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SKYLARK MINERALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 October 2026

ZARANOU GOLD RESOURCE INCREASES BY 228% TO 1.20MOZ

BINDING AGREEMENT TO ACCELERATE ZARANOU OWNERSHIP TO 90% AS SKYLARK TARGETS FURTHER MRE GROWTH ACROSS ZARANOU CENTRAL

Skylark Minerals Limited (**Skylark** or the **Company**) (ASX: **SKM**) is pleased to announce a major increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for its flagship Zaranou Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire (**Zaranou,** or the **Project**), with contained gold more than tripling to **1.20Moz** following the Company's maiden systematic drilling programme at the M'Basso Prospect. The updated Inferred MRE comprises **29.0Mt at 1.28g/t Au for 1.20Moz gold,** reported at a **0.5g/t Au cut-off (US$3,500/oz optimised pit shell)**, on a 100% Project basis (refer Table 1).

In conjunction with the MRE update, Skylark has entered into a revised binding agreement to accelerate its **ownership of Zaranou from 51% to 90%**, at a cost of USD $1.2 million, providing **substantially greater exposure to the enlarged Resource and future growth potential.**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Zaranou Inferred MRE more than triples to 29.0Mt at 1.28g/t for 1.20Moz contained gold,** an increase of approximately 831koz over the previous Resource.
- **M'Basso delivers 861koz of additional gold**, increasing **to 873koz** following Skylark's first systematic RC drilling campaign at the deposit.
- Major MRE growth delivered from 85 RC holes for 15,888m completed during 2026, at an **estimated direct discovery and Resource-definition cost of less than A$9/oz of M'Basso Resource.**
- M'Basso mineralisation now defined over approximately 2km of strike and to approximately 200 m vertical depth, with **mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.**
- Preliminary metallurgical testwork **returned 95% average LeachWELL gold extraction** across oxide and fresh mineralised samples from the 2026 M'Basso drilling programme.
- **Resource demonstrates strong contained gold retention at higher reporting cut-offs**, with approximately **91% of contained ounces retained** as cut-off increases **from 0.3g/t to 0.5g/t Au.**
- Binding agreement secured to **accelerate Skylark's interest in Zaranou from 51% to 90%**, with the existing **pathway to 100% ownership retained.**
- Substantial further growth potential across Zaranou's almost 50km prospective mineralised corridor, with this **updated Resource established from only 2km of strike at M'Basso.**
- Next major drilling programme to focus on Zaranou Central, **targeting extensions at M'Basso, Coffee Bean and Ehuasso, together with testing continuity between known mineralised areas.**



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Commenting on the announcement, SKM Executive Chair Nikolai Zelenski said:

"This is an excellent update for Skylark and the first real demonstration of the scale we believed was possible when we acquired Zaranou.

In less than 12 months, we've taken the Zaranou Resource from around 365,000 ounces to 1.2 million ounces of gold, with almost all that growth delivered via our first systematic drilling programme at M'Basso at an estimated discovery cost below A$9 per additional ounce. That's a very strong outcome for the team and a clear validation of the exploration approach we've taken.

We don't see M'Basso as closed off yet. Mineralisation is shallow and continuous, remains open along strike and at depth, and when we look at Coffee Bean, Ehuasso and the areas between them, we see a much larger corridor that needs further drilling. That's where we're going to concentrate the majority of our next programme, with the objective of aggressively building on what we've already established.

At the same time, we've been working to accelerate our ownership of Zaranou and we've now negotiated binding terms to move directly to 90% ownership for a cost of just US$1.2 million. This gives us a substantially greater interest in the Resource we've just established and, importantly, in the additional ounces we're targeting through future drilling. We also retain the option to move to 100%, which remains our objective.

Our strategy at Zaranou hasn't changed and remains central to our broader objective of building a multi-asset West African gold company. We're looking to establish shallow, coherent gold mineralised systems with favourable potential mining characteristics to build a Resource inventory of commercially relevant scale. We've now demonstrated that the Zaranou asset and our excellent team can deliver, but we've only explored part of what is a much larger system. Our next challenge is to see how much further we can grow it."

Table 1: Zaranou Global Mineral Resource Estimate *(inside a US$3,500 optimised shell, at 0.5g/t Au cut-off)*

DEPOSIT	TONNES (Mt)	GRADE (g/t)	CONTAINED GOLD (Oz Au)
M'Basso	24.0	1.13	872,600
Ehuasso	5.0	1.91	307,000
Coffee Bean	0.1	10.26	16,500
Total Inferred	**29.0**	**1.28**	**1,196,000**

Note the Coffee Bean deposit is not constrained to a pit shell. All Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred and reported on a 100% Project basis. Tonnes and grades are rounded and may not calculate directly to contained gold. The US$3,500/oz gold price was used solely to determine the constraining pit shell for Mineral Resource reporting purposes and should not be relied upon as a proxy for, or indication of, the value of the contained gold or the Project. The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to alternative cut-off grades shown in Table 2 is provided for illustrative purposes only, to demonstrate the distribution of contained gold within the Resource model at different reporting cut-offs. It is not an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves at those cut-offs, and should not be interpreted as indicating that the Mineral Resource could be economically mined or processed at any cut-off other than the 0.5g/t Au cut-off reported in Table 1.

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Table 2: Zaranou October 2026 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Various Cut-Off Grades *(inside a US$3,500 optimised shell).*

CUT-OFF GRADE (G/T AU)	TONNES (Mt)	GRADE (g/t Au)	CONTAINED GOLD (Oz Au)
0.2	41.3	1.01	1,341,000
0.3	38.6	1.06	1,318,400
0.4	33.6	1.17	1,262,500
0.5	**29.0**	**1.28**	**1,196,000**

Note the Coffee Bean deposit is not constrained to a pit shell. All Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred and reported on a 100% Project basis. Tonnes and grades are rounded and may not calculate directly to contained gold.



Figure 1: Skylark Project Portfolio, Côte d'Ivoire

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UPDATED ZARANOU MINERAL RESOURCE DELIVERS STRONG GROWTH

The updated MRE follows the Company's 2026 drilling programme and establishes a materially larger Resource base at Zaranou, driven by the significant increase in contained gold at M'Basso.

