Morila Operations and Drilling Update

- **Screen fire assay of Morila Super Pit hole MRD0001 increases grade of intersection to 10.5 metres at 34.0g/t gold.**
- **5 drill rigs currently operating at the Morila Gold Project.**
- **Recent drilling results include wide intercepts from Morila NW, excellent grade control results from N'Tiola, and further high-grade results from Viper.**
- **12,149 ounces of gold produced in the September quarter.**
- **Satellite pit mining is ramping up - two contractors are mining the Viper Pit and Viper ore is now feeding the plant. Mining at N'Tiola is scheduled to commence during November.**
- **West Africa's first Chrysos PhotonAssay unit to be installed on site at Morila as part of a fully equipped laboratory managed by MSALABS Limited.**
- **Ahead in Q4, open pit mining activities will continue to ramp up at satellites, followed by commencement of pre-stripping at the Morila Super Pit in Q1 2022, which will facilitate production expansion to >100,000 ounces of gold per annum.**

Firefinch Limited (ASX: FFX) (**Firefinch** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's operations at the Morila Gold Project. Production during the September 2021 quarter (**Q3**) totalled 12,149 ounces of gold, with notable milestones including the start of mining at the Viper Deposit and, in the last few days, the commencement of haulage of ore from Viper to the Morila process plant.

An intensive drilling programme continues with 5 drill rigs currently in operation. Of these, 4 rigs are drilling at the Morila Deposit (3 Diamond Drill rigs and 1 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) rig). Drilling is focussed on following up recent and historical high-grade intercepts such as **10.5 metres at 34.0g/t gold in MRD0001**, as well as improving delineation of mineralisation within initial mining areas to the west.

Firefinch's Managing Director, Dr Michael Anderson, commented:

"We are very pleased with progress at our Morila operations, which continue to advance towards our goal of achieving more than 100,000 ounces of gold production in 2022. While our Q3 production was impacted by the wet season, the continued improvement in grade, recovery and the commencement of mining at the satellite pits provides a solid platform for next year. It is also very encouraging that our drilling continues to intersect significant mineralisation, as well as highlighting high-grade targets for follow up.

We are also pleased to announce our collaboration with MSALABS, a subsidiary of Capital Limited, to build a new laboratory facility at Morila, including the innovative Chrysos PhotonAssay process. High quality laboratory services are a key part of managing and maintaining best practice processes and this new facility is aimed at helping us to achieve that. We have a strong relationship with Capital and we look forward to commissioning of the laboratory in the coming weeks."

Drilling in progress at Morila NW

Q3 Production Update

Production during the quarter was 12,149 ounces of gold, 7% less than the previously issued guidance (refer ASX Announcement 6th July 2021). The slight miss on guidance was the result of a wetter than forecast wet season impact on mining operations and material handling at the plant. The Company has already implemented measures to mitigate potential wet season impacts going forward, with a number of engineering and operational changes made to ensure continuity of mining and processing operations in future years.

Pleasingly the average recovery in Q3 was 75%, well above the Q2 recovery of 63%. The mill head grade also improved to 0.61g/t gold during September from the Q2 average of 0.57g/t gold. As part of a planned improvement to reduce elution stripping and other process costs, gold in the process circuit increased by approximately 1,000 ounces during the quarter.

The Morila processing plant continues to operate on a 24 / 7 basis with no significant downtime during the quarter. The first planned maintenance shutdown was also completed during the first half of October with no safety incidents and 92% of planned work completed. This is an excellent result from our maintenance team, consultants and contractors.

Mining at the Viper Pit commenced during August 2021 (refer ASX Announcement 10th August 2021) and the mining of ore commenced during September. Haulage of ore to the Morila processing plant using a local Malian haulage contractor has now commenced. The availability of Viper oxide ore for blending with Morila Pit 5 fresh ore and mineralised tailings is expected to improve both head grade and recovery and provides optionality to adjust the material fed as needed.

Haulage from Viper.

Morila NE - Screen Fire Assays Increase MRD0001 Intersection Above 1 ounce/t

Results have been received from screen fire assay (a more accurate analytical technique) of the mineralised samples from MRD0001 (Appendix 1). This has resulted in an increase in the grade of the intersection, with the intersection now reporting as **10.5 metres at 34.0g/t from 309.2 metres**.

Prior drilling of high-grade structures at Morila returned highly variable results as, based on plant records, up to 40% of gold can occur as free gold. Accordingly, all high-grade samples will now be re-analysed using screen fire assay to ensure higher levels of accuracy in resource estimation.

Follow up drilling systematically testing for extensions to the high-grade intersection in MRD0001 is in progress. To date, results have only been received from MRD0002, located 25 metres east of MRD0001, which returned **6 metres at 2.62g/t gold from 324.1 metres**. Further drilling will focus to the west and below MRD0001, with results to determine the next target area.

Morila Resource Drilling – First Results Received

Two diamond drill rigs are currently in operation on the western site of the Morila open pit providing additional geological and assay data to inform an update to the open pittable Mineral Resources for Morila (currently 21.2 million tonnes at 1.6g/t gold in the Indicated category and 17.5 million tonnes at 1.37g/t gold in the Inferred category; refer Table 1).

Results from drilling will inform an update of the Stage 1 pit design, enable the conversion of deeper Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources allowing detailed planning of the Stage 2 pit design and provide a further refinement to the mining schedule.

Results have been received from six holes from the northwest of the Morila deposit as detailed in Figure 1 and Appendix 2, including:

- **9.2 metres at 3.01g/t gold from 210 metres, incl. 3.7 metres at 6.81 g/t gold from 211 metres (MRD0006);**
- **13.0 metres at 2.20g/t gold from 291.5 metres, incl. 3.3 metres at 6.93 g/t gold from 299.5 metres, and 1.8 metres at 3.84g/t gold from 255.0 metres (MRD0009);**
- **15.3 metres at 1.91g/t gold from 279.7 metres, incl. 6.9 metres at 3.74g/t gold from 288.1 metre (MRD0004);**
- **20.6 metres at 1.64g/t gold from 221 metres within a wider zone of 47.0 metres at 1.05g/t gold from 217.5 metres (MRD0007);**
- **42.0 metres at 1.39g/t gold from 263.9 metres (MRD0006); and**
- **4.4 metres at 1.88g/t gold from 290.5 metres and 11.0 metres at 1.46g/t gold from 336.9 metres (MRD0008).**

Multiple mineralised zones have been intersected in most drillholes, with results generally in line with those anticipated from the Mineral Resource. Importantly, discrete higher-grade intersections have been identified. These will be targeted in follow up drilling, with the aim of better delineating these zones for forthcoming resource updates.

Both MRD0005 and MRD0007 intersected a tonalite intrusive adjacent to mineralisation. Previous studies at Morila have indicated a strong link between intrusive bodies and mineralisation. It is worth noting that the wider zone of mineralisation in MRD0007 straddles the tonalite contact (logged at 246.5 metres). In addition, broad zones of anomalous gold were logged at the base of the tonalite in

both holes (MRD0007: 98 metres at 0.30g/t gold from 292.6 metres; MRD0005: 14m at 0.78g/t gold from 376 metres). A better understanding of the relationship of mineralisation to tonalite intrusions is key to developing a sophisticated geological and exploration model for the Morila gold camp.

