ASX Announcement

12 September 2024

Increased Mineral Resource at Mako Satellite Tomboronkoto and Initial Mineral Resource Declared at Mansala in Guinea

Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute" or "the Company") (ASX/LSE: RSG) is pleased to provide an update on exploration in Senegal and Guinea.

In Senegal, Resolute has been focusing on three potential satellite deposits – Tomboronkoto, Bantaco and Laminia - that could extend the life of the Mako mine. Tomboronkoto is the most advanced prospect with an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). The other satellite deposit which has drilling ongoing is Bantaco which has extensive artisanal workings; an update is expected in Q4 2024.

In parallel, Resolute has been undertaking 'Greenfields' exploration on projects located within the Siguiri Basin in Guinea. The most advanced Prospect is Mansala which has an initial Inferred MRE and remains the focus for the Company in Guinea.

Highlights

Senegal, Tomboronkoto

- Total contained gold at Tomboronkoto has increased by at least 30% from the initial MRE announced in January to over 343 koz (initial MRE: 264 koz) grading 2.1g/t Au at 1g/t cut off or 571 koz (initial MRE: 403 koz) grading 1.1 g/t at 0.5 g/t cut-off
- Infill drilling program down to 150m was highly successful with 87% of the updated Mineral Resource classified in the Indicated category
- Mineralisation remains open down dip and along strike to the southwest
- Preliminary metallurgical test-work performed by Resolute on samples from Tomboronkoto show the mineralisation is free milling with recoveries exceeding 90% from both weathered and fresh material
- Drilling is ongoing and the focus over the remainder of 2024 will be to complete an additional 7,000m of diamond drilling aiming to further expand the Tomboronkoto Mineral Resource
- A more accurate timeline on the potential development of Tomboronkoto is expected in Q1 2025 together with an update from the drilling over the remainder of 2024

Senegal, Bantaco

- RC drilling is ongoing at the Bantaco Joint Venture which was signed by Resolute in early 2024
- An update on the program of wide spaced drilling to traverse the outcropping gold mineralisation and coincident geochemical anomalies is expected in Q4 2024

Guinea, Mansala

- Drilling to date has outlined a gold mineralised shear zone over 1.5km long and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.6Mt grading 1.6 g/t Au for 343 koz at a cut-off of 1 g/t
- The Mansala Mineral Resource remains open along strike and down dip and future work will focus on expanding this resource
- Pending future drilling results Resolute will assess how the Mansala Prospect fits into the Company's organic growth strategy

Terry Holohan, CEO and Managing Director, commented:

"*We are progressing well with our priority of extending the life of the Mako operation with further drilling success and a significant increase in the Mineral Resources at the Tomboronkoto project which is close to the Mako processing facility. Engineering work is progressing in parallel to ensure an investment decision can be made on this project in early 2025.*

At the same time the drilling results at the nearby Bantaco project are also starting to intersect mineralisation close to surface and we will publish these results in due course.

We are also pleased to publish the initial exploration discovery from our 100% held greenfields Niagassolo project in Guinea. Drilling over the past year has led to the completion of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate at the newly named Mansala Prospect.

We recently agreed terms of an earn-in for a project in Cote D'Ivoire and this will be announced soon subject to finalising our due diligence.

Along with the ongoing drilling programs at the Syama Greenstone Belt continuously discovering more gold we will shortly have exploration drilling programs ongoing in four jurisdictions in West Africa and we remain keen to look at further opportunities in this highly prospective region."

Tomboronkoto, Senegal

Tomboronkoto is located 16km east of the Mako Processing Plant – see Figure 1. It is approximately 20km by road and, therefore pending studies, we are confident of the opportunity for hauling material to the existing Plant.

Tomboronkoto is the most advanced of the three potential satellite deposits that could result in an extension to the Mako mine. Drilling is continuing at Tomboronkoto to further expand the resource with a more accurate timeline on development of the prospect expected in Q1 2025.

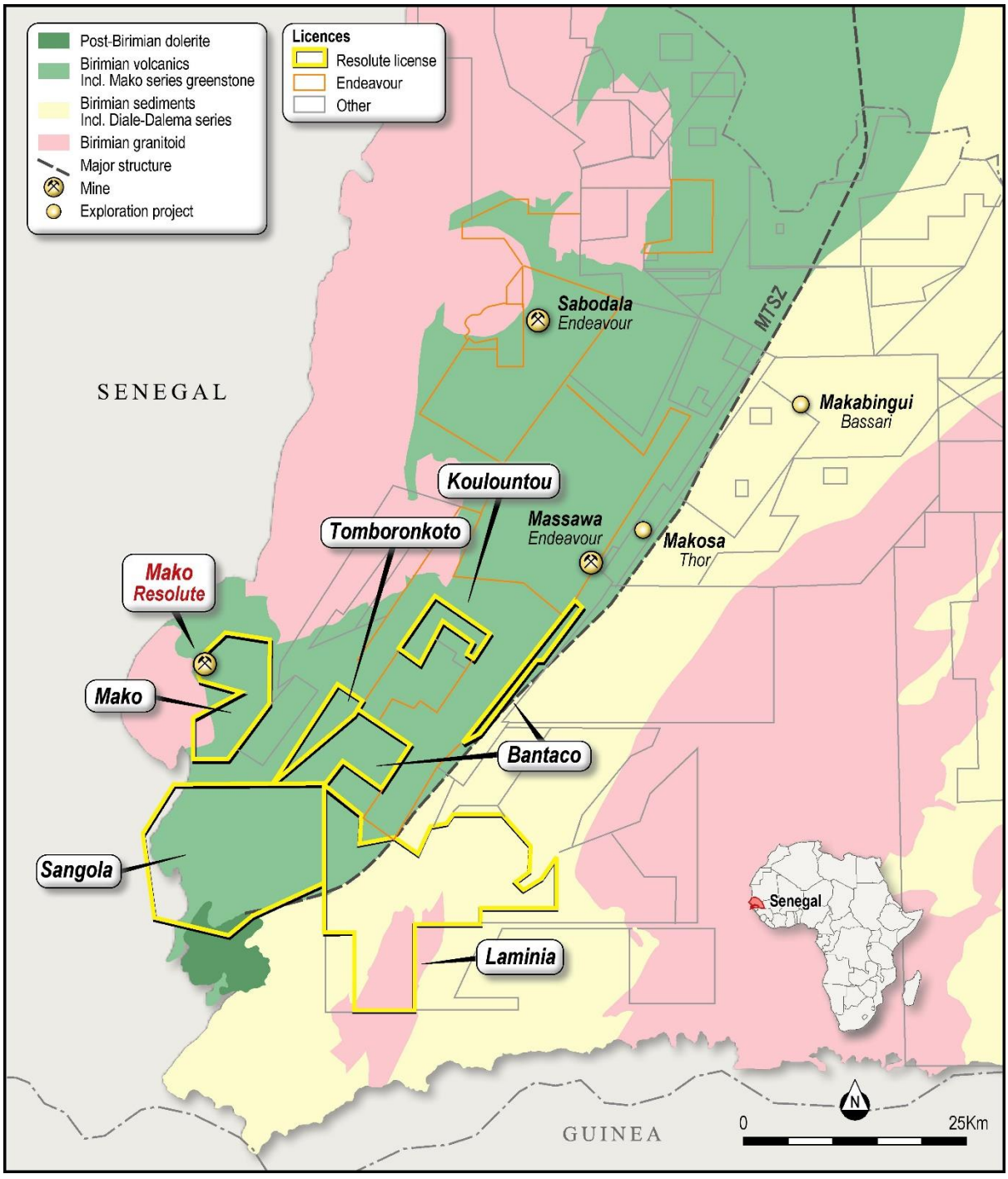

Figure 1: Senegal Geology and Project Locations.

Drilling Program

Resolute continued the drilling program at Tomboronkoto throughout 2024 with a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling using multiple drill rigs. For the year to date a total of 26 diamond holes for 6,000 metres and 66 RC holes for 10,263m of drilling has been completed.

The drilling program in 2024 has been focused on upgrading the classification of the Initial Mineral Resource reported to the ASX on 24 January 2024 which was 100% in the Inferred category. As of the latest updated MRE in August 2024 a total of 87% of the current Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated category. The Resource conversion to Indicated category is required to allow declaration of Ore Reserves following mining and geotechnical studies.

Significant intersections are listed in Appendix 1.