Prior to the 2026 drilling programme, Zaranou hosted an Inferred Mineral Resource of 364.6koz Au, including only 11.7koz at M'Basso.

During 2026, Skylark completed **85 RC holes for 15,888m at M'Basso**, focused on testing whether the shallow historical mineralisation at M'Basso represented part of a materially larger and more continuous mineralised system.

Drilling progressively extended mineralisation along strike and at depth. The completed programme defined mineralisation over approximately **2km of continuous strike** and to approximately 200m vertical depth.

The **resulting M'Basso MRE of approximately 872.6koz Au** represents an increase of approximately 861koz Au from the previous 11.7koz Resource, demonstrating the success of Skylark's first drilling campaign at the prospect.

Based on approximately A$7 million of exploration expenditure attributable to the M'Basso discovery and Resource-definition programme, the additional contained gold represents an estimated discovery and **Resource-definition cost of less than A$9/oz.**

RESOURCE CUT-OFF SENSITIVITY

The updated MRE demonstrates strong retention of contained gold at higher reporting cut-offs, within a **US$3,500/oz optimised shell:**

- **38.6Mt at 1.06g/t Au for 1.32Moz Au at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off**;
- **33.6Mt at 1.17g/t Au for 1.26Moz Au at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off**; and
- **29.0Mt at 1.28g/t Au for 1.20Moz Au at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.**[1]

Approximately 91% of contained ounces retained when the cut-off increases from 0.3g/t to 0.5g/t Au, alongside an approximately 21% increase in grade (refer to Table 2).

The sensitivity analysis illustrates the relationship between cut-off grade, tonnage and contained gold. The reported MRE uses a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, with all Mineral Resources classified as Inferred.

[1] *The US$3,500/oz gold price was used solely to determine the constraining pit shell for Mineral Resource reporting purposes and should not be relied upon as a proxy for, or indication of, the value of the contained gold or the Project. The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to alternative cut-off grades shown in Table 2 is provided for illustrative purposes only, to demonstrate the distribution of contained gold within the Resource model at different reporting cut-offs. It is not an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves at those cut-offs, and should not be interpreted as indicating that the Mineral Resource could be economically mined or processed at any cut-off other than the 0.5g/t Au cut-off reported in Table 1.*

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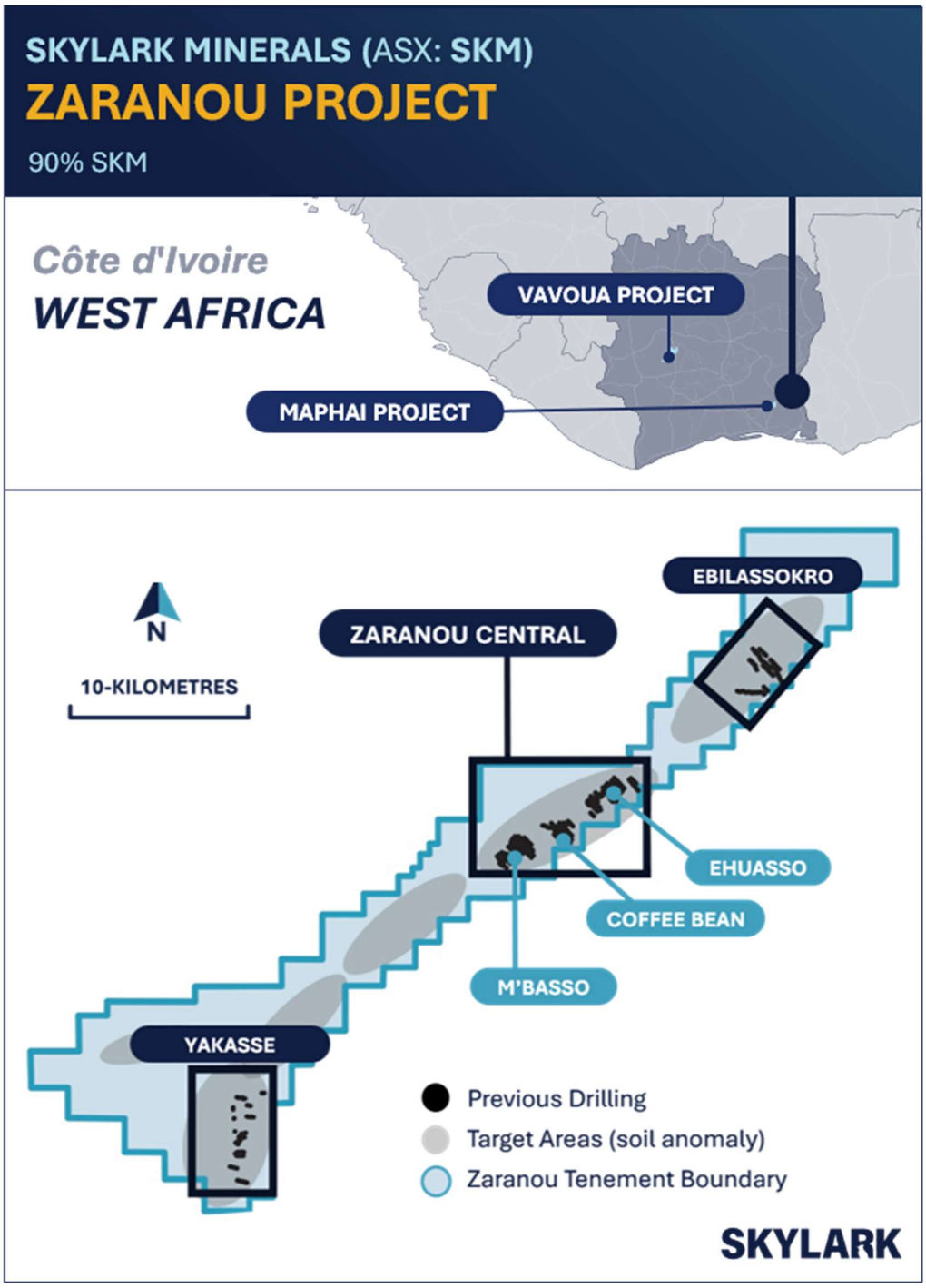