Drilling will shortly move to the eastern side of the Morila pit. A further 17 diamond core holes for 4,800 metres and a further 10 RC holes for 2,500 metres are planned in the initial resource drilling programme.

Viper Continues to Impress

Drilling at Viper continues to return high grade intersections below the current Mineral Resource. Interim pit optimisations indicate that this mineralisation is anticipated to fall inside future pit designs for Viper. Results have been received as listed in Appendix 3 and shown on Figure 2 and include:

- **9 metres at 5.65g/t gold from 18 metres in VIPRC098;**
- **10 metres at 2.77 g/t gold from 75 metres in VIPRC135;**
- **7 metres at 3.62g/t gold from 55 metres in VIPRC100;**
- **9 metres at 2.38g/t gold from 66 metres in VIPRC110;**
- **14 metres at 1.38g/t gold from 89 metres in VIPRC126;**
- **8 metres at 2.34g/t gold from 89 metres in VIPRC110; and**
- **3 metres at 5.94g/t gold from 51 metres in VIPRC091.**

Mineralisation at Viper has now been defined over 1.5 kilometres of strike and to depths of 120 metres. Mineralisation remains open at depth. Drilling in progress is testing the continuity of mineralisation at 150 metres below surface and to provide data for the finalisation of the mineralisation model. Viper is developing into an important secondary ore source for the Morila Gold project and an update of the Mineral Resource model for Viper is planned once all assays are received.

N'Tiola Grade Control Delineates High Grade Zones Within Pit Design

Further drilling at N'Tiola has been completed targeting near-surface mineralisation at the northern and southern extremes of the deposit (Figure 3). Results are listed in Appendix 4 and include:

- **3 metres at 16.3g/t gold from 39 metres in NTNRC027;**
- **13 metres at 2.24 g/t gold from 5 metres in NTGC0055**
- **14 metres at 1.40g/t gold from 42 metres in NTNRC033;**
- **11 metres at 1.87g/t gold from 22 metres in NTGC0054;**
- **11 metres at 1.14g/t gold from 69 metres in NTNRC040; and**
- **10 metres at 1.16g/t gold from 10 metres in NTGC0030.**

These intersections will be used to update the Mineral Resource in the final pit design, mining schedule and Ore Reserves for N'Tiola. The near surface mineralisation, especially at the southern end of the deposit, is anticipated to enable the earlier scheduling of ore mining. Mining at N'Tiola is currently scheduled to commence during November 2021.

New Laboratory to Improve Assay Turn Around

Firefinch's intensive drilling efforts have resulted in a substantial number of samples being submitted for analysis at both the independently operated on site lab at Morila, as well as commercial laboratories in Bamako and elsewhere in West Africa. In general, turnaround times have been within contracted requirements; however, longer reporting times for certain key batches have held up systematic reporting.

The Company is pleased to announce that it will collaborate with MSALABS Limited (**MSALABS**) in the construction of a state-of-the-art geochemistry laboratory on site at Morila. The partnership will see the installation of a complete and independent laboratory service on site, including a Chrysos PhotonAssay unit. The PhotonAssay uses X-ray technology to determine concentrations of gold and other metals, dramatically cutting the time taken to analyse samples on-site. This technology is the first of its kind in West Africa, and will bring multiple benefits to Morila including:

- **Mining efficiency**: Fast turnaround for grade control data will aid mining productivity and ore recovery.
- **Improved accuracy**: PhotonAssay analyses samples 10x the size of the standard fire assay analyte, improving the detection and accurate analysis for high grade gold.
- **Environmental sustainability**: Samples can be analysed without being destroyed (as they are in traditional methods) meaning diesel furnaces, lead flux and other chemicals are no longer required.

Firefinch is an early adopter of the Australian CSIRO-developed Chrysos PhotonAssay technology with just 13 units in use or contracted worldwide. The ground-breaking technology is proven with more than 1 million assays successfully completed to date. Barrick's Bulyanhulu gold project in Tanzania recently had a lab installed by MSALABS[1], being the only other unit in Africa.

MSALABS will install, manage and maintain the new laboratory at Morila to complete the preparation and analysis of mine grade control, exploration and various process plant samples and bullions. Along with the PhotonAssay unit, the laboratory will include a modern sample preparation facility, new furnaces and other equipment including a new Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS).

MSALABS is a subsidiary of Capital Limited (**Capital**), who have a strong ongoing partnership with Firefinch via their Capital Drilling arm. Capital initially carried out drilling for Firefinch at Goulamina in 2019 and commenced drilling at Morila as soon as Firefinch assumed management control in November 2020. They currently have five drilling rigs in operation on site, supporting grade control, resource definition drilling and exploration drilling.

Jamie Boyton, Executive Chairman Capital Limited, commented:

"We are very pleased with the announcement of this new laboratory services contract for our subsidiary MSALABS. As an early investor in Firefinch, our relationship expanded with the successful drilling programs undertaken at the Morila Gold Mine utilising five Capital rigs. It is exciting to see this partnership further strengthen with the laboratory services contract, which expands our service offering on site and sees us introduce the first Chrysos PhotonAssay unit into West Africa. This is widely regarded as ground-breaking technology for the industry and will deliver significant benefits to Firefinch as their mining operations continue to ramp up."

[1] See Barrick announcement from 10 October 2021: http://www.barrick.com/English/news/news-details/2021/barrick-commissions-africas-first-photonassay-laboratory/default.aspx

Next Steps

The five drilling rigs at Morila are implementing programmes aimed at growing Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, optimising the initial stages of open cut mining, and testing the potential for underground mining. High-grade zones intersected within this drill programme will provide priority targets for ongoing drilling in 2022.

Open pit mining will continue to ramp up with primary mill feed to be provided by the Morila Pit 5, N'Tiola and Viper pits as the tailings resource is depleted. Pre-stripping activities at the Morila Super Pit will commence in Q1 2022, which will facilitate a ramp up in production to levels above 100,000 ounces in 2022.

This announcement has been approved for release to the ASX by the Board.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to Firefinch's financial condition, results of operations, production targets and other matters that are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or achievements could be significantly different from those expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Such forward looking statement are no guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors beyond the control of Firefinch that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements in this announcement.

