

22 January 2024

## Latest aircore results deliver multiple significant mineralised trends at Bouaflé Project

### Highlights

- Aircore assay results over recently tested surface gold anomalies return oxide gold mineralisation on every drill line.
- Significant mineralised intercepts include:
  - 20m at 1.71 g/t Au from 16m in BFAC0318
  - 4m at 6.04 g/t Au from 10m in BFAC0283
  - 28m at 0.70 g/t Au from 22m in BFAC0254
- 10 strong mineralised trends, each of +1km strike, now identified at Bouaflé.

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from 142 aircore drill holes, totalling 5,582m, completed at its Bouaflé Gold Project (**Bouaflé** or the **Project**) in Côte d'Ivoire late last year. The program, that was planned to test several large surface gold anomalies highlighted from recent exploration work<sup>1</sup>, returned significant mineralised intercepts including **4m at 6.04 g/t Au**, **20m at 1.71 g/t Au** and **28m at 0.70 g/t Au** in oxide material.

These latest results, combined with previous aircore results at the Project<sup>2</sup> and historical intercepts<sup>3</sup>, have led to the interpretation of 10 strong mineralised trends of +1km strike each.

### Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

*"The Bouaflé Gold Project includes significant historical work focused on very specific targets. We continue to demonstrate that with methodical, low-cost green fields exploration, further new gold discoveries are possible and these latest results have demonstrated this."*

*"The aircore drilling program, completed at the end of Q4 2023, has returned exciting new gold intercepts in the oxide profile, including intercepts as significant as 20m at 1.71 g/t Au. Every target tested, generally with single drill lines, is completely open and potentially transformable into economic gold discoveries."*

*"Furthermore, we have now interpreted 10 significant mineralised trends to be tested with either reverse circulation or diamond drilling programs, all of which have at least 1km of clear strike continuity. Bouaflé now stands as a key gold project for Wia in Côte d'Ivoire. The planning of follow up work programs including RC and DD is underway and timing and details of these programs will be released once finalized."*

*"The Company has a busy year ahead as it continues to advance its Kokoseb Gold Project in Namibia and its portfolio of exploration assets in Côte d'Ivoire."*

<sup>1</sup> See ASX announcement dated 18 January 2023 and 18 July 2023 for further information on previously reported surface sampling results – termite mounds sampling and auger drilling.

<sup>2</sup> See ASX announcement dated 29 September 2022 for further information on previously reported aircore results.

<sup>3</sup> See ASX announcement dated 17 November 2020 for further information on historical data.

### 10 significant gold mineralised trends, each of +1km strike

Since Wia commenced exploration work at Bouaflé in 2021, it has completed 13,120 metres of aircore drilling (340 drill holes), including this latest program, and 18,337 metres of auger drilling (2,837 drill holes). In addition, historical exploration work completed at the Project by previous explorers includes over 80,000 metres of drilling<sup>4</sup>, including aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling.

Interpretations of this complete set of data led to the definition of 10 significant gold mineralised trends which all have over 1km of clear continuous strike (Figure 1). These targets are supported in most cases by multiple significant intercepts from aircore drilling and, in select cases, from historical RC drilling.

Follow-up work programs (reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling) are set to be planned based around these positive interpretations.