Figure 2: Zaranou Project Location Map

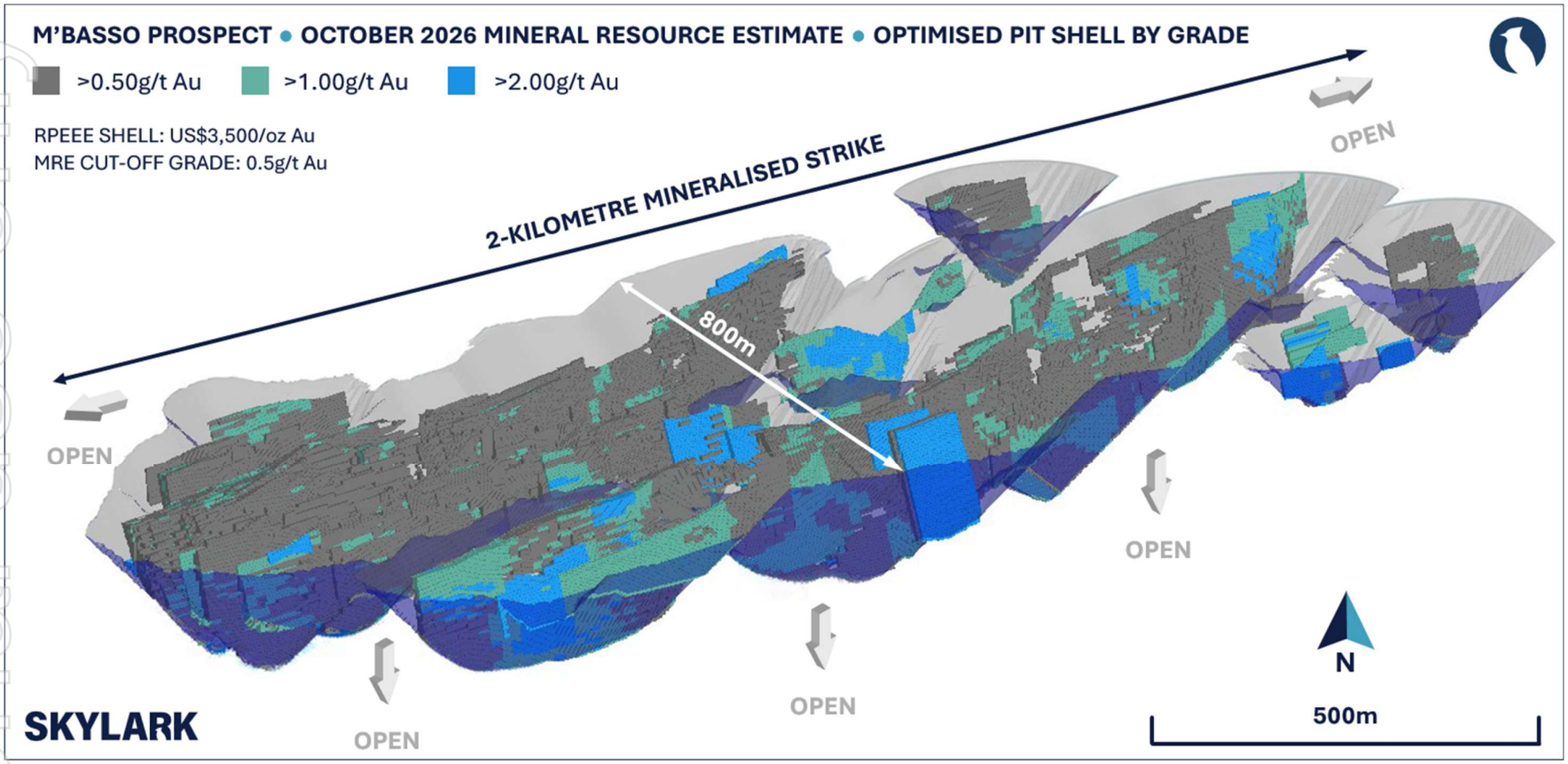


Figure 3: Oblique View of M'Basso Pit Optimisation Showing Block Model by Grade

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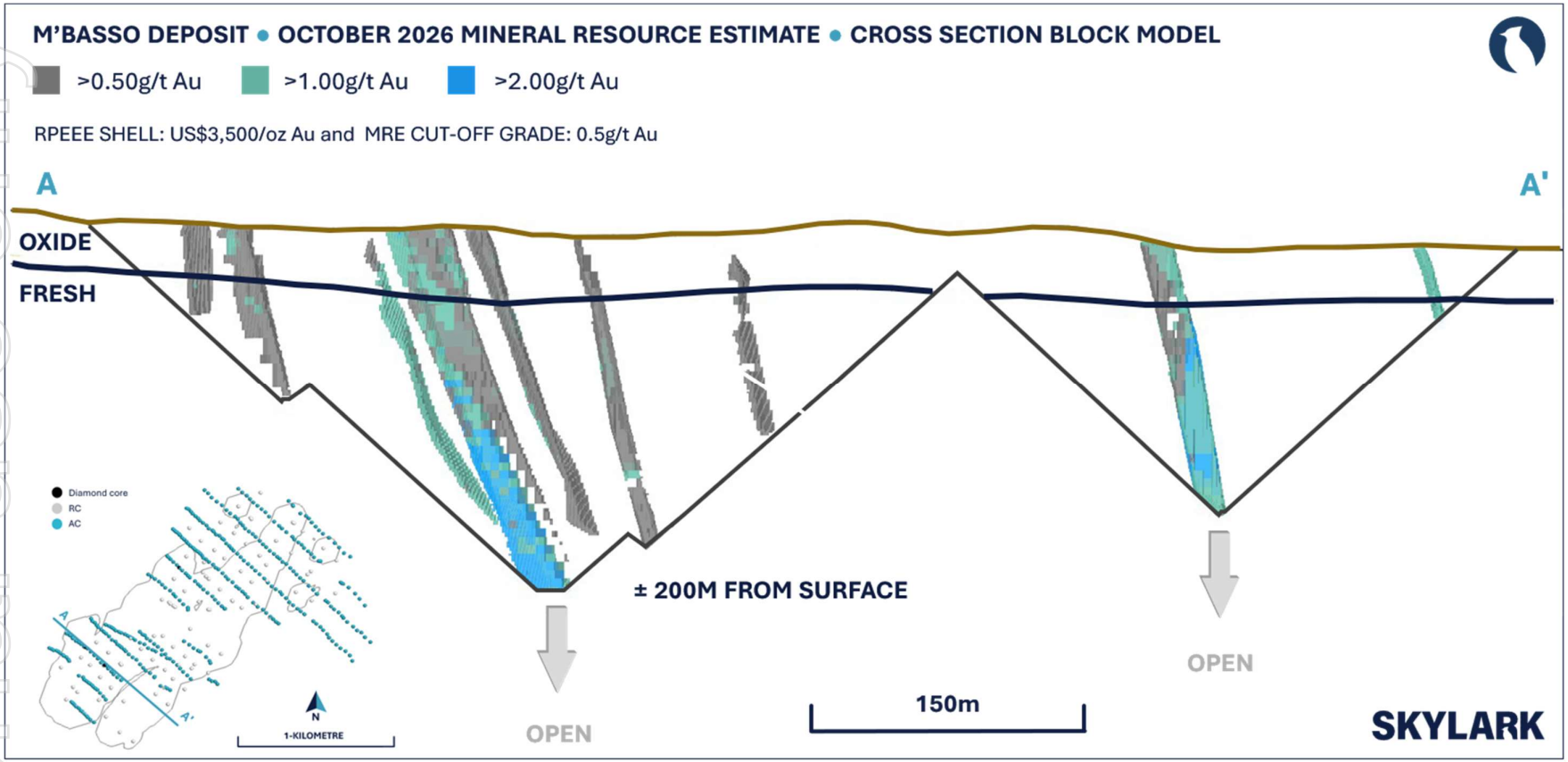