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at Morila and N'Tiola is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Oliver. Mr Oliver is an employee of Firefinch Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Oliver has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity 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 Oliver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the Viper Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Simon McCracken. Mr McCracken is an employee of Firefinch Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCracken has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity 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 McCracken consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

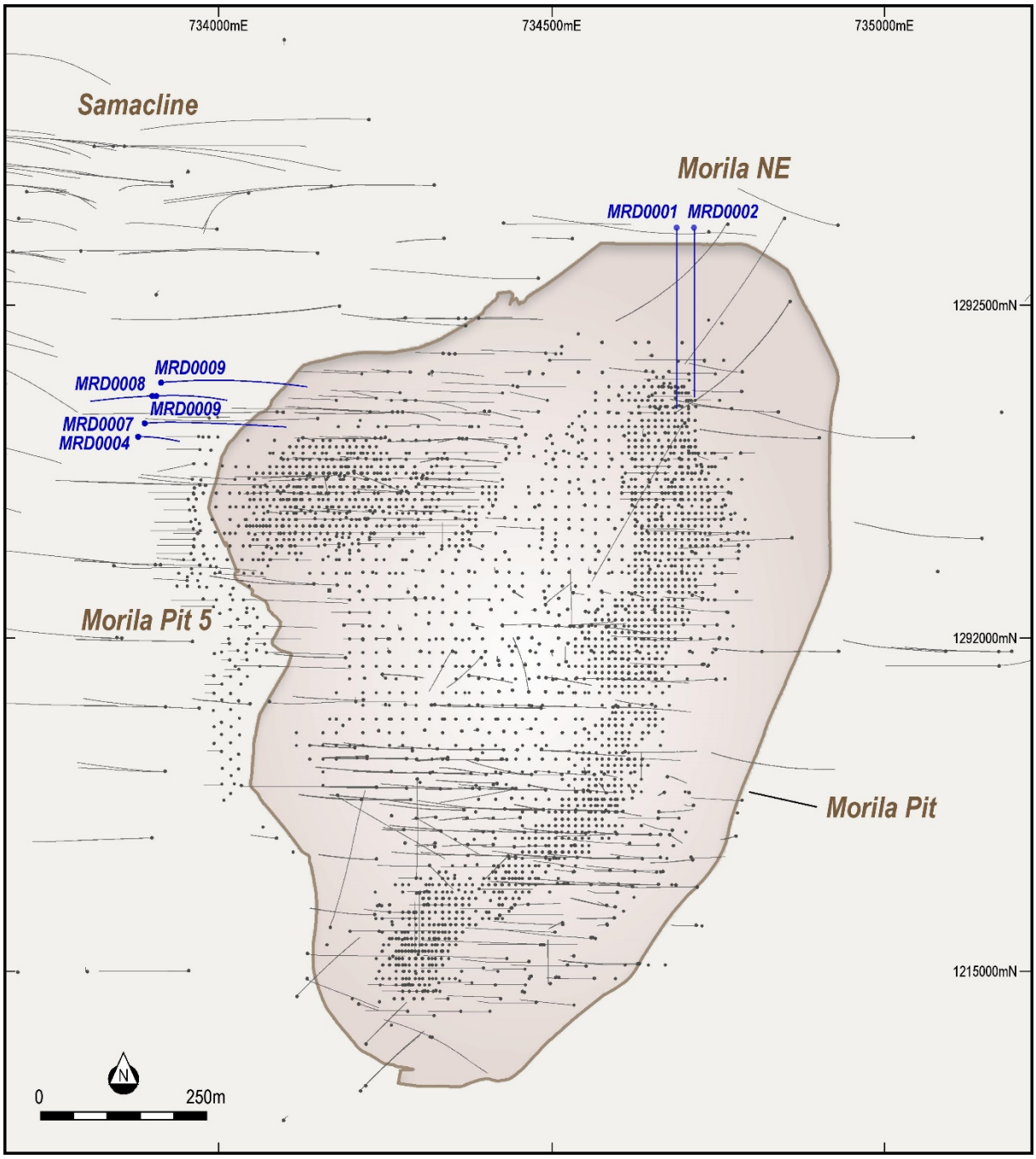


Figure 1. *Plan showing Firefinch and historical drilling at Morila.*

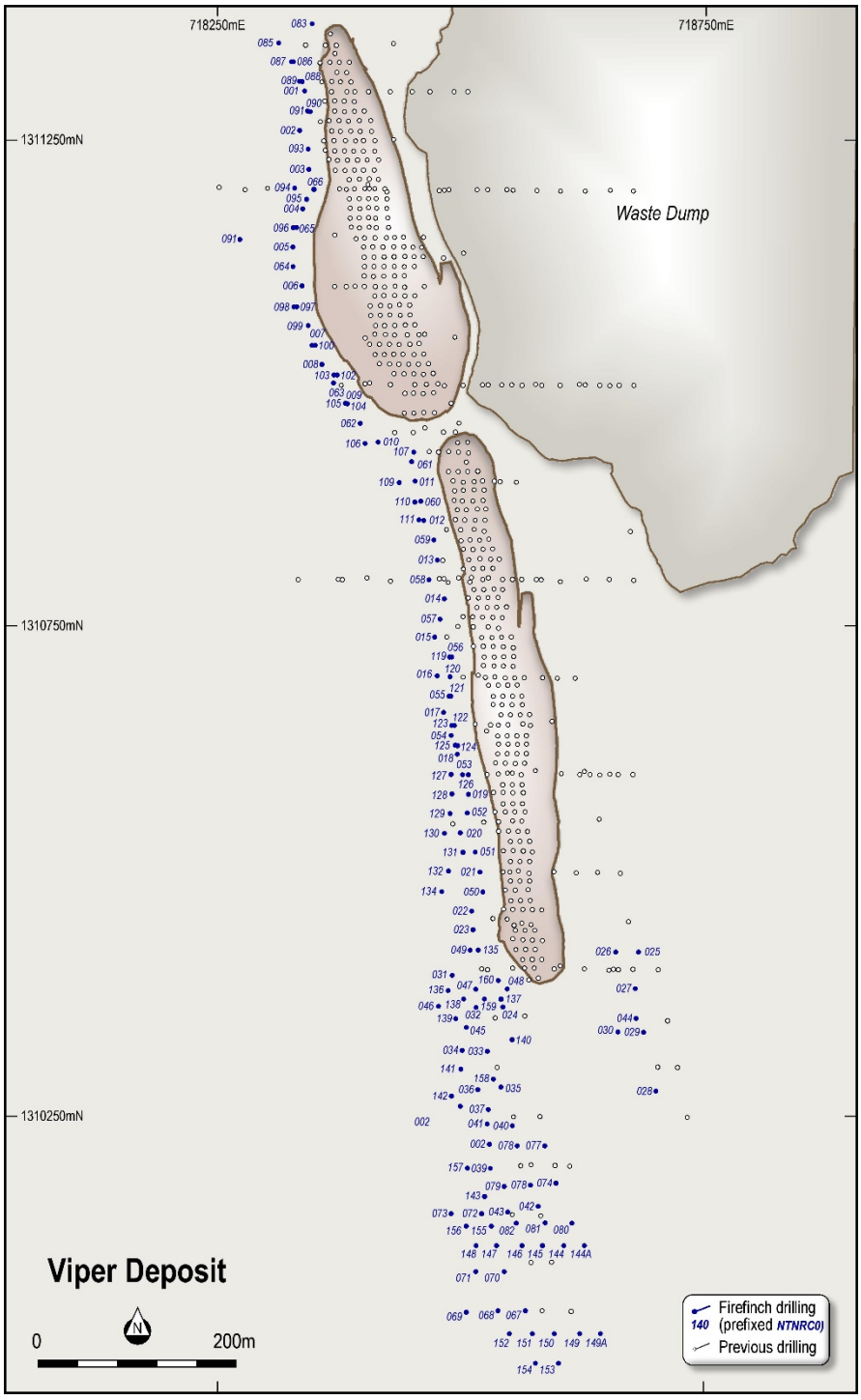


Figure 2. *Plan showing Firefinch and historical drilling at Viper.*

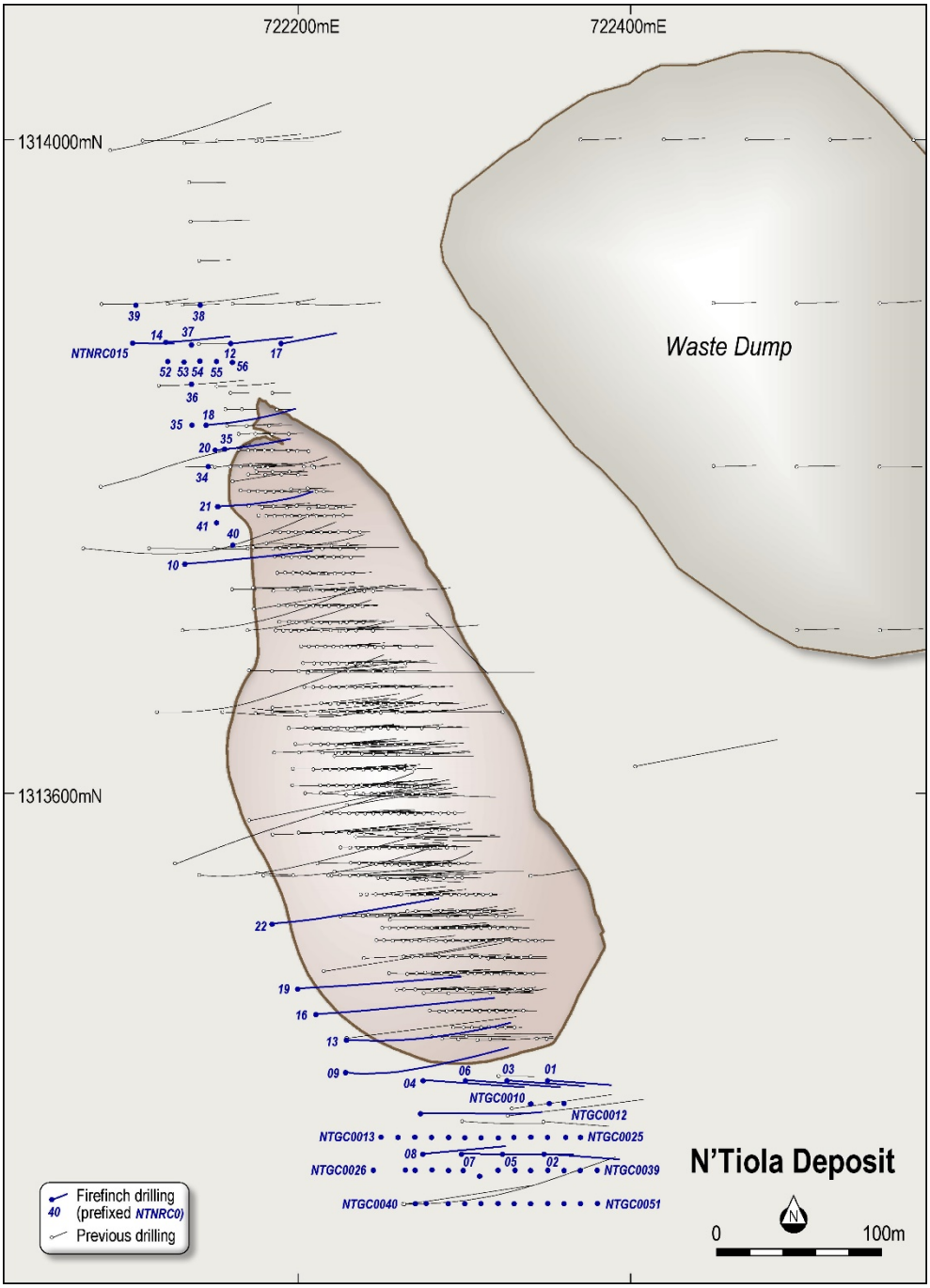
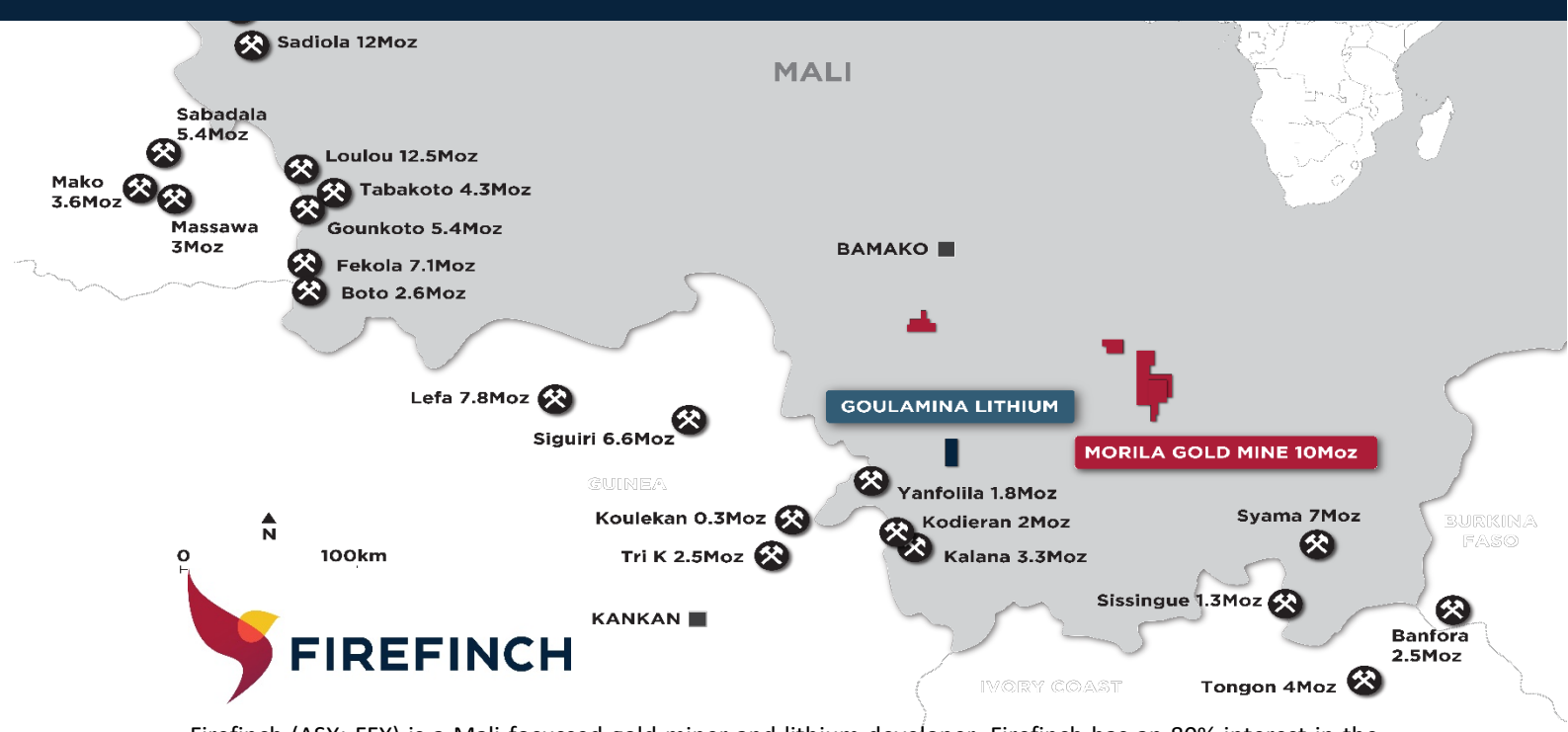


