ASX Announcement 7 April 2025

Regional Drilling Reveals Significant Gold System Discovery on the Poku Trend Strengthening Multi-Million Ounce Potential at Blaffo Guetto

Highlights

The Poku Trend, 3km from Blaffo Guetto, is part of a so far untested 9 km-long soil anomaly. Initial results indicate the presence of a large gold system with increasing grade and thickness to the south.

Key assays from the initial 6 holes included:

- **110m at 0.5g/t Au** from 38m (DDD080), including several 10m+ intervals with grades of **0.7g/t Au**
- **24m at 0.5g/t Au** from 84m (DDD085)
- **16m at 0.3g/t Au** from 50m (DDD084)

High-grade results were also received at Pranoi 11km north of Blaffo Guetto.
Key assays included:

- **3m at 7.9g/t Au** from 66m (DDD087)
- **6m at 3.5g/t Au** from 154m (DDD086)

Drilling is ongoing, with an additional **2,000m** planned on regional targets, expected to be completed in May.

African Gold is **fully funded** and positioned to execute **aggressive exploration** on the Didievi tenement, with the following objectives:

- Produce a significant resource update at Blaffo Guetto that is over **1,000,000 oz at over 2.0g/t Au** in **H2 2025**.
- Define the full scale and potential of the **newly discovered** large gold system on the Poku Trend.
- Execute aggressive extensional drilling on the high-grade Kouassi and Pranoi prospects to unlock a **maiden satellite resource**.

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African Gold Limited (ASX: A1G) (**African Gold** or **the Company**) is rapidly unlocking the massive potential of the Didievi Gold Project, with regional drilling results that strongly suggest the presence of multi-million ounce gold potential. Ongoing drilling continues to confirm the scale and continuity of mineralisation, extending along strike in both directions at regional prospects. These results are just from two of the 10 highly promising targets across the tenement, all of which show significant potential for economic gold mineralisation.

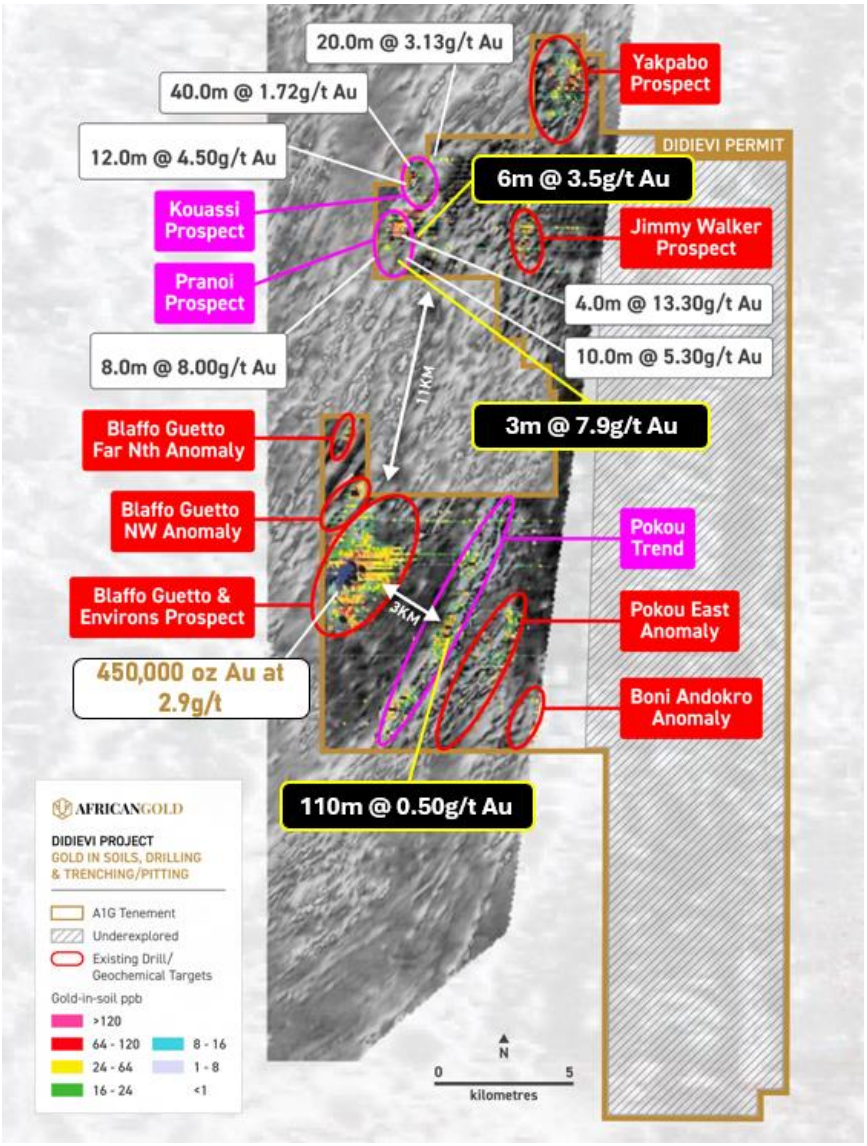

Figure 1: Resource location and regional exploration targets on the Didievi tenement

The Poku Trend, situated just 3km from the Blaffo Guetto deposit, has delivered increasingly impressive results from the first phase of drilling, strongly suggesting the presence of a vast, high-potential gold system.

