineralisation (+10 g/t Au) down to 600 m vertical metres from surface, approximately 200 m down plunge from OEDD0083 and OEDD0100. Grades intercepted within this zone include 16.4 g/t Au over 52 m downhole from 256 m, including 70.3 g/t Au over 11 m from 279 m (OEDD-148) and 17.9 g/t Au over 6 m from 433 m downhole (OEDD-149). The deepest hole drilled on the target to date (OEDD0151) confirmed the edge of the system down to 600 m vertical from surface. Level drilling for the initial inferred MRE focused on bringing the drill spacing to 40 m by 20 m down to 400 m vertical, with all drilling now orientated to the northwest, deemed optimal as mineralisation was modelled to be sub-vertically dipping, on a northeast trend.

In addition to the intensified Charger drilling, seven step-out DD holes for 1,830 m were drilled at “Charger 2”, a second zone approximately 200 m southwest of the main drilling area at Charger. Sequential step-out fences were drilled targeting mineralised geology projected down from surface

mapping and returned positive results of 16.3 g/t Au over 1 m within 2.6 g/t Au over 10 m downhole from 100 m (OEDD-158) and 12.2 g/t Au over 1 m within 2.2 g/t Au over 10 m downhole from 208 m (OEDD-156).

Figure 10-4 Plan view of all Charger drillholes over the mineralised breccia wireframe (closed circles for DD holes and open circles for RC drilling) (source: Awalé, 2026)

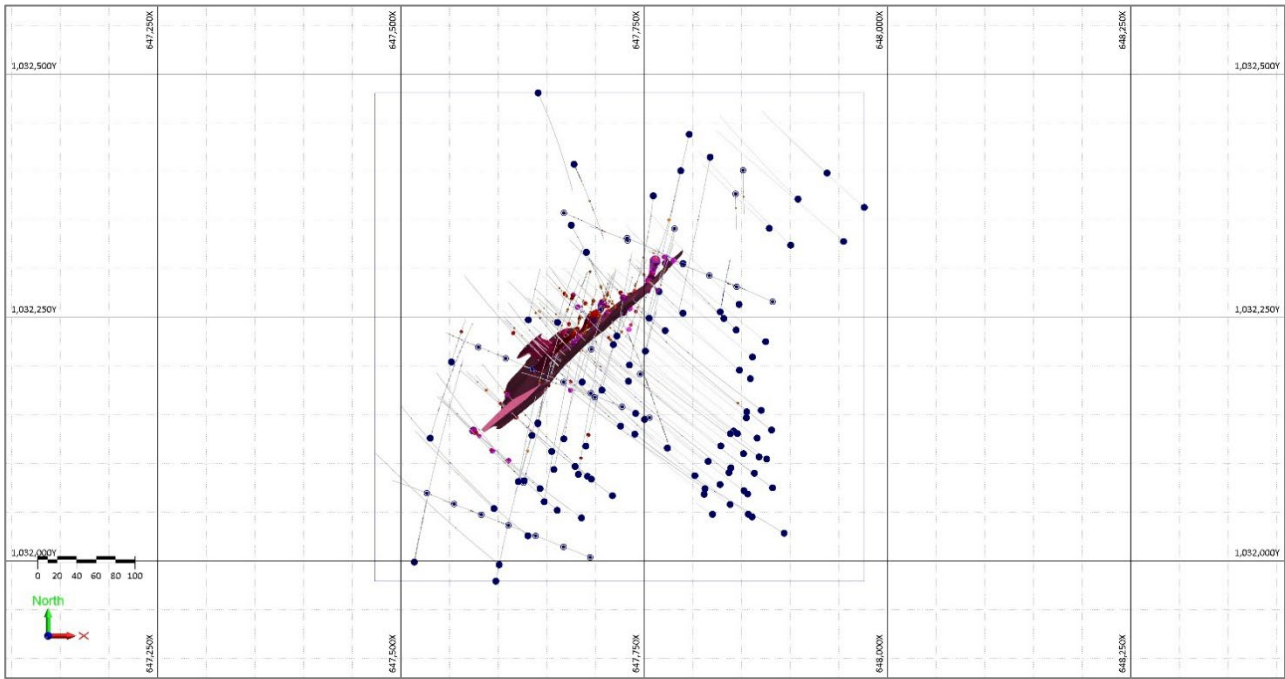


Figure 10-5 Charger drill plan over simplified geology with long section line L-L' and cross section line A-A' (source: Awalé, 2026)

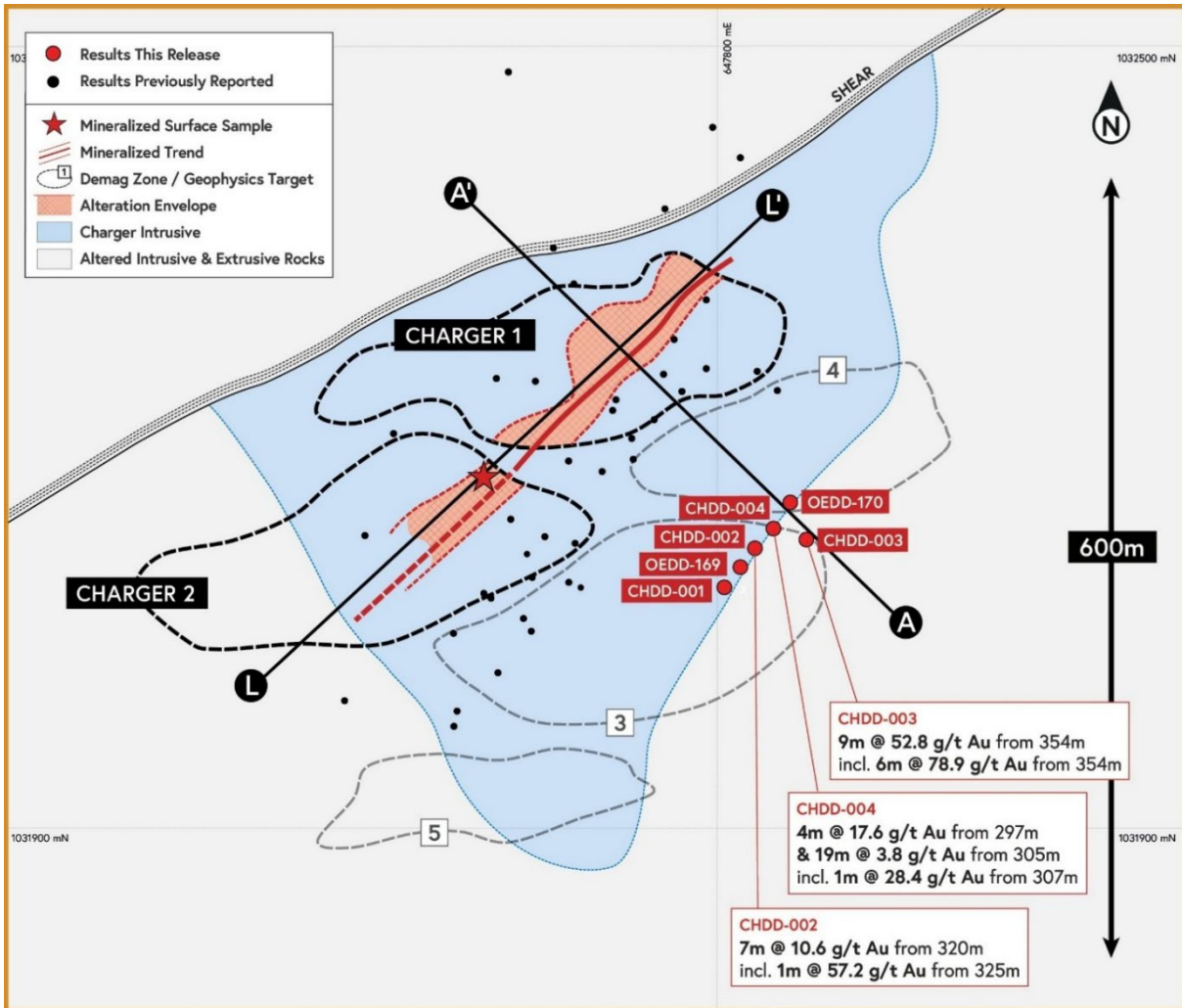


Figure 10-6 Simplified Charger long section L-L' showing high-grade core and 40 m x 20 m level drilling for Inferred Resource estimates (Charger 2 is shown to the left of the Charger deposit) (source: Awalé, 2026)

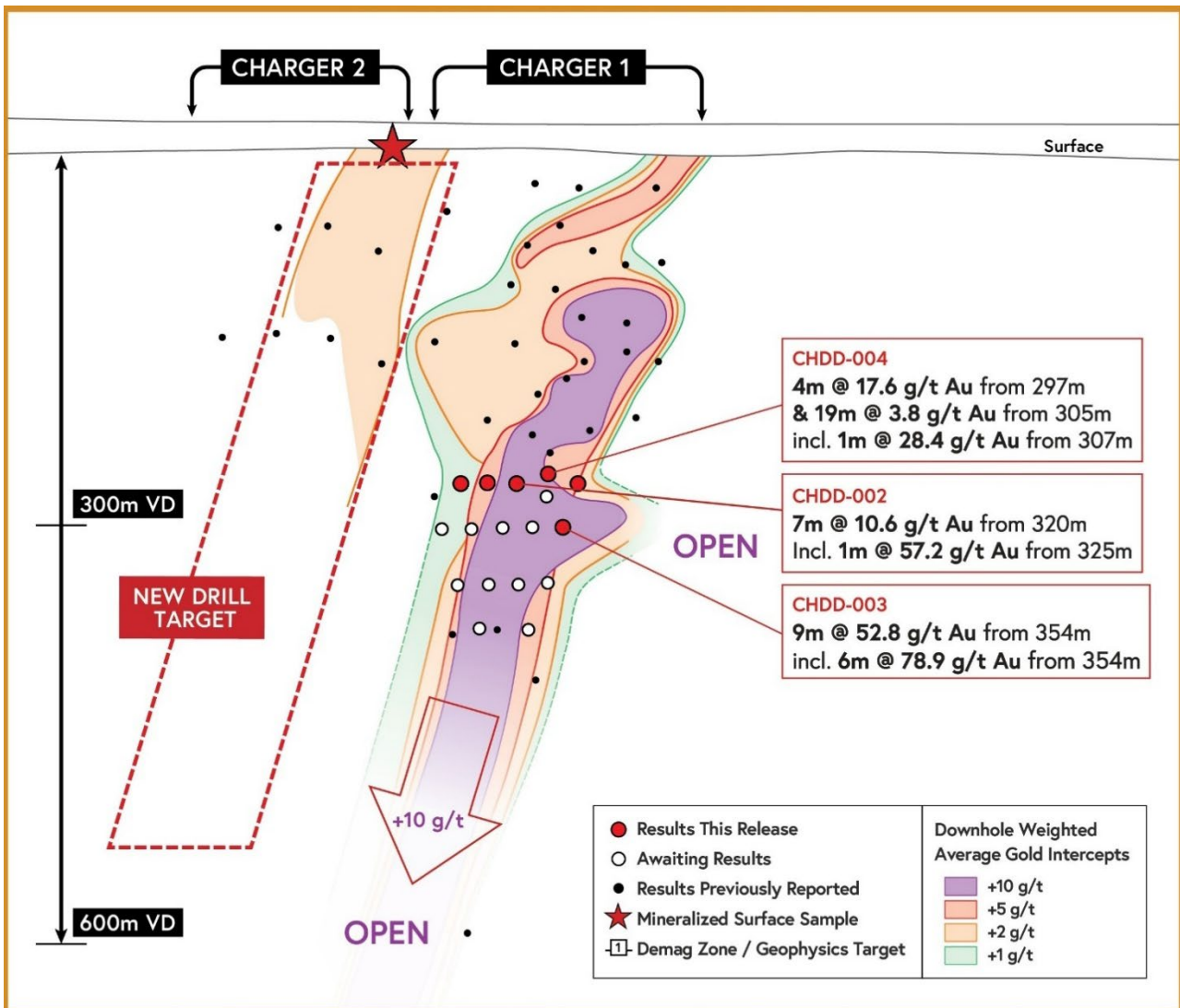


Figure 10-7 Typical Charger cross section showing open steeply dipping high-grade mineralisation (source: Awalé, 2026)

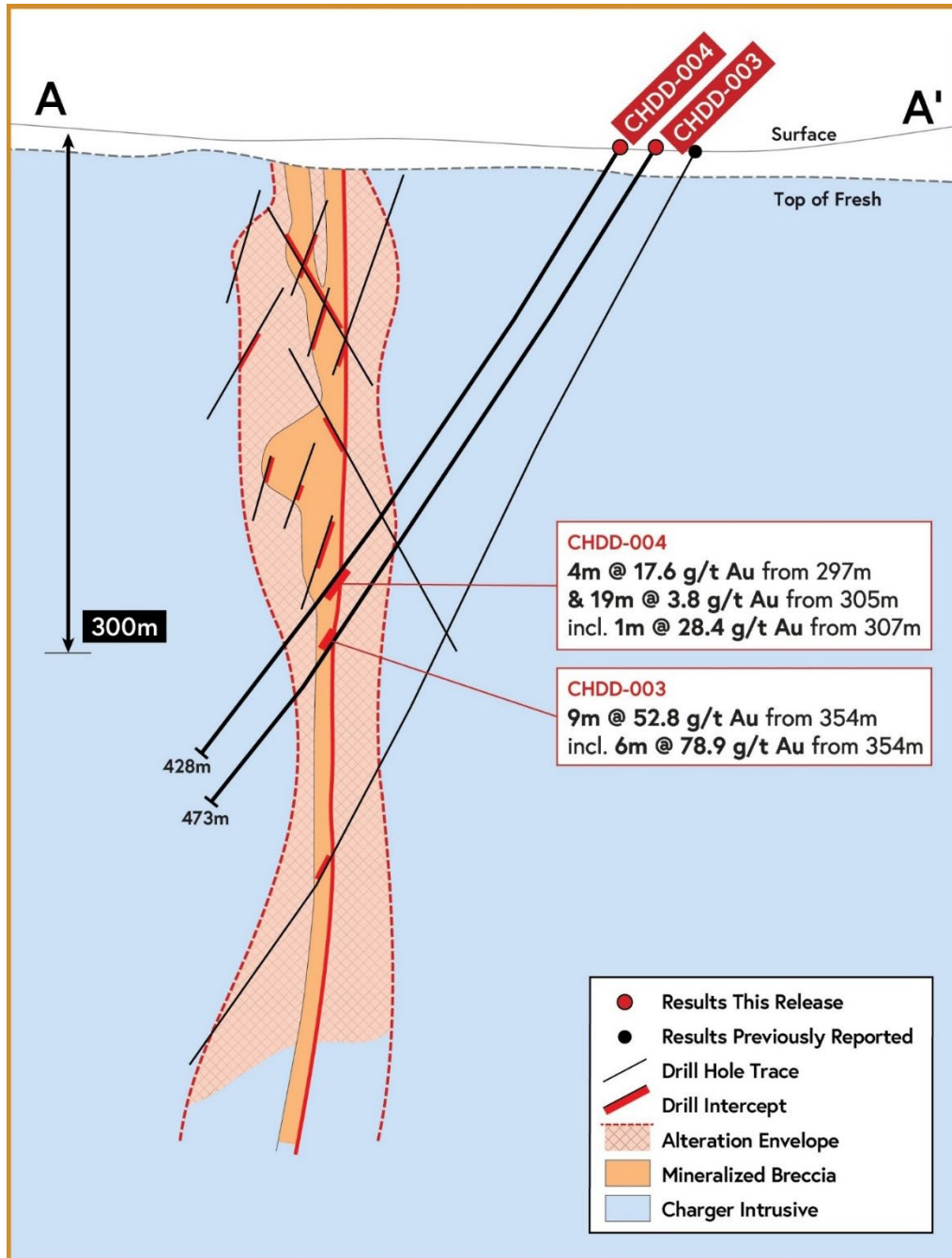


Table 10-3 All significant intercepts – Charger drilling (drill collars for Charger are contained in section 10.6.8)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
OEDD0038	50.00	54.00	4.00	1.1	0.5	173.8	5	0.5
OEDD0040	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OEDD0044	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.6	0.4	239.8	4	0.5
	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.7	0.7	145.5	1	0.5
	109.00	110.00	1.00	0.7	0.8	129.8	1	0.5
	170.00	171.00	1.00	1.5	2.1	318.5	1	0.5
	185.00	187.35	2.35	3.8	0.7	103.2	2	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	194.00	195.00	1.00	0.9	0.4	45.8	5	0.5
	205.00	207.00	2.00	2.0	0.5	74.9	2	0.5
OEDD0045	89.00	100.00	11.00	5.0	0.4	60.1	2	0.5
including	91.30	93.55	2.25	10.6	0.5	48.0	2	5
and	99.00	100.00	1.00	10.6	1.0	44.2	2	5
	116.00	127.00	11.00	1.5	0.8	388.4	1	0.5
	134.00	153.00	19.00	1.4	1.2	448.0	1	0.5
	211.00	212.00	1.00	0.9	0.1	69.1	3	0.5
OEDD0048	12.00	13.00	1.00	0.7	1.7	128.6	1	0.5
	62.00	63.00	1.00	0.9	0.3	85.6	2	0.5
OEDD0049	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.8	0.8	332.6	2	0.5
	57.00	59.00	2.00	3.8	0.4	213.5	2	0.5
OEDD0050	212.29	215.50	3.21	0.7	1.9	988.5	1	0.5
OEDD0051	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.5	0.4	111.4	0	0.5
	13.00	14.00	1.00	0.7	0.6	196.7	5	0.5
	25.25	26.00	0.75	0.6	0.8	329.9	57	0.5
OEDD0052	39.00	43.12	4.12	1.0	0.7	83.4	1	0.5
	75.00	76.00	1.00	3.1	0.4	97.2	1	0.5
OEDD0053	126.50	127.50	1.00	0.5	0.1	86.8	1	0.5
	166.50	167.50	1.00	0.7	0.1	77.1	2	0.5
	172.50	173.50	1.00	4.1	0.3	152.6	1	0.5
	188.50	189.50	1.00	2.0	0.3	94.6	1	0.5
	215.50	227.50	12.00	0.9	0.5	167.9	1	0.5
	232.50	249.50	17.00	2.6	0.6	178.0	1	0.5
including	240.50	241.50	1.00	6.4	1.2	255.5	1	5
and	244.50	248.50	4.00	6.4	0.6	116.5	1	5
	266.50	267.50	1.00	0.7	0.5	318.4	1	0.5
OEDD0082	29.00	30.00	1.00	4.8	0.3	86.4	1	0.5
OEDD0083	91.00	93.00	2.00	2.8	0.1	88.7	4	0.5
	97.00	98.00	1.00	1.1	0.5	181.6	4	0.5
	157.00	159.00	2.00	0.6	0.7	336.4	1	0.5
	164.00	205.00	41.00	35.9	6.8	651.9	2	0.5
including	165.00	197.00	32.00	45.7	8.5	810.8	2	5
	210.00	219.00	9.00	1.6	1.4	43.7	3	0.5
	232.00	239.00	7.00	1.1	0.7	98.8	2	0.5
	252.00	253.00	1.00	0.7	0.3	156.7	2	0.5
	259.00	260.20	1.20	3.1	0.4	124.1	6	0.5
	273.00	274.00	1.00	0.5	0.2	56.7	2	0.5
	282.00	283.00	1.00	0.6	1.0	266.0	20	0.5
	294.00	295.00	1.00	6.1	8.9	153.5	118	0.5
	301.00	304.00	3.00	4.8	3.1	286.7	2	0.5
including	303.00	304.00	1.00	13.1	5.1	365.0	3	5
	309.00	310.00	1.00	0.5	0.6	203.0	4	0.5
OEDD0084	64.00	65.00	1.0	0.7	1.9	425	2	0.50
OEDD0084	69.00	139.00	70.0	1.2	2.3	611	2	0.50
including	118.00	119.00	1.0	5.4	2.0	568	1	5.00
	143.00	144.00	1.0	1.0	0.5	42	1	0.50
OEDD0085	55.00	56.00	1.0	0.8	0.8	117	1	0.50

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
Including and	64.00	69.00	5.0	0.4	0.5	274	8	0.50
	117.00	118.00	1.0	1.9	0.2	82	2	0.50
	137.00	138.00	1.0	1.3	0.3	121	14	0.50
	149.00	152.00	3.0	0.4	0.1	90	15	0.50
	163.00	164.00	1.0	0.7	0.4	102	8	0.50
	177.00	198.00	21.0	1.7	2.2	122	2	0.50
	178.00	179.00	1.0	5.6	2.8	144	2	3.00
	202.00	212.00	10.0	7.8	4.8	144	3	3.00
	207.00	211.00	4.0	16.8	8.7	219	3	0.50
	222.00	223.00	1.0	1.5	1.3	299	2	0.50
	242.00	243.00	1.0	0.5	0.2	95	1	0.50
248.00	249.00	1.0	0.4	0.2	126	1	0.50	
OEDD0086	81.00	82.00	1.0	0.4	0.1	58	2	0.50
	111.00	112.00	1.0	1.5	0.2	143	3	0.50
OEDD0087	125.00	126.00	1.0	0.7	0.1	28	3	0.50
	145.00	146.00	1.0	0.5	0.3	128	1	0.50
	222.00	223.00	1.0	0.6	0.1	45	1	0.50
OEDD0088 Including	149.00	178.00	29.0	20.0	6.7	635	2	0.50
	149.00	157.00	8.0	39.5	20.5	2210	3	3.00
OEDD0099	306.00	307.00	1.0	0.7	0.1	55	1	0.50
	343.00	344.00	1.0	0.7	0.2	49	2	0.50
	349.00	354.00	5.0	0.5	0.4	112	2	0.50
	372.00	373.00	1.0	0.9	0.3	160	2	0.50
	422.00	425.00	3.0	0.8	1.7	50	2	0.50
OEDD0100 Including	96.00	97.00	1.0	0.8	0.9	777	1	0.50
	140.00	199.00	59.0	14.7	5.2	219	4	0.50
	143.00	164.00	21.0	22.4	7.5	123	2	5.00
OEDD0101	1.50	3.00	1.5	0.7	0.2	92	6	0.50
OEDD0102	4.00	5.00	1.0	0.6	0.2	53	1	0.50
	186.00	187.00	1.0	3.8	1.030	118.200	6.700	0.50
	194.00	207.00	13.0	2.7	0.858	112.308	3.738	0.50
	211.00	219.00	8.0	13.3	1.525	52.150	3.938	0.50
	230.00	231.00	1.0	0.7	0.430	68.000	1.400	0.50
OEDD0118 Including and Including Including	170	265	95	1.8	0.5	0.01	2	0.2
	173	217	44	2.8	0.7	0.01	3	0.5
	190	194	4	10.3	1.1	0.01	5	5
	250	263	13	2.0	0.3	0.01	2	0.5
	272	273	1	0.6	0.2	0.01	1	0.5
OEDD0120 Including	146	172	26	12.0	11.4	0.10	15	0.5
	157	163	6	42.0	47.1	0.41	2	5
OEDD0121	67	71	4	18.5	88.7	3.03	4	0.5
OEDD0134	92	98	6	1.5	80.1	0.99	1	0.5
OEDD0135	102	108	6	1.7	0.4	0.01	2	0.5
	121	126	5	1.4	0.230	91.840	4.866	0.5
	143	144	1	1.6	0.107	84.300	68.200	0.5
OEDD0136	0	1.5	1.5	13.4	5.7	0.02	4	0.5
	6.5	9.5	3	3.2	3.2	0.02	1	0.5
	28.5	35	6.5	4.4	11.4	0.07	8	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
OEDD0137	134	160	26	2.0	14.8	0.19	1	0.5
Including	140	143	3	6.7	45.3	0.59	1	5
OEDD0138	119	124	5	1.2	11.1	0.04	3	0.5
	149	150	1	1.4	0.2	0.02	1	0.5
	157	158	1	5.0	1.045	454.000	6.350	0.5
	174	175	1	9.2	0.682	137.000	5.650	0.5
OEDD0139	17.5	18	0.5	0.9	0.782	483.000	6.420	0.5
	39	40	1	0.5	1.410	647.000	0.680	0.5
	45	53	8	1.3	0.753	251.375	38.600	0.5
OEDD0083	273	274	1	0.52	0.2	0.01	2	0.5
	282	283	1	0.63	1.0	0.03	20	0.5
	294	295	1	6.08	8.9	0.02	118	0.5
	301	304	3	4.80	3.1	0.03	2	0.5
	309	310	1	0.50	0.6	0.02	4	0.5
OEDD0145	21.00	21.50	0.50	8.8	2.5	144.5	1	0.5
	106.00	111.00	5.00	0.7	0.6	377.8	3	0.5
	228.00	229.00	1.00	0.5	0.3	150.5	2	0.5
	233.00	234.00	1.00	0.7	0.2	72.1	1	0.5
	260.00	261.00	1.00	0.8	0.5	132.0	1	0.5
	273.00	283.00	10.00	12.0	1.3	54.3	2	0.5
Including	275.00	282.00	7.00	16.7	1.6	53.2	2	5.0
	288.00	289.00	1.00	2.0	0.5	40.6	2	0.5
	294.00	295.00	1.00	0.9	0.5	52.0	2	0.5
	299.00	305.00	6.00	2.0	0.6	136.2	4	0.5
OEDD0146	26.50	27.00	0.50	0.6	0.2	122.5	1	0.5
	31.00	32.00	1.00	3.2	0.3	136.5	2	0.5
	45.00	46.00	1.00	0.6	1.1	434.0	17	0.5
	58.00	59.00	1.00	0.7	0.3	126.5	2	0.5
	144.00	145.00	1.00	1.7	0.2	150.5	1	0.5
	212.00	213.00	1.00	0.7	0.4	66.7	1	0.5
	276.00	309.00	33.00	5.2	3.1	118.2	7	0.5
including	280.00	296.00	16.00	6.8	2.1	97.3	14	5.00
and	291	293	2.00	29.0	5.6	113.0	2	10.0
and	302	304	2.00	20.7	27.9	549.0	2	10.0
	313.00	321.00	8.00	1.7	1.3	61.9	2	0.5
	331.00	332.00	1.00	0.7	0.2	82.7	2	0.5
OEDD0147	262.00	281.00	19.00	2.4	1.5	105.3	2	0.5
Including	277.00	278.00	1.00	12.3	0.2	72.3	2	5.0
	286.00	291.00	5.00	3.0	1.0	145.2	2	0.5
Including	286.00	287.00	1.00	12.3	1.9	193.0	2	5.0
	301.00	315.00	14.00	1.7	0.6	56.0	1	0.5
Including	314.00	315.00	1.00	9.9	0.8	70.1	1	5.0
	320.00	321.00	1.00	0.8	0.7	127.0	1	0.5
	322.00	339.00	17.00	2.0	0.7	71.5	1	0.5
Including	332.00	333.00	1.00	5.9	1.0	47.0	1	5.0
	353.00	354.00	1.00	3.0	0.5	92.9	4	0.5
	362.00	364.00	2.00	2.7	2.5	113.8	2	0.5
	415.00	416.22	1.22	3.8	4.5	391.0	43	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	
OEDD0148	22.50	23.50	1.00	0.8	2.1	452.0	1	0.5	
	153.00	154.00	1.00	0.7	0.1	115.5	1	0.5	
	256.00	308.00	52.00	16.4	6.9	1046.0	2	0.5	
	Including	256.00	259.00	3.00	6.6	2.7	282.8	3	5.0
	and	273.00	274.00	1.00	6.5	1.1	109.0	1	5.0
	and	279.00	290.00	11.00	70.3	29.7	4549.2	2	5.0
	Including	313.00	326.00	13.00	4.4	0.9	79.4	3	0.5
	325.00	326.00	1.00	45.9	3.6	77.7	8	5.0	
OEDD0149	266	267	1.00	0.8	2.3	724.0	48	0.5	
	368	369	1.00	2.3	0.8	188.0	117	0.5	
	420	422	2.00	1.4	0.4	63.4	1	0.5	
	427	428	1.00	0.6	5.6	386.0	1	0.5	
	433	439	6.00	17.9	28.1	150.6	3	0.5	
	446	447	1.00	0.6	5.8	36.2	4	0.5	
	460	461	1.00	0.5	7.7	123.0	1	0.5	
	514	515	1.00	0.9	0.5	98.2	3	0.5	
	532	534	2.00	1.2	1.1	90.6	79	0.5	
	541	546	5.00	1.1	0.9	92.0	11	0.5	
OEDD0150	289	290	1.00	0.8	1.0	261.0	1	0.5	
	418	419	1.00	0.8	0.8	50.5	1	0.5	
	432	435	3.00	2.1	0.6	97.3	3	0.5	
	440	441	1.00	5.3	6.1	107.0	61	0.5	
	477	491	14.00	1.9	1.9	196.9	1	0.5	
	Including	477	482	5.00	3.5	2.8	176.7	1	3.00
	and	477	478	1.00	8.2	6.5	200.0	1	5.00
	514	515	1.00	0.7	0.7	129.0	23	0.5	
OEDD0151	176	178	2.00	0.6	0.7	58.0	2	0.5	
	658	659	1.00	0.9	0.3	113.5	1	0.5	
	702	703	1.00	1.0	0.2	113.0	9	0.5	
	743	744	1.00	1.8	0.2	152.5	2	0.5	
OEDD0154	268	269	1.00	0.5	0.4	294.0	2	0.5	
	374	378	4.00	4.8	0.6	134.9	8	0.5	
	Including	374	375	1	14.5	0.6	324.0	12	5.00
OEDD0154	446	455	9.00	3.9	1.3	41.0	2	0.5	
	Including	454	455	1	27.1	32.0	80.0	2	5.00
	459	460	1.00	0.6	1.1	34.4	1	0.5	
	462	463	1.00	0.5	2.4	42.3	2	0.5	
	470	471	1.00	0.9	1.0	108.0	1	0.5	
	491	493	2.00	2.6	35.7	716.5	1	0.5	
	524	528	4.00	2.9	0.5	70.6	5	0.5	
	Including	527	528	1	8.5	0.6	68.9	1	3.00
OEDD0156	28.00	28.50	0.50	0.8	0.5	163.8	1	0.5	
	33.00	33.50	0.50	0.5	0.9	386.5	4	0.5	
	34.00	34.50	0.50	0.7	1.1	649.4	6	0.5	
	60.00	60.50	0.50	0.6	0.1	8.8	6	0.5	
	62.00	62.50	0.50	0.7	0.1	104.3	1	0.5	
	116.00	117.00	1.00	0.8	6.1	359.6	1	0.5	
	167.00	168.00	1.00	2.2	0.7	110.3	2	0.5	

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	
Including	190.00	191.00	1.00	0.6	0.6	69.1	2	0.5	
	208.00	218.00	10.00	2.2	1.3	154.6	3	0.5	
	216.00	217.00	1.00	12.2	2.6	216.1	4	3.0	
	222.00	223.00	1.00	5.3	0.9	80.3	2	0.5	
OEDD0158	100.00	110.00	10.00	2.6	5.3	406.1	3	0.5	
Including and	102.00	103.00	1.00	16.3	40.2	1,699.2	3	5.00	
	106.00	107.00	1.00	5.0	2.1	192.4	4	5.00	
OEDD0159	24.50	25.00	0.50	1.9	3.5	2,686.7	3	0.5	
	38.00	40.00	2.00	0.8	0.2	93.6	2	0.5	
	46.00	48.50	2.50	0.7	3.3	1,104.2	2	0.5	
	75.00	79.00	4.00	4.8	3.0	108.5	4	0.5	
	Including and	75.00	76.00	1.00	12.1	9.4	156.0	9	5.00
		78.00	79.00	1.00	7.1	1.6	134.3	3	5.00
OEDD0161	199.00	202.00	3.00	0.6	0.6	293.5	2	0.5	
OEDD0163	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.5	
OEDD0169	272.00	273.00	1.00	1.5	0.2	62.1	1	0.5	
	311.00	312.00	1.00	1.8	0.2	108.2	1	0.5	
	325.00	326.00	1.00	0.6	0.4	49.5	1	0.5	
	330.00	337.00	7.00	0.9	0.3	44.8	4	0.5	
	355.00	363.00	8.00	1.7	1.8	82.1	2	0.5	
	Including	358.00	362.00	4.00	2.8	2.1	94.1	1	2.0
		370.00	371.00	1.00	0.6	0.5	83.1	8	0.5
	372.00	373.00	1.00	0.7	1.1	88.4	5	0.5	
377.00	378.00	1.00	1.0	0.3	95.7	2	0.5		
OEDD0170	303.00	323.00	20.00	2.7	1.7	48.4	2	0.5	
	Including	304.00	308.00	4.00	6.0	1.3	43.4	2	5.0
		327.00	329.00	2.00	2.5	1.8	37.7	2	0.5
	333.00	337.00	4.00	1.8	0.7	301.0	2	0.5	
CHDD0001	316.00	320.00	4.00	0.7	0.5	59.5	2	0.5	
	328.00	329.00	1.00	2.4	0.3	111.9	6	0.5	
	349.00	361.00	12.00	0.9	1.2	90.6	1	0.5	
	Including	356.00	357.00	1.00	6.9	2.9	89.8	1	2.0
320.00		327.00	7.00	10.6	3.6	52.7	4	0.5	
CHDD0002	301.00	305.00	4.00	0.8	0.2	68.2	14	0.5	
	325.00	326.00	1.00	57.2	20.3	86.5	6	0.5	
	325.00	326.00	1.00	57.2	20.3	86.5	6	0.5	
CHDD0003	354.00	363.00	9.00	52.8	24.7	50.5	3	0.5	
	Including	354.00	360.00	6.00	78.9	36.5	41.7	3	10.0
		380.00	381.00	1.00	15.4	4.8	191.5	11	0.5
CHDD0004	284.00	286.00	2.00	1.5	0.6	93.1	2	0.5	
	297.00	301.00	4.00	17.6	7.7	66.7	2	0.5	
	Including	299.00	301.00	2.00	34.0	14.7	72.9	2	10.0
		305.00	324.00	19.00	3.8	6.0	961.0	1	0.5
	Including	307.00	308.00	1.00	28.4	55.2	8,457.8	3	10.0
		334.00	335.00	1.00	0.9	0.5	75.2	3	0.5
		337.00	338.00	1.00	0.6	0.5	106.3	4	0.5
		342.00	343.00	1.00	8.9	1.2	259.5	6	0.5
CHDD0005	279	280	1.00	1.1	0.1	57.6	3	0.5	
	342	343	1.00	0.6	0.2	171.2	2	0.5	

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	378	380	2.00	0.7	0.7	68.5	2	0.5
	399	400	1.00	0.5	0.4	63.9	1	0.5
	416	417	1.00	0.6	0.4	238.8	3	0.5
CHDD0006	351	352	1.00	2.0	7.5	69.3	3	0.5
	367	368	1.00	4.6	5.6	96.2	3	0.5
	383	386	3.00	0.9	0.6	101.8	2	0.5
	432	433	1.00	1.2	1.0	129.2	4	0.5
	439	440	1.00	0.6	0.9	106.1	2	0.5
CHDD0007	364	365	1.00	0.7	1.0	348.4	2	0.5
	371	375	4.00	1.7	0.4	84.5	3	0.5
Including	371	372	1.00	4.9	0.6	104.4	2	2
	417	418	1.00	0.8	0.3	66.7	5	0.5
CHDD0008	307	308	1.00	0.5	0.2	108.3	1	0.5
	332	333	1.00	1.4	0.7	121.6	2	0.5
	384	385	1.00	1.1	0.5	64.2	2	0.5
	390	391	1.00	1.4	1.5	95.1	4	0.5
	400	401	1.00	1.7	0.5	92.7	10	0.5
	413	414	1.00	2.2	3.8	164.7	7	0.5
CHDD0009	234	235	1.00	0.9	0.2	65.0	2	0.5
	291	292	1.00	1.4	0.2	150.9	2	0.5
	361	362	1.00	0.9	0.2	60.1	1	0.5
	365	366	1.00	0.5	1.1	385.7	2	0.5
CHDD0010	342	343	1.00	1.4	1.0	94.6	117	0.5
	398	409	11.00	0.9	3.9	60.2	2	0.5
Including	400	401	1.00	3.5	0.9	36.7	2	2
	413	418	5.00	9.2	6.4	61.2	3	0.5
Including	417	418	1.00	39.6	26.7	55.4	7	5
	433	434	1.00	0.7	0.7	86.1	5	0.5
	453	455	2.00	1.0	0.6	115.9	2	0.5
	470	472	2.00	1.5	1.1	1,095.3	76	0.5
CHDD0013	301	303	2.00	0.9	0.6	137.5	1	0.5
	310	317	7.00	9.2	11.4	75.4	3	0.5
Including	310	314	4.00	14.7	19.0	84.8	4	5
	327	331	4.00	11.7	15.9	48.1	2	0.5
	339	340	1.00	1.1	0.6	153.9	2	0.5
	345	346	1.00	1.3	0.5	75.9	2	0.5
	360	363	3.00	9.0	1.0	120.2	5	0.5
Including	361	363	2.00	13.1	1.1	111.7	6	5
	388	389	1.00	0.8	0.2	85.9	11	0.5
CHDD0014	380	381	1.00	2.0	0.5	149.2	134	0.5
	426	435	9.00	9.3	23.9	74.7	3	0.5
Including	427	428	1.00	25.5	65.9	136.4	2	5
and	433	434	1.00	43.2	113.6	60.2	4	10
	496	497	1.00	0.8	0.1	67.9	45	0.5
	517	518	1.00	1.9	0.2	73.4	1	0.5
CHDD0015	347	348	1.00	1.1	0.2	94.0	1	0.5
	365	366	1.00	1.7	0.2	101.5	262	0.5
	375	376	1.00	8.5	2.3	52.7	3	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	433	434	1.00	1.5	6.9	93.4	2	0.5
	475	476	1.00	0.5	0.3	89.1	2	0.5
	485	486	1.00	1.8	0.2	81.3	2	0.5
	501	502	1.00	2.5	3.1	1,003.0	36	0.5
	515	516	1.00	1.0	2.5	120.3	24	0.5
CHDD0017	286	287	1.00	1.6	0.1	66.0	3	0.5
	370	371	1.00	1.1	1.4	797.7	2	0.5
Including	475	481	6.00	36.2	41.0	357.5	6	0.5
	475	480	5.00	41.5	44.9	408.6	7	10
	499	500	1.00	0.7	16.7	101.2	3	0.5
	535	536	1.00	1.4	4.4	191.3	2	0.5
	554	555	1	2.6	4.0	75.5	62	0.5
	566	570	4	1.7	9.8	90.8	2	0.5
CHDD0020	241	242	1	0.7	0.2	72.1	25	0.5
	292	299	7	18.9	3.7	50.3	2	0.5
Including	293	298	5.00	24.8	4.7	50.3	2	10
	308	310	2	3.1	0.8	61.8	2	0.5
	316	321	5	3.0	0.6	262.8	6	0.5
	325	326	1	1.2	0.2	71.7	1	0.5
OERC0081	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0082	15.00	16.00	1.00	0.9	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	70.00	72.00	2.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0083	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0084	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	39.00	40.00	1.00	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	6.00	7.00	1.00	1.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0087	33.00	36.00	3.00	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	45.00	47.00	2.00	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	53.00	54.00	1.00	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0088	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0089	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	14.00	25.00	11.00	2.3	4.4	288.8	4	0.5
including	16.00	17.00	1.00	20.3	22.0	1,127.2	2	5
	30.00	33.00	3.00	8.9	89.6	3,728.0	8	0.5
	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.9	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	50.00	51.00	1.00	2.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0091	4.00	8.00	4.00	1.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	14.00	17.00	3.00	1.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0092	63.00	64.00	1.00	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0094	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.9	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0095	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0096	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	17.00	18.00	1.00	2.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0097	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0098	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0101	65.00	67.00	2.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.5

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
	73.00	75.00	2.00	0.9	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	80.00	81.00	1.00	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0115	25.00	26.00	1.00	2.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0116	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	47.00	48.00	1.00	2.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0123	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
	63.00	65.00	2.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0124	51.00	52.00	1.00	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.5
OERC0131	3.00	12.00	9.00	0.8	1.8	480.6	1	0.5
	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.9	13.2	3,659.2	2	0.5
	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.6	1.9	306.7	2	0.5
	31.00	34.00	3.00	0.8	13.0	196.7	2	0.5
OERC0131	40.00	46.00	6.00	0.7	10.3	182.0	2	0.5
OERC0132	65.00	66.00	1.00	0.9	0.3	69.3	2	0.5
	74.00	106.00	32.00	2.9	6.6	1,714.6	2	0.5
Including	78.00	82.00	4.00	12.4	30.5	7,010.1	5	5
	114.00	115.00	1.00	1.6	0.1	96.8	6	0.5
OERC0143	69.00	70.00	1.00	8.2	1.2	191.5	4	0.5
	81.00	83.00	2.00	1.2	0.5	234.5	4	0.5
OERC0144	8.00	12.00	4.00	0.6	0.8	151.0	0	0.5
	99.00	101.00	2.00	0.5	1.0	105.6	13	0.5
OERC0145	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.2	0.3	181.9	6	0.5

Note to significant intercepts:

- Charger drill intervals are reported as downhole width.
- Results are reported at the indicated cut-off grade in Au g/t with 3 m of included internal waste, where reported intervals are within the overall cut-off grade.

10.6.3 Empire Prospect

The first drill program on the property was at Empire in Q4 2019 when 2,247 m of RC and 1,520 m of DD drilling. The program targeted a gold-in-soil anomaly spanning 200 m by 100 m with a 200 ppb Au core occurring within a larger 2 km long, 50 ppb Au anomaly. The Empire discovery was made with the first three DD drillholes that targeted a broad mylonite-bearing structure intruded by a later diorite body. At the time, the drill site had active artisanal workings that commenced after Awalé completed and published the initial soil sampling results, which contained peak values at over 200 ppb Au and a 32 g/t Au quartz vein rock chip from a cleaned Randgold legacy trench. The maiden drill program returned 4.9 g/t Au over 18 m from 40 m downhole in OEDD0001 and 3.1 g/t over 27 m from 43.2 m downhole in OEDD0002. Step-back and step-out holes then extended strong mineralisation by 80 m down dip and 100 m along strike to the east of the discovery line. All significant intercepts from the Empire deposit and “Empire Gap” are summarised in Table 10-4.

In 2020, a further 2,688 m of DD framework drilling was completed at the Empire discovery, in addition to 4,774m of RC drilling, mostly drilled as “heel to toe” scout fences, that primarily targeted three high order gold in auger and soil anomalies within the broader Empire corridor, the first of which was 500 m east of the Empire discovery, termed “Anomaly 1”. The framework DD drilling at Empire “Main” delivered further strong results that extended known mineralisation down to 200 m vertical and increased strike also by 200 m. Result highlights included 13.1 g/t Au over 15 m from 69 m downhole in hole OEDD0024 and 1.4 g/t Au over 39 m from 133 m downhole in hole OEDD0033. Scout drilling results were positive at “Anomaly 1”, with RC hole OERC0057 returning 6 m at 2.2 g/t Au from 38 m in a package

of altered and sheared volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks. A full table of significant intercepts from the scout drill program over the three gold-in-auger anomalies can be found in Table 10-4 below.

During 2021, 1,883 m of RC fence drilling was completed at Empire “Gap”, targeting a southeast offset extension to the Empire Main discovery with a peak value of 1.7 g/t Au in auger drilling within an overall 250 m long, >50 ppb Au in auger anomaly. Results from the Empire “Gap” drilling were generally positive, confirming a second diorite host 150 m south of Empire “Main” but at a lower tenor of mineralisation – result highlights included 1.9 g/t Au over 9 m from 139 m downhole (OERC0119) and 1.4 g/t Au over 8 m from 110 m downhole (OERC0118). Subsequent to these programs, drilling was halted at Empire to focus on new targets and the potential of new discoveries at the Odienné.

In 2025, as the Odienné Project moved into the resource definition phase and the Empire target was revived with drilling planned on a 40 m by 40 m spacing over an approximate 100 m by 150 m panel with the aim to bring the earlier drilling into an Inferred Resource category.

Figure 10-8 and Figure 10-9 show all drilling at the empire prospect including those drilled at Empire Gap, and the three gold-in-auger anomalies that extend along strike from the Empire deposit.

Figure 10-8 All Empire drilling showing Empire MRE pit, and the three eastern auger anomalies (source: Awalé, 2026)

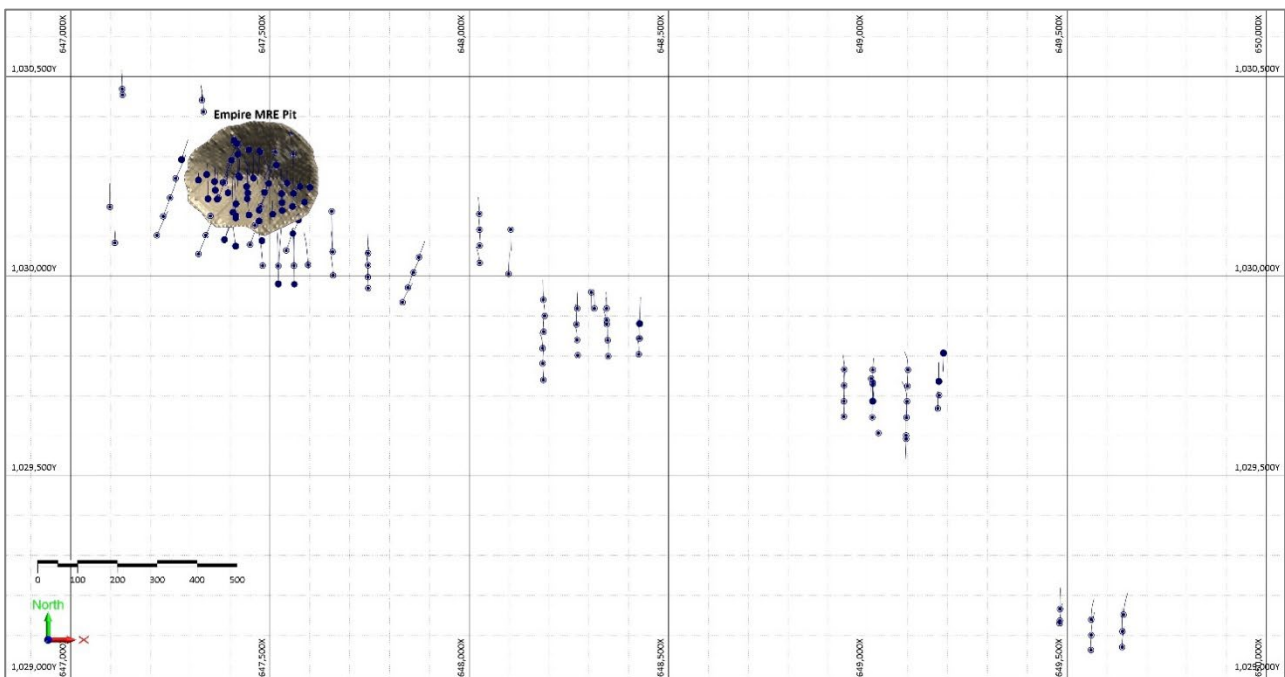


Figure 10-9 Typical cross section through the Empire deposit (source: Awalé, 2026)

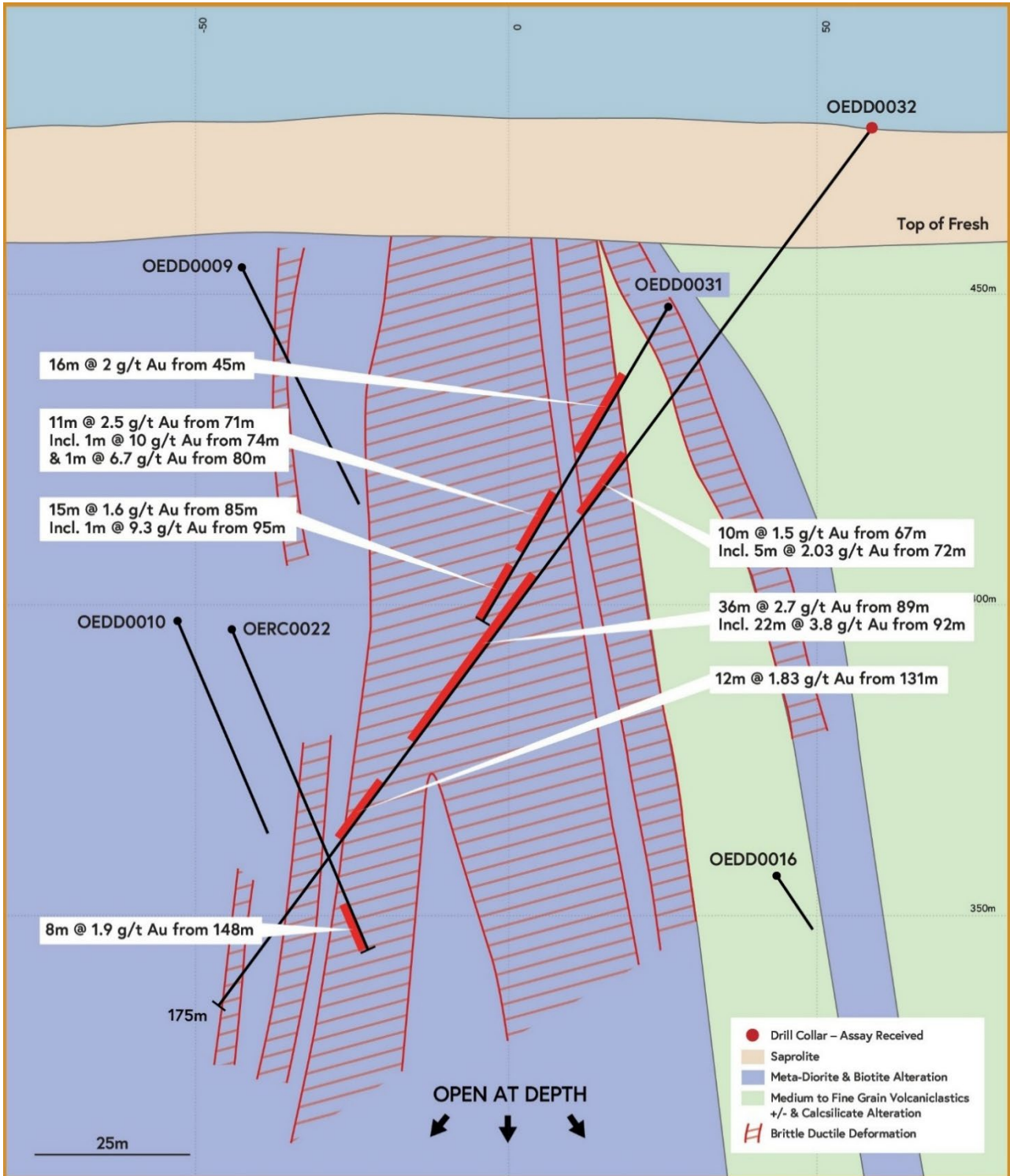


Table 10-4 All Empire significant intercepts

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)	
OEDD0001	647381	1030237	465	108.16	-55	20	40	58.15	18.15	4.9	0.5	
							Including	40	50.4	10.4	7.9	0.5
							and	46	47	1	73.1	0.5
OEDD0002	647403	1030294	467	84.06	-55	200	43.2	70.2	27	3.1	0.5	
							Including	43.2	52.2	9	5.3	0.5
							and	48.2	49.2	1	34.9	0.5
							and	61.2	62.2	1	19.3	0.5
OEDD0003	647419	1030332	469	210.06	-56.2	204	110.49	121	10.51	0.3*	0.5	
							124.7	130	5.3	0.4	0.5	
							151	170	19	0.9	0.5	
							Including	152	157	5	1.8	0.5
							and	152	153	1	4.5	0.5
							181	182	1	2.2	0.5	
193	196	3	4.6	0.5								
OEDD0009	647490	1030215	467	156	-55	20	0	8.8	8.8	0.4*	0.5	
							40	57	17	2.6	0.5	
							Including	40	42.65	2.65	15.4	0.5
							64	70	6	0.5	0.5	
							74.26	91	16.74	1.9	0.5	
							Including	80.72	90	9.28	2.7	0.5
							and	82	83	1	6.8	0.5
							and	85	86	1	7.2	0.5
							and	86	87	1	3.8	0.5
							and	89	90	1	3.6	0.5
							98	114	16	1.8	0.5	
103	104	1	3.5	0.5								
111	114	3	7.6	0.5								
OEDD0010	647465	1030167	467	138	-55	20	61	67	6	0.3*	0.5	
							108.05	111	2.95	1.1	0.5	
							Including	110	111	1	3	0.5
OEDD0015	647387	1030084	475	345.4	-55	20	137	138	1	2.9	0.5	
							208	210	2	0.5	0.5	
							216	218	2	0.8	0.5	
							222	237	15	0.5	0.5	
							Including	228	229	1	2.8	0.5
							254	271	17	0.7	0.5	
							Including	261.9	269	7.1	1.2	0.5
							and	265	266	1	2.8	0.5
							and	268	269	1	3.4	0.5
							274	275	1	0.5	0.5	
							280	282	2	0.8	0.5	
317	318	1	1.4	0.5								
OEDD-16	647441	1030206	475	159.4	-55	0	8.2	9.2	1	1.1	0.5	
							16.5	17.7	1.2	1.2	0.5	
							72	74	2	3	0.5	

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
						Incl.	73	74	1	5	0.5
							81	83	2	1.5	0.5
							86	103	17	3.5	0.5
						Incl.	87	100	13	4	0.5
						and	87	88	1	11.9	0.5
						and	90	91	1	11.7	0.5
							131	133	2	2.7	0.5
OEDD-17	647447	1030206	475	123.4	-55	0	55	56	1	3.1	0.5
							61	62	1	1.8	0.5
							65	73	8	1.6	0.5
						Incl.	66	69	3	3.4	0.5
							82	88	6	1.2	0.5
OEDD-18	647531	1030184	475	144.4	-55	0	40	51	11	4.9	0.5
						Incl.	40	41	1	4.8	0.5
						and	41	42	1	40.2	0.5
							94	102	8	1.4	0.5
						Incl.	94	95	1	4.5	0.5
							109	117	8	2	0.5
OEDD-19	647531	1030164	475	180.4	-60	0	70	72	2	3.2	0.5
							103	109	6	1.7	0.5
						Incl.	107	108	1	5.2	0.5
							139	143	4	1.6	0.5
							151	153	2	1.2	0.5
OEDD-24	647528	1030207	475	105.6	-55	0	40	42	2	3.4	0.5
							69	84	15	13.1	0.5
OERC0003 /OEDD0006	647556	1030108	467	57.9/84.4	-55	24	1	3	2	0.6	0.5
							9	27	18	0.2	0.5
OERC0005	647389	1030234	465	110	-55	28	27	49	22	1.5	0.5
						Including	27	28	1	4.4	0.5
						and	41	42	1	6	0.5
						and	46	47	1	16.8	0.5
							55	66	11	0.6	0.5
OERC0006	647350	1030154	465	120	-55	20	109	113	4	0.9	0.5
OERC0008	647367	1030196	465	170	-55	22	62	64	2	1	0.5
							81	97	16	1.3	0.5
						Including	88	89	1	4	0.5
						and	94	95	1	11.3	0.5
							109	119	10	2.3	0.5
						Including	109	114	5	3.9	0.5
							123	126	3	1.7	0.5
							131	141	10	0.7	0.5
						Including	137	138	1	4.8	0.5
							157	158	1	0.6	0.5
OERC0015	647462	1030127	474	180	20	-55	126	138	12	0.5	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							145	146	1	0.9	0.5
							161	172	11	0.2*	0.5
							177	178	1	1.5	0.5
OERC0019	647846	1029971	476	80	20	-55	50	51	1	1.1	0.5
							11	12	1	2.9	0.5
							31	32	1	0.5	0.5
OERC0021	647513	1030311	476	165	200	-52	32	64	32	0.9	0.5
						Including	43	45	2	3.3	0.5
						and	53	55	2	4.8	0.5
							96	130	34	1.9	0.5
						Including	97	115	18	3	0.5
						and	111	113	2	15.5	0.5
							134	163	29	1.2	0.5
						Including	140	151	11	2.5	0.5
						and	140	144	4	3.7	0.5
OERC0022	647475	1030173	475	180	20	-55	29	30	1	0.6	0.5
							38	40	2	0.8	0.5
							54	55	1	0.6	0.5
							110	111	1	0.6	0.5
							120	121	1	0.5	0.5
							126	133	7	0.8	0.5
						Including	129	130	1	4	0.5
							140	169	29	0.8	0.5
						Including	148	156	8	1.9	0.5
						and	148	149	1	4.2	0.5
						and	151	152	1	5.2	0.5
OEDD0022	649012	1029686	468	93.4	-55	0	35	37	2	1.6	0.5
							40	41	1	2.5	0.5
							44	45	1	3.4	0.5
							55	59	4	3.6	0.5
OEDD0026	647559	1030207	477	82.25	-55	0	9	13.5	4.5	1	0.5
							34	37	3	2.6	0.5
							71	73	2	1.1	0.5
OEDD0028	647368	1030193	471	144.5	-55	0	88	92	4	1	0.5
							102	104	2	2.9	0.5
							109	110	1	11.3	0.5
							114	115	1	2.6	0.5
OEDD0029	647362	1030214	472	102.2	-54	0	72	73	1	1.5	0.5
							78	82.2	4.2	1.8	0.5
OEDD0031	647474	1030313	476	144.2	-55	180	45	61	16	2	0.5
							71	82	11	2.5	0.5
						Including	74	75	1	10.4	0.5
							85	100	15	1.6	0.5
						Including	95	96	1	9.3	0.5
							106	109	3	1.1	0.5
							118	122	4	2.7	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							120	121	1	7.1	0.5
							137	140	3	3.3	0.5
							139	140	1	8.8	0.5
OEDD0032	647447	1030316	476	174.7	-54	150	51.6	53.9	2.3	1	0.5
							58	59	1	2.7	0.5
							67	77	10	1.6	0.5
						Including	72	77	5	2	0.5
							81	85	4	1.1	0.5
							89	125	36	2.7	0.5
						Including	92	114	22	3.8	0.5
						and	104	105	1	44	0.5
							131	143	12	1.8	0.5
						including	136	143	7	2.4	0.5
							146	147	1	2.2	0.5
OEDD0033	647409.6	1030341	474	264.7	-55	150	133	172	39	1.4	0.5
						Including	133	139	6	1.3	0.5
							143	151	8	1.3	0.5
							160	172	12	2.6	0.5
							177	179	2	2.1	0.5
							189	191	2	1.3	0.5
							204	205	1	1.2	0.5
							212	213	1	2	0.5
							217	218	1	1.1	0.5
							221	230	9	1.8	0.5
							240	242	2	1.1	0.5
							245	252	7	1.7	0.5
							262	263	1	1.7	0.5
							262	263	1	1.7	0.5
OEDD0034	647474.7	1030311	476	174.7	-55	150	30.7	59	28.3	1.2	0.5
						Including	30.7	40	9.3	2	0.5
							46	47	1	1.1	0.5
							52	59	7	1.7	0.5
							97	119	22	1.9	0.5
						Including	97	103	6	3.3	0.5
							133	142	9	1.1	0.5
							159	161	2	1.6	0.5
							166	167	1	6.2	0.5
							171	174.7	3.7	2.3	0.5
OEDD0035	647406.8	1030160	473	183.7	-55	360	32	32.8	0.8	25.5	0.5
							50	51	1	1.5	0.5
							59	60	1	1	0.5
							88	90	2	2.3	0.5
							103	104	1	4	0.5
							111	112	1	1.2	0.5
							117	129	12	2.3	0.5
						Including	117	121	3	4	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							135	136	1	2	0.5
							146	149	3	2.6	0.5
							161	162	1	1.9	0.5
OEDD0036	647418.9	1030304	474	138.7	0.5	180	18	19	1	2.14	0.5
							24	30	6	1.01	0.5
							53	54	1	2.43	0.5
							69	70	1	1.32	0.5
							74	84	10	0.81	0.5
							95	101	6	1.34	0.5
						Including	100	101	1	0.5	0.5
							127	128	1	4.1	0.5
OEDD0037	647516	1030279	475	135.5	0.5	150	0	68	68	2.4*	0.5
						Including	9.1	13.6	4.5	0.5	0.5
						and	16.6	32	15.4	0.5	0.5
						and	40	62	22	0.5	0.5
						and	57	62	5	0.5	0.5
						and	58	59	1	0.5	0.5
							73	74	1	0.5	0.5
							103	105	2	0.5	0.5
							110	111	1	0.5	0.5
OEDD0114	647497	1030232	474	152.35	0.5	0	0	6.5	6.5	4	0.5
						including	3	5	2	0.5	0.5
							14	15.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
							20.5	21	0.5	0.5	0.5
							35	36	1	0.5	0.5
							44	60	16	0.5	0.5
						including	49	54	5	0.5	0.5
						and	53	54	1	0.5	0.5
							77	78	1	0.5	0.5
							92	93	1	0.5	0.5
OEDD0116	647458	1030246	474	167.24	0.5	0	24	34	10	1	0.5
							40	62	22	0.5	0.5
						including	46	51	5	0.5	0.5
						and	46	47	1	0.5	0.5
						and	48	49	1	0.5	0.5
							66	68	2	0.5	0.5
OEDD0117	647421	1030252	472	116.23	0.5	0	0	8	8	0.8	0.5
							13	14	1	0.5	0.5
							19	20	1	3.4	0.5
							29	30	1	5.8	0.5
							35	36	1	2.7	0.5
							40	41	1	0.8	0.5
							47	49	2	1.4	0.5
OEDD0124	647395	1030209	472	209.15	0.5	0	36	37	1	1	0.5
							55	64	9	0.5	0.5
							69	70	1	0.5	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							76	95	19	2.3	0.5
						including	83	87	4	6.1	0.5
						and	83	84	1	18.7	0.5
						and	93	95	2	6.6	0.5
						and	93	94	1	9.7	0.5
							102	103	1	1.1	0.5
							109	110	1	1.1	0.5
OEDD0126	647459	1030192	475	230.1	-55	0	8	9.5	1.5	0.8	0.5
							42	44	2	6.6	0.5
						including	43	44	1	11.6	0.5
							50	51	1	0.5	0.5
							97	136	39	1.4	0.5
						including	115	132	17	2.7	0.5
						and	119	120	1	21.7	0.5
							145	150	5	8.3	0.5
						including	145	146	1	24.4	0.5
						and	147	148	1	13.5	0.5
OEDD0127	647472	1030138	475	293.15	-55	0	102	109	7	0.8	0.5
							118	119	1	0.7	0.5
							123	124	1	0.8	0.5
							144	146	2	3	0.5
							164	165	1	0.7	0.5
							175	176	1	0.5	0.5
							183	191	8	0.7	0.5
							201	202	1	1.4	0.5
							210	211	1	0.6	0.5
							215	230	15	5.2	0.5
						including	215	225	10	7.5	0.5
						and	215	216	1	27.2	0.5
						and	220	221	1	15.6	0.5
							237	239	2	2.3	0.5
							253	267	14	0.5	0.5
							271	273	2	1.7	0.5
EMDD0001	647575	1030225	477	87.32	-60	360	34	35	1	0.8	0.5
EMDD0002	647321	1030241	469	84.37	-60	359	4.6	9.6	5	3.5	0.5
						including	7.6	9.1	1.5	10.2	0.5
							13	14	1	5	0.5
							23	29	6	1.4	0.5
						including	23	24	1	6.9	0.5
							75	78	3	0.6	0.5
EMDD0003	647543	1030233	475	93.4	-60	359	0	4.6	4.6	0.6	0.5
							0.6	1.6	1	2.2	0.5
							9.1	13.5	4.4	4	0.5
						including	9.1	10.6	1.5	7.4	0.5
							23	42	19	1.1	0.5
						including	38	39	1	7.8	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							46	48	2	1	0.5
							52	58	6	0.8	0.5
EMDD0004	647341	1030255	470	64.4	-60	2	19	23	4	5.2	0.5
						including	19	20	1	18.8	0.5
EMDD0005	647424	1030247	471	95.4	-59	359	0	29	29	0.7	0.5
						including	13.6	23	9.4	1.5	0.5
						and	22	22.5	0.5	9.8	0.5
							45	46	1	0.5	0.5
							77	82	5	0.6	0.5
							89	90	1	0.8	0.5
EMDD0006	647507	1030155	475	252.35	-62	356	66	67	1	0.9	0.5
							77	78	1	2.1	0.5
							102	121	19	0.4	0.5
						including	114	117	3	1	0.5
							125	133	8	0.5	0.5
						including	132	133	1	1.5	0.5
							137	140	3	1.8	0.5
						including	138	139	1	4.9	0.5
							148	160	12	1.3	0.5
						including	159	160	1	5.3	0.5
							167	178	11	0.8	0.5
							182	183	1	1.2	0.5
EMDD0007	647448	1030153	474	264.35	-62	355	77	78	1	0.8	0.5
							92	93	1	0.8	0.5
							116	126	10	2.9	0.5
						including	116	119	3	8.9	0.5
						including	116	117	1	23.9	0.5
							137	150	13	0.5	0.5
						including	137	138	1	2	0.5
							186	187	1	0.8	0.5
							190	191	1	0.7	0.5
							194	195	1	0.7	0.5
							201	205	4	0.5	0.5
							209	213	4	1.6	0.5
							220	221	1	2.3	0.5
EMDD0008	647415	1030181	472	224.3	-62	356	1.6	3.5	1.9	0.7	0.5
							24	28	4	0.8	0.5
							56	57	1	0.6	0.5
							60	61	1	0.5	0.5
							62	63	1	0.5	0.5
							85	88	3	0.9	0.5
							97	105	8	0.8	0.5
							115	140	25	0.5	0.5
						including	125	127	2	3.8	0.5
						including	125	126	1	7.1	0.5
							131	132	1	1.7	0.5

Hole	East	North	RL	Total depth (m)	Incl.	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Cut-Off grade (Au g/t)
							137	139	2	0.6	0.5
							153	158	5	0.4	0.5
						including	153	154	1	1.6	0.5
							174	175	1	0.8	0.5
EMDD0010	647414	1030146	473	290.2	-62	356	3.5	5	1.5	1.5	0.5
							66	66.5	0.5	1	0.5
							88	100	12	0.6	0.5
						including	90	95	5	0.9	0.5
						and	99	100	1	2.1	0.5
							137	158	21	0.5	0.5
						including	137	138	1	1.4	0.5
						and	143	145	2	1.2	0.5
						and	151	158	7	0.8	0.5
							184	195	11	0.5	0.5
							184	188	4	1	0.5
							207	209	2	1.3	0.5
							229	236	7	1	0.5
EMDD0011	647480	1030089	475	449.27	-63	354	138	141	3	1	0.5
							174	175	1	0.9	0.5
							198	209	11	1.3	0.5
						including	199	200	1	7.8	0.5
							213	214	1	1.6	0.5
							224	234	10	5.1	0.5
						including	224	226	2	24.9	0.5
						including	225	226	1	47.6	0.5
							249	270	21	0.3	0.5
						including	256	257	1	0.6	0.5
						and	261	262	1	0.7	0.5
						and	269	270	1	2.2	0.5
							298	308	10	1	0.5
						including	298	305	7	1.3	0.5
						and	321	322	1	4.6	0.5
							328	333	5	1.2	0.5
						including	330	333	3	1.9	0.5
EMDD0012	647414	1030075	472	455.8	-62	354	209	213	4	0.6	0.5
							275	290	15	0.6	0.5
						including	283	290	7	1	0.5
							294	350	56	0.8	0.5
						including	322	323	1	6.6	0.5
						and	345	350	5	1.9	0.5
						including	349	350	1	8.8	0.5
EMDD0013	647521	1029981	477	261.3	-52	360	19.5	20.5	1	1.2	0.5
							171	172	1	1	0.5
							183	184	1	5.4	0.5
							190	193	3	2.7	0.5
						including	192	193	1	7.1	0.5

* Denotes calculations at a 0.2 g/t Au trigger with 3 m of internal waste.