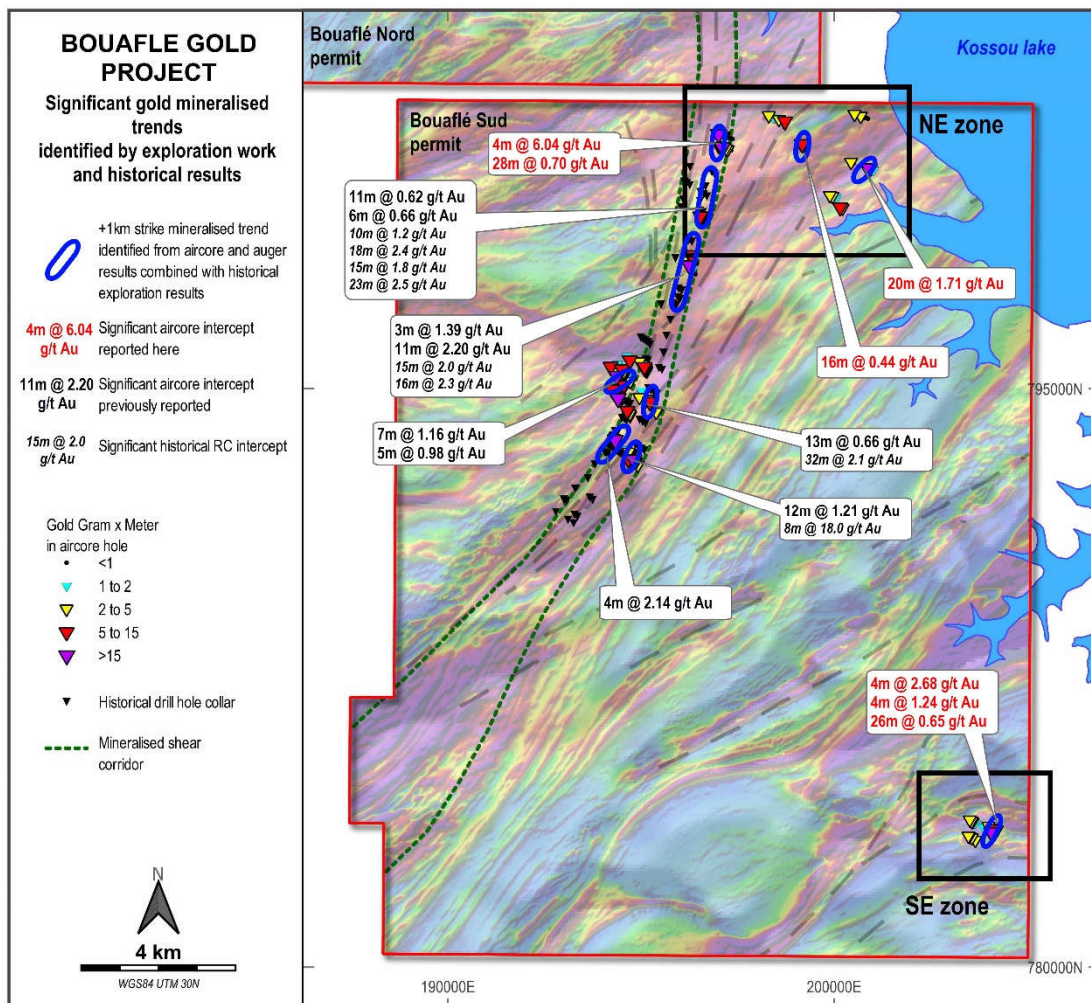


Figure 1 – Identification of 10 significant mineralised trends at the Bouaflé Sud permit

### New oxide gold mineralisation returned by latest aircore drilling program

Following up on the recent auger gold anomalies highlighted at Bouaflé<sup>5</sup>, 5,582 metres of aircore drilling (corresponding to 142 drill holes) was completed in November/December 2023. The drill lines focused on the SE and NE zones of the Bouaflé Sud permit. Most of the auger anomalies were tested

<sup>4</sup> See ASX announcement dated 17 November 2020 for further information on historical data.

<sup>5</sup> See ASX announcement dated 18 January 2023 and 18 July 2023 for further information on previously reported surface sampling results – termite mounds sampling and auger drilling.



by a small number of drill holes only, leaving large-scale capacity for further gold mineralisation to be discovered at the Project.