Figure 3. *Plan showing Firefinch and historical drilling at N'Tiola.*

Table 1. Mineral Resources for the Morila Gold Project

Deposit	Measured & Indicated [6]			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Morila Pit [1]	21.2	1.60	1,090	17.5	1.37	770	**38.6**	**1.50**	**1,860**
Morila NE [2]				0.21	3.07	21	**0.21**	**3.07**	**21**
Samacline [2]				3.74	2.56	308	**3.74**	**2.56**	**308**
Tailings [3]	1.73	0.50	28				**1.73**	**0.50**	**28**
Morila Pit 5 [4]	0.72	1.04	24	0.12	1.38	6	**0.84**	**1.10**	**30**
N'Tiola [4]	2.42	1.05	81	0.01	0.73	1	**2.43**	**1.04**	**81**
Viper [4]	1.52	1.04	51	0.02	1.41	1	**1.55**	**1.05**	**52**
Domba [5]	0.20	1.75	11	0.25	1.61	13	**0.46**	**1.67**	**25**
Koting [4]	0.65	1.04	22	0.28	0.94	8	**0.93**	**1.01**	**30**
Total	**28.42**	**1.43**	**1,309**	**22.08**	**1.58**	**1,124**	**50.50**	**1.50**	**2,433**

[1] The Morila Pit resource is quoted using a 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade.
[2] The Samacline and Morila NE resources are quoted using a 1.8g/t gold cut-off grade.
[3] The Tailings resource is quoted using a 0.3g/t gold cut-off grade.
[4] The N'Tiola, Viper, Pit 5 and Koting resources are quoted above cut-off grades based on forecast costs (0.35 – 0.48g/t).
[5] The Domba resource is quoted using a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
[6] Detailed breakdown of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are supplied in the ASX Announcement of 3rd May 2021.
[7] Numbers in the above table may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding.



Firefinch (ASX: FFX) is a Mali focussed gold miner and lithium developer. Firefinch has an 80% interest in the Morila Gold Mine (**Morila**) and it currently owns 100% of the Goulamina Lithium Project (**Goulamina**).

The Morila Gold Mine is one the world's great open pit gold mines, having produced over 7.5Moz of gold since 2000 at grades that were among the highest in the world, earning it the moniker "Morila the Gorilla". Firefinch acquired Morila for just US$28.9m in late 2020 with the strategic intent to rapidly increase production; initially targeting 70-90kozpa of gold from a combination of satellite pits, stocks and tailings, and thereafter growing production to 150-200kozpa of gold by mining the Morila Superpit. Morila's current Global Resource is 2.43 million ounces of gold (Measured: 1.73Mt at 0.5g/t gold for 0.03Moz, Indicated: 26.7Mt at 1.49g/t gold for 1.28Moz and Inferred: 22.1Mt at 1.58g/t gold for 1.12Moz). However, Morila's geological limits have not been tested. Exploration is therefore a major focus at the existing deposits and multiple targets on the 685km^2 of surrounding tenure.

Goulamina is one of the world's largest undeveloped high quality spodumene deposits. In partnership with Ganfeng, Firefinch will bring the project into production. A 50/50 incorporated joint venture has been established, with Ganfeng contributing US$194 million in development funding, comprising US$130 million in equity funding and US$40-64 million in debt funding. All permits are in place and the Definitive Feasibility Study confirmed Goulamina as a long life, large scale and low-cost open pit project expected to produce 436ktpa of spodumene concentrate at an average cash cost of US$281/t. An initial mine life of 23 years is underpinned by a high grade, low impurity Ore Reserve of 52Mt at 1.51% Li_2O for 0.79Mt contained Li_2O comprising 8.1 million tonnes of Proven Ore Reserves at 1.55% Li_2O and 44.0 million tonnes of Probable Ore Reserves at 1.50% Li_2O. Goulamina has a Mineral Resource of 109Mt at 1.45% Li_2O for 1.57Mt contained Li_2O comprising 8.4 million tonnes at 1.57% Li_2O in the Measured category, 56.2 million tonnes at 1.48% Li_2O in the Indicated category and 43.9 million tonnes at 1.45% Li_2O in the Inferred category. The Company is in the process of demerging Goulamina into a new ASX listed entity, Leo Lithium.

Firefinch is a responsible miner. We support positive social and economic change through contributing to the communities in which we operate. We seek to buy local, employ local and back local socio-economic initiatives, whilst operating in a manner that safeguards the environment and places our team's safety and wellbeing as our first priority.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources at Goulamina and Morila and the production estimates for Goulamina. The Company also confirms that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates and production estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Please refer to ASX Announcements of 8th July 2020 and 20th October 2020 (Goulamina), 8th February 2021 (Morila Resource), 7th September 2020 and 28th April 2021 (Morila Tailings), 24th November 2020, 3rd May 2021 and 10th August 2021 (N'Tiola, Viper, Domba, Koting, Morila Pit 5), and 5th May 2021, 6th July 2021 and 29th July 2021 (Morila Gold Production, Ore Reserves and Production Targets).

APPENDIX 1: COMPARISON OF ASSAY RESULTS FROM MRD0001

Hole ID	Sample ID	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	Au by Fire Assay (g/t)	Au by Screen FA (g/t)
MRD0001	BG332534	NQ half core	309.2	310.2	1.00	5.49	7.14
	BG332535	NQ half core	310.2	311.1	0.90	93.1	92.6
	BG332536	NQ half core	311.1	312.2	1.10	29.9	21.0
	BG332537	NQ half core	312.2	313.2	1.00	12.6	18.1
	BG332538	NQ half core	313.2	314.2	1.00	24.2	28.2
	BG332540	NQ half core	314.2	315.0	0.80	16.1	10.1
	BG332541	NQ half core	315.0	316.1	1.10	3.16	16.7
	BG332542	NQ half core	316.1	317.2	1.10	14.0	27.6
	BG332543	NQ half core	317.2	318.1	0.90	24.2	20.9
	BG332544	NQ half core	318.1	318.9	0.80	>100*	41.0
	BG332545	NQ half core	318.9	319.7	0.80	33.0	80.5

** - grade not able to be determined by fire assay technique as above limits of detection (100g/t gold)*

APPENDIX 2: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM MORILA DRILLING

