JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Stream sediment samples were collected as 3 to 4 kg composites from active sediments on the primary (first to third order) streams at an average density of 0.4 samples per km^2 at the Ndom, Pokor, Niambaram and Tenekou licences. Samples were obtained using a combination of picks and shovels from multiple points over an approximate $10m^2$ area around a central sampling point and collected in a sample bag. The samples were transported to a base in Ngaoundéré where they underwent sieving through a stack of 3 sieves with each coarse fraction panned. The final fine fraction (passing 125 microns) was flocculated and transferred to a tyvex sample bag for drying. The fine fraction portion of the samples reported to date averaged 0.88kg dry weight (ranging from 0.15 to 1.95 kg). • Regional systematic soil samples were taken on either a 400mx200m or 400mx100m grid across all four licences (Grid#1 to Grid#6, NM_Reg_01, NM_Reg_02). Infill soil sampling grids were conducted on a 200m x 50m grid at Pokor/Tenekou (PK01) and Ndom (ND01, currently on-going). Additional soil sampling grids were conducted on a 200m x 100m grid at Pokor (PK02, PK03); • Soil samples were taken from the upper saprolite zone, approximately 40-50 cm below surface. Over areas of deeper alluvial or colluvial cover (identified at Ndom in particular), hand augering was selected to target sample depths between 50cm and 150cm with the equipment capable of reaching 200cm depths. Each 3-4kg soil sample was collected in a labeled plastic bag. Soil samples were dried at ambient temperature, photographed, and sieved using a stack of 3 sieves with the final fraction passing a 125-micron sieve. • At Ndom, rock-chip samples for geochemistry were collected from outcrops showing pegmatitic and/or porphyritic granitoid textures (to assess the lithium potential), examples of representative host rocks and quartz veins (to test the gold potential). At Pokor and Niambaram rock-chip samples for geochemistry were predominantly collected from outcrops of quartz veins and strong silicified felsic rocks.

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		• Individual rock chip samples across the Eastern CLP typically totaled ~3kg in weight and were collected using a geological hammer secured in bags suitable for shipping. • Nine rock chip samples from Ndom were subsampled into separate bags for thin section analyses and technical studies from existing geochemical rock chip samples, and seven additional rock chip samples were also selected for thin section analyses and technical studies. • All 16 samples selected for thin section and technical studies from Ndom were shipped from the field to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé, owned and operated by BEIG3, and subsequently shipped to the UK. • Selected rock chip samples from Ndom (210 including QAQC) and Niambaram (34 including QAQC) and Pokor (107 including QAQC) were shipped to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé, owned and operated by BEIG3 for processing before being shipped to an internationally accredited laboratory. • Nine of the Ndom thin section rock chip samples (lithium focused) were sub-sampled and, along with one of the Ndom other rock chip samples, and one standard, were sent directly to ALS Ghana for processing. • To date a total of 13,107 soil samples, 1,223 stream samples, and 589 rock chip samples (all values including QAQC) have been collected for geochemistry for a total of 14,919 samples (including QAQC) across the 4 ‘Eastern CLP’ licences (Ndom, Pokor, Tenekou, Niambaram).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	
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.*	

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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.*	
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.*	• Stream samples (in tyvek bags) were hung and dried at room temperature at the base in Ngaoundéré. Once completed dry, the bulk samples were shipped directly to Bureau Veritas laboratory to be homogenised and sub-sampled for assay. • The initial Grid#1 to Grid#6 and PK01 infill soil samples were subsampled to c.200g and sent directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory to be homogenised and further sub-sampled for assay. • Samples from all following soil sampling programmes at Pokor (PK02, PK03), Niambaram (NM_Reg_01, NM_Reg_02) and Ndom (ND01) were split into two sub-samples; one sample for laboratory-based gold analysis, the second for portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis. As of April 2026, all PK02 and PK03 samples had been analysed for multi-elements using the pXRF, and a selection of these samples (~46% of those collected) were sent to Bureau Veritas for analysis. Niambaram samples have been collected and split with analysis awaited. Ndom samples are in the process of being collected. • The Ndom rock-chip samples that were sub-sampled for thin sectioning and technical studies were selected on the basis of having features and textures of interest, whilst maintaining representativity in the remaining sample that subsequently underwent geochemical analysis. • Where processed at the BEIG3 laboratory in Yaoundé, rock chip samples were dried in an oven at 80°C for 8 to 12 hours and were then crushed and riffle-split to produce 1kg sub-samples; • The 1kg crushed samples were pulverised, with 90% of material passing a 75-micron sieve. 50-60g of that pulverised sample was collected, bagged and labelled ready for dispatch to an internationally accredited analytical lab. A coarse reject from the 1kg crushed material and pulp reject (from the pulverised sample) are retained and secured for future use or need; • The Ndom rock-chip samples prepared by ALS Ghana were crushed