Figure 4: Cross Section Through M'Basso Pit

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M'BASSO DEPOSIT GOLD DISTRIBUTION PROFILE

Within the M'Basso deposit, gold grades increase with depth, exceeding 2.5g/t Au in the deepest modelled benches (see Figure 5). With mineralisation open at depth, this highlights the potential for higher-grade mineralisation below the current Resource envelope.

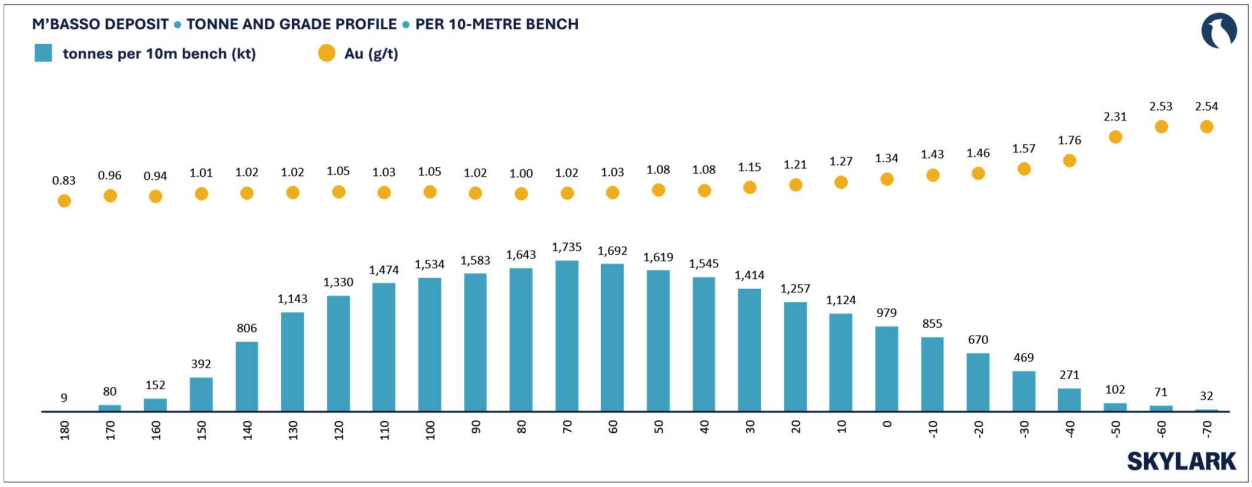


Figure 5: M'Basso Deposit Tonne and Grade Profile *(per 10m bench)*

The distribution of modelled tonnage and contained gold across successive depth benches (see Figure 6) further demonstrates the vertical extent of the mineralised system, supporting additional drilling to test continuity and potential Resource growth at depth.

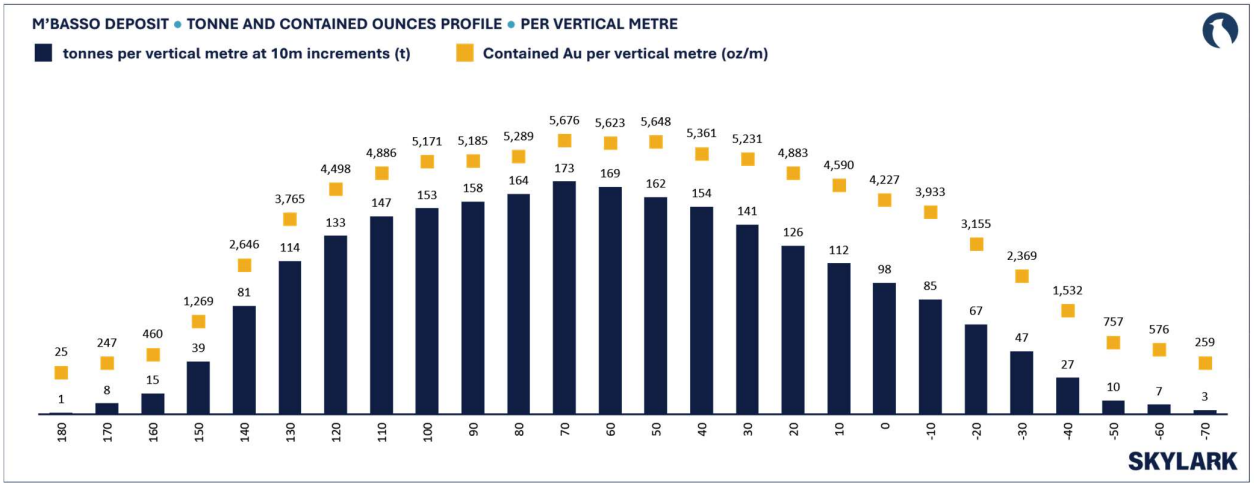


Figure 6: M'Basso Deposit Tonne and Contain Ounces Profile *(per vertical metre)*

PLANNED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN 2027

The updated MRE establishes a materially larger starter Resource base at Zaranou, that is yet to come close to capturing the full extent of the Mineral Resource growth opportunity.