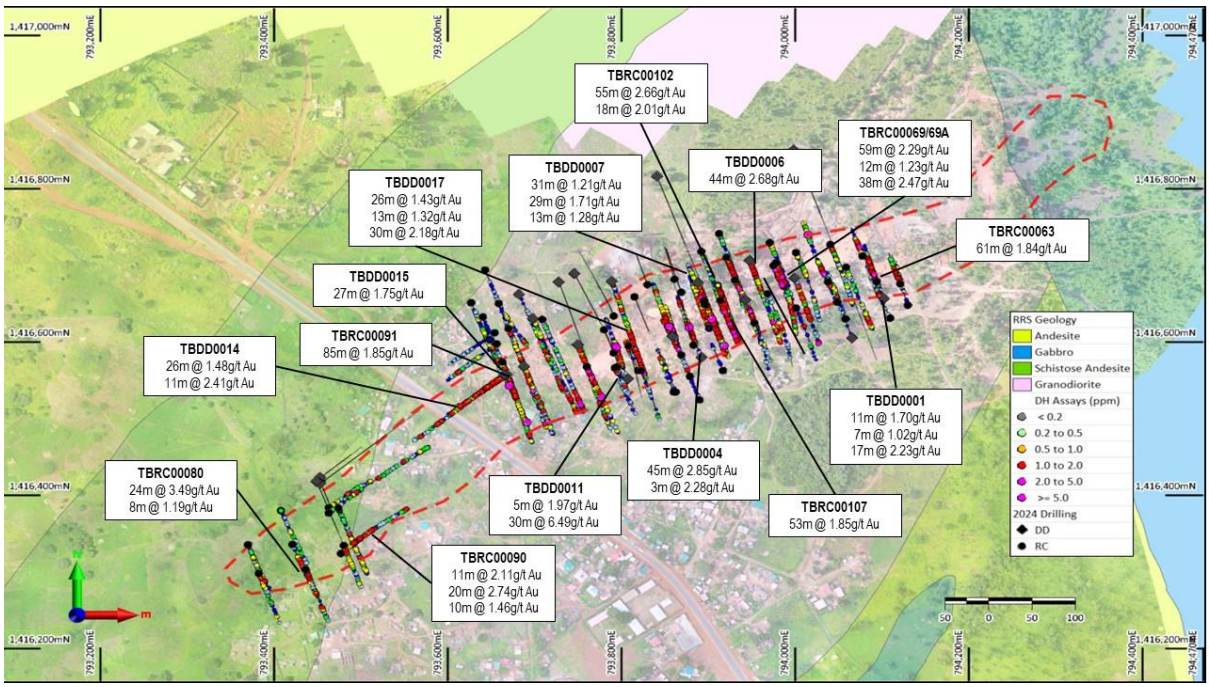

Figure 2. Tomboronkoto Drone Imagery and Drillhole Locations

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation at Tomboronkoto is hosted within a north-east striking shear zone in a granodiorite intrusive. Increasing gold grade appears to correlate with the intensity of pyrite development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity through the mineralised zone.

Mineralisation has a relatively simple geometry comprising a zone that varies from 30 to 60m in width, along the 1,700m strike length drilled to date. The zone dips approximately 70º to the south-southeast - a cross-section representative of the typical mineralisation shape is shown on Figure 3.

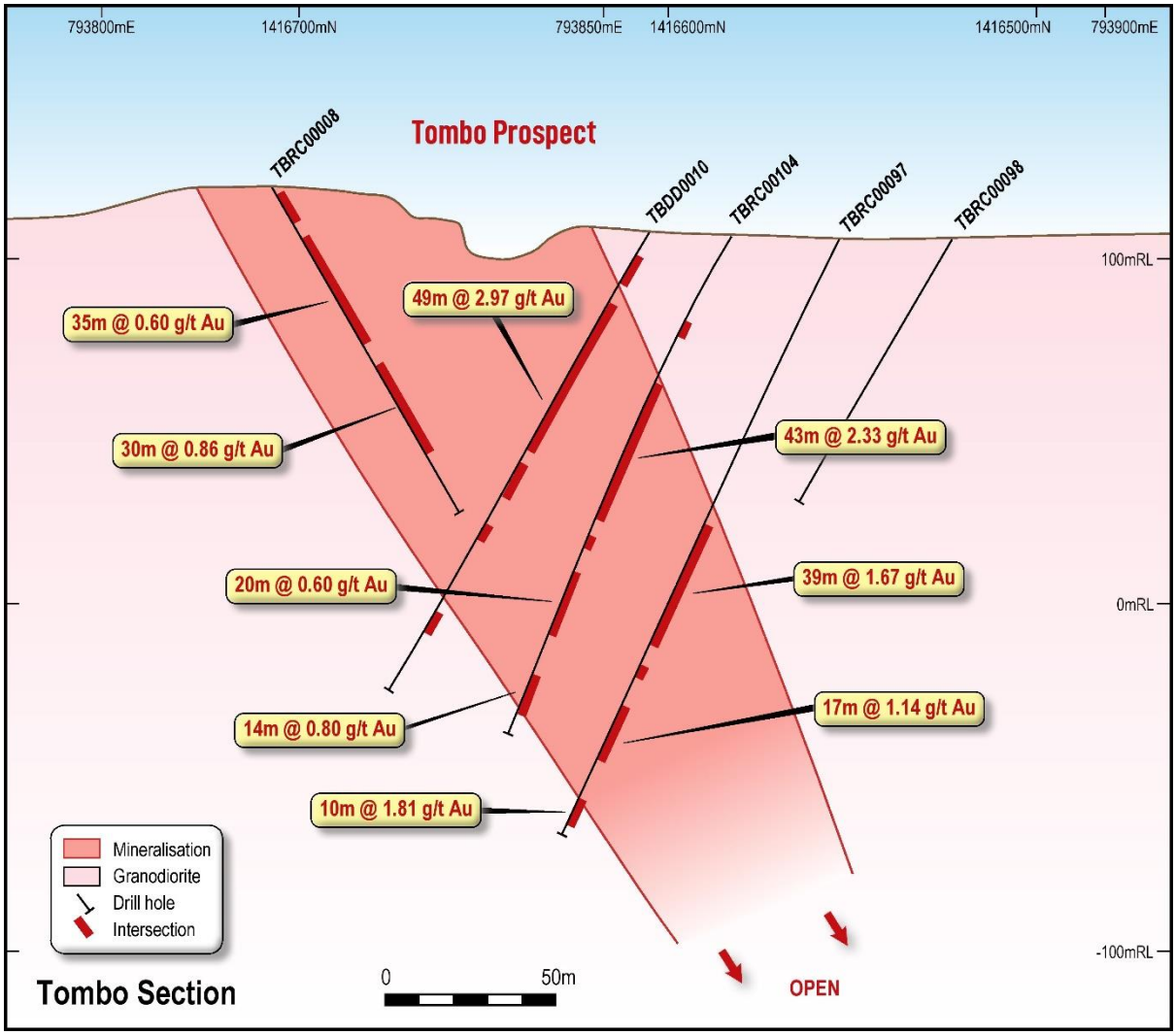

Figure 3: Cross Section Tomboronkoto

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Tomboronkoto MRE was re-estimated in August 2024 using wireframe constrained Ordinary Kriged estimation methodology, within two nested Leapfrog Indicator wireframes at 0.2 g/t Au and 0.75g/t Au.

A Global Mineral Resource Estimate of 15.5Mt grading 1.1g/t Au for 571,000oz was estimated at a cut-off of 0.5g/t (in-line with the current cut-off grade used to define Mako's Mineral Resources). At a higher 1g/t cut off the grade increases to 2.1g/t with a total of 343,000oz Au. Further cost analysis is required to determine the appropriate cut-off grade for Tomboronkoto.

Resource definition infill drilling at Tomboronkoto was very successful with 100% conversion of the all the previously reported Inferred Mineral Resources quoted in January 2024 to the Indicated category in the August 2024 MRE update. A total of 87% of the current Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated category which will underpin the upcoming studies to declare an Ore Reserve at Tomboronkoto.

The updated MRE is an increase of 30% over the initial MRE using a cut off of 1g/t Au. The Tables below include the initial Inferred MRE announced in January 2024 and the latest updated MRE from August 2024.