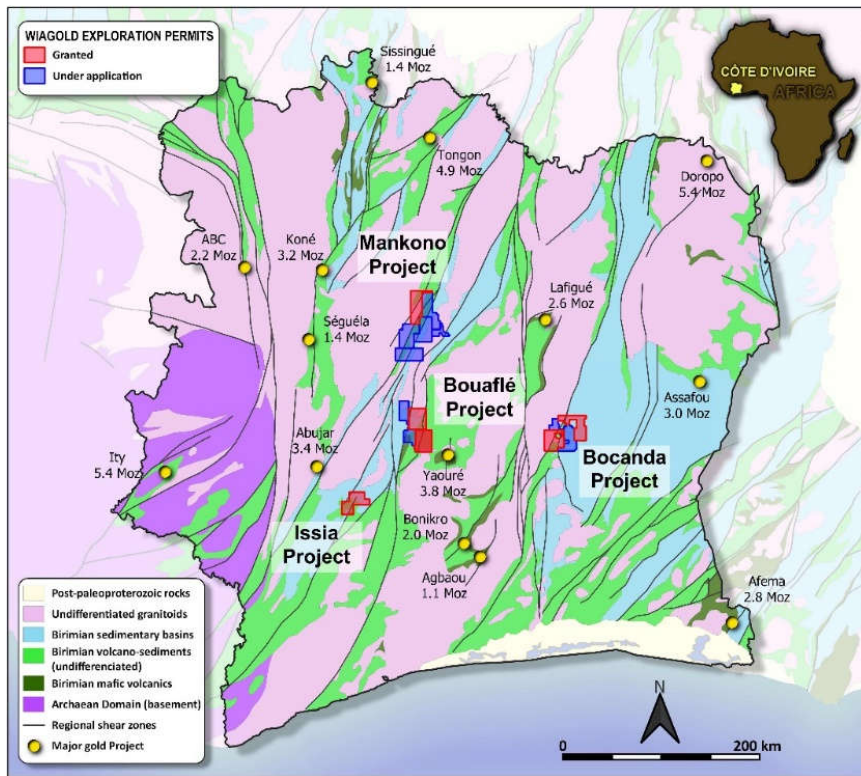


Figure 2 – Location of Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

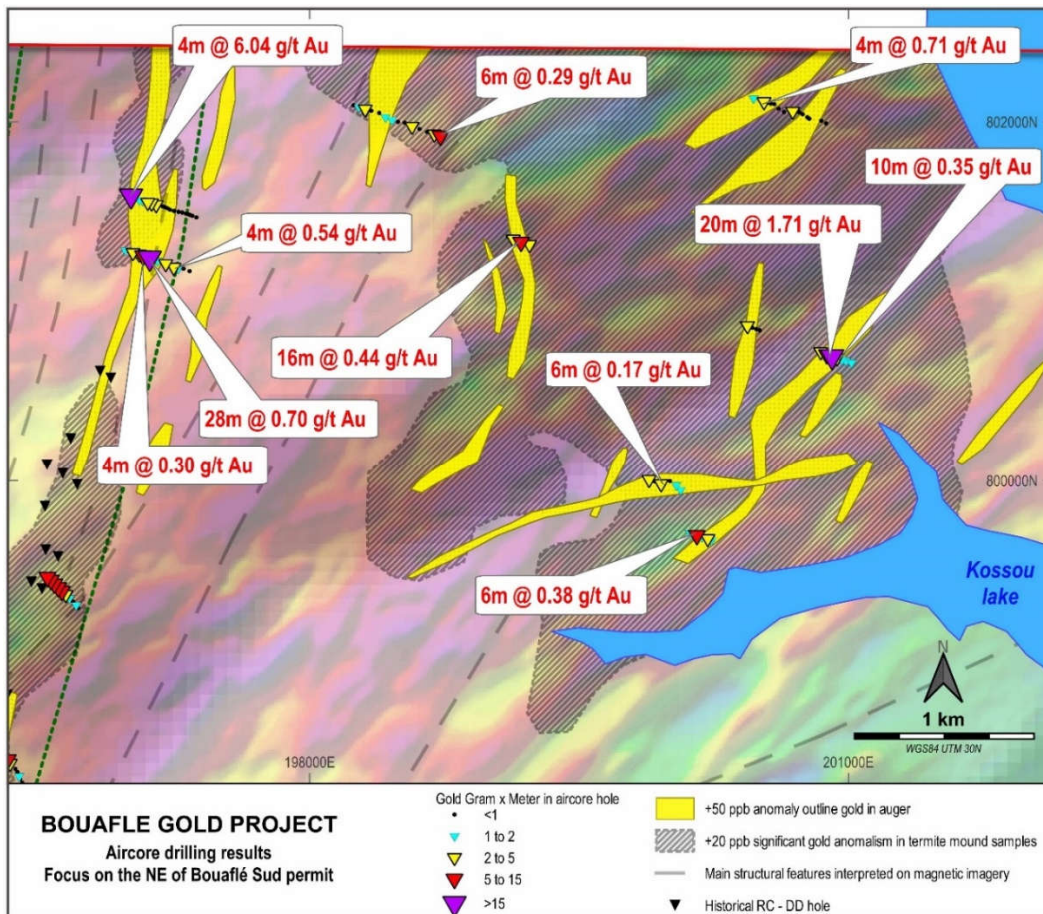


Figure 3 – Aircore drill results and significant intercepts at the NE zone of the Bouafle Sud permit

At the NE zone of Bouaflé Sud, all significant intercepts returned are displayed in Figure 3. In the mineralised shear corridor, west side of the area tested, strong mineralised intercepts from two parallel drill lines, including 28m at 0.70 g/t Au and 4m at 6.04 g/t Au show a real continuity in the structures. All the other targets were tested by single drill lines which have all returned significant intercepts, including 16m at 0.44 g/t Au and 20m at 1.71 g/t Au.