There is substantial scope for further growth along strike, at depth and across the broader Zaranou Central mineralised corridor (refer to Figure 7).

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The M'Basso deposit remains open along strike and at depth, while significant areas between and surrounding the known mineralised deposits at Coffee Bean and Ehuasso, remain comparatively lightly drilled.

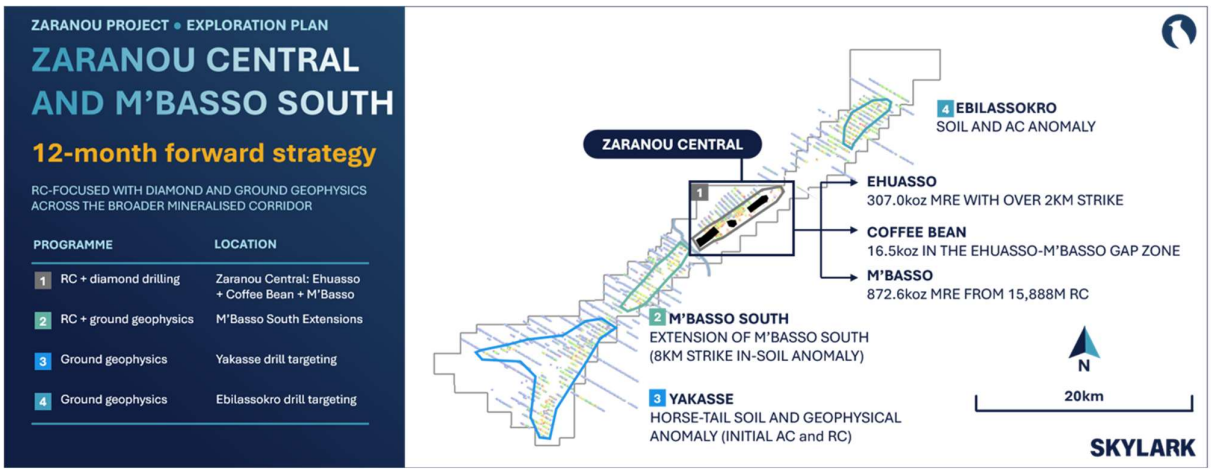


Figure 7: Zaranou Central plan showing M'Basso, Coffee Bean and Ehuasso, Existing MRE Envelopes, Current Drilling and Proposed Growth Corridors.

Approximately 80% of the 2027 drilling programme exploration budget is expected to be directed towards Zaranou Central, with the programme focused on:

- extending mineralisation at M'Basso along strike and at depth;
- testing the under-drilled corridor between M'Basso and Coffee Bean;
- further defining and extending mineralisation at Coffee Bean;
- testing extensions to the existing Ehuasso Resource;
- assessing potential continuity between the known mineralised areas; and
- generating additional targets within the broader prospective Zaranou shear corridor.

Regional exploration at Ebilassokro and Yakasse is also planned for 2027, aimed at generating and advancing additional targets for potential drill testing in 2028.

Table 3: Programme Schedule and Next Steps

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW*	2026				2027	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
RC Drilling Commences at M'Basso	✓					
Ongoing RC Drilling at M'Basso and Ehuasso		✓	✓			
RC Drilling Completes at M'Basso			✓			
RC Drilling Completes at Ehuasso			✓	✓		
Regular reporting of drill results	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mineral Resource Estimate Update				✓		
Zaranou Central CY2027 Drill Planning				✓		
Zaranou Central – Drilling Ongoing					■	■

Regional Exploration (Ebilassokro and Yakasse)	■	■

**The timetable is indicative only and is subject to change without further notice.*

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ACCELERATED EARN-IN SECURES 90% OWNERSHIP OF ZARANOU

In parallel with the substantial increase in the Zaranou Resource, Skylark has entered into a binding agreement to accelerate its ownership of Zaranou from 51% to 90%, significantly advancing the previous staged earn-in arrangements and providing the Company with substantially greater exposure to the existing Resource and potential future growth.

Under the original agreement, Skylark's interest in Zaranou was scheduled to increase progressively as technical studies were completed, comprising:

- **70% ownership:** Completion of a Scoping Study and payment of US$300,000.
- **80% ownership:** Completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study and payment of US$400,000.
- **90% ownership**: Completion of a Feasibility Study and payment of US$500,000.

Under the revised agreement, Skylark will instead acquire the **additional 39% interest through a cash payment of US$1.2 million**, without requiring completion of the Scoping Study, Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study milestones previously attached to the staged earn-in.

The accelerated arrangement delivers several important benefits to Skylark:

- **Increased economic exposure**
- **Removal of staged study requirements**
- **Greater strategic flexibility**

PATHWAY TO 100% OWNERSHIP RETAINED

Skylark's existing option to acquire the remaining 10% interest is unchanged. The Company retains the right to move to 100% ownership through either a 2.5% net smelter return (**NSR**) royalty arrangement or a 1.25% NSR royalty together with a US$4.0 million cash payment, subject to the terms of the underlying agreement.

MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

The following summary is intended to address the material information required for the reporting of a materially changed Mineral Resource under ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 and the JORC Code (**2012 Edition**).

PROJECT LOCATION AND TENURE

The Zaranou Gold Project is located in south-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 110km northeast of Abidjan (see Figure 1)

The Project comprises a single licence, Decret 2019-186 PR830, covering approximately 287km^2.

Skylark has entered into a binding agreement to increase its ownership to 90%, subject to completion of the revised earn-in arrangements.

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Regional and local geology

Zaranou is located within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Sunyani-Comoé Basin of the West African Craton. The Project covers approximately 47km of prospective strike associated with the regionally significant Azope-Chiraa shear zone and associated structural trends.

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Mineralisation at M'Basso and the broader Zaranou Central area is interpreted to be structurally controlled and shear hosted within a meta-sedimentary sequence dominated by meta-arenites and micro-conglomerates, with local granitic intrusions. The meta-sediments display a regional southeast-dipping foliation and have undergone deformation associated with regional-scale shear structures.