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
MRD0001	DD	734695	1292620	324	-50	180	426.2	309.2	319.7	10.5	34.0
MRD0002	DD	734720	1292620	324	-50	180	400.8	324.1	330.1	6.0	2.62
MRD0004	DD	733875	1292303	364	-50	180	421.1	279.7	297.0	15.3	1.91
							incl.	288.1	295.0	6.9	3.74
MRD0005	DD	733900	1292363	365	-50	180	426.0	210.6	218.3	7.7	1.34*
							incl.	211.6	213.6	2.0	3.51*
								388.0	391.0	3.0	1.07*
MRD0006	DD	733880	1292323	365	-50	180	356.9	210.0	219.15	9.15	3.01
							incl.	210.0	213.7	3.7	6.81
								263.9	305.9	42.0	1.39
							incl.	291.1	294.3	3.2	2.55
							incl.	301.3	303.9	2.6	4.42
MRD0007	DD	734885	1292323	365	-50	180	401.6	163.35	168.7	5.35	1.27*
								217.55	264.60	47.05	1.05*
							incl.	221.0	241.6	20.6	1.64*
								364.6	367.6	3.0	1.10*
MRD0008	DD	733895	1292363	365	-90	000	381.9	207.9	213.05	5.2	1.11*
								290.55	294.60	4.4	1.88*
								318.9	324.90	6.0	1.31*
								336.9	347.85	10.95	1.46*
							incl.	336.9	342.6	5.7	1.85*
MRD0009	DD	733910	1292383	365	-55	090	391.5	255	256.80	1.8	3.84
								291.5	311.5	20.0	1.55
							incl.	291.5	304.5	13.0	2.20
							incl.	300.4	303.7	3.3	6.93

Notes:
- intersections shown are all intersections > 2m in length (downhole) at > 1g/t Au
*- intersections denoted by * do not use assays from screen fire analysis in the calculation of the grade*
- for further information as prescribed by the JORC Code refer to Appendix 5.

APPENDIX 3: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM THE VIPER DEPOSIT

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
VIPRC083	RC	718344	1311370	353	-50	90	126	12	15	3	0.64
								29	33	4	0.55
								116	119	3	2.69
VIPRC085	RC	718310	1311350	351	-48	90	132			NSI	
VIPRC086	RC	718324	1311330	352	-50	90	120	31	35	4	0.75
								58	64	6	1.45
VIPRC087	RC	718323	1311330	352	-75	90	162	88	91	3	0.55
VIPRC088	RC	718334	1311310	352	-50	90	120	115	118	3	0.85
VIPRC089	RC	718333	1311310	352	-75	90	126	48	52	4	0.60
VIPRC090	RC	718343	1311280	352	-51	90	126	57	60	3	0.46
VIPRC091	RC	718342	1311280	352	-70	90	120	51	54	3	5.94
								69	73	4	0.49
								108	112	4	0.44
VIPRC093	RC	718341	1311240	351	-70	90	120			NSI	
VIPRC094	RC	718327	1311200	350	-60	90	120			NSI	
VIPRC095	RC	718339	1311190	350	-60	90	138	68	76	8	0.94
								93	96	3	0.69
VIPRC096	RC	718327	1311160	350	-70	90	108			NSI	
VIPRC097	RC	718329	1311080	351	-50	90	132	116	120	4	2.16
								127	130	3	0.74
VIPRC098	RC	718328	1311080	350	-65	90	138	18	27	9	5.65
								114	117	3	0.59
VIPRC099	RC	718342	1311060	351	-52	90	156	76	82	6	2.24
								87	90	3	0.42
								143	150	7	0.59
VIPRC100	RC	718347	1311040	351	-51	90	132	55	62	7	3.62
								85	88	3	0.47
								93	98	5	0.60
								115	118	3	0.47
								129	132	3	1.61
VIPRC101	RC	718346	1311040	351	-66	90	156	140	145	5	0.92
VIPRC102	RC	718369	1311010	353	-51		144	90	94	4	0.45
								103	107	4	0.61
								111	117	6	0.84
								119	128	9	0.50
VIPRC103	RC	718368	1311010	353	-66	90	132			NSI	
VIPRC104	RC	718380	1310980	354	-76	90	120			NSI	
VIPRC105	RC	718371	1310970	354	-70	90	120	94	98	4	0.78
VIPRC106	RC	718399	1310940	355	-77	90	144	96	101	5	0.46
								123	127	4	0.62
VIPRC107	RC	718449	1310930	356	-55	90	108	60	74	14	1.05
VIPRC109	RC	718435	1310900	356	-70	90	150	87	91	4	2.09
								115	120	5	0.64
VIPRC110	RC	718451	1310880	356	-70	90	156	66	75	9	2.38
								88	99	11	0.61
VIPRC111	RC	718454	1310860	356	-70	90	114	65	71	6	1.89
								75	78	3	0.77
								84	92	8	0.54
VIPRC124	RC	718494	1310630	350	-50	90	94	69	80	11	0.80

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
VIPRC125	RC	718493	1310630	350	-70	90	114	71	74	3	2.86
								86	93	7	0.88
VIPRC126	RC	718505	1310600	351	-50	90	126	53	67	14	1.38
								112	116	4	0.57
VIPRC127	RC	718487	1310600	352	-65	90	126	76	84	8	1.69
								88	91	3	0.52
								95	101	6	1.26
VIPRC128	RC	718488	1310580	352	-70	90	126	89	97	8	2.34
								105	110	5	1.01
VIPRC129	RC	718487	1310560	352	-65	90	132	108	113	5	0.56
VIPRC130	RC	718481	1310540	352	-66	90	138	106	117	11	0.69
VIPRC131	RC	718500	1310520	353	-66	90	114	91	98	7	1.36
VIPRC132	RC	718485	1310500	352	-58	90	116	75	78	3	0.45
VIPRC134	RC	718484	1310500	352	-70	90	138	104	111	7	0.69
VIPRC135	RC	718478	1310480	351	-50	90	108	29	33	4	0.60
								42	47	5	1.79
								53	56	3	2.55
								75	85	10	2.77

Notes:
- intersections shown are all intersections > 1m in length (downhole) at > 0.4g/t Au
*- * denotes mineralisation at end of hole*
- for further information as prescribed by the JORC Code refer to Appendix 5.