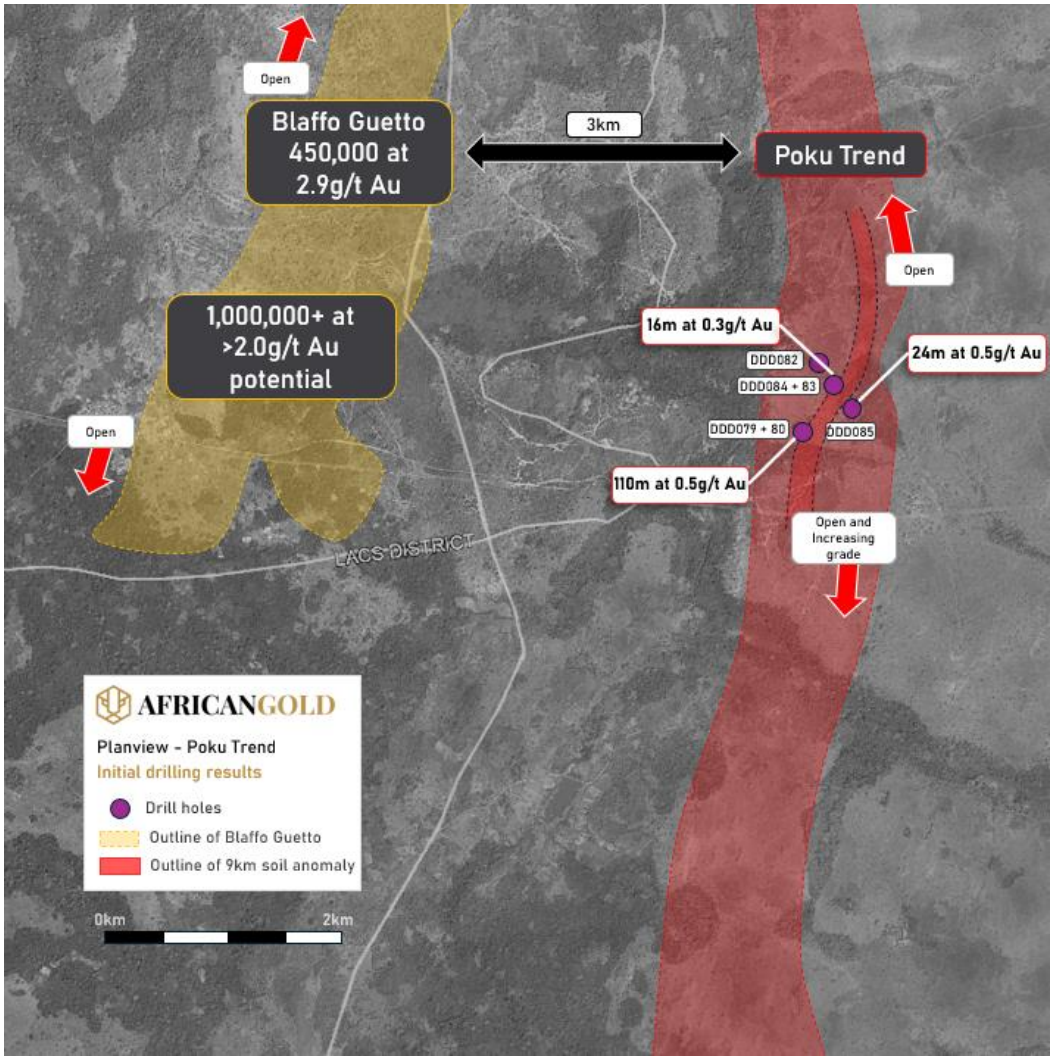

Figure 2: Poku Trend Planview with interpreted mineralised trend

Notably, these results come from only a small portion of the 9km-long soil anomaly, with drilling covering just a fraction of the total area. These early findings point to a significant and expanding gold resource, which has the potential to substantially enhance the overall value and scale of the Didievi Project.

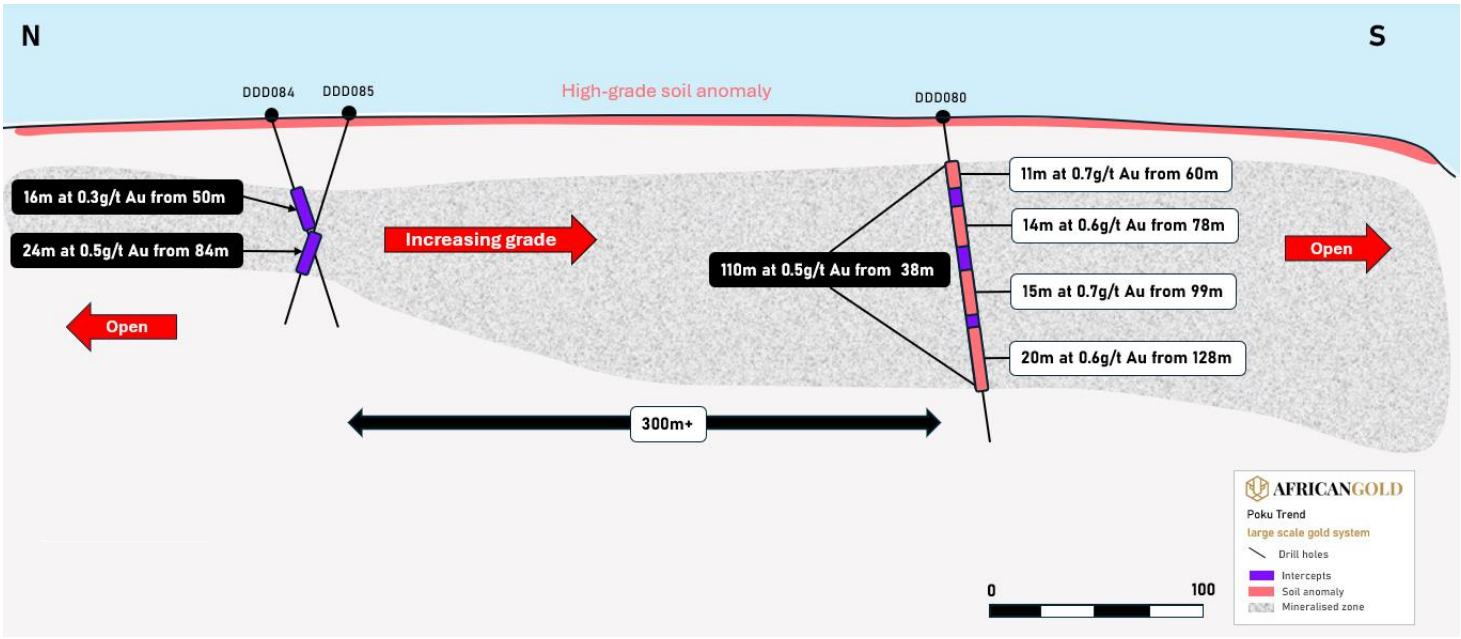

Figure 3: Poku Trend long section with interpreted mineralised trend

In addition to the exciting results from the Poku Trend, African Gold has also received excellent assay results from the Pranoi Prospect, located just 11km north of the Blaffo Guetto maiden resource zone.