Mineralisation style

Gold mineralisation occurs within structurally controlled shear-hosted lodes within the meta-sedimentary sequence and is associated with quartz veining and deformation.

At M'Basso, drilling has defined multiple mineralised structures over approximately 2km of strike, with mineralisation extending from near surface to beyond 200m vertical depth and remaining open along strike and at depth.

The geological interpretation used for the MRE was developed from drilling, geological logging, down-hole geochemistry, assay data, weathering interpretation and geological and structural interpretation. Mineralised lodes and weathering wireframes were prepared by Ashmore Advisory using Surpac software and reviewed by Skylark.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The MRE is based on AC, RC and DD drilling, with 351 drill holes intersecting the Mineral Resource wireframes for a total of 40,054m of drilling within those holes.

This is a combination of Skylark's 2026 M'Basso RC drilling programme which comprised 85 RC holes for 15,888m, completed up to mid-September 2026, together with historical AC, RC and DD drilling completed between 2019 and 2021. The overall Project database contains 1,473 drill holes for 102,994m, comprising 1,169 AC holes for 59,066m, 295 RC holes for 42,016m and nine DD holes for 1,912m.

Drill collar locations for all RC and DD holes and the majority of AC holes were surveyed using differential GPS in WGS84 Zone 30N, while down-hole surveys were completed using Reflex multi-shot tools, generally at 30m intervals.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Skylark RC samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cyclone fitted with an integrated automatic rotary splitter, producing approximately 2–3kg primary samples, typically representing approximately 12.5% of the bulk sample.

A secondary split was collected simultaneously as a backup sample, while the remaining material was retained as bulk reject for geological logging and chip collection. Representative chips were collected from the reject material and stored in chip trays. Most samples were dry, and sample quality was maintained through monitoring of sample volumes and regular cleaning of the splitter.

Sample recovery and quality were monitored during drilling, with no material relationship between sample recovery and grade identified in the MRE report.

Historical samples incorporated into the Resource were obtained using AC, RC and DD drilling. Historical RC and AC samples were generally split using cone or riffle splitters and analysed initially as composite samples, with 1m samples subsequently analysed across mineralised intervals. Diamond core was sampled on geological boundaries at intervals ranging from approximately 0.3m to 1m. The

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Competent Person reviewed the historical sampling and QA/QC information and considered the data suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

Skylark samples were submitted to MSA Laboratories in Côte d'Ivoire and analysed for gold using 500g PhotonAssay™. Samples returning greater than 3.0g/t Au were subjected to duplicate Screened Fire Assay analysis to confirm results.

Quality assurance and quality control procedures included insertion of:

- certified reference materials;
- blanks;
- field duplicates; and
- Screened Fire Assay checks of samples returning greater than 3.0g/t Au.

QA/QC results were reviewed by Skylark and Ashmore Advisory and were considered satisfactory, with no material bias identified and the assay data considered suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION

The Zaranou MRE has been classified entirely as Inferred Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

Classification reflects the Competent Person's assessment of:

- geological and grade continuity;
- drilling density and spacing;
- confidence in geological interpretation;
- sampling and analytical data quality;
- estimation quality; and
- the level of confidence provided by the available AC, RC and DD drilling.

At M'Basso, RC drilling was completed on 150m-spaced lines with holes generally spaced 100m apart, interleaved with historical AC lines to provide drill data on approximately 75m-spaced sections along strike. At Ehuasso, drilling is generally more closely spaced at approximately 40m to 80m. The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred, reflecting the current drill spacing and confidence in geological and grade continuity, with extrapolation limited to approximately 80m to 100m beyond drilling.

The Inferred classification reflects the current spacing of drilling and the Company's 2026 strategy of testing the broader scale and continuity of the mineralised system rather than undertaking close-spaced infill drilling.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The MRE was prepared by Shaun Searle of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd, an independent Resource Consultant and Competent Person for the MRE.

Mineralised domains were constructed using Surpac using a nominal 0.3g/t Au interpretation threshold, based on geological interpretation, down-hole geochemistry and assay results. A minimum down-hole mineralised length of 3m was generally applied, with minor edge and internal dilution included where required to maintain geological continuity.

Assays were composited to 1m down-hole intervals, with high-grade outliers treated using variable top cuts following statistical analysis of individual mineralised domains. At M'Basso, high-grade cuts

ranging from 10g/t to 30g/t Au were applied to selected domains, resulting in 14 M'Basso composites being cut.

Grade interpolation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging into a block model with parent block dimensions of 20m (Y) × 5m (X) × 5m (Z) and sub-blocking to 2.5m × 1.25m × 1.25m. The M'Basso block model was rotated to 045° to align with the principal strike of mineralisation. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was used to assist in selecting the block size and estimation parameters.

Bulk density values ranging from 1.7t/m^3 to 2.7t/m^3 were assigned according to weathering profile, based on 587 density measurements from diamond core using the water immersion/Archimedes method. Weathered samples were coated in paraffin wax to account for porosity.

Model validation included detailed visual and statistical comparison of composite grades and estimated block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots demonstrated good correlation between composite and block model grades.

MINING, METALLURGY AND OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS CONSIDERED TO DATE

In determining that the Mineral Resource has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, the Competent Person considered the potential for open-pit mining, together with preliminary assumptions relating to:

- gold price of US$3,500/oz;
- metallurgical recovery of 93% (based on previously reported metallurgical test work results);
- mining costs of US$2.50/t for ore (including grade control and blasting) and US$2.00/t for waste;
- processing costs of US$15.00/t;
- general and administration costs of US$3.00/t;
- pit slopes of 45°;
- royalties of 8% and gold refining costs of US$0/oz; and
- other relevant Modifying Factors.

These assumptions are preliminary and are used solely to assess reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for Mineral Resource reporting purposes. They do not constitute an Ore Reserve or a production target.

CUT-OFF GRADE

The M'Basso and Ehuasso Mineral Resources have been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off and above an optimised shell using a USD3,500 gold price, 93% metallurgical recovery and 45° pit angle. Coffee Bean was not reported above a pit shell; however, all reported numbers are within 100m of the topographic surface and are high grade (>10g/t Au). Reported numbers are undiluted.

Sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to alternative reporting cut-offs is shown in Table 2.