Note to significant intercepts:

- Empire drill intervals are reported as downhole, true widths are approximately 75–80% of the downhole interval.
- Results are reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade with 3 m of included internal waste where the interval remains above cut-off grade; the included intervals are reported at 1 g/t, 3 g/t or 5 g/t Au cut-off grades, including individual assay values.

10.6.4 Lando Prospect

Initial scout drilling at the Lando prospect saw two holes for 249 m target mineralisation under west-northwest to north striking artisanal workings. Drilling confirmed broad anomalous copper-molybdenum ± gold mineralisation, with strong to intense isoclinal folding and crenulation of metabasaltic and metasedimentary rocks. Follow-up drilling targeted step-back holes as well along strike to the north. The step-back holes confirmed broad gold anomalism, with the strike step-out hole returning a positive gold results with OELD0001 returning 1.3 g/t Au over 10 m from 33 m downhole associated with increased strain intensity and silica-biotite alteration, copper-silver-molybdenum mineralisation was stronger proximal to this gold-bearing zone, with 0.16% Cu returned over 21 m from 15 m downhole.

Subsequently follow-up DD drilling and RC “system” fences were completed at Lando, with five DD holes for 992 m and 20 RC holes for 1,671 m completed over four east-northeast orientated drill fences that tested a 2 km length across a broader 4 km long and up to 1 km wide gold-copper in soil anomaly. This drilling confirmed continuous gold and copper mineralisation within the 2 km zone – significant DD results included 1.1 g/t over 8 m from 183 m downhole in OELD0004, a step back from DD hole OELD0001 and 0.4 g/t Au over 39 m from 2 m downhole from RC hole OELR0015.

Figure 10-10 Plan view of Lando drill sections over gold-in-soil geochemistry (left) and copper (right) (source: Awalé, 2025)

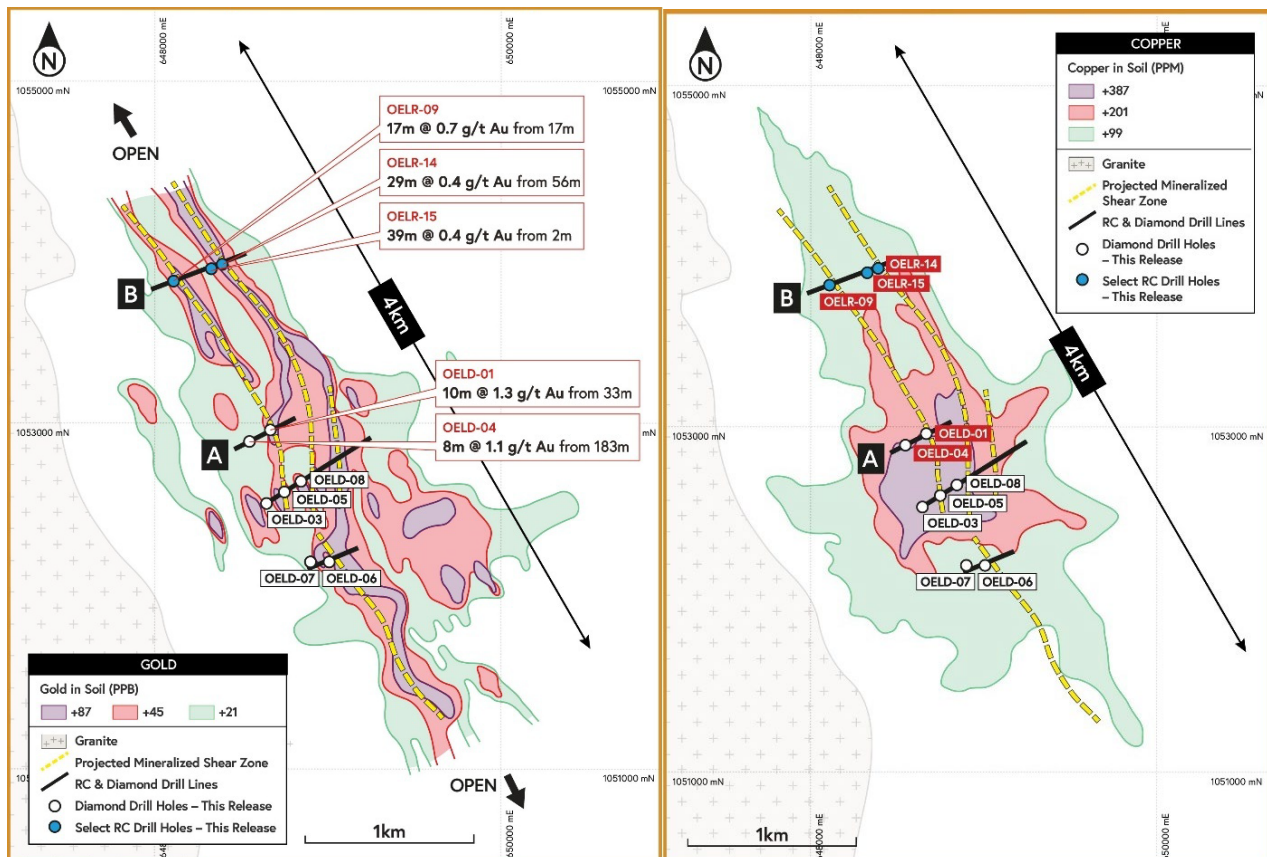


Figure 10-11 Cross section of northern-most RC line B-B' from plan view in Figure 10-10 (source: Awalé, 2025)

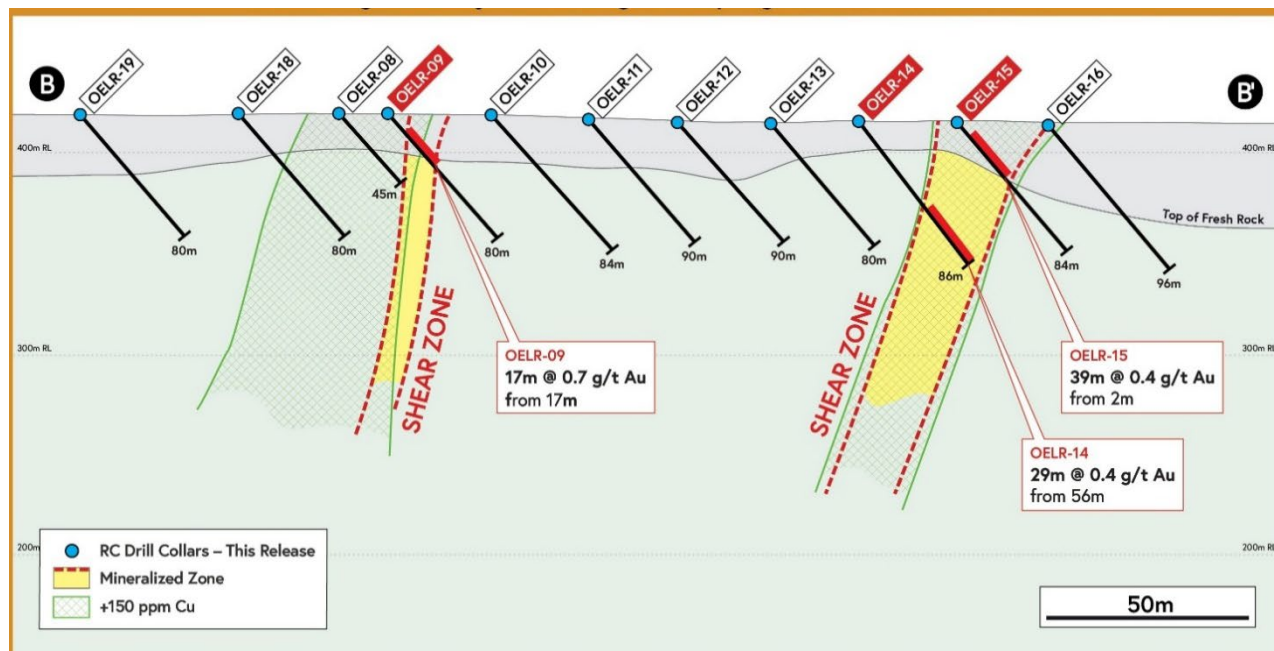


Table 10-5 Significant intercepts for the Lando prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
OEDD0046	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.2	1.5	0.21	53	0.2
	30.40	38.00	7.60	0.3	3.2	0.29	47	0.2
	42.38	51.00	8.62	0.3	0.5	0.05	176	0.2
	105.00	106.00	1.00	0.2	3.7	0.37	18	0.2
OEDD0047	23.00	29.00	6.00	0.4	5.0	0.69	52	0.2
	33.00	42.00	9.00	0.3	4.2	0.55	210	0.2
	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.3	5.9	0.86	1,575	0.2
	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.4	7.6	1.24	40	0.2
	55.00	56.00	1.00	0.6	2.1	0.29	87	0.2
	65.00	66.00	1.00	0.6	1.0	0.15	19	0.2
OEDD0077 Including	11.50	13.50	2.00	0.9	2.4	0.16	6	0.2
	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.3	3.3	0.26	249	0.2
	32.00	48.00	16.00	0.9	0.7	0.05	28	0.2
	33.00	43.00	10.00	1.3	0.7	0.06	24	0.5
	87.00	94.00	7.00	0.4	0.3	0.03	2	0.2
	167.00	169.00	2.00	0.6	0.1	0.01	2	0.2
	219.00	220.00	1.00	0.6	0.1	0.01	3	0.2
OEDD0081	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.5	0.5	0.06	2,628	0.2
	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.3	2.6	0.26	6	0.2
	147.00	150.00	3.00	0.3	3.4	0.38	147	0.2
	166.00	167.00	1.00	0.3	3.4	0.27	3	0.2
	199.00	200.00	1.00	0.3	1.5	0.12	28	0.2
	275.00	276.00	1.00	0.2	2.5	0.24	34	0.2
OEDD0140 Including	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.2	1.2	0.10	13	0.2
	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.2	0.3	0.03	16	0.2
	141.00	165.00	24.00	0.7	2.6	0.15	141	0.2
	143.00	145.00	2.00	2.2	2.5	0.18	18	0.50

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
and	155.00	156.00	1.00	2.2	0.7	0.06	5	1
	171.00	172.00	1.00	0.4	0.1	0.01	3	0.2
	181.00	193.00	12.00	0.9	0.8	0.07	4	0.2
	199.00	200.00	1.00	0.2	0.3	0.03	7	0.2
	208.00	209.00	1.00	0.4	0.3	0.00	1	0.2
OEDD0141	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.3	0.6	0.07	45	0.2
	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.2	2.6	0.25	8	0.2
OEDD0142	9.50	17.00	7.50	0.3	0.7	0.02	94	0.2
	25.50	30.50	5.00	1.8	0.6	0.02	2	0.2
	34.00	38.00	4.00	0.3	0.1	0.01	0	0.2
	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	0.01	1	0.2
	105.00	109.00	4.00	0.4	8.4	0.37	3	0.2
	179.00	180.00	1.00	0.5	0.3	0.03	2	0.2
OEDD0143 Including	1.50	9.50	8.00	0.4	0.6	0.03	30	0.2
	34.00	40.00	6.00	0.8	0.9	0.09	43	0.50
	34.00	35.00	1.00	4.4	1.5	0.11	41	0.2
	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.2	2.6	0.17	16	0.2
	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.7	0.3	0.02	3	0.2
	144.00	145.00	1.00	1.7	0.0	0.00	3	0.2
OEDD0144	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.3	0.2	0.02	10	0.2
	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.4	0.6	0.03	2	0.2
	112.00	116.33	4.33	0.3	0.7	0.08	4	0.2
OERC0172	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.8	0.3	0.07	41	0.2
OERC0173	60.00	61.00	1.00	3.9	4.3	0.41	4	0.2
OERC0174	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.5	0.2	0.03	1	0.2
OERC0175	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.6	0.0	0.00	0	0.2
OERC0176	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.2	0.7	0.03	14	0.2
OERC0177	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.2	0.6	0.04	14	0.2
	27.00	28.00	1.00	1.2	0.2	0.00	0	0.2
	56.00	59.00	3.00	0.3	5.4	0.20	1	0.2
	63.00	67.00	4.00	0.9	2.6	0.12	1	0.2
	Including	66.00	67.00	1.00	2.5	2.7	0.10	2
OERC0178	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.2	1.3	0.05	2	0.2
	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.2	1.0	0.04	3	0.2
	82.00	84.00	2.00	0.7	0.4	0.02	11	0.2
OERC0179	5.00	12.00	7.00	0.2	0.2	0.02	3	0.2
OERC0180	17.00	34.00	17.00	0.7	0.2	0.02	3	0.2
	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.4	0.1	0.01	4	0.2
OERC0181	52.00	56.00	4.00	0.4	0.1	0.01	1	0.2
OERC0182	3.00	7.00	4.00	0.3	0.1	0.02	1	0.2
	62.00	63.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	0.01	3	0.2
	65.00	66.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	0.01	3	0.2
OERC0183	52.00	53.00	1.00	0.3	0.1	0.01	1	0.2
OERC0184	72.00	73.00	1.00	0.4	0.7	0.05	9	0.2
OERC0185	15.00	16.00	1.00	0.7	0.7	0.04	6	0.2
	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.3	1.0	0.06	1	0.2
	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.4	0.6	0.02	0	0.2
	56.00	85.00	29.00	0.4	0.4	0.02	3	0.2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)
Including	69.00	84.00	15.00	0.6	0.519	0.02	3	0.5
OERC0186	2.00	41.00	39.00	0.4	0.7	0.03	5	0.2
Including	11.00	17.00	6.00	0.7	1.1	0.04	7	0.5
OERC0187	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.2	0.1	0.05	44	0.2
	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.6	0.1	0.00	2	0.2
OERC0188	5.00	7.00	2.00	0.5	0.6	0.04	9	0.2
	14.00	17.00	3.00	6.8	1.1	0.04	5	0.2
Including	14.00	15.00	1.00	20.1	2.6	0.05	12	0.5
	58.00	59.00	1.00	0.4	0.2	0.01	2	0.2

Notes:

- Mineralised zones are calculated at a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off grade to delineate mineralised zones and include up to 3 m of internal waste. where the reported interval remains above the cut-off grade
- Included intervals are calculated at 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grades, with up to 3 m of internal waste where the reported interval remains above the cut-off grade.

10.6.5 Sceptre Prospect

First drillholes at Sceptre were drilled in Q4 2022 where six RC holes were drilled at “Sceptre East” for 819 m with a single DD tail at 273 m. Three of the RC holes were drilled on one north-orientated line, that including a scissor hole to the south. The holes were drilled under a trench with wide, anomalous gold and copper mineralisation that was hosted in an altered and veined intrusive (52 m at 0.24 g/t Au including 9 m at 0.7% Cu). Also, 500 m to the west an RC pre-collar and DD tail was drilled to the north, testing under a trench with anomalous gold and copper mineralisation. Results confirmed the trench observations with broad zones of veined and disseminated silica sulphide mineralisation intercepted by all drillholes, with chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite the dominant sulphides. Result highlights included 111 m at 0.12% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag and 146.6 ppm Mo from surface (OERD0125) and 0.24 g/t Au over 22 m from 1 m downhole and 0.18% Cu over 121 m downhole from 11 m (OERC0129) – see plan and section in Figure 10-12 and Figure 10-13 below.

Follow-up drilling was completed in 2023 with three DD holes for 730 m and nine RC holes for 1,000 m which extended the strike of copper-gold-silver-molybdenum mineralisation to a 700 m by 400 m area, and down to 275 m vertical. Based on vein orientation n previous holes, hole OEDD0043 was drilled to the east and intercepted 385.5 m of 0.16% Cu, 2.6 g/t Ag and 195 ppm Mo and ending in mineralisation. Elevated gold and copper mineralisation was confirmed to be associated with north-northeast trending subvertical to west-dipping shears and silica veins. At the Sceptre “Main” prospect, approximately 2 km northwest of the Sceptre East target, four scout DD holes for 636 m targeted under artisanal workings where rock chip samples returned values of up to 11.42 g/t and 26.7 g/t Au in sheared quartz veins with no significant results. Geometric complexity observed in the drilling suggested a re-model away from a planar vein array.

Figure 10-12 Plan map of Sceptre East drilling over chargeability (source: Awalé, 2024)

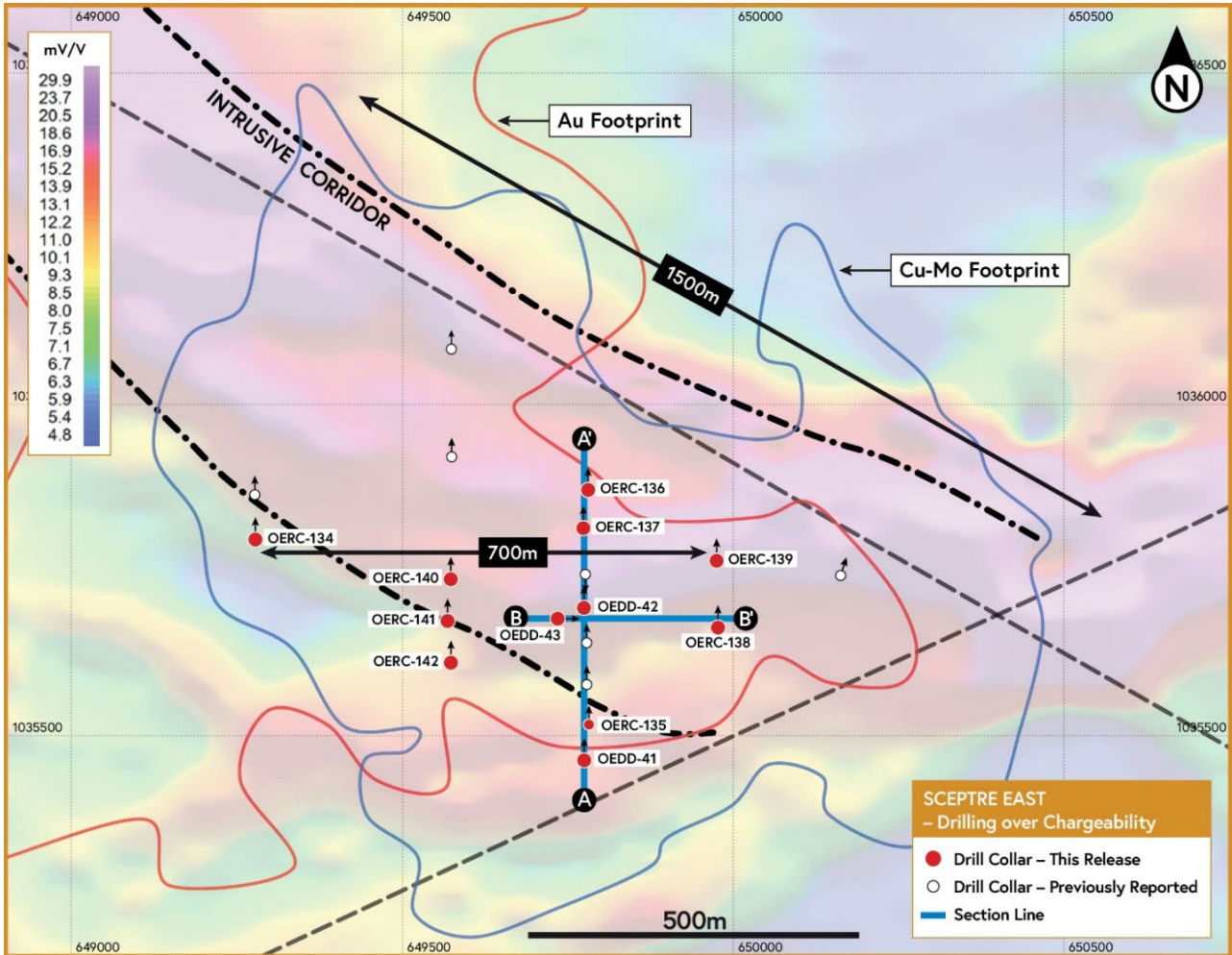
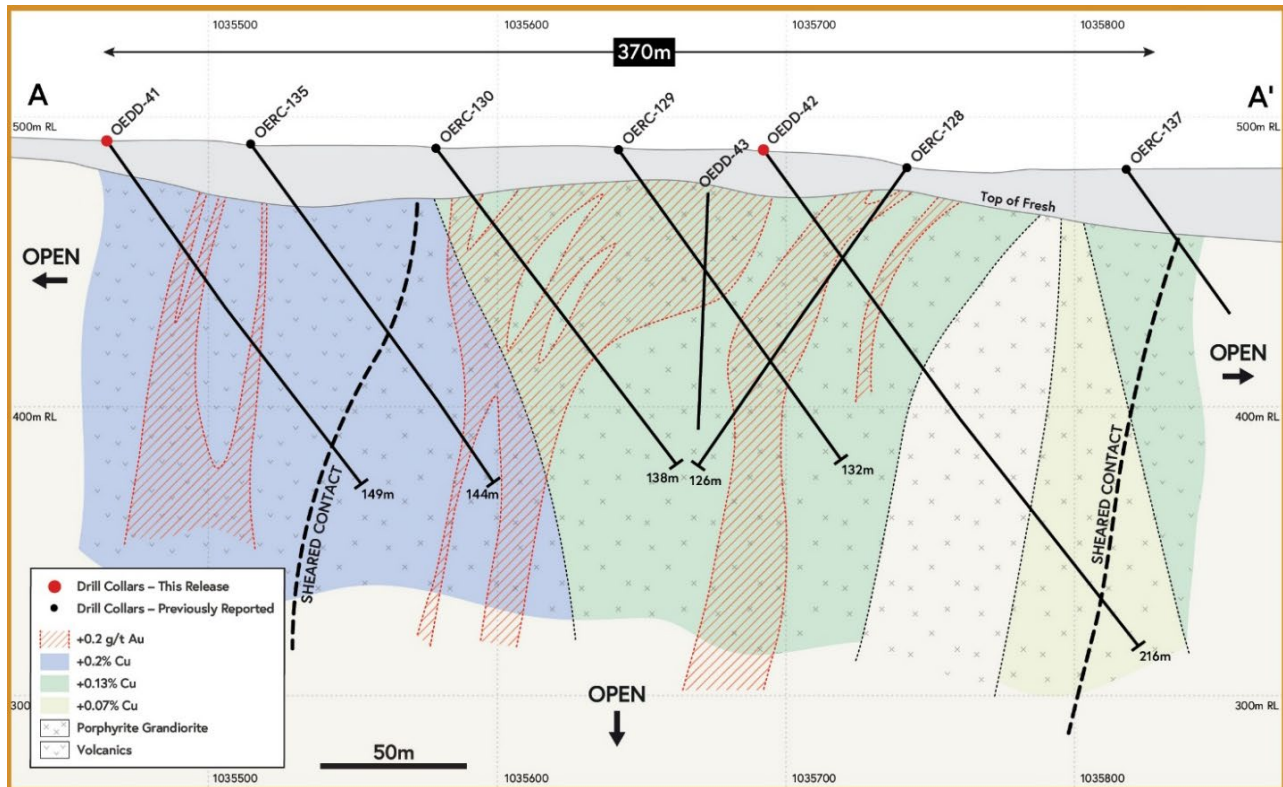


Figure 10-13 Typical cross section through Sceptre East (section A-A' from Figure 10-12) (source: Awalé, 2024)



10.6.6 Sienso Permit and Fremen Prospect

The Sienso permit has been scout drilled over multiple phases in 2025 and Q1 2026, with drilling targeted over the southwest extensions of the BBM trend, which traced a 10 km corridor interpreted from geophysics (magnetics and IP), termite mound geochemistry and geological mapping. Programs consisted of RC, AC and DD drilling totalling 9,702 m. The final phase of drilling was a 126-hole, 5,210 m program consisting of eight DD holes for 1,571 m and 116 AC holes for 3,639 m which comprised six broadly spaced drill fences over a 5 km portion of the broader target trend named “Fremen” at the southern extent of the 10 km corridor. Results from this program confirmed mineralisation over a 1 km zone, referred to as the Fremen discovery. This drill program followed earlier phases of scout drilling, where initial results included shallow intersections of 15 m at 0.6 g/t Au from 40 m, including 7 m at 1.1 g/t Au from 46 m. Results from the current program have confirmed robust gold intercepts in fresh rock.

Figure 10-14 Sienso permit with all drill collars over simplified geology and geochemistry (source: Awalé,2026)

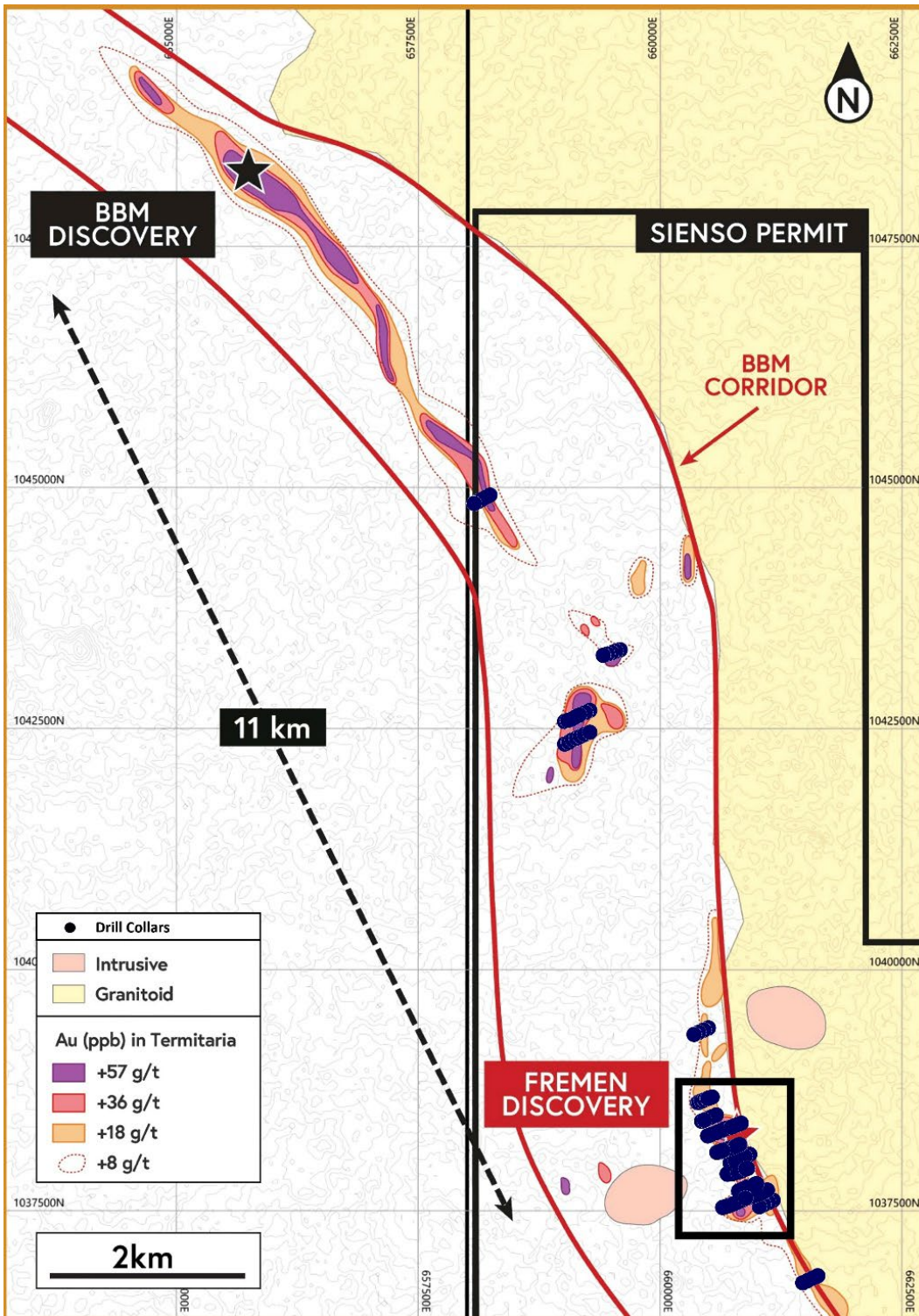


Figure 10-15 Fremem discovery drilling over gold in termite mound and simplified geology (source: Awalé, 2026)

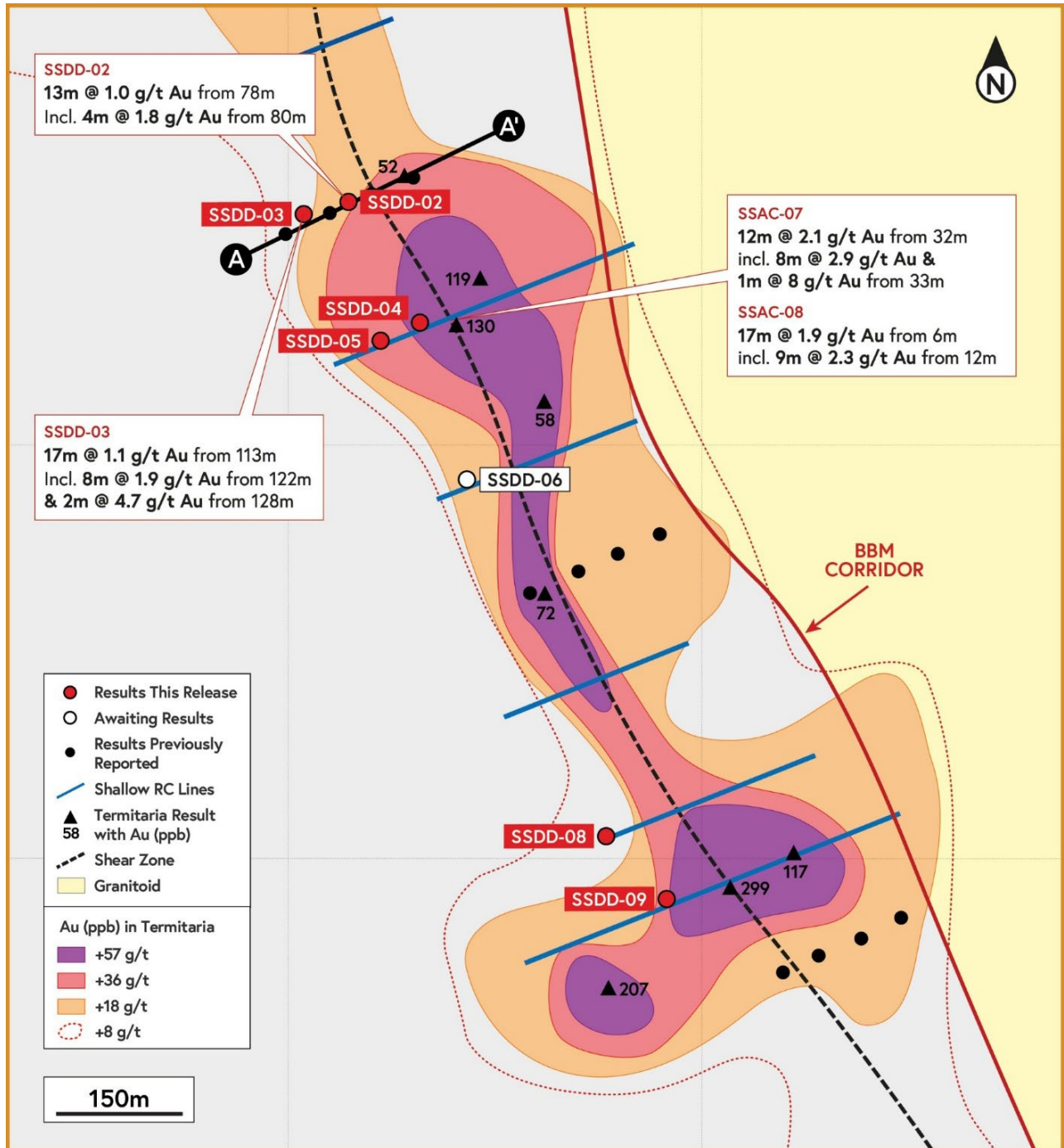


Figure 10-16 Cross section through the Fremén discovery (source: Awalé, 2026)

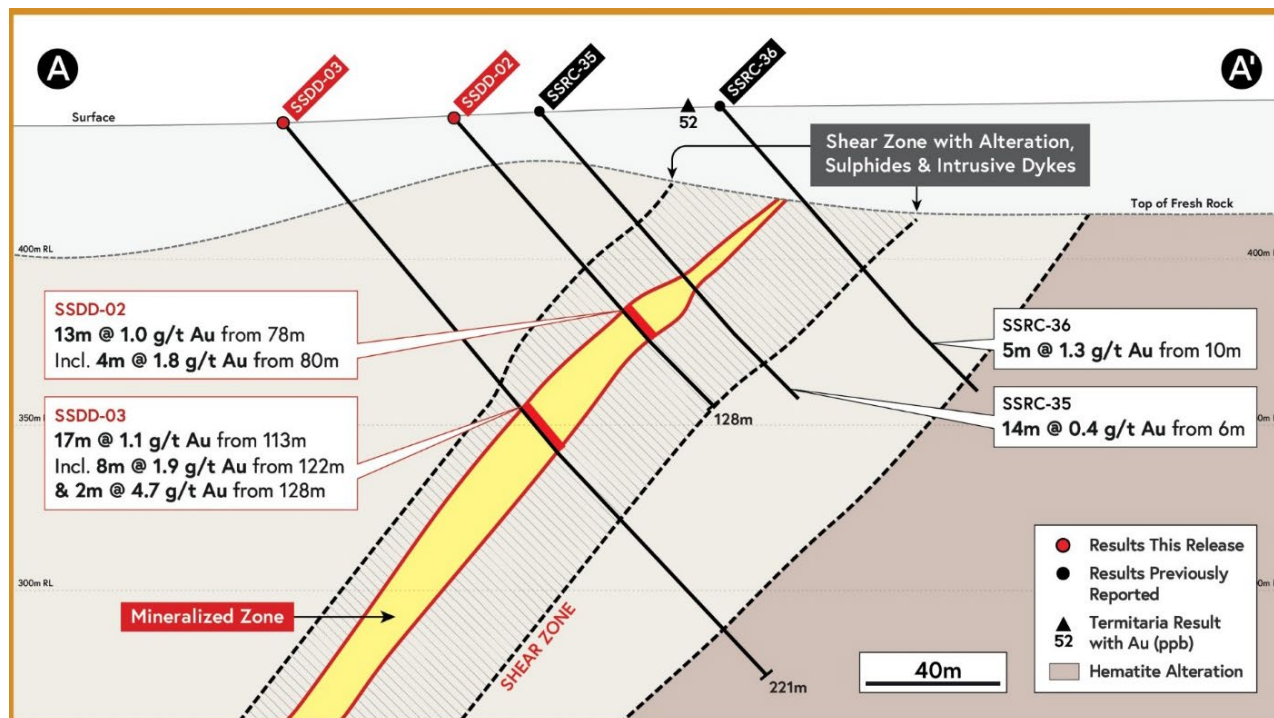


Table 10-6 Significant intercepts from the Fremén discovery

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Composite trigger
SSAC0007	32.00	44.00	12.00	2.1	0.20
Including	33.00	41.00	8.00	2.9	2.00
Including	33.00	34.00	1.00	8.2	5.00
SSAC0008	6.00	27.00	21.00	1.5	0.20
Including	6.00	23.00	17.00	1.9	0.50
Including	12.00	21.00	9.00	2.3	2.00
SSAC0033	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.3	0.20
Including	34.00	40.00	6.00	0.5	0.20
SSAC0034	3.00	15.00	12.00	0.5	0.20
Including	9.00	13.00	4.00	1.0	0.50
SSAC0035	1.00	6.00	5.00	0.3	0.20
	16.00	19.00	3.00	0.7	0.20
	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.6	0.20
	37.00	39.00	2.00	0.7	0.20
Including	37.00	38.00	1.00	1.0	0.50
SSAC0036	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.4	0.20
	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.5	0.20
SSAC0037	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.2	0.20
SSAC0049	16.00	18.00	2.00	0.8	0.20
Including	16.00	17.00	1.00	1.2	0.50
SSAC0050	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.3	0.20
	7.00	8.00	1.00	1.4	0.50
SSDD0001	6.50	8.00	1.50	0.2	0.20
	27.50	30.50	3.00	0.4	0.20
	67.00	71.00	4.00	0.3	0.20
	142.00	143.00	1.00	0.3	0.20

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Composite trigger
SSDD0002	29.50	30.00	0.50	0.2	0.20
	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.9	0.20
	78.00	91.00	13.00	1.0	0.20
	Including 80.00	84.00	4.00	1.8	1.00
SSDD0003	36.50	37.00	0.50	0.4	0.20
	79.00	80.00	1.00	0.3	0.20
	98.00	100.00	2.00	0.2	0.20
	113.00	130.00	17.00	1.1	0.20
	Including 122.00	130.00	8.00	1.9	0.50
	Including 128.00	130.00	2.00	4.7	2.00
	167.00	168.00	1.00	0.5	0.20
171.00	173.00	2.00	0.2	0.20	
SSDD0004	53.00	60.00	7.00	0.5	0.50
	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.3	0.20
	99.00	101.00	2.00	1.4	0.50
	106.00	108.00	2.00	1.7	0.50
	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.6	0.20
	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.2	0.20
SSDD0005	97.00	100.00	3.00	1.2	0.50
	183.00	184.00	1.00	1.0	0.20
SSDD0006	56.00	57.00	1.00	0.6	0.20
	74.00	76.00	2.00	0.6	0.20
	95.00	101.00	6.00	0.2	0.20
	106.00	107.00	1.00	2.1	0.50
SSDD0008	67.00	69.00	2.00	1.0	0.50
	162.00	164.00	2.00	0.4	0.20

Notes:

- Mineralised zones are calculated at a 0.2 g/t Au trigger and include up to 3 m of internal waste for delineating mineralised zones.
- Included intervals are calculated at 0.5 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au, 2.0 g/t Au, and 5.0 g/t Au trigger values, with up to 3 m of internal waste.
- Drill collars are tabulated in Item 10.6.8.

10.6.7 Vakaba Prospect

In 2019, a four-hole scout DD drilling program was completed for 418 m over the Vakaba prospect. Vakaba was the most active known artisanal mining site within the Odienné Project, and mapping and soil sampling had outlined a series of narrow and discontinuous northwest-trending high-grade quartz-tourmaline vein mineralisation with visible gold where grab samples from artisanal dumps returned up to 112.5 g/t Au. Drilling confirmed the interpreted geology and moderate to high-grade mineralisation with visible gold was intercepted in the northwest-trending quartz/tourmaline veins, however, widths of mineralisation were thin. OEDD0013 returned 1 m at 15.7 g/t Au from 45 m, OEDD0011 returned 0.3 m at 7.8 g/t Au, while OEDD0012 returned 2 m at 1.4 g/t Au. No further work was conducted at Vakaba.

10.6.8 Drill Collar Tables

Below is a list of drill collars for all prospects reported in Item 10.

Table 10-7 Drill collar table

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
BBM	BBDD0001	655577.23	1048047.86	423.307	31.0	-57.2	41.00
BBM	BBDD0002	655453.36	1048191.82	425.594	28.7	-58.5	308.25
BBM	BBDD0003	655376.02	1048140.73	426.317	34.9	-55.0	460.80
BBM	BBDD0004	656054.04	1047846.10	419.675	34.5	-54.8	69.51
BBM	BBDD0005	656057.93	1047842.97	419.753	34.5	-55.1	296.36
BBM	BBDD0006	655354.15	1048100.66	425.532	8.4	-69.8	388.18
BBM	BBDD0007	655414.42	1048316.09	423.431	39.8	-52.2	140.38
BBM	BBDD0008	655535.72	1048113.36	424.385	16.6	-65.0	554.22
BBM	BBDD0009	655529.65	1048086.17	424.489	13.4	-66.9	608.86
BBM	BBDD0010	655349.47	1048103.00	425.513	7.5	-69.6	371.00
BBM	BBDD0011	655359.49	1048125.05	425.962	17.4	-61.8	671.41
BBM	BBDD0012	655670.98	1048089.47	419.599	24.5	-59.0	415.00
BBM	BBDD0013	655441.25	1048118.41	425.655	19.5	-60.9	581.15
BBM	BBDD0014	655782.58	1048313.49	415.756	208.0	-63.7	254.38
BBM	BBDD0015	655577.88	1048070.78	423.486	21.2	-62.6	528.44
BBM	BBDD0016	655410.58	1048288.75	424.289	29.1	-58.2	198.30
BBM	BBDD0017	655349.27	1048357.83	422.242	38.3	-53.1	156.33
BBM	BBDD0018	655312.73	1048322.23	423.584	41.7	-51.4	207.20
BBM	BBDD0019	655662.95	1048019.44	419.688	20.9	-63.5	153.40
BBM	BBDD0020	655662.96	1048024.71	419.75	20.8	-63.5	534.90
BBM	OEDD0059	656098.88	1047970.63	420.836	36.0	-51.0	179.20
BBM	OEDD0060	656369.98	1047683.22	431.068	45.0	-52.0	122.00
BBM	OEDD0061	655629.49	1048205.94	421.305	25.0	-52.0	155.15
BBM	OEDD0062	656074.97	1047937.67	420.081	37.0	-60.0	188.33
BBM	OEDD0063	655607.12	1048149.35	422.218	35.0	-55.0	257.30
BBM	OEDD0064	655978.75	1048060.28	417.147	35.0	-55.0	134.43
BBM	OEDD0065	655948.80	1048015.81	416.323	35.0	-55.0	275.25
BBM	OEDD0066	655512.32	1048297.09	423.365	35.0	-55.0	92.20
BBM	OEDD0067	656325.35	1047619.14	430.706	35.0	-55.0	206.20
BBM	OEDD0068	655468.35	1048236.78	424.92	35.0	-55.0	239.30
BBM	OEDD0069	656672.84	1047344.30	427.742	35.0	-55.0	113.30
BBM	OEDD0070	655293.66	1048465.43	418.729	35.0	-55.0	110.20
BBM	OEDD0071	656640.15	1047305.75	426.947	35.0	-55.0	179.30
BBM	OEDD0072	657638.91	1045558.31	430.717	60.0	-55.0	143.20
BBM	OEDD0073	655796.08	1048113.74	415.135	35.0	-55.0	209.71
BBM	OEDD0074	655910.85	1047965.04	414.967	33.0	-58.0	338.21
BBM	OEDD0075	655853.56	1048202.75	414.155	215.0	-55.0	152.30
BBM	OEDD0076	655765.81	1048079.25	415.934	35.0	-55.0	344.76
BBM	OEDD0089	655813.06	1047963.54	413.055	31.2	-57.5	410.00
BBM	OEDD0090	655993.64	1047946.51	417.939	35.0	-55.0	317.27
BBM	OEDD0091	656138.30	1047853.18	422.38	35.0	-55.0	194.20
BBM	OEDD0092	655702.51	1048073.46	418.416	35.0	-55.0	335.30
BBM	OEDD0093	655379.84	1048249.51	425.351	30.2	-58.7	278.27
BBM	OEDD0094	655518.17	1048148.72	424.857	35.0	-55.0	398.30
BBM	OEDD0095	655305.06	1048287.86	424.388	35.0	-55.0	284.15
BBM	OEDD0096	656212.38	1047770.44	426.373	35.0	-55.0	191.18

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
BBM	OEDD0097	655771.31	1047906.71	414.912	35.0	-55.0	524.00
BBM	OEDD0098	655709.13	1047942.50	417.542	35.0	-55.0	525.92
BBM	OEDD0103	655894.99	1048092.55	412.387	35.0	-55.0	197.43
BBM	OEDD0104	655737.53	1048025.53	417.015	35.0	-55.0	452.30
BBM	OEDD0105	656032.78	1048010.69	418.664	35.0	-55.0	182.17
BBM	OEDD0106	655944.72	1047876.71	416.57	35.0	-55.0	434.30
BBM	OEDD0107	656021.82	1047862.85	418.97	35.0	-55.0	30.50
BBM	OEDD0108	656027.10	1047866.95	419.128	35.0	-55.0	338.20
BBM	OEDD0109	655994.90	1047788.12	417.114	35.0	-55.0	411.13
BBM	OEDD0110	656071.45	1047766.03	419.904	35.0	-55.0	380.00
BBM	OEDD0111	656174.01	1047904.86	423.417	35.0	-55.0	155.10
BBM	OEDD0112	656245.96	1047821.78	426.956	35.0	-55.0	140.20
BBM	OEDD0113	656157.32	1047724.73	424.694	44.0	-56.0	320.20
BBM	OEDD0115	656117.74	1047641.41	425.041	35.0	-55.0	431.20
BBM	OEDD0119	655866.84	1048026.49	412.135	35.0	-55.0	341.60
BBM	OEDD0122	655739.60	1048133.39	417.659	35.0	-55.0	245.20
BBM	OEDD0123	656297.05	1047754.00	430.024	35.0	-55.0	140.15
BBM	OEDD0125	656255.01	1047683.25	430.257	35.0	-55.0	251.50
BBM	OEDD0128	655691.13	1048160.28	418.62	35.0	-55.0	275.74
BBM	OEDD0129	656206.76	1047612.28	429.109	35.0	-55.0	341.15
BBM	OEDD0130	655652.97	1048102.34	420.594	35.0	-55.0	107.20
BBM	OEDD0131	655827.06	1048361.30	413.84	215.0	-55.0	360.20
BBM	OEDD0132	655563.91	1048096.38	424.003	35.0	-55.0	422.20
BBM	OEDD0133	655544.27	1048188.68	423.75	35.0	-55.0	332.66
BBM	OEDD0152	655597.72	1048026.65	422.85	14.8	-66.0	587.65
BBM	OEDD0153	655464.16	1048058.36	424.754	9.0	-69.4	746.30
BBM	OEDD0157	655921.48	1047962.63	415.514	24.0	-61.7	335.87
BBM	OEDD0160	655721.22	1048437.82	415.41	214.0	-61.1	395.24
BBM	OEDD0162	655541.68	1048214.06	423.484	34.6	-56.2	182.00
BBM	OEDD0164	655734.09	1048326.14	416.992	214.3	-58.3	266.39
BBM	OEDD0167	655689.00	1048390.08	417.356	215.6	-59.6	344.22
BBM	OEDD0168	655775.16	1048379.60	414.846	215.0	-58.0	329.16
BBM	OEDD0171	655605.70	1048185.78	421.734	34.9	-55.0	191.50
BBM	OERC0146	657708.36	1045602.04	429.397	64.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0147	657748.27	1045623.73	428.45	64.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0148	657790.77	1045641.25	427.66	64.0	-50.0	81.00
BBM	OERC0149	657832.06	1045660.39	427.364	64.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0150	656808.14	1046992.13	413.883	55.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0151	656845.90	1047019.68	420.021	55.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0152	656884.78	1047043.41	420.601	55.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0153	656923.98	1047066.46	421.304	55.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0154	656958.02	1047097.04	422.433	55.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0155	655429.65	1048353.98	422.654	36.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0156	655458.45	1048389.05	421.474	36.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0157	655485.78	1048426.06	420.279	36.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0158	655513.07	1048463.52	418.834	36.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0159	655539.87	1048499.85	417.695	36.0	-50.0	80.00

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
BBM	OERC0160	655232.82	1048539.34	416.284	37.0	-50.0	114.00
BBM	OERC0161	655257.69	1048578.27	415.251	37.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0162	655286.61	1048613.19	414.258	37.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0163	655315.33	1048649.51	413.054	37.0	-50.0	96.00
BBM	OERC0164	655342.79	1048686.35	411.733	37.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0165	655370.87	1048723.62	410.773	37.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0166	654781.12	1048866.25	416.85	37.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0167	654806.53	1048903.58	414.857	37.0	-50.0	84.00
BBM	OERC0168	654834.35	1048940.36	413.75	37.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0169	654859.56	1048978.67	411.926	37.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0170	654883.06	1049017.45	409.96	37.0	-50.0	80.00
BBM	OERC0171	654910.52	1049053.97	407.653	37.0	-50.0	111.00
BBM	OERC0192	654755.94	1048836.36	417.138	37.0	-50.0	90.00
BBM	OERC0193	655209.19	1048509.05	417.175	37.0	-50.0	90.00
CHARGER	CHDD0001	647802.10	1032087.62	467.83	307.9	-58.2	428.22
CHARGER	CHDD0002	647828.83	1032118.10	467.427	307.5	-58.3	422.71
CHARGER	CHDD0003	647866.05	1032126.15	466.25	306.9	-58.7	473.05
CHARGER	CHDD0004	647841.99	1032133.39	467.191	307.6	-58.2	426.69
CHARGER	CHDD0005	647828.04	1032078.53	466.718	306.9	-58.7	473.09
CHARGER	CHDD0006	647852.08	1032110.16	466.391	307.0	-58.6	473.50
CHARGER	CHDD0007	647875.88	1032104.72	465.218	305.6	-59.2	524.50
CHARGER	CHDD0008	647839.12	1032095.67	466.533	306.7	-58.7	473.70
CHARGER	CHDD0009	647811.68	1032068.54	467.16	306.6	-58.7	488.20
CHARGER	CHDD0010	647863.26	1032090.11	465.462	305.8	-59.2	515.40
CHARGER	CHDD0011	647845.84	1032130.81	467.128	307.5	-58.3	173.15
CHARGER	CHDD0012	647852.62	1032072.14	465.522	307.6	-58.2	165.25
CHARGER	CHDD0013	647838.72	1032130.65	467.389	307.5	-58.4	443.15
CHARGER	CHDD0014	647856.40	1032068.82	465.213	306.0	-59.2	531.10
CHARGER	CHDD0015	647838.35	1032058.03	465.621	305.8	-59.0	524.35
CHARGER	CHDD0016	647857.00	1032048.09	464.439	304.8	-59.7	67.60
CHARGER	CHDD0017	647860.91	1032045.31	464.419	304.8	-59.6	578.90
CHARGER	CHDD0018	647820.31	1032047.95	466.336	306.0	-59.1	40.17
CHARGER	CHDD0019	647881.91	1032075.13	464.174	304.9	-59.9	578.34
CHARGER	CHDD0020	647870.29	1032154.65	466.265	307.0	-57.0	441.70
CHARGER	OEDD0038	647790.04	1032305.44	467.536	292.0	-50.0	57.40
CHARGER	OEDD0040	647755.07	1032249.29	471.209	18.0	-54.0	135.30
CHARGER	OEDD0044	647620.78	1032081.52	471.571	13.0	-57.0	233.00
CHARGER	OEDD0045	647686.33	1032183.67	473.707	13.0	-57.0	212.00
CHARGER	OEDD0048	647630.99	1032247.57	475.605	13.0	-57.0	98.00
CHARGER	OEDD0049	647551.96	1032204.32	476.026	17.0	-57.0	80.00
CHARGER	OEDD0050	647530.15	1032126.12	474.104	16.0	-57.0	233.00
CHARGER	OEDD0051	647828.22	1032255.75	468.605	13.0	-57.0	95.50
CHARGER	OEDD0052	647677.95	1032407.36	477.035	155.0	-57.0	152.00
CHARGER	OEDD0053	647640.86	1032141.71	473.55	13.0	-57.0	278.50
CHARGER	OEDD0078	647661.09	1032244.96	475.126	15.0	-55.0	146.10
CHARGER	OEDD0079	647641.07	1032480.58	481.582	155.0	-56.0	182.20
CHARGER	OEDD0082	647634.72	1032128.92	473.194	195.0	-56.0	110.30

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
CHARGER	OEDD0083	647787.65	1032400.71	473.899	193.0	-55.0	317.20
CHARGER	OEDD0084	647690.62	1032316.98	471.746	155.0	-57.0	179.15
CHARGER	OEDD0085	647759.40	1032374.91	470.342	186.0	-58.0	260.00
CHARGER	OEDD0086	647817.85	1032414.55	474.233	190.0	-58.0	293.00
CHARGER	OEDD0087	647796.29	1032438.05	475.358	193.0	-55.0	344.26
CHARGER	OEDD0088	647706.67	1032175.39	472.703	13.2	-56.3	218.23
CHARGER	OEDD0099	647597.57	1031979.26	469.493	13.0	-55.0	554.38
CHARGER	OEDD0100	647734.84	1032201.21	471.867	13.0	-55.0	233.19
CHARGER	OEDD0101	647513.80	1031998.94	470.969	13.0	-55.0	370.93
CHARGER	OEDD0102	647675.09	1032344.74	474.788	155.0	-55.0	500.31
CHARGER	OEDD0118	647667.44	1032125.36	472.692	14.0	-55.0	284.30
CHARGER	OEDD0120	647751.27	1032215.46	471.389	14.0	-55.0	212.19
CHARGER	OEDD0121	647722.03	1032230.90	472.997	14.0	-55.0	152.22
CHARGER	OEDD0134	647771.59	1032236.51	470.531	315.0	-60.0	164.27
CHARGER	OEDD0135	647789.94	1032254.52	470.139	315.0	-60.0	152.17
CHARGER	OEDD0136	647765.29	1032276.68	470.372	315.0	-60.0	89.23
CHARGER	OEDD0137	647718.34	1032222.23	473.143	315.0	-60.0	197.16
CHARGER	OEDD0138	647733.92	1032184.56	472.012	315.0	-60.0	245.37
CHARGER	OEDD0139	647844.55	1032237.16	467.828	315.0	-60.0	233.21
CHARGER	OEDD0145	647690.02	1032117.96	471.976	15.0	-55.0	350.44
CHARGER	OEDD0146	647682.33	1032088.96	471.282	15.0	-55.0	386.20
CHARGER	OEDD0147	647647.23	1032060.85	470.454	15.0	-55.0	416.22
CHARGER	OEDD0148	647657.25	1032093.92	471.615	15.0	-55.0	383.14
CHARGER	OEDD0149	647837.23	1032090.76	466.656	305.0	-64.5	632.90
CHARGER	OEDD0150	647868.03	1032106.85	465.649	305.0	-64.5	620.70
CHARGER	OEDD0151	647893.88	1032028.53	462.526	300.1	-67.1	806.08
CHARGER	OEDD0154	647812.54	1032074.35	467.284	305.0	-65.0	650.07
CHARGER	OEDD0155	647691.80	1032086.89	470.778	310.9	-57.3	36.50
CHARGER	OEDD0156	647695.80	1032084.12	470.953	310.9	-57.1	290.01
CHARGER	OEDD0158	647655.03	1032112.48	472.374	312.4	-56.4	193.96
CHARGER	OEDD0159	647626.73	1032082.35	471.483	313.0	-56.6	194.21
CHARGER	OEDD0161	647660.67	1032052.06	469.985	310.2	-58.5	329.07
CHARGER	OEDD0163	647595.78	1032053.84	471.033	312.6	-57.0	203.64
CHARGER	OEDD0165	647630.60	1032025.84	469.801	310.5	-58.3	308.14
CHARGER	OEDD0166	647601.01	1031996.12	469.557	310.6	-58.3	310.91
CHARGER	OEDD0169	647815.79	1032102.26	467.432	307.9	-58.2	425.17
CHARGER	OEDD0170	647855.09	1032146.95	466.984	307.9	-58.2	428.32
CHARGER	OERC0081	647755.64	1032147.10	470.48	292.0	-50.0	64.00
CHARGER	OERC0082	647727.32	1032158.25	471.974	292.0	-50.0	72.00
CHARGER	OERC0083	647695.16	1032172.21	473.042	293.0	-50.0	56.00
CHARGER	OERC0084	647667.27	1032183.69	474.123	293.0	-50.0	72.00
CHARGER	OERC0085	647635.13	1032196.86	474.883	293.0	-50.0	65.00
CHARGER	OERC0086	647607.77	1032207.97	475.798	293.0	-50.0	60.00
CHARGER	OERC0087	647579.71	1032219.52	476.327	293.0	-50.0	60.00
CHARGER	OERC0088	647732.91	1032329.14	470.813	292.0	-50.0	66.00
CHARGER	OERC0089	647789.87	1032304.70	467.605	292.0	-50.0	60.00
CHARGER	OERC0090	647817.07	1032293.12	466.973	292.0	-50.0	60.00

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
CHARGER	OERC0091	647845.08	1032281.57	466.791	292.0	-50.0	120.00
CHARGER	OERC0092	647667.49	1032357.40	475.705	112.0	-50.0	75.00
CHARGER	OERC0093	647732.55	1032331.58	470.882	112.0	-50.0	78.00
CHARGER	OERC0094	647526.63	1032069.63	472.551	292.0	-50.0	60.00
CHARGER	OERC0095	647554.74	1032058.56	471.963	292.0	-50.0	70.00
CHARGER	OERC0096	647582.72	1032047.55	471.341	292.0	-50.0	69.00
CHARGER	OERC0097	647610.57	1032036.62	470.539	292.0	-50.0	70.00
CHARGER	OERC0098	647638.49	1032025.82	469.851	292.0	-50.0	61.00
CHARGER	OERC0099	647667.19	1032014.46	469.094	292.0	-50.0	55.00
CHARGER	OERC0100	647694.56	1032003.73	468.339	292.0	-50.0	63.00
CHARGER	OERC0101	647699.33	1032167.94	472.695	293.0	-50.0	132.00
CHARGER	OERC0115	647844.00	1032376.86	472.178	180.0	-55.0	66.00
CHARGER	OERC0116	647851.67	1032401.17	473.388	180.0	-55.0	80.00
CHARGER	OERC0123	647881.95	1032266.18	465.525	292.0	-55.0	84.00
CHARGER	OERC0124	647781.19	1032341.11	468.575	198.0	-54.0	100.00
CHARGER	OERC0131	647705.17	1032258.44	474.049	15.0	-55.0	62.00
CHARGER	OERC0132	647695.80	1032217.34	473.991	15.0	-51.0	138.00
CHARGER	OERC0143	647640.77	1032140.61	473.514	15.0	-53.0	112.00
CHARGER	OERC0144	647626.20	1032080.37	471.545	15.0	-53.0	102.00
CHARGER	OERC0145	647745.89	1032191.82	471.487	15.0	-53.0	120.00
LANDO	OEDD0046	648724.81	1052487.52	522.515	40.0	-55.0	130.00
LANDO	OEDD0047	648716.98	1052584.15	505.543	50.0	-60.0	119.00
LANDO	OELD0001	648647.95	1052967.40	485.377	57.0	-60.0	230.35
LANDO	OELD0002	648796.90	1052636.24	483.542	55.0	-62.0	128.20
LANDO	OELD0003	648676.27	1052560.60	497.743	55.0	-62.0	338.20
LANDO	OELD0004	648555.62	1052907.13	458.544	57.0	-53.0	227.36
LANDO	OELD0005	648757.93	1052610.20	500.333	57.0	-53.0	110.04
LANDO	OELD0006	649026.17	1052220.83	539.353	70.0	-50.0	215.18
LANDO	OELD0007	648909.63	1052208.56	551.609	70.0	-50.0	323.22
LANDO	OELD0008	648848.53	1052669.97	465.562	57.0	-50.0	116.33
LANDO	OELR0001	648899.74	1052705.02	457.225	57.0	-55.0	66.00
LANDO	OELR0002	648925.21	1052721.39	454.679	57.0	-55.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0003	648963.81	1052745.41	452.623	57.0	-55.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0004	649003.62	1052770.13	451.595	57.0	-55.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0005	649043.30	1052792.90	450.023	57.0	-55.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0006	649081.17	1052817.05	449.065	57.0	-55.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0007	649117.49	1052841.90	451.539	57.0	-55.0	100.00
LANDO	OELR0008	648113.04	1053829.78	415.982	70.0	-50.0	45.00
LANDO	OELR0009	648134.78	1053836.18	416.023	70.0	-50.0	84.00
LANDO	OELR0010	648181.04	1053852.46	415.737	70.0	-50.0	90.00
LANDO	OELR0011	648223.57	1053872.38	415.009	70.0	-50.0	90.00
LANDO	OELR0012	648266.21	1053889.28	414.173	70.0	-50.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0013	648308.38	1053902.22	411.435	70.0	-50.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0014	648352.22	1053917.55	412.816	70.0	-50.0	86.00
LANDO	OELR0015	648395.88	1053932.48	414.362	70.0	-50.0	84.00
LANDO	OELR0016	648439.04	1053944.48	415.014	70.0	-50.0	96.00
LANDO	OELR0017	649123.23	1052902.99	453.603	70.0	-50.0	96.00

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	True azimuth	Dip	End of hole (m)
LANDO	OELR0018	648067.81	1053810.76	416.544	70.0	-50.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0019	647991.12	1053783.88	414.456	70.0	-50.0	80.00
LANDO	OELR0020	649113.85	1053013.06	449.617	57.0	-55.0	114.00
SCPT	OEDD0054	646896.15	1037209.21	565.18	139.0	-56.0	140.50
SCPT	OEDD0055	646881.83	1037226.19	563.702	139.0	-61.0	18.50
SCPT	OEDD0056	646882.41	1037225.54	563.778	139.0	-69.0	179.00
SCPT	OEDD0057	647630.83	1037475.71	514.015	50.0	-56.0	143.00
SCPT	OEDD0058	647604.30	1037454.13	509.376	50.0	-62.0	173.00
SCPTE	OEDD0041	649775.47	1035464.81	490.88	360.0	-55.0	149.00
SCPTE	OEDD0042	649772.15	1035692.34	486.403	360.0	-55.0	215.50
SCPTE	OEDD0043	649736.45	1035672.87	485.132	90.0	-55.0	365.00
SCPTE	OERC0126	649573.49	1036084.89	466.601	360.0	-68.0	180.00
SCPTE	OERC0127	649574.90	1035920.42	471.916	360.0	-53.0	123.00
SCPTE	OERC0128	649775.75	1035740.72	482.965	180.0	-53.0	126.00
SCPTE	OERC0129	649777.83	1035640.58	489.148	360.0	-53.0	132.00
SCPTE	OERC0130	649777.81	1035577.46	489.684	360.0	-53.0	138.00
SCPTE	OERC0133	648773.44	1036534.97	466.016	360.0	-51.0	120.00
SCPTE	OERC0134	649277.65	1035800.91	463.13	360.0	-55.0	132.00
SCPTE	OERC0135	649779.58	1035514.53	489.018	360.0	-55.0	144.00
SCPTE	OERC0136	649776.01	1035872.07	477.191	360.0	-55.0	78.00
SCPTE	OERC0137	649777.41	1035817.57	479.651	360.0	-55.0	90.00
SCPTE	OERC0138	649976.82	1035669.32	486.7	360.0	-55.0	132.00
SCPTE	OERC0139	649974.25	1035765.86	486.37	360.0	-55.0	120.00
SCPTE	OERC0140	649575.72	1035736.49	474.819	360.0	-55.0	96.00
SCPTE	OERC0141	649572.85	1035674.22	474.972	360.0	-55.0	100.00
SCPTE	OERC0142	649574.43	1035611.43	475.943	360.0	-55.0	108.00
SCPTE	OERD0125	649277.07	1035864.04	462.743	360.0	-55.0	273.20
VAKABA	OEDD0011	648077.01	1041083.37	521.851	350.0	-55.0	99.20
VAKABA	OEDD0012	647979.96	1041146.55	514.153	38.2	-54.8	114.20
VAKABA	OEDD0013	647975.60	1041137.14	514.448	39.4	-69.8	114.45
VAKABA	OEDD0014	648127.60	1040885.30	533.134	354.2	-54.6	90.40

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Awalé has been the sole operator of the BBM, Charger and Empire projects since 2019. All drilling and sampling data generated during this period were collected in strict accordance with the *Awalé Resources Protocols and Procedures – A Handguide to Exploration and Program Management*. This manual establishes standardised methodologies for:

- Sample collection: Procedures for both DD drilling and RC drilling.
- Chain of custody: Protocols for secure sample handling and transport.
- QAQC programs: Defined insertion rates for control samples to monitor analytical precision and accuracy.

Samples utilised in Mineral Resource evaluation were derived exclusively from DD and RC drilling programs. The sampling methodologies described herein comply with industry best practices and were applied consistently across all Awalé exploration campaigns to ensure data integrity.

11.1 Sampling Review (Empire), 2020

Awalé commissioned a review of sampling activities at the Empire prospect in 2020. At the time, Empire was at an early stage of project development. A summary of observations and key findings from this study are set out below, reproduced from “Awale Resources Limited, Odienné Gold Project, Cote D'Ivoire, Empire Prospect Sampling Review, 14 February 2020” (Dominy, 2020).