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		to 70% passing 2mm (assessed by a QC test), followed by 250g of material being crushed to 85% passing 75µm (assessed by a QC test) before splitting and analysis. • Where included within internal QAQC protocols, Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from GEOSTATS Australia, duplicates (lab and field), and blanks were inserted before submission to the lab.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• An orientation study was conducted on 16 stream sediment samples (2 of these samples were from Mbe) where Au was analysed by an Aqua Regia digest followed by an AAS finish, and 34 other elements were analysed using Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP-ES finish. • All stream and soil samples (Grid#1 to Grid#6) were analysed for Au using fire assay on a 50 g charge, then analysed using solvent extraction with an AAS finish (1 ppb detection limit). Soil sampling grids PK02 and PK03 were analysed for multi-elements using the Company's pXRF, and a sub-set of these samples were subsequently selected for analysis using the aforementioned fire assay and solvent extraction method. • All stream samples and 1,852 soil samples from Ndom were analysed for 45 elements using a 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-MS finish, and 1,092 soil samples from Ndom were analysed for 59 elements using a 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-MS finish. Detection limits varied depending on element. • 105 rock-chip samples from Ndom (including QAQC), and all rock chips from Pokor and Niambaram were analysed for gold using a fire assay with AAS finish technique. Detection limits were 0.01 ppm or 0.01 g/t Au for AAS. • 105 rock chip samples from Ndom (including QAQC) were analysed for a suite of 45 elements using a four-acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Detection limits varied depending on element. • 11 rock chip samples from Ndom (9 new samples, one from the aforementioned multi-element samples, and 1 standard) were analysed for 52 elements using a peroxide fusion digest followed by ICP-MS finish. Detection limits varied depending on element. • QC procedures for all streams, soils, and rock chips targeting Au included the insertion of commercial Au certified reference materials (from Geostats Australia) and field duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. In PK02, PK03, NM_Reg_01, NM_Reg_02, ND01 infill/regional soils, and Ndom, Pokor, and

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		Niambaram rock chips sample batches, laboratory preparation duplicates were also included. • QC procedures for the rock chip programme at Ndom targeting Li included three certified reference materials from Geostats Australia (certified for Li along with a range of other elements), field duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of the laboratory data, and blanks. • For the stream sample analyses, standards represented 5.1% of the analyses, field duplicates representing 2.0%, and prep duplication represented 0.4%. • For the soil sample analyses to date, standards represented 2.4% field duplicates represented 1.3% and laboratory prep duplicates represented 1.0%, and blanks 0.3% • For the rock chip samples, standards represent 3.90%, field duplicates represent 0.85%, laboratory prep duplicates represent 2.38%, and blanks represent 3.90%. • Due to the anticipated low gold levels in stream sediments samples, no blanks were included. • The overall quality of QA/QC is good.
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 stream, soil, and most rock chip samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Côte d'Ivoire, which is an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited), for Au analysis. All non-orientation stream samples, and Grid #1 soils were sent by Bureau Veritas to its laboratory in Canada (also ISO 9001:2008 accredited) for multi-element analysis following fire assay analysis for gold. 105 (including QAQC) rock chip samples from Ndom were sent by Bureau Veritas to its laboratory in Canada for multi-element analysis only. 11 Ndom rock chip samples (including one repeat sample from the 105 multi-element rock chip samples, and 1 standard) were sent to ALS Ghana for processing, and subsequently transferred to ALS Ireland for multi-element analysis (focusing on Li); • Once results are received, assay information is uploaded to the Company's DataShed 5 database, while original assay files (.pdf and .csv) are saved on the Company's server.
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.*	• All stream sediment, soil sample and rock chip locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS. • Coordinates were recorded in UTM WGS84 Zone 33N (Northern