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ENDS -

This notice is authorised to be issued by the Board of Skylark Minerals.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact:

Investors:
Michael Jardine
Managing Director
T: +61 424 615 047
m.jardine@skylarkminerals.com

Media:
Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
T: +61 422 602 720
Michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information included in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Shaun Searle, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Searle is a director of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd. Ashmore and the Competent Person are independent of Skylark Minerals Limited and other than being paid fees for services in compiling this report, neither has any financial interest (direct or contingent) in Skylark Minerals Limited. Mr Searle does not hold any securities in the Company. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement relating to previously reported mineral resource estimate for the Zaranou Project was first reported in SKM's ASX release dated 12 November 2025 "Skylark to Acquire Portfolio of Gold Projects".

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which the Company operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding the Company's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of the Company. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX 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 and the ASX Listing Rules, 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.

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APPENDIX: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – ZARANOU PROJECT

TABLE 1 - SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Ricca Resources** • Samples derived from AC and RC drilling were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone and were then put through a cone splitter to collect approximately 12.5% as 2-3kg samples in pre-numbered calico bags, and 10kg in a numbered mining bag as a 4m composite sample (bag left on the cyclone for 4m interval), the remainder of the sample was collected in a bucket and placed in order directly on the ground. The bulk reject retained on site on the ground was placed in ordered lines, the numbered 1m samples prior to collection were placed on the corresponding sample pile, and the 4m composite sample was retained in green mining bags at the end of the composite interval. RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals. AC samples were obtained as a spear sample from the split 4m composite samples. On return of anomalous 4m composite assays, the results >0.2g/t were then resampled as 1m samples, with the corresponding 1m sample collected where necessary. • DD samples were half core for NQ and quarter core for HQ and PQ, cut with a conventional core saw. **Skylark Minerals** • Samples from this RC drilling programme were returned through the rods and sampling hose to a cyclone fitted with an integrated automatic rotary. Drill cuttings were sampled at 1m intervals. The rotary splitter was configured to produce a ~2–3 kg primary sample (typically 12.5% of the bulk sample) collected directly into pre-numbered sample bags for laboratory analysis. A secondary split was collected simultaneously as a backup/reserve sample and stored at base camp storage facility, while the remaining material was discharged as bulk reject in numbered, large sample bags, which was retained at the drill site in ordered sample lines for logging and chip collection. Representative chips were collected from the reject material for geological logging and chip trays. Field duplicate samples were routinely collected from the rotary splitter at regular intervals (typically the 25th and 75th samples) to monitor sampling precision. No compositing was undertaken during this RC drilling programme. Sampling and QAQC procedures were conducted in accordance with the project RC Sampling and QAQC Standard Operating Procedure.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	**Ricca Resources** • For RC holes, a 5¼" face sampling bit was used. DD was drilled with NQ, HQ or PQ core diameter. **Skylark Minerals**

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		For the 2026 RC drill programme, an Atlas Copco T3W drill rig was used to drill holes with a 5¼" face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from AC, RC and DD drilling were recorded in the database and recovery was generally good. • Industry best-practice RC drilling equipment (including an automatic rotary splitter and auxiliary booster) was consistently utilised by Skylark to optimise sample recovery. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, and no evidence of introduced sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and structure. All AC and RC chip trays were photographed. Core was photographed wet and dry. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Ricca Resources** • Core samples were half core for NQ and quarter core for HQ and PQ, cut with a conventional core saw. AC and RC samples were collected via on-board cone splitters. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • Field duplicates were mostly taken at 1 in 35 from AC and RC drilling. • Sample preparation was conducted by a contract laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush, then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold. **Skylark Minerals** • RC samples were collected via an integrated automatic rotary splitter fitted to the drill rig. Most samples were dry. For RC drilling, sample quality was maintained by monitoring sample volume and by cleaning splitters on a regular basis. • Field duplicates were taken at 25th and 75th intervals. • Sample preparation was conducted by MSA laboratory. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush to 500g material passing at 2mm for Photon Assay. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Ricca Resources** • Assaying of Ricca drilling was undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Ivory Coast or Burkina Faso, samples were assayed for gold using a 50g charge Fire Assay with Pb collection, analysed using MP-AES. • For Ricca drilling, sieve analysis was carried out by the laboratory to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. • For all drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 35), field duplicates for AC and RC (1 in 35) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate. **Skylark Minerals** • Assaying of Skylark drill samples was undertaken by MSA Laboratories in Ivory Coast; samples were assayed using 500gm sample PhotonAssay™ analysis of samples for gold. • For all RC drilling, QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (1 in 15), field duplicates (1 in 50) and blanks (1 in 50). Results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and were acceptable in all cases. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. • Certified reference materials demonstrate that sample assay values are accurate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Ricca Resources** • Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • Some DD twin holes were completed by Ricca, additional holes are recommended to discern if there is an observable bias between RC and DD drilling. • Primary data was collected into an Excel spread sheet and then imported into a Data Shed database. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. **Skylark Minerals** • Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • All assays that return >3.0 g/t are subjected to Screened Fire Assay analysis to confirm results in duplicate. • One RC twin hole was completed by Skylark to investigate if there is an observable bias between RC and historical DD drilling. There was no bias observed. • Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and then imported into