Tomboronkoto Mineral Resource (0.5g/t Au cut-off)						
	At December 2023			At August 2024		
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**
Inferred	10,204,000	1.2	403,000	2,300,000	1.0	75,000
Indicated	-	-	-	13,190,000	1.2	496,000
Total	**10,204,000**	**1.2**	**403,000**	**15,500,000**	**1.1**	**571,000**

Table 1: Tomboronkoto Mineral Resources at December 2023 and August 2024 (0.5g/t cut off)

Tomboronkoto Mineral Resource (1g/t Au cut-off)						
	At December 2023			At August 2024		
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**
Inferred	3,685,000	2.2	264,000	613,000	1.9	38,000
Indicated	-	-	-	4,439,000	2.1	305,000
Total	**3,685,000**	**2.2**	**264,000**	**5,052,000**	**2.1**	**343,000**

Table 2: Tomboronkoto Mineral Resources at December 2023 and August 2024 (1g/t cut off)

Future Work

To date the Tomboronkoto deposit is only drilled to 150m below surface and is open down dip. Drilling is currently targeting the extensions of the resource between 150m and 200m below surface. Preliminary results suggest that the mineralisation is continuous down dip.

Drilling at Tomboronkoto will concentrate on open pit extractable Mineral Resources with the expectation that it will provide mill feed for the Mako treatment facility.

Preliminary metallurgical test work was undertaken by Resolute on Reverse Circulation samples from the recent drilling campaign conducted at Tomboronkoto. This showed the mineralisation is free milling with recoveries exceeding 90% from both weathered and fresh material.

Drilling is ongoing and the focus over the remainder of 2024 will be to complete an additional 7,000m of diamond drilling with the aim of further expanding the Tomboronkoto Mineral Resource.

Bantaco, Senegal

Resolute is in a Joint Venture with SNEPAC, a local Senegalese company, to earn into the Bantaco prospect located approximately 20km east of Mako.

The Bantaco project presents an opportunity in the short term to find an economically exploitable gold resource to extend the life of Mako. The project area has extensive artisanal workings in two main locations, Baisso in the southwest and Bantaco in the northeast of the permit.

Drilling commenced in June 2024 and is ongoing. An update on the program of wide spaced drilling to traverse the outcropping gold mineralisation and coincident geochemical anomalies is expected in Q4 2024.

Guinea Exploration

Resolute controls three exploration projects in Guinea, the 100% owned Niagassola and Siguiri-Kouroussa projects and the Kourouba Joint Venture. The Niagassola and Siguiri-Kouroussa Projects lie on major North-South striking regional structures within the Siguiri Basin. The Kourouba Joint Venture is located on a series of mafic volcanics units on the western margin of the Siguiri Basin.

Over the past three years Resolute conducted standard regional exploration techniques over these Greenfields projects. Programs of regional mapping, soil geochemistry and rock chip sampling identified a number of areas with gold anomalies. These areas were tested with auger drilling programs which further defined the anomalous zones.

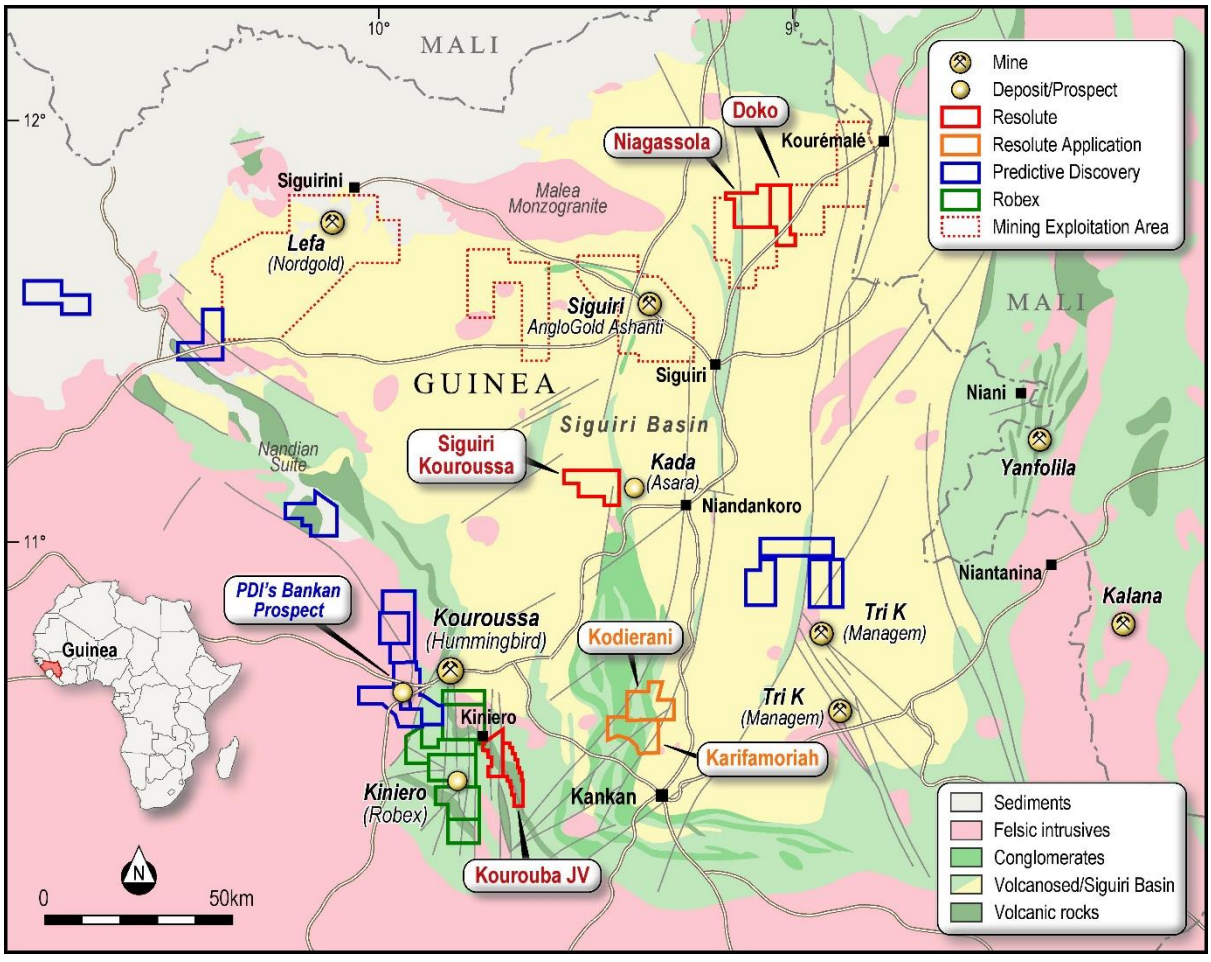

Figure 4. Guinea Geology and Project Locations

Mansala Prospect

Regional soil and rock chip geochemistry over the entire area of the Niagassola Project identified an area of strong gold anomalism on the western edge of the permit.

This anomaly was followed up by regional auger and air core drilling which further outlined an extensive zone of gold mineralisation.

Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling programs in 2023 and 2024 have successfully discovered a previously unknown gold zone now named the Mansala Prospect.

Drilling to date has confirmed a north striking 1.5km long gold mineralised shear zone. Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply-dipping and wholly hosted within sedimentary units. Intensity of gold mineralisation correlates with sedimentary grain size, arsenopyrite and quartz vein development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity throughout the zone.

Significant intersections are shown in Appendix 1.

Mineral Resource Estimation

An Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mansala Prospect was undertaken in Q2 2024. Estimation methodology was comprised of wireframe constrained Ordinary Kriged techniques. A summary of the Mansala Resource Parameters is show on the following pages.

A global Mineral Resource of 6.6million tonnes at a grade of 1.6g/t Au for a total of 343,000oz of gold using a cut off of 1g/t Au has been estimated at Mansala.

Drilling to date is on 100m spaced lines therefore Resource classification is 100% Inferred category.

Mansala Mineral Resource (1g/t Au cut-off)			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (Au)**
Inferred	6,625,000	1.6	343,000
Total	**6,625,000**	**1.6**	**343,000**

Table 3: Mansala Mineral Resources at August, 2024 (1g/t cut off)

Future Work

The mineralisation zone at Mansala is open along strike to the north and south and down dip. Drilling programs to extend the resources are planned to recommence later in 2024 after the conclusion of the wet season in Guinea.

A prospect scale Geophysical IP survey also identified an offset to the west of the northern extensions of the mineralisation. This new target will be tested in H2 2024.