- It is clear the prospect is coarse gold-bearing, though early indications were that it is perhaps not a “high” coarse gold system. Additional assays and testwork were recommended to resolve mineralisation characteristics.
- Duplicate pulp samples (e.g. fire assay-fire assay (FA-FA) and fire assay-screen fire assay (FA-SFA)) show moderate-high variability (pairwise relative sampling variability of $\pm 36\%$ and $\pm 21\%$ respectively), indicating some pulp heterogeneity. There is some evidence of an upgrade (>1.5 g/t Au) between SFA and FA.
- The sample preparation and assay protocols are of a “standard” nature. Based on assumed grade-liberation diameter scenarios, fundamental sampling error (FSE) calculations were undertaken on both the FA and SFA protocols. In most cases, the calculated error exceeded the recommended $\pm 23\%$. The highest error (98–100% of total FSE) comes from the primary split of 1 kg from c. 2.4 kg of crushed material. The impact of this cannot be empirically assessed, as no coarse duplicates have been taken.
- Trigger grades are used to re-assay by SFA and may result in potentially incompatible assays and adds variability to the database. Some apparently low-grade no visible gold in core may be understated. A trigger point of 1 g/t Au is better than 10 g/t Au.
- DD core drilling is the best way to evaluate the mineralisation. The author generally does not support the use of RC drilling for coarse gold mineralisation due to lack of geology, potential smearing of grades, and erroneous view that bigger primary samples are better, unless properly optimised subsampling protocols are enacted.

General recommendations for Empire were:

- Undertake coarse duplicate assays (e.g. 2x 1 kg splits at 2 mm) – subsequently actioned by Awalé.
- Undertake proper half-core duplicates to gauge real variability, not quarter-core “duplicates”.
- Avoid using re-assay triggers, assay all samples the same (particularly in the mineralised zone) – with this in mind subsequent to an orientation between FA, SFA, and Leachwell, Leachwell with a fire assay of the tail was chosen for most Empire samples, and HQ core was preferentially drilled.

- A revised sample preparation and assay protocol was presented.
- A QAQC program was reiterated with crush duplicate samples preferred over quarter-core duplicates.
- Undertake a testwork program to investigate gold particle sizing and deportment (can be integrated to metallurgical characterisation to get optimum value).
- If Awalé opts to continue without change, the author saw no fatal issue with respect of reporting to NI 43-101, but there is some risk that project grade may be locally understated.

11.2 On-Site Sampling Procedures

Sampling of DD drill core follows a methodical process focused on structural and geological integrity. Upon retrieval, the core is reconstructed in a core tray, where technicians mark orientation line to indicate the bottom-of-hole. The geologist defines the mineralised zone which is then typically sampled at 1 m intervals. To ensure a high-quality analytical sample while preserving the geological record, the core is sawed into halves. The original sample consists of a half core, while original and a field duplicate pair are generated using a quarter-core split. To maintain consistency the right-hand side of the core is sampled.

RC samples are collected on a continuous 1 m basis, with the driller performing a “blow back” at the end of each interval to clean the hole before the next metre is commenced. The primary bulk sample, typically weighing approximately 20 kg, is reduced using a standalone three-tier riffle splitter. This process aims to achieve a representative subsample of approximately 2.5 kg for laboratory analysis. Technicians are required to clean the splitter with high-pressure air between every sample to prevent cross-contamination, particularly when drilling through mineralised or clay-rich zones.

The Company maintains a rigorous chain of custody to protect the integrity of the samples from the drill rig to the analytical facility. Since the October 2025 drilling program, the senior technician has utilised MX Deposit to record unique sample numbers with corresponding intervals, sample types – categorised as original, duplicate, or control into the digital system. This transition from the previous manual paper-and-SQL method has streamlined data validation. Furthermore, during the sampling process Awalé captures essential metadata, including the names of personnel involved, the date of sample collection, and the sample dispatch number. Distinction between DD and RC samples is clear and also recorded within the database.

Individual samples are packed into pre-labelled plastic bags, which are then secured into larger bulk bags for transport. Samples are batched into groups with a maximum of 200–250 samples per dispatch, ensuring that different types of exploration activities are kept separate. A formal sample submission and chain of custody form is issued for every batch. Transport to the in-country preparation laboratory is coordinated through laboratory-provided vehicles, ensuring the samples remain under professional oversight until they are officially received and logged by the laboratory.

11.3 Laboratories Sample Preparation and Analysis

Throughout the duration of the Project, Awalé has utilised a variety of reputable, independent laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. To manage logistics and ensure efficient processing, the Company predominantly utilises in-country sample preparation facilities operated by ALS and Intertek in Côte d'Ivoire. At these facilities, primary samples are dried, crushed to a specification of at least 70% passing 2 mm, and pulverised to a pulp where 85–90% passes 75 µm (current Intertek code is SP64 and ALS PREP-31BY).

To maintain the highest standards of cleanliness and prevent carry-over contamination, especially within mineralised zones, Awalé enforces strict laboratory cleaning protocols. The laboratory is instructed to run a quartz flush between specific samples as frequently as after every sample in high-

grade zones. The results of these quartz washes are analysed and retained as part of the internal laboratory QAQC record.

Following preparation, multiple pulp splits are generated for distribution to specialised analytical centres. Generally, FA for gold is conducted at Intertek laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana or Perth, Australia, or ALS facilities in Kumasi, Ghana; while multi-element analysis via ICP methods is often performed at Intertek facilities in Perth, Australia or ALS Laboratory, Loughrea, Ireland.

The analytical suite is selected based on the exploration stage and required detection limits. For the purpose of resource estimation and internal reporting, Awalé follows a strict “Best Value” logic to handle multiple datasets for a single sample (as described in detail in Item 11.4 – Analytical Methods Ranking):

- **Primary gold analysis:** Gold concentrations are primarily determined by lead collection FA using a 50 g or 25 g charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish.
- **Over-limit and coarse gold:** For samples returning values greater than 5 g/t Au or for specific intervals where high grades are expected, SFA is triggered to mitigate the nugget effect. SFA results take precedence over standard FA.
- **Multi-element analysis:** A 52-element suite is typically analysed using ICP-MS following an aqua regia or four-acid digest.

All laboratories used, both ALS and Intertek, are commercial entities independent of Awalé. They maintain international accreditations for the specific analytical techniques employed during the Project’s lifespan.

The QP has not completed any laboratory inspections.

11.4 Analytical Methods Ranking Logic

The Project database is managed through the MX Deposit platform, which features automated integration of assay results into specific drill intervals based on unique sample identifiers. This functionality significantly mitigates the risk of human error typically associated with the manual merging of data between disparate spreadsheets.

Given multiple analytical methods have been employed throughout the Project’s lifespan, MX Deposit utilises method ranking logic to ensure data consistency for the MRE. This system-driven hierarchy automatically prioritises the most appropriate analytical result when multiple assay results exist for a single sample.

As results are imported, the software scans all data associated with a specific sample and generates “best” or “plot” results following a strict prioritisation order. For example, the system prioritises SFA over standard FA, and over-limit analytical methods are ranked above primary methods to ensure the most accurate grade representation. For samples where only cyanide leach assay was conducted, the “best” result is a calculation of the sum of leach assay plus FA of the tails. Detailed ranking and sample count for the “best” method for gold and multi-element methods for samples used for the MRE (cut-off date for result received from the laboratory as of 16 February 2026) is presented in Table 11-1 and Table 11-2 accordingly.

Table 11-1 Gold assay methods used to assay samples used in PEA in priority order and count by “best” occurrence

Method code	Laboratory	Method description	Count
Au-SCR24 Au Total (ppm)	ALS	SFA AA finish	426
SF75/AA Au (ppm)	Intertek	SFA AA finish	2,693
Au-AA26 Au (ppm)	ALS	FA 50 g AA finish	16,060
FA50/AA Au (ppm)	Intertek	FA 50 g AA finish	9,132
FA51/AAS Au (ppm)	Intertek	FA 50 g AA finish	12,747
FA25/AA Au (ppm)	Intertek	FA 25 g AA finish	6,736
AR25/MS Au (ppb)	Intertek	Aqua regia 25 g AA finish	2,486
CL + FA51T (ppm)	Intertek	Cyanide leach + FA tail calculated	2,141

Table 11-2 Multi-element assay methods used to assay samples used in PEA in priority order and count by “plot” occurrence

Method code	Laboratory	Method description	Count
Ag, Cu-OG62 Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	ALS	Four-acid digestion ICP finish (OG of ME-MS61L)	Ag: 5 Cu: 64 Mo: 0
ME-MS61L Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	ALS	Four-acid digestion ICP-MS finish	Ag: 16,481 Cu: 16,422 Mo: 16,486
4A/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	Intertek	Four-acid digestion ICP-MS finish	Ag: 7,483 Cu: 7,483 Mo: 7,483
4AH/OE Ag, Cu, Mo -Rp1 (ppm)	Intertek	Four-acid digestion ICP-OES finish (OG of AR25)	Ag: 0 Cu: 6 Mo: 1
AR25/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	Intertek	Aqua regia digestion ICP-MS finish	Ag: 11,483 Cu: 11,477 Mo: 11,482

While the original assay data is recorded in the database using units of measure provided by the laboratory, the “best” or “plot” columns automatically convert all data into a common, standardised unit of measure. Since all analytical results, from both pre-MX Deposit implementation as well as the current drilling programs, have been imported to MX Deposit directly from original laboratory certificates, this ranking logic is applied retrospectively across the entire Project dataset. To maintain the highest level of data integrity, access to configure or modify these ranking parameters is strictly restricted to the System Administrator.

Spot checks on the data provided for MRE was conducted and no discrepancies between the established ranking and the actual result ranking in the assay file were observed.

11.5 Quality Control

QC monitoring is undertaken to ensure reliability of the data used in Mineral Resource estimation. Awalé implements a standardised insertion practice across all exploration sampling programs, ensuring that geologists and technicians are familiar with the insertion of CRMs, blanks, and duplicates.

In order to monitor analytical accuracy and precision the QC insertion regime allocates 10% of the total sample stream, in predefined positions, to QC samples. This distribution consists of 4% duplicates, 4% standards (CRMs), and 2% blanks as presented in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Awalé QC insertion template

Sample no.	Type of QC sample	Selected QC materials to insert
01	Blank	Waste Material
10	Standard	Standard Number 1
19/20	Duplicate	Parent/daughter
30	Standard	Standard Number 2
39/40	Duplicate	Parent/daughter
50	Blank	Waste material
59/60	Duplicate	Parent/daughter
70	Standard	Standard Number 3
79/80	Duplicate	Parent/daughter
90	Standard	Standard Number 4

Analytical results are imported directly from laboratory certificates into a locked, “write-only” database view by the System Administrator, preventing unauthorised manual alterations. Laboratory certificates issued throughout the span of the Project have been imported into MX Deposit, triggering a comprehensive validation of all QC samples. Upon receipt of results, the system automatically evaluates QC sample performance for gold, copper, silver, and molybdenum. Historically those checks were performed in Microsoft Excel, but the current MX Deposit workflow allows for real-time scrutiny of the following failure thresholds:

- CRMs: Failures are defined as results exceeding ± 3 standard deviations (SD) from the certified value.
- Blanks: Failures are identified if value exceeds predefined maximum thresholds established per element and method of analysis as described in Section 11.5.2.

If a failure is detected, the affected results are immediately quarantined. The exploration team initiates an investigation to determine if the error is an explainable (e.g. “standard swap”), a random analytical failure or laboratory failure. If the failure is deemed significant, the laboratory is instructed to re-assay the affected sample and its surrounding brackets. Only after the issue is resolved, or the random nature of the failure is accepted, are the results released into the final project database.

11.5.1 Standards (CRMs)

A standard (CRM) is a reference sample with a statistically pre-determined element tenor (certified value or CV) and SD. Standards are used to gauge the accuracy of laboratory reporting by comparing the pre-determined certified values against the results reported by the laboratory. They help identify short-term analytical problems or long-term biases, such as changes in instrument calibration.

Awalé maintains a diverse stockpile of CRMs purchased from reputable suppliers, including ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS) and Geostats Pty Ltd. For the drilling programs supporting the MRE, an array of 46 gold and 20 multi-element standards were utilised to monitor analytical accuracy across different grade ranges.

For gold determination via FA, the selected CRMs encompass a grade range from 0.24 ppm Au to 42.96 ppm Au. To facilitate performance analysis, these CRMs were categorised into grade bands, with the distribution detailed in Table 11-4. The program prioritises the 1.00 ppm to 3.00 ppm Au grade band, which contains 17 distinct standards representing 37% of the total CRM inventory. Monitoring this specific range is critical for verifying the accuracy of grades most frequently encountered within the Project’s mineralisation envelope.

Table 11-4 Summary of gold CRMs used in the MRE sampling programs

Grade range (gold)	CRM count
0.24–1.00 ppm	10
1.00–3.00 ppm	17
3.00–7.00 ppm	5
7.00–42.96 ppm	14
Total	46

The grade ranges for multi-element standards are summarised by element in Table 11-5. It was observed that that historical maximum values for some elements of interest (copper, silver, and molybdenum) for the aqua regia digestion method (AR25/MS) were relatively low to test the range of grades observed. Following the discontinuation of the AR25/MS method in September 2024, the suite of multi-element standards was expanded to allow enhancing the testing of analytical accuracy within higher-grade multi-element domains.

Table 11-5 Summary of multi-element CRMs used in the MRE sampling programs

Element	CRM count	Minimum value (ppm)	Maximum value (ppm)
Aqua regia digest AR25/MS			
Cu	10	22.6	174
Ag	10	0.093	2.05
Mo	10	0.57	9.15
Four-acid digest ME-MS61L			
Cu	13	22.6	11,000
Ag	13	0.093	62.8
Mo	13	0.57	507
Four-acid digest 4A/MS			
Cu	7	30.798	11,300
Ag	7	0.245	62.8
Mo	7	0.901	506

Standard samples are inserted into the sample stream at a consistent rate of 1:25 original samples (4%). To ensure the monitoring is statistically relevant, geologists select CRMs that closely match the matrix (oxide or primary material) and expected grade of the surrounding primary sample sequence. These materials are also rotated through various insertion locations so that specific CRM values do not correspond to fixed or predictable sample numbers.

Because samples are processed through both FA and multi-element (ICP) analytical streams, two separate standard packets are inserted into the sequence. Depending on the specific mineralisation style of the interval, the geologist may elect to use the same CRM for both streams or select different specialised standards for gold and multi-element requirements.

- Each standard sachet is clearly labelled with a sample ID to allow for cross-checking prior to laboratory submission
- Packets are explicitly marked with “FA” or “ICP” designations to guide the laboratory in directing the material to the appropriate analytical stream
- The preparation laboratory treats these standards as routine samples, incorporating them into the batch that is subsequently dispatched to the secondary analytical facilities for final determination.

Upon receipt of results, MX Deposit automatically evaluates CRM sample performance for gold, copper, silver, and molybdenum and assigns appropriate status as follows:

- Passed for values ± 2 SD
- Warning for values in between ± 2 SD and ± 3 SD
- Failed for values over ± 3 SD.

A total of 52,421 original samples were submitted for gold analysis, and 35,452 samples were submitted for multi-element analysis. To monitor analytical accuracy, 2,739 CRMs were inserted into the gold sample stream, and 1,516 CRMs were included in the multi-element stream, reflecting data received as of the 16 February 2026 cut-off date. Table 11-6 and Table 11-7 summarise the CRMs utilised by analytical method, alongside the total number of failures and the calculated failure rates for gold and multi-element analysis respectively.

Table 11-6 Summary of gold CRMs used in the MRE sampling programs per method of analysis

Method code	CRM count	Failures count	Failure rate (%)
Au-SCR24 Au Total (ppm)	0	-	-
SF75/AA Au (ppm)	85	0	0.0
Au-AA26 Au (ppm)	746	15	2.0
FA50/AA Au (ppm)	428	4	0.9
FA51/AAS Au (ppm)	582	23	4.0
FA25/AA Au (ppm)	320	2	0.6
AR25/MS Au (ppb)	482	6	1.2
CL + FA51T (ppm)	96	3	3.1

Table 11-7 Summary of multi-element CRMs used in the MRE sampling programs per method of analysis

Method code	CRM count	Failures count	Failure rate (%)
Cu-OG62 Cu (ppm)	Cu: 35	0	0
ME-MS61L Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	Ag: 720	6	0.8
	Cu: 685	17	2.5
	Mo: 720	31	4.3
4A/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	Ag: 334	0	0.0
	Cu: 334	1	0.3
	Mo: 334	1	0.3
AR25/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	Ag: 462	1	0.2
	Cu: 462	4	0.9
	Mo: 462	16	3.5

The performance of gold CRMs was found to be statistically robust. The maximum observed failure rate was 4%, recorded for the FA51/AAS and CL03/AAS analytical programs. It is noted that Geostats standards were utilised during these specific campaigns, whereas OREAS standards were employed for all other programs; this change in reference material may have contributed to the observed variance. Upon the review, the nature of these failures appears random. Furthermore, the failure rate for any individual CRM does not exceed 8%, and no systemic analytical bias was observed.

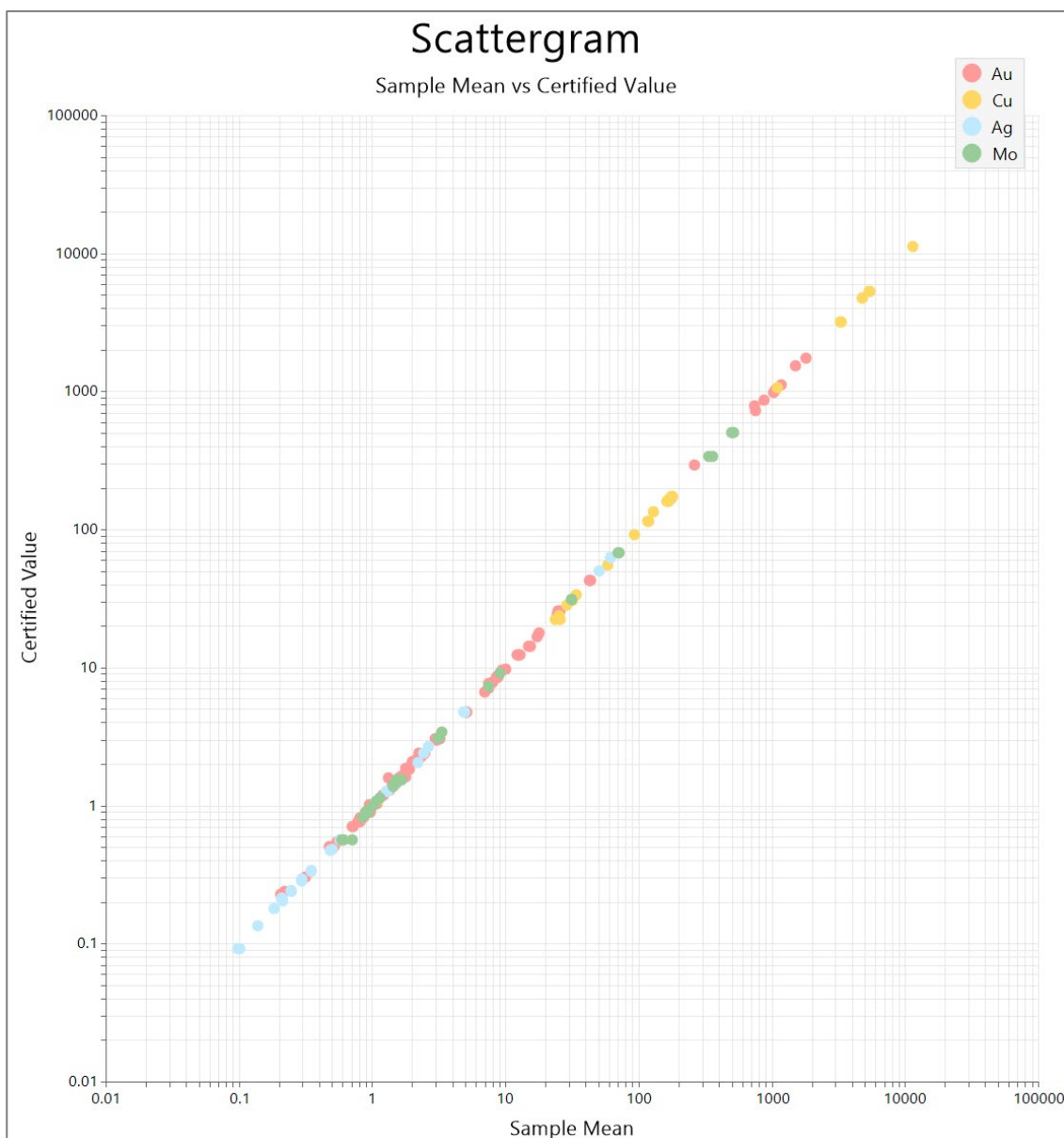
Multi-element CRMs demonstrated satisfactory performance, with isolated and random failures identified for copper, silver and molybdenum. Across all analytical methods, failure rates generally remained below established industry benchmarks.

ME-MS61L method has the highest failure rate amongst all employed analytical methods for multi-element analysis. OREAS 232 was the primary contributor to analytical failures (16 of 17 copper failures,

3 of 6 silver failures, and 28 of 31 molybdenum failures). It is noted that OREAS 232 is certified for aqua regia digestion and not specifically for the four-acid digestion method employed in the ME-MS61L stream. Validation thresholds for this CRM were assigned based on aqua regia certification values. Given the higher dissolution efficacy of four-acid digestion compared to aqua regia, the resulting analytical variance is expected. Consequently, the “failures” associated with OREAS 232 are considered an artifact of the digestion method disparity rather than a reflection of laboratory inaccuracy or material instability. The overall performance of the multi-element CRM suite is deemed suitable for the purposes of the MRE.

To evaluate systemic analytical bias, the mean assay value of the control samples was calculated for each CRM, categorised by analytical method and element. These calculated means were then correlated against the respective CRM certified values, as illustrated in the scattergram (Figure 11-1).

Figure 11-1 Scattergram control sample mean vs certified value (source: Bara, 2026)



The regression analysis demonstrates a high degree of correlation, with no significant outliers observed between the CRM sample means and the certified reference values. This alignment confirms the overall accuracy of the analytical results and indicates that no material bias was introduced across the various grade ranges or laboratory methods utilised in the program.

Standard control charts (Shewhart charts) are generated within MX Deposit for every CRM and are monitored in real-time as assay batches are received from the laboratory. This continuous oversight ensures that any analytical drift or accuracy issues are identified during the data import process.

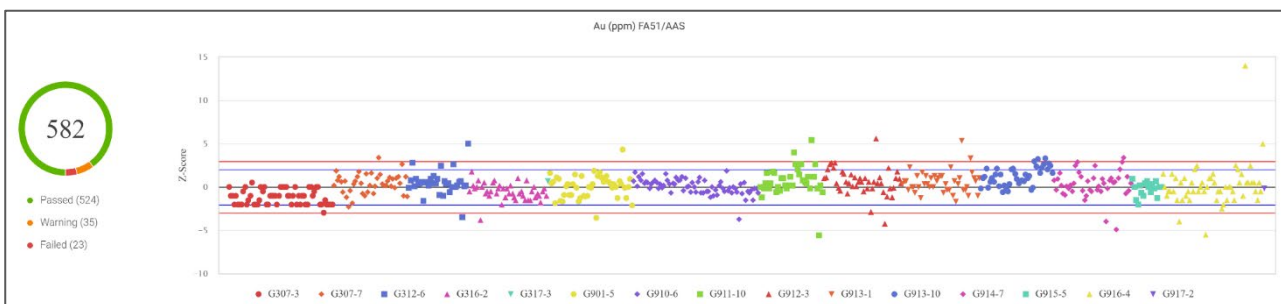
The control charts presented below (Items 11.5.1.1 to 11.5.1.9) were exported from MX Deposit, categorised by analytical method, and include data for all drillholes utilised in the MRE with results received prior to 16 February 2026.

The charts reflect the final accepted results from the laboratory certificates. In instances where an initial analytical failure occurred and a subsequent re-analysis was performed, only the final, validated result is plotted on the chart. For a number of CRMs where batches were not released to the final database due to failures the status of the sample was manually changes to “Undefined” and excluded from the plot.

The overall performance of the CRMs is considered satisfactory, with the vast majority of results reporting within the expected ± 3 SD envelopes.

11.5.1.1 Intertek FA51/AAS Au

Figure 11-2 Z-score standard control chart for FA51/AAS, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.1.2 Intertek SF75/AA Au

During the drilling program, a laboratory-side administrative change resulted in the inconsistent application of reporting codes for SFA analysis. Results were variously reported under the codes SF75/AA Au (ppm) and /SFTOT SFTAu (ppm).

Because the MX Deposit QC module generates control charts based on specific analytical method strings, this discrepancy necessitated the generation of two discrete sets of control charts for a singular analytical process. For the purposes of evaluating failure rates and analytical bias in this Report, both codes were treated as a single unified method.

To ensure database integrity and consistency in future reporting, the primary laboratory has been instructed to re-issue all affected certificates using a standardised analytical code. Upon receipt of the revised certificates, the database will be updated to reflect the uniform code, ensuring all QC data is correctly attributed to a single analytical stream.

Figure 11-3 Z-score standard control chart for SF75/AA, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)

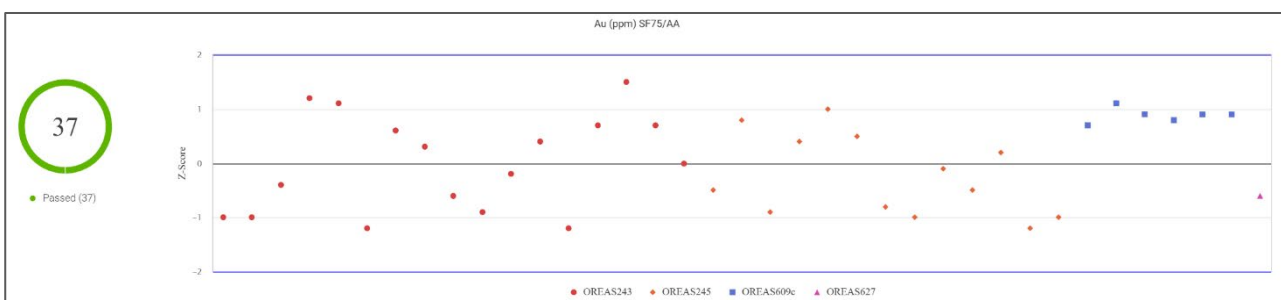
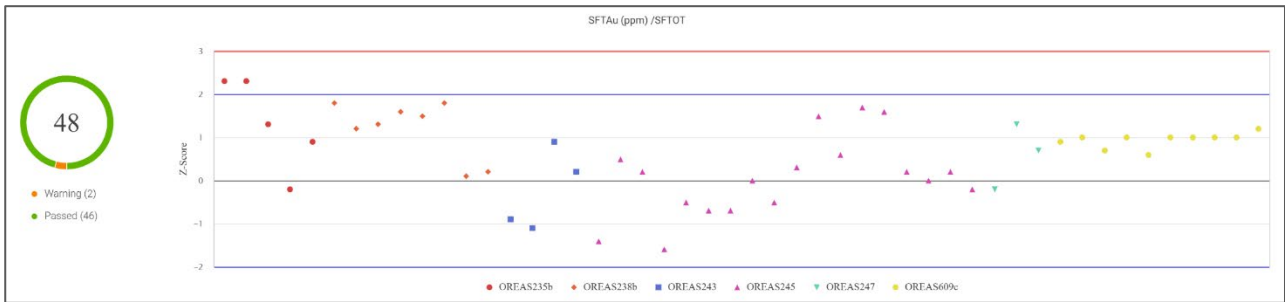
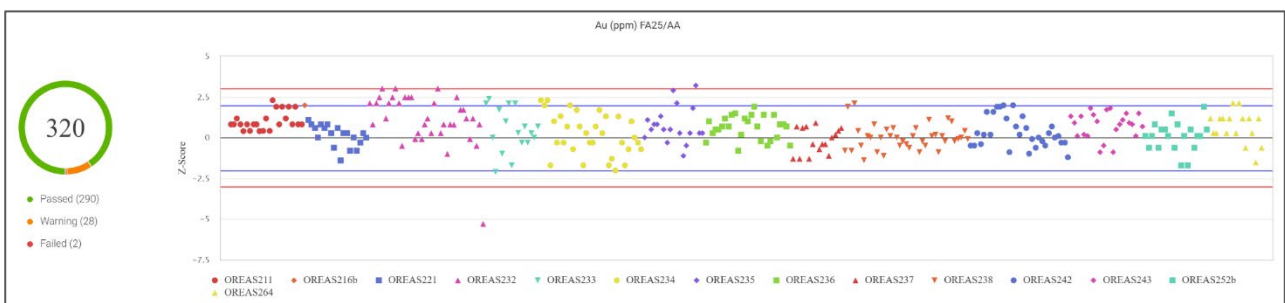


Figure 11-4 Z-score standard control chart for /SFTOT, SFTAu ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



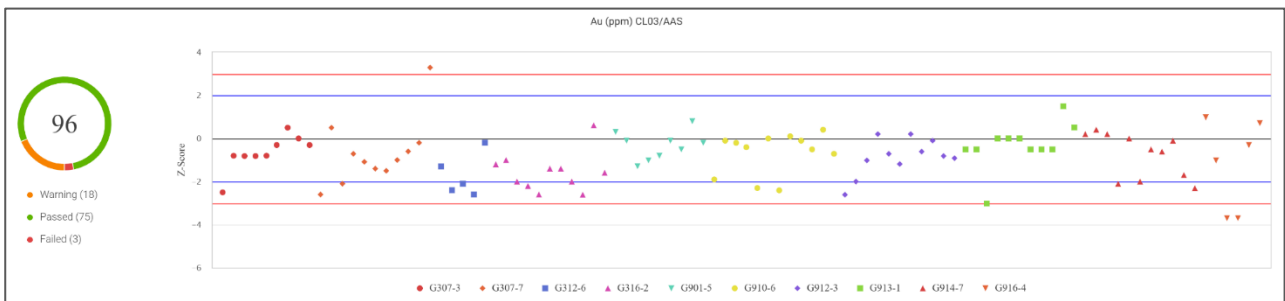
11.5.1.3 Intertek FA25/AA Au

Figure 11-5 Z-score standard control chart for FA25/AA, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



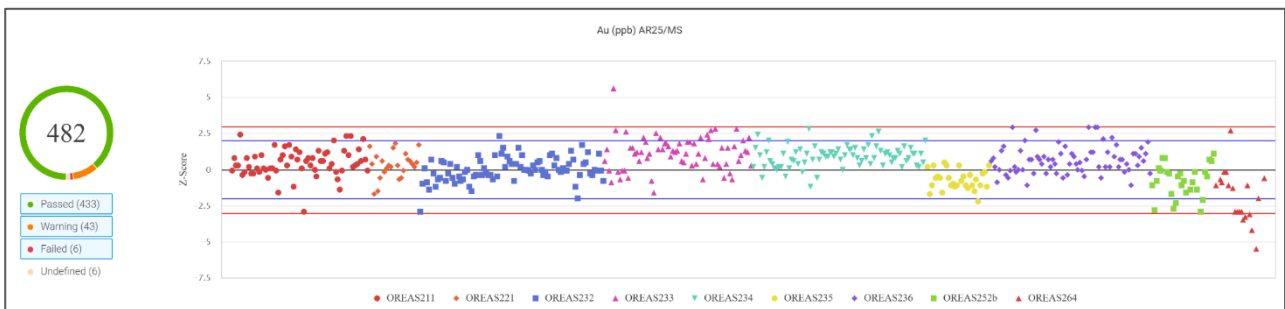
11.5.1.4 Intertek CL03/AAS Au

Figure 11-6 Z-score standard control chart for CL03/AAS, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



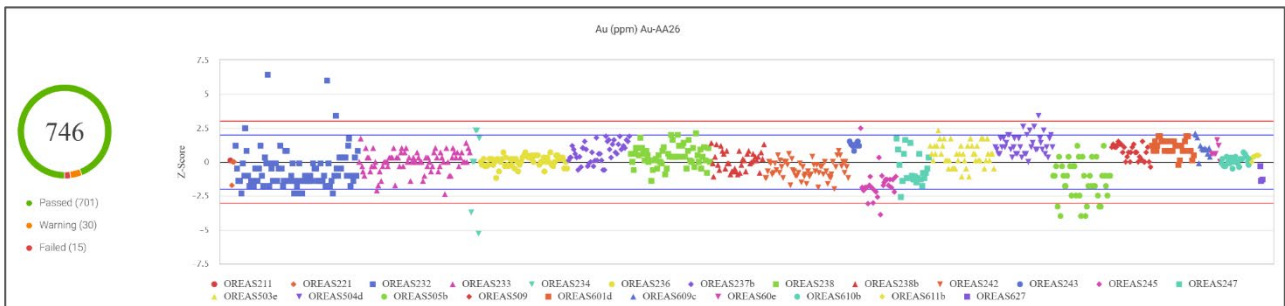
11.5.1.5 Intertek AR25/MS Au

Figure 11-7 Z-score standard control chart for AR25/MS, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



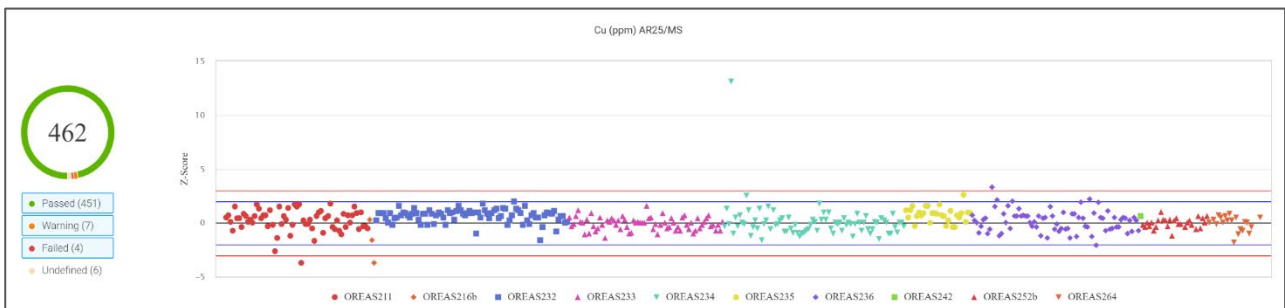
11.5.1.6 ALS Au-AA26 Au

Figure 11-8 Z-score standard control chart for Au-AA26, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



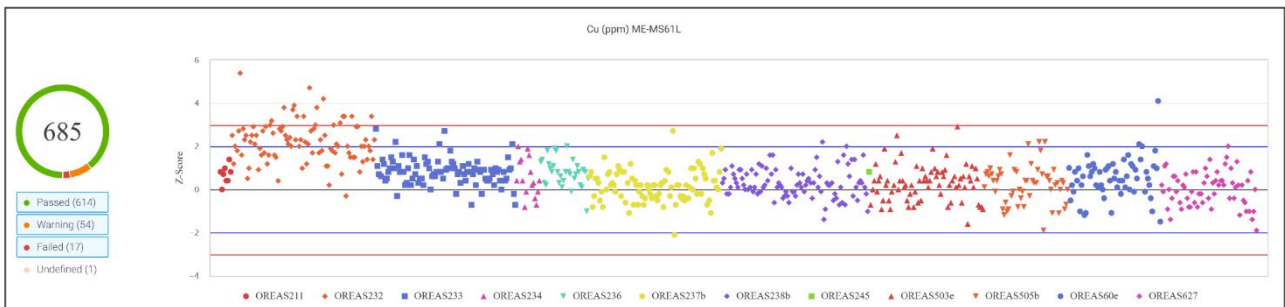
11.5.1.7 Intertek AR25/MS Cu

Figure 11-9 Z-score standard control chart for AR25/MS, Cu ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



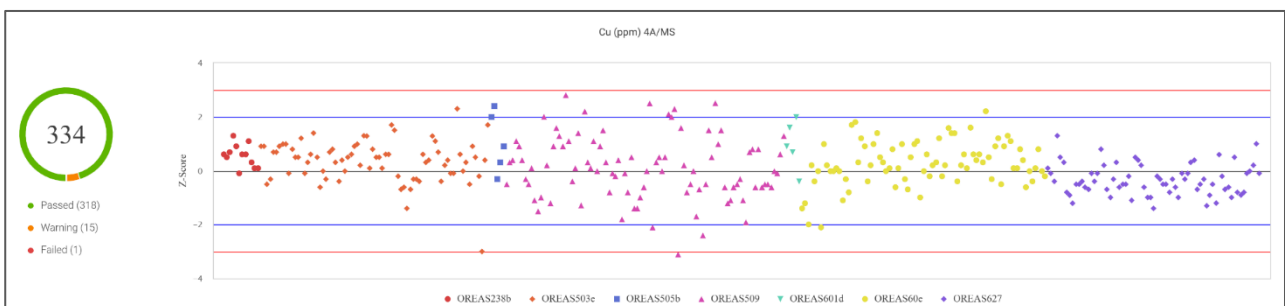
11.5.1.8 ALS ME-MS61L Cu

Figure 11-10 Z-score standard control chart for ME-MS61L, Cu ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.1.9 Intertek 4A/MS Cu

Figure 11-11 Z-score standard control chart for 4A/MS, Cu ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.2 Blanks

A blank is a control material with a concentration of the element of interest that is below the detection limit of the analytical technique. Blanks are inserted to provide evidence of cross-contamination during the sample preparation process. High values in blank samples indicate poor laboratory housekeeping or inadequate equipment cleaning between samples.

Awalé utilises a granodiorite material sourced from a verified outcrop location within the Odienné West permit as a coarse blank (control type code in MX Deposit BLK010).

For gold and silver analysis, Awalé defines a failure when a blank result exceeds five times the lower detection limit (LDL) of the analytical method. For copper and molybdenum analysis, the failure thresholds are adjusted to account for the low-level, naturally occurring background concentrations inherent in the granodiorite material used as the coarse blank. The summary of analytical methods with indication of LDL and the blank maximum value is presented in Table 11-8.

Table 11-8 Summary of LDL and the blank maximum value per analytical method

Method	Element	LDL	Blank threshold
SF75/AA	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
FA50/AA	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
FA51/AAS	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
FA25/AA	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
AR25/MS	Au (ppb)	1	5
CL + FA51T (ppm)	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
Au-AA26	Au (ppm)	0.01	0.05
ME-MS61L	Ag (ppm)	0.002	0.05
	Cu (ppm)	0.02	15
	Mo (ppm)	0.2	2.5
AR25/MS	Ag (ppm)	0.05	0.25
	Cu (ppm)	0.5	15
	Mo (ppm)	0.1	2.5
4A/MS	Ag (ppm)	0.05	0.25
	Cu (ppm)	0.5	15
	Mo (ppm)	0.1	2.5

Blank control samples are strategically placed at the beginning of each dispatch and at a minimum insertion rate of 1:50 original samples (2%), ensuring at least one blank is included per drillhole.

Upon receipt of results, MX Deposit automatically evaluates blank sample performance for gold, copper, silver, and molybdenum where blank failures are identified if value exceeds the specified threshold.

A total of 52,421 primary samples informing the MRE were submitted for gold analysis, and 35,452 samples were submitted for multi-element analysis. QC protocols included the insertion of 1,387 blanks into the gold stream and 789 blanks into the multi-element stream, based on the data cut-off date of 16 February 2026.

Table 11-9 and Table 11-10 summarise the distribution of blank materials by analytical method, including total failure counts and corresponding percentage failure rates for both gold and multi-element suites.

Table 11-9 Summary of gold blanks used in the MRE sampling programs per method of analysis

Method Code	BLK count	Failures count	Failure rate (%)
Au-SCR24 Au Total (ppm)	0	-	-
SF75/AA Au (ppm)	44	1	2.3
Au-AA26 Au (ppm)	368	0	0.0
FA50/AA Au (ppm)	215	0	0.0
FA51/AAS Au (ppm)	293	0	0.0
FA25/AA Au (ppm)	162	0	0.0
AR25/MS Au (ppb)	254	4	1.6
CL + FA51T (ppm)	51	1	2.0

Table 11-10 Summary of multi-element blanks used in the MRE sampling programs per method of analysis

Method Code	BLK count	Failures count	Failure rate (%)
ME-MS61L Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	367	Ag: 5	1.36
		Cu: 6	1.63
		Mo: 4	1.09
4A/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	168	Ag: 0	0.00
		Cu: 9	5.36
		Mo: 12	7.14
AR25/MS Ag, Cu, Mo (ppm)	254	Ag: 0	0.00
		Cu: 12	4.72
		Mo: 5	1.97

Sporadic failures were observed in the gold blank dataset, primarily associated with the **AR25/MS** method. However, these exceedances were infrequent and did not surpass a maximum value of 35 ppb Au. Given that AR25/MS is not the primary analytical method and contributes only 4.8% of the “best” gold values in the database, these failures are not considered material to the overall resource integrity.

The multi-element blank performance is summarised by method and element as follows:

- **ME-MS61L:** A cluster of failures was identified within a localised time period, including copper values reaching 150 ppm. While these results warrant further investigation to identify the source, they are not considered a “fatal flaw” in the context of the global dataset.
- **AR25/MS:** Failures for copper and molybdenum were random and only marginally exceeded the validation thresholds (copper up to 30 ppm; molybdenum up to 3 ppm).
- **4A/MS:** Copper failures typically fluctuated around 20 ppm, with a single outlier exceeding 30 ppm. Molybdenum failures remained below 3.5 ppm. Awalé continues to monitor these low-level exceedances. The current interpretation suggests that these values are likely attributable to trace levels of naturally occurring copper and molybdenum within the granodiorite used as blank material, rather than systemic contamination during the laboratory sample preparation process.

Blank control charts are generated within MX Deposit and are systematically monitored during the assay import process as laboratory batches are received. This continuous oversight allows for the immediate identification of potential cross-contamination or laboratory “housekeeping” issues.

The blank control charts provided in Items 11.5.2.1 to 11.5.2.3 were exported from MX Deposit and are organised by analytical method. These charts encompass all data for drillholes incorporated into the MRE for which results were received prior to 16 February 2026.

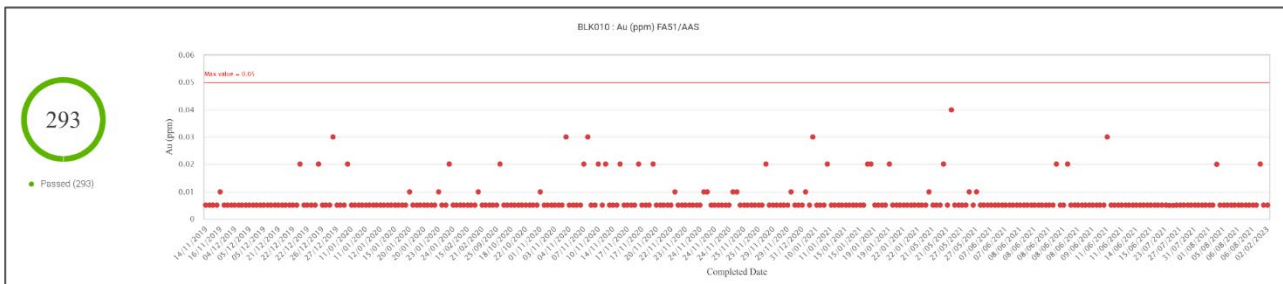
The plotted results reflect the final accepted values from the laboratory certificates. In instances where an initial blank failure occurred and triggered a successful re-analysis of the affected batch, only the

final validated result is displayed on the chart. For a number of CRMs where batches were not released to the final database due to failures, the sample status was manually changed to “Undefined” and excluded from the plots.

The overall performance of blank materials is considered satisfactory, indicating effective decontamination and “housekeeping” protocols at the analytical facilities.

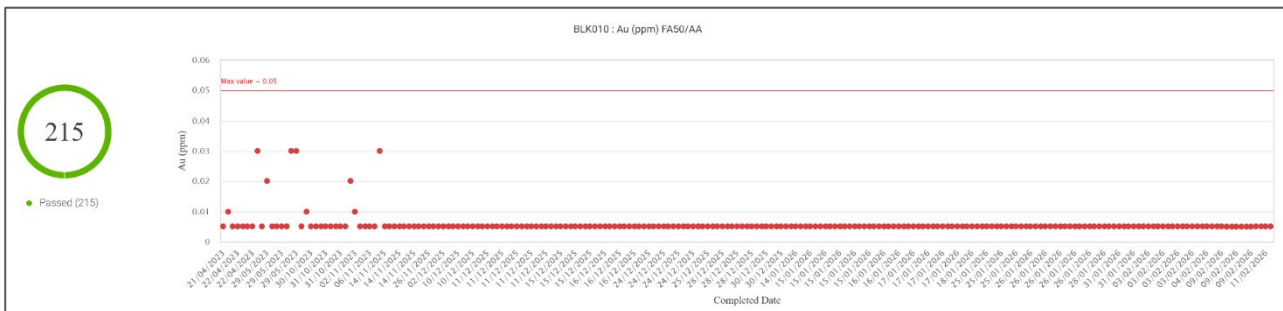
11.5.2.1 Intertek FA51/AAS Au

Figure 11-12 Blank control chart for FA51/AAS, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.2.2 Intertek FA50/AA Au

Figure 11-13 Blank control chart for FA50/AA, Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.2.3 Intertek SF75/AA Au

During the drilling program, a laboratory-side administrative change resulted in the inconsistent application of reporting codes for SFA analysis. Results were variously reported under the codes SF75/AA Au (ppm) and /SFTOT SFTAu (ppm).

Because the MX Deposit QC module generates control charts based on specific analytical method strings, this discrepancy necessitated the generation of two discrete sets of control charts for a singular analytical process. For the purposes of evaluating failure rates and analytical bias in this Report, both codes were treated as a single unified method.

To ensure database integrity and consistency in future reporting, the primary laboratory has been instructed to re-issue all affected certificates using a standardised analytical code. Upon receipt of the revised certificates, the database will be updated to reflect the uniform code, ensuring all QC data is correctly attributed to a single analytical stream.

11.5.3 Duplicates

A duplicate is a second sample taken at a specific stage of the sampling process to provide a pair for the original. Duplicates monitor the precision and repeatability of the entire sampling and assaying process. They help determine the variability introduced by the sampling method itself, the laboratory preparation procedures, and the inherent nugget effect of the mineralisation.

Awalé has consistently utilised field duplicates since the inception of the Project to monitor and quantify primary sampling precision. These duplicates provide the requisite data to assess the inherent geological variability and the effectiveness of the initial sample collection methodology.

Following the QP site inspection in late 2025, Awalé expanded its QC protocols to include the systematic request for coarse (crush) duplicates. These samples are specifically utilised to evaluate the homogeneity of the material following the primary crushing stage at the laboratory. This addition to the QAQC program allows for a more granular assessment of the laboratory's preparation efficiency and ensures that subsampling at the coarse-reject stage remains representative of the original bulk sample.

A total of 2,368 duplicate sample pairs were extracted from the drillholes contributing to the MRE for performance assessment. To ensure statistical validity, sample pairs where at least one result reported below the LDL were excluded from the evaluation. This exclusion was only applicable to gold analysis, as all multi-element duplicate pairs utilised in this study reported values above the LDL. The final distribution of duplicates, categorised by sample type, drilling method, and analytical technique, are presented in Table 11-11 for gold and Table 11-12 for multi-element analyses.

The precision of duplicate pairs was evaluated using scattergrams with defined tolerance envelopes. In accordance with industry best practices, the following Relative Error thresholds were applied:

- Field duplicates: 30% tolerance
- Coarse duplicates: 20% tolerance.

A standard industry benchmark was utilised, whereby the proportion of duplicate pairs reporting outside the specified tolerance envelope should not exceed 10% of the total population. It is noted that precision inherently decreases as grades approach the detection limit; consequently, identical error thresholds are not applied across the high- and low-grade spectrums.

Table 11-11 Summary of gold duplicates by duplicate type, drill type and method of analysis

Duplicate type	Drill type	Method of analysis	Pairs count	Pairs count (>LDL Au)
Field duplicate	DD	SF75/AA	23	22
		Au-AA26	625	625
		FA50/AA	115	115
		FA51/AAS	87	87
		FA25/AA	305	305
		AR25/MS	108	107
		CL03/AAS	148	148
		Subtotal DD	1,411	1,409
	RC	SF75/AA	2	2
		Au-AA26	107	81
		FA50/AA	16	8
		FA51/AAS	481	184
		Subtotal RC	606	275
	Subtotal field duplicates			2,017
Crush duplicate	DD	SF75/AA	84	64
		FA50/AA	267	102
		Subtotal crush duplicates	351	166
Total			2,368	1,850

Table 11-12 Summary of multi-element duplicates by duplicate type, drill type and method of analysis

Duplicate type	Drill type	Method of analysis	Pairs count (Cu)	Pairs count (Ag & Mo)
Field Duplicate	DD	ME-MS61L	623	625
		AR25/MS	480	481
		4A/MS	69	69
		Cu-OG62	2	
		4AH/OE	1	
		Subtotal DD	1,175	1,175
	RC	ME-MS61L	107	107
		AR25/MS	27	27
		Subtotal RC	134	134
	Subtotal field duplicates		1,309	1,309
Crush duplicate	DD	4A/MS	256	256
		Subtotal crush duplicates	256	256
Total			1,565	1,565

In addition to scattergram analysis, half absolute relative difference (HARD) charts were generated for gold to quantify cumulative precision. Performance expectations for these metrics are as follows:

- Field duplicates: Approximately 70% of sample pairs are expected to maintain a HARD value of less than 10%.
- Crush duplicates: Approximately 80% of sample pairs are expected to maintain a HARD value of less than 10%.

Detailed performance discussions for each duplicate category are provided in the subsequent sections of this report.

11.5.3.1 Field Duplicates (DD Au)

Field duplicates for DD drill core primarily consist of quarter-core vs quarter-core pairs. In addition, this assessment evaluated 194 pairs where fillet samples were utilised for the parent and duplicate pair. Gold concentrations for DD core parent and duplicate population range from the lower detection limit (0.01 ppm Au) to 311.76 ppm Au.

The analytical results were visualised using two scatterplots (Figure 11-14 and Figure 11-15), including a cropped view capped at 60 ppm Au to provide greater resolution for the majority of the data. The data distribution is heavily weighted toward low-grade results, with 75% of the population (1,066 out of 1,411 pairs) reporting values below 0.1 ppm Au. Reduced precision is anticipated within this range as values approach the detection limit. Performance within the mineralised range (>0.1 ppm Au) indicates significant variability. Out of 343 pairs exceeding 0.1 ppm Au, 180 pairs (52%) report outside the 30% precision threshold.

Figure 11-14 Scattergram – field duplicates DD Au ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)

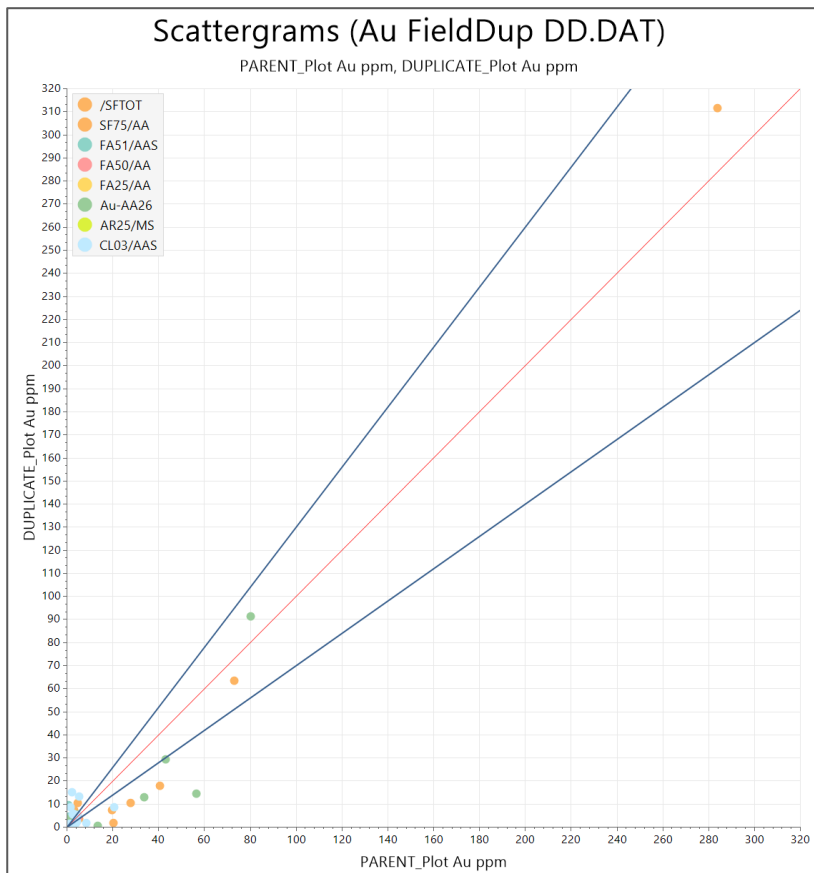
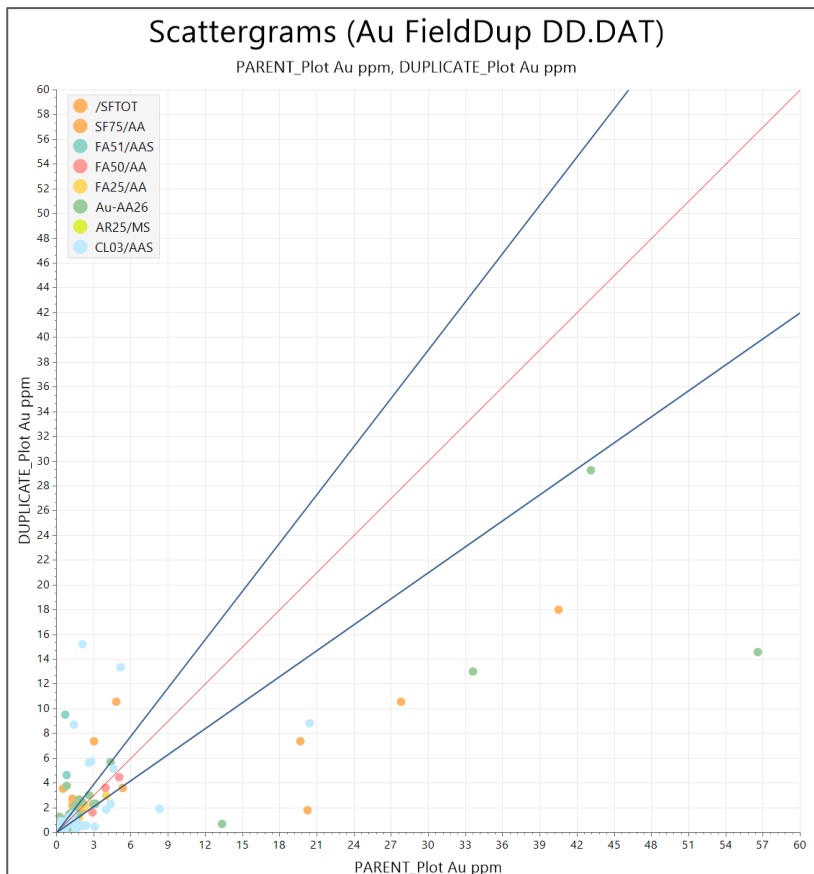
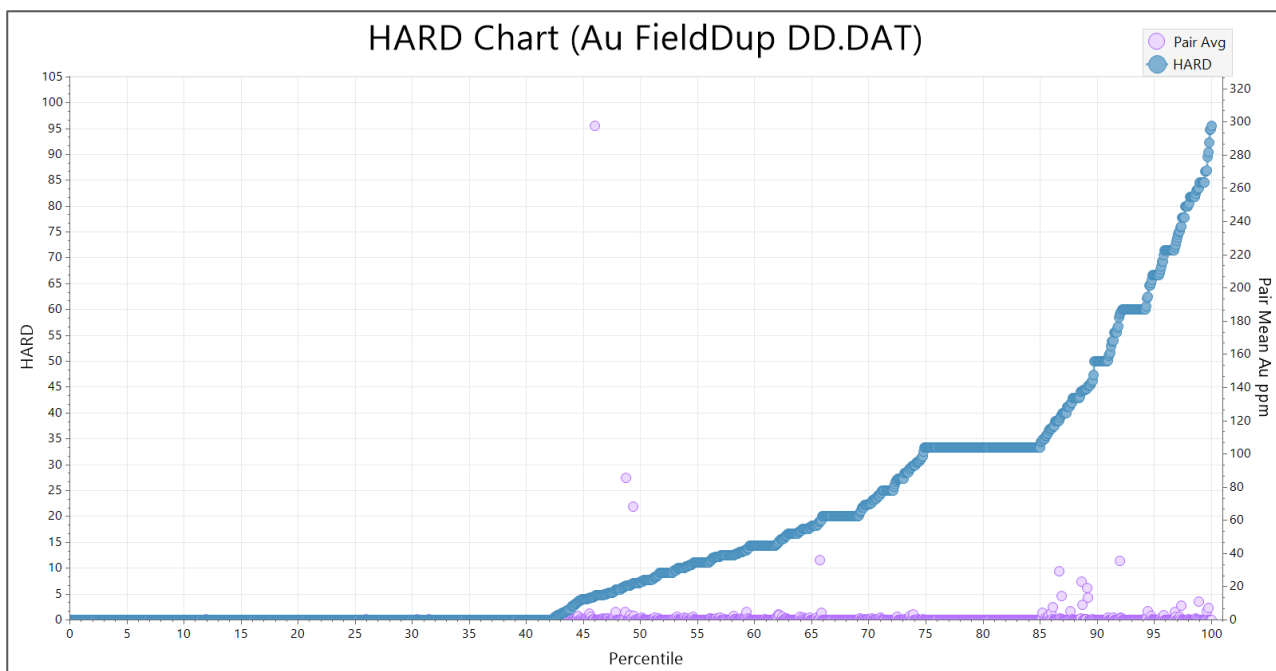


Figure 11-15 Scattergram – field duplicates DD Au ppm, range cropped to 60 ppm Au (source: Bara, 2026)



The HARD chart (Figure 11-16) confirms only 55% of the population maintains a HARD value below 10%. Seventy percent of the samples achieve HARD values below 20%. A small subset of the population (0.5%, or nine pairs) was isolated as significant outliers with HARD values exceeding 85%. Extreme variances in these outliers include 9.5 ppm Au vs 0.67 ppm Au and 0.67 ppm Au vs 13.35 ppm Au. Excluding these extreme outliers, the average pair grade ranges from 0.0375 ppm to 0.11 ppm Au, therefore the variability remains consistent with expected geological nugget effect inherent in these types of gold deposit.

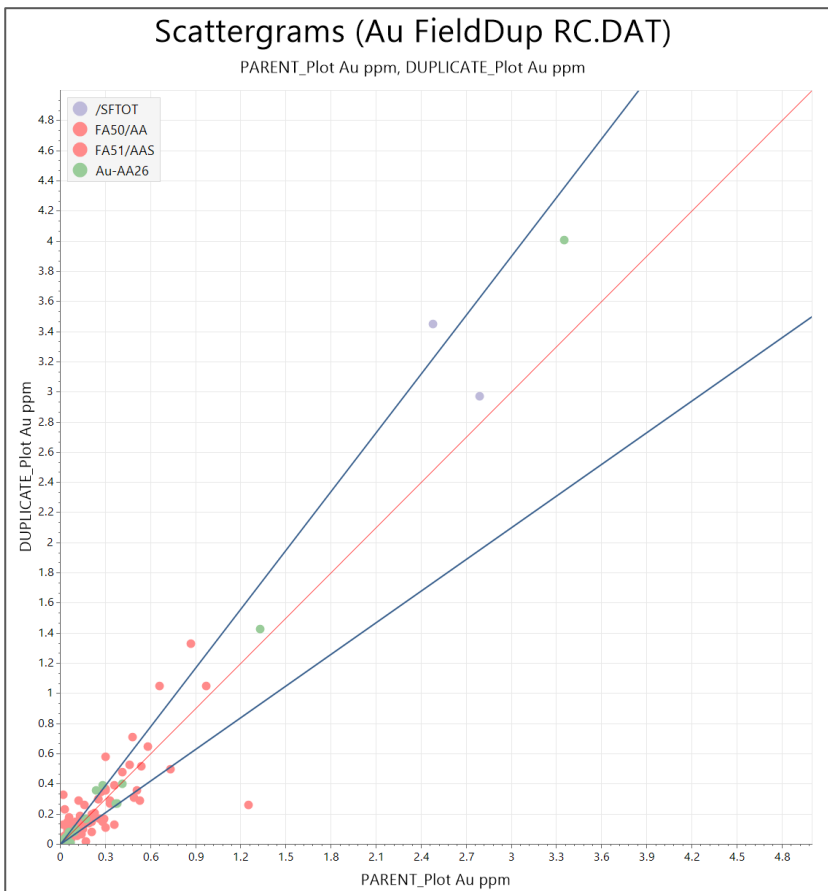
Figure 11-16 HARD chart – field duplicates DD Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.3.2 Field Duplicates (RC Au)

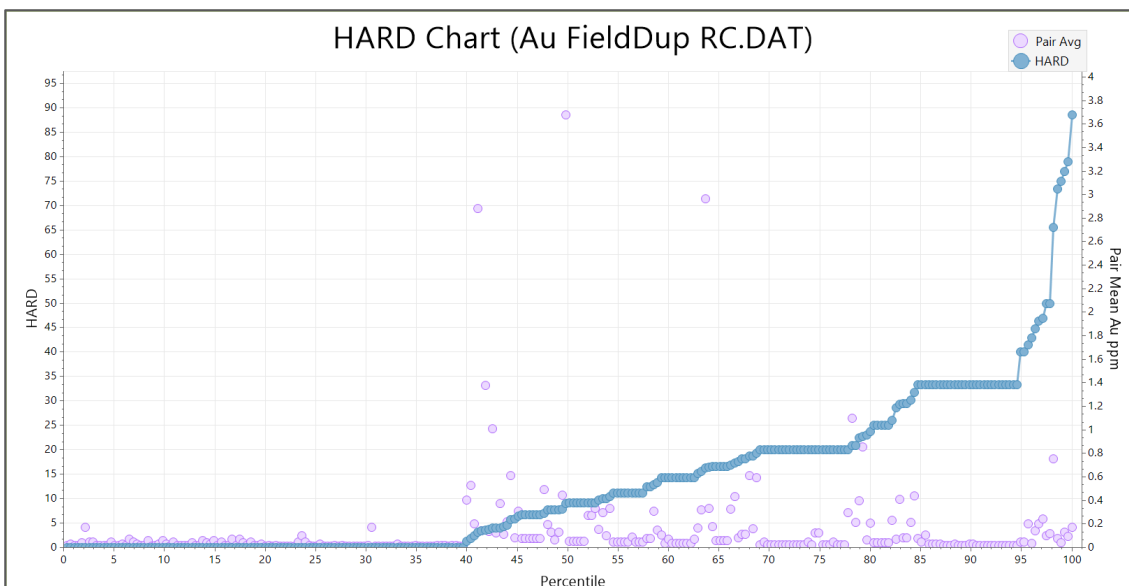
Analytical results for RC field duplicates were evaluated using scatterplot analysis (Figure 11-17). Within the mineralised population exceeding 0.1 ppm Au, 28 out of 70 sample pairs (40%) reported outside the 30% precision tolerance threshold. Although this failure rate exceeds standard industry expectations, the majority of outliers are positioned proximal to the tolerance envelope. This distribution suggests that the observed variance is a function of inherent geological variability rather than suboptimal sample splitting procedures. Consistent with standard analytical behaviour, a higher frequency of failures was observed below 0.1 ppm Au, reflecting the characteristic decrease in precision at lower grade ranges.

Figure 11-17 Scattergram – field duplicates RC Au ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)



The cumulative precision analysis, represented by the HARD chart (Figure 11-18), further quantifies this variability. While 50% of the sample population maintains a HARD value below 10%, 70% of the population reports below 20% HARD. Fifteen pairs (5% of the evaluated population) were identified as outliers with HARD values ranging from 35% to 90%. A single significant outlier reported significant variance at 0.26 ppm Au vs 1.25 ppm Au. Excluding this extreme outlier, the average pair grade ranges from 0.035 ppm to 0.245 ppm Au therefore the variability remains consistent with expected geological high-nugget effect inherent in this type of gold deposit.

Figure 11-18 HARD chart – field duplicates RC Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.3.3 Coarse Duplicates (DD Au)

A total of 166 coarse duplicate pairs were evaluated in this study, all of which originated from the Charger deposit. Scatterplot analysis (Figure 11-19 for the full grade range and Figure 11-20 for the range cropped to 4 ppm Au) identified two significant outliers: 10.8 ppm Au vs 25.5 ppm Au and 0.02 ppm Au vs 1.88 ppm Au. For sample pairs with grades exceeding 0.2 ppm Au, six pairs analysed via SFA and eight pairs analysed via FA reported outside the 20% tolerance threshold. However, all such failures were positioned proximal to the tolerance envelope. Consistent with standard analytical behaviour, precision decreased at lower grade ranges, resulting in a higher frequency of failures below 0.2 ppm Au. These results indicate effective subsampling and splitting procedures at the laboratory.