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	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Hemisphere) coordinate reference system.
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.*	• Regional-scale stream sediment sampling has focussed on testing the primary (first to third order) stream beds, with a data density of 0.4 samples per km^2 at the Ndom, Niambaram, Pokor and Tenekou licences. • Regional soil sampling was initially undertaken over six grids (Grid#1 to Grid#6) covering 'Priority 1' gold targets identified during stream sediment campaign. Sample lines were spaced 400m apart and oriented 135˚-315˚; samples were taken at a spacing of 200m along the lines with a pilot area of a higher sample density at 100m spacing at Ndom (see Appendix 1, Figure 2). • Infill soil sampling has been conducted over a single grid (PK01 - mainly located with Pokor but extends into Tenekou) and is on-going at a second grid within Ndom (ND01). Sample lines were spaced 200m apart and oriented 130˚ - 310˚, samples were taken at a 50m spacing along the lines. • Four further soil sampling grids were completed in Pokor (PK02, PK03) and Niambaram (NM_Reg_01, NM_Reg_02). Pokor sample lines were spaced 200m apart, oriented 130˚ - 310˚ with samples taken at 100m spacing along the lines. Niambaram sample lines were spaced 400m apart oriented 130˚ - 310˚ with samples taken at 100m spacing along the lines, • Rock-chip samples were selectively collected at outcrops where features/characteristics of interest were identified by the field geologists. • The project is too early stage to consider undertaking a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Stream sediment samples were transferred from the field to a secure base in Ngaoundéré by Oriole Resources-employed staff, where they were stored prior to dispatch. • Grid #1 to Grid#6 soil samples were transferred from the field to the Bibemi field camp for processing and storage prior to dispatch. All subsequent soil samples were transferred from the field to the Mbe field camp for processing and storage prior to dispatch. • Both stream and soil samples were sent by DHL in secured metal boxes to the laboratory (Bureau Veritas - Cote d'Ivoire); At arrival, batch logging and official check-in (bar-coding, for tracking purposes) of samples was carried out before sample preparation and analysis.

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		• Rock chip samples for geochemistry from Ndom, Pokor, and Niambaram were transferred to BEIG3's laboratory in Yaoundé in secured metal boxes for sample processing, with the exception of the 11 samples sent to ALS Ghana for processing from the BEIG3 laboratory as whole rock. 16 rock-chip samples from Ndom, selected for thin section analyses and technical studies, were secured in metal boxes and shipped from Yaoundé to the UK. The remaining rock chip samples collected from Ndom but not chosen for analysis were kept at Oriole's secure base-house at Mbe.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews on sampling and assaying results were conducted for all data.

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 Central Licence Package comprises eight contiguous licences in central Cameroon that cover a total area of 4,592km^2. Further details on Mbe are provided in a separate JORC Table 1 disclosure. The four licences in the east of the package (Niambaram, Tenekou, Pokor, and Ndom, together Eastern CLP) are held by the Company through its 90%-owned subsidiary, Oriole Cameroon SARL. Minority interests in these licences are held by Bureau d'Etudes et d'Investigations Géologico-minières, Géotechniques et Géophysiques SARL ('BEIG3') at 8% and Roxane Minerals Limited ('Roxane') at 2%; they remain free-carried until the definition of a 50,000 oz JORC Indicated gold resource. The three western licences (Mana, Dogon and Sanga, together Western CLP) are held through Reservoir Minerals Cameroon SARL, in which the Company has a 90% beneficial interest; BEIG3 and Roxane have the same minority interests as for the Eastern CLP licences. . A ninth licence (Maboum) is currently under application to the east of the Eastern CLP, through OrrCam2 SARL, another 90%-owned subsidiary of the Company. • The four Eastern CLP licences are in their second term, valid until 26 June 2026, and the Company has submitted the renewal application for a third term. The Company has received confirmation of a temporary suspension of the Western CLP licences (in their first term) whilst it resolves access issues related to a hunting concession