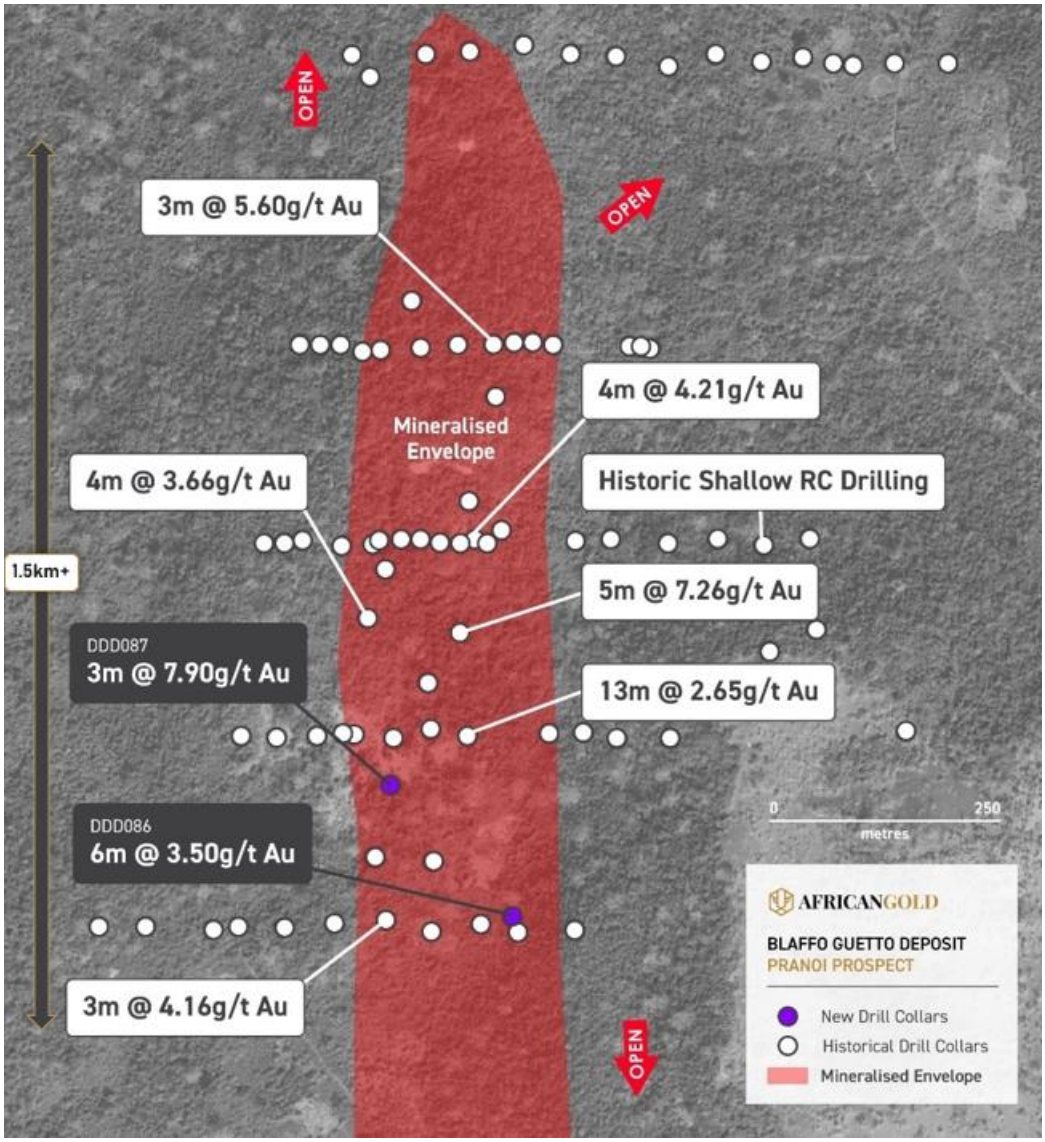

Figure 4: Planview Pranoi mineralisation envelope with historical drilling results

As illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, high-grade, continuous mineralisation over a 1.5km+ strike has been uncovered, with extensional drilling at depth confirming the potential scale of the satellite deposit. These promising results are rapidly approaching resource classification, further demonstrating the immense potential of the Didievi Gold Project.

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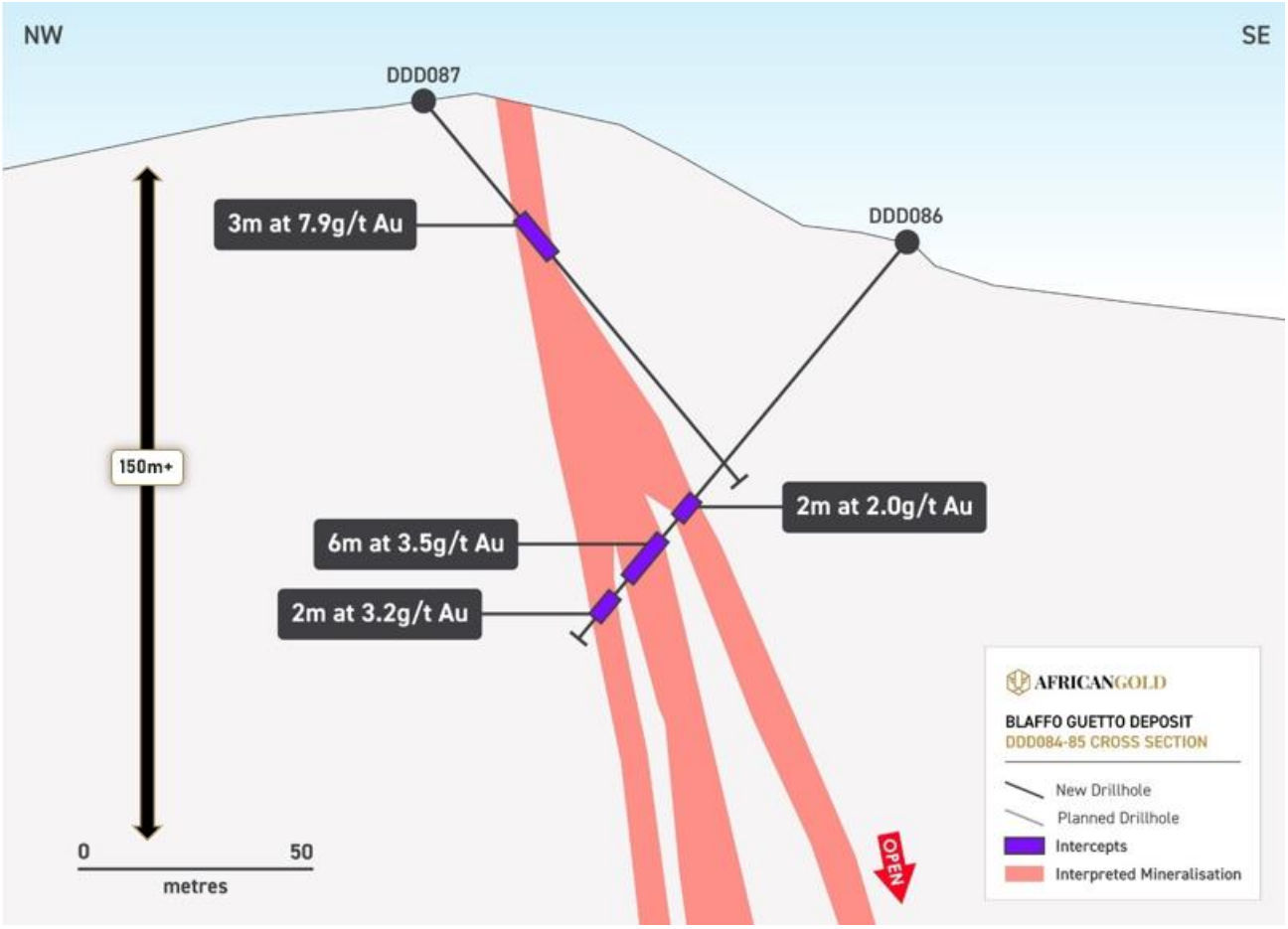