Figure 11-19 Scattergram – crush duplicates DD Au ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)

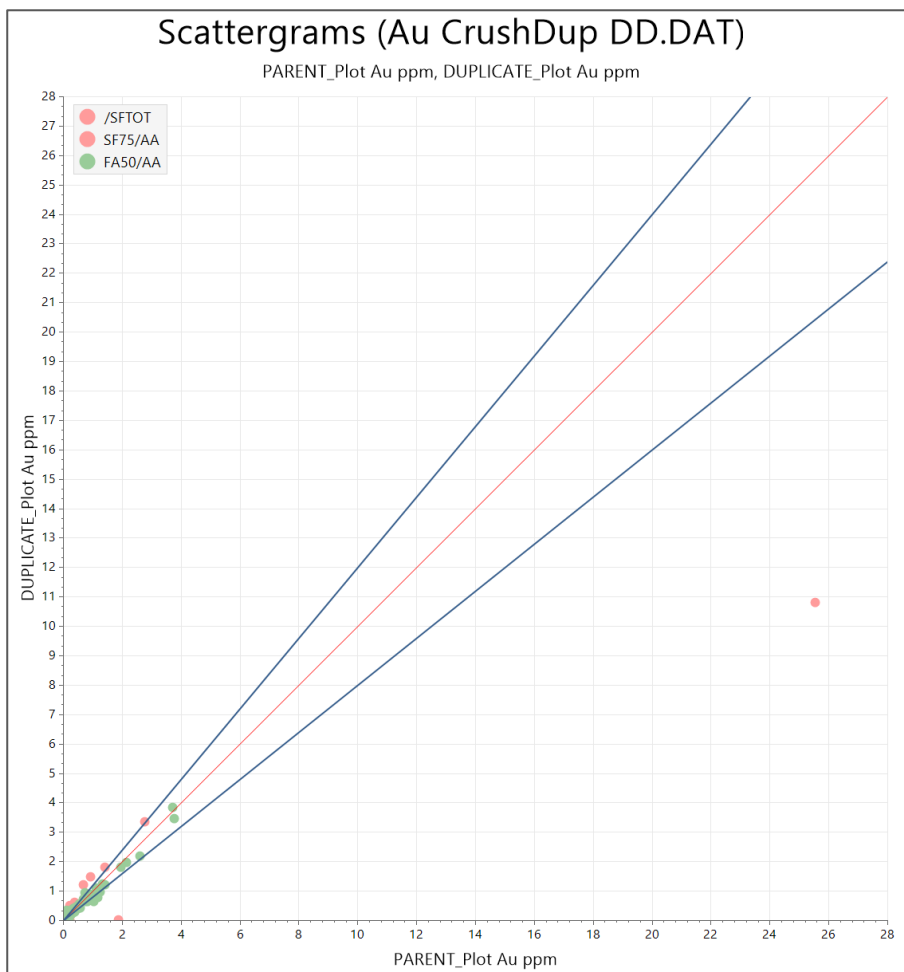
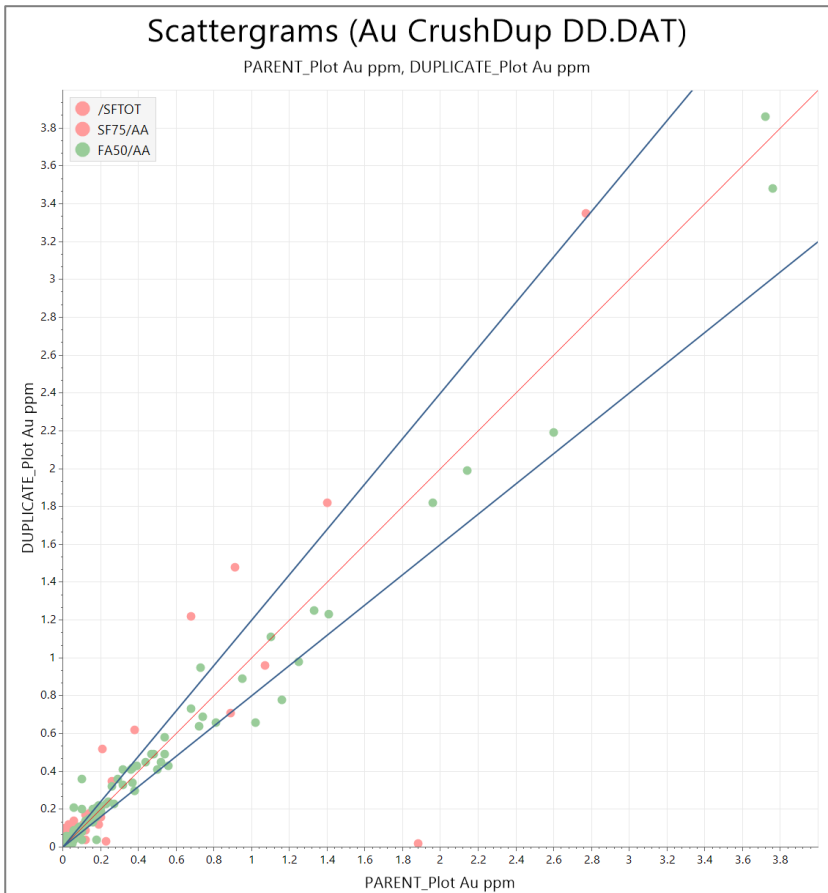
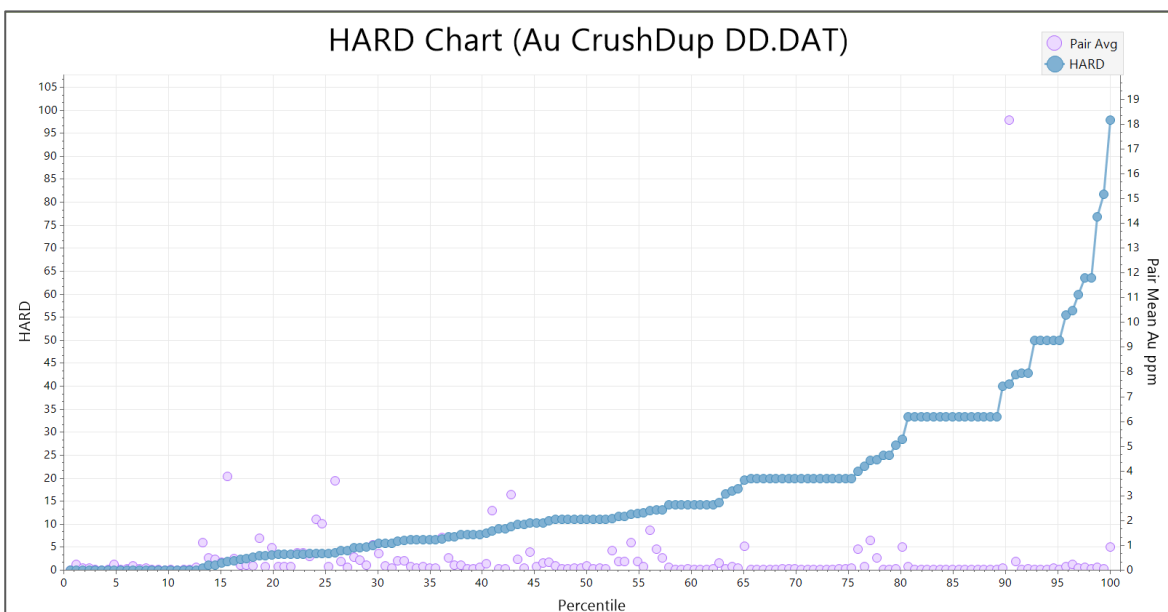


Figure 11-20 Scattergram – crush duplicates DD Au ppm, range cropped to 4 ppm Au (source: Bara, 2026)



Cumulative precision analysis using the HARD chart (Figure 11-21) metric show that 45% of the population reported HARD values below 10%, and 75% reported below 20%. Eight pairs (5% of the population) were classified as outliers with HARD values exceeding 55%. Excluding the 0.02 ppm Au vs 1.88 ppm Au extreme outlier pair, these outliers reported average pair grades between 0.055 ppm Au and 0.23 ppm Au. Given the nature of the gold mineralisation in this deposit, these variances levels are within acceptable limits and do not represent a significant risk to data integrity.

Figure 11-21 HARD chart – crush duplicates DD Au ppm (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.3.4 Field Duplicates (DD Cu)

The precision of copper field duplicates from DD drill core was evaluated using scatterplot analysis with a 30% tolerance envelope. Results are presented in Figure 11-22 for the complete grade population and Figure 11-23 for data cropped to 15,000 ppm Cu.

The distribution of samples and associated failure rates across specific grade ranges are summarised as follows:

- Below 100 ppm Cu (737 sample pairs): This cohort represents low-grade background concentrations; detailed statistical precision analysis was not performed at these levels.
- 100–1,000 ppm Cu (338 sample pairs): A total of 59 outliers were identified. While this failure rate (17%) exceeds standard industry benchmarks, majority of these outliers occur within the 100–200 ppm Cu range. Such variance is anticipated at lower concentration levels where analytical precision typically diminishes.
- Above 1,000 ppm Cu (100 sample pairs): Ten outliers were recorded in this range. This 10% failure rate aligns with the established industry tolerance threshold, indicating acceptable sampling and analytical precision for higher-grade copper mineralisation.

Figure 11-22 Scattergram – field duplicates DD Cu ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)

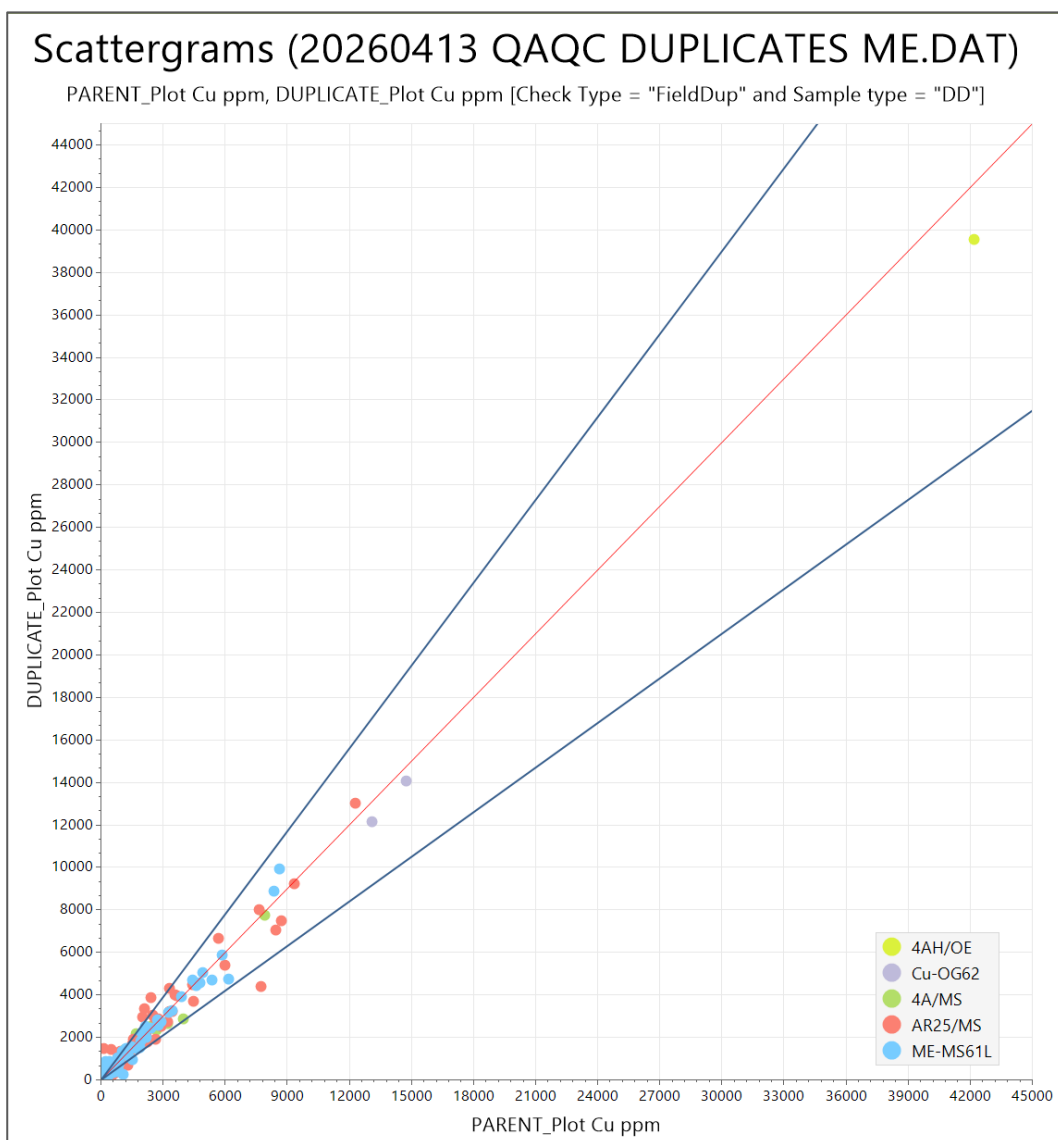
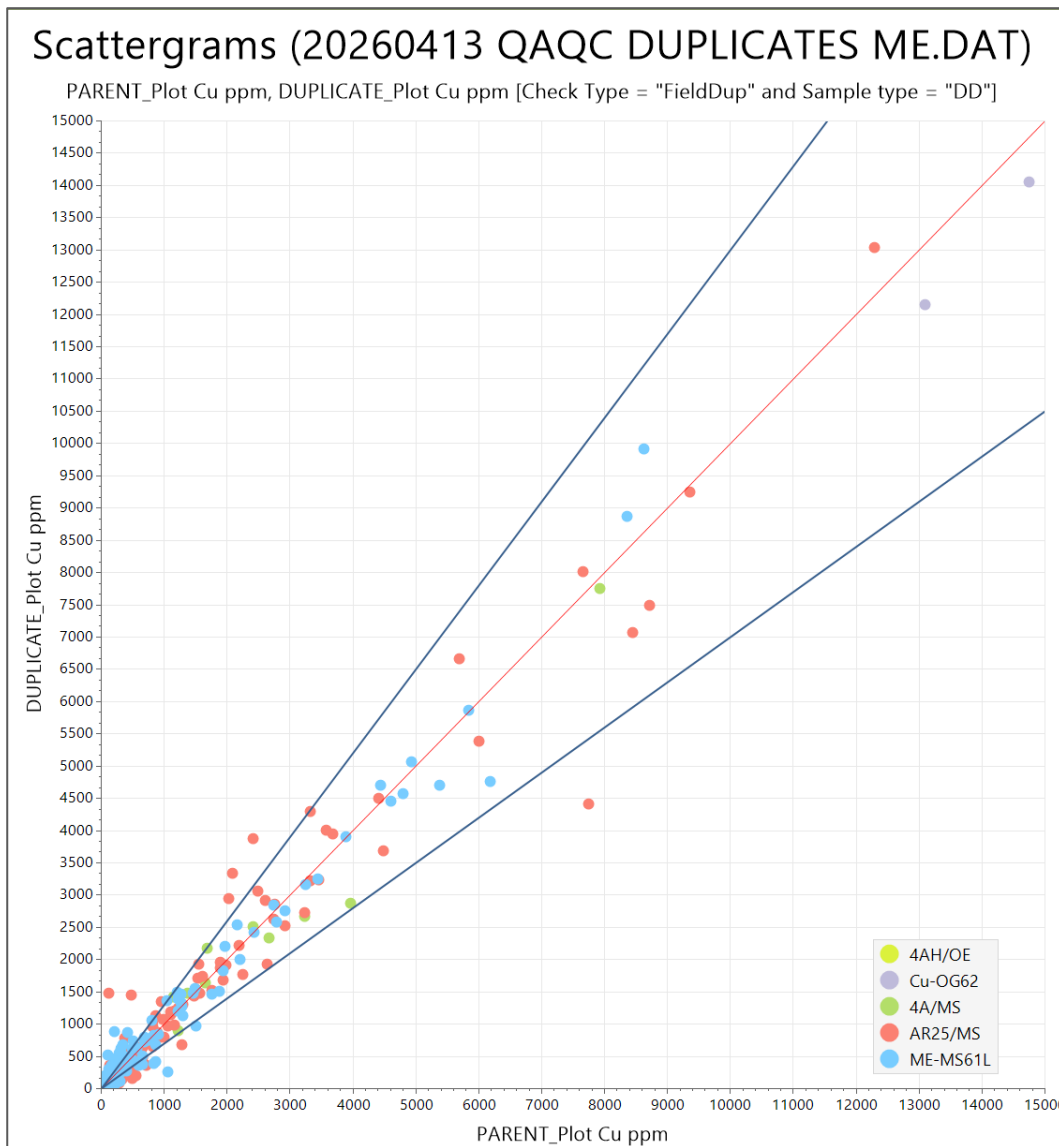


Figure 11-23 Scattergram – field duplicates DD Cu ppm, range cropped to 15,000 ppm Cu (source: Bara, 2026)

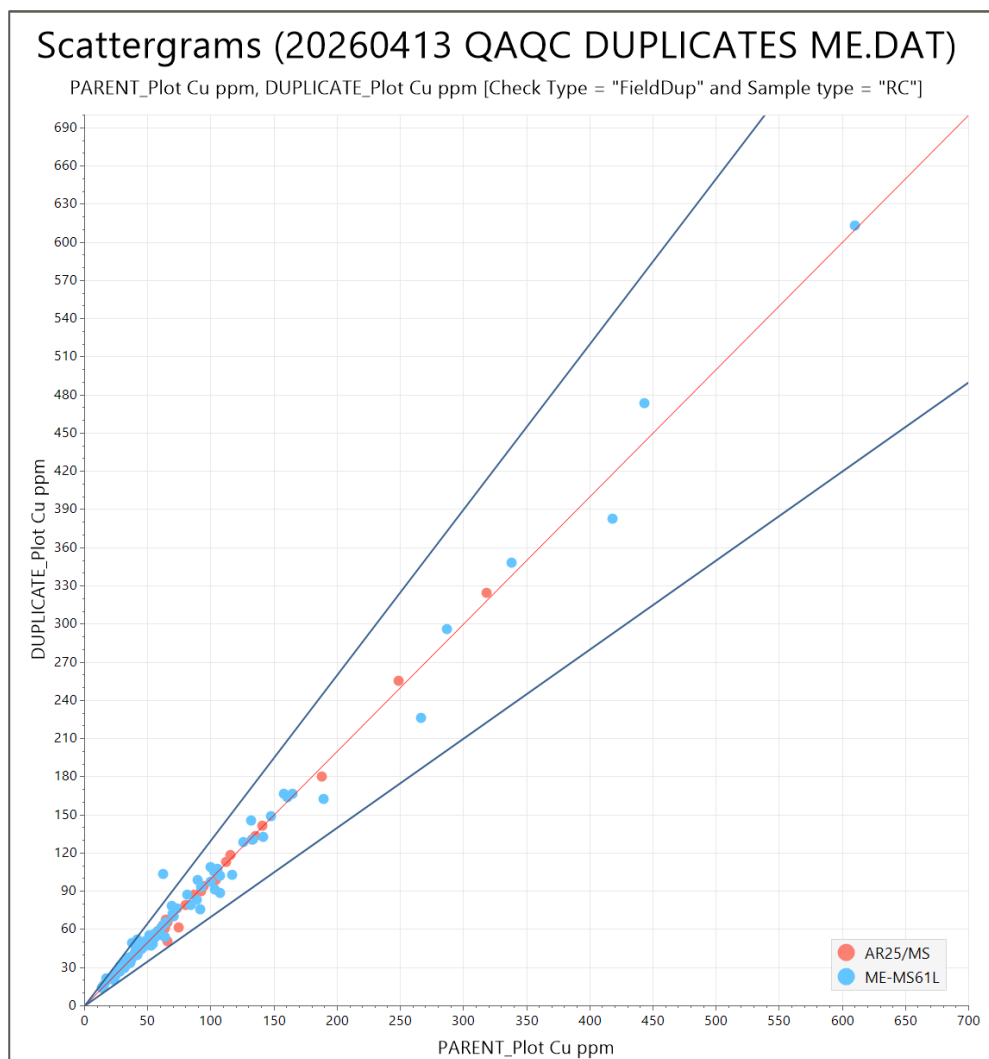


11.5.3.5 Field Duplicates (RC Cu)

The precision of copper field duplicates from RC drilling was evaluated using scatterplot analysis (Figure 11-24). The resulting distribution demonstrates high correlation between primary and duplicate pairs, with only a single outlier reporting outside the 30% tolerance envelope.

While the evaluated population represents relatively low-grade concentrations (attaining a maximum value below 630 ppm Cu), the high degree of repeatability suggests that the RC sample splitting procedures are effective and produce representative subsamples.

Figure 11-24 Scattergram – field duplicates RC Cu ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)



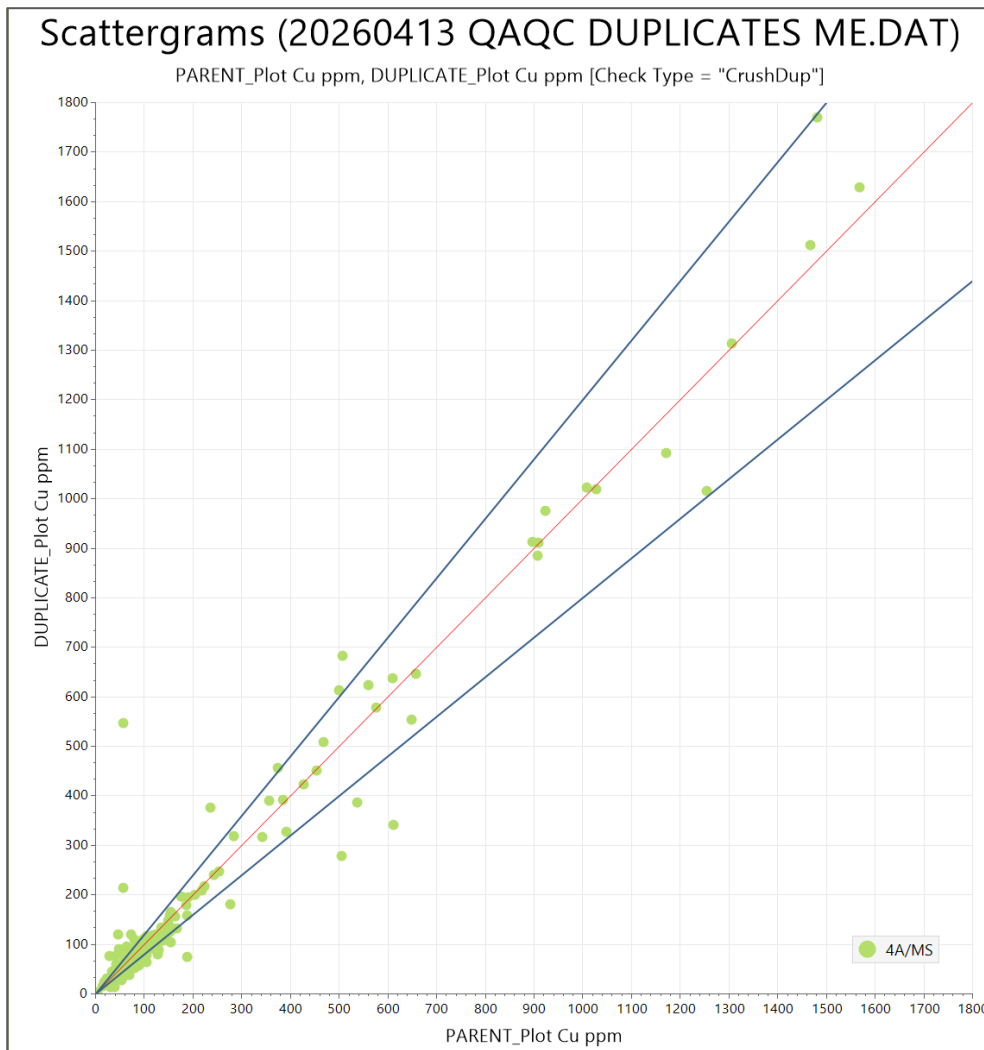
11.5.3.6 Coarse Duplicates (DD Cu)

The precision of copper coarse duplicates was evaluated against a 20% tolerance envelope, as presented in the scatterplot (Figure 11-25). The distribution of samples and associated failure rates across specific grade ranges are summarised as follows:

- Below 100 ppm Cu (140 sample pairs): This cohort represents low-grade background concentrations; detailed statistical precision analysis was not performed at these levels.
- Above 100 ppm Cu (116 sample pairs): Within this mineralised population, 13 outliers were identified, equating to an 11% failure rate. This performance is considered within acceptable industry limits.

Although the overall copper grades for these duplicates are relatively low (reaching a maximum of approximately 1,800 ppm Cu), there is an observable trend of increasing precision as grade tenors rise. This correlation confirms that the laboratory's primary crushing and subsampling procedures are effective in producing representative splits for the copper analytical stream.

Figure 11-25 Scattergram – crush duplicates DD Cu ppm, full range (source: Bara, 2026)



11.5.3.7 Field Duplicates (DD Ag)

Silver field duplicates for DD drill core were assessed using scatterplot analysis. The dataset is characterised by predominantly low-grade tenors, with a maximum value of 55 ppm Ag and the vast majority of the population reporting below 10 ppm Ag.

Performance across the grade spectrum is summarised as follows:

- Below 10 ppm Ag: The data exhibits poor precision; however, this level of variance is anticipated at low concentrations as values approach the analytical detection limit.
- Above 10 ppm Ag: Only two sample pairs were identified within the 10–50 ppm Ag range. Both pairs reported as outliers, exceeding the 30% tolerance threshold.

While the precision for silver is currently lower than industry benchmarks, the results are considered typical for a dataset dominated by low-grade background values. The overall impact on the MRE is negligible given the analysed grade distribution.

Silver field duplicates for the RC dataset are characterised by low-grade tenors, with a maximum concentration of only 2.5 ppm Ag. Despite these low concentrations, which are generally considered non-material for the current assessment, scatterplot analysis demonstrates a high degree of correlation between primary and duplicate pairs.

Silver coarse duplicates were evaluated using a scatterplot with 20% precision tolerance threshold. The dataset is restricted to low-grade tenors, with no values exceeding 10 ppm Ag. While several sample pairs reported outside the 20% tolerance envelope, these outliers occur at concentrations proximal to the analytical detection limit. In this low-grade range, the relative error is inherently inflated by analytical noise.

11.5.3.8 Field Duplicates (DD Mo)

The precision of molybdenum field duplicates from DD drill core was evaluated using scatterplot analysis. The dataset encompasses a grade range attaining a maximum of approximately 1,400 ppm Mo. While several outliers were identified reporting outside the 30% tolerance envelope, the majority of these occur within the low-grade population. Consistent with standard analytical behaviour, precision decreases as concentrations approach the lower detection limit, where relative error is naturally inflated by analytical noise.

11.5.3.9 Field Duplicates (RC Mo)

Molybdenum field duplicates for the RC dataset are characterised by low-grade tenors, with a maximum concentration of only 32 ppm Mo. Despite these low concentrations, which are generally considered non-material for the current assessment, the scatterplot analysis demonstrates a high degree of correlation between primary and duplicate pairs.

11.5.3.10 Coarse Duplicates (DD Mo)

The molybdenum coarse duplicates dataset is predominantly characterised by low-grade tenors, with only two sample pairs exceeding 500 ppm Mo. While several outliers were identified reporting outside the 20% tolerance envelope the majority of the population resides at low-grade levels where relative precision is naturally lower due to analytical noise, the following factors were considered in the validation. As copper coarse duplicates, which originate from the same physical sample splits, exhibit a broader grade range and acceptable precision, the variance observed in molybdenum is attributed to inherent grade variability (nugget effect) rather than systemic subsampling errors.

11.5.4 Discussion

The QP concludes that Awalé's exploration and sampling programs have been executed in accordance with industry best practices for QAQC. Although minor failures were observed within the CRM and blank material datasets, these occurrences were isolated, investigated, and do not compromise the overall integrity of the Project database. The analytical accuracy and precision demonstrated across the various laboratories and method support the use of analytical data in MRE evaluation.

Regarding sampling precision, several duplicate pairs reported outside of the primary tolerance envelopes. However, the majority of these variances are consistent with standard analytical behaviour, specifically the characteristic decrease in precision as concentrations approach the LDL, where relative error is naturally inflated by analytical noise.

Additionally, the high-nugget effect observed in certain gold domains at Empire contributes to the inherent geological variability identified in some of the field duplicate data. Consequently, the observed variance is not considered to represent a significant risk to data integrity. No major concerns were identified regarding the representative nature of the core splitting or the analytical repeatability for gold, copper, silver, or molybdenum. The QP is satisfied that the final assay results are representative of the mineralisation and are of sufficient quality for resource estimation purposes.

11.6 Qualified Person Evaluation

The QP author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security, analytical procedures, QAQC protocols and monitoring used by Awalé are adequate and provide a level of confidence required for data to be incorporated into Mineral Resource evaluation. Awalé has established strong protocols and procedures, including continuous monitoring of results, that is of a high industry standard and give confidence in the reliability of results.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit – Mr Galen White

Galen White visited the Odienné Project in December 2025 for the purposes of Project familiarisation and completion of verification activities including; ground truthing, geological review, drill rig inspection, drill collar verifications, review of drill core, review of data collection SOPs and practises and sampling QAQC review. During the visit, meetings and discussions were held with senior Awalé personnel and the broader project team.

Several random drillhole collar locations were visited at BBM, Charger and Empire and handheld GPS readings taken for collar locations. Comparison of database coordinates (differential GPS pickup following completion of drilling) and handheld GPS coordinates are good. No issues were detected.

Table 12-1 Comparison of handheld GPS collar coordinates and database coordinates

Hole	Prospect	Handheld GPS coordinates		Database (differential GPS) coordinates		Difference (m)	
		Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	E diff. (m)	N diff. (m)
OEDD0157	BBM	655918	1047958	655921.48	1047962.628	-3.5	-4.6
OEDD0075	BBM	655855	1048200	655853.56	1048202.746	1.4	-2.7
OEDD0152	BBM	655599	1048026	655597.72	1048026.649	1.3	-0.6
OEDD0126	EMP	647440	1030193	647442.84	1030193.963	-2.8	-1.0
OEDD0124	EMP	647393	1030208	647394.64	1030208.95	-1.6	-0.9
OEDD0114	EMP	647495	1030229	647496.66	1030232.092	-1.7	-3.1
OEDD0137	CHG	647718	1032222	647718.34	1032222.228	-0.3	-0.2
OEDD0083	CHG	647785	1032399	647787.65	1032400.713	-2.6	-1.7
OEDD0158	CHG	647655	1032112	647654.99	1032112.494	0.0	-0.5

Figure 12-1 BBM collars – OEDD0152, OEDD0157 and OEDD0075 (source: Bara, 2025)



Figure 12-2 Empire collars – OEDD0114, OEDD0124 and OEDD0126 (source: Bara, 2025)



Figure 12-3 Charger collars – OEDD0152, OEDD0157 and OEDD0075 (source: Bara, 2025)



Active drill sites at BBM, Charger and Empire were visited, drill rig setup inspected and core drilling observed (Figure 12-4 to Figure 12-7).

Figure 12-4 BBM drill rig and core mark-up setup (source: Bara, 2025)



Figure 12-5 Charger drill rig (source: Bara, 2025)



Figure 12-6 Empire drill rig (source: Bara, 2025)



At the core yard facilities, several holes were laid out on the ground and reviewed from top-of-hole to bottom-of-hole with geology logs and analytical results (where available) cross referenced to observed geological and mineralisation characteristics.

Figure 12-7 Core laid out in the core yard for inspection -BBM, OEDD0152 (source: Bara, 2025)



At all times, Awalé staff and management were open, helpful and constructive in providing information on the Project.

12.2 Site Visit – Dr Andrew Bamber

Dr Andrew Bamber visited the Odienné Project in December 2025 in relation to planned PEA study components, including Project familiarisation, traversing the licence footprint to assess current and required infrastructure, possible locations of waste dumps and tailings facility, sources of power and water, and inspection of drill core. During the visit, meetings and discussions were held with senior Awalé personnel and the broader project team.

12.3 Site Visit – Dr Neal Reynolds

Dr Neal Reynolds visited the Odienné Project over five days from 10 December to 14 December 2024. Dr Reynolds inspected the core logging facilities, sampling procedures, visited active drilling operations, and met extensively with Awalé technical staff to discuss the Project.

During his site visit, the principal prospects were visited in the field and drill core was examined from a number of drillholes for each of the prospects at the core facility BBM outside Odienné. Geology interpretations and models were discussed and reviewed with the Awalé geological and technical team. Drill core was visually compared with assay results, and visual indication of alteration and mineralisation was observed to correlate well with reported assay results, including the presence of visible gold.

Procedures for core handling, orientation, logging, density determination, sample designation, insertion of QC samples, core cutting, sampling, and secure sample shipment were reviewed with the Awalé team and found to be of good industry standard.

Collar positions were inspected during the site visit. Collars were concreted and marked with the drillhole ID, azimuth and dip. The PVC casing was capped. A handheld GPS pickup of a number of these collars coincided with the coordinates in the database.

At all times, Awalé staff and management were open, helpful and constructive in providing information on the Project, explaining systems and procedures, and discussing interpretations and targeting rationale.

12.4 Qualified Person Author's Opinion on Data Verification

The QP authors are of the opinion that the systems, procedures, and checks put in place by Awalé to ensure integrity of Project data, in particular drilling data are of good industry standard with industry standard levels of technical documentation and QAQC.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

Metallurgical sampling and testwork in support of resource development and, ultimately, engineering, has been undertaken on the Odienné Project over several years. Initial characterisation and recovery testwork by Newmont in 2025 were followed by geological and resource evaluation work leading to sampling and testing by Awalé of identified domains for three deposits of the Odienné Project in Côte d'Ivoire in 2026.

13.2 2025 Newmont Program

In January 2025, Newmont Metallurgical Services received a total of 709 kg of drill core samples taken from the BBM deposit of the Odienné Gold Project for preliminary investigation of deposit mineralogy as well as basic metallurgical responses of mineralised material to available recovery methods. Samples received were logged, weighed, photographed, and scanned using a handheld XRF analyser.

Samples received were stage-crushed to 100% passing 35 mm, blended and split by rotary splitter with a first subsample taken for HIT testwork. A second split of each sample was then stage crushed to 100% passing 1.7 mm, then further split into charges for metallurgical evaluation.

Table 13-1 Metallurgical drill core samples and associated assay data

Hole	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	CuAS (%)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)
MG-00000171-00001	OEDD0059 (66-99.5)	1.26	1.0	0.268	0.016	2.25	271
MG-00000171-00002	OEDD0062 (135.53-174)	0.95	1.0	0.233	0.012	2.67	176
MG-00000171-00003	OEDD0064 (66-97.8)	0.95	1.0	0.334	0.024	3.14	271
MG-00000171-00004	OEDD0065 (132-174)	1.4	2.0	0.644	0.01	3.41	337
MG-00000171-00005	OEDD0068 (92-152)	0.2	1.0	0.196	0.007	4.39	53
MG-00000171-00006	OEDD0068.2 (167-195)	0.38	2.0	0.393	0.005	9.79	24
MG-00000171-00007	OEDD0074 (247-317)	1.3	1.0	0.361	0.013	2.54	274
MG-00000171-00008	OED0076 (194-232)	1.525	1.0	0.227	0.01	3.58	98

Gold grades assessed ranged from 0.20 g/t to 1.53 g/t Au, averaging 0.99 g/t Au. Leaching potential as initially assessed was low to moderate. Copper grades ranged from 0.20% to 0.64% Cu, averaging 0.33% Cu. Molybdenum grades in samples ranged from 24 ppm to 337 ppm Mo, averaging 188 ppm Mo, with silver grades ranging from 1 ppm to 2 ppm Ag. Mercury, arsenic and sulphide sulphur levels were also assessed. Sulphide minerals of interest that were detected included chalcopyrite and pyrite. Gangue minerals assessed included quartz (16–28 wt%), K-feldspar (11–22 wt%), plagioclase (25–44 wt%), illite/sericite (1.4–6 wt%), biotite (2–24 wt%), chlorite (2–13 wt%) and amphibole (1.4–13 wt%), with epidote identified, however, below the detection limit.

In comminution testwork, AxB evaluation returned an average value of 24.9 AxB with a maximum AxB of 27.1 and a minimum of 22.1. Bond Ball Work Index values for BBM samples ranged from a maximum of 15.6 kWh/t to a minimum of 13.5 kWh/t with an average work index of 14.5 kWh/t, indicating a medium-hard ore type at this deposit.

Flotation testwork was conducted on samples with a grind p80 ranging between 180 µm, 140 µm, 125 µm and 106 µm. Gold recoveries for the flotation tests using a conventional flotation reagent suite ranged from 78.6 wt% to 89.7 wt% Au and averaged 84.0 wt% Au. The gold grade for the combined flotation rougher concentrates ranged from 1.18 g/t to 7.95 g/t Au and averaged 4.40 g/t Au. Gold grades of the flotation tails ranged from 0.03 g/t to 0.30 g/t Au and averaged 0.19 g/t Au.

Copper recoveries for the tests conducted ranged from 88.7 wt% to 96.9 wt% Cu, averaging 93.4 wt% Cu. Copper grades for the combined flotation rougher concentrates ranged from 1.13% to 3.07% Cu, and averaged 1.71% Cu. The copper grade in tails ranged from 0.01% to 0.06% Cu, averaging 0.03% Cu.

A second stage of testwork with optimised grind and flotation conditions based on Stage 1 work was then undertaken. Gold recoveries achieved were 83.1%, 86.2%, 86.4% and 85.6% for a target P80s of 180 µm, 140 µm, 125 µm and 106 µm, respectively. Copper recoveries achieved were 90.9%, 93.5%, 93.7% and 94.2% for target P80s of 180 µm, 140 µm, 125 µm and 106 µm, respectively. Grades of the combined flotation concentrate were 1.45%, 1.35%, 1.34%, and 1.27% Cu for target P80s of 180 µm, 140 µm, 125 µm and 106 µm, respectively.

13.3 2026 Awalé Preliminary Assessment Phase Program

13.3.1 Introduction

A follow-on metallurgical sampling and test program covering the Empire, Charger and BBM deposits of the Odienné Project was undertaken by Awalé between November 2025 and April 2026 in support of mineral resource estimation as well as to guide design work for an ensuing PEA. Samples were taken under supervision of Awalé and processed at the Alfred Knight Laboratory (AHK) in Cornwall, UK. Three main sample groups were compiled for testing: zone composite samples taken from relevant zones of each deposit, deposit composites comprised of splits of the relevant zone composites, and an overall Project Composite comprised of splits of the deposit composites in calculated proportion.

Work was undertaken by AHK between January and April 2026, and included:

- For the overall Project Composite: head assay; Geopyörä grind calibrations and Bond Ball Mill Work Index testing; gravity recoverable gold (GRG) testing; whole-ore cyanidation; and bulk sulphide flotation of samples, with acid digestion and Intensive cyanidation of the bulk flotation concentrate. Extraction of residual gold by cyanidation of flotation tailings products was also evaluated.
- Similar metallurgical program scope was undertaken for the deposit composites.
- For the zone composites, a more detail scope was undertaken, including head assay, modal mineralogy and mineral liberation analysis, GRG testing, bulk sulphide flotation, and cyanidation of relevant gravity and flotation tailings products.

13.3.2 Sampling Summary

Disposition of the various metallurgical sample intervals planned then taken from the Empire, Charger and BBM deposits at Odienné are shown in Figure 13-1 to Figure 13-3.

Figure 13-1 BBM deposit cross section showing metallurgical sample locations from holes DD105, DD122, and DD157 (source: Awalé, 2026)

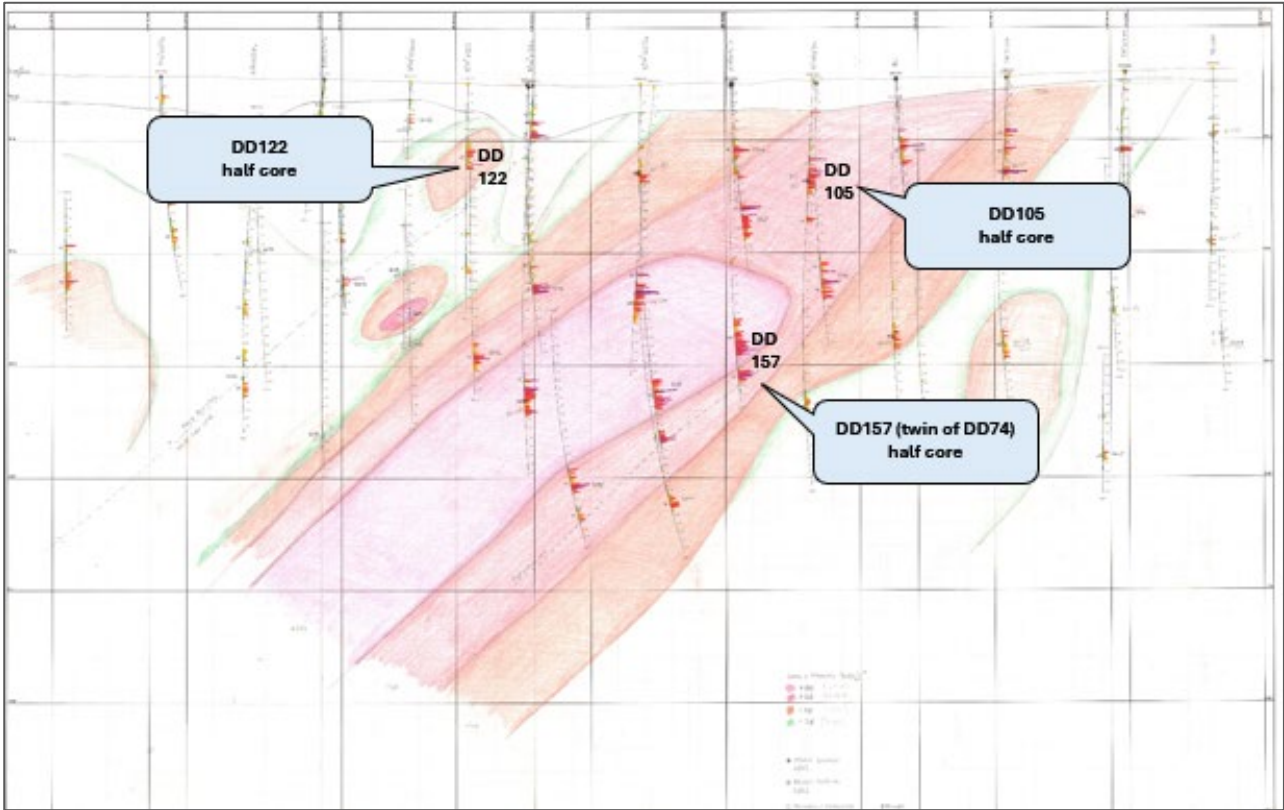


Figure 13-2 Charger deposit cross section showing metallurgical sample locations from holes DD100, DD118, DD121, and DD137 (source: Awalé, 2026)

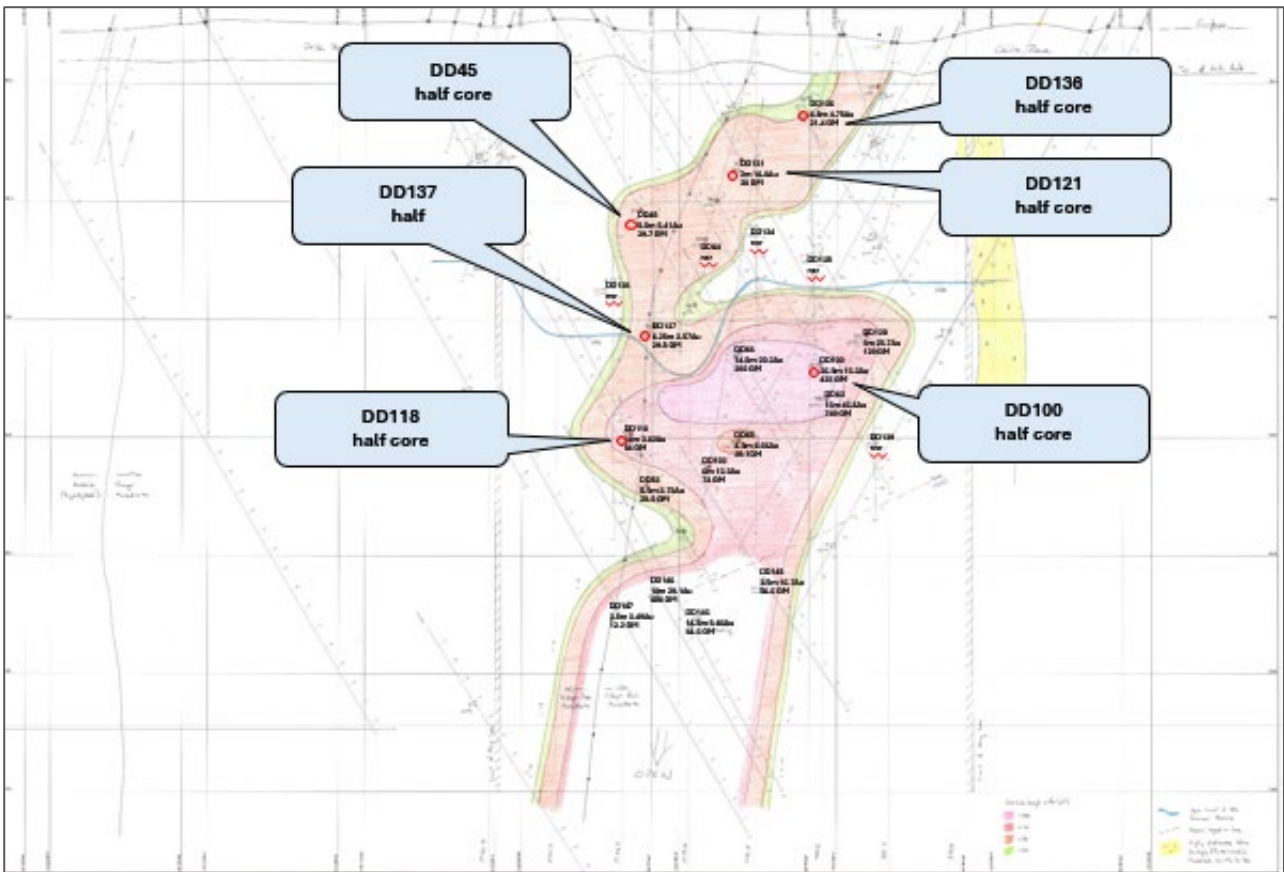
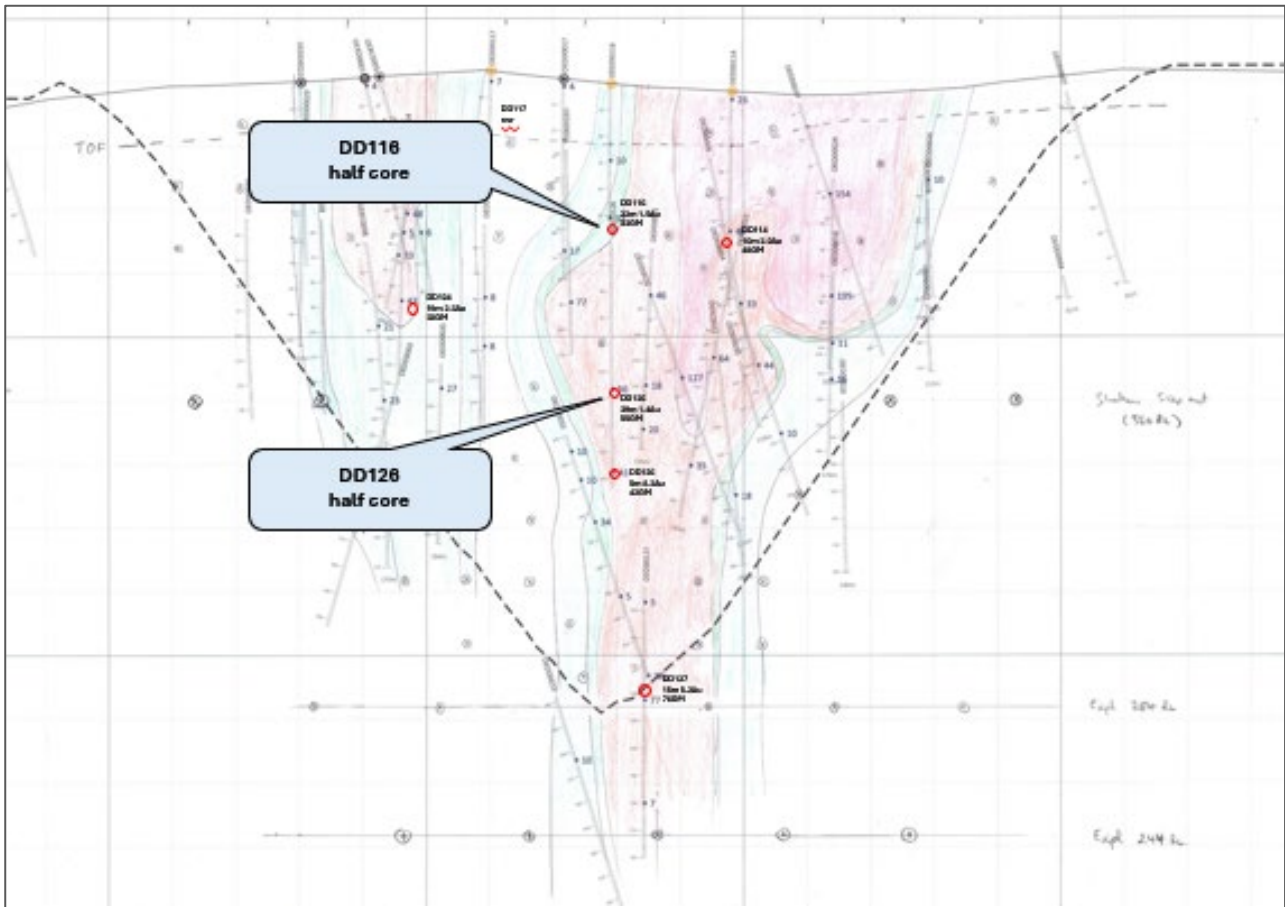


Figure 13-3 Empire deposit cross section showing metallurgical sample locations from holes DD116 and DD126 (source: Awalé, 2026)



Resulting sample sizes and disposition into testing are shown in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2 Sample sizes and disposition into testing

Zone Composite description	Mass (kg)	Zone Split 2 used (kg)	Zone Split 1 used (kg)	Deposit Composite test sample mass (kg)	Sample ID	Deposit Composite split used for Project Composite (kg)	Project Composite mass (kg)	Sample ID
Charger – PolyMet	56.6	28.3		141.9	Charger Composite	20.5	211.6	Odienné Project Composite
Charger – High Quartz	149.3	74.7						
Charger – High Actinolite	118.9	59.5						
Empire	173.6	86.8		65.1	Empire Composite	21.7		
BBM1	47.4	23.7	19.9	139.7	BBM Composite	166.3		
BBM2	60.9	30.5	25.6					
BBM3	50.3	25.2	21.1					
BBM4	117.1	58.6	49.2					
BBM5	56.9	28.5	23.9					

13.3.3 Preliminary Results

A summary of sample grades submitted for preliminary testing is presented in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3 Summary sample grades for deposit composites and Project Composite

Sample	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	S (%)
Empire deposit	1.6	n/a	0.01	57.0	0.53
BBM deposit	0.9	2.1	0.43	364.0	1.05
Charger deposit	8.9	9.7	0.16	29.0	0.88
Project Composite	2.1	1.6	0.36	308.0	1.02

Mineralogical analysis confirms pyrite and chalcopyrite as the main minerals of interest, with minor bornite occurrences detected in the Trace Mineral Search (TMS) analysis undertaken. Gold mineralisation was not detected in either modal mineralogical or TMS analysis work, therefore it is concluded that evident gold values are likely contained within associated pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation.

13.3.3.1 Grinding and Liberation Evaluation

Grinding work indices for Empire, Charger, and BBM deposit samples were evaluated using standard test protocols. Bond Ball Work Index values returned in testing ranged from 10.3 kWh/t for Empire, 13.4 kWh/t for Charger, and 14.9 kWh/t for BBM, with an overall work index of 12.9 kWh/t assessed for the Project Composite. Mineral liberation analysis at grind sizes ranging from 125 µm p80 through 63 µm p80 indicated a preferred primary grind size of 85 µm.

13.3.3.2 Preliminary Flotation Results

Recovery by flotation of gold and copper values from Odienné materials was undertaken using a standard reagent suite including sodium isopropyl xanthate and 3418A as collectors, methyl isobutyl carbinol as depressant, and a low dosage of lime for acid neutralisation. Best results were obtained at a liberation size of 85 µm d80.

A summary of bulk flotation test results achieved using preliminary grind and reagent dosage values as determined above is shown in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4 Bulk flotation test results

	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo
Empire				
Recovery (wt%)	94.05	n/a	63.09	60.80
Charger				
Recovery (wt%)	91.43	89.95	94.25	41.61
BBM				
Recovery (wt%)	*83.45	68.21	92.59	87.43

Results of the preliminary cyanide leach testwork undertaken at AHK is shown in Table 13-5.

Table 13-5 Cyanide leach testwork results

Sample	Head grade (ppm)			Extraction (wt%)			Tails (ppm)		
	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu
BBM Deposit 106 µm	1.27	1.50	3,945	89.76	19.89	5.46	0.13	1.20	3,730
BBM Deposit 85 µm	1.34	1.61	4,132	91.03	19.41	5.15	0.12	1.30	3,920
BBM Deposit 65 µm	1.24	1.47	4,109	91.09	18.15	5.84	0.11	1.20	3,870
Empire Deposit 106 µm	2.34	0.93	121	97.43	35.30	9.13	0.06	0.60	110
Empire Deposit 85 µm	2.68	0.97	120	97.76	37.21	8.77	0.06	0.60	110
Empire Deposit 65 µm	2.13	0.90	133	97.19	33.19	9.70	0.06	0.60	120
Charger Deposit 106 µm	8.49	12.89	1,537	95.29	82.93	5.66	0.40	2.20	1,450
Charger Deposit 85 µm	9.17	13.16	1,607	96.95	82.52	6.04	0.28	2.30	1,510
Charger Deposit 65 µm	8.41	12.93	1,544	98.07	81.44	6.10	0.16	2.40	1,450
Project Composite 106 µm	1.83	1.99	3,504	93.45	39.55	4.96	0.12	1.20	3,330
Project Composite 85 µm	1.81	1.87	3,517	93.91	35.85	5.03	0.11	1.20	3,340
Project Composite 65 µm	1.85	2.27	3,506	96.21	29.51	5.31	0.07	1.60	3,320

Metallurgical parameters for the evaluation of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) of the Odienné Project (see Section 14.4) are therefore based provisionally on bulk sulphide flotation results returned in laboratory testwork completed thus far. Optimisation work on flotation and leaching options is currently underway at the time of reporting as well as complementary gold recovery work using gravity methods, by which metallurgical results will be updated and used in ensuing PEA work on the Project. Recoveries derived from bulk flotation testwork results available are considered appropriate as inputs into RPEEE consideration as it relates to Mineral Resource reporting.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

A MRE was prepared for the most advanced deposits of the Odienné Project, namely BBM, Charger and Empire.

Database subsets for each deposit were provided as CSV format files, exported from MX Deposit, and consisted of the following data:

- Collar surveys
- Downhole survey data
- Sampling and multi-element assay data
- Lithology logs
- Alteration and mineralisation logging
- Downhole structural measurements
- Bulk density measurements
- Sample recovery and RQD measurements.

In addition to:

- Georeferenced cross-sections and 2 level-plan interpretations of geology and mineralisation.

The following standard checks were performed for each deposit database subset:

- Checks for “From/To” errors to ensure the sample data do not overlap one another
- Examining the sample assays, downhole survey and lithology logs to ensure they were complete for all drillholes
- Examining the drillhole traces in three dimensions to ensure these plotted correctly
- Examining the assay and density data to ensure these were within expected ranges.

14.1 BBM

14.1.1 BBM Drillhole Database Validation

Upon import of data into Leapfrog™ software, the data validation exercise found the following:

- OEDD107 contains no lithology or assay data and was excluded from the estimation database
- Six DD drillholes contain only lithology logging and were not assayed
- One density measurement contained a negative value which was excluded
- 94 density measurements have values of 1 which were excluded
- Six samples have anomalously high-density values ranging from 4.45 to 216.42 which were excluded from the database.

The BBM database has a cut-off date of 1 March 2026 and contains 113 drillholes drilled between July 2023 and January 2026 (Table 14-1).

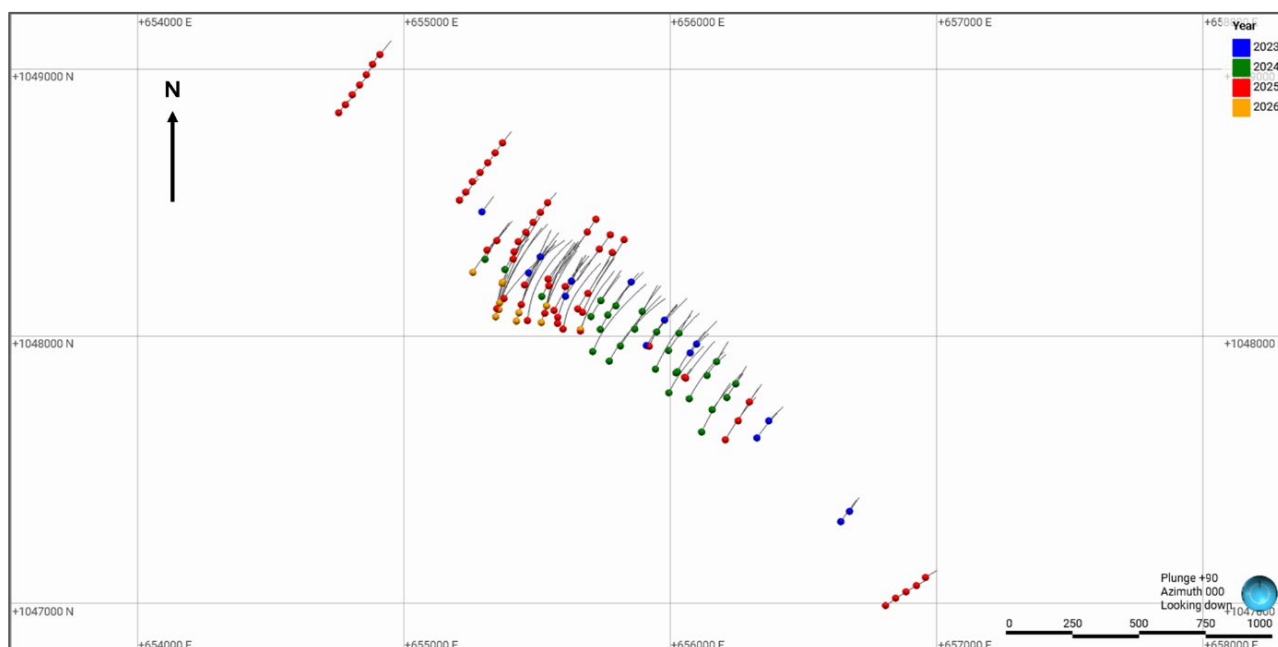
Table 14-1 Summary of drilled and assayed metres for BBM by year

Year	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
2023	15	2,611	2,606	2,606
2024	26	8,317	8,317	8,316
2025	62	13,204	8,677	8,496
2026	11	6,055	2,205	1,338
Total	114	30,187	21,805	20,756

14.1.1.1 Drillhole Collars

Drillhole collars are spaced between 80 m and 100 m apart, spanning a strike length of approximately 3 km. Collars for holes targeting deeper, down-dip extensions of the mineralisation are clustered together at approximately 35 m apart (Figure 14-1). The drillholes intercept the main mineralised zone at a nominal spacing of 80 m along strike and 100 m down dip.

Figure 14-1 Plan view of BBM collars coloured by year (source: Bara, 2026)



The collars were surveyed by using a differential GPS and recorded in the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) coordinate reference system, projected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 29N.

The drillhole dataset consists of 86 DD drillholes and 28 RC holes. Majority of the RC holes are short holes targeting a vertical depth of approximately 65 m below surface and, with the exception of two holes, collared outside of the mineralised zone.

Table 14-2 Summary comparing metres drilled and assayed by hole type

Hole type	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
DD	85	27,771	19,389	18,340
RC	28	2,416	2,416	2,416

14.1.1.2 Downhole Surveys

Drillholes were orientated on surface using a compass. Downhole survey measurements were taken using a gyro tool at 24 m intervals for DD drillholes starting with a “BBDD” prefix and every 30 m for holes with an “OEDD” prefix while measurements were taken at 20 m intervals for the RC holes. The majority of the drillholes are orientated towards the northeast, with azimuths ranging from 008° to 060°. Six

drillholes are orientated towards the southwest, with azimuths ranging from 208° to 215°. The inclination of the drillholes ranges from 50° to 70°.

14.1.2 Wireframing

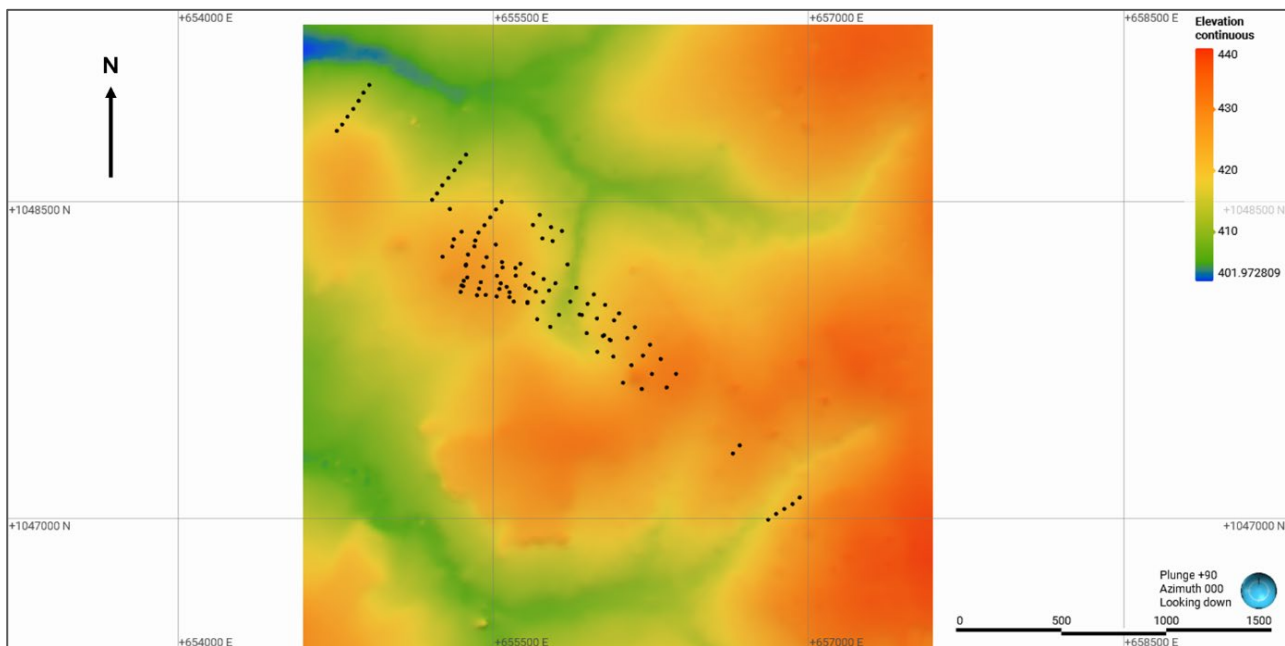
The BBM three-dimensional (3D) models were created using Leapfrog Geo software (version 2025.3.1) following review of Awalé generated georeferenced cross-sectional interpretations.

14.1.2.1 Topography

A digital terrain model (DTM) was provided covering an area of 29 km from east to west and 31 km from north to south with a resolution of 20 m. This surface was subdivided into smaller surfaces covering the three deposits.

The surface elevation over BBM ranges from 400 m to 440 m above mean sea level. A comparison between the collar elevations and the topography found reasonable correlation, with an average absolute difference in elevations of 1.07 m. A total of 32 drillholes have an elevation difference above 1 m, with the largest being 4.83 m for OERC0150. Considering that the topography has a coarse resolution of 20 m, the drillhole collars were retained in their surveyed positions, and no adjustments were made to their elevations.

Figure 14-2 Plan view of the DTM covering BBM showing drillhole collars (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.2.2 Geological Model

The geological model was guided by the sectional interpretation provided by Awalé consisting of 16 southwest-northeast orientated cross-sections and two plan view interpretations.

The lithology database contains 33 individual lithology codes contained in the LITH1 field, however, 98% of the logged core is primarily described by six lithology codes, as shown in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3 Summary of BBM lithology logging

LITH1	Description	Metres logged	Percentage of logging
GGD	Granodiorite	20,464	68%
MSD	Metasediment	6,376	21%
GDI	Diorite	1,046	3%
VBA	Basalt	697	2%
MZ	Mottled Zone	558	2%
LA	Laterite	290	1%

The geology of BBM is characterised by hangingwall intrusive units in contact with footwall metasedimentary rocks (Figure 14-3). The contact between these units is generally vertical to subvertical, except where it is interpreted as locally deformed by two, 030–040°, northwest plunging folds (Figure 14-4). Weathering extends to an average depth of 5 m below surface, although deeper weathering is locally observed down to a depth of 30 m.

The geological model was created by aggregating the intrusive units, namely GGD, GDI and VBA into a hangingwall rock unit, the weathered zone was defined by combining the MZ and LA codes and included holes with absent logging (NND). The contact between the intrusive and metasediments was created using Leapfrog™ Geo's intrusion tool which allows the creation of folded contacts. The cross sections were visualised in three dimensions and polylines were digitised to align the contacts with the sectional interpretation. The weathered zone was created using Leapfrog's erosion tool.