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		within the licence. • There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the project or licences at this time. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area is a greenfield site and Oriole Resources PLC and the Company believes there to have been no previous exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Prospective area for orogenic gold hosted by greenschist to amphibolite grade Pan-African rock formations, associated with the Tcholliré-Banyo Shear zone in central Cameroon. In the west of the package, the Pan-African rocks are overlain by Cenozoic volcanics, potentially prospective for other styles of gold mineralisation (e.g. high-sulphidation) which may overprint the older Pan-African system.
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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• See Appendix 1 for a map showing sample locations for the stream sediment sampling campaign over the entire Central Licence Package (planned and executed), a map showing the Grid#1 to Grid#6 soil sampling programmes across the Eastern CLP, and maps showing further soil sampling programmes across Pokor and Niambaram and rock chip sample results where collected. • See Appendix 1 for maps showing the elevated lithium-in-soil concentrations and rock-chip sampling results within the Ndom licence area. • See Appendix 1 for maps showing the locations of Au rock chip sampling at Ndom.
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.*	• See Appendix 1 for various maps showing the full extent of geochemical data results from the five Eastern CLP licences, even when below detection limits.
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.*	• A desktop remote sensing report was commissioned across the Central Licence Package which defined a series of initial priority targets from a combination of literature data and interpretation of freely available satellite and radiometric data. • Two independent assessments of the Li prospectivity across the Eastern CLP were conducted; one a desk study and the second a desk-study following by site visit and report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Stream sediment and semi-regional soil sampling work over Priority 1 points has identified a number of multi-kilometre gold-in-soil anomalies at Ndom, Pokor and Niambaram. several of which were targeted by follow-up soil sampling and mapping/rock chip programmes. Some of these have been completed, the rest on-going. • On-going work programmes include regolith/geological mapping and rock-chip sampling over identified gold-in-soil anomalism at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Niamabram and an infill soil sampling programme within SW Ndom.

Appendix 1

Figure 1. Sample collection status and results to date from the stream sediment sampling campaign over the Central Licence Package. Assay results have been received for the five Eastern CLP licences: Tenekou, Niambaran, Pokor, MBE, and NDOM. Samples collected at Mana, Dogon and Sanga is pending.