At the SE zone, all significant intercepts returned are displayed in Figure 4. The area includes two strong sub-parallel gold-in-auger anomalies which have both returned significant aircore results in the oxide profile, including 26m at 0.65 g/t Au, 10m at 0.27 g/t Au, 4m at 1.24 g/t Au and 4m at 2.68 g/t Au.

It is important to note that all the aircore drilling completed here was on maiden surface gold anomalies which have between approximately 500m and 1.5km strike; most of which were tested by single lines, that all returned oxide gold intercepts, hence the significant potential for economic mineralisation there.

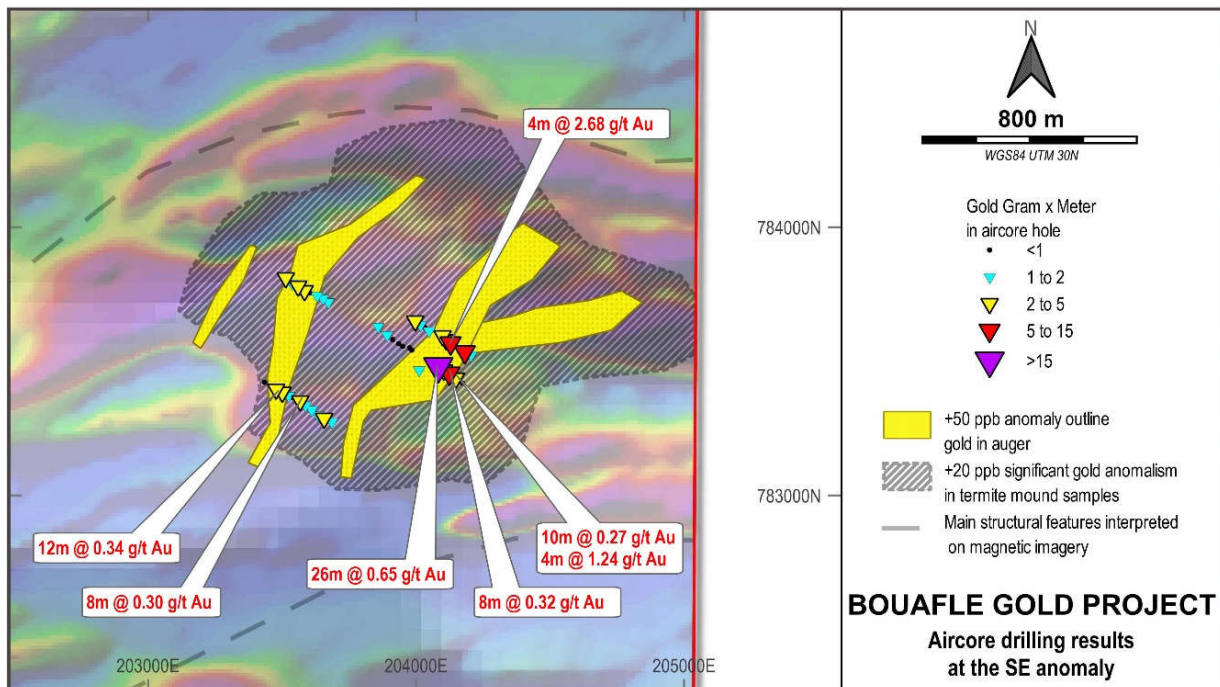


Figure 4 – Aircore drill results and significant intercepts at the SE zone of the Bouaflé Sud permit