Figure 14-3 Southwest-northeast cross section showing the BBM geological model (source: Bara, 2026)

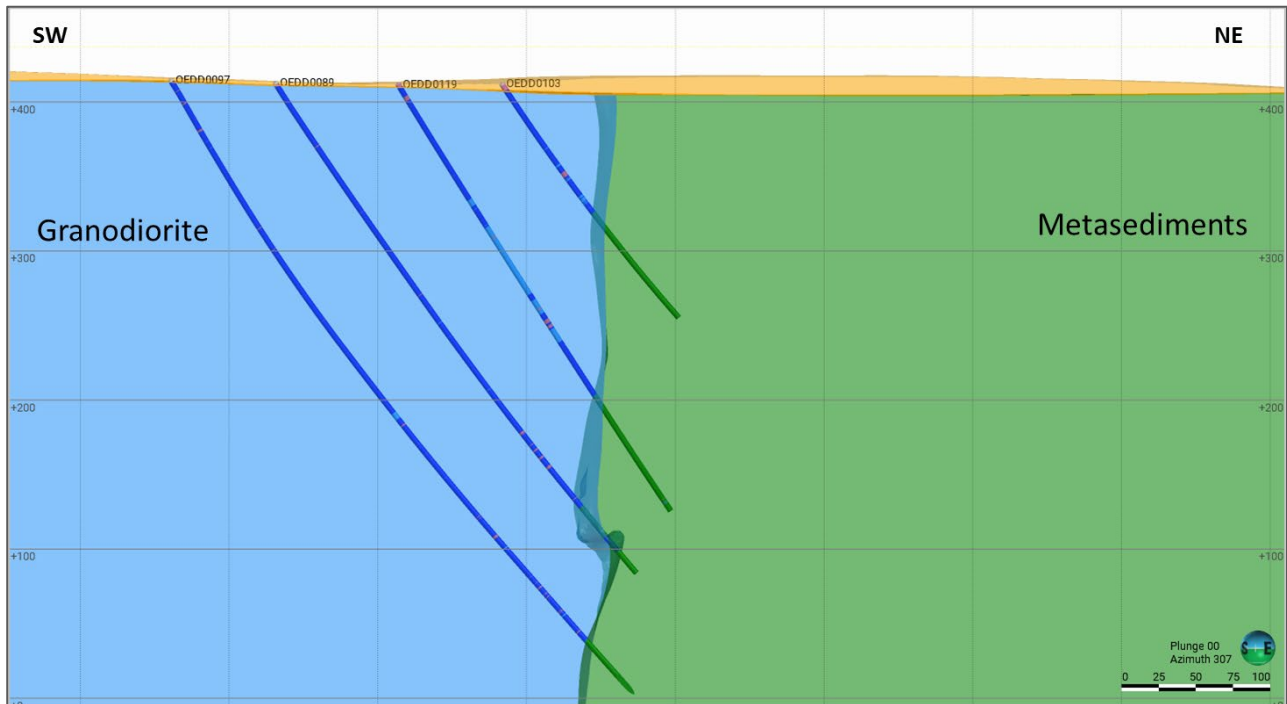
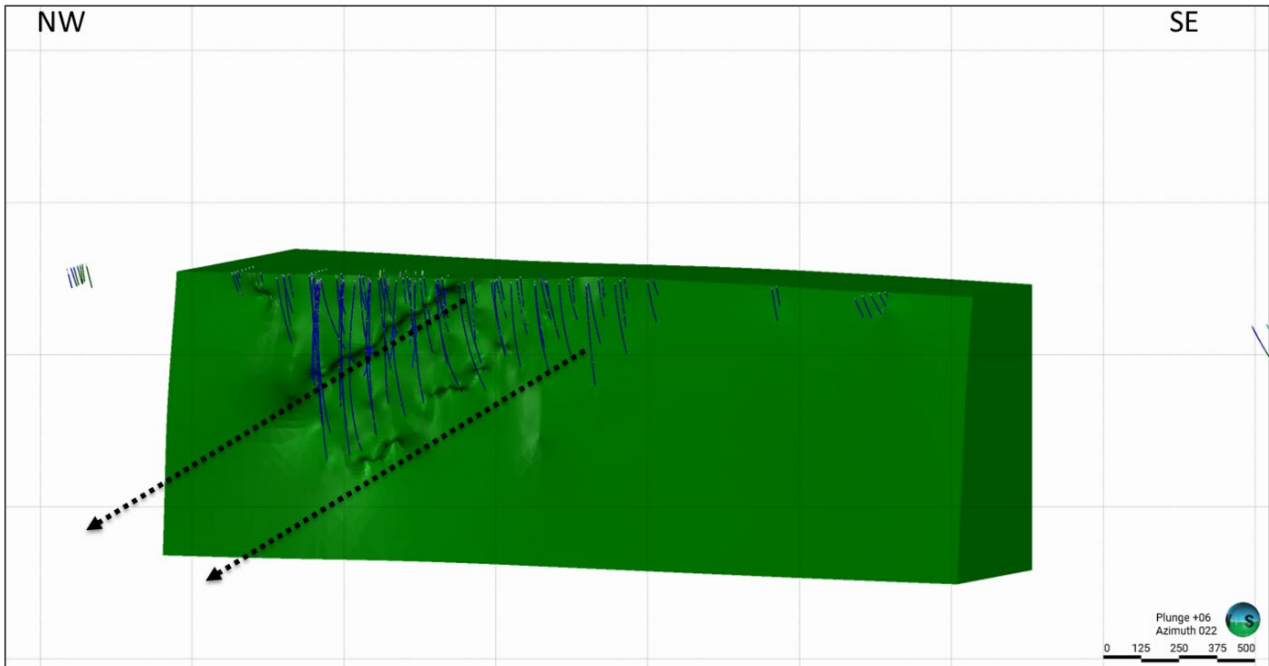


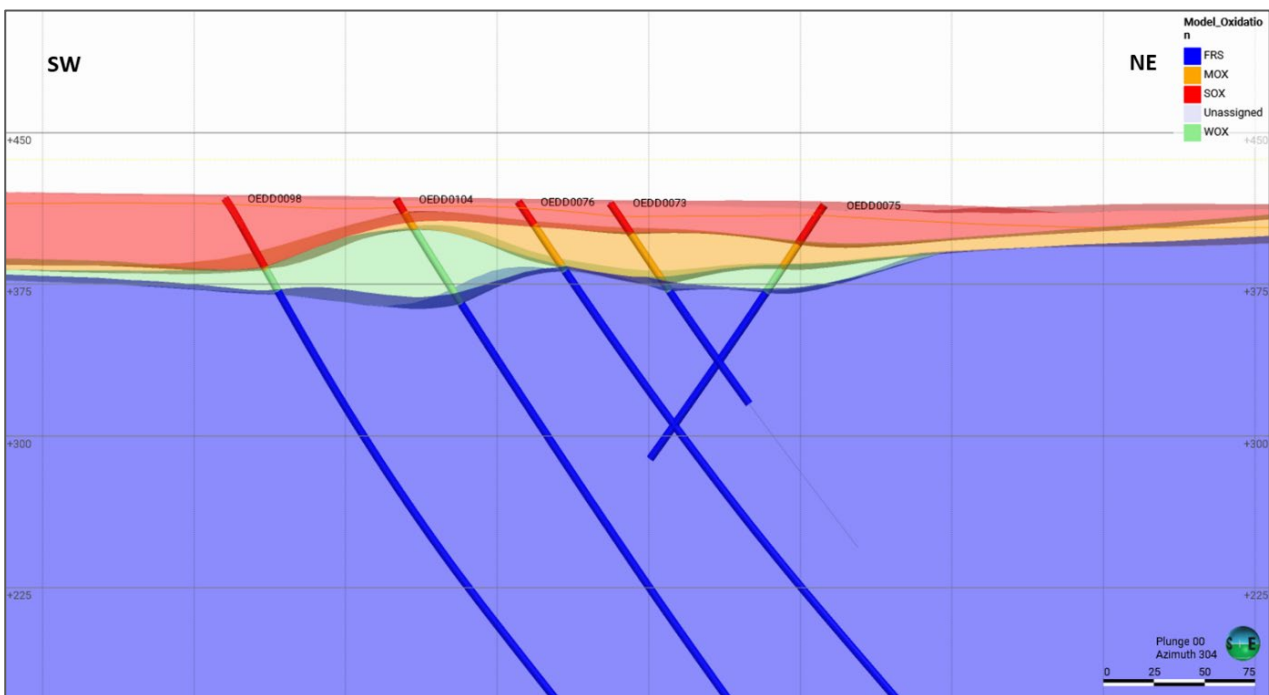
Figure 14-4 3D view of the footwall metasediments with the northwest-plunging folds highlighted (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.2.3 Oxidation Model

An oxidation model was created based on the drillhole logging, consisting of a completely oxidised (SOX), mildly oxidised (MOX), weakly oxidised (WOX) and fresh rock (FRS) layer. The logging was simplified where intercalation between different weathering types was recorded to allow the creation of broad, continuous horizons. The contacts were created using Leapfrog Geo's intrusion tool, to allow the undulating and variable nature of the weathered zones to be represented in the model.

Figure 14-5 Southwest-northeast cross section showing BBM oxidation horizons (source: Bara, 2026)

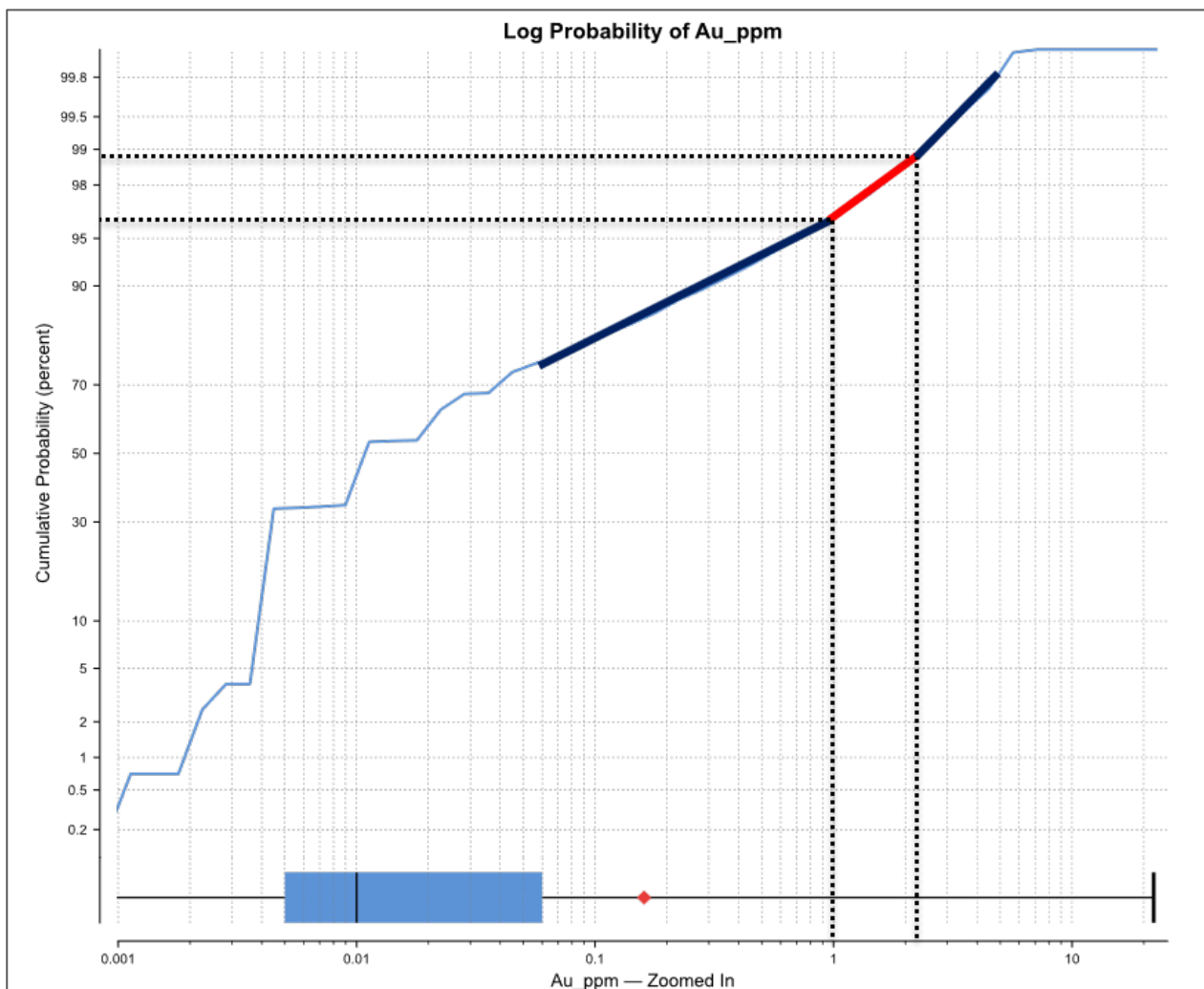


The transition to fresh rock occurs between a few metres down to 30 m below surface. The oxidation is not consistent throughout the deposit, in some cases transitioning from completely oxidised rock into fresh rock.

14.1.2.4 Mineralisation Model

To support the creation of a mineralised domain, the gold grade data was plotted on a log-probability plot in order to identify breaks in the grade distribution which may suggest different populations. The log-probability plot displays a broadly linear trend up to a threshold of 1.0 ppm Au, suggesting the absence of distinguishable sub-populations below this value. A second inflection is noted around a threshold of 2.2 ppm Au; however, both values were considered too high to practically model the mineralisation as the resultant volume would be limited in extent. Therefore, a threshold value of 0.20 ppm Au was selected, as it is considered reasonable and geologically appropriate for defining the mineralisation (Figure 14-6).

Figure 14-6 Log-probability plot of BBM gold grade data (source: Bara, 2026)



Four mineralised zones were constructed. The Main Zone has a total strike length of 2.2 km and a maximum vertical depth of 730 m. Due to the strong lateral and down-dip continuity of the mineralisation, the mineralisation model was extrapolated up to 100 m beyond the data. The Main Zone occurs along the intrusive-metasediment contact, primarily within the intrusive rocks, though locally extending a few metres into the footwall metasediments. It tends to follow the shape of the geological contact, with an upper and lower, northwest plunging fold. Mineralisation thickness varies from a few metres up to 40 m thick; it tends to thin out along the upper fold hinge and remains open at depth and

towards the southeast (Figure 14-7). There are two smaller hangingwall zones which parallel the Main Zone in the northwest are of the deposit. These have a strike length of 425 m, with a limited down-dip extent of 350 m. A small, footwall lens, 25 m by 70 m in length, occurs within the footwall metasediments which is informed by a single drillhole intercept.

Figure 14-7 Cross section showing the hangingwall and folded mineralisation along the upper (left) and lower fold (right) (source: Bara, 2026)

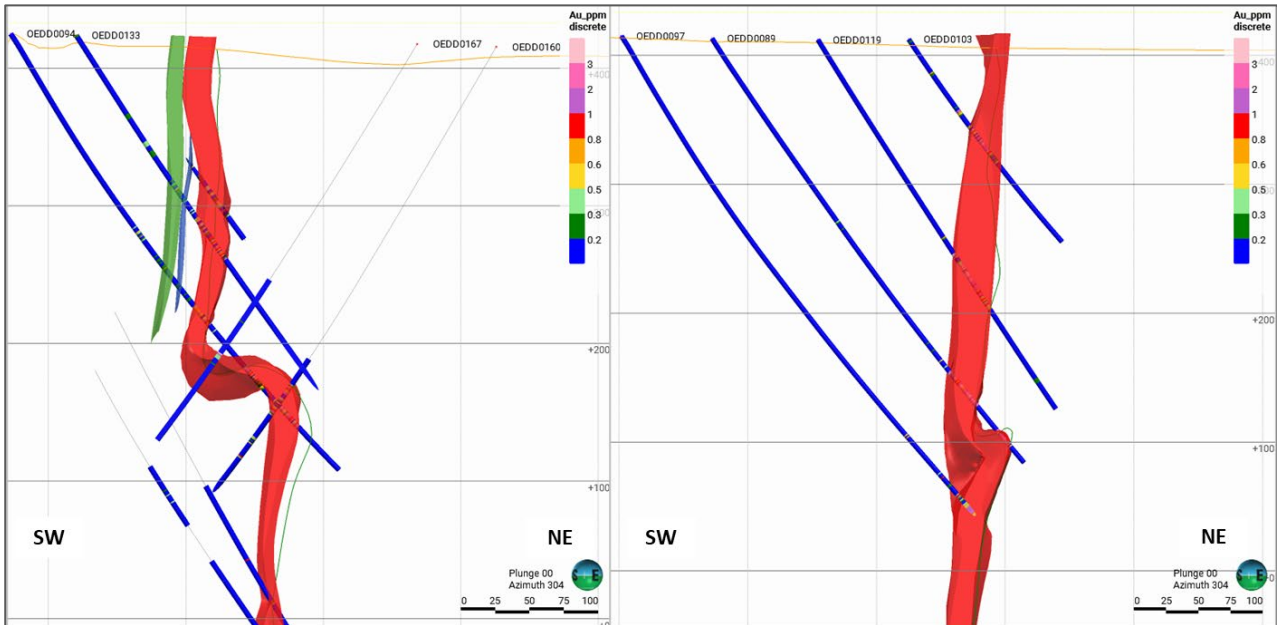
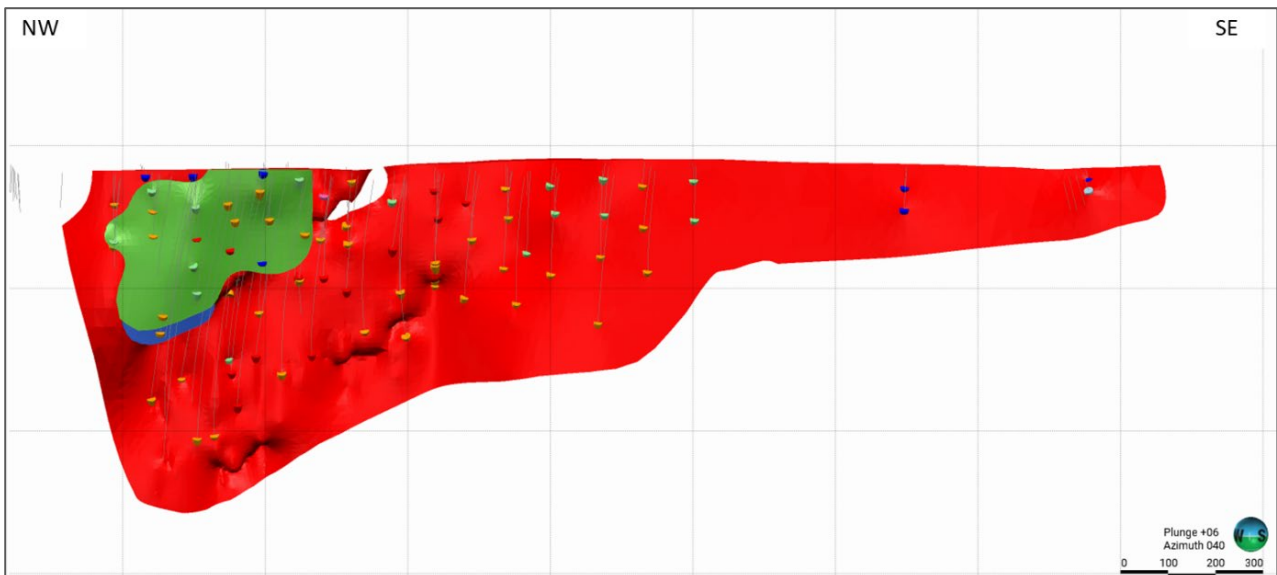


Figure 14-8 BBM mineralisation looking northwest, showing parallel hangingwall zones (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.3 Statistical Analysis

14.1.3.1 Statistics of the Raw Data

Descriptive statistics for gold, copper and density are presented in Table 14-4. The attribute values are within expected ranges, the mean grade for the entire dataset is 0.17 ppm Au and 627.7 ppm Cu, with gold grades showing higher variability as seen by a coefficient of variation value of 3.62. A total of 3,531 density samples were collected at BBM, with an average of 2.77.

Table 14-4 Descriptive statistics of the raw samples for gold, copper and density

Variable	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	19,399	0.01	22	0.17	3.62
Cu ppm	18,352	0.9	42,174	627.70	2.67
Density	3,531	1.07	3.74	2.77	0.03

14.1.3.2 Estimation Domains

Drillhole samples were selected within the modelled mineralised zones and categorised into one of four different domains, namely the Main Zone (MZONE 100), the two hangingwall zones (MZONE 200 and MZONE 300) and the footwall lens (MZONE 400). Descriptive statistics for gold and copper are presented in Table 14-5.

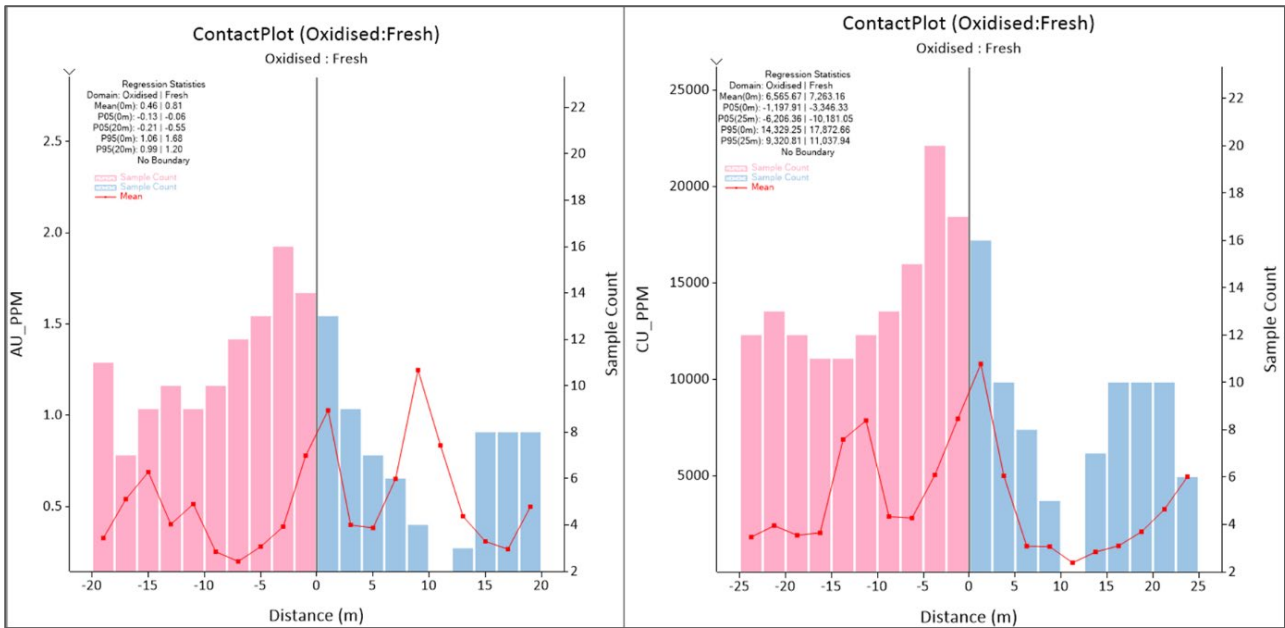
Table 14-5 Descriptive statistics for gold and copper per MZONE

Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	3,146	0.005	22	1.03	1.29
	200	378	0.005	6.23	0.44	1.64
	300	138	0.005	2.67	0.40	1.07
	400	13	0.07	2.92	1.44	0.76
Cu ppm	100	3,125	11.6	42,174	3,454.0	0.95
	200	377	33.3	13,238.0	1,803.4	0.95
	300	138	71.9	24,275.1	2,882.9	1.18
	400	13	113	8,700	3,281.6	1.08

Domain MZONE 100 is the most represented by drilling, with over 3,000 samples contained within the Main Zone. The mean gold grade is 1.03 ppm Au and the mean copper grade is 3,454 ppm Cu. The two hangingwall zones have similar gold grades while the footwall lens has a mean gold grade of 1.44, however, this is only informed by 13 samples, all from drillhole OEDD0105. The grade variability for copper tends to be lower than gold, with the exception of MZONE 300 which has a higher CV.

An assessment was undertaken to determine if sub-domaining of the mineralised zones based on oxidation state was required. Due to the steeply dipping nature of the orebody and the relative position of the drillhole collars to the orebody, the upper oxidised horizons are not well represented in the dataset. Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis, the data was grouped into two categories, fresh and oxidised, the latter consisting of the SOX, MOX and WOX logging codes. The boundary analysis plot (Figure 14-9) shows that the base of oxidation is a soft boundary, with a gradational change in grades up to 5 m from the contact. However, only three drillholes within the mineralised zone cross the oxidation boundary and therefore until further drilling is available, it is impossible to make assumptions on the grade behaviour across the base of oxidation.

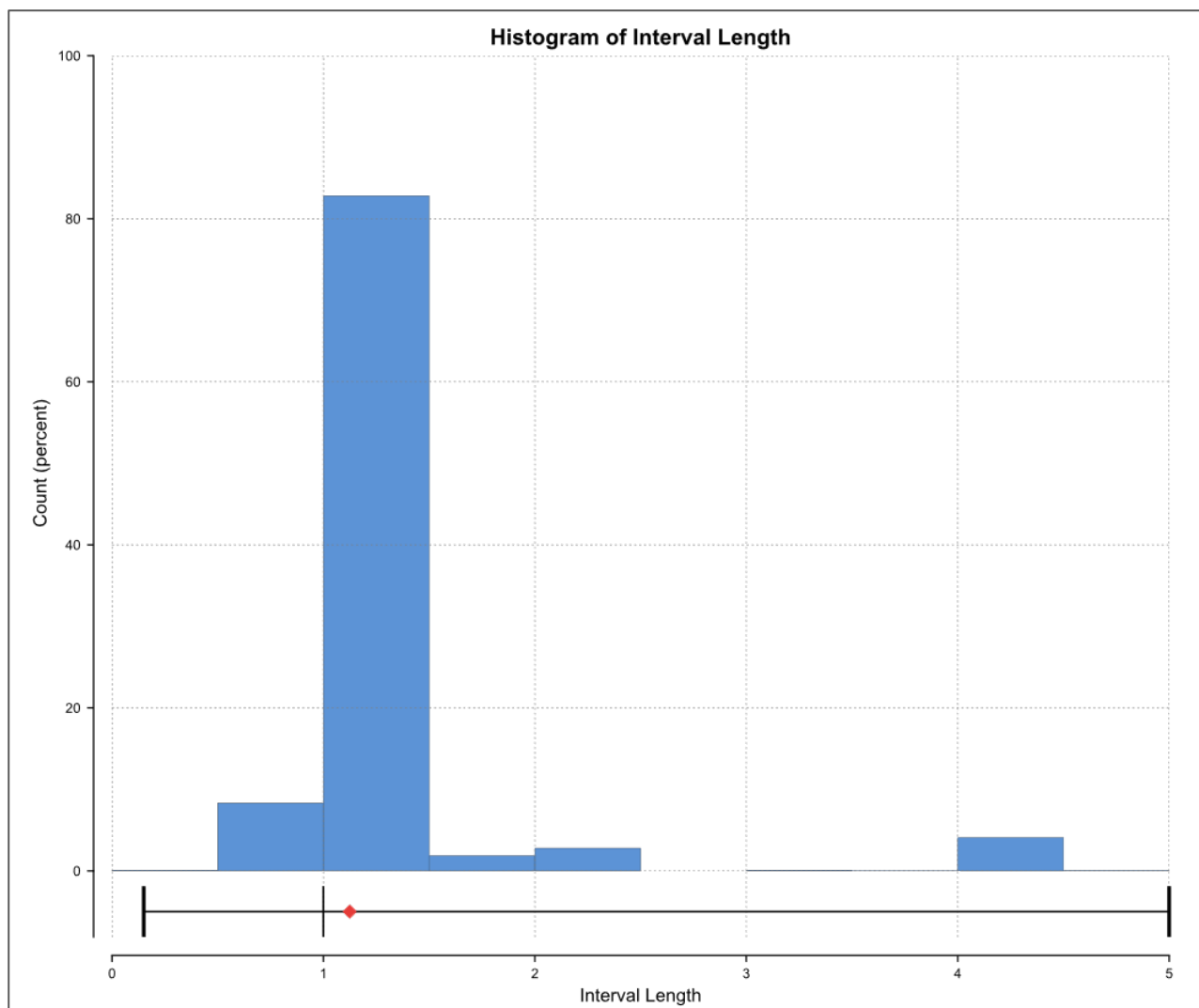
Figure 14-9 Boundary analysis plot for gold (left) and copper (right) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.3.3 Data Compositing

Sample intervals vary from 0.15 m to 5.00 m, with a mean interval of 1.12 m (Figure 14-10). Majority of the samples were collected at 1 m intervals. Seven percent of the samples have intervals above 2 m, the majority of which occur within the waste zone.

Figure 14-10 Histogram of BBM sample intervals (source: Bara, 2026)



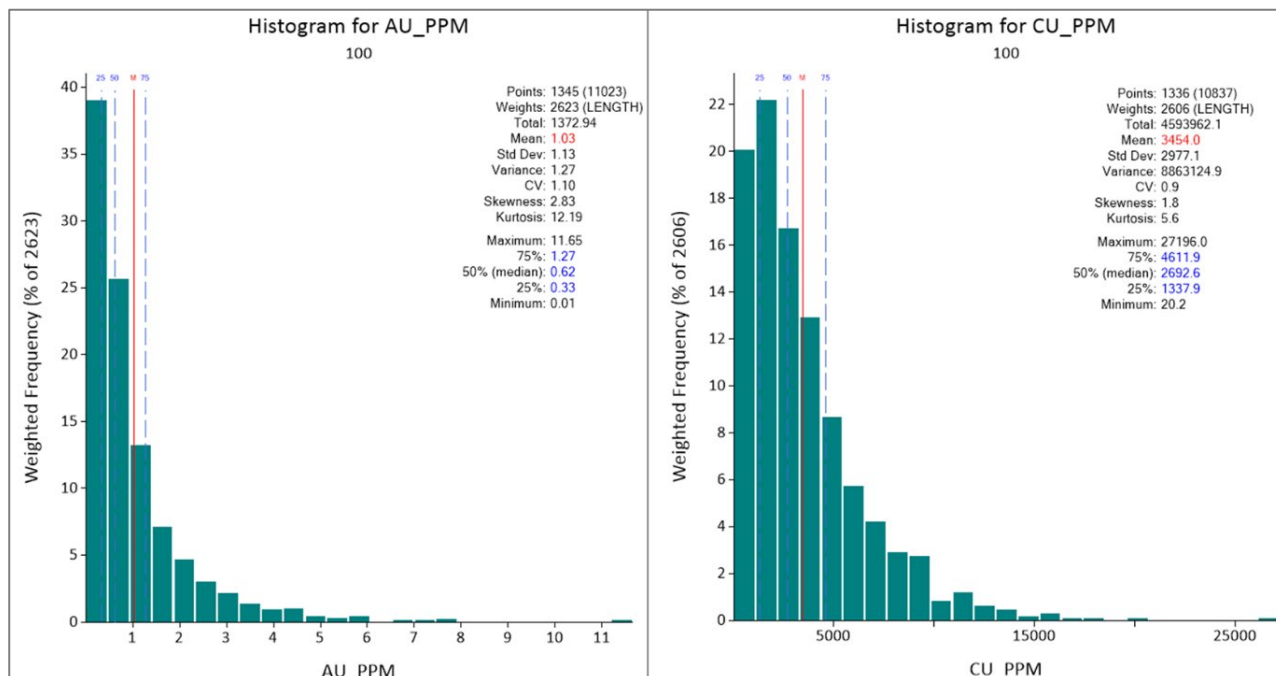
The drillhole samples were composited to 2 m intervals by length weighting. The composite length was selected in order to reduce the grade variability in order to assist with modelling the grade continuity. A test estimation was undertaken in parallel using 1 m composites, which resulted in undesirable artefacts within the block model and poorer validations relative to the 2 m composites. The compositing had no impact on the mean grades while the grade variability for gold has been reduced between 15% and 48% for gold and 5% and 24% for copper (Figure 14-5).

Table 14-6 Statistical comparison between un-composited and composite samples per domain

Variable	MZONE	Un-composited samples			Composite samples		
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	No. of samples	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	3,146	1.03	1.29	1,345	1.03	1.10
	200	378	0.44	1.64	134	0.44	1.27
	300	138	0.40	1.07	52	0.40	0.84
	400	13	1.44	0.76	4	1.44	0.39
Cu ppm	100	3,125	3,454.0	0.95	1,336	3,454.0	0.86
	200	377	1,803.4	0.95	133	1,803.4	0.72
	300	138	2,882.9	1.18	52	2,882.9	0.99
	400	13	3,281.6	1.08	4	3,281.6	1.02

The individual domains show positively skewed distributions, with a long tail of outliers. Examples of histograms for MZONE 100 are presented in Figure 14-11 for gold and copper.

Figure 14-11 MZONE 100 histograms of drillhole composites for gold (left) and copper (right) (source: Bara, 2026)



To account for potential bias introduced due to different drilling densities, the drillhole composites were declustered using a declustering cell of 50 m in X, 30 m in the Y and 20 m in the Z. The declustered statistics for each domain are presented in Table 14-17.

Table 14-7 Declustered drillhole composite statistics

Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	1,345	0.01	7.82	1.01	1.24
	200	134	0.01	1.27	0.52	1.09
	300	52	0.01	1.71	0.39	0.76
	400	4	0.53	2.05	1.44	0.39
Cu ppm	100	1,336	20.23	18,347.50	3,305.4	0.89
	200	133	43.98	5,502.60	1,817.3	0.65
	300	52	121.75	9,798.00	2,452.0	0.94
	400	4	120.5	8,400	3,281.6	1.03

14.1.3.4 Data Capping

An outlier analysis was undertaken for each domain by assessing the grade distribution for gold and copper and considering the spatial arrangement of the outliers relative to one another. Grade capping had an impact on three of the estimation domains (Table 14-8). The overall impact on the mean grades is small, with MZONE 200 showing the largest reduction in mean gold grades which has resulted in a 34% reduction in variability.

Table 14-8 Comparison statistics between uncapped and capped drillhole composite samples

MZONE	Composite samples			Capped composites				Percentage difference (mean)	Percentage difference (CV)
	No. of samples	Mean	CV	Cap value	No. of capped samples	Mean	CV		
Au ppm									
100	1,345	1.01	1.24	7.82	1	1.01	1.22	-0.3%	-2%
200	134	0.52	1.09	1.27	5	0.45	0.72	-12.5%	-34%
300	52	0.39	0.76	-	0	0.39	0.76	0.0%	0%
Cu ppm									
100	1,336	3,305.4	0.89	18,347.5	3	3,298.6	0.88	-0.2%	-1%
200	133	1,817.3	0.65	5,502.6	2	1,811.7	0.64	-0.3%	-2%
300	52	2,452.0	0.94	9,798.0	1	2,376.9	0.81	-3.1%	-14%

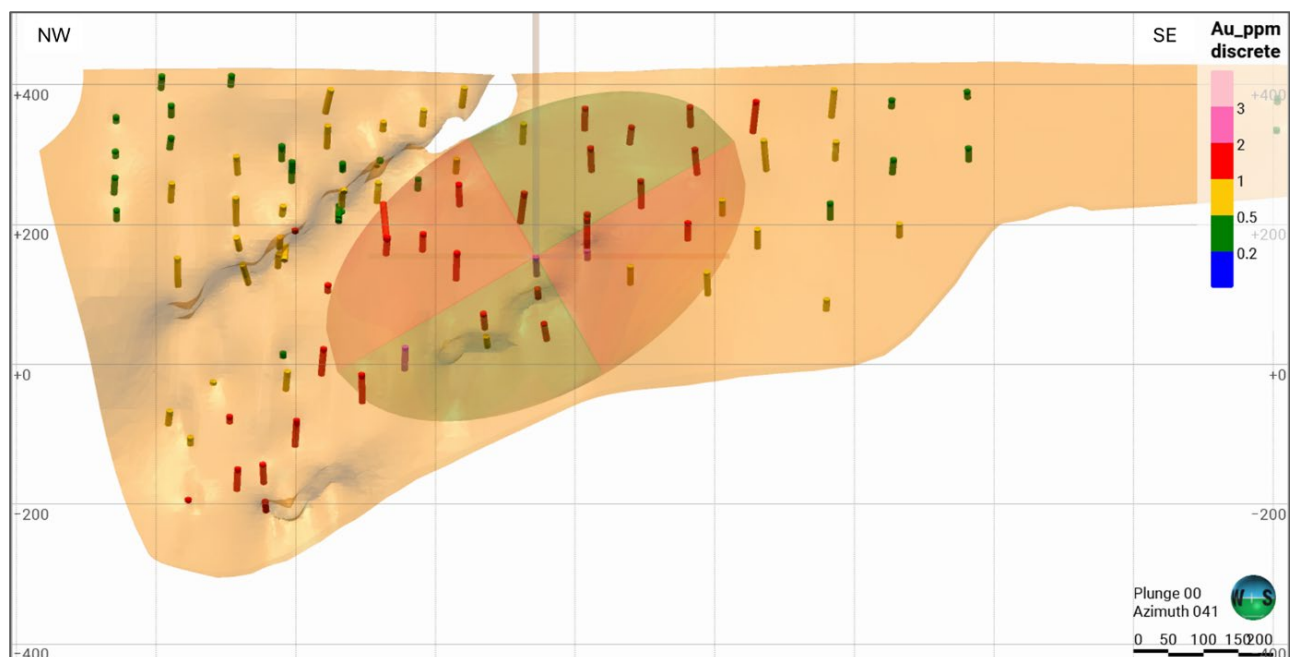
14.1.4 Variography

Experimental semi-variogram models were calculated for the normal-score transformed composite gold and copper grade data contained within MZONE 100, as this domain contains the largest number of composite samples. The long range of the semi-variogram is orientated along a 30° plunge towards the northwest, on an azimuth of 305°, which aligns with the high-grade trend observed at BBM. The semi-major direction was defined orthogonal to this direction and is near vertical while the minor direction is orientated approximately horizontal in an east-west direction. The orientation of the semi-variogram is summarised in Table 14-9 and represented in Figure 14-12 as an ellipsoid juxtaposed against the full thickness composites for MZONE 100.

Table 14-9 Semi-variogram search angles for gold and copper for BBM

Rotation angle			Rotation axis		
1	2	3	3	1	3
-145	90	168	Z	X	Z

Figure 14-12 Orientation of semi-variogram relative to MZONE 100 (source: Bara, 2026)



The semi-variogram models are summarised in Table 14-10 and shown in Figure 14-13 for gold and Figure 14-14 for copper.

Table 14-10 Gold and copper semi-variogram models for BBM

Attribute	Nugget	Sill 1 (C1)	Range of first structure (m)			Sill 2 (C2)	Range of second structure (m)		
			1	2	3		1	2	3
Au ppm	0.20	0.43	85	60	4	0.37	340	172	17
Cu ppm	0.08	0.48	121	95	8	0.44	325	200	31

The gold semi-variogram model has a notably long range which is supported by observed, deposit-scale continuity of high grades towards the northwest. Twenty percent of the total variance for gold is represented by the nugget, indicating moderate local variability. There is a prominent partial sill occurring at around 150 m in the long range and 130 m in the semi-major direction. The copper semi-variogram models are characterised by a low nugget effect, with 8% of the total variance represented by short-scale variability. There is a strong partial sill at around 215 m in the long direction and 145 m in the semi-major direction.

Figure 14-13 BBM semi-variogram models for gold (source: Bara, 2026)

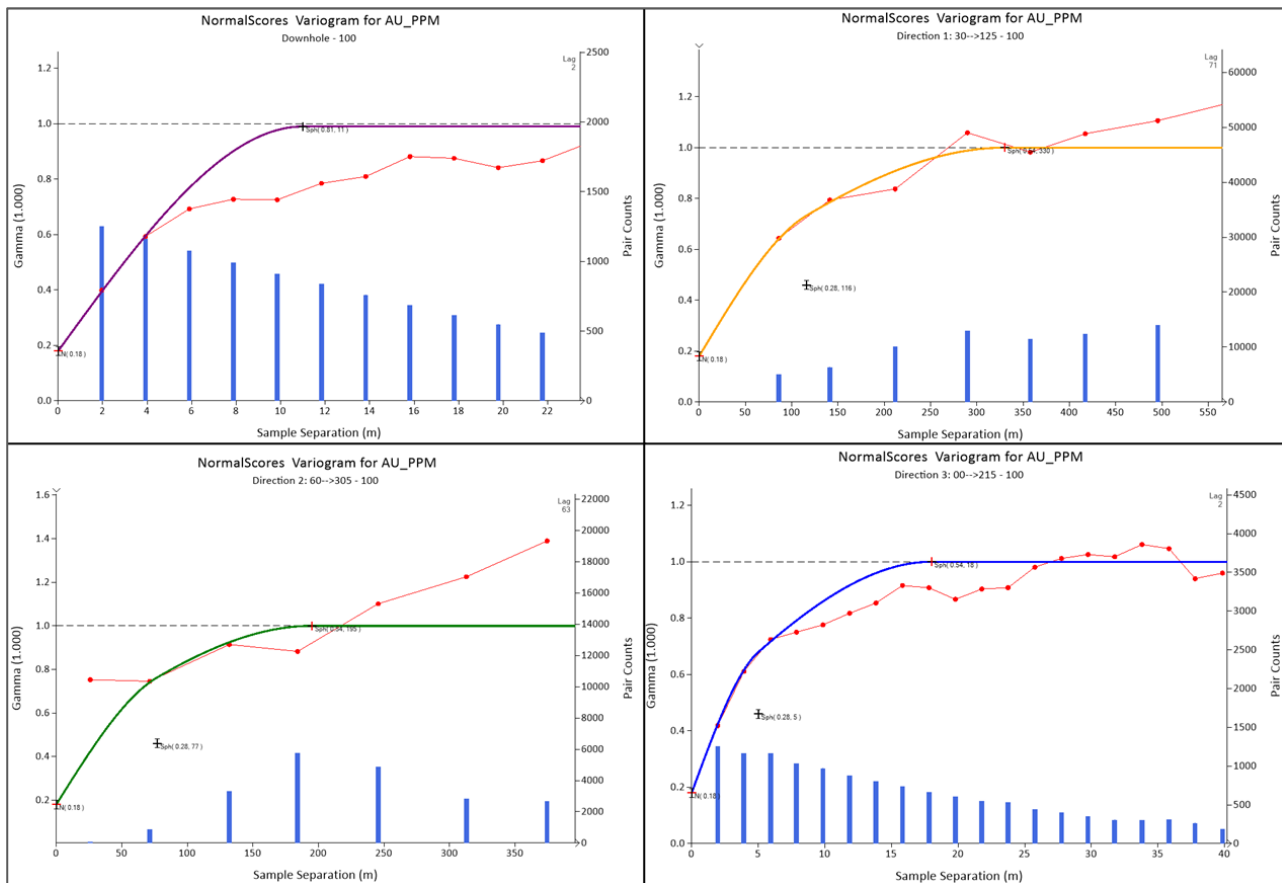
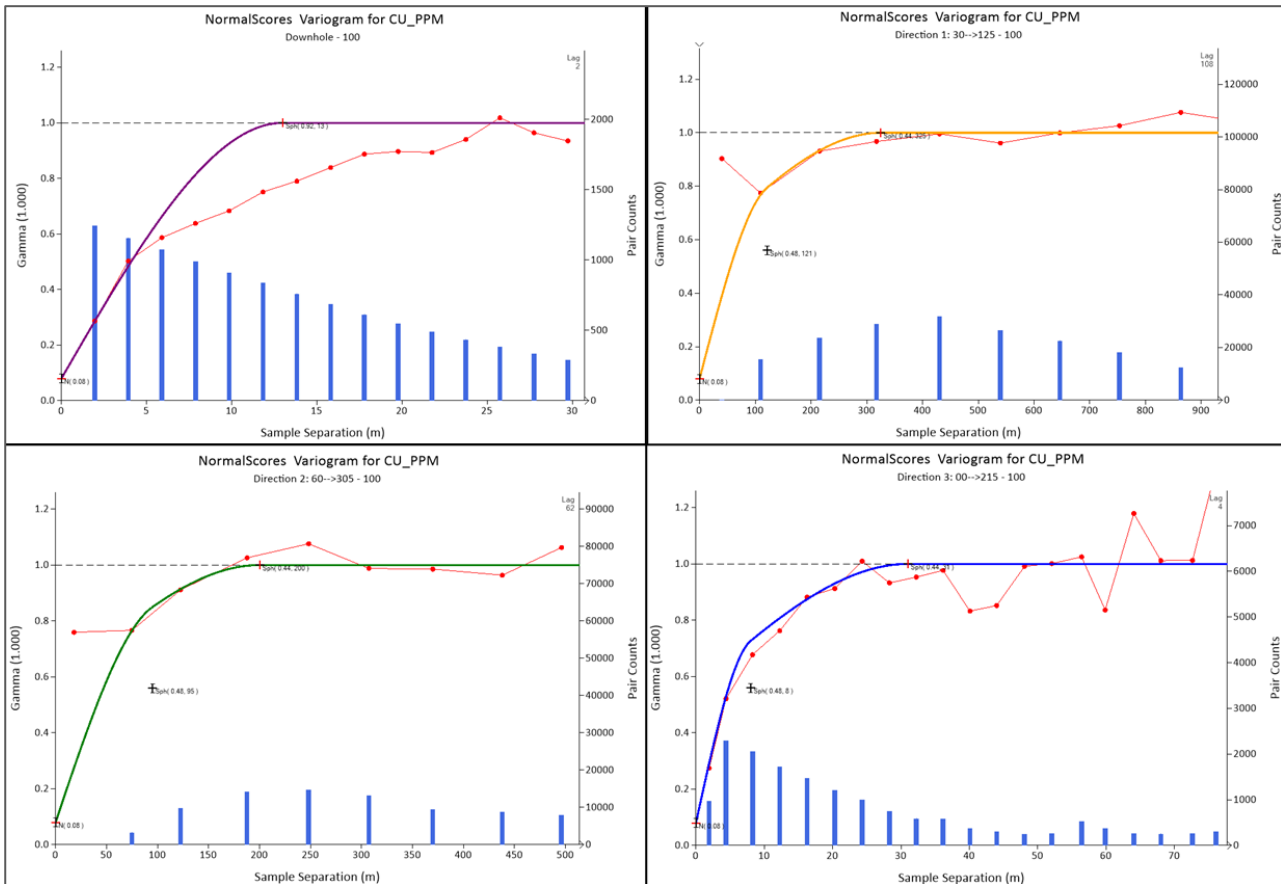


Figure 14-14 BBM semi-variogram models for copper (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.5 Block Modelling

A block model with a parent cell size of 20 m(X) by 10 m(Y) by 20 m(Z) was created covering the extents of the deposit, the model is not rotated. Sub-celling was applied to optimally honour the wireframe volumes, resulting in a minimum sub-cell of 1 m(X) by 0.5 m(Y) by 1 m(Z). The parent cell is considered appropriate for the data spacing, while accounting for the orientation of the mineralisation relative to the model prototype.

Table 14-11 BBM block model origins

Model origins			Parent cell size (m)			No. of cells		
X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
654,800	1,046,300	-500	20	10	20	138	300	50

14.1.6 Grade Estimation

Gold and copper grades were estimated by ordinary kriging using three search passes. The search volume was aligned with the orientation of the semi-variograms. Dynamic anisotropy was used to locally orientate the search volume to account for variations in strike and dip. This was accomplished by estimating dip and dip direction into the block model from the triangulation faces of the hangingwall and footwall wireframes, allowing the spatial changes in the orebody to be coded into the block model. The first pass search volume applied reduced distances in the major and semi-major directions to reflect the short-range continuity represented by the first structure of the semi-variogram model, while still extending marginally beyond this range in order to ensure sufficient sample support. The search distance in the minor direction was set to 20 m which exceeds the semi-variogram range. This wider range was used due to the application of dynamic anisotropy, where an overly restrictive search can result in samples located far from block centroids being preferentially selected over nearer ones. The

second pass estimate expanded the search volume by a factor of 1.5, while using the same sample selection criteria of a minimum of 12 and maximum of 14 samples. The third pass estimate expanded the search volume by a factor of 5, lowering the sample search criteria to a minimum of 8 and maximum of 12 in order to ensure blocks in poorly informed areas received an estimated grade. A limit of 5 samples per borehole (MaxKey) was imposed on the estimates on all three passes.

Table 14-12 and Table 14-13 summarise the search volume and sample selection parameters. MZONE 400, which is represented by a single drillhole was not estimated and instead the mean composite grades were assigned to this small domain.

Table 14-12 BBM search volume orientation and parameters

Attribute	Search angles			Search axis			Search volume		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	X	Y	Z
Au ppm	-145	90	168	Z	X	Z	150	130	20
Cu ppm	-145	90	168	Z	X	Z	215	145	20

Table 14-13 BBM search volume sample selection parameters

Pass 1		Pass 2			Pass 3			MaxKey
Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	
12	14	1.5	12	14	5	8	12	5

14.1.6.1 Density

Mean densities per modelled rock type are presented in Table 14-14.

Table 14-14 BBM density statistics by modelled rock type

Rock type	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Weathered zone	2	2.71	2.71	2.71	-
Footwall metasediments	738	2.20	3.74	2.83	0.11
Hangingwall intrusive	2,856	1.07	4.45	2.75	0.08

The two main rock types are well represented by density data, with the footwall metasediments reporting a higher mean density of 2.83 relative to the hangingwall intrusive rocks. The variance in the data is low, as seen by the CV values. The weathered zone is underrepresented, with only two samples with relative density values of 2.71 available.

Due to the low variability observed in the density values, the mean for each modelled rock type was assigned to the block model. Due to the limited number of samples available for the weathered zone, a reduced relative density value of 1.90 was assigned to this horizon. The impact of the lower density on the total model volume is minimal, with 280,000 m³ affected by the lower density.

14.1.7 Model Validation

The block model was validated by:

- Visually examining the input data against the estimated block model grades
- Comparison of the global mean estimates against the mean of the composite sample grades
- Swath plot validations in the X, Y and Z directions.
- Review of kriging statistics to assess estimation confidence.

14.1.7.1 Global Validation

A global validation of the block model was undertaken by comparing the mean of the estimated block grades against the mean of the declustered, capped drillhole composites. The comparison (Table 14-15) shows that the block estimates compare favourably against the input data, with most estimation domains reporting less than 10% differences between the mean, with the exception of the copper estimates for MZONE 300. This difference is due to high-grade copper intercepts generally occurring in the wider portions of the mineralised zone, while lower-grade intercepts are typically narrower and located along the margins of the domain.

Table 14-15 Global validation comparing declustered mean composites grades against block model estimates

Variable	MZONE	Capped composites (declustered)			Block model		Percentage difference
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	
Au ppm	100	1,345	1.01	1.22	0.99	0.63	-1%
	200	134	0.45	0.72	0.40	0.30	-11%
	300	52	0.39	0.76	0.41	0.20	5%
Cu ppm	100	1,336	33,298.6	0.88	3,087.1	0.53	-6%
	200	133	1,811.7	0.64	1,771.6	0.35	-2%
	300	52	2,376.9	0.81	2,749.0	0.36	16%

14.1.7.2 Swath Plots

Swath plot validations were used to locally assess the model against the input data along three orthogonal directions. The MZONE 100 plots for gold are presented in Figure 14-15 and copper in Figure 14-16 showing that the block estimated generally follow the grade trends observed in the data. The gold estimates show some local, high biases relative to the composite data between an easting of 655625 E and 655725 E as well as north of 1048125 N. These differences are attributed to the higher grades occurring in the thicker portions of the domain, while the lower grades occur at shallower elevations where the mineralisation tends to be thinner. The copper grade trends are honoured in the estimates, with no significant occurrences of over-estimation or under-estimation.

Figure 14-15 BBM swath plot validation for gold (source: Bara, 2026)

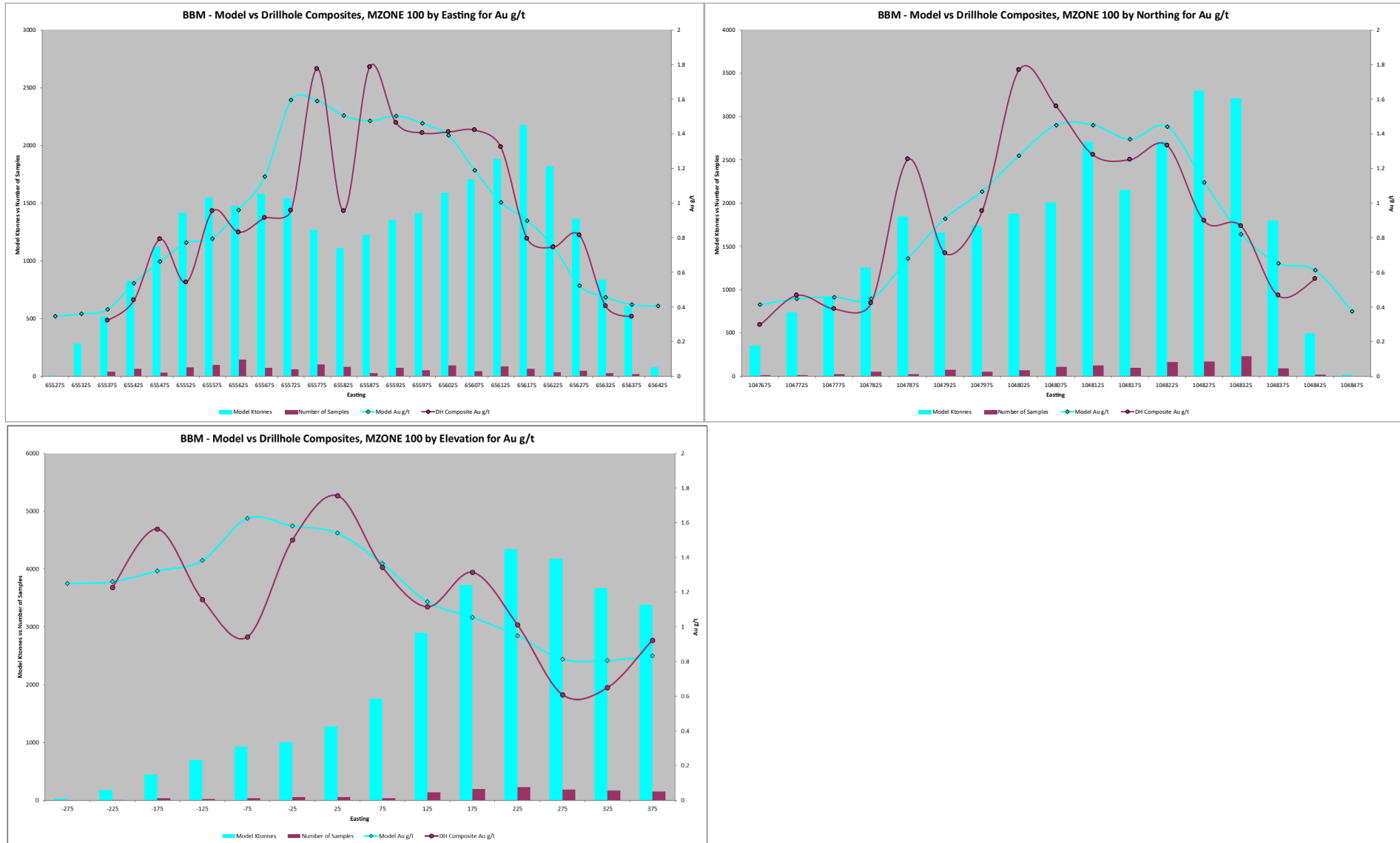
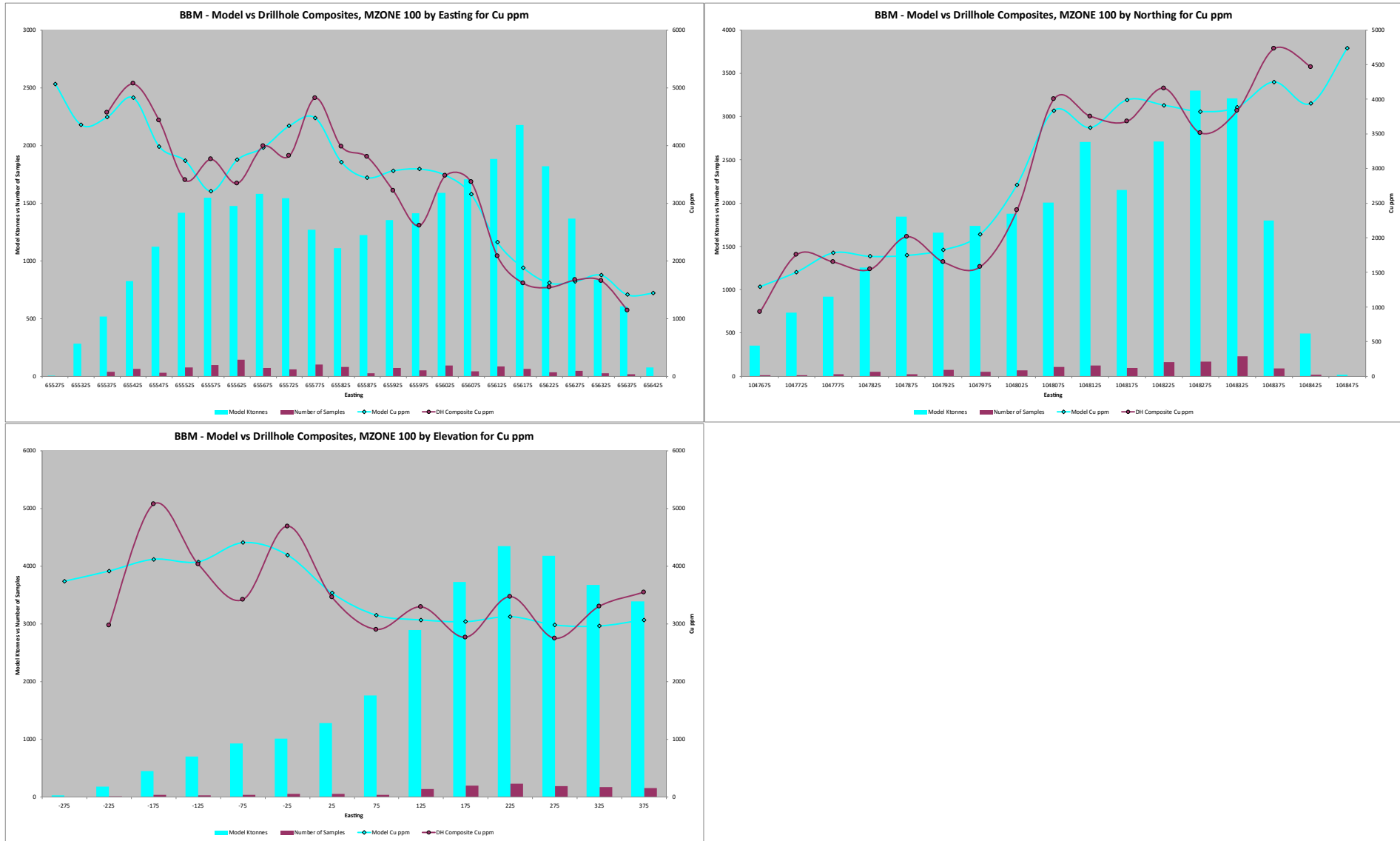


Figure 14-16 BBM swath plot validation for copper (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.7.3 Visual Validation

Visual validations were undertaken by comparing the block estimates against the drillhole composites in both section, plan view and three dimensions to assess whether the local grades were appropriately represented in the block model. The validation indicated that the estimates honour the input data, with both high grades and low grades represented in the model with an acceptable degree of smoothing taking place. Examples of cross sections showing the block model are presented for gold in Figure 14-17 and copper in Figure 14-18.

Figure 14-17 Southwest-northeast cross section through BBM block model coloured on gold grades (source: Bara, 2026)

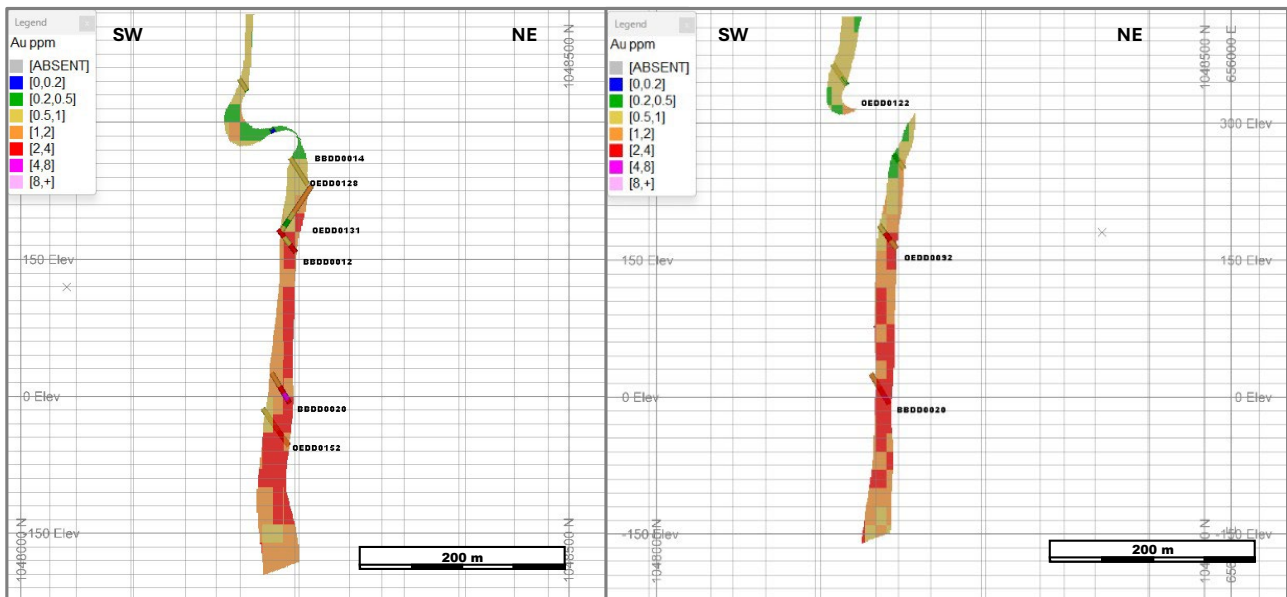
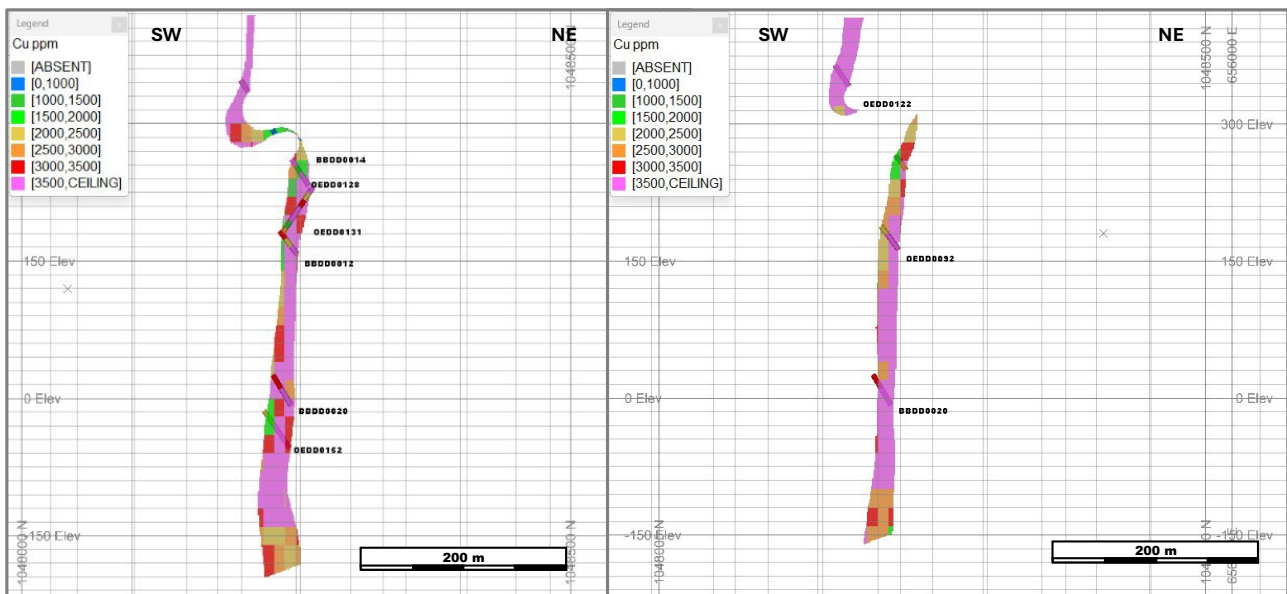


Figure 14-18 Southwest-northeast cross section through BBM block model coloured on copper grades (source: Bara, 2026)



3D views of the block model looking southwest are presented in Figure 14-19 for gold and Figure 14-20 for copper, showing that the northwest plunging high-grade trends observed in the data are preserved in the block model.