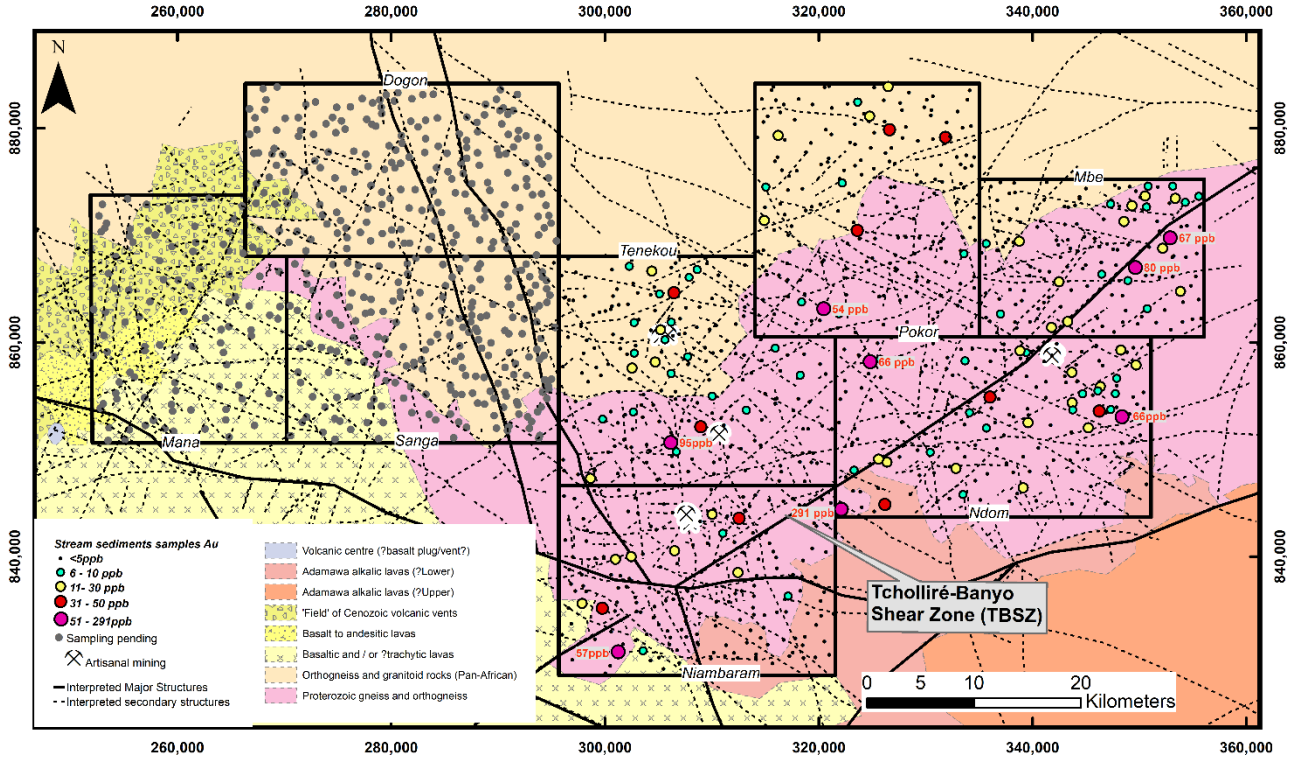

Figure 2. Results for Priority 1 soil sampling grids (Grid#1 to Grid#6), highlighting the Tcholliré-Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ) structural corridor and the 12.5km-long anomalous zone identified at Mbe.

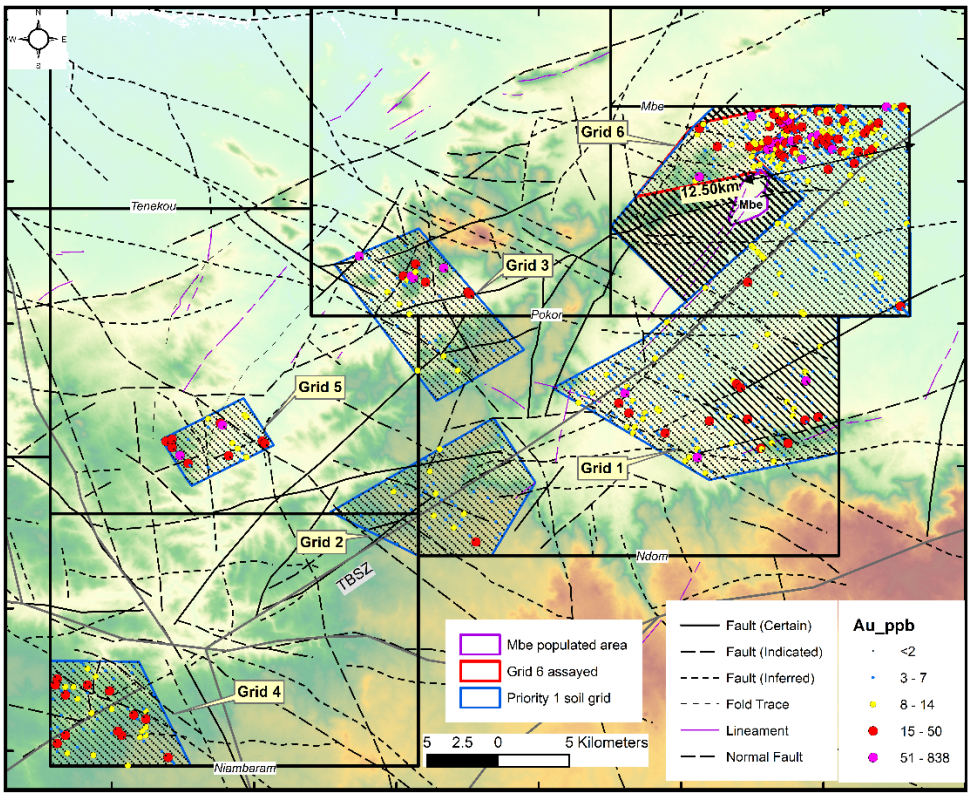

Figure 3. Li results from rock chip sampling (both phases) and Li-in-soils data at Ndom, overlain of PRECSAEM geology updated by Oriole geological mapping