### Update on Wia’s other gold projects in the Côte d’Ivoire

A small diamond drilling program was completed at the Mankono Gold Project in December 2023. Logging and sampling of the core is under way and results are expected later in the March quarter.

Soil sampling is progressing at the Issia Project and an auger drilling program is scheduled to commence this quarter testing for in-situ gold potential over the significant soils anomalies already highlighted at the Issia permit<sup>6</sup>.

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

<sup>6</sup> See ASX announcement dated 19 July 2023 for further information on previously reported auger results and aircore results.



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### Competent Person's Statement

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

### About Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

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

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

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

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

### Appendix 1. Bouaflé Sud – Location of aircore drillholes

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0200	203657	783287	252	38	-50	295
BFAC0201	203634	783299	253	45	-50	295
BFAC0202	203611	783319	253	42	-50	295
BFAC0203	203588	783335	249	38	-50	295
BFAC0204	203568	783352	249	37	-50	295
BFAC0205	203543	783364	249	28	-50	295
BFAC0206	203525	783372	251	40	-50	295
BFAC0207	203501	783384	254	36	-50	295
BFAC0208	203478	783396	250	34	-50	295
BFAC0209	203460	783408	249	26	-50	295
BFAC0210	203435	783422	254	25	-50	295
BFAC0211	204173	783419	244	46	-50	295
BFAC0212	204149	783437	242	47	-50	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0213	204124	783455	240	38	-50	295
BFAC0214	204104	783467	239	37	-50	295
BFAC0215	204083	783481	239	33	-50	295
BFAC0216	204063	783491	239	26	-50	295
BFAC0217	204012	783467	240	34	-50	295
BFAC0218	203984	783542	232	15	-50	295
BFAC0219	203976	783550	232	34	-50	295
BFAC0220	203950	783556	232	25	-50	295
BFAC0221	203935	783566	232	39	-50	295
BFAC0222	203913	783581	233	35	-50	295
BFAC0223	203892	783598	233	44	-50	295
BFAC0224	203859	783629	232	44	-50	295
BFAC0225	204205	783523	231	34	-50	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0226	204182	783535	229	42	-50	295
BFAC0227	204160	783550	226	19	-50	295
BFAC0228	204147	783557	226	27	-50	295
BFAC0229	204129	783568	225	27	-50	295
BFAC0230	204112	783580	225	29	-50	295
BFAC0231	204099	783595	230	25	-50	295
BFAC0232	204049	783613	209	26	-50	295
BFAC0233	204033	783626	210	30	-50	295
BFAC0234	204017	783636	210	34	-50	295
BFAC0235	203997	783650	210	40	-50	295
BFAC0236	203673	783721	244	34	-50	295
BFAC0237	203653	783734	244	36	-50	295
BFAC0238	203631	783744	244	36	-50	295
BFAC0239	203604	783755	243	29	-50	295
BFAC0240	203584	783763	227	42	-50	295
BFAC0241	203560	783780	230	40	-50	295
BFAC0242	203537	783791	237	42	-50	295
BFAC0243	203514	783811	248	32	-50	295
BFAC0244	197331	801169	249	59	-50	295
BFAC0245	197297	801183	247	40	-50	295
BFAC0246	197268	801185	246	38	-50	295
BFAC0247	197243	801190	244	40	-50	295
BFAC0248	197221	801198	232	34	-50	295
BFAC0249	197198	801210	233	40	-50	295
BFAC0250	197172	801219	233	29	-50	295
BFAC0251	197153	801225	233	26	-50	295
BFAC0252	197135	801231	233	14	-50	295
BFAC0253	197124	801236	232	25	-50	295
BFAC0254	197109	801242	232	51	-50	295