Figure 14-19 3D view of the BBM block model coloured on gold (source: Bara, 2026)

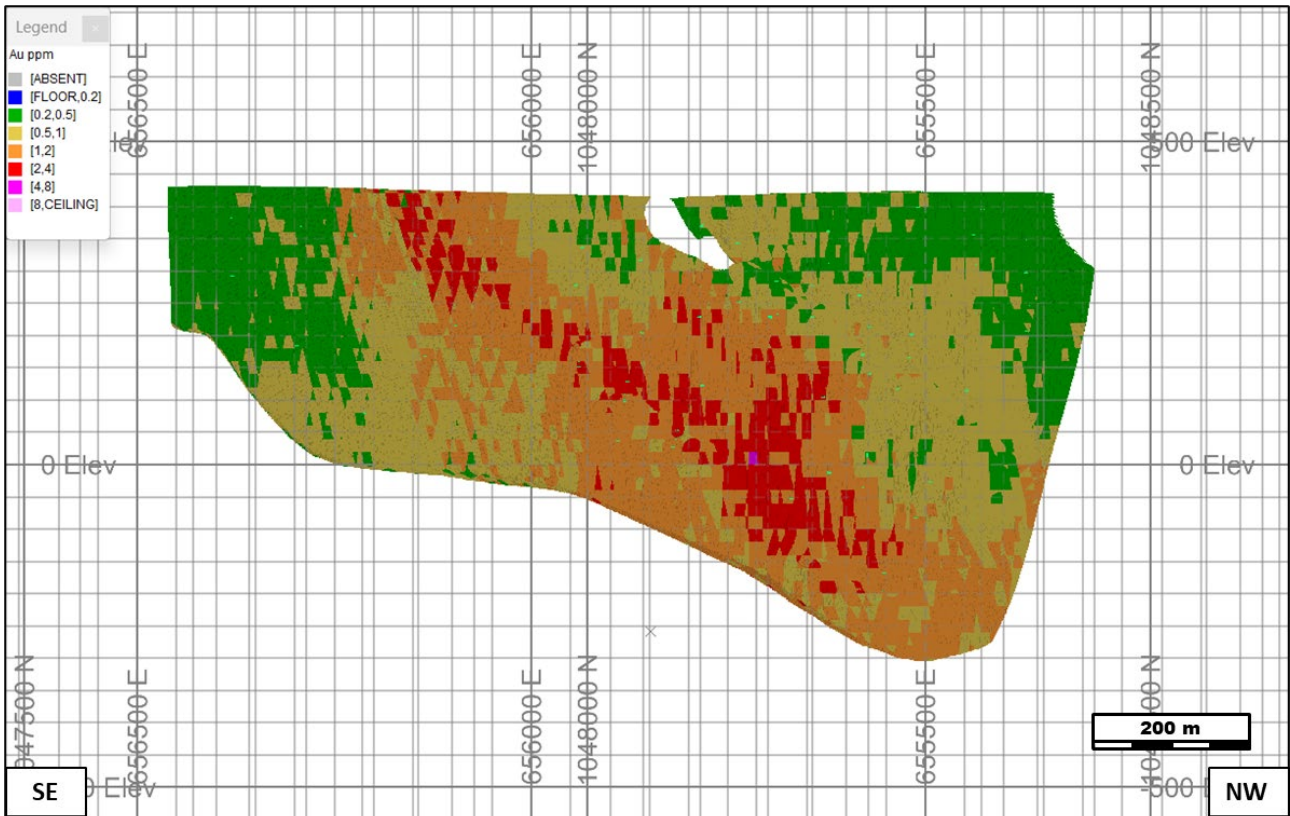
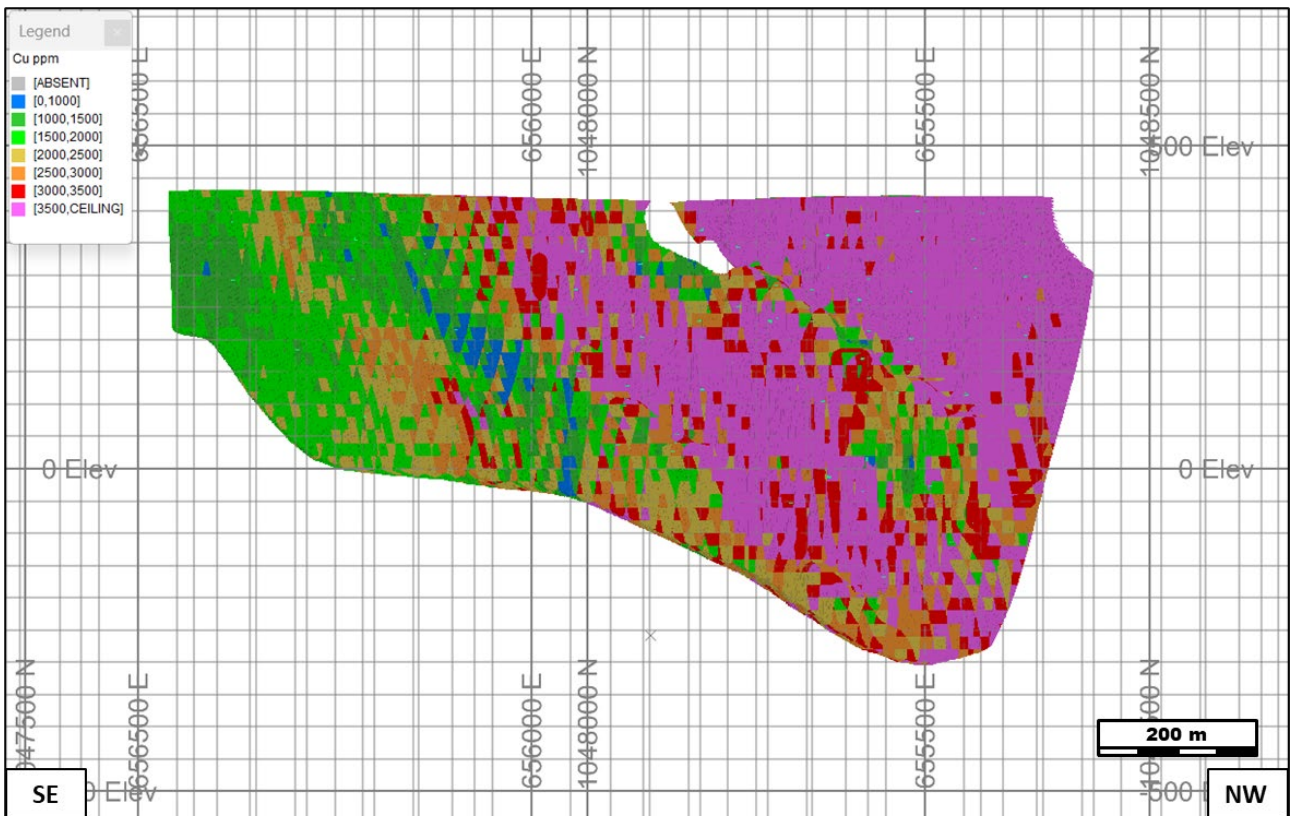


Figure 14-20 3D view of the BBM block model coloured on copper (source: Bara, 2026)



14.1.8 Classification

The Mineral Resources were classified in the Inferred category based on the following criteria:

- The geological controls on the mineralisation appear reasonably well understood
- The mineralisation is traceable over 2 km along strike and over 500 m vertically, remaining open at depth
- The Mineral Resource is informed by a regular drilling grid with an 80–100 m spacing, considered adequate to infer continuity
- Majority of the blocks are estimated in the first and second pass estimates, with only 16% of the blocks estimated in the third pass
- Where sufficient data is present, slope of regression values range between 0.5 and 0.8, indicating smoothing and conditional bias is taking place within acceptable levels
- Kriging efficiency values range from 0.2 to 0.7, suggesting low to moderate confidence in the estimates where appropriate data coverage is present.

14.2 Charger

14.2.1 Charger Drillhole Database

Upon import of data into Leapfrog™ software, the data validation exercise found the following:

- Seven samples have gold assay values of zero; these were set to a lower detection value of 0.005
- One density sample contained a negative value which was excluded
- 25 density samples have a value of 1 which were excluded
- Five samples with density values of 1.07, occurring at depth, were considered erroneous and also excluded
- One hole (CHDD0015) had no downhole survey measurements although it contained logging and assay results and was excluded from the database
- Two out of the four holes completed in 2026 had no assay results.

The Charger database has a cut-off date of 17 February 2026 and contains 94 drillholes completed between April 2021 and January 2026 (Table 14-16).

Table 14-16 Summary of drilled and assayed metres for Charger by year

Year	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
2021	27	2,011	2,011	147
2022	2	200	200	200
2023	14	2,155	2,154	2,153
2024	13	3,575	3,575	3,573
2025	34	13,087	9,233	8,925
2026	4	1,147	318	138
Total	94	22,175	17,491	15,136

14.2.1.1 Drillhole Collars

A total of 64 DD holes and 30 RC holes were completed at Charger (Table 14-17). Majority of the RC holes were completed in 2021 which have a maximum vertical depth of 55 m. The deepest RC holes reach a vertical depth of 115 m below surface. Only five holes intercept the main mineralised zone with the remaining RC holes collared within the waste zone. The DD holes primarily target high-grade mineralisation at depth.

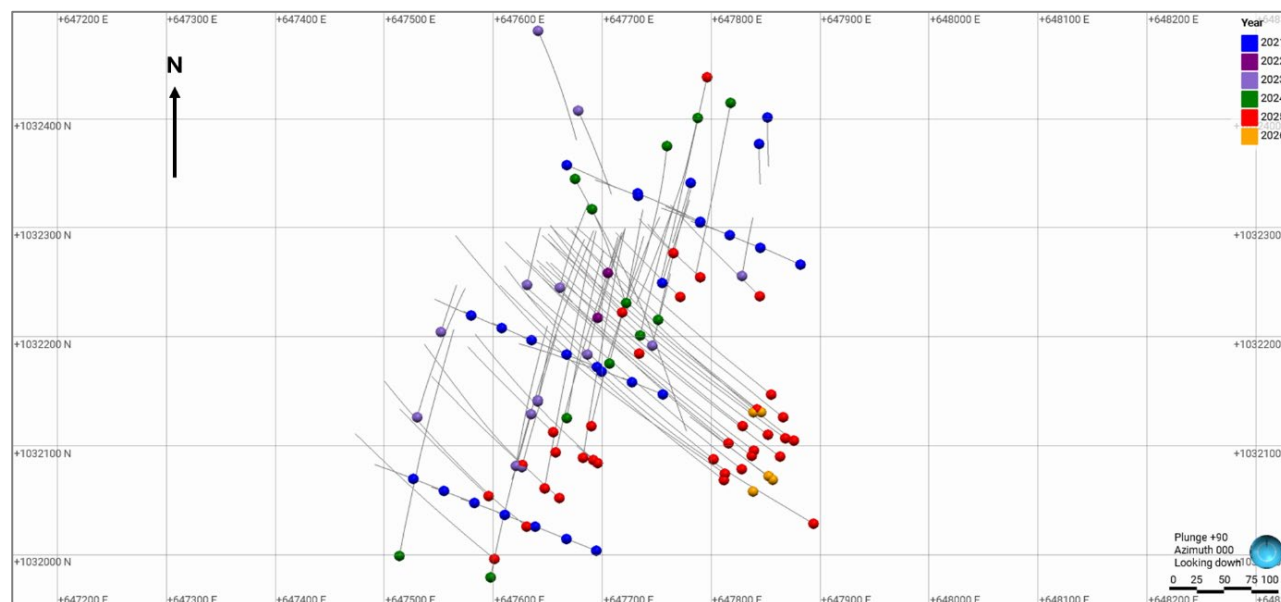
Table 14-17 Summary table comparing metres drilled and assayed by hole type

Hole type	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
DD	64	19,223	15,138	16,673
RC	30	2,352	2,351	2,351

An assessment was undertaken to determine the presence of analytical biases between the two drilling types. However, interpretation is complicated by the limited number of RC holes intercepting the mineralisation which tends to occur at shallower depths where the gold grades tend to be lower and copper grades tend to be higher than elsewhere in the deposit. Therefore, no conclusions on potential biases between drilling types can be drawn from the current dataset. Given the limited number of RC holes intercepting the mineralisation, any undetected bias will not have a material impact on the estimates.

Drillhole collars are irregularly spaced, with clustering of hole positions notable for the 2025 drilling campaign (Figure 14-21). The drillholes intercept the mineralisation approximately 20–30 m along strike and 40 m in the down-dip direction.

Figure 14-21 Plan view of Charger collars coloured by year (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.1.2 Downhole Surveys

Drillholes were orientated on surface using a compass. Downhole survey measurements for the majority of the DD holes were taken using a gyro tool at 24 m intervals with the exception of a small subset of “OEDD” holes having measurements taken every 30 m. RC holes were surveyed at either 30 m or 60 m intervals, however, many of the short holes were only measured once near the end of the hole. Approximately half of the holes are orientated in a west-northwest direction, with azimuths ranging from 270° to 315° while a subset of holes is orientated in a north-northeast and northwest direction. Drillhole inclination varies from 55° to 67°.

14.2.2 Wireframing

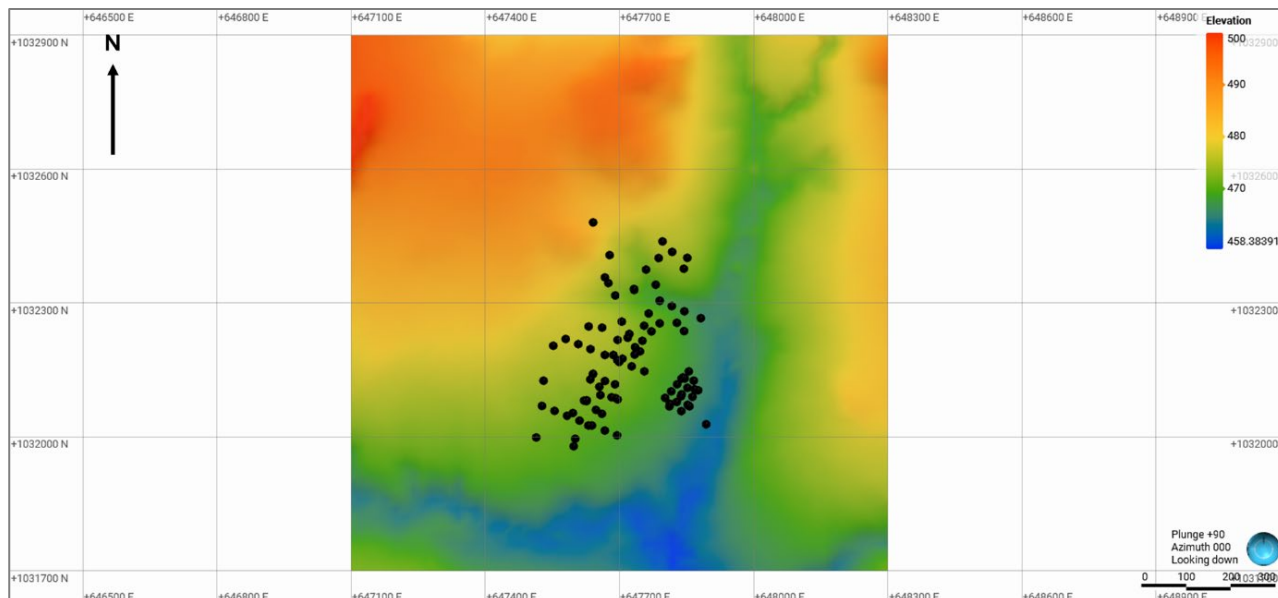
The Charger 3D models were created using Leapfrog Geo software (version 2025.3.1).

14.2.2.1 Topography

A reduced topography for Charger, with dimensions of 1.2 km by 1.2 km was created from the larger, regional DTM provided. The surface elevation within the Project varies from 458 m to 500 m above mean

sea level. The average difference between the collar elevations and the topographical surface is 0.48 m, with distances ranging from 0.01 m to 0.94 m. The collar positions were retained in their surveyed locations.

Figure 14-22 Plan view of the DTM covering Charger (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.2.2 Geological Model

The Charger geological model was guided by the interpretation provided in 12 cross sections and 5 level plans. The model was based on the “Domain” field in the database, which consist of nine individual rock descriptions, eight of which make up almost 100% of the total logged intervals.

Table 14-18 Summary of Charger lithology logging

Domain	Metres logged	Percentage of logging
Monzodiorite	14,796	74%
Intermediate Volcanics	1,543	8%
Saprolite	1,404	7%
QtzBx	805	4%
Granodiorite	616	3%
ActBx	403	2%
Polymetallic	382	2%
QtzHemBx	115	1%

The geology of Charger is characterised by a vertical, quartz-rich breccia, 1–20 m thick which strikes in a northeast direction. On the northwestern side of this structure, actinolite-rich breccias branch off from the main quartz vertical body. At depth and towards the southwest, quartz and actinolite-rich breccias are intercalated. The system is hosted within monzodiorite and intermediate volcanics and is capped by a layer of saprolite, 1–22 m thick.

The geological model for the quartz breccia was created by combining the quartz (QtzBx) and quartz-hematite breccia (QtzHemBx) lithological codes into a single domain, as these form part of the same vertical structure. Shallow intercepts identified as “Polymetallic” located immediately above the quartz breccia were incorporated into the modelled volume where geological continuity was present. The quartz breccia was created using Leapfrog Geo’s vein tool. The actinolite breccia, given its branching, irregular shape, was modelled using the Intrusion tool which was also used to model the monzodiorite

and intermediate volcanic country rocks. Figure 14-23 shows a plan view of the main modelled lithology units and Figure 14-24 shows a 3D view of the quartz and actinolite breccias.

Figure 14-23 Plan view of the geological model for Charger (source: Bara, 2026)

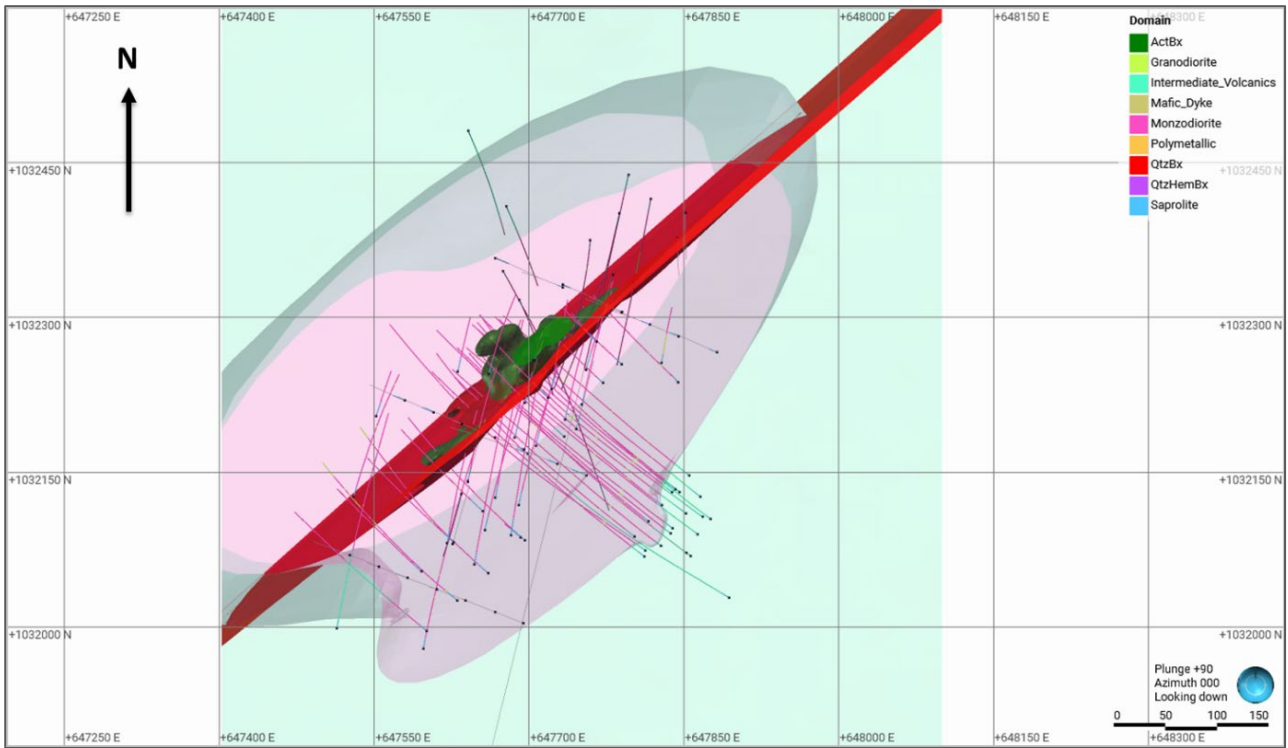
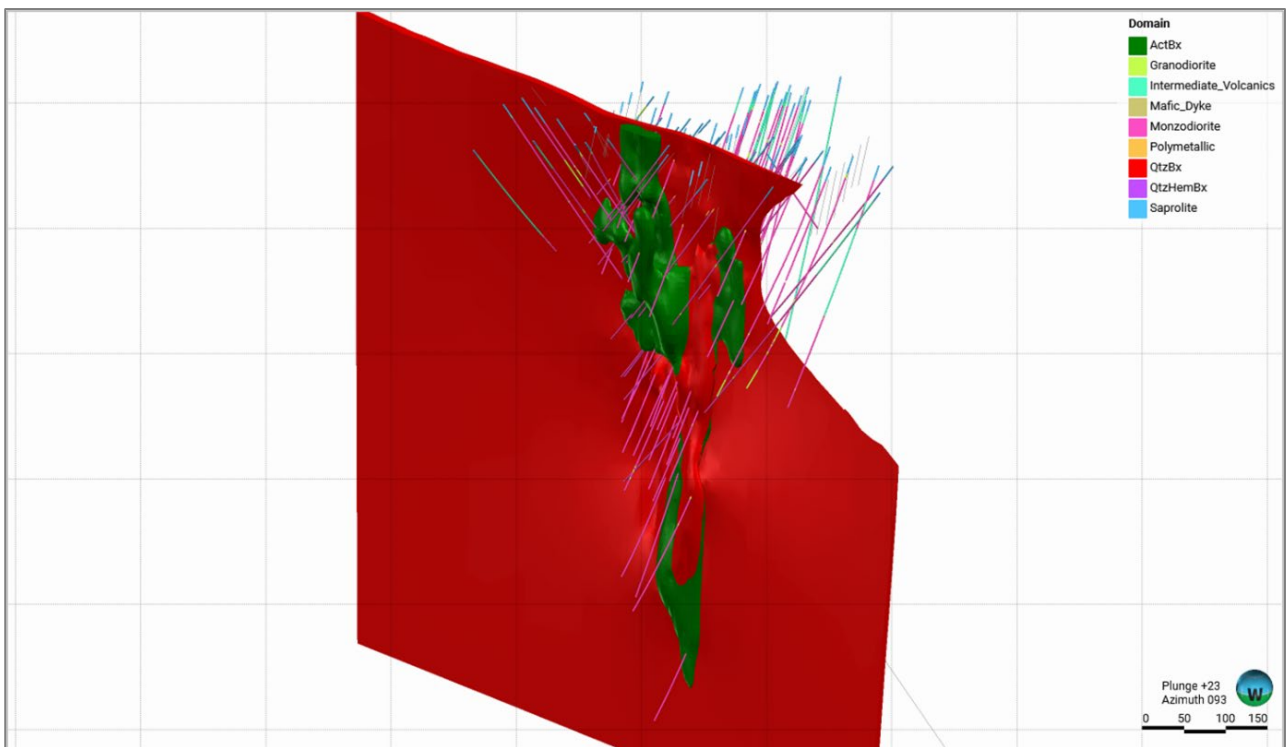


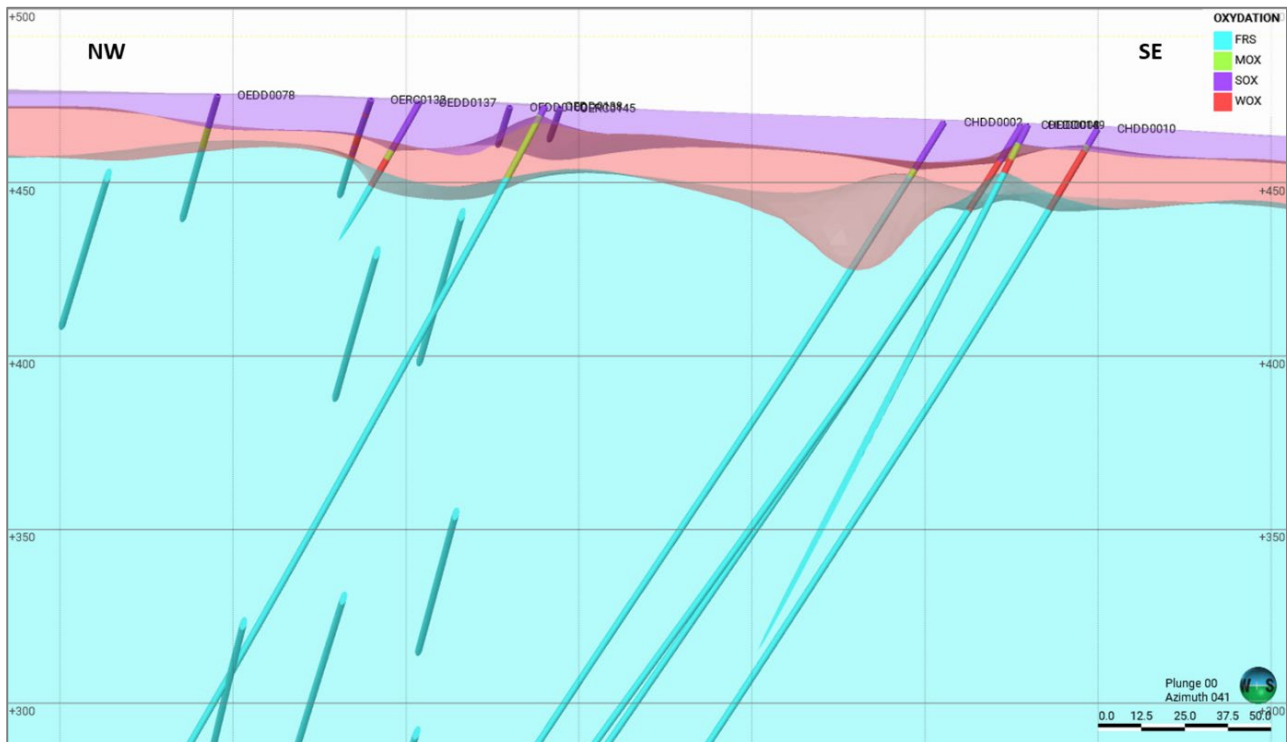
Figure 14-24 3D view of the quartz and actinolite-rich breccias (looking east) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.2.3 Oxidation Model

An oxidation model was created based on the drillhole logging, consisting of a completely oxidised (SOX), mildly oxidised (MOX), weakly oxidised (WOX) and fresh rock (FRS) layer. Due to the lack of lateral continuity in the MOX and WOX weathering layers, these were combined into a single zone for modelling purposes. The contacts were created using Leapfrog Geo's intrusion tool, to account for the undulating and variable thickness of the weathered zones.

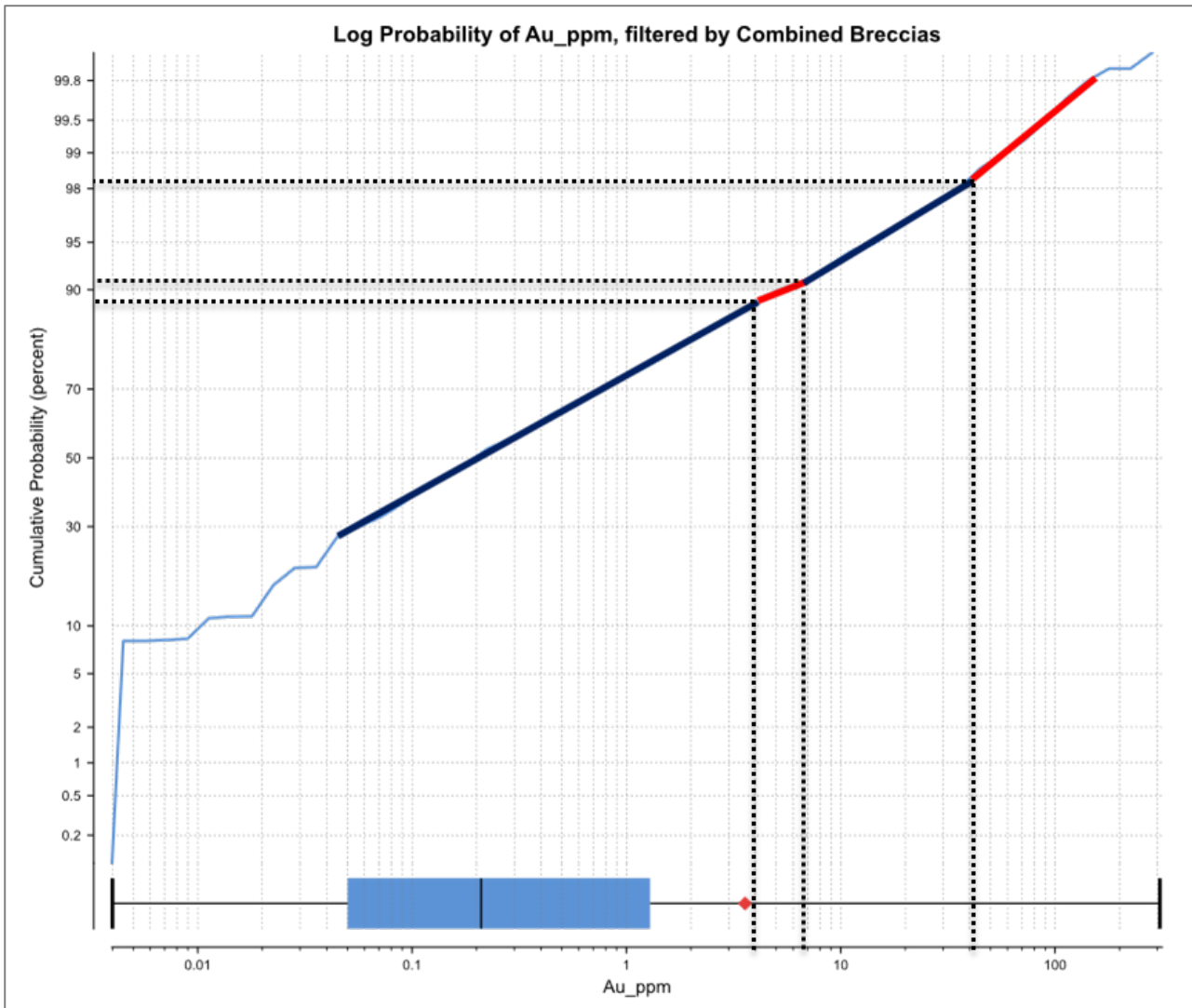
Figure 14-25 Southwest-northeast cross section showing Charger oxidation horizons (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.2.4 Mineralisation Model

The gold grade data was plotted on a log-probability plot in order to identify a threshold to base the mineralisation model. The log-probability plots display a linear trend up to a threshold of 4.0 ppm Au, with another inflection at 8.0 ppm and 40 ppm Au. The suggested threshold of 4.0 ppm Au was considered too high to model significant mineralised volumes, with about 1% of the grade data above this value. Therefore, a lower threshold of 0.20 ppm Au was used instead.

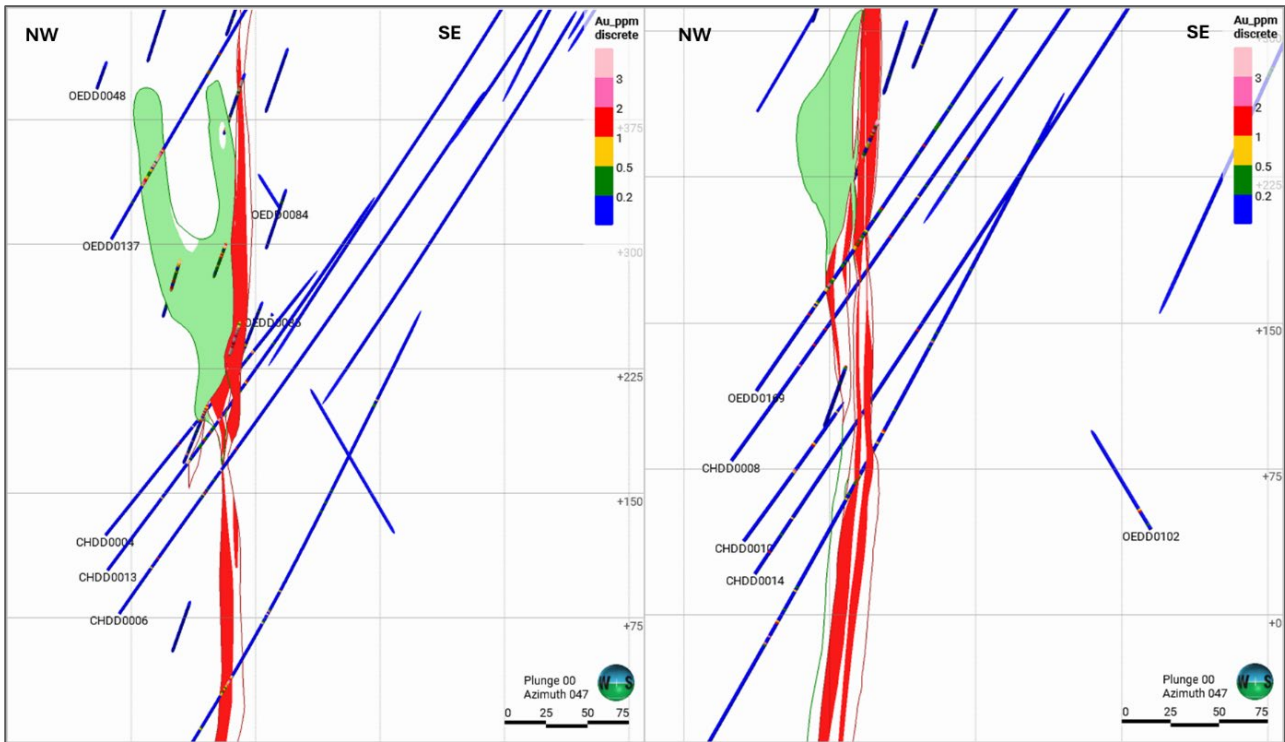
Figure 14-26 Log-probability plot Charger gold grade data (source: Bara, 2026)



Five distinct mineralised zones were created, four of these are contained within the vertical quartz-rich breccia with thicknesses ranging from less than 1 m up to 6 m thick. A fourth zone occurs within the actinolite-rich breccia. Below an elevation of 190 RL, the actinolite breccia becomes unmineralised at depth.

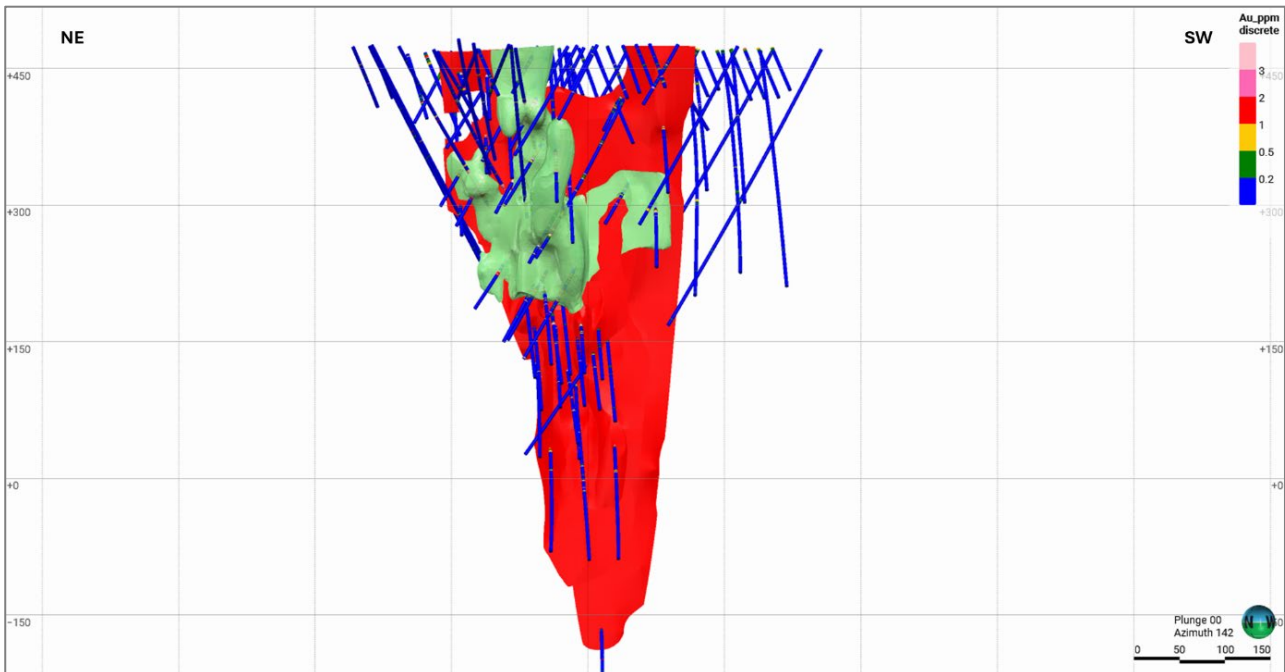
Figure 14-27 shows two sections through the Charger model, with geological contacts shown as outlines and mineralised zones as shaded areas in red for the quartz breccia and green for the actinolite.

Figure 14-27 Cross section through Charger's mineralisation model (source: Bara, 2026)



The modelled mineralised zones within the quartz breccia have a maximum strike length of 270 m with the smaller zone being just 95 m long. Down-dip extents vary from 130 m to 650 m. The mineralisation within the actinolite breccia has a strike extent of 230 m and a down-dip extent of 280 m. Figure 14-28 shows the Charger mineralised zones in three dimensions.

Figure 14-28 3D view of the Charger mineralised zones (looking southeast) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.3 Statistical Analysis

14.2.3.1 Statistics of the Raw Data

Descriptive statistics for gold, copper and density are presented in Table 14-4. The attribute values are within expected ranges, the mean grade for the entire dataset is 0.45 ppm Au and 112.01 ppm Cu, with gold grades showing very high variability as seen by a coefficient of variation value of 12.48. A total of 3,098 density samples were collected at Charger, with an average relative density of 2.82.

Table 14-19 Descriptive statistics of the raw samples for gold, copper, density and sample lengths

Variable	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	20,447	0.000001	308.57	0.45	12.48
Cu ppm	17,988	0.001	43,400	112.01	5.93
Density	3,098	1.4	3.75	2.82	0.04

14.2.3.2 Estimation Domains

Drillhole samples were selected within the modelled volumes and coded as MZONE 100 to MZONE 400 for the mineralised zones contained within the quartz breccia and MZONE 500 for the mineralised zone within the actinolite breccia. Descriptive statistics for gold and copper are presented in Table 14-20.

Table 14-20 Descriptive statistics for gold and copper per MZONE

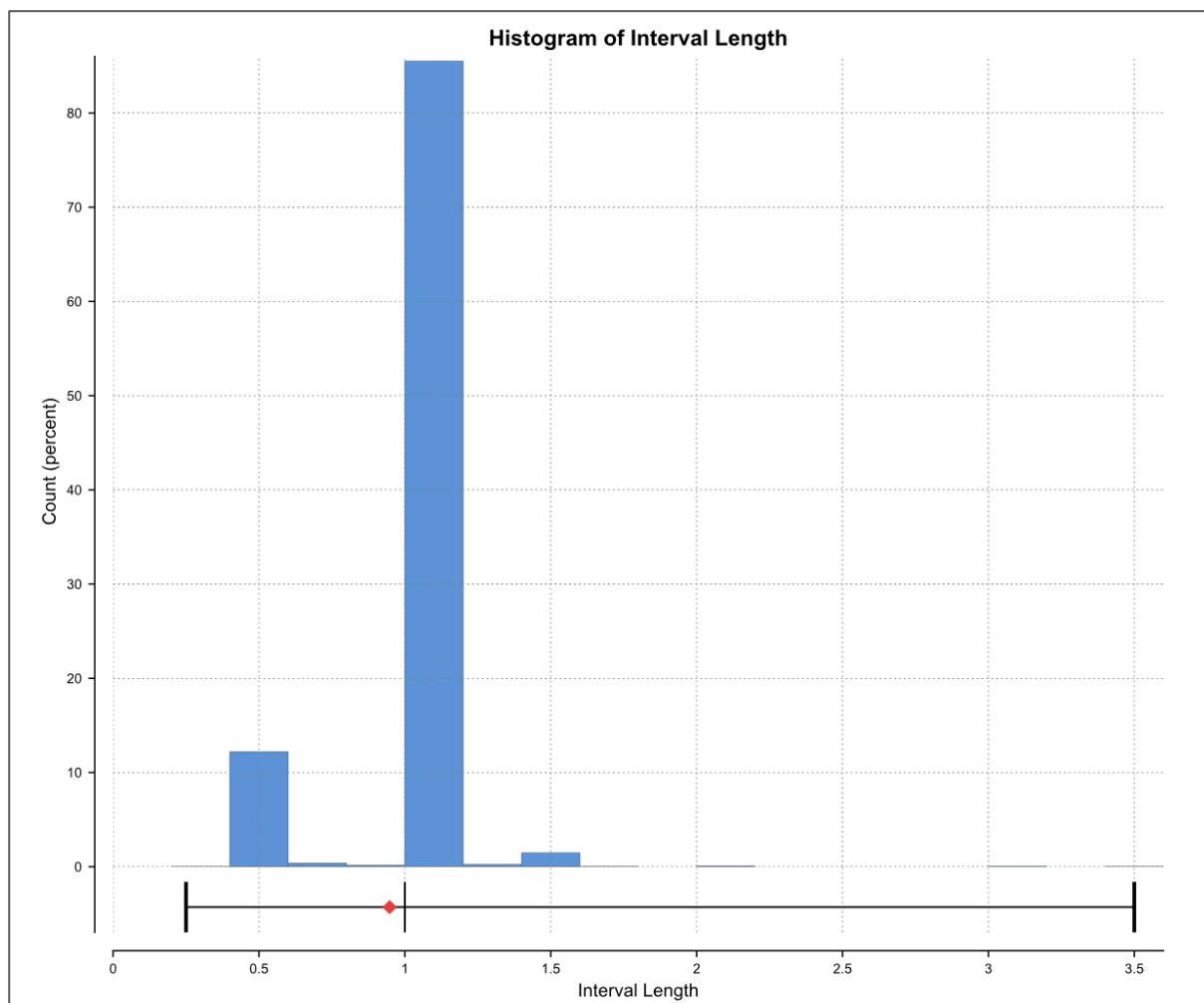
Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	410	0.005	308.57	8.40	3.06
	200	248	0.03	104.72	5.32	2.44
	300	37	0.07	6.85	1.19	1.42
	400	43	0.03	37.29	2.81	2.39
	500	498	0.01	283.79	5.10	3.85
Cu ppm	100	393	20.1	33,400	492.42	5.31
	200	247	22.3	43,400	826.56	5.42
	300	37	19.7	1,140	117.75	1.67
	400	35	28.1	6,368.4	392.81	3.16
	500	498	6.83	12,808.1	492.83	2.38

Domains MZONE 100 and 400 contain the majority of the mineralised dataset. The two quartz breccias, MZONE 100 and 200 have the highest gold grades, followed by the actinolite-rich breccia (MZONE 500). Gold grade variability is high for all domains as seen by the high CV values. The highest copper grades are present in MZONE 200. Grade variability for copper is equally high for most domains.

14.2.3.3 Data Compositing

Sample intervals vary from 0.25 m to 3.50 m. Majority of the samples were collected at 1 m intervals, representing 86% of the total samples collected (Figure 14-29).

Figure 14-29 Histogram of Charger sample intervals (source: Bara, 2026)



The drillholes were composited to 2 m intervals by length weighting. The compositing length was selected due to the high-grade variability observed in the individual estimation domains and to improve the grade continuity for geostatistical modelling purposes.

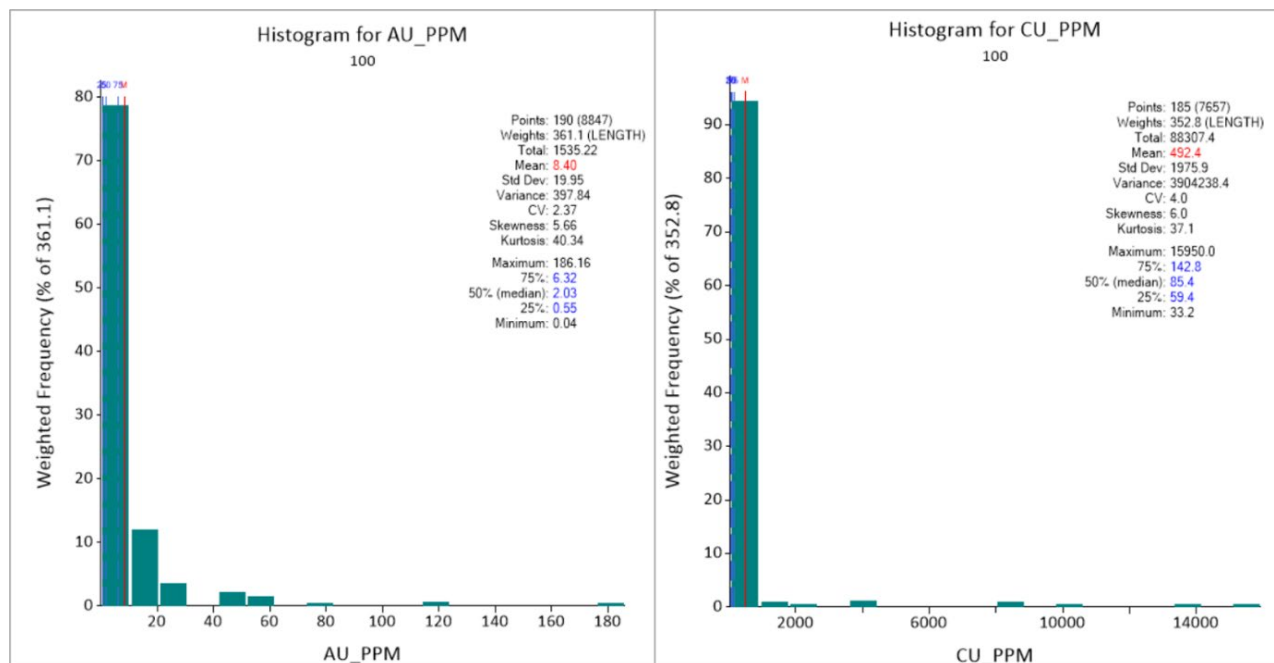
The compositing had no impact on the mean grades, while reducing the grade variability for gold between by 3% and 34% for gold and 7% and 32% for copper (Table 14-21).

Table 14-21 Statistical comparison between un-composited and composite samples per domain

Variable	MZONE	Un-composited samples			Composite samples		
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	No. of samples	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	410	8.40	3.06	190	8.40	2.37
	200	248	5.32	2.44	120	5.32	2.05
	300	37	1.19	1.42	16	1.19	0.93
	400	43	2.81	2.39	17	2.81	1.97
	500	498	5.10	3.85	242	5.10	3.73
Cu ppm	100	393	492.42	5.31	185	492.42	4.01
	200	247	826.56	5.42	119	826.56	5.06
	300	37	117.75	1.67	16	117.75	1.16
	400	35	392.81	3.16	15	392.81	2.15
	500	498	492.83	2.38	242	492.83	2.11

The individual domains show positively skewed distributions, with a long tail of outliers. Examples of histograms for MZONE 100 are presented in Figure 14-11.

Figure 14-30 Histograms for Charger drillhole composites for gold (left) and copper (right) – MZONE 100 (source: Bara, 2026)



The drillhole composite data were declustered using a declustering cell of 85 m in X, 65 m in the Y and 25 m in the Z. The declustered statistics for each domain are presented in Table 14-23.

Table 14-22 Declustered drillhole composite statistics

Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	190	0.04	186.16	7.04	2.43
	200	120	0.04	77.00	4.63	2.25
	300	16	0.15	3.87	1.09	0.93
	400	17	0.13	23.07	2.26	2.51
	500	242	0.10	227.83	4.84	3.81
Cu ppm	100	185	33.25	15,950.00	307.99	4.52
	200	119	29.06	41,300.00	957.58	4.99
	300	16	32.06	608.80	129.51	1.15
	400	15	32.65	3,213.05	202.77	2.74
	500	242	21.95	9,987.38	632.24	2.06

14.2.3.4 Data Capping

An outlier analysis was undertaken for each domain by assessing the grade distribution for gold and copper and considering the spatial arrangement of the outliers relative to one another. Grade capping had an impact on the majority of the estimation domains as shown in Table 14-23. The overall impact on the mean grades and CV is significant, particularly for copper.

Table 14-23 Comparison statistics between uncapped and capped drillhole composite samples

MZONE	Composite samples			Capped composites				Percentage difference (mean)	Percentage difference (CV)
	No. of samples	Mean	CV	Cap value	No. of capped samples	Mean	CV		
Au ppm									
100	157	7.04	2.43	59.16	4	6.18	1.92	-12%	-21%
200	89	4.63	2.25	34.21	2	4.15	1.93	-10%	-14%
300	16	1.09	0.93	-	0	1.09	0.93	0%	0%
400	15	2.26	2.51	2.33	3	0.73	1.03	-68%	-59%
500	242	4.84	3.81	36.42	5	3.33	2.07	-31%	-46%
Cu ppm									
100	157	307.99	4.52	1,929.9	7	168.70	1.72	-45%	-62%
200	89	957.58	4.99	679.2	8	146.66	1.13	-85%	-77%
300	16	129.51	1.15	195.4	2	95.06	0.50	-27%	-56%
400	15	202.77	2.74	212.3	3	86.82	0.71	-57%	-74%
500	242	632.24	2.06	4,560	3	573.36	1.81	-9%	-12%

14.2.4 Variography

Experimental semi-variogram models were calculated for the normal-score transformed composite gold and copper grade data for the combined estimation domains. The semi-variogram model orientation was aligned in a northeast direction for the major axis, while the semi-major axis was orientated vertically to align with the steeply dipping nature of the mineralised breccias (Table 14-24).

Table 14-24 Semi-variogram search angles for gold and copper for BBM

Rotation angle			Rotation axis		
1	2	3	3	1	3
-45	90	0	Z	X	Z

The semi-variogram models are summarised in Table 14-25 and shown in Figure 14-31 for gold and Figure 14-32 for copper.

Table 14-25 Gold and copper semi-variogram models for BBM

Attribute	Nugget	Sill 1 (C1)	Range of first structure (m)			Sill 2 (C2)	Range of second structure (m)		
			1	2	3		1	2	3
Au ppm	0.23	0.37	33	33	11	0.4	70	70	22
Cu ppm	0.14	0.27	27	27	11	0.59	65	55	32

The semi-variogram models for both gold and copper are isotropic within the plan of mineralisation. Although semi-variogram models were modelled to the total, normalised sill, there is a very strong partial sill for the minor direction models.

Figure 14-31 Charger semi-variogram models for gold (source: Bara, 2026)

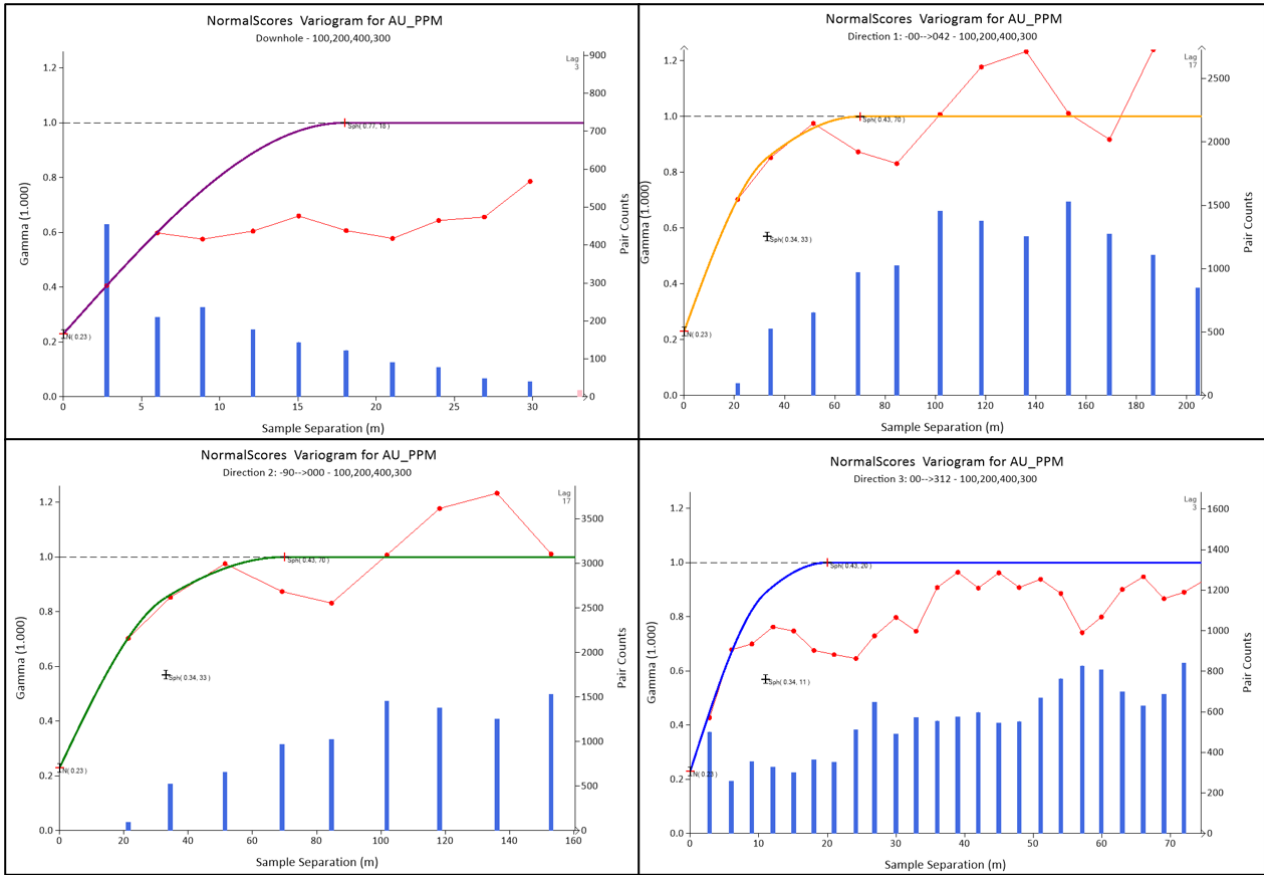
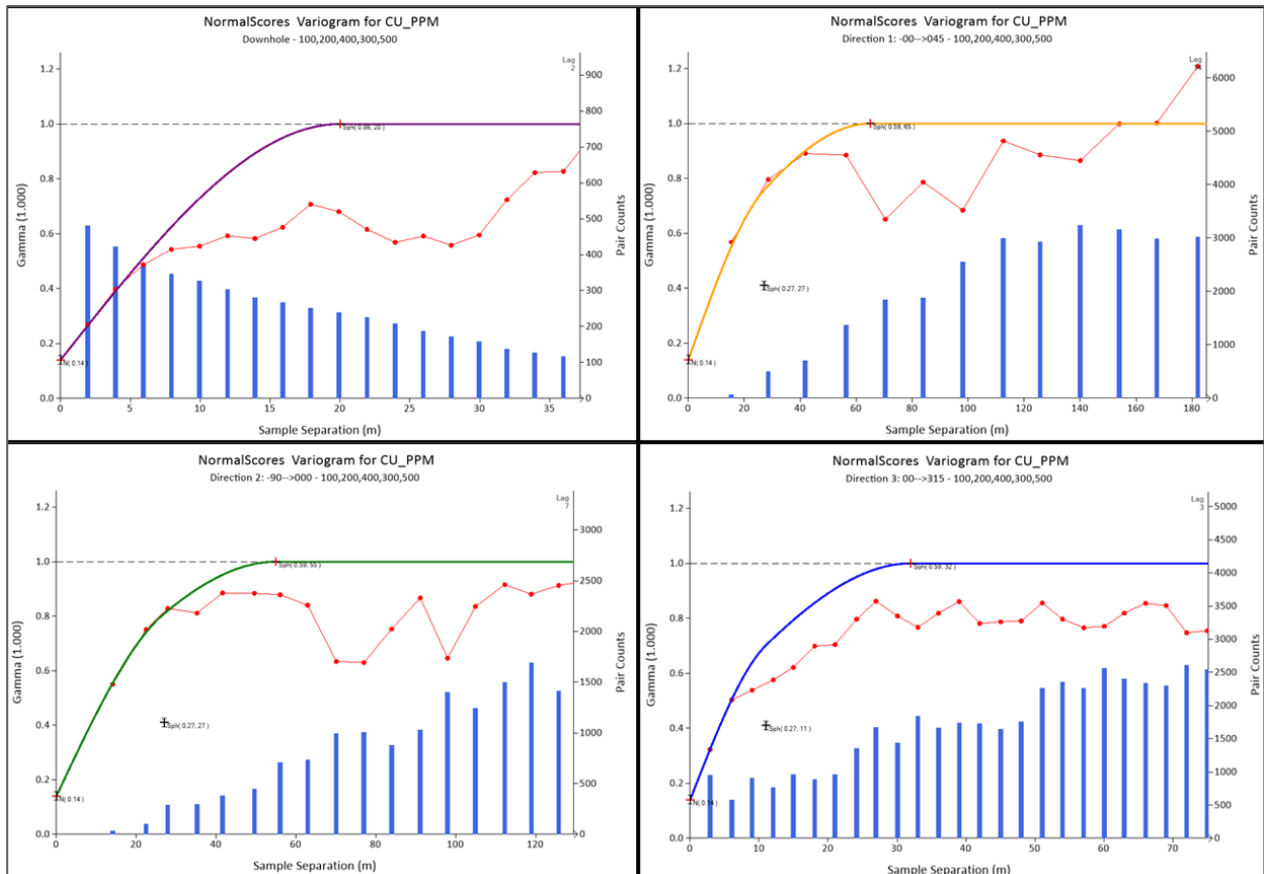


Figure 14-32 Charger semi-variogram models for copper (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.5 Block Modelling

A block model with a parent cell size of 10 m(X) by 10 m(Y) by 10 m(Z) was created covering the extents of the deposit, the model is not rotated. Sub-celling was applied to optimally honour the wireframe volumes, resulting in a minimum sub-cell of 0.5 m(X) by 0.5 m(Y) by 0.5 m(Z).

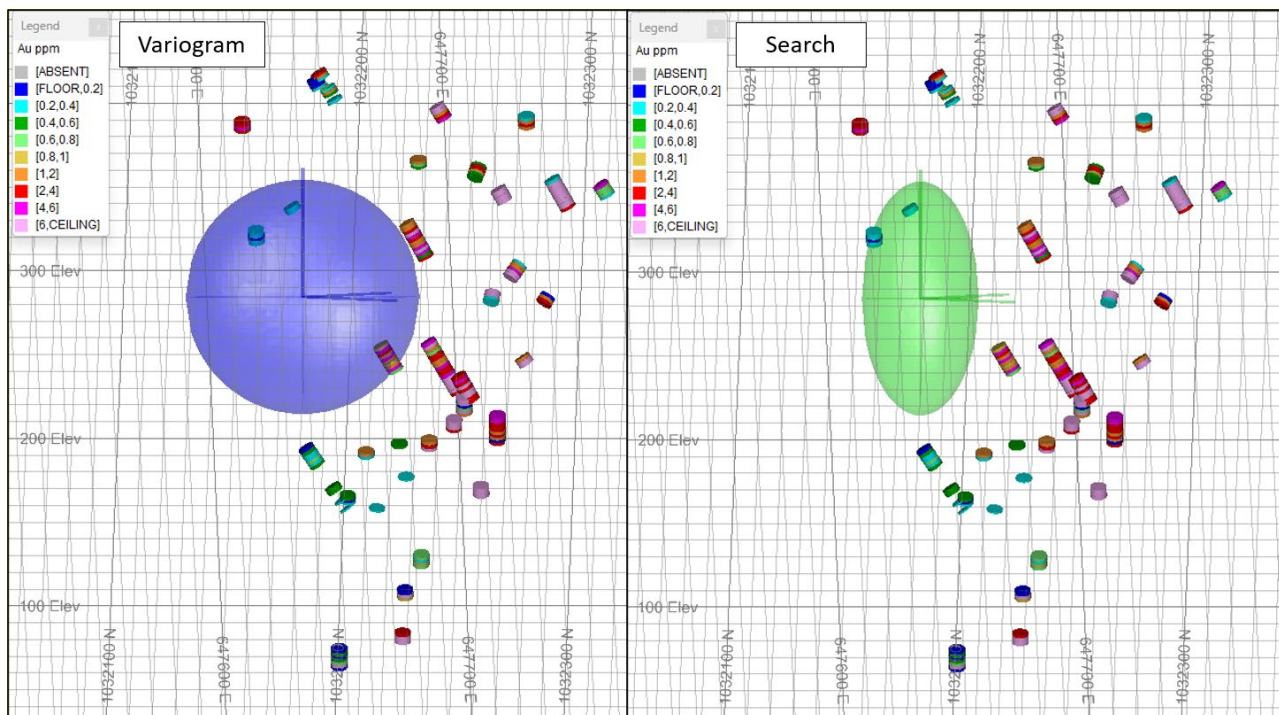
Table 14-26 BBM block model origins

Model origins			Parent cell size (m)			No. of cells		
X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
647,400	1,032,000	-200	10	10	10	60	50	70

14.2.6 Grade Estimation

Gold and copper grades were estimated by ordinary kriging using three search passes. The search volume was aligned with the orientation of the semi-variograms. The search distance in the strike direction was reduced due to clustered high-grade samples influencing the estimates in adjacent lower grade areas informed by sparse drilling, thereby minimising grade smearing during the estimates. The adjustment of the search volume, relative to the ranges of the semi-variogram are illustrated for MZONE 100 in Figure 14-33.

Figure 14-33 Comparison between the semi-variograms (left) and search volume (right) ranges (source: Bara, 2026)



The first pass estimates applied the modified search volume with the second pass estimates expanding this by a factor of 1.5. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 12 samples were used for the first two passes. The third pass estimates applied an expansion factor of 5 on the search volume, allowing a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 samples. A lower number of samples for the third pass was used to limit the influence of high grades in extrapolated areas. A limit of five samples per borehole (MaxKey) was allowed on all three passes. Table 14-27 and Table 14-28 summarises the search volume and sample selection parameters used in the estimates.

During the estimation process, a significant amount of grade extrapolation was found to be taking place in the down-dip extents for MZONE 100, MZONE 200 and MZONE 300. To limit this, mineralised blocks

below an elevation of 0 were assigned as waste. This resulted in one sample in MZONE 100 being excluded from the domain.

Table 14-27 BBM search volume orientation and parameters

Attribute	Search angles			Search axis			Search volume		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	X	Y	Z
Au ppm	-45	90	0	Z	X	Z	35	70	20
Cu ppm	-45	90	0	Z	X	Z	30	55	20

Table 14-28 BBM search volume sample selection parameters

Pass 1		Pass 2			Pass 3			MaxKey
Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	
8	12	1.5	8	12	5	6	10	5

14.2.6.1 Density

There were insufficient data to interpolate density to a high degree of confidence, therefore mean densities were assigned to each modelled rock type. Density statistics for the geological volumes are presented in Table 14-29.

Table 14-29 Charger density statistics by modelled rock type

Rock type	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Saprolite	16	2.71	2.94	2.83	0.03
Actinolite breccia	229	2.70	3.12	2.86	0.02
Intermediate volcanics	231	2.67	2.96	2.75	0.02
Quartz breccia	404	2.63	3.02	2.82	0.02
Monzodiorite	2,206	2.53	3.15	2.83	0.02

The density data ranges and variability support using the mean values of the modelled lithologies to assign to the block model. However, saprolite densities are higher than expected with only 16 samples informing this domain. Therefore, the density in the block model was adjusted lower to a value of 1.90. The lower density has a negligible impact on the Mineral Resource, with only 25 tonnes of mineralised material affected.

14.2.7 Model Validation

The block model was validated by:

- Visually examining the input data against the estimated block model grades
- Comparison of the global mean estimates against the mean of the composite sample grades
- Swath plot validations in the X, Y and Z directions
- Assessment of kriging statistics to evaluate estimation confidence

14.2.7.1 Global Validation

A global validation of the block model was undertaken by comparing the mean of the estimated block grades against the mean of the declustered, capped drillhole composites as shown in Table 14-30. The grade estimates for MZONE 100 and MZONE 200 are lower than their respective drillhole composites due to the spatial distribution of the data, whereby a limited number of lower grade composites occur in sparsely drilled areas and subsequently inform a proportionally larger volume within the estimated model. In MZONE 500, the lower mean estimated gold and copper grades is due to high grade

composite samples being flanked by lower grade ones within the domain, which results in smoothing during the estimates.

Table 14-30 Global validation comparing declustered mean drillhole composites against block model estimates

Variable	MZONE	Capped composites (declustered)			Block model		Percentage difference
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	
Au ppm	100	189	6.38	1.88	5.42	1.08	-15%
	200	120	4.15	1.93	3.69	0.93	-11%
	300	16	1.09	0.93	1.13	0.29	4%
	400	17	0.73	1.03	0.89	0.37	22%
	500	242	3.33	2.07	2.25	1.38	-32%
Cu ppm	100	184	173.03	1.70	175.49	1.06	1%
	200	119	146.66	1.13	158.45	0.67	8%
	300	16	95.06	0.50	97.35	0.31	2%
	400	15	86.82	0.71	93.46	0.32	8%
	500	242	573.36	1.81	402.91	1.35	-30%

14.2.7.2 Swath Plots

The swath plots for Charger generally show good agreement between the grade trends and the estimated block model as shown in Figure 14-34 for gold and Figure 14-35 for copper. The gold estimates show a relatively low bias relative to the drillhole data, such as along a northing line of 1032260 N which is due to the presence of low-grade samples resulting in smoothed estimates.