Figure 5: Cross section of high-grade mineralised lode at Pranoi Prospect

African Gold CEO, Adam Oehlman, commented: *"These latest results from regional prospects strongly validate our belief that the Didievi Project holds multi-million-ounce potential. With the strike and width of our high-conviction targets continuing to expand, the scale of the gold system is becoming increasingly evident, and the amount of gold present is proving to be highly impressive. Fully funded to execute an aggressive exploration and development program, and with the support of our strategic partner, Montage Gold, we are exceptionally well-positioned to create substantial value and unlock the full potential of the Didievi Gold Project."*

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

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The Didievi Project

The Didievi Project is strategically located in central Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 35km from the capital, Yamoussoukro, and 60km from operating mines. Alongside the primary resource zone at Didievi, there are several additional prospects that further enhance the potential for Didievi to evolve into a multi-million-ounce gold project.

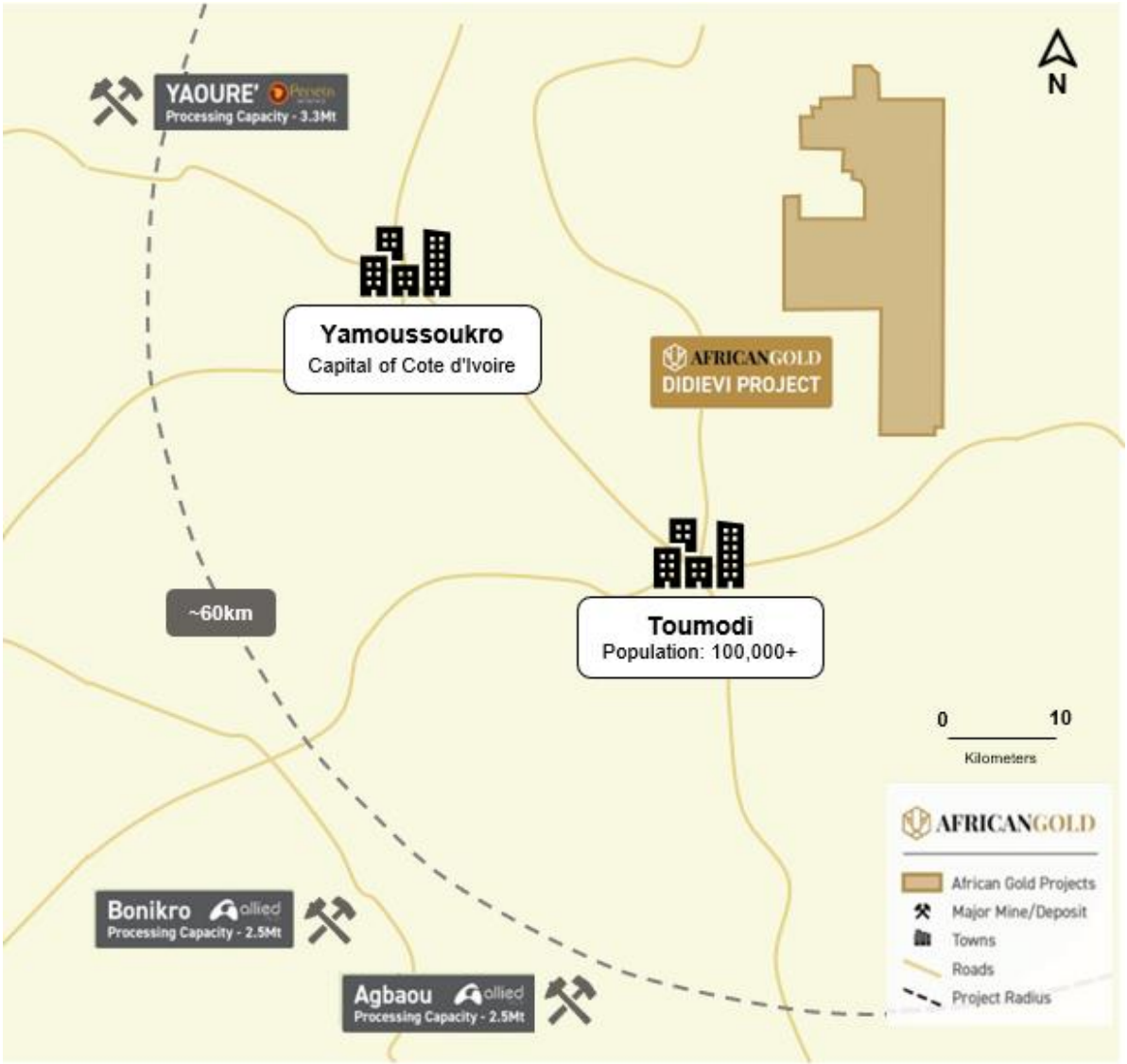

Figure 6: Regional location map of the Didievi Project.