Pending future drilling results Resolute will assess how the Mansala Prospect fits into the Company's organic growth strategy

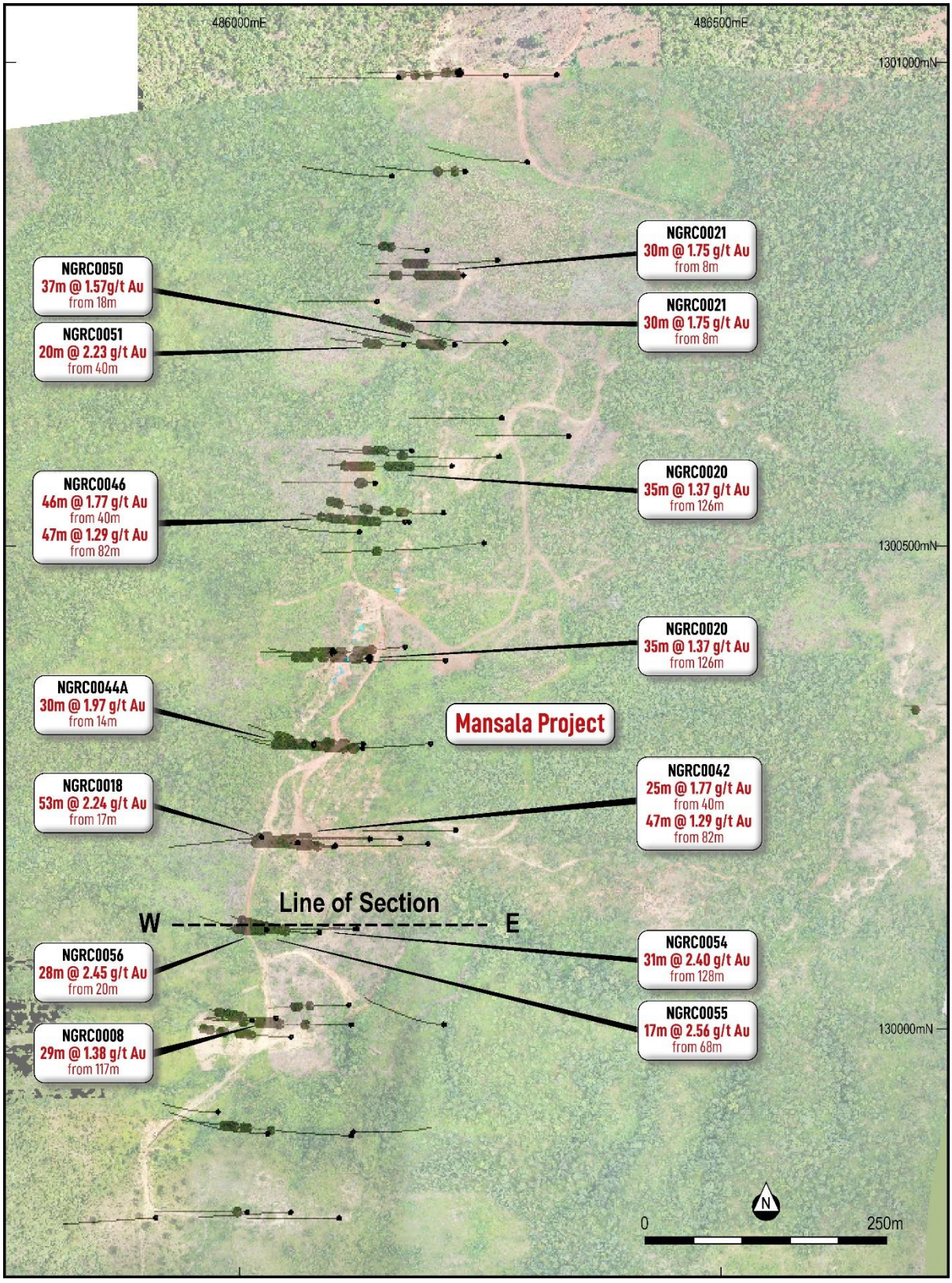

Figure 5: Mansala drillhole location and drone imagery

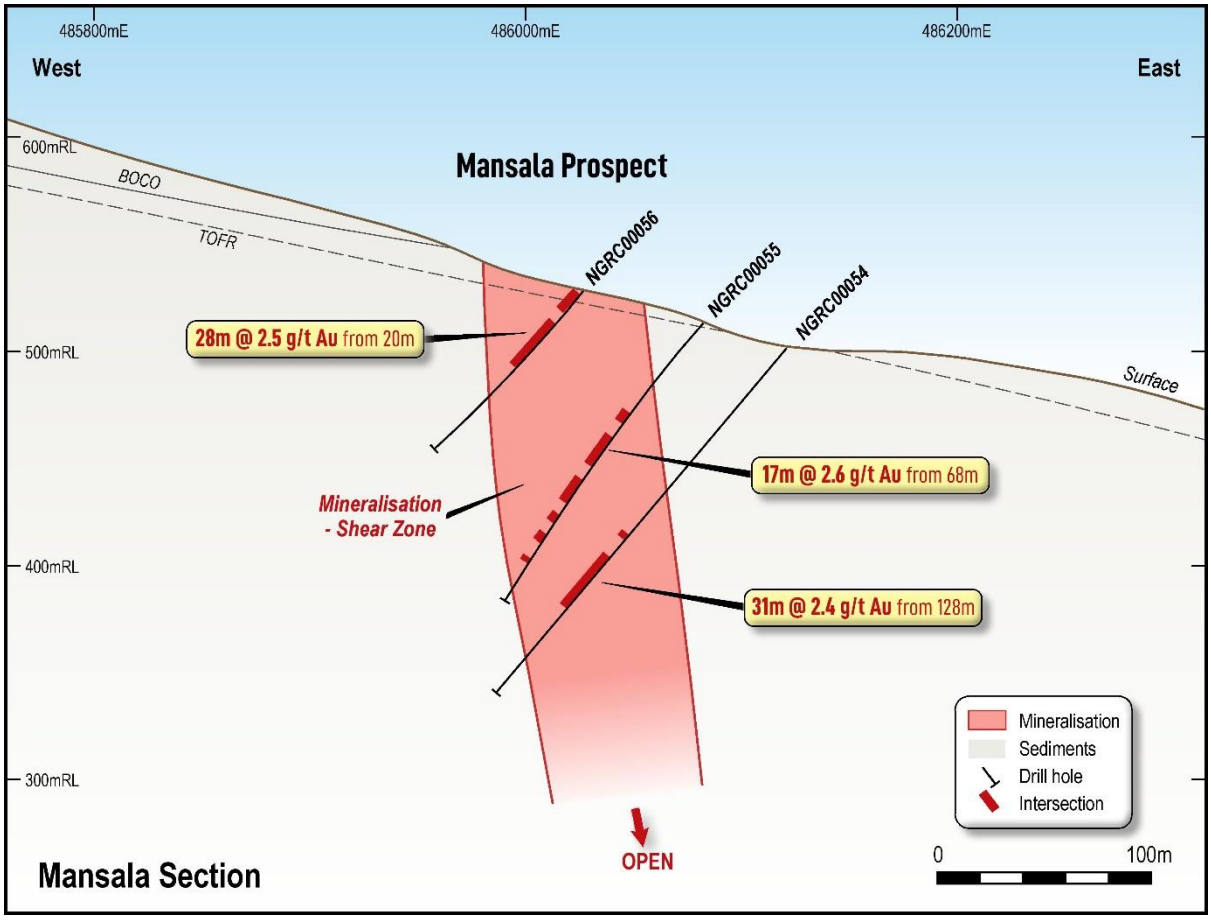

Figure 6. Mansala Cross Section

Summary of Tomboronkoto Resource Parameters

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for compliance regarding the Mineral Resources reported within and in-line with requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Geology and geological interpretation

Mineralisation is currently interpreted to be within a shear in the granodiorite unit. Intensity of gold mineralisation appears to correlate with the intensity of pyrite development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity through the mineralised zone.

Mineralisation has a relatively simple geometry comprising a zone that varies from 30 to 60m in width, along the 1,700m strike length drilled to date. The zone dips approximately 70º to the south-southeast.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Reverse circulation samples were collected on 1m intervals by riffle split (dry) or by scoop (wet) to obtain a 1-3kg sample.

Sample preparation includes oven drying, crushing to 10mm, splitting and pulverising to 85% passing -75µm. These preparation techniques are deemed to be appropriate to the material being sampled.

Reverse circulation and core field duplicates were collected by the company at a rate of 1:20 samples.

Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are of industry standard, and all attempts were made to ensure an unbiased representative sample was collected.

Drilling techniques

Drill types used include reverse circulation with face sampling bit and historic core drilling using PQ and HQ sized bits. All Resolute drilling to date has been RC. Historic core drilling has been incorporated into the resource.