BFAC0255	197072	801254	232	37	-50	295
BFAC0256	197051	801263	216	27	-50	295
BFAC0257	197033	801267	216	23	-50	295
BFAC0258	197015	801272	215	60	-50	295
BFAC0259	196974	801285	214	59	-50	295
BFAC0260	197369	801468	217	33	-50	295
BFAC0261	197346	801477	216	19	-50	295
BFAC0262	197333	801482	220	12	-50	295
BFAC0263	197322	801486	220	14	-50	295
BFAC0264	197311	801489	220	32	-50	295
BFAC0265	197290	801495	220	29	-50	295
BFAC0266	197269	801499	220	34	-50	295
BFAC0267	197245	801504	220	30	-50	295
BFAC0268	197223	801510	220	19	-50	295
BFAC0269	197209	801518	219	13	-50	295
BFAC0270	197198	801523	219	11	-50	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0271	197190	801527	219	16	-50	295
BFAC0272	197180	801530	219	15	-50	295
BFAC0273	197159	801533	202	28	-50	295
BFAC0274	197145	801538	200	24	-50	295
BFAC0275	197127	801542	198	12	-50	295
BFAC0276	197119	801547	198	30	-50	295
BFAC0277	197098	801551	197	22	-50	295
BFAC0278	197083	801557	196	20	-50	295
BFAC0279	197069	801561	196	29	-50	295
BFAC0280	197051	801564	192	24	-50	295
BFAC0281	197031	801575	192	28	-50	295
BFAC0282	197020	801581	201	18	-50	295
BFAC0283	197005	801588	200	22	-50	295
BFAC0284	196992	801593	201	15	-50	295
BFAC0285	198728	801920	231	53	-50	295
BFAC0286	198694	801931	232	62	-50	295
BFAC0287	198654	801943	233	68	-50	295
BFAC0288	198612	801960	235	70	-50	295
BFAC0289	198570	801974	236	69	-50	295
BFAC0290	198529	801995	237	59	-50	295
BFAC0291	198491	802000	245	50	-50	295
BFAC0292	198459	802009	247	63	-50	295
BFAC0293	198422	802025	248	63	-50	295
BFAC0294	198387	802049	250	70	-50	295
BFAC0295	198343	802061	230	57	-50	295
BFAC0296	198309	802071	230	55	-50	295
BFAC0297	198274	802081	229	54	-50	295
BFAC0298	198243	802092	229	46	-50	295
BFAC0299	200876	801991	206	44	-50	295
BFAC0300	200849	802006	206	60	-50	295
BFAC0301	200782	802017	217	61	-50	295
BFAC0302	200771	802025	223	49	-50	295
BFAC0303	200745	802042	223	37	-50	295
BFAC0304	200726	802053	224	57	-50	295
BFAC0305	200690	802058	224	78	-50	295
BFAC0306	200641	802054	223	47	-50	295
BFAC0307	200611	802073	223	44	-50	295
BFAC0308	200588	802098	220	39	-50	295
BFAC0309	200568	802101	223	32	-50	295
BFAC0310	200546	802104	222	28	-50	295
BFAC0311	200530	802111	222	41	-50	295
BFAC0312	200506	802122	223	55	-50	295
BFAC0313	200472	802130	222	65	-50	295
BFAC0314	200986	800670	208	47	-50	295
BFAC0315	201018	800659	203	40	-50	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0316	200964	800676	206	49	-50	295
BFAC0317	200937	800686	210	41	-50	295
BFAC0318	200909	800694	210	49	-50	295
BFAC0319	200880	800705	210	54	-50	295
BFAC0320	200846	800720	210	39	-50	295
BFAC0321	200506	800840	213	33	-50	295
BFAC0322	200486	800847	214	30	-50	295
BFAC0323	200465	800854	214	41	-50	295
BFAC0324	200438	800865	205	30	-50	295
BFAC0325	200420	800873	205	40	-50	295
BFAC0326	200066	799946	209	63	-50	295
BFAC0327	200042	799972	216	60	-50	295
BFAC0328	200006	799996	215	55	-50	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFAC0329	199957	799980	213	57	-50	295
BFAC0330	199923	799993	213	58	-50	295
BFAC0331	199890	800004	212	40	-50	295
BFAC0332	200238	799665	202	33	-50	295
BFAC0333	200217	799674	202	48	-50	295
BFAC0334	200185	799684	201	48	-50	295
BFAC0335	200156	799693	202	60	-50	295
BFAC0336	200117	799704	201	34	-50	295
BFAC0337	199224	801316	233	80	-50	295
BFAC0338	199177	801331	233	70	-50	295
BFAC0339	199134	801347	230	58	-50	295
BFAC0340	199103	801362	230	50	-50	295