Figure 14-34 Charger swath plot validation for gold (source: Bara, 2026)

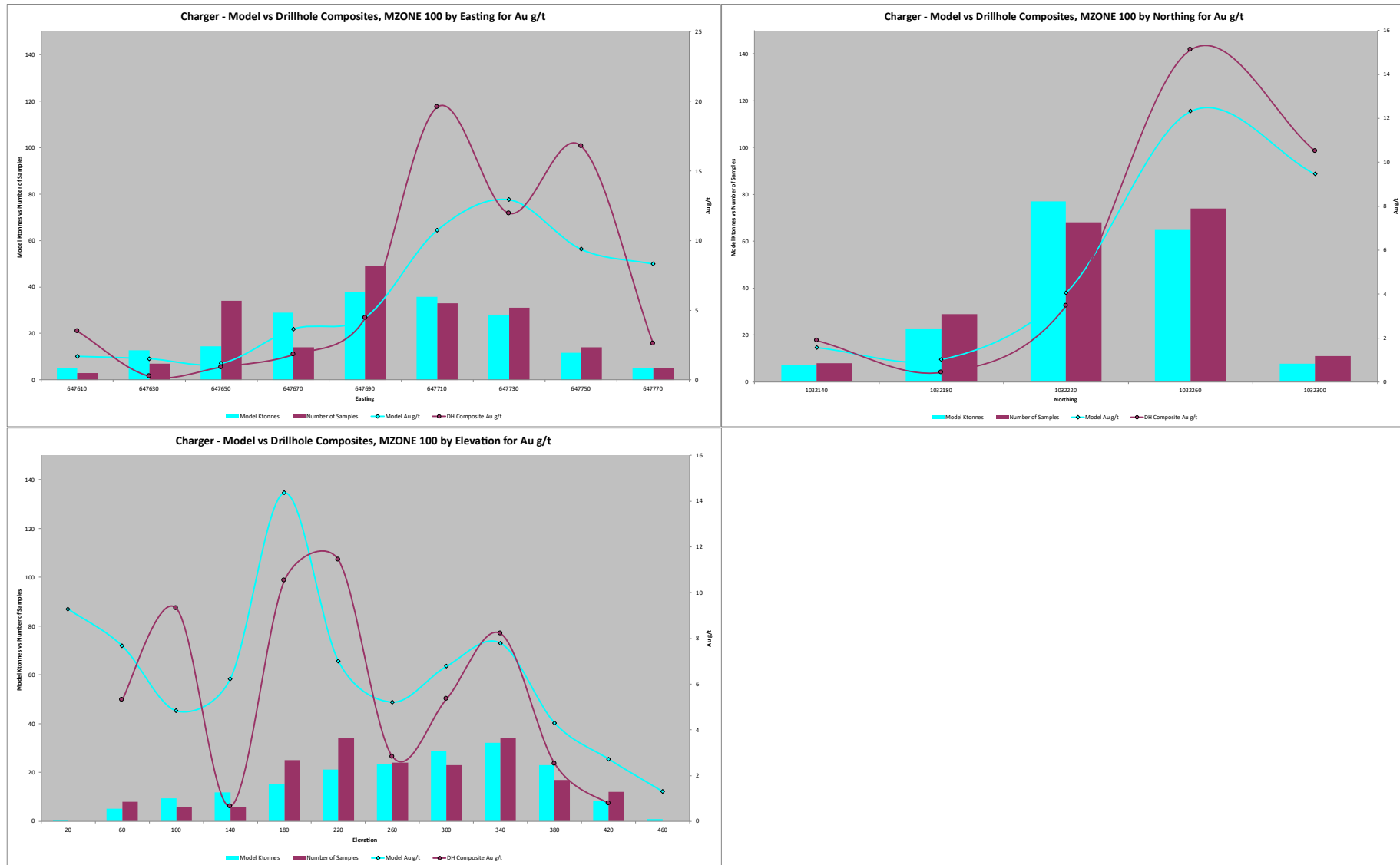
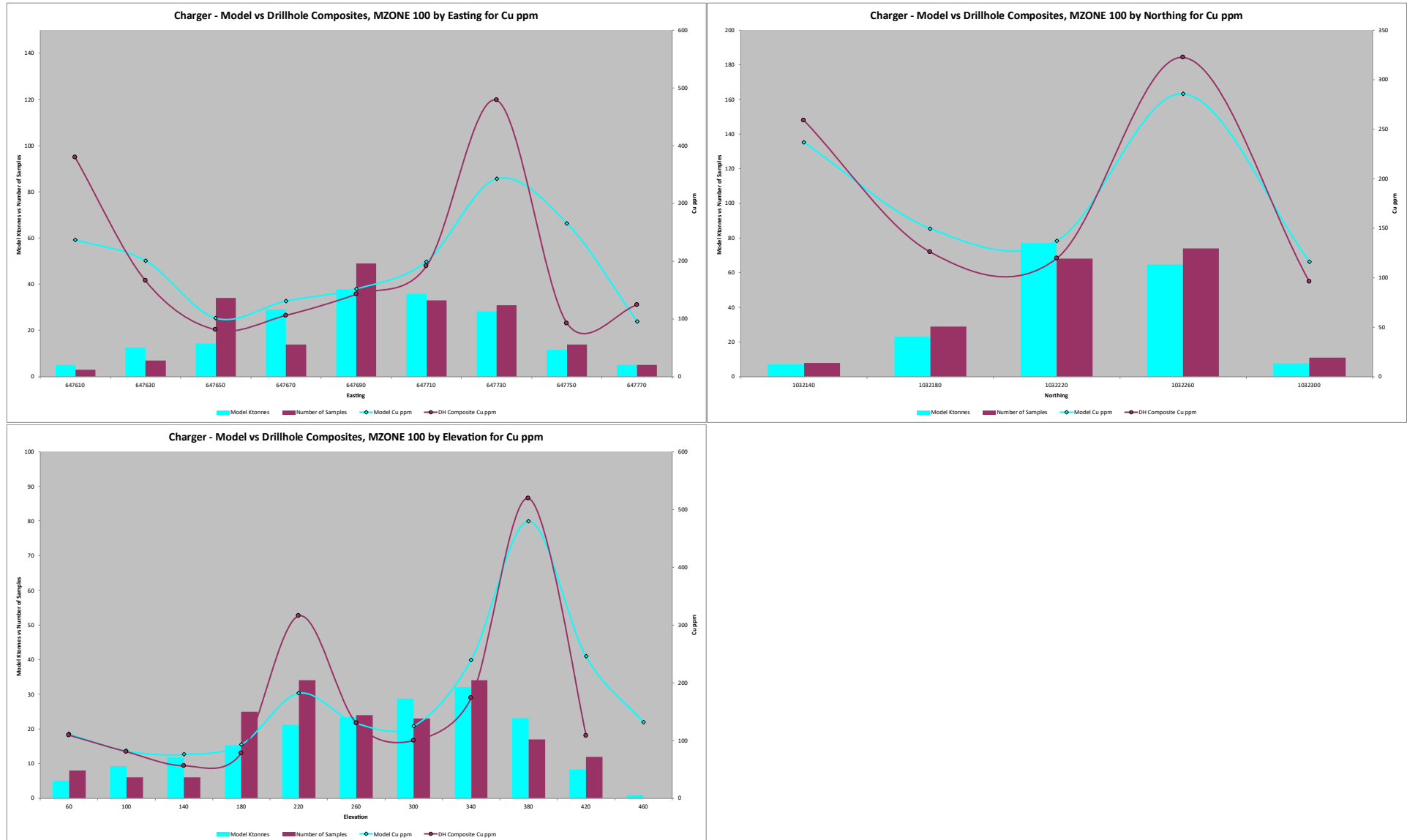


Figure 14-35 Charger swath plot validation for copper (source: Bara, 2026)



14.2.7.3 Visual Validation

Visual validations were undertaken by comparing the block estimates against the drillhole composites in both section, plan view and three-dimensions to assess whether the local grades were honoured in the block model. The validation suggests that the estimates honour the input data, with both high grades and low grades well represented in the model and an acceptable degree of smoothing inherent to the estimation process taking place. Examples of cross sections showing the block model are presented in Figure 14-36. Long section, 3D views of MZONE 100, MZONE 200 and MZONE 500 against the drillhole composites are shown in Figure 14-37.

Figure 14-36 Cross section through Charger estimated block model for gold (left) and copper (right) (source: Bara, 2026)

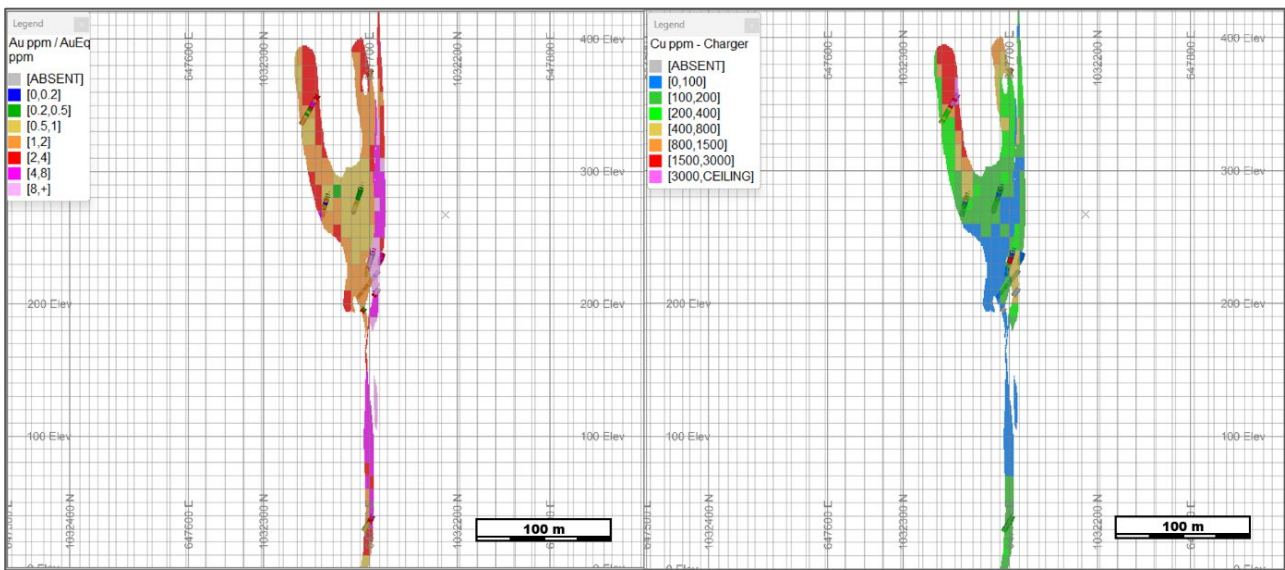
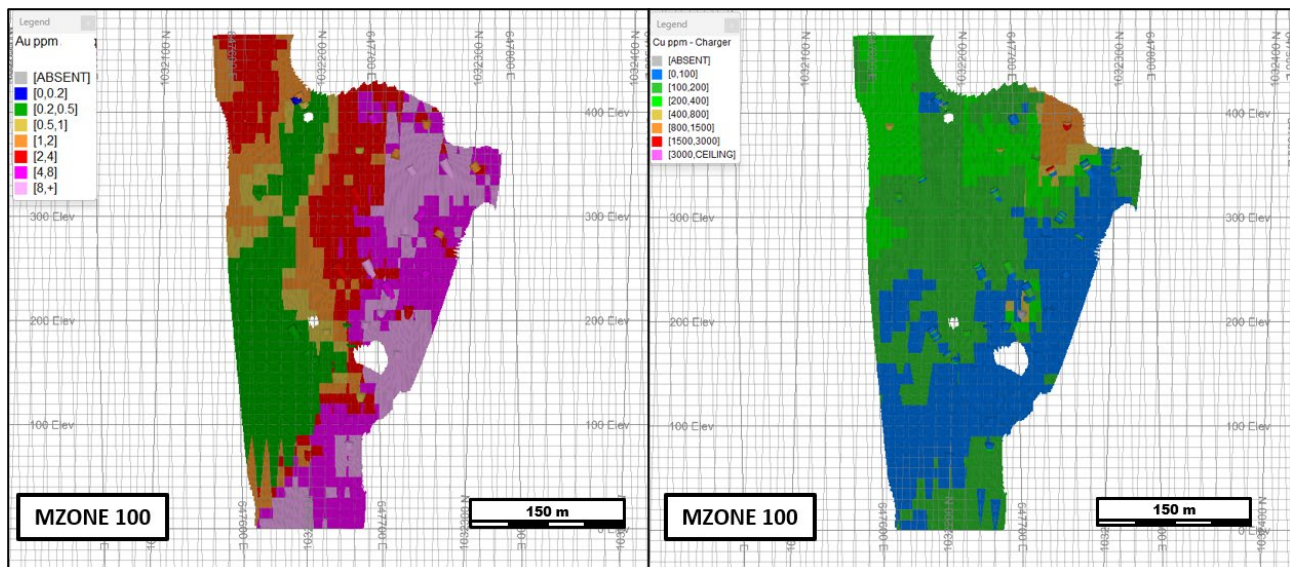
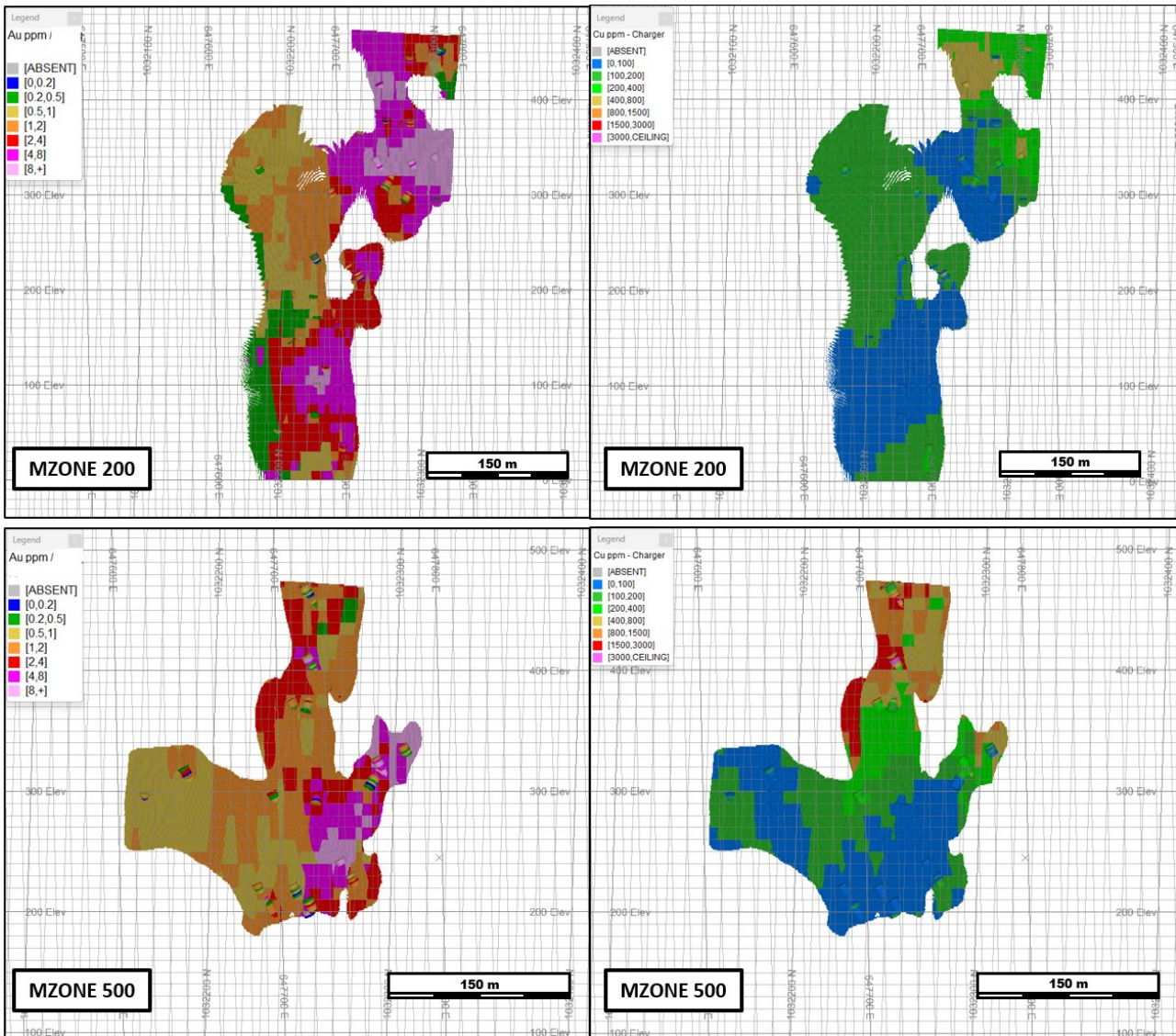


Figure 14-37 3D views of MZONE 100, MZONE 200 and MZONE 500 against the drillhole composites (source: Bara, 2026)





14.2.8 Classification

The Mineral Resources were classified in the Inferred category based on the following criteria:

- The geological controls on the mineralisation appear well understood
- The mineralisation is traceable over 200 m along strike and over 400 m vertically, remaining open at depth
- The Mineral Resource is informed by an irregular drilling grid, approximately 20 m along strike and 40 m down dip, opening up to 100 m in some places, considered adequate to infer and, in some cases, assume continuity
- Majority of the blocks are estimated in the first and second pass estimates with only 8% of the blocks estimated in the third pass
- In closely drilled areas, slope of regression values range between 0.5 and 0.8, indicating smoothing and conditional bias is taking place within acceptable levels
- Kriging efficiency values range from 0.2 to 0.7 in closely spaced areas, suggesting low to moderate confidence in the estimates.

14.3 Empire

14.3.1 Charger Drillhole Database

Upon data import the data validation exercise found no major outstanding issues. Four RC drillholes (OERC0002, OERD0023, OERC0080 and OERC0117) contained lithology data but no assays.

The Empire database has a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 and contains 144 drillholes completed between October 2019 and December 2025.

Table 14-31 Summary of drilled and assayed metres for Empire by year

Year	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
2019	32	3,767	3,629	0
2020	77	7,462	7,373	0
2021	21	2,377	2,361	0
2024	3	436	434	434
2025	11	1,898	1,898	732
Total	144	15,939	15,695	1,166

14.3.1.1 Drillhole Collars

A total of 45 DD holes and 99 RC holes were completed at Empire (Table 14-17).

Table 14-32 Summary table comparing metres drilled and assayed by hole type

Hole type	No. of drillholes	Drilled metres	Gold assayed metres	Copper assayed metres
DD	45	6,560	6,552	1,166
RC	99	9,379	9,143	0

There are an insufficient number of copper assays present in the database to estimate grades with confidence therefore only gold grades were interpolated in the block model.

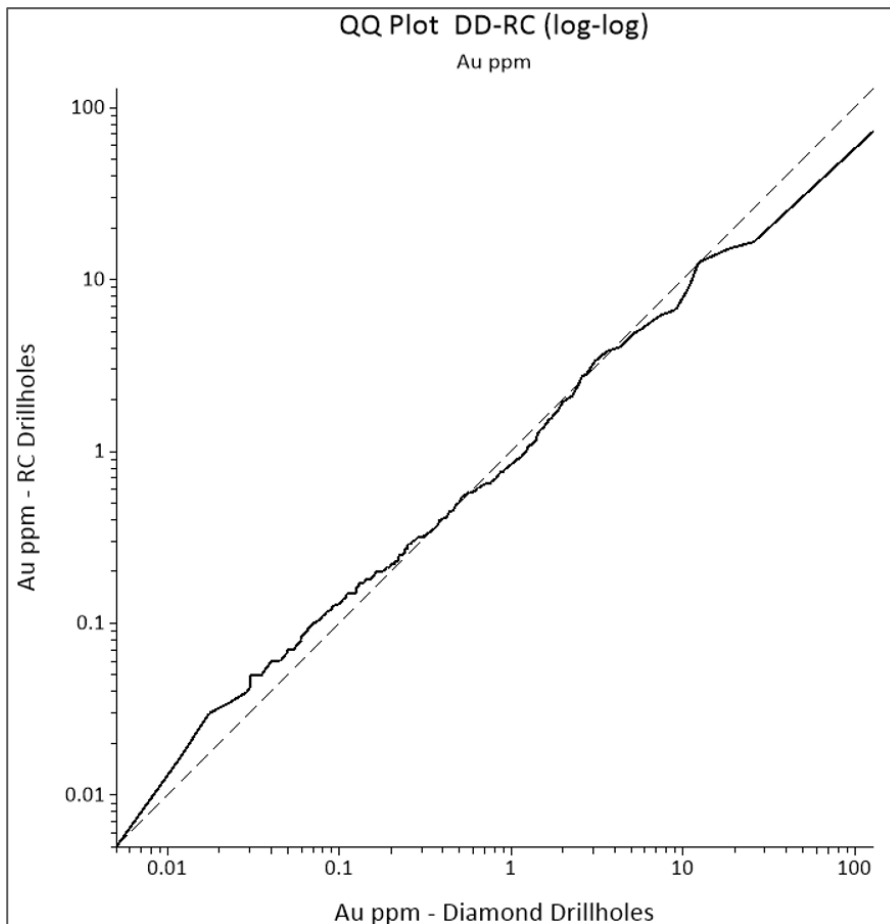
The RC holes were completed between 2019 and 2021. The majority did not intercept the mineralised zone with the exception of 14 holes. An assessment was carried out to determine the presence of grade biases between the two drilling types within the mineralised zone. Table 14-33 shows that the mean gold grade for the RC drillholes is comparable to the DD data, with only a 3% difference between the means and similar variability between the two.

Table 14-33 Statistical comparison between the mineralised samples for the RC and DD data

Hole type	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
DD	1,625	0.005	128.72	1.38	3.28
RC	274	0.005	73.1	1.34	3.62

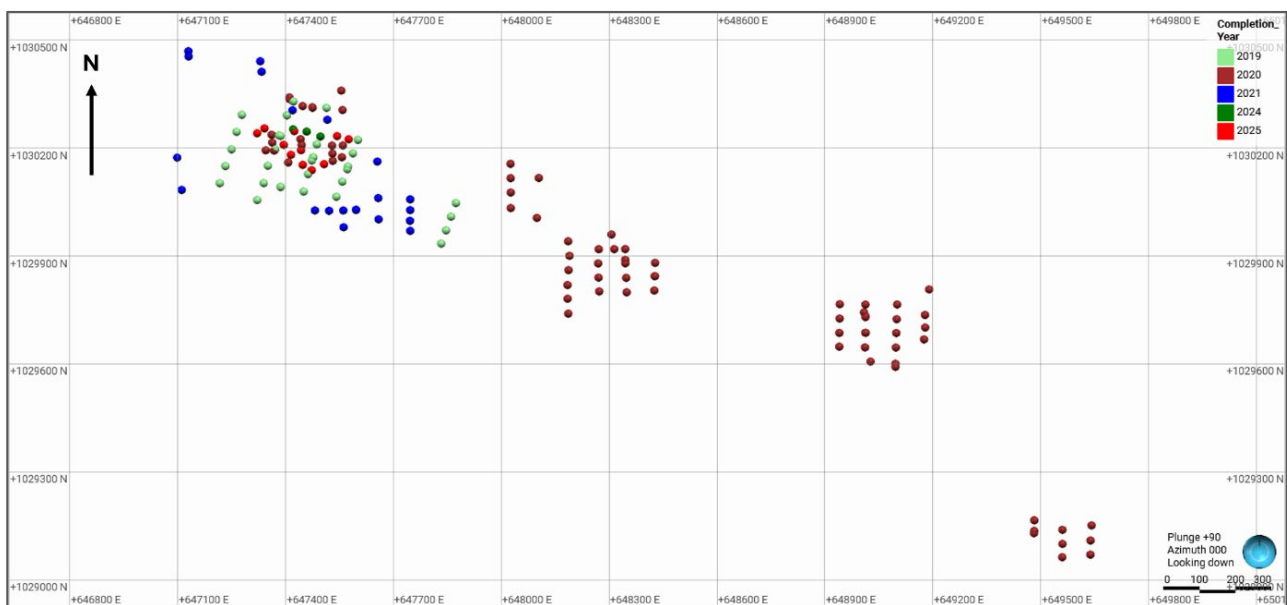
The RC grade data were compared against the DD dataset using a quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot which shows good agreement between the two datasets (Figure 14-38). At grades below 0.20 ppm Au, the RC data report marginally higher values than the DD data. Between 0.20 ppm and 7 ppm Au, the distributions closely follow the 1:1 line, suggesting minimal bias between the two data types. Above 7 ppm Au, the limited number of extreme values is causing the distribution to be biased towards the DD data.

Figure 14-38 Q-Q plot comparing RC vs DD gold grade data within mineralised zone (source: Bara, 2026)



Drillhole collars are spaced 20–40 m apart within the Mineral Resource area, opening up to 100 m spacing towards the east and southeast. The data extends over 2.8 km in an east-west direction, however, drillholes intercepting the mineralised zones have a combined extent of 400 m (Figure 14-39).

Figure 14-39 Plan view of Empire drillhole collars coloured by year (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.1.2 Downhole Surveys

Drillholes were orientated on surface using a compass. Downhole survey measurements were taken using a gyro tool at mainly 24 m intervals for DD drillholes with an “EMDD” prefix and every 30 m for holes with an “OEDD” prefix. Downhole measurements for the RC holes (“OERC”) were taken at 30 m intervals, with shorter holes having one downhole measurement taken at the end of the drillhole. The majority of the drillholes are orientated in a northerly direction with a small subset of the holes positioned towards the south. Hole inclinations range from 50° to 63°.

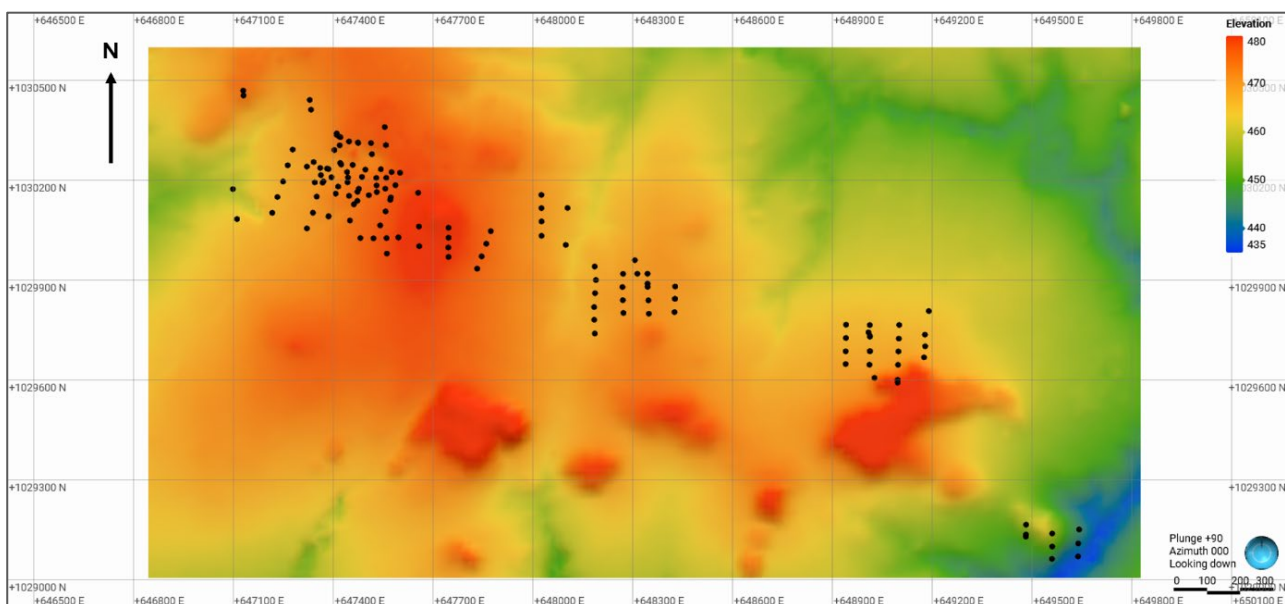
14.3.2 Wireframing

The Empire 3D models were created using Leapfrog Geo software (version 2025.3.1).

14.3.2.1 Topography

A reduced topography for Empire, with dimensions of 1.2 km by 1.2 km was created from the larger, regional DTM provided. The surface elevation within the Project varies from 435 m to 480 m above mean sea level (Figure 14-40). The average difference between the collar elevations and the topographical surface is 0.51 m, with distances ranging from 0.01 m to 1.88 m, nine of which have distances greater than 1.00 m. The majority of these are located in the waste zone, therefore the impact to the Mineral Resource is negligible. The collar positions were retained in their surveyed locations.

Figure 14-40 Plan view of the DTM covering Empire (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.2.2 Geological Model

The geological model was guided by the sectional interpretation provided by Awalé. Ten north-south orientated sections and two plan view interpretations provided the framework to guide the geological and mineralisation models.

The lithology database contains 32 individual lithology codes within the LITH1 field, these were grouped into eight units which broadly describe the geology of Empire, making up 90% of the total logged intervals. A summary of the logging is presented in Table 14-34.

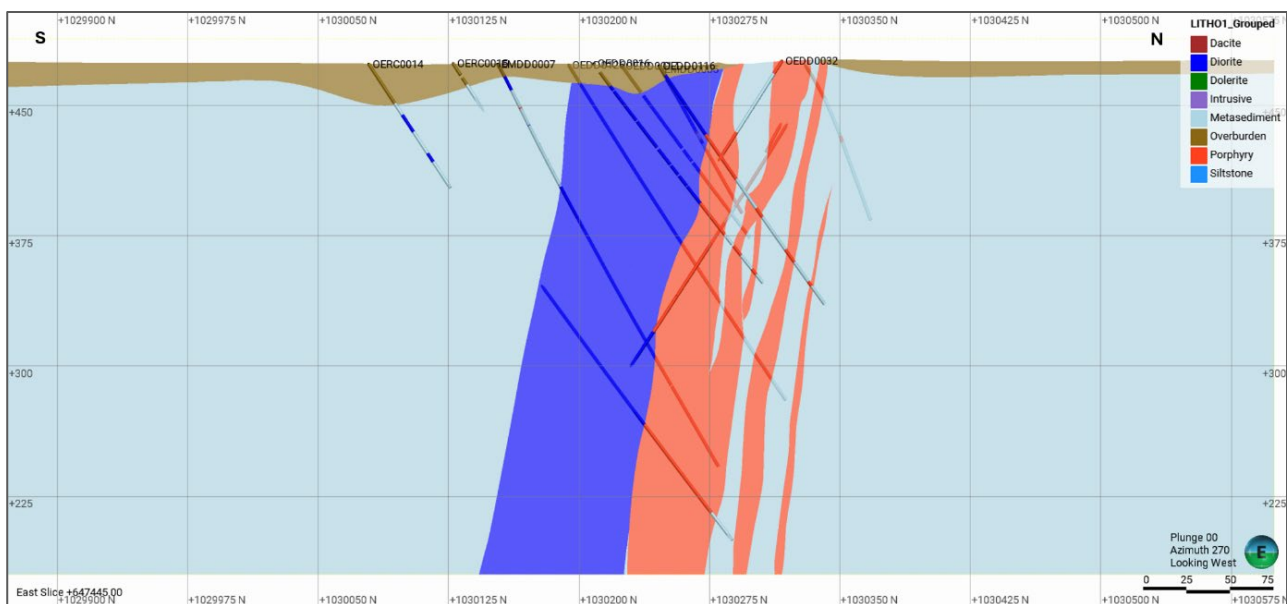
Table 14-34 Summary of BBM lithology logging

Group description	Lith code grouping	Metres logged	Percentage of logging
Metasediment	MMY; MSD	4,631	29%
Diorite	GDI	3,631	23%
Porphyry	GPO, FPO, MPO	2,051	13%
Overburden	NND, SCY, LA, MZ, SO	1,764	11%
Dacite	VDA	1,019	6%
Siltstone	SSI	633	4%
Intrusive	NGU	562	4%
Dolerite	GDO	105	1%

The geology of Empire is characterised by two diorite intrusions which are broadly elongated in an east-west axis. The largest intrusion is juxtaposed on the northern side against an anastomosing system of porphyry intrusions and adjacent, narrow dykes which have been emplaced into the surrounding metasediment country rock. The diorite and porphyry contacts dip sub-vertically to the south. An overburden of variable thickness ranging from less than a metre to 23 m covers the area.

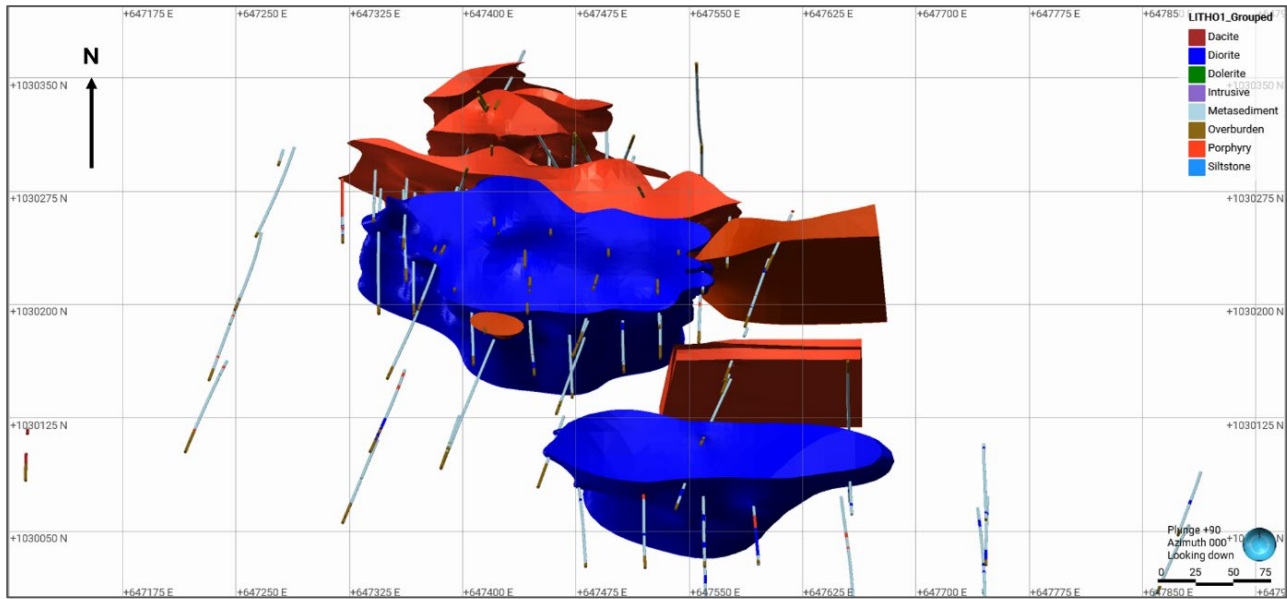
Geological volumes for the porphyry, diorite, overburden and metasediments were created in Leapfrog. A cross section through the geological model is shown in Figure 14-41.

Figure 14-41 North-south section through the Empire geological model (source: Bara, 2026)



A birds-eye view of the Empire intrusions is shown in Figure 14-42.

Figure 14-42 Southwest-northeast cross section showing the Empire geological model (source: Bara, 2026)

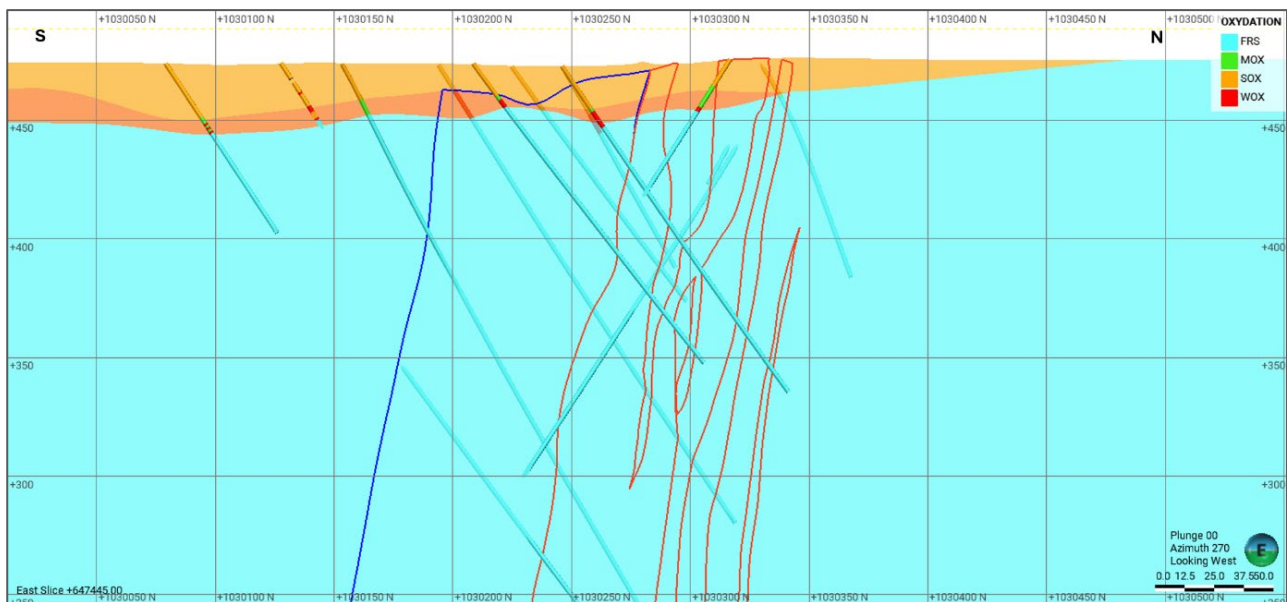


14.3.2.3 Oxidation Model

An oxidation model was created based on the drillhole logging, consisting of a completely oxidised (SOX), mildly oxidised (MOX), weakly oxidised (WOX) and fresh rock (FRS) layer. Due to the poor lateral continuity, the WOX and MOX codes were combined into a single layer. The contacts between the different oxidation zones were created using Leapfrog Geo’s intrusion tool.

The oxidation model is shown in Figure 14-43 with the diorite and porphyry outlines represented by blue and red outlines respectively.

Figure 14-43 Southwest-northeast cross section showing Empire oxidation horizons (source: Bara, 2026)

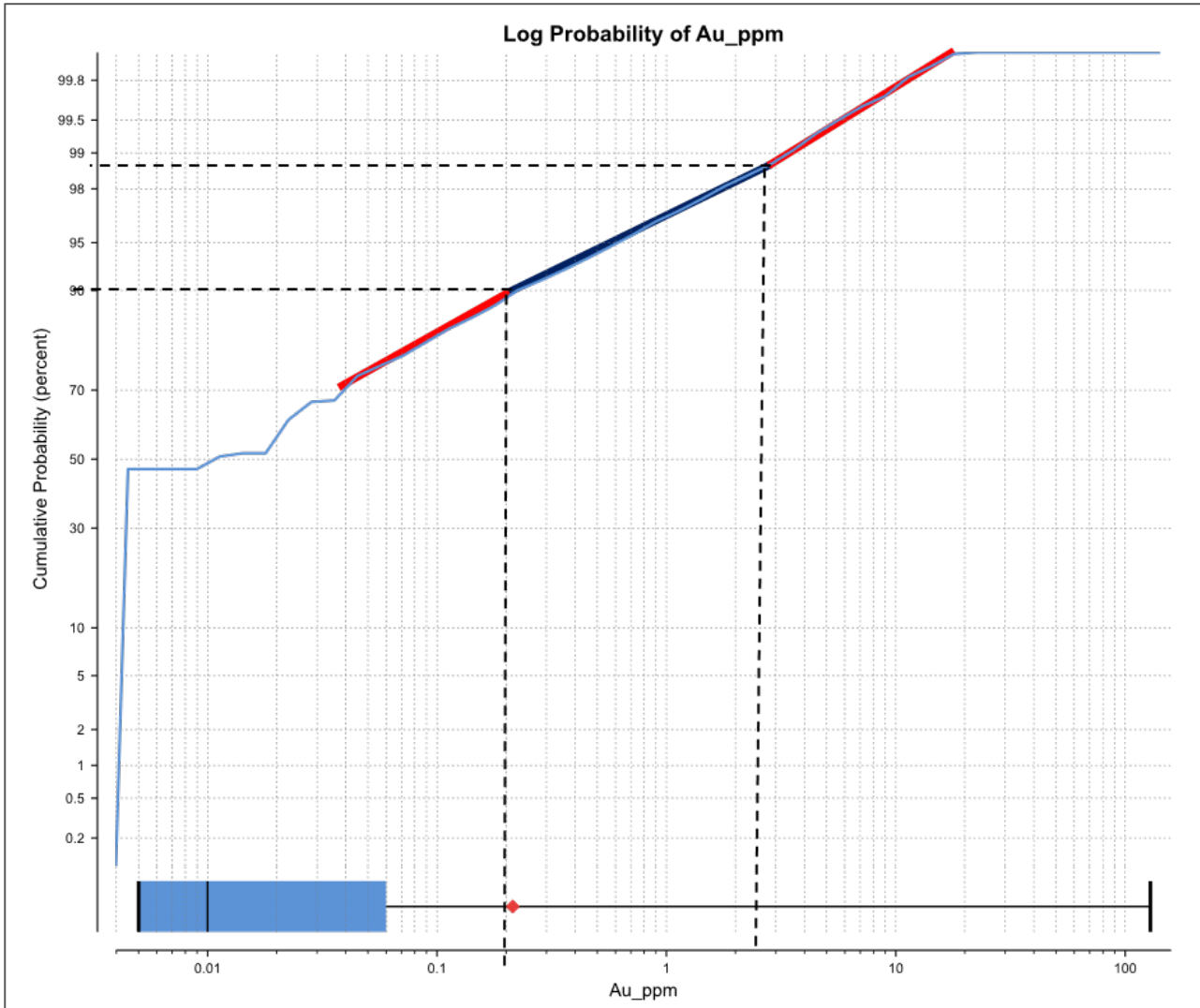


14.3.2.4 Mineralisation Model

The gold grade data was plotted on a log-probability plot in order to identify a threshold to base the mineralisation model. The log-probability plot displays a subtle inflection at a threshold value of 0.20 ppm Au and a second break in the population at 2.5 ppm Au (Figure 14-44). The lower threshold

value was selected for the mineralisation model which is in line with the thresholds used for Charger and BBM.

Figure 14-44 Log-probability plot of Empire gold grade data (source: Bara, 2026)



A total of 11 mineralised zones were constructed in Leapfrog Geo using the Vein tool. Eight zones were modelled within the northern diorite intrusion and adjacent porphyry intrusions, while three zones were modelled within the southern diorite intrusion. The mineralised zones strike in an east-west direction, with strike lengths varying from 140 m to 240 m long and dipping steeply towards the south. The mineralisation is predominantly confined to the intrusive bodies, tapering off into the surrounding country rock. Zone thicknesses vary from less than a metre to 30 m thick, characterised by pinch-and-swell behaviour along strike, with the widest zones occurring along the diorite-porphyry contact.

A 3D birds-eye view of the mineralised zones is shown in Figure 14-45. A north-south cross section through the model in Figure 14-46 shows the mineralised zones against the geological domains.

Table 14-35 Descriptive statistics of the raw samples for gold, and density

Variable	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	15,143	0.005	128.72	0.21	7.89
Density	423	2.28	3.16	2.76	0.10

14.3.3.2 Estimation Domains

Drillhole samples were selected within the mineralised zones and categorised into one of 11 domains, with MZONE 100 to MZONE 800 located within the main diorite-porphyry intrusions and MZONE 900 to MZONE 1100 within the southern diorite intrusion. Descriptive statistics for each zone are presented in Table 14-36.

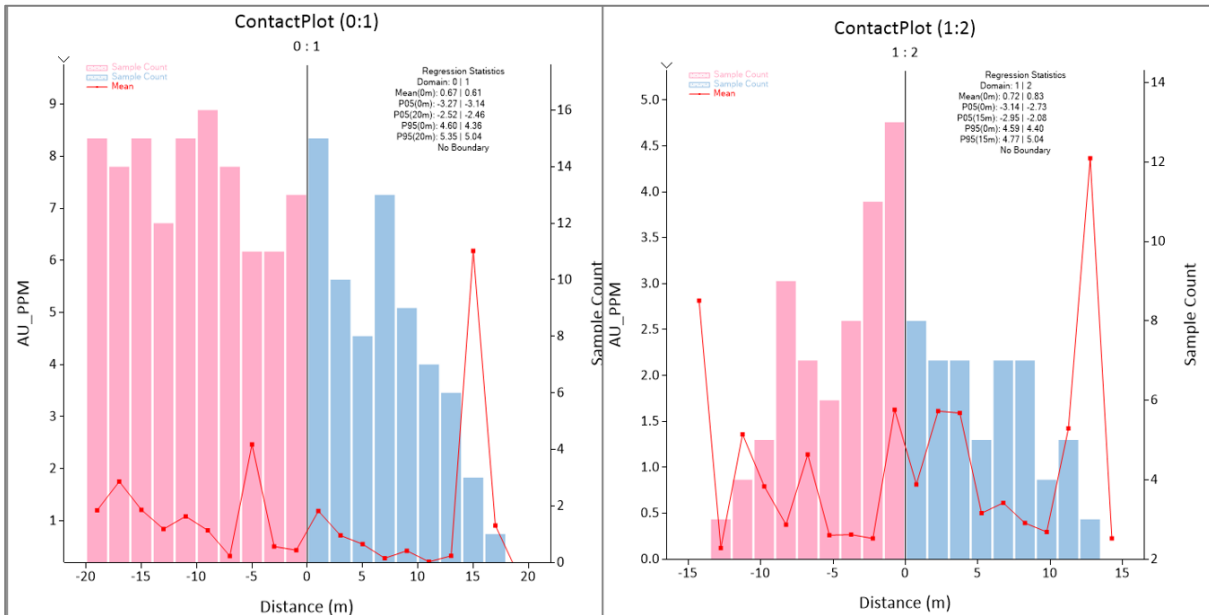
Table 14-36 Descriptive statistics for gold per MZONE

Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	96	0.005	26.20	1.19	2.70
	200	88	0.010	42.42	1.08	4.06
	300	235	0.020	20.35	1.02	2.25
	400	875	0.005	128.72	1.82	3.38
	500	336	0.005	12.38	0.87	1.77
	600	219	0.005	24.40	1.16	2.42
	700	29	0.005	4.60	0.64	1.43
	800	21	0.075	1.37	0.45	0.75
	900	43	0.005	8.36	0.74	1.94
	1000	23	0.020	4.35	1.09	1.14
	1100	17	0.050	1.76	0.49	0.89

Majority of the samples are contained within domains MZONE 300 to MZONE 600 which straddle the diorite-porphyry contact. MZONE 400 has the highest mean gold grades. The mean grades for domains MZONE 100 to MZONE 300, MZONE 600 and MZONE 1000 are similar, ranging from 1.02 ppm to 1.16 ppm Au. MZONE 500, MZONE 700 to MZONE 900 and MZONE 1100 have similar mean gold grades, ranging from 0.45 ppm to 0.87 ppm Au. MZONE 400 has the highest mean grade at 1.82 ppm Au. Grade variability is typically high for all domains, with MZONE 800 being the least variable and MZONE 200 being the highest.

The grade trends across the oxidation boundary were assessed in order to determine if sub-domaining of the domains was necessary. Boundary analysis plots shown in Figure 14-47 show no clear trends or hard boundaries in the gold grade data, therefore the contacts were treated as soft boundaries.

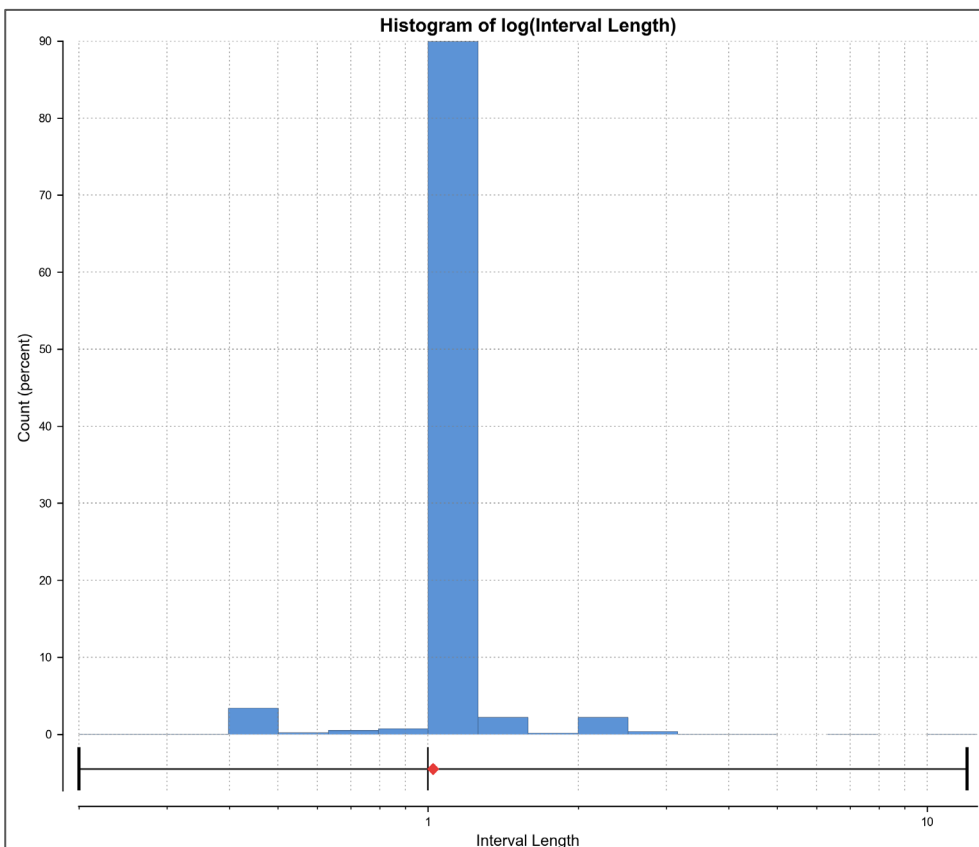
Figure 14-47 Boundary analysis for gold across the fresh-moderately oxidised (left) and moderately SOX zone (right) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.3.3 Data Compositing

Sample intervals vary from 0.20 m to 12 m, with a mean sampling interval of 1.02 m. Seven samples have intervals greater than 3 m, all of which are located in the waste zone where the impact on the MRE is negligible (Figure 14-48).

Figure 14-48 Histogram of Empire sampling intervals (source: Bara, 2026)



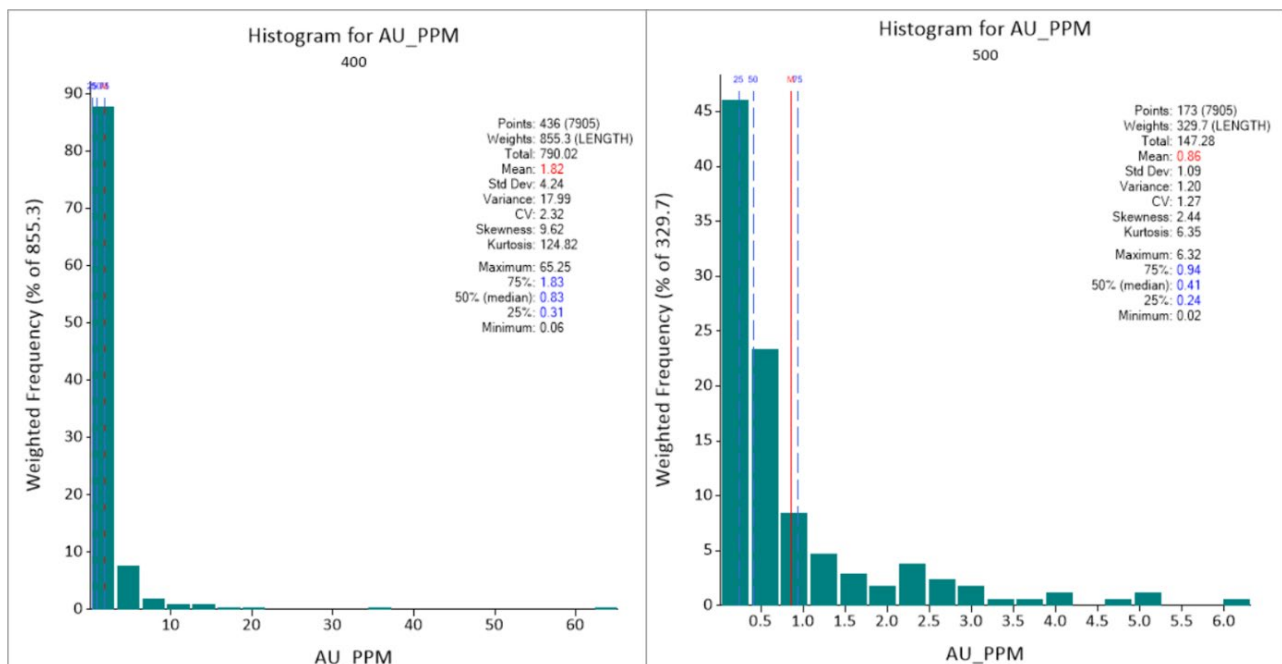
The drillholes were composited to 2 m intervals by length weighting. The compositing length was selected due to the high-grade variability observed in the individual estimation domains and the high nugget effect of the dataset. Compositing was adopted as an attempt to reduce the short-scale variability while preserving the overall grade distribution. The compositing had no impact on the mean grades, while the grade variability has been reduced between 3% and 34% (Table 14-37).

Table 14-37 Statistical comparison between un-composited and composite samples per domain

Variable	MZONE	Un-composited samples			Composite samples		
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	No. of samples	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	96	1.19	2.70	57	1.19	1.88
	200	88	1.08	4.06	49	1.08	2.81
	300	235	1.02	2.25	123	1.02	1.74
	400	875	1.82	3.38	445	1.82	2.40
	500	336	0.87	1.77	177	0.87	1.28
	600	219	1.16	2.42	122	1.16	1.89
	700	29	0.64	1.43	16	0.64	1.05
	800	21	0.45	0.75	14	0.45	0.41
	900	43	0.74	1.94	24	0.74	1.38
	1000	23	1.09	1.14	14	1.09	1.01
	1100	17	0.49	0.89	10	0.49	0.60

The individual domains show positively skewed distributions, with MZONE 400 displaying a very long tail of outliers. Examples of histograms for MZONE 400 (left) and MZONE 500 (right) are presented in Figure 14-49.

Figure 14-49 Histograms for drillhole composites for MZONE 400 (left) and MZONE 500 (right) (source: Bara, 2026)



Declustered, drillhole composite statistics were generated using a declustering cell size of 25 m in X, 20 m in the Y and 10 m in the Z as shown in Table 14-38.

Table 14-38 Declustered drillhole composite statistics

Variable	MZONE	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Au ppm	100	57	0.04	13.76	1.23	1.71
	200	49	0.02	21.91	1.06	2.51
	300	123	0.05	13.35	1.42	1.79
	400	445	0.05	74.32	1.65	2.33
	500	177	0.02	6.32	0.88	1.26
	600	122	0.01	15.18	1.77	1.71
	700	16	0.02	2.65	0.60	0.89
	800	14	0.22	0.82	0.44	0.42
	900	24	0.06	4.52	0.78	1.14
	1000	14	0.13	3.65	0.99	0.91
	1100	10	0.20	1.16	0.47	0.72

14.3.3.4 Data Capping

An outlier analysis was undertaken for each domain by assessing the grade distribution for gold and taking into consideration the spatial arrangement of the outliers relative to one another. Grade capping impacted between one and five samples, with seven estimation domains affected (Table 14-39). The capping reduced the mean gold values between 6% and 31%, while reducing the variability between 12% and 55%.

Table 14-39 Comparison statistics between uncapped and capped drillhole composite samples

MZONE	Composite samples			Capped composites				Percentage difference (mean)	Percentage difference (CV)
	No. of samples	Mean	CV	Cap value	No. of capped samples	Mean	CV		
Au ppm									
100	57	1.23	1.71	7.63	2	1.13	1.40	-8%	-18%
200	49	1.06	2.51	4.43	2	0.80	1.13	-24%	-55%
300	123	1.42	1.79	3.63	5	0.99	1.16	-30%	-35%
400	445	1.65	2.33	19.95	2	1.53	1.50	-7%	-36%
500	177	0.88	1.26	-	0	0.88	1.26	0%	0%
600	122	1.77	1.71	4.37	5	1.22	1.03	-31%	-40%
700	16	0.60	0.89	-	0	0.60	0.89	0%	0%
800	14	0.44	0.42	-	0	0.44	0.42	0%	0%
900	24	0.78	1.14	2.20	1	0.73	1.00	-6%	-12%
1000	14	0.99	0.91	1.51	2	0.77	0.63	-22%	-31%
1100	10	0.47	0.72	-	0	0.47	0.72	0%	0%

14.3.4 Variography

Experimental semi-variogram models were calculated for the normal-score transformed composite gold grade data in MZONE 400 as this domain contains the largest quantity of drillhole composite data. The modelled semi-variograms were subsequently applied to the other domains during estimation. The semi-variogram model was aligned in an east-west direction for the major axis, with the semi-major orientated vertically to align with the steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones (Table 14-40).

Table 14-40 Semi-variogram search angles for gold and copper for BBM

Rotation angle			Rotation axis		
1	2	3	3	1	3
180	90	0	Z	X	Z

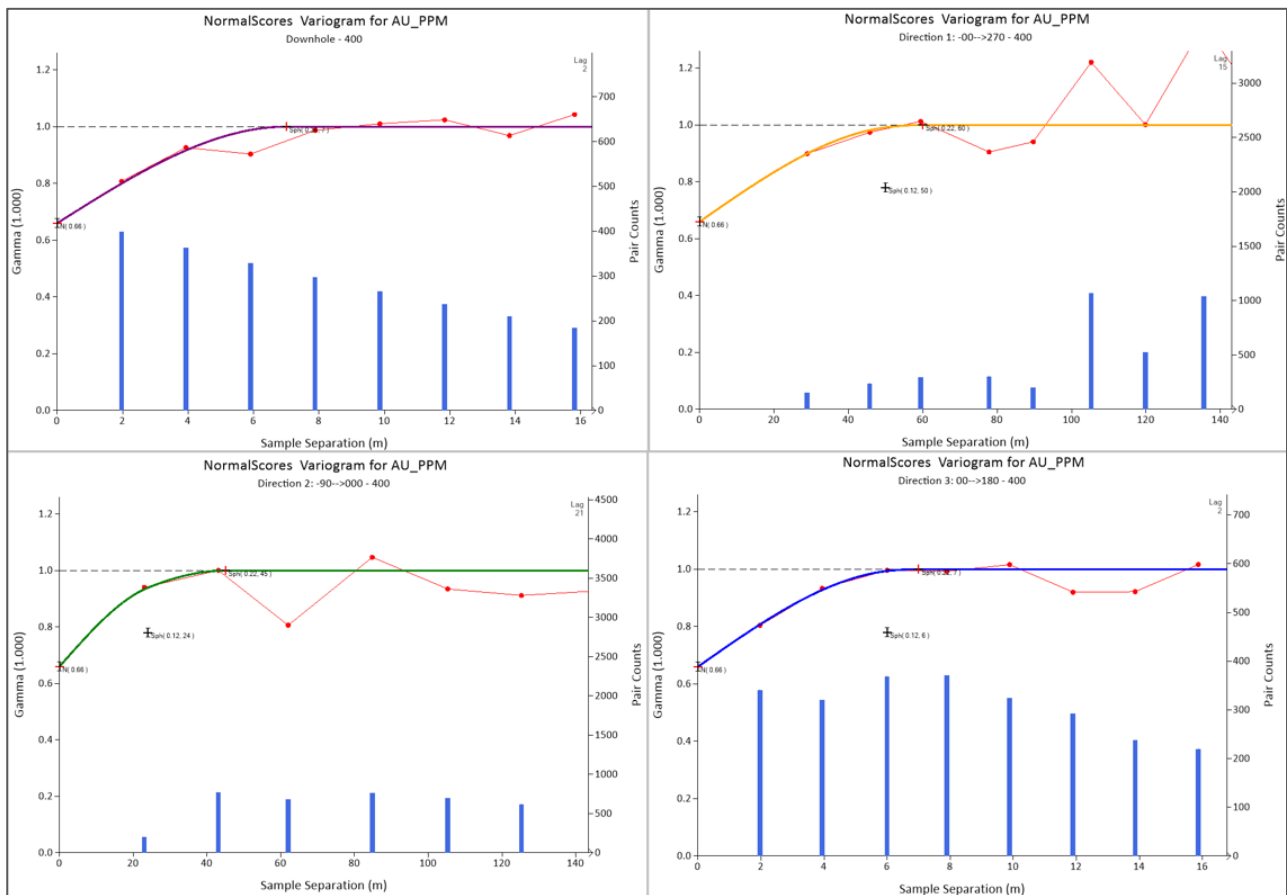
The semi-variogram models are summarised in Table 14-41 and shown in Figure 14-50.

Table 14-41 Gold and copper semi-variogram models for BBM

Attribute	Nugget	Sill 1 (C1)	Range of first structure (m)			Sill 2 (C2)	Range of second structure (m)		
			1	2	3		1	2	3
Au ppm	0.84	0.08	50	24	6	0.08	60	45	7

The semi-variogram model has an extremely high nugget effect, with 84% of the total variance attributed to subsampling scale variability.

Figure 14-50 Empire semi-variogram models for gold (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.5 Block Modelling

A block model with a parent cell size of 10 m(X) by 10 m(Y) by 5 m(Z) was created covering the extents of the deposit, the model is not rotated. Sub-celling was applied to optimally honour the wireframe volumes, resulting in a minimum sub-cell of 0.5 m(X) by 0.5 m(Y) by 0.5 m(Z).

Table 14-42 Charger block model origins

Model origins			Parent cell size (m)			No. of cells		
X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
647100	1029900	180	10	10	5	80	60	40

14.3.6 Grade Estimation

Gold grades were estimated by ordinary kriging using three search passes. The search volume was aligned with the orientation of the semi-variograms. Dynamic anisotropy was used to locally orientate the search volume to account for variations in strike and dip. This was accomplished by estimating dip and dip direction into the block model from the triangulation faces of the hangingwall and footwall wireframes, allowing the spatial changes in the orebody to be coded into the block model. The first pass estimates imposed a minimum sample selection of 10 and a maximum of 12. The second pass estimates expanded the search volume by a factor of 1.5, increasing the maximum number of samples to 14. The third pass estimate used an expanded search volume by a factor of 10, allowing a minimum of 8 and maximum of 14 samples to ensure all blocks received an estimated grade. A restriction of five samples per drillhole was imposed on the estimates for all three passes.

Table 14-43 Empire search volume orientation and parameters

Attribute	Search angles			Search axis			Search volume		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	X	Y	Z
Au ppm	180	90	0	Z	X	Z	60	45	20

Table 14-44 Empire search volume sample selection parameters

Pass 1		Pass 2			Pass 3			MaxKey
Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	Expansion factor	Minimum	Maximum	
10	12	1.5	10	14	10	8	14	5

14.3.6.1 Density

There were insufficient data to interpolate density to a high degree of confidence, therefore mean densities were assigned to each modelled rock type. Density statistics for the modelled geological volumes are presented in Table 14-45.

Table 14-45 Empire density statistics by modelled rock type

Rock type	No. of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	CV
Diorite	217	2.28	3.16	2.73	0.03
Porphyry	108	2.37	3.06	2.77	0.03
Metasediment	90	2.29	3.14	2.79	0.05

No density measurements for the overburden layer were available, therefore an assumed density of 1.90 was used instead. The lower density was applied to the block model which impacted 132,000 tonnes of mineralised material.

14.3.7 Model Validation

The block model was validated by:

- Visually examining the input data against the estimated block model grades
- Comparison of the global mean estimates against the mean of the composite sample grades
- Swath plot validations in the X, Y and Z directions.
- Review of kriging statistics to assess estimation confidence.

14.3.7.1 Global Validation

A global validation of the block model was undertaken by comparing the mean of the estimated block grades against the mean of the declustered, capped drillhole composites as shown in Table 14-46. The

block estimates largely report within 10% of the drillhole composite grades. MZONE 200 estimates report lower mean grades due to isolated high-grade samples being surrounded by lower-grade ones resulting in locally smoothed estimates. In MZONE 400, lower-grade intervals within individual drillhole intercepts are commonly flanked on either side by higher-grade mineralisation, resulting in a similar smoothing effect and slightly higher-grade estimates.

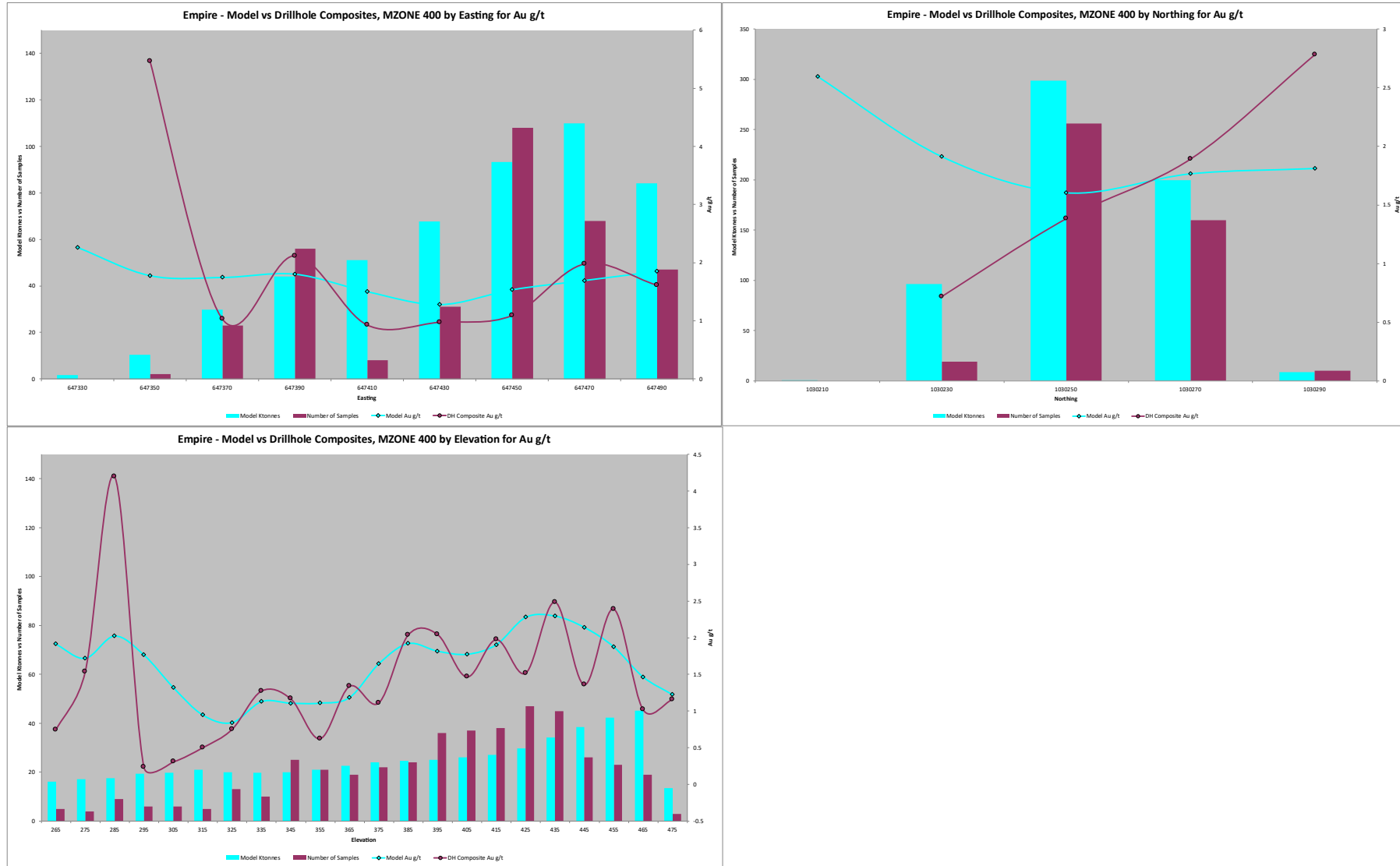
Table 14-46 Global validation comparing declustered mean drillhole composites against block model estimates

Variable	MZONE	Capped composites (declustered)			Block model		Percentage difference
		No. of samples	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	
Au ppm	100	57	1.13	1.40	1.02	0.31	-9%
	200	49	0.80	1.13	0.70	0.52	-13%
	300	123	0.99	1.16	0.92	0.37	-7%
	400	445	1.53	1.50	1.72	0.52	12%
	500	177	0.88	1.26	0.79	0.44	-10%
	600	122	1.22	1.03	1.09	0.42	-10%
	700	16	0.60	0.89	0.60	0.17	0%
	800	14	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.04	2%
	900	24	0.73	1.00	0.61	0.23	-17%
	1000	14	0.77	0.63	0.78	0.03	2%
	1100	10	0.47	0.72	0.45	0.02	-2%

14.3.7.2 Swath Plots

Swath plot validations were used to locally assess the model against the input data along three orthogonal directions. An example is provided in Figure 14-51 for MZONE 400 which contains the largest proportion of samples. There is a broad agreement between the block and composite grades in the Easting swath plot, with a slight high bias in the model between 647410 E and 647450 E due to the intercalation of low-grade intervals with higher grades which is causing some local smoothing in the estimates. Towards the periphery of the domain, where sample support is lower, composites receive lower weighting during estimation resulting in block grade estimates which are biased low compared to the surrounding samples. The northing swath plot generally shows good correlation where sample support is high, though large deviations occur at south of 1030250 N and north of 1030270 N. This correspond to the hangingwall and footwall portions of the domain where there is a concentration of lower-grade samples. The block estimates here are being influenced by higher-grade samples in the core of the domain, resulting in locally high bias in the estimates.