Sample analysis method

All samples were dispatched to ALS Kedougou for sample preparation and to ALS Ouagadougou for gold analysis by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish (method code Au-AA25). Over-range results were re-analysed and reported by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish (method code Au-GRA21). The analytical method was appropriate for the style of mineralisation.

No geophysical tools were used to determine elemental concentrations.

Quality control (QC) procedures included the use of certified standards (1:40), non-certified sand blanks (1:40) and reverse circulation/core field duplicates (1:20).

Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats, grind size results and sample weights were also captured into the digital database.

Analysis of the QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.

Basis for selected cut-off grade

The cut-off grades selected has been selected using previous Resource (0.5 g/t Au) and Reserve (1.0 g/t Au) cut-off grades used at the nearby Mako deposit.

Mining and metallurgical methods and other material modifying factors

Extensive metallurgical investigations and reporting have been completed prior to the commencement of mining and milling at the nearby Mako deposit.

The processing method involves crushing, and milling, followed by conventional CIL recovery.

There is no evidence to suggest that the metallurgical characteristics of ore extracted from Tomboronkoto would change from that encountered at Mako. Preliminary metallurgical test-work on samples from Tomboronkoto show similar characteristics to the Mako ore and is expected to be treated though the existing circuits.

Classification criteria

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposit has been classified as Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which include geologic continuity, confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters (number of informing composites, estimation pass number, kriging quality parameters, and minimum and average distance composites).

The Indicated portion of the resource was defined within a wireframe constructed around blocks estimated in the first two passes, where drilling density is equal to or exceeding 25x25m spacing, and Kriging efficiency is generally greater than or equal to 0.6. Mineralisation not classified as Indicated has been classified as Inferred.

Summary of Mansala Resource Parameters

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for compliance regarding the Mineral Resources reported and in-line with requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1

Geology and geological interpretation

Mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply-dipping within the sedimentary unit. Intensity of gold mineralisation correlates with sedimentary grain size, the intensity of arsenopyrite and quartz vein development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity throughout the mineralised zone.

Mineralisation has a geometry of approximately 40m width, and 1,000m strike length.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sampling has been conducted by diamond drill coring and reverse circulation drilling.

Diamond core has been logged to geological contacts and sampled at 1m intervals. All core is assayed and cut lengthwise into half core with a diamond blade rock saw, numbered, and bagged for dispatch.

Reverse circulation chips are logged and sampled at 1m intervals. Every interval is assayed, with chips systematically divided into 1/8 proportion using a riffle splitter after the sample is recovered from the cyclone. Samples are numbered and bagged prior to dispatch.

Reverse circulation and core duplicates are collected at a rate of 1 duplicate to 20 samples. Blanks or certified reference material are inserted at a rate of 1 to 20 samples.

Drilling techniques

Diamond core drilling with NTW diameter to target depth, with some NQ2 diameter as tails where possible. Reverse circulation drilling with 4” or 4.5” hammer and 4” rod string to target.

Classification criteria

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

The deposit has been classified entirely as Inferred based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria including geologic continuity, confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, and estimation parameters.

Drill lines are relatively widely-spaced, and do not support a classification above Inferred.

Sample analysis method

All samples are analysed with 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish (method code Au_AA25). Over-range results are re-analysed and reported by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish (method code Au-GRA21).

Analysis of QC sample assay results indicates an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.

Basis for selected cut-off grade

The cut-off grade selected is consistent with other deposits in the Siguiri basin.

Mining and Metallurgical methods and other modifying factors

The shallow occurrence of the mineralisation indicates that open pit mining is appropriate, in line with other deposits in the area. The estimation methodology used results in an amount of edge dilution being incorporated into the model. No account of mining loss has been incorporated.

No specific assumptions were made regarding metallurgical factors.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Mowat, a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bruce Mowat has more than 5 years' experience relevant to the styles 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Bruce Mowat is a full-time employee of the Resolute Mining Limited Group and holds equity securities in the Company. He has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 except where otherwise noted.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate has been based on information and supporting documents prepared by Mr Patrick Smillie, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration (SME). Mr Smillie is a full-time employee Resolute Mining Limited Group and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr Smillie confirms that the Mineral Resource estimate is based on information in the supporting documents and consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource estimate and related content based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain "forward-looking statements" including statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to Resolute's business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, and risk management practices. The words "likely", "expect", "aim", "should", "could", "may", "anticipate", "predict", "believe", "plan", "forecast" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, anticipated production, life of mine and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Resolute's actual results, performance and achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, or industry results, expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Relevant factors may include (but are not limited to) changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which Resolute operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward-looking statements are based on Resolute's good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Resolute's business and operations in the future. Resolute does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. There may be other factors that could cause actual results or events not to be as anticipated, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Resolute. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, particularly in the current economic climate with the significant volatility,

uncertainty and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, Resolute does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in assumptions on which any such statement is based. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Resolute, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission.

Appendix 1: Recent Drilling Results

Mansala

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
NGDD0003	1300395	486172	508	-50	266	229.5	51	79	28	1.25
NGDD0003							115	136	21	1.83
NGDD0008	1300004	486115	510	-50	270	251	117	146	29	1.38
NGDD0009	1299889	486116	561	-50	270	280	167	177	10	2.52
NGRC0042	1300188	486098	509	-49	270	159	40	65	25	1.77
NGRC0042							82	129	47	1.29
NGRC0042A	1300190	486099	509	-50	270	61	39	61	22	1.72
NGRC0043	1300290	486127	522	-50	270	190	44	60	16	2.24
NGRC0043							67	78	11	2.74
NGRC0044	1300293	486077	531	-48	270	123	22	45	23	2.35
NGRC0044A	1300295	486077	531	-48	270	63	14	44	30	1.97
NGRC0045	1300389	486098	531	-48	270	105	1	16	15	2.83
NGRC0046	1300524	486172	497	-49	270	183	47	92	45	1.31
NGRC0046							102	127	25	2.06
NGRC0048	1300598	486178	497	-51	270	126	44	59	15	1.74
NGRC0049	1300709	486275	470	-47	270	222	173	201	28	1.71
NGRC0050	1300707	486223	475	-49	270	180	18	55	37	1.57
NGRC0051	1300707	486170	483	-50	270	121	40	60	20	2.23
NGRC0054	1300104	486122	501	-50	270	211	128	159	31	2.4
NGRC0055	1300099	486083	513	-50	270	160	68	85	17	2.56
NGRC0056	1300102	486028	525	-47	266	103	20	48	28	2.45
NGRC0057	1300011	486038	539	-49	269	120	56	84	28	1.07

Notes to Accompany Table:

- Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 29 North
- RC intervals are sampled every 1m by dry riffle splitting or scoop to provide a 1-3kg sample
- Diamond core are sampled every 1m by cutting the core in half to provide a 2-4kg sample
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=3m and >25 gram x metres are reported
- Samples are analysed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish; over-range results are reanalysed by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish

Tomboronkoto

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TBDD0001	1416657	794102	103	-60	338	133	35	61	26	1.14
TBDD0001							66	84	18	2.15
TBDD0003	1416683	794000	104	-59	161	183	82	106	24	1.43
TBDD0004	1416580	793893	106	-61	339	173	55	102	47	2.75
TBDD0006	1416706	793948	104	-61	160	230	0	82	82	1.85
TBDD0007	1416677	793888	119	-61	159	208	0	77	77	1.34
TBDD0007							122	162	40	0.89
TBDD0008	1416662	793682	109	-60	158	271	244	270	26	2.36
TBDD0010	1416607	793859	106	-61	341	151.5	22	71	49	2.97
TBDD0011	1416552	793807	104	-61	341	170	49	106	57	3.81
TBDD0012	1416568	793688	105	-60	159	195	19	42	23	1.18
TBDD0012							146	164	18	3.03
TBDD0013	1416556	793667	105	-64	233	205	0	91	91	1.34