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		an Access database. Assay values that were below detection limit are stated at half the detection limit in the database. No other adjustment to assay data occurred.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using differential GPS. • RC and DD holes were down hole surveyed with a Reflex multi-shot tool. • Topographic surface was prepared from a detailed ground UAV survey for Ehuasso.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At M'Basso, RC drilling was completed on approximately 150m-spaced lines, with holes generally spaced 100m apart along each line. Historical AC drilling is interleaved with the RC lines, providing drill data on approximately 75m-spaced sections along strike. • At Ehuasso, drilling is more closely spaced, generally on sections approximately 40m to 80m apart. • Portions of the Mineral Resource are informed by AC drilling or wider-spaced RC and DD drilling; however, all Resource areas include RC and/or DD drilling. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths in mineralised lodes using best fit techniques prior to estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 135 or 315 degrees, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Ricca Resources** • Chain of custody is managed by Ricca. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Ivory Coast. Ricca personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport. **Skylark Minerals** • Chain of custody is managed by Skylark. Samples are stored on site until collected for transport to the sample preparation laboratory in Ivory Coast. Skylark personnel have no contact with the samples once they are picked up for transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews and audits of company procedures were conducted. No significant findings were made. The acquired data has been reviewed by Skylark personnel.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Zaranou Gold Project is a single licence Decret 2019-186 PR830. The Company has now acquired a 90% interest and has the option to acquire 100% via 2.5% NSR or 1.25% NSR plus US$4 million cash payment. • The tenements are in good standing. • The 10% minority project stake is collectively held by Skylark's local Ivorian partners.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Zaranou, previous companies that have undertaken exploration include colonial era mining of multiple high-grade veins from adits. • BRGM reported multiple gold occurrences in the area based on historical data compilation, and gold identified in conglomerate horizons. • Winslow Gold Corporation indicate that stream sediment sampling was completed over the permit in 1987-89. • AngloGold Ashanti worked on the permit in 1999 - 2002, including RAB drilling mainly around the Yakasse target • Etruscan explored the permit in 2007-2009, including RC drilling around Yakasse Ricca Resources conducted various desktop studies, airborne geophysics, geologic mapping, geochemical soil sampling, AC, RC and DD drilling between 2019 and 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Zaranou is a structurally controlled, shear hosted gold deposit located within the Birimian basin, local geology is dominated by meta-sediments and granitic intrusions.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *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*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Detailed information regarding drill hole information was originally reported in the following announcements:
		• "Skylark to Acquire Portfolio of Gold Projects" dated 12 November 2025; and
		• "Outstanding Initial Assay Results at Zaranou " dated 19 March 2026;
		• "Thick Strike & Depth Extensions Expand Gold System in CDI" dated 4 May 2026;
		• "Phase One Drilling and Metallurgical Testwork Complete" dated 22 June 2026;
		• "MBasso Mineralised Strike Extent Approaches 2km" dated 2 September 2026; and
		• "2km Continuous Strike Confirmed at Mbasso" dated 30 September 2026

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation

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	longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• SKM has publicly disclosed announcements providing details of exploration completed by the Company. These announcements are all available on https://skylarkminerals.com/ and www.asx.com. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Zaranou, surface drill holes are angled to 135 or 315 degrees which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the expected trend of mineralisation. • It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text. Refer to Figures 1 to 5.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30N grid using differential GPS. RC and DD holes were down-hole surveyed with a Reflex multi-shot tool. • Exploration results are not being reported.
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.*	• All interpretations for Project mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during mapping and recent drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further broad spaced drilling is planned to define the structural controls and mineralisation potential of the Project area. Specifically, SKM will target Ehuasso and M'Basso strike/depth extensions, corridor exploration and targeted infill to improve Resource confidence. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data base was systematically audited by a SKM geologist. • All drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure. Once a drill hole is imported into the data base a report of the collar, down-hole survey, geology, and assay data are produced. This is then checked by a geologist and any corrections are completed by the external database consultant.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• A site visit to the Project for the purpose of geological due diligence was undertaken in August 2026. The visit was carried out by the Competent Person for Mineral Resources, Shaun Searle.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on mapping and current drilling activity. Visual confirmation of lode orientations has been observed in outcrop. • Geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of moderately to steeply dipping lodes within a shear zone. Recent drilling by SKM supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the Project area confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Selected infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	The Zaranou Mineral Resource area extends over a SW-NE strike length of 7,900m, has a maximum width of 800m and includes the 270m vertical interval.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) was used to estimate average block grades in up to three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Zaranou Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 40m down-dip. This was equal to one drill hole spacing in this region of the deposit. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. • No major historical mining has been conducted. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The Mineral Resource parent block dimensions used were 20m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m and the block model was rotated to a strike of 045° in order to align with the strike of mineralisation.

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		The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. • For the Mineral Resource area, an orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Up to three passes were used for each domain. First pass had a range of 80m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 160m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 300m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 16 samples was used for all passes, with a maximum of 4 samples per hole. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • Within the Mineral Resource area, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 159 lodes. The moderate to high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result, variable high grade cuts between 10g/t and 30g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 33 composites being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by strike panel and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied*	• The M'Basso and Ehuasso Mineral Resources have been reported at a 0.5g/t gold cut-off and above an optimised shell using a USD3,500 gold price, 93% metallurgical recovery and 45° pit angle. Coffee Bean was not reported above a pit shell; however, all reported numbers are within 100m of the topographic surface. Reported numbers are undiluted.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that the deposit could be mined with open pit mining techniques.

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Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	**Ricca Resources** • Preliminary metallurgical test work conducted on RC samples. • The gold recovery test work indicated the gravity and cyanidation on tails would result in recoveries up to 98.7% (Oxide) and 99.7% (Fresh). The improvement on the gravity only (Oxide 93.12% and Fresh 96.04%) would not justify a cyanide plant at the current head grades. **Skylark Minerals** • Skylark conducted preliminary metallurgical test work on RC samples; collecting eight weathered and eight fresh samples at the MSA laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. • LeachWELL gold extraction results ranged from 89% to 99%, with an average extraction of 95% across the samples. Further test work is required, however results are encouraging to date.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. SKM will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk densities ranging between 1.7t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on weathering. These bulk densities were derived from 587 core measurements obtained from core drilled at the Project. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Zaranou. Values for all weathered zones were derived from core measurements.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Zaranou Mineral Resource is classified entirely as Inferred, reflecting the Competent Person's assessment of data quality, drill spacing, geological interpretation and continuity of mineralised lodes. At M'Basso, RC drilling was completed on approximately 150m-spaced lines, with holes generally spaced 100m apart along each line. Historical AC drilling is interleaved with the RC lines, providing drill data on approximately 75m-spaced sections along strike. At Ehuasso, drilling is more closely spaced, generally on sections approximately 40m to 80m apart. Portions of the Mineral Resource are

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		informed by AC drilling or wider-spaced RC and DD drilling; however, all Resource areas include RC and/or DD drilling. Geological and grade continuity is interpreted rather than conclusively demonstrated along strike and down-dip, supporting the Inferred classification. Extrapolation beyond drilling has been limited to approximately 80m along strike and down-dip. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by drilling and observations in the open pit, which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by Ashmore, Ricca and SKM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No major historical mining has been conducted.

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