During 2024, African Gold announced a shallow, high-grade Maiden Inferred Resource for the Blaffo Guetto prospect within the Didievi Project. Based on a new geological model derived from recent geological logging and mapping, the inferred resource totals **4.93Mt at 2.9 g/t gold, representing 452,000oz of gold**[1] (using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off). On October 15 2024, African Gold reported outstanding drilling results from the Didievi Project, including **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au from 177m** and **155m at 1.1 g/t Au** with a notable interval of **52m at 2.9 g/t Au from 178m**.

Previous drilling on Blaffo Guetto has produced exceptional shallow intercepts on the Blaffo Guetto prospect, including:

- **65.0m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 177m including **22m at 10.9 g/t Au** (ASX October 15 2024, DDD049)
- **155m at 1.1 g/t Au** from 105m including **52m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 178m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD053)
- **31.4m at 3.5 g/t Au** from 250m including **18m at 5.6 g/t Au** from 252m (ASX January 30 2025, DDD061)
- **10.0m at 123.7 g/t Au** from 66m including **2m at 613.1 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DRC334)
- **83.3m at 3.3 g/t Au** from 166.9m including **18.0m at 12 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD001)
- **17.4m at 17.0 g/t Au** from 244m including **1.0m at 216.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2021 8 September 2021, DDD029)
- **89.0m at 3.0 g/t Au** from 0m including **23.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DDD013)
- **43.0m at 4.3 g/t Au** from 57 m including **17.0m at 9.5 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC130)
- **69.0m at 2.9 g/t Au** from 31m including **37.0m at 4.9 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC138)
- **37.0m at 7.7 g/t Au** from 42m including **24m at 11.0 g/t Au** (ASX 2020 27 November 2020, DRC208)

[1] ASX:A1G announcement 30 July 2024 "450koz at 2.9 g/t Au Maiden Gold Resource"

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person's Statements

The information contained in this announcement that relates to new exploration results for the Didievi Project, Cote d'Ivoire, is based on and fairly reflects, information compiled by Dr Marat Abzalov, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Abzalov, via his company Massa Geoservices, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Abzalov consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information on the form and context in which it appears. Dr Abzalov holds shares and options in African Gold Limited.

The Company confirms that the mineral resource estimate referred to in this announcement was reported on 30 July 2024 in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 and that the historical exploration results referred to in this announcement were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on the dates identified through the ASX

release. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the mineral resource estimate or the exploration results and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1: Drill collar details and intercept information

Table 1: Regional Drill Collar Locations

Hole_ID	*Depth (m)*	*EAST*	*NORTH*	*RL*	Azi	Dip	Prospect
DDD079	105.0	283273.0	747067.3	145.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD080	175.0	283271.5	747067.7	145.0	137	-65	Poku Trend
DDD082	111.5	283332.7	747428.9	150.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD083	115.3	283412.4	747348.2	150.0	317	-45	Poku Trend
DDD084	100.5	283414.0	747349.0	175.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD085	136.0	283482.7	747267.5	150.0	317	-45	Pokou Trend
DDD086	182.0	281486.0	761109.0	212.0	317	-50	Pranoi
DDD087	185.5	281361.0	761247.0	302.0	137	-50	Pranoi
total (m):		1110.8					
average depth (m):		138.9					

Table 2: Significant Intercepts

Mineralised (g.e. 0.3g/t) and barren interval

Hole_ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au_g/t	EAST	NORTH	RL	Explanation
					Poku Trend			
DDD080	38.0	148.0	110.0	0.5	283295.7	747046.0	74.5	**Gold Lode**
DDD084	50.0	65.9	15.9	0.3	283441.0	747319.0	110.0	low-grade halo
DDD085	85.0	109.0	24.0	0.5	283436.2	747317.4	81.8	**Gold Lode**
					Pranoi			
DDD086	133.0	134.8	1.8	2.0	281427.2	761172.0	174.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD086	154.0	160.0	6.0	3.5	281417.1	761182.9	156.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD086	175.0	177.0	2.0	3.2	281408.8	761191.8	142.2	**Gold Lode**
DDD087	66.0	69.0	3.0	7.9	281390.6	761215.2	250.3	**Gold Lode**

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Appendix 2: JORC Tables

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Details of the Reported Project
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The report includes information of the drillholes, drilled after the past report (ASX 2025 03 February) and was planned for exploration of the targets outside of the Blaffo Guetto deposit. • The new drilling data includes diamond drill core samples collected from the DDD079; DDD080; DDD082; DDD083; DDD084; DDD085; DDD086 and DDD087 drillholes, recently drilled at the Didievi lease of the African Gold. • These drillholes were drilled in February – March 2025 and represents a part of the African Gold's 2024-2025 drilling program constituting of the 10,000m of the diamond core drilling. The program was primarily focused on the resource definition drilling of the Blaffo Guetto deposit but also included testing (i.e. green field exploration) of the several prospective targets within the Didievi lease (ASX, 2020 November 27). The latter includes the reported drillholes, that have been drilled to explore geochemical anomalies in the Poku trend and at the Pranoi prospect. • Total length of these drillholes is 1110.8m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• The diamond drillcore was orientated, marked, logged, and split in half using a diamond core saw before being sampled. Sample intervals typically 1m, in rare cases e.g. at end of hole <1m. • Drilling and sampling procedures are as follows: the diamond core was recovered using a wireline technique and then it was marked on a standard fixed intervals of 1m and to the geological contacts. The marked core was cut in half by a diamond saw, split and sampled. • Drilling and sampling match the industry standard practices and quality of the obtained samples were found an appropriate for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimation

	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• The determination of mineralisation has been made by a combination of geological observations (logging and mapping) in conjunction with assay results from the surface drilling. • Drilling and sampling have been done following best practice standard operating procedures and in good accordance with the industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drilling was carried out using the standard recognized techniques and procedures, which includes wireline techniques for retreating the samples from the drillhole. • Most of the diamond core drilling was made using NQ diameter drill bits for drilling the fresh rocks, and the HQ size drill bits for drilling the pre-collar and the weathered rocks (i.e. laterites). • The drilling was oriented. Orientation was made using the REFLEX DOWNHOLE CORE ORIENTATION UNIT. Name of the instrument: REFLEX ACT III RD NTW CORE ORIENTATION KIT REFLEX reference: AURUM15052024_2. Serial numbers: Act32139, Act36243, Act3c1113
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Drill core losses were recorded using the linear method, based on comparison of the recovered core length vs nominal length of the drilled interval. • No significant sample losses were noted
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Core recovery was supervised by the field geologists and drillers were requested to adjust drilling parameters where this was found appropriate to do.