Hole_ID	North (WGS)	East (WGS)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi (WGS)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
TBDD0014	1416557	793665	105	-50	232	209	0	57	57	1.39
TBDD0014							98	126	28	1.16
TBDD0015	1416557	793668	105	-61	160	187.5	0	38	38	1.44
TBDD0016	1416596	793750	108	-60	160	239	0	19	19	1.39
TBDD0016							60	132	72	1.38
TBDD0016							137	144	7	8.2
TBDD0017	1416675	793789	116	-60	162	271.5	133	166	33	1.25
TBDD0017							186	265	79	1.52
TBRC00056	1416631	794109	107	-90	0	160	59	85	26	1.03
TBRC00059	1416678	794038	106	-61	336	195	22	63	41	1.95
TBRC00059							148	158	10	7.94
TBRC00063	1416679	794094	101	-61	340	100	11	72	61	1.84
TBRC00064	1416712	794078	100	-60	340	78	14	49	35	1.44
TBRC00066	1416698	794059	102	-60	160	162	120	152	32	0.99
TBRC00069	1416704	793978	101	-62	160	138	8	67	59	2.29
TBRC00069A	1416700	793975	102	-62	160	200	25	64	39	2.43
TBRC00072	1416711	793921	106	-61	160	186	0	83	83	1.42
TBRC00074	1416630	793709	109	-61	160	230	208	229	21	3.73
TBRC00075	1416681	793931	105	-59	160	186	6	40	34	1.21
TBRC00075							44	65	21	1.42
TBRC00075							78	96	18	3.16
TBRC00075							101	126	25	1.37
TBRC00078	1416603	793648	106	-61	160	240	116	132	16	2.72
TBRC00078							224	239	15	3.95
TBRC00080	1416303	793436	99	-60	160	140	4	29	25	3.37
TBRC00090	1416324	793477	99	-60	160	151	6	50	44	1.94
TBRC00090							57	80	23	1.28
TBRC00091	1416574	793663	106	-61	160	168	0	108	108	1.58
TBRC00093	1416568	793760	104	-61	160	200	9	22	13	3.47
TBRC00097	1416555	793879	106	-62	340	190	91	130	39	1.67
TBRC00102	1416654	793914	105	-61	160	132	22	35	13	2.12
TBRC00102							39	132	93	2.32
TBRC00103	1416674	793911	100	-62	160	174	0	81	81	1.51
TBRC00103							122	151	29	0.97
TBRC00104	1416583	793869	110	-60	340	162	52	95	43	2.33
TBRC00105	1416562	793820	105	-60	340	81	50	81	31	1.3
TBRC00106	1416648	793898	105	-60	340	120	10	33	23	2.3
TBRC00107	1416648	793898	105	-60	160	180	57	124	67	2.32
TBRC00108	1416616	793904	106	-60	340	158	36	77	41	1.24
TBRC00109	1416596	793883	106	-60	345	180	56	80	24	1.41
TBRC00111	1416586	793791	104	-61	161	114	75	79	4	7.74
TBRC00112	1416634	793791	110	-60	342	182	12	45	33	1.45
TBRC00112							50	71	21	1.66
TBRC00113	1416665	793869	106	-60	342	116	4	23	19	1.78
TBRC00116	1416659	793815	111	-60	160	96	1	95	94	2.97
TBRC00117	1416615	793780	107	-61	160	114	10	30	20	2.6

Notes to Accompany Table:

- Grid coordinates are WGS84 Zone 29 North
- RC intervals are sampled every 1m by dry riffle splitting or scoop to provide a 1-3kg sample
- Diamond core are sampled every 1m by cutting the core in half to provide a 2-4kg sample
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is >0.5g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts >=3m and >25 gram x metres are reported

- Samples are analysed for gold by 30g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish; over-range results are reanalysed by 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish

Tomboronkoto

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.*	Sampling has been by diamond drill coring and reverse circulation chip. Diamond core has been geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths between 0.3m and 4.5m (most commonly 1m). Core selected for assay is systematically cut lengthwise into half core by diamond blade rock saw, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. All core is photographed, wet and dry. Reverse circulation chips are geologically logged and sampled on regular lengths of 1m. Chip material selected for assay is systematically divided to a 1/8 proportion using a rotary splitter attached to the cyclone sample recovery system, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis.
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.).*	Diamond core drilling with standard inner tubes. NTW diameter (57.1 mm) to target depth where possible with some smaller NQ2 intervals as tails. Core is marked and oriented. Reverse Circulation drilling with 4" or 4.5" hammer and 4" rod string to target depth.
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.*	Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays and recorded as recovered metres and recovered % as part of the geological logging process. RC recoveries are monitored by chip sample weight recording. Sample weights have been analysed for cyclicity with no relationship between sample weight and depth noted.
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.*	Diamond core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Reverse circulation chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Total length of DD logged is 6,555.5m. Total length of RC logged is 23,218m.
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.*	Historic core has been systematically cut lengthwise into half core with a diamond saw. RC samples representing a 1/8 split are taken directly from the rig mounted cyclone by rotary splitter, sample weight is recorded, sample is bagged in pre numbered plastic and sample tickets are inserted and bag is sealed for transport to preparation facility. Generally, one of each of the two control samples (blank or CRM standard) is inserted into the sample stream every tenth sample. Over the 2018 deep diamond programme. An industry standard, documented process of sample mark-up, core splitting, bagging and ticketing and recording is in place at the Mako site. The laboratories sample preparation followed a standard documented process flow with whole sample crushing (better than 70%

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		passing 2mm) followed by a 1kg riffle split for pulverisation to 75 micron (better than 85% pass). Master pulps of 250g were split and placed in airtight, sealed bags and sent by courier to the assaying laboratory for analysis. Sample size of 2-6kg is appropriate for the grain size of material.
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.*	Au assays are determined by fire assay with AAS finish. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. QAQC consisted of standards, blanks and laboratory duplicates (both coarse and pulp). The QAQC sample results showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. The assay data is considered to be suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	All aspects of the core sampling, assay procedures and QA/QC program have been reviewed and were judged to be suitable for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources. Drill hole assay result data has been checked against the original hardcopy laboratory assay reports for a representative number of holes. Below detection limit values (negatives) have been replaced by background values. Un-sampled intervals have been retained as un-sampled (null or blank). All of these intervals occur within the waste domain and have no material impact on the estimate.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes have been surveyed by Mako Mine staff surveyors using a Leica GS14, GS15, and GS18 dGPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by the drilling contractor using a Reflex DeviGyro tool with a reading taken every 3m downhole. Grid system is based on the UTM28N grid on the WGS84 ellipsoid. Survey heights are based on PRS097 (with independent checks on AusPos) and are orthometric (i.e. msl). A topographic surface with 1m resolution has been generated from a 2022 Lidar survey of the Tombo area.
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.*	Data spacing is Generally 25x25m, with a gap underneath National Highway 7, which runs across the western portion of the deposit. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a Mineral Resources. Drill samples were composited to 1m for use in the estimate.
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.*	Geological structures are interpreted to be steeply-dipping to the south-southeast. Drilling intersects structures from the north and south sides, generally dipping -60º below horizontal, with azimuths either at approximately 340º or 160º. All drilling would ideally be targeted from the south, but the presence of the village of Tomboronkoto largely precludes this. Drilling primarily targeted the granodiorite unit which contained the most significant mineralisation and dipped at about 70º to the south-southeast. The drilling orientation is adequate for a non-biased assessment of the orebody with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An independent audit of the sample preparation laboratory has been undertaken in 2018 (Fis, 2018) found no material issues with the sampling methods or data. The competent person audited the sample preparation laboratory in 2024. No material issues were found.

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 Tomboronkoto Permit is held by Ardimines SARL. Toro Gold Limited is in a joint Venture with Ardimines with Toro being the manager and sole funder of the joint Venture. Toro Gold Limited is a company controlled by resolute Limited. The permit is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Past exploration has been performed by Ashanti Gold and Randgold Resources on a previously held Research Permit which was relinquished prior to being held by Ardimines SARL. Randgold had undertaken soil geochemistry, surface mapping and drilling on the entire Research Permit. Regional auger drilling identified gold anomalism which Ashanti Gold followed up with Diamond and Reverse Circulation drilling and trenching on the Tomboronkoto prospect. Subsequently Randgold undertook further DD drilling and trenching.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is currently interpreted to be within a shear in the granodiorite unit. Intensity of gold mineralisation appears to correlate with the intensity of pyrite development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity through the mineralised zone. Mineralisation has a relatively simple geometry comprising a zone that varies from 30 to 60m in width, along the 1,700m strike length drilled to date. The zone dips approximately 70º to the south-southeast.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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*
	  ○ *Whole 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.*
		Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are based on the UTM28N grid on the WGS84 ellipsoid. Survey heights are based on PRS097 (with independent checks on AusPos) and are orthometric (i.e. msl).
		The MRE has used drill hole collar RL derived from the topographical surface.
		Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in degrees as the grid direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
		Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

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 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.*	Drillholes have been composited to 1m intervals using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.1 with residual lengths distributed evenly across all composites within the domain. There are no residual samples. The influence of extreme gold assays has been limited by top-cutting assays across all domains. Top-cuts have been determined using a combination of log probability, log histogram, and mean variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. Gold assays are rounded to two decimal places. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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').*	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
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.*	A plan view is contained within this document. New cross-sectional interpretations are included.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond and RC drill holes forming the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate have been reported previously. Additional drilling has informed the 2024 estimate.
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.*	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this document.
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.*	Future exploration may involve the drilling of more drillholes, both diamond core and reverse circulation, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known mineralized zones. Geophysical exploration is also planned as part of the future exploration of the permit.