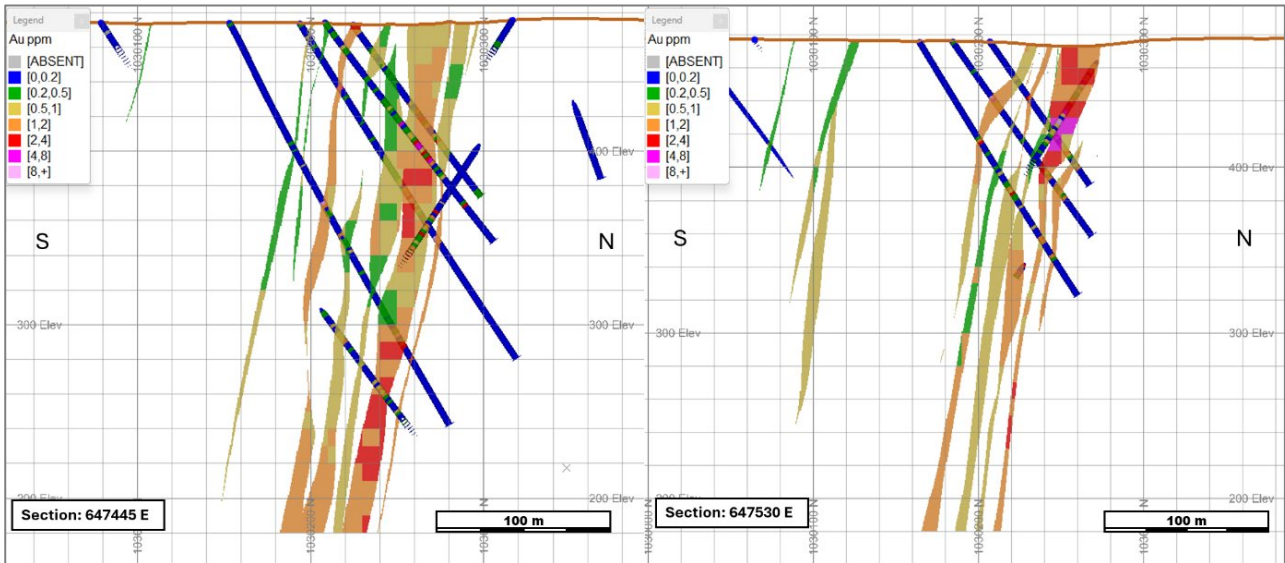
Figure 14-51 Empire swath plot validation for gold (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.7.3 Visual Validation

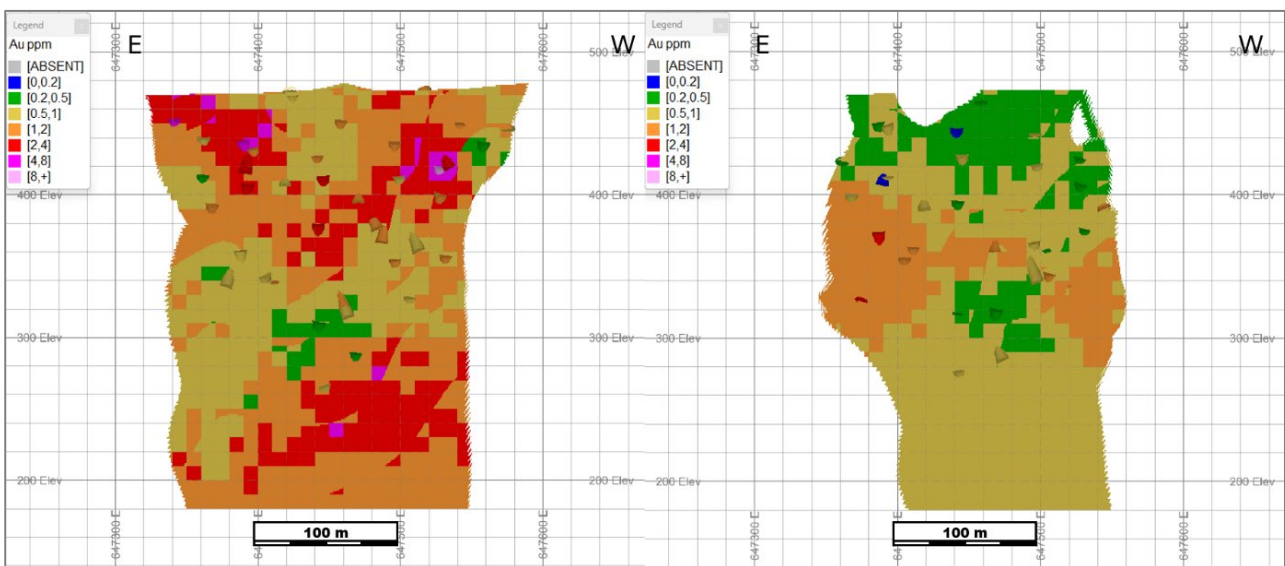
Visual validations were undertaken by comparing the block estimates against the drillhole composites in both section, plan view and three dimensions to assess whether the local grades were appropriately represented in the block model. The validation suggests that the estimates honour the input data, with both high grades and low grades well represented in the model with an acceptable degree of smoothing taking place. Examples of cross sections showing the block model are presented in Figure 14-52.

Figure 14-52 North-south sections through Empire estimated block model (source: Bara, 2026)



A 3D view of MZONE 100 and MZONE 500 are shown in Figure 14-53. This illustrates the highly variable nature of the gold grades within each domain and compared to one another. MZONE 100 gold grades are highly heterogeneous, with localised high-grade and low-grade areas occurring throughout the domain which is consistent with the elevated high nugget effect observed in the geostatistical analysis.

Figure 14-53 Long views of MZONE 100 (left) and MZONE 600 (right) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.3.8 Classification

The Mineral Resources were classified in the Inferred category based on the following criteria:

- The geological controls on the mineralisation appear well understood.
- The mineralisation extents are well constrained by geological controls. Traceable over several hundred meters and remaining open at depth.
- The Mineral Resource is informed by a drilling grid, approximately of approximately 40 m spacing, adequate to infer continuity.
- The grade variability is very high, as seen by the high nugget effect and observed in the drillhole intercepts.
- Kriging efficiencies and slope of regression are very low due to the high, short-scale variability of the data.

14.4 Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

RPEEE must be demonstrated when disclosing estimates of Mineral Resources. To satisfy this requirement, conceptual open pit optimisation, in the case of BBM and Empire, and conceptual underground Mine Shape Optimiser (MSO) optimisation, in the case of BBM and Charger was evaluated and cut-off grades determined to underpin conceptual economic viability.

Conceptual pit optimisations and MSO shapes used to demonstrate RPEEE include, in addition to the selection of appropriate conceptual technical and cost parameters and assumptions, the selection of appropriate commodity pricing, in this case gold and copper.

RPEEE is justified via the reporting of open pit Mineral Resources within a conceptual pit shell at a cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t AuEq, and underground Mineral Resources reported within volumes generated from MSO software, incorporating an in-situ cut-off grade of 1.34 g/t AuEq (BBM) and 1.28 g/t AuEq (Charger), a minimum and maximum stope width of 3 m and 15 m respectively, and a stope length of 20 m.

A gold equivalence has been calculated which incorporates the following inputs; pricing of US\$3,000/oz gold and US\$4.34/lb copper and gold recoveries of 94%, 91% and 86% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, and copper recoveries of 63%, 94% and 93% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, based on the averages of current metallurgical testwork results.

Gold equivalent equations:

- Charger: $\text{AuEq g/t} = (1 \times \text{Au}) + (1.007324 \times \text{Cu}\%)$
- BBM: $\text{AuEq g/t} = (1 \times \text{Au}) + (1.065793 \times \text{Cu}\%)$.

Parameters and assumptions used in the generation of conceptual pit shells and underground MSO shapes are set out in Table 14-47.

Note that these conceptual optimisations have been undertaken derived from block models prepared during recent Mineral Resource evaluation, classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, and do not represent Mineral Reserves since the relevant data collection field programs and testwork with which to confidently assign modifying factors have not been completed, i.e. at least prefeasibility level techno-economic evaluation has not been undertaken in this case. The pit shells and MSO shapes are used to constrain blocks within the models that may reasonably be considered to have RPEEE, which are then reported as Mineral Resource inventory.

Table 14-47 Open pit and underground input parameters and assumptions underpinning RPEEE

Parameter	Unit	Value	
Gold price	US\$/oz	3,000	
Copper price	US\$/lb	4.34	
Payability	%	99.0	
Royalty	%	8.0	
Recovery by deposit			
BBM	%	86.0	
Charger	%	91.4	
Empire	%	94.1	
Conceptual mining parameters	Unit	Open pit	Underground
Mining cost – Mineralised material			
BBM	US\$/t mined	4.23 + 0.005/m	70.00
Charger	US\$/t mined	-	70.00
Empire	US\$/t mined	5.00	-
Mining cost – Waste			
BBM	US\$/t mined	3.47 + 0.005/m	-
Empire	US\$/t mined	5.00	-
G&A cost	US\$/t milled	2.50	2.50
Processing and tailings cost	US\$/t milled	21.00	21.00
Haulage to plant cost			
Charger and Empire	US\$/t milled	2.66	2.66
Pit slope in rock	°	55	-
Pit slope in transitional	°	45	-
Pit slope in overburden	°	40	-
Mining recovery/dilution	%	5x5x5 re-block	90%/10%
Reporting cut-off grade			
BBM	AuEq g/t	0.32	1.34
Charger	AuEq g/t	-	1.28
Empire	AuEq g/t	0.32	-

The QP has considered the following in selecting the gold and copper pricing used (US\$3,000/oz gold and US\$4.34/lb copper):

- Two-year and three-year trailing averages (www.lbma.org.uk)
- The comparison of trailing averages to the current spot price (www.metalcharts.org)
- Market analyst forecasts for 2026 (LBMA Annual Precious Metal Forecast Survey)
- Disclosure of peers.

It should be noted that sensitivity analysis was run during conceptual pit optimisation work in support of RPEEE as part of Mineral Resource disclosure, to assess the likely effect of cut-off grade changes. Sensitivity analysis is contained in Table 14-48 to Table 14-51.

The Troy ounce conversion factor of 31.1035 is applied to convert grams per tonne (ppm) to gold ounces.

Table 14-48 BBM open pit cut-off grade sensitivity

Cut-off grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	AuEq Resource (oz)
0.20	21,500,000	1.37	947,000
0.30	21,500,000	1.37	947,000
0.32	21,500,000	1.37	947,000
0.40	21,300,000	1.38	945,000
0.50	20,600,000	1.41	934,000
0.60	19,300,000	1.47	911,000
0.70	17,900,000	1.53	881,000
0.80	16,400,000	1.60	845,000
0.90	14,900,000	1.68	805,000

Table 14-49 BBM underground cut-off grade sensitivity

Percentage change	Cut-off grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	AuEq Resource (oz)
-20%	1.07	9.6	1.71	531,000
-10%	1.21	8.0	1.83	473,000
Base Case	1.34	6.3	2.01	409,000
+10%	1.47	5.2	2.12	351,000
+20%	1.61	4.3	2.24	308,000

Table 14-50 Charger underground cut-off grade sensitivity

Percentage change	Cut-off grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t AuEq)	AuEq Resource (oz)
-20%	1.02	1.9	4.05	243,000
-10%	1.15	1.7	4.37	238,000
Base Case	1.28	1.6	4.64	232,000
+10%	1.41	1.5	4.87	228,000
+20%	1.54	1.4	5.10	223,000

Table 14-51 Empire open pit cut-off grade sensitivity

Cut-off grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	AuEq Resource (oz)
0.20	3,100,000	1.20	120,000
0.30	3,000,000	1.23	119,000
0.32	3,000,000	1.23	119,000
0.40	2,900,000	1.26	117,000
0.50	2,600,000	1.36	113,000
0.60	2,300,000	1.44	109,000
0.70	2,200,000	1.50	105,000
0.80	2,000,000	1.59	100,000
0.90	1,800,000	1.67	95,000

14.5 Mineral Resource Reporting

A Mineral Resource statement, with an effective date of 1 April 2026 is presented in Table 14-52 for BBM, Charger and Empire.

Table 14-52 Mineral Resource statement for BBM, Charger and Empire, 1 April 2026

Classification	Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade			Contained metal		
			AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	AuEq (oz)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)
BBM								
Inferred	Open pit	21.5	1.37	1.03	0.32	947,000	714,000	68,000
	Underground	1.34	2.01	1.60	0.39	409,000	325,000	24,000
	Combined	27.8	1.52	1.16	0.33	1,356,000	1,039,000	92,000
Charger								
Inferred	Underground	1.6	4.64	4.62	0.02	232,000	231,000	380
Empire								
Inferred	Open pit	3.0	1.23	1.23	-	119,000	119,000	-
Total								
Inferred	Open pit	24.5	1.35	1.06	0.28	1,066,000	833,000	68,000
	Underground	7.9	2.53	2.19	0.32	641,000	556,000	25,000
	Combined	32.4	1.64	1.33	0.29	1,707,000	1,389,000	93,000

Notes to the MRE:

- Effective date of the Odienné MRE is 1 April 2026.
- Tonnages are reported to the nearest 100,000 tonnes to reflect these as estimates.
- Metal content is rounded to the nearest 1,000 ounces (gold) and 1,000 tonnes (copper) to reflect these as estimates.
- A gold equivalence has been calculated which incorporates the following inputs; pricing of US\$3,000/oz gold and US\$4.34/lb copper and gold recoveries of 94%, 91% and 86% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, and copper recoveries of 63%, 94% and 93% for Empire, Charger and BBM respectively, based on the averages of current metallurgical testwork results.
- Gold equivalent equations: $AuEq\ g/t = (1 \times Au) + (1.007324 \times Cu\%)$ for Charger; $AuEq\ g/t = (1 \times Au) + (1.065793 \times Cu\%)$ for BBM.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Tonnage is estimated by applying average specific gravity by rock/mineralisation type for each deposit, derived from a total dataset of 10,278 samples. Assigned specific gravity of 1.90 (sapolite), 2.75 (granodiorite, int volcanics), 2.82 (quartz breccia), 2.83 (metasediments, monzodiorite), and 2.86 (actinolite breccia) have been assigned to blocks in the models.
- Open pit Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t AuEq within conceptual pit shells, and underground Mineral Resources report all blocks within conceptual volumes generated from MSO software incorporating an in-situ cut-off grade of 1.28 g/t AuEq at Charger and 1.34 g/t AuEq at BBM, to support RPEEE as per the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines prepared by the CIM Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Committee and adopted by the CIM Council on 29 November 2019. RPEEE assumptions and parameters, which the QP considers reasonable, are set out in Table 14-47.
- The QP is not aware of any legal, permitting, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, environmental or other risk factors that might materially affect the estimate of Mineral Resources.

Grade-tonnage curves are presented in Figure 14-54 for open pit and Figure 14-55 for underground Mineral Resources for BBM. The Mineral Resources are presented against the optimised pit shell in Figure 14-56. Figure 14-57 shows the combined underground and open pit Mineral Resources.

Figure 14-54 Grade-tonnage curve for BBM open pit Mineral Resources (source: Bara, 2026)

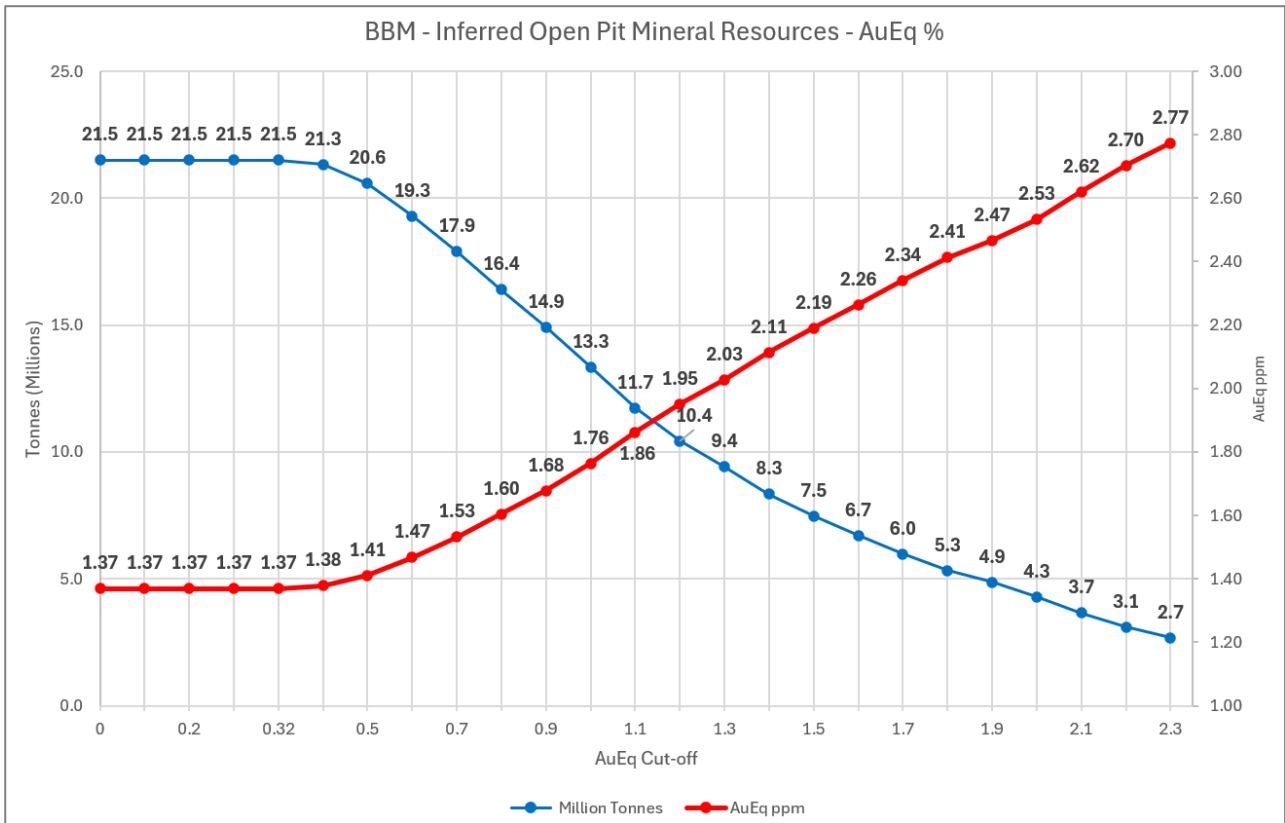


Figure 14-55 Grade-tonnage curve for BBM underground Mineral Resources (source: Bara, 2026)

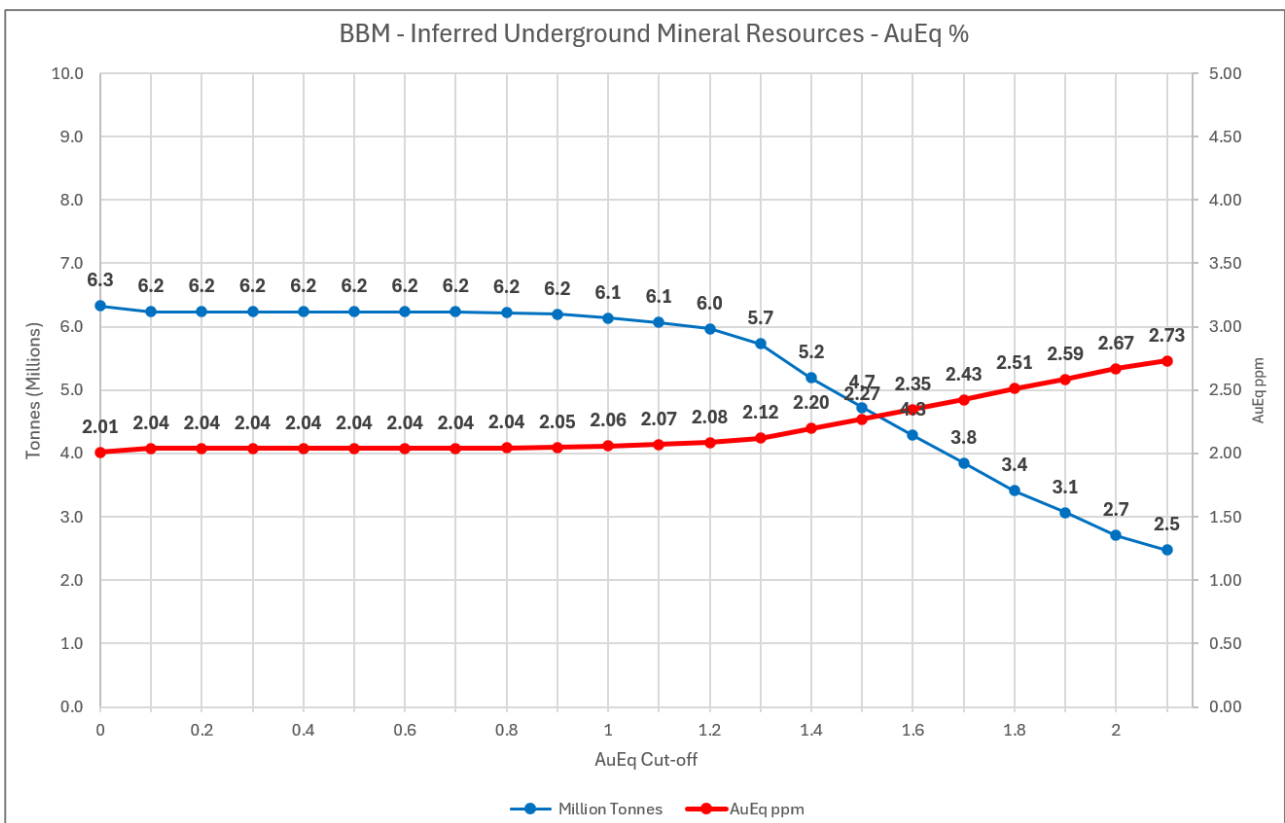


Figure 14-56 3D view of BBM Mineral Resources (Inferred) inside (open pit Mineral Resources) and outside (underground Mineral Resources) the RPEEE conceptual pit shell (source: Bara, 2026)

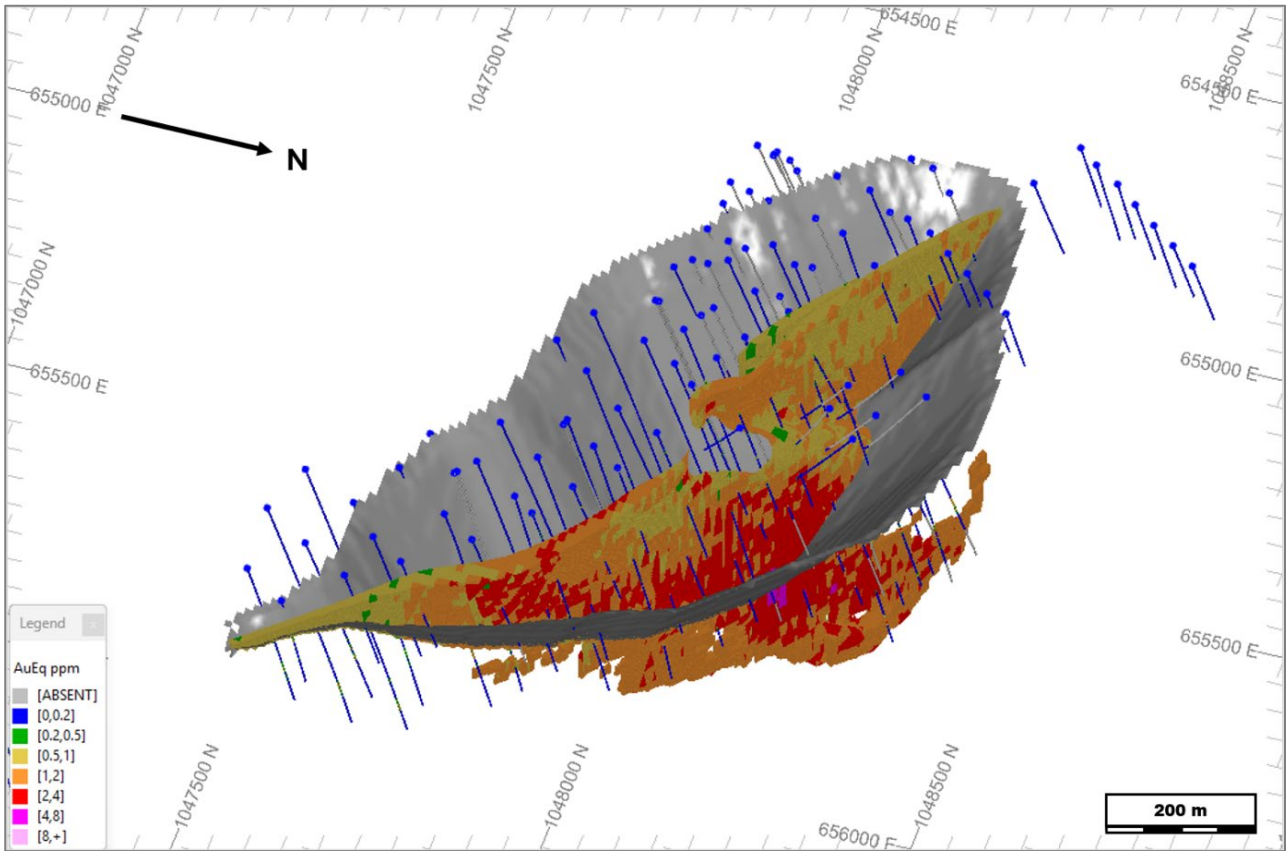
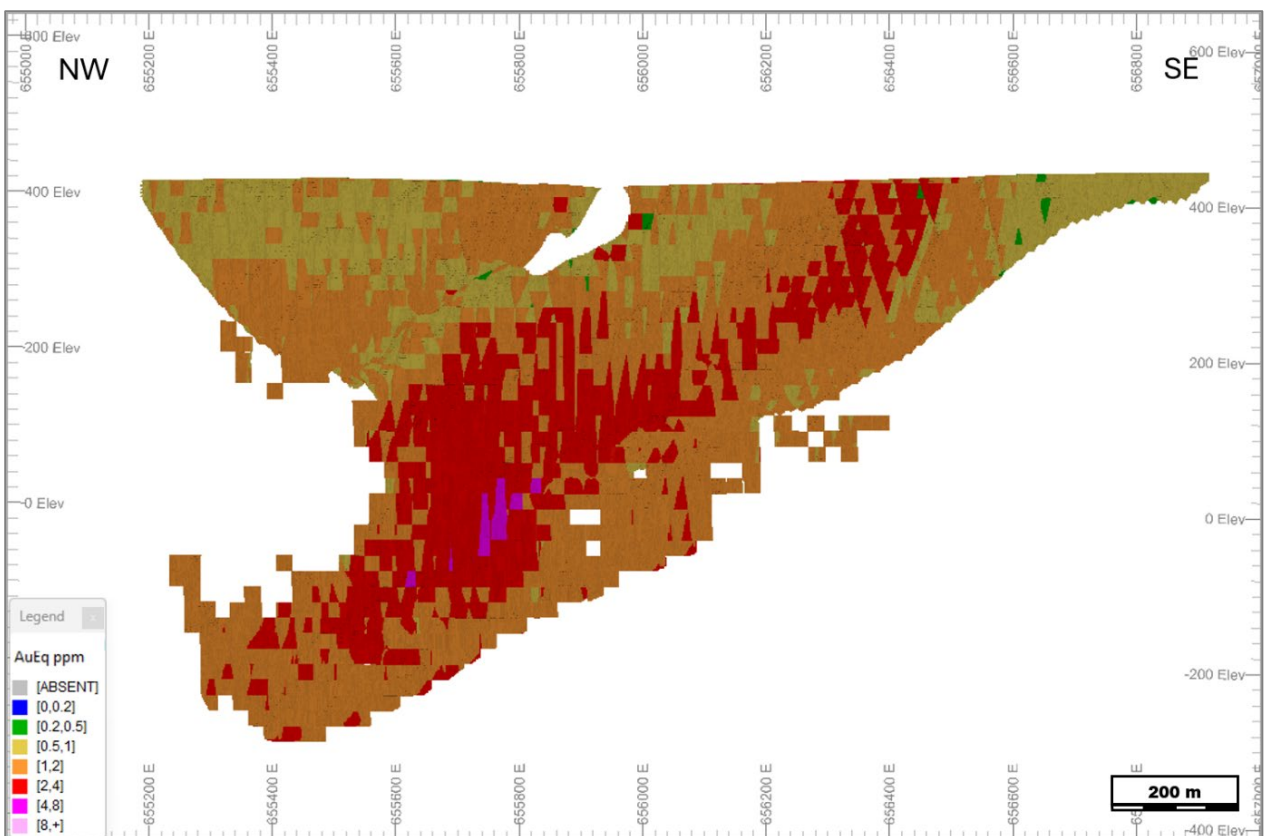


Figure 14-57 3D view of the BBM combined open pit and underground Mineral Resource (Inferred Mineral Resources) (source: Bara, 2026)



The grade-tonnage curve for the Charger underground Mineral Resources is presented in Figure 14-58. Figure 14-59 shows the Charger Mineral Resources relative to the topography.

Figure 14-58 Grade-tonnage curve for Charger Underground Mineral Resources (source: Bara, 2026)

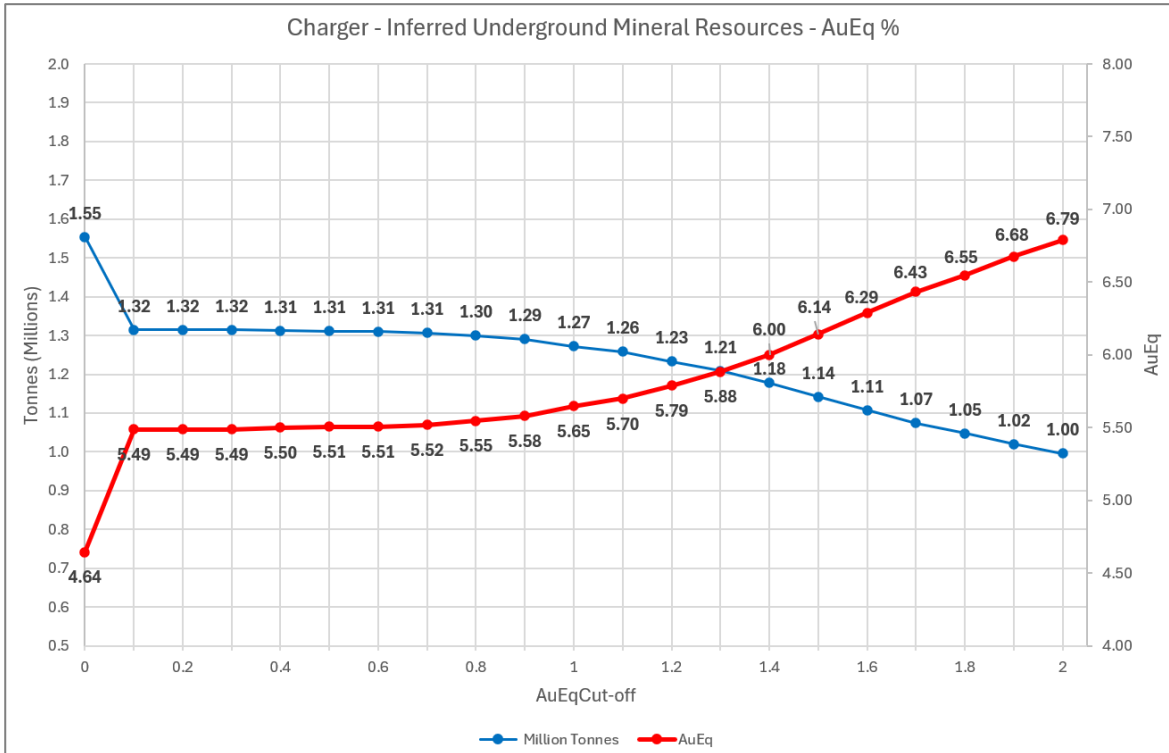
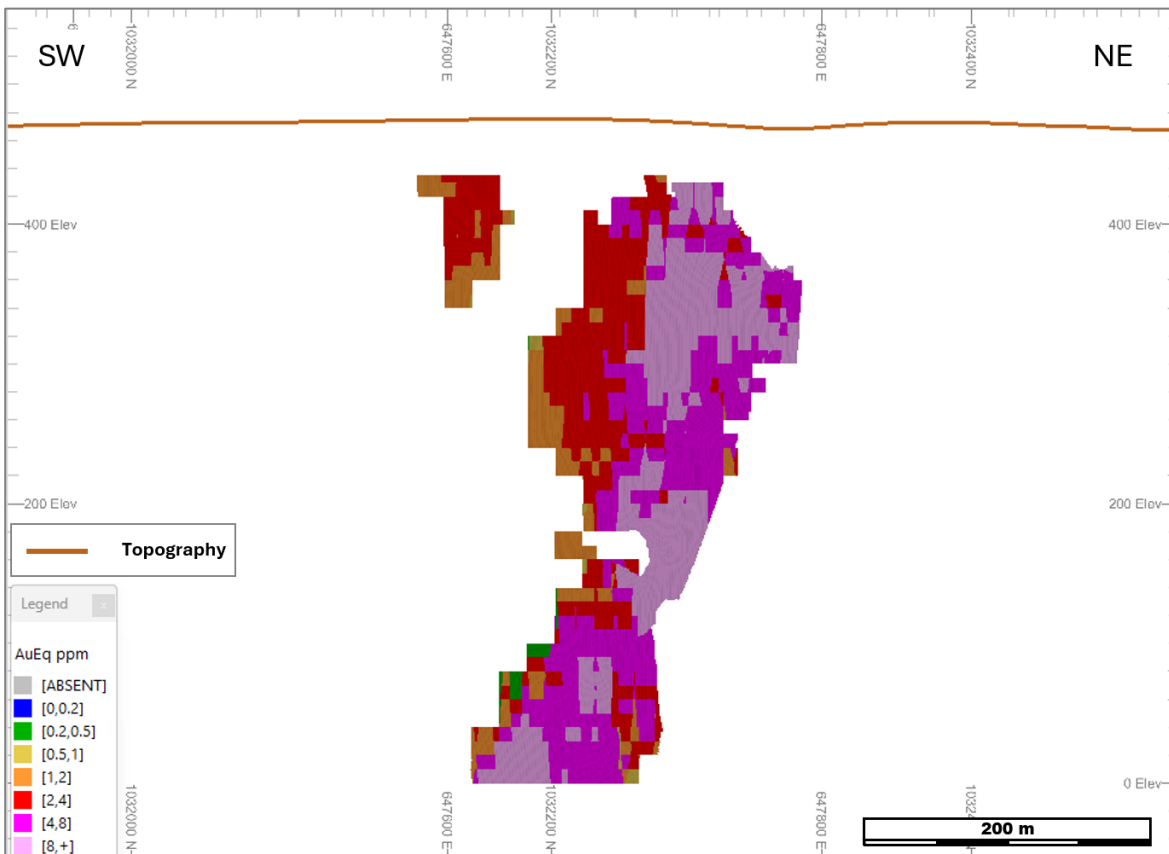


Figure 14-59 3D view of Charger underground Mineral Resources constrained by MSO shapes (Inferred Mineral Resources) (source: Bara, 2026)



The grade-tonnage curve for the Empire open pit Mineral Resources is presented in Figure 14-60 and shown in three dimensions in Figure 14-61.

Figure 14-60 Grade-tonnage curve for Empire Underground Mineral Resources (source: Bara, 2026)

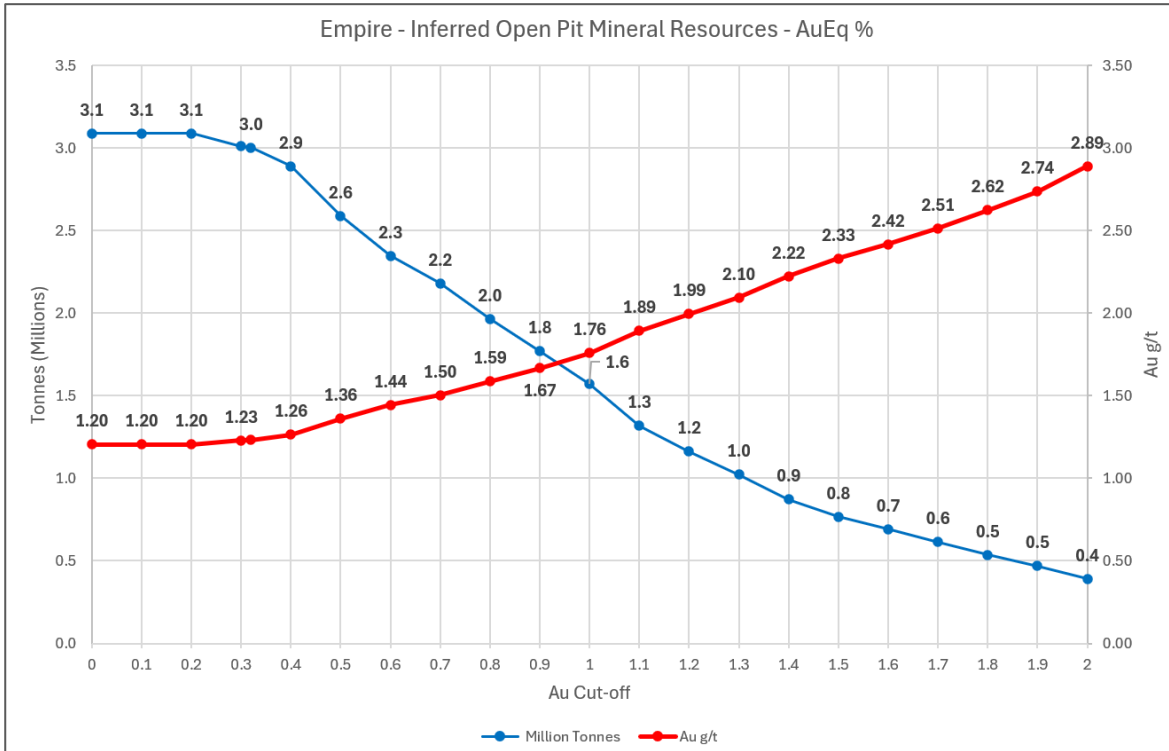
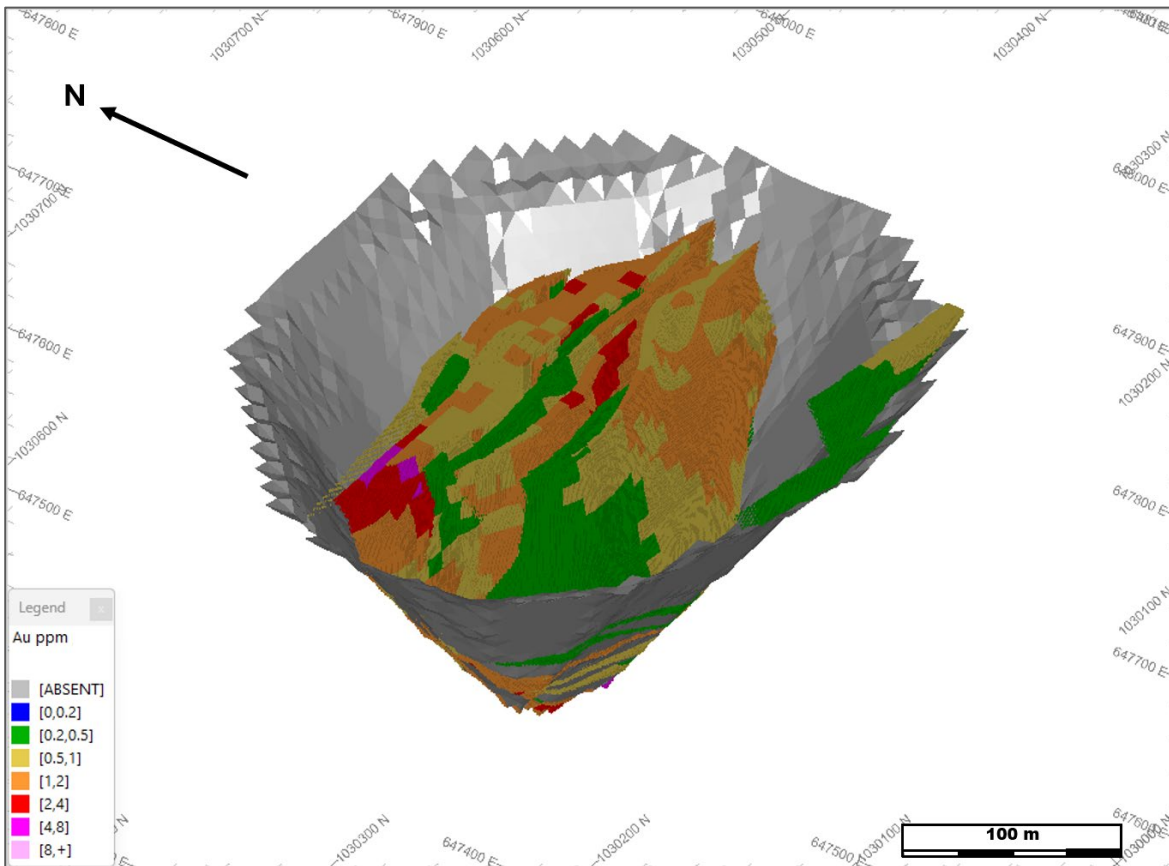


Figure 14-61 Empire open pit Mineral Resources within the RPEEE conceptual pit shell (Inferred Mineral Resources) (source: Bara, 2026)



14.6 Factors that may Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. The QP author is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource. The risk attached to other factors which might impact the MRE are summarised in Table 14-53. The quantum of Mineral Resources estimated has been based on available data and information but, by definition is an estimate. It is expected that Inferred Mineral Resources will carry some risk given the relatively broad nature of data coverage informing grade estimates. Tabulation of qualitative risk in areas of sample collection, QAQC, geological data and mineralisation model, grade estimate, tonnage estimate, resource upgrading, conceptual economic factors including processing, accuracy of the estimate, overall risk rating are summarised below.

Table 14-53 Summary of other relevant factors

Factor	Risk	Comment
Sample collection, preparation and assaying	Low	Awalé has good procedures and data management practises in place, and risk associated with sample collection, preparation and assaying is considered low. It is noted that, whilst not considered high, a coarse gold environment is evident at Empire. Local grade in some domains may be understated as a result of the nugget effect. Assay data risk (bias) at Empire is considered low to moderate, with overall risk (all deposits) considered low.
Data management	Low	The data on which the MRE is based resides in an MX Deposit relational database following priority focus on data validation and migration (of historical data) to this database system in 2025. The database system is considered robust, with appropriate import validations and direct merge of assay certificates. Database risk is considered low.
Geological data and mineralisation model	Low to Moderate	A significant amount of geological data has been collected over BBM, Charger and Empire including surface exploration data and subsurface drilling data. Working sectional geological interpretations prepared by Awalé are considered reasonable based on available data and have been honoured in the preparation of 3D geological models for each of the deposits. Geological continuity is modelled with some confidence. Grade continuity is inferred at all deposits based on current data coverage, but it might be expected that directions and ranges of grade continuity may change with additional infill data informing geostatistical analysis. Geological/grade modelling risk is considered low to moderate.
Grade estimate	Moderate	Grade estimates at BBM, Charger and Empire are considered a reasonable representation of the underlying grade distribution at each deposit, honouring geological trends observed during logging and adequately domained based on mineralisation and grade characteristics. There is a relative paucity of data within the oxide zones at each deposit with which to assess the appropriateness of hard or soft domain boundaries during estimation. Oxide tonnage is not a material nor significant portion of the overall MRE inventory but increasing data coverage during infill drilling is recommended. The risks associated with the reliability of the grade estimate are incorporated into the overall MRE classification (Inferred) as informed by relatively broad sample spacing across the deposits and high-grade variability at Empire. Infill drilling will improve confidence.
Tonnage estimate	Low	There are sufficient density data points from DD core drilling over BBM, Charger and Empire with which to assign appropriate densities by rock type to the models. Variability in the density datasets by rock type at BBM is low, and higher at Charger and Empire. During infill drilling density sampling should continue to add to the dataset such that more reliable assigning of density to the models via interpolation on a block-by-block basis should be carried out in the next MRE to improve confidence. Risks to the global tonnage estimate based on the current dataset and assignation strategy is considered low.

Factor	Risk	Comment
Mineral Resource upgrading and extension	Low	It is reasonably assumed that with additional infill drilling and with opportunities to improve confidence in all aspects considered in Mineral Resource classification, as are being incorporated into the current project development plan, that resource upgrade potential is high. The Mineral Resources, particularly BBM and Charger, are open at depth and there is credible opportunity to grow the Mineral Resources at each deposit, with additional resource development drilling.
Conceptual techno-economic assumptions underpinning RPEEE	Low	RPEEE assumptions are considered reasonable and valid. Mining assumptions and costs are assumed, from benchmarking against regional peers, the QP's own experience. Recoveries are based on preliminary metallurgical testwork results based on material sourced from BBM, Charger and Empire. Commodity pricing is considered reasonable and in line with peers. Conceptual techno-economics may change with a change in any set of assumptions as additional, project-specific data is collected but current RPEEE justification is supported and is considered low risk.
Accuracy of the estimate	Low to Moderate	While no simulation studies have been completed, nor any production data available to quantify accuracy, the grade and tonnage estimates show acceptable validations against input data and honour the underlying grade distributions over BBM, Charge and Empire. Global grade estimates are considered robust at the current stage of advancement of the Project, and review of kriging statistics for BBM and Charger suggest some confidence in semi-local grade estimates. Underlying grade variability at Empire would suggest local grade estimates to be of lower confidence. Overall risk associated with the accuracy of the estimates is considered low-moderate and can be reduced with additional infill drilling.
Overall rating	Low to Moderate	

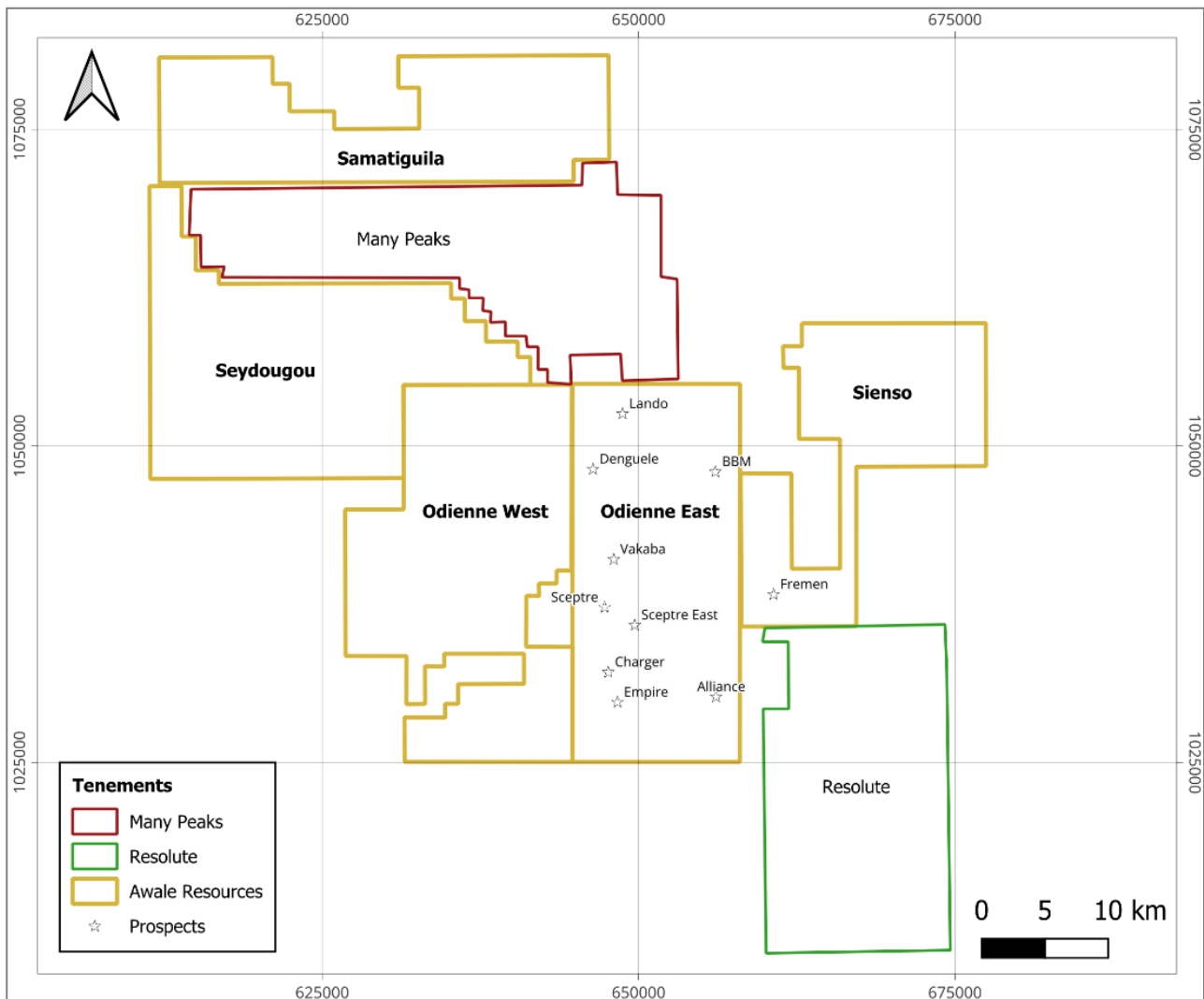
14.7 Comparison with Previous Historical Estimates

The 2026 MRE inventory for the Odienné Project is the maiden inventory and as such, there are no comparisons with previous historical estimates.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is set out from public sources (company websites, news releases, and technical reports). The QP has been unable to verify the information. This information is presented for context only and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the Project that is subject of this Report.

Figure 15-1 Adjacent properties (source: Awalé, 2026)



15.1 Project – Resolute Mining

Resolute has one permit adjacent to the Odienné Project to the east: the “Farako Nafana” permit (PR0705) covering 368.2 km². Initial soil and termite mound geochemistry completed has identified four main anomalies. Follow-up RC drilling at the “Yere” prospect returned 31 m grading 2.4 g/t from 13 m, highlighting the prospect as a priority for follow-up drilling. (Source: 22 January 2026, 2025 Q4 Activity Report – Resolute Website.)

Approximately 50 km south of the Awalé properties on the same structural trend, Resolute has reported a Mineral Resource, prepared in accordance with the JORC Code, classified as Inferred Mineral Resources estimated at 72 Mt at 0.93g/t Au for 2.16 Moz gold from the ABC project (source: ABC Project Scoping Study 12th May 2026). This resource is within the ‘Kona’ property (PR 0658)

15.2 Project – Many Peaks

ASX-listed company, Many Peaks, has one property located adjacent to the Awale project area, named “Odienné South” (PR0865). The property borders the northern boundary of the Odienné East and Odienné West permits to the north, covering 366.7 km². Many Peaks took control of these permits from Turaco Gold in March 2024 through a binding Share Sale Agreement to acquire its interest in the properties.

The property has seen initial exploration works completed by both Turaco Gold and Many Peaks. 30 km of geochemical anomalies have been identified from work completed by Turaco Gold. These anomalies were developed from a combination of permit-wide soil geochemical sampling and high-resolution airborne geophysics comprised of magnetic and radiometric datasets. The integrated datasets show gold anomalism coincident with the shear corridor that follows along strike from Awalé’s Lando and BBM prospects. Follow-up reconnaissance AC drilling returned anomalous results from three target areas (Zone A, Zone B and Zone C) over a 10 km strike, including 12 m at 1.18 g/t Au from 4 m, 12 m at 1.06 g/t Au from 16m and 16 m at 0.84 g/t Au from 44 m from three separate holes. Follow-up RC drilling in 2025 confirmed the AC result in Zone A and Zone C, which included 9 m at 1.24 g/t Au and 21 m at 1.21g/t Au, including 6 m at 3.17 g/t Au from 14 m depth.

(Source: Many Peaks Website and News releases dated 26th March 2024 and 5th August 2025.)

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information or explanation is necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Odienné Project is a resource-stage gold project in the Paleoproterozoic Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton, a domain that is highly endowed with large to world-class gold deposits and districts. The style and chemistry of the Odienné deposits and prospects and the spatial association with high-K granitoid intrusions suggests that they formed in the late Eburnean II gold event, which is predominantly developed in the western Baoulé-Mossi domain and includes the world-class gold districts of the KKI. The Odienné deposits show hybrid characteristics suggesting the input of magmatic fluids, unlike typical orogenic gold deposits which are formed solely from metamorphic fluids.

Exploration of the Odienné district had been extremely limited prior to Awalé acquiring licences in 2017. Exploration by Awalé accelerated after completion of a joint venture with Newmont in 2022 and led to discovery of the Empire, Charger, and BBM deposits (for which Mineral Resources are reported in this Technical Report) as well as the Sceptre and Lando prospects, amongst others. Exploration by Awalé on its 100% owned tenure commenced in 2025 and led to the discovery of the Fremem prospect.

The work completed by Awalé has shown that the combination of surface, termitaria, and auger geochemistry with structural and lithological interpretation from magnetic data and mapping can be highly effective in identifying mineralised targets. Considering the area of the Odienné Project, encompassing the Newmont joint venture tenure and 100% Awalé licences and applications, the proportion of available ground that has been covered by this generative work is relatively small. Follow-up evaluation by AC and RC drilling has tested many of the anomalous trends in surface geochemistry at a reconnaissance level, but most drill metres, especially DD drilling, have been focused on the main deposits and prospects, including BBM, Charger, Empire, and Sceptre. The Project area is therefore considered to be still at a relatively early stage of exploration and evaluation, with high potential for additional discovery and the opportunity to increase Mineral Resources at the known deposits through further drilling.

Awalé has in place robust QAQC protocols, policies and procedures with which to assess, on a continuing basis, analytical performance of samples submitted to the laboratory. The QP author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security, analytical procedures, QAQC protocols, monitoring and results analysis used by Awalé are adequate and provide a confidence in assay accuracy and precision in support of Mineral Resource estimation.

MREs have been prepared for BBM, Charger and Empire. Mineral Resources have been estimated using appropriate methodologies and validations support the conclusion that global grade estimates are robust and that at a semi-local scale grade estimates honour the grade distribution of the input data used in estimation. The Mineral Resource classification is supported by adequately spaced exploration drilling, well-understood geology, appropriate QAQC controls, robust estimation domains and geostatistical analysis which collectively are sufficient basis to infer geological and grade continuity for classification as Inferred Mineral Resources under the CIM Standards.

The Mineral Resource inventory over the Odienné Project contains 1.71 Moz gold equivalent at an average grade of 1.64 g/t AuEq reported as having RPEEE under both open pit (BBM, Empire) and underground (BBM, Charger) mining methods, at appropriate grade cut-offs.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The QP authors present the following recommendations for the Project:

- Work completed by Awalé to date has resulted in development of an effective exploration strategy and methodology incorporating lithostructural interpretation and integrated geochemistry. This approach should be extended to the 100% Awalé licences and applications.
- Identified targets that have not been fully tested should be assessed with more detailed targeting interpretations and additional drilling should be completed.
- The targeting understanding, model and criteria should be further enhanced by additional characterisation of mineralisation signatures, including additional integrated lithogeochemical, petrological, and structural studies with dating of intrusion and mineralisation by U/Pb and Re/Os methods.
- Infill drilling should be completed at BBM, Charger and Empire to improve confidence in geological and grade continuity and facilitate upgrade to higher categories such that Mineral Reserves may be estimated in the future. At the time of reporting, resource development drilling activities have commenced.
- As part of further drilling activities, additional sampling of the oxide zone should be undertaken to improve grade estimates across the oxide-fresh boundary, informing the decision to adopt hard or soft boundaries.
- As part of further drilling activities, additional density sampling should be undertaken in the oxide zone to more reliably assign oxide density to block models. Additional density sampling within currently defined domains should allow block densities to be interpolated into the block models to improve confidence in the tonnage estimate.
- Infill drilling and increased data points should allow the development of an improved geometallurgical domain model for improved confidence in material characteristics to aid mining, scheduling and processing optimisation during downstream techno-economic studies as well as assess the potential for acid mine drainage and metal leaching.

The QP authors have reviewed Awalé's proposed exploration, drilling and development plans and consider the proposed expenditures shown in Table 18-1 to be reasonable to advance the Project to the next stage in the mining cycle and are therefore recommended. The work program recommendations and cost estimates have been divided into two work phases (Phase I and Phase II), with completion of Phase II tasks contingent on the results from Phase I.

Table 18-1 Recommended work program for Odienné Project

Task	Estimated cost (USD)
Phase I	
Confirmatory and infill diamond drilling and analysis	8,000,000
Expansion and Greenfield Drilling and analysis	10,000,000
Geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemistry	50,000
Preliminary metallurgical test work and flow sheet determinations	300,000
Consultants Mining, Environmental, Social	200,000
Camp , consumables, etc.	4,000,000
Contingency	1,700,000
Total – Phase I	24,250,000
Phase II	
Preliminary Economic Assessment Studies	700,000
Infill drilling and analysis (upgrade and expand mineral resources for PFS)	10,000,000
Continued Expansion and Greenfield drilling	8,000,000
Geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemistry	50,000
Environmental and social baseline studies and mine permitting	300,000
Detailed metallurgical testwork	200,000
Prefeasibility Mining Study and technical report	1,000,000
Camp , consumables, etc.	4,000,000
Contingency	1,955,000
Total – Phase II	25,505,000
Total – Phase I + Phase II	49,755,000

The work programs and budget cost estimates set out in Table 18-1 are recommended by Bara. Newmont have not reviewed or approved this proposed budget.

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20 ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Abbreviation/Unit	Description
°	degrees
°C	degrees Celsius
µm	microns
3D	three-dimensional
4WD	four-wheel drive
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
AC	aircore
Ag	silver
AHK	Alfred Knight Laboratory
ANDE	<i>Agence Nationale De l'Environnement</i>
ANGET CI	Africa New Geological Technologies Côte d'Ivoire SARL
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent
Awalé	Awalé Resources Limited
Bara Consulting	Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd
BBM	Belt Basin Margin
BLEG	bulk leach extractable gold
BSZ	Bougouni Shear Zone
CECAF	<i>Cabinet d'Etudes, de Conseils, d'Assistance et de Formation</i>
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency (<i>Agence canadienne de développement international; ACDI</i>)
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimetres
CRM	certified reference material
CSV	comma-separated value(s)
Cu	copper
CV	certified value
DD	diamond
DGMG	<i>Direction Generale des Mines et de la Geologie</i>
DTM	digital terrain model
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
FA	fire assay
FSE	fundamental sampling error
g, g/t	grams, grams per tonne
Ga	billion years ago
GB	Gebelan
GPS	global positioning system
GRG	gravity recoverable gold
ha	hectares
HARD	half absolute relative difference
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry

Abbreviation/Unit	Description
IOCG	iron oxide copper-gold
IP	induced polarisation
kg	kilograms
KKI	Kédougou-Kéniéba Intier
km, km ²	kilometres, square kilometres
kVA	kilovolt ampere
kWh/t	kilowatt hours per tonne
lb	pound(s)
LDL	lower detection limit
m	metre(s)
M	million(s)
Ma	million years ago
mm	millimetres
Mo	molybdenum
Moz	million ounces
MRE	Mineral Resource estimate
MSO	Mine Shape Optimiser
Mt	million tonnes
Newmont	Newmont Ventures Limited
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects
NSR	net smelter return
OJV	Odienné Joint Venture
OREAS	ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
oz	ounce(s)
Pb	lead
PEA	preliminary economic assessment
PIG	proximal intrusion-related gold
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
pXRF	portable x-ray fluorescence
QAQC	quality assurance and quality control
QC	quality control
QP	Qualified Person
Q-Q	quantile-quantile
RAB	rotary air blast
Randgold	Randgold Resources
RC	reverse circulation
RPEEE	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
RQD	rock quality designation
S	sulphur
SaaS	Software as a Service
Sama	Samatiguila
SD	standard deviation(s)
Seydou	Seydougou
SFA	screen fire assay

Abbreviation/Unit	Description
SODEFOR	Société de Développement des Forêts
SODEMI	La Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire
SOP	standard operating procedure
SQL	structured query language
SSZ	Sassandra Shear Zone
t	tonne(s)
TMS	Trace Mineral Search
TSX-V	TSX Venture Exchange
TTG	tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984
XRF	x-ray fluorescence

21 CERTIFICATES

21.1 Certificate of Qualified Person Author – Galen White

As a Qualified Person of the Technical Report on the Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire, prepared for Awalé Resources Limited, I, Galen White do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Director, Partner and Principal Consultant of Bara Consulting Limited, 17 Central Buildings, Market Place, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, YO7 2HD, United Kingdom.
2. The Technical Report to which this certificate applies is titled "Technical Report, Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire – Report for NI 43-101" with an effective date of 1 April 2026 and a report date of 03 July 2026 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Awalé Resources Limited ("the Issuer").
3. I hold a BSc degree in Geology from the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom and am a registered Fellow in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #226041). I am familiar with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and, by reason of education, experience in the exploration, evaluation and/or mining of epithermal and vein-hosted mineral deposits worldwide, and professional registration; I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My experience includes over 29 years continuous experience in the mining industry which includes significant experience in Mineral Resource evaluation.
4. I completed a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, for four full days between 12 December and 15 December 2025.
5. I am responsible for Items 1 to 5, 10 to 12, 14 to 16 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to these, and Items 19 and 20, of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have not had any prior involvement with the Odienné Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed on this 3rd day of July 2026

"signed and sealed"

Galen White
Principal Consultant
Bara Consulting Limited

21.2 Certificate of Qualified Person Author – Andrew Bamber

As a Qualified Person of the Technical Report on the Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire, prepared for Awalé Resources Limited, I, Andrew Bamber do hereby certify that:

1. I am CEO, Partner and Principal Consultant of Bara Consulting Limited, 17 Central Buildings, Market Place, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, YO7 2HD, United Kingdom.
2. The Technical Report to which this certificate applies is titled “Technical Report, Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire – Report for NI 43-101” with an effective date of 1 April 2026 and a report date of 03 July 2026 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Awalé Resources Limited (“the Issuer”).
3. I hold a BSc (Hons) degree in Engineering from the University of Cape Town (1993), and an MASc and PhD in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering from the University of British Columbia (2005 and 2008). I am a registered Professional Metallurgical Engineer with EGBC Canada (Reg. No. 159366), and a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Petroleum Engineers (CIM). I am familiar with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and, by reason of education, experience in the evaluation, mining and processing of epithermal and vein-hosted mineral deposits worldwide, and my professional registration; I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My experience includes over 30 years continuous experience in the mining industry which includes significant experience in metallurgy and process engineering of base and precious metals.
4. I completed a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, for four full days between 12 December and 15 December 2025.
5. I am responsible for Items 13 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to this, of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have not had any prior involvement with the Odienné Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed on this 3rd day of July 2026

“signed and sealed”

Andrew Bamber
Principal Consultant
Bara Consulting Limited

21.3 Certificate of Qualified Person Author – Neal Reynolds

As a Qualified Person of the Technical Report on the Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire, prepared for Awalé Resources Limited, I, Neal Reynolds do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Trustee and Principal Consultant of Rynn GeoConsulting and completed this report as a sub-consultant to Bara Consulting Limited, 17 Central Buildings, Market Place, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, YO7 1HD, United Kingdom.
2. The Technical Report to which this certificate applies is titled “Technical Report, Odienné Gold Project, Côte D'Ivoire – Report for NI 43-101” with an effective date of 01 April 2026 and a report date of 03 July 2026 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Awalé Resources Limited (“the Issuer”).
3. I hold a BSc (Geology), 1982, and a PhD (Geology), 1987, from University College Dublin, am a registered Fellow in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #111681) and a registered Member in good standing of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, #2334). I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past 38 years in areas of gold, silver, and base metals exploration and evaluation in a number of countries around the world. I have experience in exploration and evaluation of Archean-Paleoproterozoic gold deposits in West Africa, Canada and Australia and have the necessary technical experience and expertise to complete this Technical Report on the Odienné Project.
4. I completed a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this Technical Report between 10 December and 14 December 2024.
5. I am responsible for Items 6 to 9 and content in Items 1.11, 1.12, 17 and 18 relevant to these, of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Odienné Project that is the subject of this Technical Report, specifically a visit to the Property in December 2024.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the Effective Date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections for which I am responsible for in the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed on this 3rd day of July 2026

“signed and sealed”

Neal Reynolds
Principal Consultant
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