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM THE N'TIOLA DEPOSIT

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
NTNRC023	RC	722312	1313380	341	-60	90	66	12	18	6	0.63
NTNRC024	RC	722287	1313380	340	-60	90	80	13	20	7	1.04
								23	27	4	1.96
								72	80	8	1.08
NTNRC025	RC	722260	1313380	340	-60	90	90	86	90	4	0.63
NTNRC026	RC	722312	1313405	340	-60	90	84	3	4	1	1.03
								39	43	4	0.65
								67	69	2	1.31
NTNRC027	RC	722287	1313405	340	-60	90	84	29	36	7	1.19
								39	42	3	16.32
								52	56	4	1.10
								81	83	2	0.77
NTNRC028	RC	722260	1313405	340	-60	90	84	67	85	18	0.75
NTNRC029	RC	722337	1313425	341	-60	90	66	16	19	3	0.76
								31	33	2	1.00
NTNRC030	RC	722312	1313425	340	-60	90	66	59	62	3	0.34
NTNRC031	RC	722287	1313425	340	-60	90	90	35	38	3	0.90
								48	51	3	0.72
NTNRC032	RC	722260	1313425	340	-60	90	140	61	65	4	1.96
								88	94	6	0.71
								98	101	3	1.20
								115	124	9	0.72
								134	138	4	0.86
NTNRC033	RC	722145	1313800	338	-60	90	80	42	56	14	1.40
								66	77	11	0.97
NTNRC034	RC	722155	1313810	339	-60	90	72	9	10	1	0.54
NTNRC035	RC	722135	1313825	338	-60	90	80	50	55	5	1.48
								58	67	9	1.19
NTNRC036	RC	722135	1313850	339	-60	90	80	37	41	4	1.81
								44	46	2	2.31
NTNRC037	RC	722135	1313875	338	-60	90	60	39	42	3	1.20
NTNRC038	RC	722140	1313900	338	-60	90	60	14	15	1	0.71
								18	19	1	1.12
NTNRC039	RC	722100	1313900	337	-60	90	60			NSI	
NTNRC040	RC	722160	1313750	338	-60	90	78	50	53	3	0.69
								69	80	11	1.14
NTNRC041	RC	722150	1313765	338	-60	90	60	59	60	1	1.07
NTGC0010	RC	722340	1313410	341	-60	90	40	11	13	2	0.51
								31	34	3	1.80
NTGC0011	RC	722351	1313410	341	-60	90	40	5	14	9	0.83
								21	26	5	1.11
NTGC0012	RC	722360	1313411	342	-60	90	40	0	2	2	2.02
								18	21	3	0.46
NTGC0013	RC	722250	1313390	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0014	RC	722260	1313390	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0015	RC	722270	1313390	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0016	RC	722280	1313390	341	-60	90	40	23	26	3	0.74
NTGC0017	RC	722290	1313390	341	-60	90	40	27	29	2	0.63
NTGC0018	RC	722300	1313390	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0019	RC	722310	1313390	341	-60	90	40	19	22	3	0.66
NTGC0020	RC	722320	1313390	341	-60	90	40	15	22	7	0.65

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
NTGC0021	RC	722330	1313390	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0022	RC	722340	1313390	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0023	RC	722350	1313390	342	-60	90	40	35	37	2	2.20
NTGC0024	RC	722361	1313390	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0025	RC	722370	1313390	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0026	RC	722245	1313370	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0027	RC	722264	1313370	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0028	RC	722270	1313370	340	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0029	RC	722280	1313370	341	-60	90	40	20	35	15	0.88
NTGC0030	RC	722290	1313370	341	-60	90	40	10	22	12	1.03
								25	29	4	1.22
NTGC0031	RC	722299	1313370	341	-60	90	40	20	24	4	1.15
NTGC0032	RC	722309	1313367	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0033	RC	722320	1313370	341	-60	90	40	24	26	2	0.43
NTGC0034	RC	722330	1313370	341	-60	90	40	13	15	2	1.24
NTGC0035	RC	722340	1313370	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0036	RC	722350	1313370	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0037	RC	722360	1313370	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0038	RC	722370	1313370	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0039	RC	722380	1313370	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0040	RC	722270	1313350	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0041	RC	722277	1313350	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0042	RC	722290	1313350	341	-60	90	40	26	30	4	1.25
NTGC0043	RC	722300	1313350	341	-60	90	40	11	23	12	0.83
NTGC0044	RC	722310	1313350	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0045	RC	722320	1313350	341	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0046	RC	722330	1313350	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0047	RC	722340	1313350	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0048	RC	722350	1313350	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0049	RC	722360	1313350	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0050	RC	722370	1313350	342	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0051	RC	722380	1313350	343	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0052	RC	722120	1313865	338	-60	90	40			NSI	
NTGC0053	RC	722130	1313865	338	-60	90	40	34	42	8	1.38
								44	46	2	0.54
NTGC0054	RC	722140	1313865	338	-60	90	40	22	33	11	1.87
								37	39	2	0.48
NTGC0055	RC	722150	1313865	339	-60	90	40	5	18	13	2.24
								21	23	2	0.43
NTGC0056	RC	722160	1313865	338	-60	90	40	2	4	2	0.44

Notes:
- intersections shown are all intersections > 2m in length (downhole) at > 0.4g/t Au
- for further information as prescribed by the JORC Code refer to Appendix 5.