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.*	Data has been compiled into a relational SQL database; the setup of this database precludes the loading of data which do not meet the required validation protocols. The data is managed using DataShed© drill hole management software using SQL database techniques. Validation checks are conducted using SQL and DataShed© relational database standards. Data has also been checked against original hard copies for 100% of the data, and where possible, loaded from original data sources. Resolute completed the following basic validation checks on the data supplied prior to resource estimation: • Drill holes with overlapping sample intervals. • Sample intervals with no assay data or duplicate records. • Assay grade ranges. • Collar coordinate ranges. • Valid hole orientation data. There are no significant issues identified with the data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr Patrick Smillie, a full time employee of Resolute Mining Limited and a Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration is the Competent Person, who visited site in June, 2024.
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 digital database used for the interpretation included logged intervals for the key granodiorite unit. There is a moderate level of confidence in the interpretation of the mineralised shear zoneprimarily due to the relatively wide-spaced drilling. Additionally Resolute's drilling program was entirely RC, though historic core has been reviewed and logged. The mineralised volume has been constructed using nested Leapfrog Indicator wireframes at lower cut-offs of 0.2 g/t Au and 0.75 g/t Au. The overall shape of the mineralised unit has been guided by a sectional interpretation of the trend of mineralisation within the mineralised shear. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology are most likely to be associated with structural controls and local complexity, the knowledge of which is limited with the current spacing of information. The broad approach to the mineralisation modelling is an attempt to model an unbiased interpretation.
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.*	Gold mineralisation varies from approximately 10 to 50m in thickness along the approximately 750m strike length of defined mineralisation. Mineralisation dips at approximately 70º to the SSE and is defined to approximately 150m vertical depth. The deposit remains open at depth and to the west.
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.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	Estimation of gold grade has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK). Mineralisation has been constrained using wireframes constructed using nested Leapfrog Indicator wireframes constructed within the host granodiorite unit. These wireframes have been used to define domain codes for estimation. Drillholes have been flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Domain boundary analysis has been undertaken with hard boundaries used for all domains. Drillholes have been composited to 1m intervals using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.1 with residual lengths distributed evenly across all composites within the domain. There are no residual samples.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	The influence of extreme gold assays has been limited by top-cutting assays across all domains. Top-cuts have been determined using a combination of log probability, log histogram, and mean variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. Variography has been undertaken on a domain-by-domain basis in Datamine Supervisor v.8.14.3.3 using top-cut values. Drillhole data spacing is 25m x 25m across the deposit, with a small gap of 50x50m spaced data under National Highway 7 which runs across the western portion of the deposit. The block model parent block size is 10m (X) by 10m (Y) by 5m (Z) with up to 16 sub-blocks per parent block in the X and Y directions, and up to 8 sub-blocks per parent block in the Z direction. Sub-blocks have been estimated at the parent block scale. Block size is considered appropriate for the drillhole spacing throughout the deposit. Grade estimation has been completed in three passes: ➢ Pass 1 estimation has been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and maximum of 25 sample composites (determined using Datamine Supervisor v.8.14 KNA tool) into a search ellipsoid with dimensions equal to half the variogram range of the domain. ➢ Pass 2 estimation has been undertaken with the same minimum/maximum samples as Pass 1 into a search ellipsoid twice the first pass. ➢ Pass 3 estimation has been undertaken with a minimum of 2 samples, and the same maximum number of samples as the first two passes into a search ellipsoid twice the second pass ➢ A maximum of three samples per drillhole has been used in the first two passes, with no limits set on the third pass.. The mineral resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and declustered composite grade means, and swath plots comparing the input composite grades and the estimated block model grades by Northing, Easting, and RL. Leapfrog Geo v2023.2.1 and Datamine Supervisor v8.14.3.3 software have been used for estimation. No by-product recoveries were considered.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au was used to define the mineralised domains to encompass the complete mineralised distribution and produce a model that reduces the risk of conditional bias that could be introduced where the constraining interpretation and data selection is based on a significantly higher grade than the natural geological grade cut-off. The cut-off grade for reporting (above 0.5g/t Au and above 1.0 g/t Au) was used in line with the previous resource reporting at the nearby Mako deposit
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.*	The shallow occurrence of the mineralisation indicates that open pit mining is appropriate, in line with other deposits in the area.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	The estimation methodology used results in an amount of edge dilution being incorporated into the blocks of the model. No account of mining loss has been incorporated.
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.*	No specific assumptions were made regarding metallurgical factors for this estimate. Metallurgy is assumed to be similar to the nearby Mako deposit.
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 green fields 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.*	In order for mining to occur, the nearby village of Tomboronkoto would need to be relocated and a portion of National Highway 7 rerouted.
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.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Specific gravity values for the Tombo Prospect have been measured based on the Archimedean Principle using the immersion method for individual core samples. A total of 1,406 density measurements were available for use. This data has been used as the basis of the block model bulk density. No relationship between density and gold content could be established. A default bulk density of 1.74t/m^3 was assigned to oxide rocks. A default bulk density of 2.31t/m^3 was assigned to transitional rock. A default bulk density of 2.71t/m^3 was assigned to fresh rock.
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 classification is based on the confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation and quality/confidence in the estimation and quality of assay data and bulk density data. The Indicated portion of the Resource was defined within a wireframe constructed around areas populated in the first two estimation passes, where drilling density is less than or equal to 25x25m, and Kriging efficiency is generally >= 0.6. Mineralisation not classified as Indicated has been classified as Inferred. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral* • *Resource estimates.*	No external reviews have been completed.
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*	The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of the data, the confidence of the geologic and mineralisation models, and the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	grade estimation quality. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been applied. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of Indicated and Inferred resource categories as defined by the JORC 2012 code guidelines. No production data is available for comparison.

Mansala

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.*	Sampling has been by diamond drill coring and reverse circulation chip. Diamond core has been geologically logged to geological contacts and sampled at 1m intervals. Core selected for assay is systematically cut lengthwise into half core by diamond blade rock saw, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. All core is photographed, wet and dry. Reverse circulation chips are geologically logged and sampled on regular lengths of 1m. Chip material selected for assay is systematically divided to a 1/8 proportion using a riffle splitter after the sample is recovered from the cyclone. Samples are numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis.
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.).*	Diamond core drilling with standard inner tubes. NTW diameter (57.1 mm) to target depth where possible with some smaller NQ2 intervals as tails. Core is marked and oriented. Reverse Circulation drilling with 4" or 4.5" hammer and 4" rod string to target depth.
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.*	Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays and recorded as recovered metres and recovered % as part of the geological logging process. RC recoveries are monitored by chip sample weight recording. Sample weights have been analysed for cyclicity with no relationship between sample weight and depth noted.
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.*	Diamond core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Reverse circulation chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate classification and reporting of a Mineral Resource. Total length of DD logged is 2,211m. Total length of RC logged is 11,343m.
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.*	Core has been systematically cut lengthwise into half core with a diamond saw. The main RC sample is recovered from the cyclone, with a 1/8 sample taken with a riffle splitter after weighing. Sub-sample weight is recorded, sample is bagged in pre numbered plastic and sample tickets are inserted and bag is sealed for transport to preparation facility. Blanks or certified reference material are inserted one in twenty samples. An industry standard, documented process of sample mark-up, core splitting, bagging and ticketing and recording is in place. The laboratories sample preparation followed a standard documented process flow with whole sample crushing (better than 70% passing 2mm) followed by a 1kg riffle split for pulverisation to 75 micron (better than 85% pass).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Master pulps of 250g were split and placed in airtight, sealed bags and sent by courier to the assaying laboratory for analysis. Sample size of 2-6kg is appropriate for the grain size of material.
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.*	Au assays are determined by fire assay with AAS finish. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. QAQC consisted of standards, blanks and laboratory duplicates (both coarse and pulp). The QAQC sample results showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. The assay data is considered to be suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	All aspects of the core sampling, assay procedures and QA/QC program have been reviewed and were judged to be suitable for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources. Drill hole assay result data has been checked against the original hardcopy laboratory assay reports for a representative number of holes. Below detection limit values (negatives) have been replaced with half of detection limit. No intervals have been left unsampled.
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.*	Drillholes have been surveyed by a contract differential GPS (dGPS) surveyor to +/-3cm accuracy. Downhole surveys have been completed with a vairiety of different tools, single-shot, multi-shot, and north-seeking gyro tools have been used at intervals ranging from 10 to 30m downhole. Grid system is based on the UTM28N grid on the WGS84 ellipsoid. Survey heights are based on PRS097 (with independent checks on AusPos) and are orthometric (i.e. msl). A topographic surface with approximately 1m resolution has been constructed using regional 5m contours refined with dGPS survey lines collected during a 2023 IP survey as well as dGPS collar positions.
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.*	Data spacing is a reasonably consistent 40m (X) by 100m (Y) across the deposit. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of an Inferred Mineral Resources. Drill samples were composited to 1m for use in the estimate with residual lengths equally distributed across previous intervals..
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.*	Geological structures are interpreted to be dipping near vertically and trending north-northeast/south-soutwest. Drilling intersects structures from the east side, generally dipping -85º below horizontal, with azimuths at approximately 10º . Drilling primarily targeted the sedimentary unit which contained the most significant mineralisation and dipped at about 85º to the south. The drilling orientation is adequate for a non-biased assessment of the orebody with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An independent audit of the sample preparation laboratory has been undertaken in 2018 (Fis, 2018) found no material issues with the sampling methods or data.