	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No significant sampling issues were noted, and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by experienced qualified geologists and this included recording the drilled rocks, alteration style and composition, RQD measurements providing the geotechnical information and structural measurements of the rock contacts, bedding and metamorphic structures. • The level of geological and geotechnical logging was adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation and applicable for the mining and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Geological logging used a standardized logging system. It was essentially qualitative and descriptive in nature. • Geotechnical logging, mainly recording the RQD, was semi-quantitative. • Structural measurements (Dip and Azi) were quantitative and made using a special device colloquially referred as a "rocket launcher".
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The total length of the reported drillholes is 1110.8m. • 100% of the drillholes, including mineralised intervals and their host rocks, were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,*	• Drill core was split in half using a diamond core saw.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">and sample preparation</td><td>half or all core taken</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</td><td>• Not applicable. Current drilling included only the diamond drill core drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</td><td>• Sample preparation was made at the MSA-LABS in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. The preparation procedure consists of crushing the entire sample (2- 3 kg) to 1mm at 80% pass, and then splitting the crushed material, collecting a c.300g aliquot for assaying for Au using the Photon assay instrument.
• Samples selected for multispectral analysis (ICP-OES for multi – elements) for pulverized to 75 microns
<table><tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr><tr><td>METHOD CODE</td><td>DESCRIPTION</td></tr><tr><td>ADM-300</td><td>Single charge for each batch of samples submitted</td></tr><tr><td>CPA-Jar</td><td>Unit charge per CPA Jar</td></tr><tr><td>CRU-999</td><td>Crush to client specification</td></tr><tr><td>PLG-100</td><td>Log Sample - No preparation required</td></tr><tr><td>PPU-530</td><td>Pulverize 1000g to 85% -75 µm</td></tr><tr><td>SPL-425</td><td>Split 1000g material (Rotary Split)</td></tr></table>
CRU-999: Crush entire Sample to 1mm at 80% passing
• Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques correspond to the common industry practices and are considered to be appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation of the orogenic gold deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</td><td>• Laboratories used sieving tests to assure particle size is matching to the certified parameters of the sample preparation protocol. This analysis is conducted routinely by the laboratory personnel and represents operational practice of the laboratory.
• The sieving test is performed in each batch to ensure the correct grind size is achieved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of</td><td>• Duplicates of the coarse rejects (-1mm material after first crush) were systematically collected and analysed.</td></tr>
</table>

	the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second -half sampling.	• Results of the duplicate analysis show a good repeatability of the original sample assays
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The drillhole samples are 2-3 kg which is appropriate for obtaining representative samples of the Blaffo Guetto orogenic gold deposit. This conclusion is based on geological and petrographic studies of the deposit and was confirmed during Mineral Resource estimation in 2024.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Drillhole samples were assayed for Au by Photon instrument. This is a relatively new method which at present is broadly used in the mining industry and has become a modern standard of the gold mining industry. • The method uses 300g aliquot which is superior to a conventional fire-assay method that uses 50g aliquots. • This is a total recovery technique.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied	• Not applicable – no such tools used.

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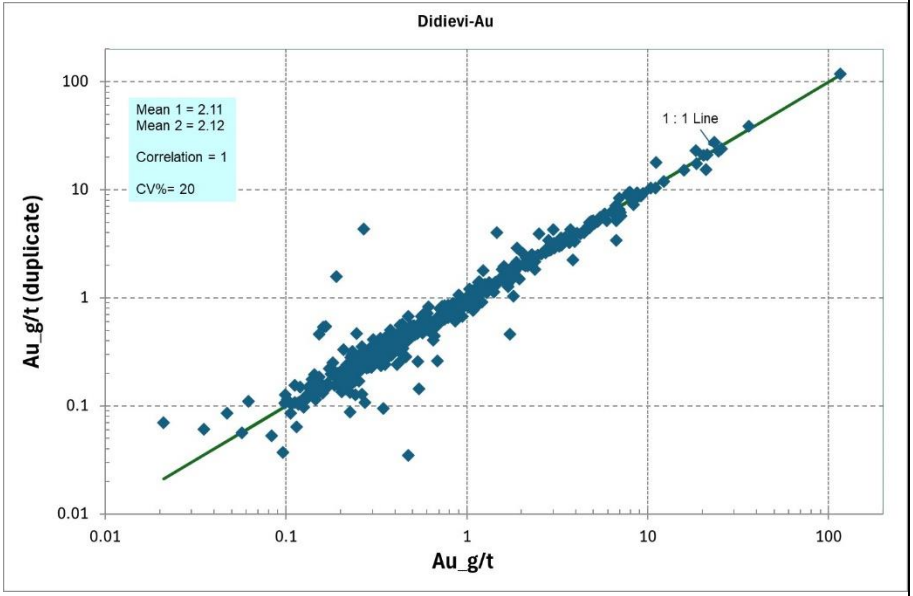
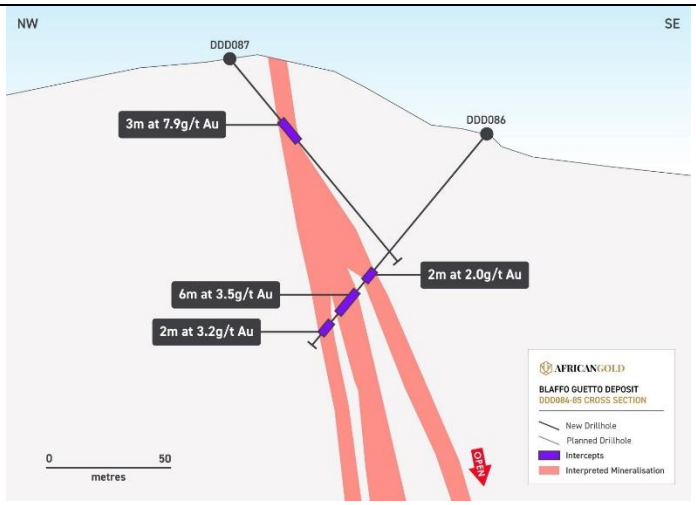
	and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QAQC procedures used by the African Gold Ltd at this drilling included systematic analysis of the coarse duplicates (-1mm), assay of the standards (CRM) and blanks. Duplicate assays results show a good repeatability of the sample assays (Fig. 1.6-1). Precision error is less than 20% which matches the best industry practices  Fig 1.6 - 1. Scatter-diagram of the duplicates vs. original samples. The diagram encompasses all duplicate samples collected in the drillholes drilled at the Didievi lease after MRE2024. The database currently contains 453 pairs of the sample-duplicate. CV% presents a samples precision estimated using methodology explained in Abzalov (2008). • QAQC results of the CRM and blanks did not reveal issues that could affect the quality of the sample assay results. The obtained QAQC results have allowed to conclude that the sample assays quality is sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• The verification of significant intersections used by the African Gold at this drilling campaign includes systematic assaying of the sample duplicates (-1mm material) for the all samples that have returned the high-grade results. • Lower grade mineralisation (>0.3 g/t Au) also is verified by analysing the coarse reject duplicates