**Appendix 2. Bouaflé Sud aircore holes significant intercepts – 0.2 g/t cut-off grade, incl. 3m max internal consecutive waste**

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0204	22	30	8	0.30
BFAC0208	10	22	12	0.34
BFAC0213	14	24	10	0.27
BFAC0213	34	38	4	1.24
BFAC0214	12	20	8	0.32
BFAC0215	0	26	26	0.65
BFAC0229	8	12	4	2.68

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0247	28	32	4	0.54
BFAC0254	22	50	28	0.70
BFAC0255	4	8	4	0.30
BFAC0255	14	28	14	0.35
BFAC0276	24	30	6	0.42
BFAC0277	14	18	4	0.46
BFAC0283	10	14	4	6.04

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFAC0285	44	50	6	0.29
BFAC0311	26	30	4	0.71
BFAC0317	16	26	10	0.35
BFAC0318	16	36	20	1.71
BFAC0331	2	8	6	0.38
BFAC0335	54	60	6	0.17
BFAC0338	40	56	16	0.44

**Appendix 3. JORC Table 1 Reporting**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore samples were collected using a reverse circulation drill rig, using an aircore blade. Aircore drillholes were angled -50° from surface, setup “tail to collar” and stopped at blade refusal at depth.</li> <li>Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically composited 2m length and a circa 2-4kg weight.</li> <li>Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling.</li> <li>Samples despatched to the MSALABS laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire.</li> <li>Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm and splitting 500g with no further preparation. Analysis of gold is by gamma ray analysis by photon assay instrument (Chrysos PhotonAssay) yielding a detection limit of 0.015 parts per million (ppm).</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig using an aircore blade; drill holes are angled at -50° from surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drilling is considered a reconnaissance method only.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore holes are logged in the field, using the cuttings, by the supervising Geologist. Logging data is recorded in the Company database.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aircore samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter. Samples are composited by 2m; final weight is typically 2-4kg.</li> <li>The sampling technique is considered high industry standard and effective for this style of drilling.</li> <li>The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were despatched to the MSALABS laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire.</li> <li>Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm and splitting 500g with no further preparation.</li> <li>Analysis of gold is by gamma ray analysis by photon assay instrument (Chryso PhotonAssay) yielding a detection limit of 0.015 parts per million (ppm).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database.</li> <li>Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up.</li> <li>Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes collar Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aircore holes are drilled on lines which are either single or spaced of 100 to 400m; collar position is determined at the vertical from the end of the previous hole (“tail to collar”).</li> <li>• The method is not applicable for any resource estimation.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aircore lines are positioned on a slightly oblique angle to the major structural trends interpreted from the field mapping and from the geophysical imagery.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used.</li> <li>• Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted.</li> <li>• Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No reviews or audits have been conducted.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</li> <li>• The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery.</li> <li>• The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</li> <li>• The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under the unique ID PR871. The licence and the other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments.</li> <li>• Further details of the joint ventures can be</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouaflé Sud licences.</li> <li>No historical work on the Issia Project</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of the drill holes with their calculated significant intercepts are listed in the appendix tables.</li> <li>All drill hole locations are shown in the figures in the main body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore significant intercepts are calculated using 0.2 g/t as a cut-off grade and including maximum consecutive internal waste length of 3m.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>Exploration Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<p>exploration of the Projects.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan view maps of all drill holes reported and their results are included.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples with assays have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data is being reported at this time.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.</li> </ul>