APPENDIX 5: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
EXPLORATION RESULTS, MORILA GOLD PROJECT, MALI

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Samples were collected using diamond core (DD) drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • For DD drilling half core samples were collected an approximately 1 metre intervals with the entire sample crushed and pulverised at an external laboratory prior to sub sampling for assay. The core size for the mineralised intervals was NQ2 (50.6mm diameter). • For RC drilling samples were on one metre intervals using a ~140mm bit. The entire sample is collected from the cyclone on the rig in plastic bags and then split by hand using a riffle splitter to collect a sample for analysis of between 2 and 3 kg in a prenumbered cotton sample bag. • At the laboratory the entire sample is pulverized and a 30g charge is collected for fire assay/AAS 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 drilling has been completed using conventional wireline diamond drilling techniques. • HQ drilling (63.5mm diameter) was undertaken in the weathered profile. • Once competent rock was encountered NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter drilling was used to continue the holes. • RC drilling used a face sampling bit with a nominal 5.5" hole diameter.
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.*	• Core recoveries were measured run by run and average 99.7% over the hole, with recoveries of 100% in the interval reported. • Standard techniques are used to ensure all core is recovered from drilling. • RC recoveries for the primary sample were observed and estimated qualitatively, with the sub samples weighed as a quantitative measure. • The entire RC sample was collected from the cyclone and subsequently split by hand in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		riffle splitter to maximise representivity. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade in the results reported.
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.*	• Drill core and RC chips have been geologically logged in their entirety by geologists. The logs are sufficiently detailed to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logged criteria included lithology, alteration, alteration intensity, weathering, grainsize and sulphides. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature although percentages of sulphides and veins are estimated along with structural measurements.
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.*	• For core drilling, core was split into halves using a diamond saw, unless soft, in which case a chisel was used. The core was sampled at approximately 1m intervals (taking care to observe contacts and other geological features) then placed in a cloth bag and submitted to an external laboratory • RC samples are either split using a cone or riffle splitter mounted on the rig or split by hand using a stand-alone riffle splitter. These techniques are appropriate for collecting statistically unbiassed samples. • Samples are weighed to ensure a sample weight of between 2 and 3 kg. Samples of between 2 and 3 kg are considered appropriate for determination of contained gold using the fire assay technique. • All techniques were appropriate for collecting statistically unbiased samples. • Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. • Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples • Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference material standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples • Both duplicates (two aliquots of 50g from the same 200g sub sample) and replicates (two samples from the same raw sample) were used to test the laboratory precision (repeatability) and the homogeneity of the sample respectively.
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*	• DD samples were analysed for gold at SGS in Bamako and MSALABS in Yamoussoukro, accredited commercial laboratories. • RC samples were analysed for gold at the laboratory onsite at Morila. The laboratory is located on site but operated by an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	independent third party. • Sample preparation comprised of the following: ○ drying all samples and crushing (for core samples). ○ Pulverise entire sample to 95% passing 75 microns (all samples). ○ A 30g sub sample analysed by fire assay with AAS finish. • QA/QC programme comprises Certified Reference Materials, replicates, duplicates, and blanks. • Laboratory checks include ○ Every 50th sample is screened to confirm % passing 2mm and 75 microns. ○ 1 reagent blank every 84 samples ○ 1 preparation blank every 84 samples ○ 2 weighed replicates every 84 samples ○ 1 preparation duplicate (re split) every 84 samples ○ 3 SRMs every 84 samples ○ Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. • Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples • Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples • Replication (two samples from the same raw sample) and duplication (two aliquots from the same sub-sample) tests were also carried out by the laboratory.
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.*	• Firefinch drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists at the drill rig. Drilling and sampling procedures have been developed to ensure consistent sampling practices are used by site personnel. • All drilling and exploration data are stored in the company database which is hosted by an independent geological database consultant. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the consultant before loading into the database. • QAQC reports are generated regularly to allow ongoing reviews of sample quality. • Twinned holes were not used to verify results, infill drilling has been used to increase confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 hole collars are located using DGPS or RTK GPS. • Down hole dip and azimuth are collected using a Gyro measuring every 20 to 50m for RC drilling. • Coordinates are recorded in UTM WGS84 29N and Morila PT58 grid. • Topographic control is maintained by the Morila mine survey department with a mixture of survey pickups and aerial data and is considered adequate for mine planning purposes.
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.*	• Current Morila drilling will be incorporated into an extensive drilling dataset at sufficient spacing to establish grade and geological continuity and define a Mineral Resource (refer ASX Announcement 8th February 2021). • At N'Tiola drilling is between 10 and 20 metres apart on 20 metre spaced sections, while at Viper drill holes are on 20m spaced sections and test between 30 and 60 metres down dip of previous drilling at Viper • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation at Morila is hosted in a sequence of relatively flat lying stacked veins located 70 - 130m below surface. Drilling is generally vertical or steeply dipping, resulting in intersection angles on the mineralised zone being almost perpendicular. • At Viper and N'Tiola mineralized zones are interpreted to dip moderately to steeply to the west. Drilling is generally oriented -60 degrees due east to intersect the zone as close to perpendicular as practicable. • The relationship between drilling orientation and structural orientation is not thought to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are delivered from the drilling site in batches for each drill holes to the laboratory with appropriate paperwork to ensure the chain of custody is recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• QAQC checks of individual assay files are routinely made when the results are issued. • A QAQC report for the entire program is generated and reviewed to document any laboratory drift or assay bias.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 Morila, N'Tiola and Viper Deposits lie within the Morila license (PE 99/15) which is owned by Société des Mines de Morila SA, a Malian registered company with 20% held by the Malian Government.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Focused systematic regional exploration of the Morila area began in the mid 1980s. Soil anomalies were followed up in the early 1990s by BHP through limited diamond drilling which intersected ore grade mineralisation. • Subsequent acquisition of the permit by Randgold Resources Ltd. in the late 1990s resulted in renewed exploration activity. Trenching was carried out across the oxide outcrop of the orebody with the "Discovery Trench" intersecting 8.90 g/t over 209 metres. This was followed by the completion of 178 diamond holes to define a maiden Mineral Resource. • Based on a positive feasibility study, construction was initiated in mid 1999. Commissioning of the plant began on the 4th October 2000 and first gold was poured on 16th October 2000. • Anglogold Ashanti became a JV partner in the project at the construction phase and was the manager of the operation until February 2008, when Randgold resumed operational responsibility for the project. Randgold was acquired by Barrick Gold in a US$6.5 billion transaction which completed in January 2019.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Morila permit is situated in the northern portion of the West African craton between the NNE trending Birimian volcano-sedimentary belts of Kalana-Yanfolila and Syama. The region is underlain predominantly by Lower Proterozoic meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary sequences (Birimian) and large areas of granitoids. The whole package of rocks has been deformed by the Eburnean Orogeny. The permit area locates along a contact between Birimian metasediments and the Eburnean granitoids. • The Morila orebody is developed within upper greenschist to amphibolite facies of pelitic and psammitic rocks. Their mineralogy is dominated by biotite (30%), plagioclase (30%)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and quartz (30%). • The package has been intruded to the southwest by a tonalite body similar in composition to the Morila sediments. The sediments have been locally metasomatised by the tonalite to produce a feldspar porphyroblastic texture. • Arsenopyrite is generally associated with mineralisation and is by far the most dominant sulphide (80%) followed by lesser amounts of pyrrhotite (15%) and pyrite (5%) The pyrrhotite is ubiquitous throughout the metasediments and occurs as irregular grains which often contain inclusions of chalcopyrite. It is not uncommon for visible gold to be present. • Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with coarse arsenopyrite, occurring as individual grains on arsenopyrite grain boundaries or as intergrowths or as free gold in a silicate mineral matrix in the proximity of arsenopyrite grains. A small percentage of the gold occurs as inclusions within the sulphides and occasionally the gold is locked within silicate minerals (<5%). • Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of relatively flat lying stacked veins located 70 - 130m below surface. Mineralisation does steepen due to shearing and faulting in certain places. • Various theories have been derived for the genesis of mineralisation at Morila and several internal and academic studies have been completed and published. Most agree that the key factors influencing the location of mineralisation are competency contrasts in the host sediments (fine grained vs coarse grained), fluid and heat from proximal granitoids, and proximity to regional structures. • The N'Tiola, Viper and Koting deposits are shear vein hosted orogenic style gold deposits. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All drill hole information from the current phases of drilling is reported in the Appendices.
		• Previous and historical drilling has been extensively detailed in previous ASX Announcements.
		• The Company confirms that there are no material changes to any of the information previously released.

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.*	• All intersections have been weighted based on sample intervals, which are approximately 1m in length. • Top cuts have not been used. • Metal equivalent grades have not been stated.
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').*	• Mineralisation is relatively flat lying with drilling being generally vertical, with some holes oriented -70 degrees to the west. Due to the attitude of the orebody intersection angles on the mineralised zone are at a high angle and almost perpendicular but further data will be required to determine true width. • At N'Tiola and Viper mineralised lodes are interpreted to strike N-S and dip moderately to the West. Drilling is generally oriented -60 degrees due east. Intersection angles on the mineralised zones are between perpendicular and 60 degrees
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are provided in the text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drillhole intersections are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Morila Project has been in operation since 2000 with exploration activities completed prior to that. As a consequence there is a large quantity of data including exploration data (geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling), production data (grade control drilling, mining and processing), as well as associated data such as environmental and geotechnical, which is used in the exploration and development of the project. None of this information is meaningful or material for the current release.
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.*	• As detailed in the text