	alternative company personnel.	
	The use of twinned holes.	• Not applicable – no twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The logging procedure consisted of direct entering data into a portable (laptop) computer which then has been electronically transferred to a database administrator for the data review and uploading into the database. • Assay results were received from the laboratory by email, reviewed by database administrator and uploaded into the company database. • African Gold Ltd uses relational database built using the Microsoft ACCESS
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable - no adjustments were made to the data
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All drill collars were originally located with a handheld GPS and after drilling were resurveyed using a handheld GPS
	Specification of the grid system used.	• All data location is in UTM WGS84 Zone30N grid system
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Digital topography was generated using the DGPS data that were obtained during the topographic survey campaign undertaken by the previous owners. However, given the limited amount of the DGPS measurements a detailed DGPS survey and/or LiDAR survey is recommended

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill core was sampled at the regular intervals, 0.5m to 1m of the mineralised zones, and 1m of the wall rocks. • No physical compositing of the samples was used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Based on the observations made in the exploration trenches, outcrops and the diamond drill core the strike of mineralisation is approximately 40° NNE and it is dipping steeply toward south-east which. • However, due to limited amount of the historic data the current drilling program has used a "scissor" style of the drillholes orientation that has allowed to obtain a definitive orientation of the gold bearing structures (Fig. 1.10-1). • Results of the "scissor" drilling, coupled with the geological observations made at the outcrops has allowed to conclude that that orientation of the current drilling is suitable for achieving the unbiased sampling.

		 Fig.1.10-1: Cross-section drawn through the drillholes DDD086 and DDD087. Pranoi prospect
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Orientation of the drillhole intersections is adequate for 3D geological modelling and cannot be a source of the sampling biases
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• African Gold Ltd personnel have guarded samples during drilling and sampling. • The collected and safely stored on-site samples have been delivered by the African Gold Ltd personnel to the MSA laboratory. • After samples have been removed from the site, they were securely stored in the laboratory facilities.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling*	• The MSA laboratory was visited in December 2024 and February 2025 by the company personnel, including Oehlman (CEO of the A1G), D.Sie (Project geologist), and M. Abzalov (consultant, CP of the project). • Laboratory procedures was reviewed by Dr.M.Abzalov and found to match the mining industry's best practices.

	techniques and data.	

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Details of the Reported Project</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</td><td>

African Gold Mali SARL has entered into a number of agreements with companies – details are provided in ASX releases dated 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019 and 27 November 2021.
Details of the permits are shown in Table 2.1-1

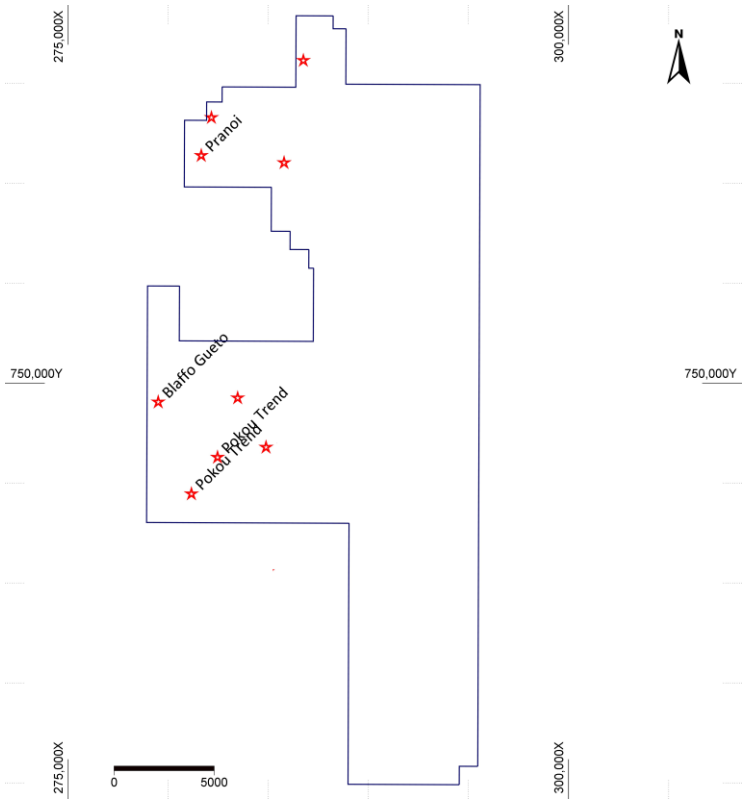
Table 2.1-1: Permits obtained and applied by the African Gold Ltd for Gold exploration and mining in Cote d'Ivoire
<table>
<tr><th>Permit</th><th>Permit type</th><th>Date Granted</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Duration</th></tr>
<tr><td>Didievi</td><td rowspan="8">Permis de rescherche (Gold)</td><td>18 Nov 2019</td><td>391</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville</td><td>25 Oct 2017</td><td>395</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikensi</td><td>19 Oct 2016</td><td>397</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Konahiri Nord</td><td>12 Jan 2022</td><td>391</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Konahiri Sud</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>255</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Koyekro</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>290</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Azaguire</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>397</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gomon</td><td>Application TBA</td><td>212</td><td>4 + 3+ 3 years</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to</td><td>

There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.