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.*	To date no exploration results have been reported on an exploration permit, owned 100% by Resolute. The permit is currently under renewal.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No exploration was undertaken on the Mansala prospect prior to Resolute's acquisition of the property.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is currently interpreted to be steeply dipping within the sedimentary unit. Intensity of gold mineralisation appears to correlate with the intensity of arsenopyrite and quartz vein development and exhibits good lateral and vertical continuity through the mineralised zone. Mineralisation has a relatively simple geometry comprising a zone approximately 40m in width, along the 1,000m strike length drilled to date. The zone dips near vertically.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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*
	  ○ *Whole 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.*
		Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are based on the UTM28N grid on the WGS84 ellipsoid. Survey heights are based on PRS097 and are orthometric (i.e. msl).
		Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in degrees as the grid direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
		Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

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 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.*	Drillholes have been composited to 1m intervals using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.3 with residual lengths distributed evenly across all composites within the domain. There are no residual samples. The influence of extreme gold assays has been limited by top-cutting assays across all domains. Top-cuts have been determined using a combination of log probability, log histogram, and mean variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. Gold assays are rounded to two decimal places. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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').*	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	A plan view is contained within this document.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Diamond and RC drill holes forming the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate are reported herein.
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.*	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this document.
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.*	Future exploration may involve the drilling of more drillholes, both diamond core and reverse circulation, to further extend the mineralised zones and to collect additional detailed data on known mineralized zones.

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.*	Data has been compiled into a relational SQL database; the setup of this database precludes the loading of data which do not meet the required validation protocols. The data is managed using DataShed© drill hole management software using SQL database techniques. Validation checks are conducted using SQL and DataShed© relational database standards. Data has also been checked against original hard copies for 100% of the data, and where possible, loaded from original data sources. Resolute completed the following basic validation checks on the data supplied prior to resource estimation: • Drill holes with overlapping sample intervals. • Sample intervals with no assay data or duplicate records. • Assay grade ranges. • Collar coordinate ranges. • Valid hole orientation data. There are no significant issues identified with the data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Mr Patrick Smillie, a full-time employee of Resolute Mining Limited and a Member of the Society for Mining Metallurgy and Exploration is the Competent Person. He visited site in June, 2024.
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 digital database used for the interpretation included logged intervals for the key sedimentary unit. There is a moderate level of confidence in the interpretation of the mineralised shear zone primarily due to the relatively wide-spaced drilling. The mineralised volume has been constructed using a Leapfrog Indicator wireframe at a cut-off of 0.25 g/t Au. The overall shape of the mineralised unit has been guided by a sectional interpretation based on logged grain size and the trend of mineralisation within the mineralised shear. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology are most likely to be associated with structural controls and local complexity, the knowledge of which is limited with the current spacing of information. There appears to be a direct correlation between grain size, arsenopyrite concentration, and gold mineralistation. The broad approach to the mineralisation modelling is an attempt to model an unbiased interpretation.
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.*	Gold mineralisation varies from several metres to over 20m in thickness along the approximately 1km strike length currently defined. Mineralisation dips near-vertically, striking at appromsimately 10º and has been defined to approximately 150m vertical depth. The deposit remains open at depth and along strike.
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.*	Estimation of gold grade has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK). Mineralisation has been constrained using Leapfrog Indicator wireframes constructed within the host unit. The wireframe has been used to define domain codes for estimation. Drillholes have been flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Domain boundary analysis has been undertaken with hard boundaries used for all domains. Drillholes have been composited to 1m intervals using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.0 with residual lengths distributed evenly across all composites within the domain. There are no residual samples.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by- products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	The influence of extreme gold assays has been limited by top-cutting assays across all domains. Top-cuts have been determined using a combination of log probability, log histogram, and mean variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. Variography has been undertaken on a domain-by-domain basis in Datamine Supervisor v.8.14.3.3 using top-cut values. Drillhole data spacing ranges from 25m x 25m in densely drilled areas to approximately 50m x 50m. The block model parent block size is 25m (X) by 25m (Y) by 5m (Z) with up to 16 sub-blocks per parent block in the X and Y directions, and up to 8 sub-blocks per parent block in the Z direction. Sub-blocks have been estimated at the parent block scale. Block size is considered appropriate for the drillhole spacing throughout the deposit. Grade estimation has been completed in three passes: ➢ Pass 1 estimation has been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and maximum of 26 sample composites (determined using Datamine Supervisor v.8.14 KNA tool) into a search ellipsoid with dimensions equal to half the variogram range of the domain. ➢ Pass 2 estimation has been undertaken with the same minimum/maximum samples as Pass 1 into a search ellipsoid twice the first pass. ➢ Pass 3 estimation has been undertaken with the same minimum and maximum number of samples as the first two passes into a search ellipsoid twice the second pass ➢ A maximum of four samples per drillhole has been used in the first two passes, with no limits set on the third pass.. This is the first mineral resource estimate released for the Mansala deposit. The mineral resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and declustered composite grade means, and swath plots comparing the input composite grades and the estimated block model grades by Northing, Easting, and RL. Leapfrog Geo v2023.2.3 and Datamine Supervisor v8.14.3.3 software have been used for estimation. No by-product recoveries were considered.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.25g/t Au was used to define the mineralised domains to encompass the complete mineralised distribution and produce a model that reduces the risk of conditional bias that could be introduced where the constraining interpretation and data selection is based on a significantly higher grade than the natural geological grade cut-off. The cut-off grade for reporting is similar to other deposits in the Siguiri basin.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.*	The shallow occurrence of the mineralisation indicates that open pit mining is appropriate, in line with other deposits in the area.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	The estimation methodology used results in an amount of edge dilution being incorporated into the blocks of the model. No account of mining loss has been incorporated.
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.*	No specific assumptions were made regarding metallurgical factors for this estimate. .
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 green fields 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 were made regarding environmental restrictions.
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.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Specific gravity values for the Mansala Prospect have been measured based on the Archimedean Principle using the immersion method for individual core samples. A total of 713 density measurements were available for use, with the vast majority of these being in fresh rock below the saprock and laterite domains. This data has been used as the basis of the block model bulk density. No relationship between density and gold content could be established. A default bulk density of 1.76t/m^3 was assigned to oxide rocks. A default bulk density of 2.16t/m^3 was assigned to transitional rock. Bulk density has been estimated in the Fresh domain, with a value of . 2.72t/m^3 assigned to unestimated blocks.
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 classification is based on the confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation and quality/confidence in the estimation and quality of assay data and bulk density data. Drillhole spacing does not support classification above Inferred. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral* • *Resource estimates.*	No external reviews have been completed.
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*	Although the estimate for gold is considered to be without bias, it is for some of the estimated volume based on relatively wide spaced data. The estimate is therefore of moderate confidence and expected to be of moderate relative accuracy at the local

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	scale when drilling density exceeds 50m x 50m. Infill drilling will be required to improve the confidence of the local estimate.