</td></tr>
</table>

	operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Details of exploration by the previous groups have been reported to the ASX in 4 July 2019; 5 September 2019, 27 November 2020 and 7 December 2021. This is briefly summarised here. **Didievi Permit – Cote d'Ivoire:** • Regional surveys by Glencore and Equigold and then by Lihir and Newcrest include geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric data and remote sensing data. This was done during 2006 and 2012 and included several exploration campaigns, which led to discovery new prospects, including Pranoi, Koluasi and Pokou trend. • At Pranoi, a total of 73 RAB (2,368m) were drilled on 7 traverses over 600m strike length and followed up by 7 RC holes (940m). Impressive shallow broad RAB intercepts of 12m @ 5.60g/t Au from 24m; 15.0m @ 1.74g/t Au from 0m; 11.0m @ 1.38g/t Au from 21m and 8.0m @ 4.35g/t Au from 0m when followed up by RC returned 13.0m @ 2.65g/t Au from 8m; 3.0m @ 3.40g/t Au from 11m & 10m @ 1.33g/t from 41m in the same hole. • At the Poku trend the soil Au anomalies were further explored by excavating trenches, that has revealed presence of the broad mineralised zones, including 14m @ 0.4g/t Au defined in the trench 22_TR09
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In Côté d'Ivoire – the area under consideration is situated within the central portion of the Oumé-Fetekro Birimian greenstone belt. The belt is striking North-East to South-West direction. These belts belong to the Proterozoic basement in the Baoulé-Mossi domain of the West African Craton (WAC) formed between 2.2 and 1.9 Ga. The belt is almost 300 km long and 40 to 5km width extends from south of Dabakala (north of

		the belt) to Divo (south of the belt). Around the parallel 7°, it is divided in two parts. • Gold mineralisation of the Didievi lease is situated in the Oumé-Hire portion of the belt. The supracrustal geology of this greenstone belt, that is present within the Didievi lease comprised of the shales, sandstone, including wacke and quartzites, intercalated with conglomerates aligned NE-SW. The sedimentary sequence intruded by the different mafic intrusions and the felsic porphyries. All rocks are metamorphosed at the conditions of the greenschist facies of the regional metamorphism. • Gold lodes are hosted in the intensely deformed rocks, commonly representing the brittle and ductile shear zones (Fig. 2.3 – 1)  Fig. 2.3-1: Outcrop of the intensely foliated flysch sequence represented by a narrow, 2-3cm thick, sandstones intercalated with siltstones. Pranoi prospect.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including*	• Details of the drillhole information available at the Didievi lease have been reported to the ASX previously, including: African Gold Lts – ASX, 2023, 17 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2022, 18 October African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2021, 7 December

	a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2020, 27 November • After completion of the Mineral Resource estimation, drilling has been resumed in the late 2024 and currently continues. In total, 19 new drillholes have been drilled and reported to the ASX, including: African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 30 January African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 1 February African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 2 February African Gold Ltd – ASX, 2025, 3 February The new data are reported here
	Easting and Northing of the drill hole collar. *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* *Dip and azimuth of the hole.*	The reported drilling was made at the Pranoi and Poku Trend prospects located at the Didievi lease of the African Gold. Location of the prospects are shown on the map (Fig. 2.4-1) that also shows the Blaffo Guetto deposit.  Fig.2.4-1: map of the Didievi lease showing the gold prospects

(denoted by the red stars).

The new drilling data, including coordinates of the drillhole collars, dip and azimuth of drilling and length of the drillholes are presented in Table 2.4-1

Table 2.4-1: Location and length of the drillholes. Coordinates – UTM WGS84, zone 40 North

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	EAST	NORTH	RL	Azi	Dip	Prospect
DDD079	105.0	283273.0	747067.3	145.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD080	175.0	283271.5	747067.7	145.0	137	-65	Poku Trend
DDD082	111.5	283332.7	747428.9	150.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD083	115.3	283412.4	747348.2	150.0	317	-45	Poku Trend
DDD084	100.5	283414.0	747349.0	175.0	137	-45	Poku Trend
DDD085	136.0	283482.7	747267.5	150.0	317	-45	Pokou Trend
DDD086	182.0	281486.0	761109.0	212.0	317	-50	Pranoi
DDD087	185.5	281361.0	761247.0	302.0	137	-50	Pranoi
total (m):		1110.8					
average depth (m):		138.9					

Down hole length and interception depth

Table 2.4-2: Downhole length and interception depth

Hole_ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au_g/t	EAST	NORTH	RL	Explanation
Poku Trend								
DDD080	38.0	148.0	110.0	0.5	283295.7	747046.0	74.5	**Gold Lode**
DDD084	50.0	65.9	15.9	0.3	283441.0	747319.0	110.0	low-grade halo
DDD085	85.0	108.0	23.0	0.5	283436.2	747317.4	81.8	**Gold Lode**
Pranoi								
DDD086	133.0	134.8	1.8	2.0	281427.2	761172.0	174.4	**Gold Lode**
DDD086	154.0	160.0	6.0	3.5	281417.1	761182.9	156.8	**Gold Lode**
DDD086	175.0	177.0	2.0	3.2	281408.8	761191.8	142.2	**Gold Lode**
DDD087	66.0	69.0	3.0	7.9	281390.6	761215.2	250.3	**Gold Lode**

Hole length.

Total length of the drillholes reported in this ASX release is 1110.8m. The length of the drillholes is in the range of 100.5m – 185.5m. Average length 138.9m (Table 2.4-1).

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report,

- Not applicable - all relevant information is included in the current report

	the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• The length weighted average technique was used for estimating the grade of the intersections. • Length was estimated as the down the drillhole length of samples, without conversion to the true thickness
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and	• Not applicable. All samples in these drillholes are approximately 1m long.

	some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable. Only gold grade is reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Gold lodes are dipping steeply and close to vertical, therefore the downhole length of mineralisation exceeds the actual thickness
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported,	• True width not known. • Mineralised zones (gold lodes) were interpreted on the cross-sections and intersections represents the down hole

	there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	length. Grade is the sample length weighted average grade.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The appropriate maps and the sections are present in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be*	• The drilling results are presented as a balanced report. • Significant intersections were presented in table 2 of the report.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics ; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• See body of announcement

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• African Gold Ltd is planning to continue exploration drilling. Approximately 1000m of diamond drill core drilling will be drilled in 2025 for exploration of the Didievi lease targets outside of the Blaffo Guetto deposit.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Diagrams are presented in the sections 1 and 2 of the JORC TABLE 1 and also in the body of the report

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