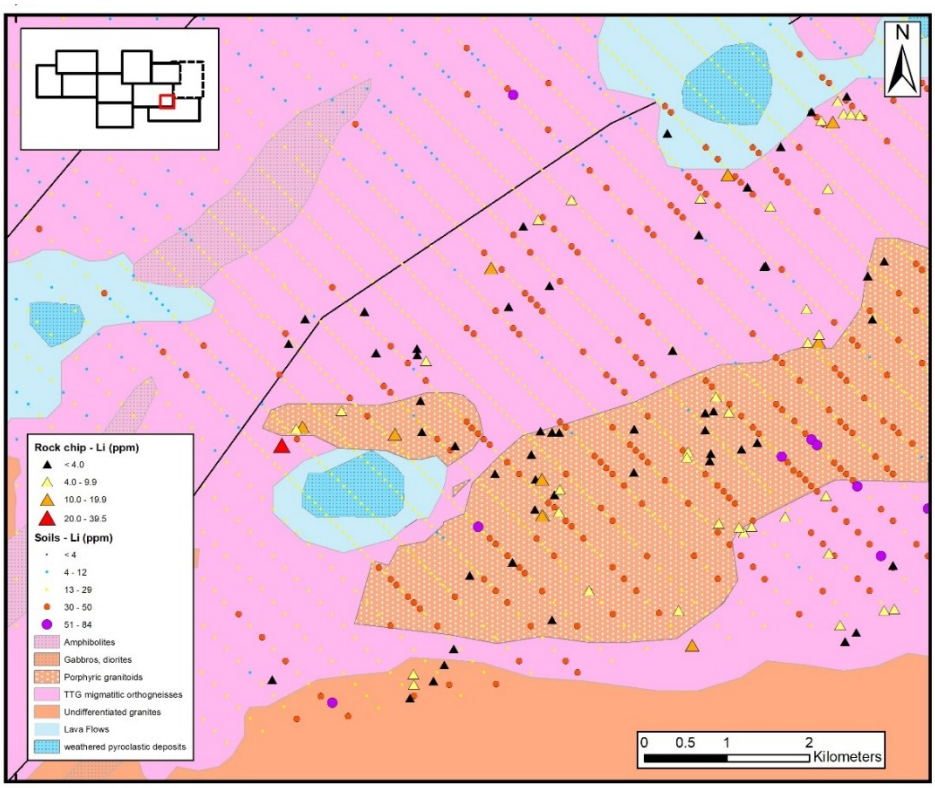

Figure 4. Ndom surface exploration: (Left) anomalous watersheds with gold-in-stream data and 2026 rock chip smaple results, (right) regolith mapping over the anomalous watersheds and 2026 rock chip sample results

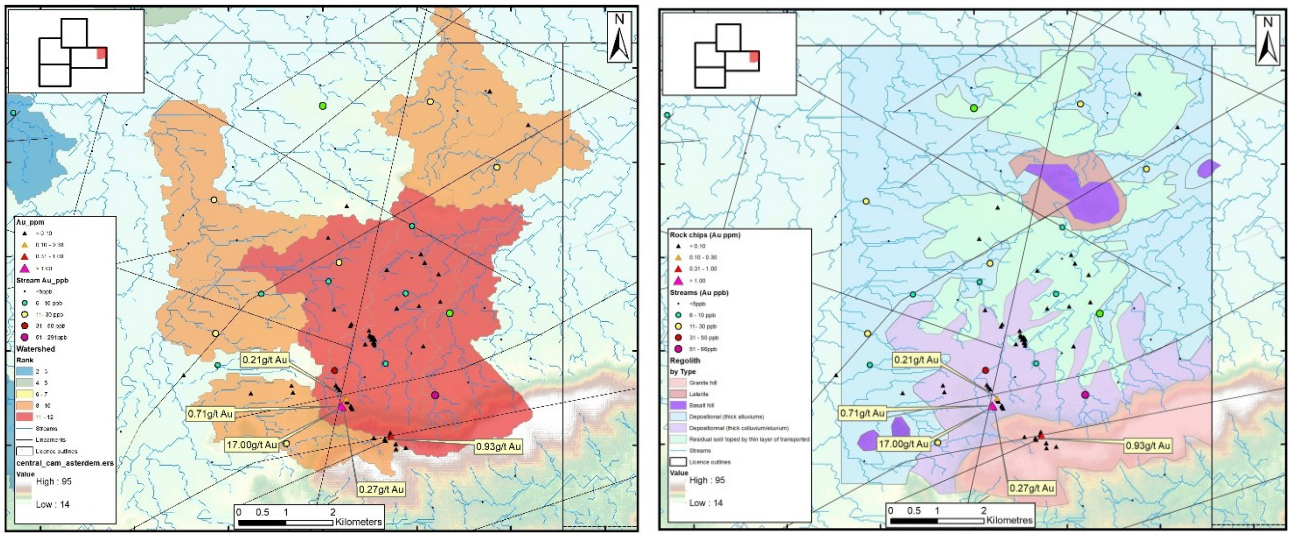

Figure 5. Pokor overview map with results from soil sample grids: Grid#3 and PK01 to PK03, targeting anomalous watersheds identified from gold-in-stream data. Note PK02 and PK03 grids were sampled across the green boxes, but at present have been selectively assayed based on multi-elemental discrimination using pXRF data.

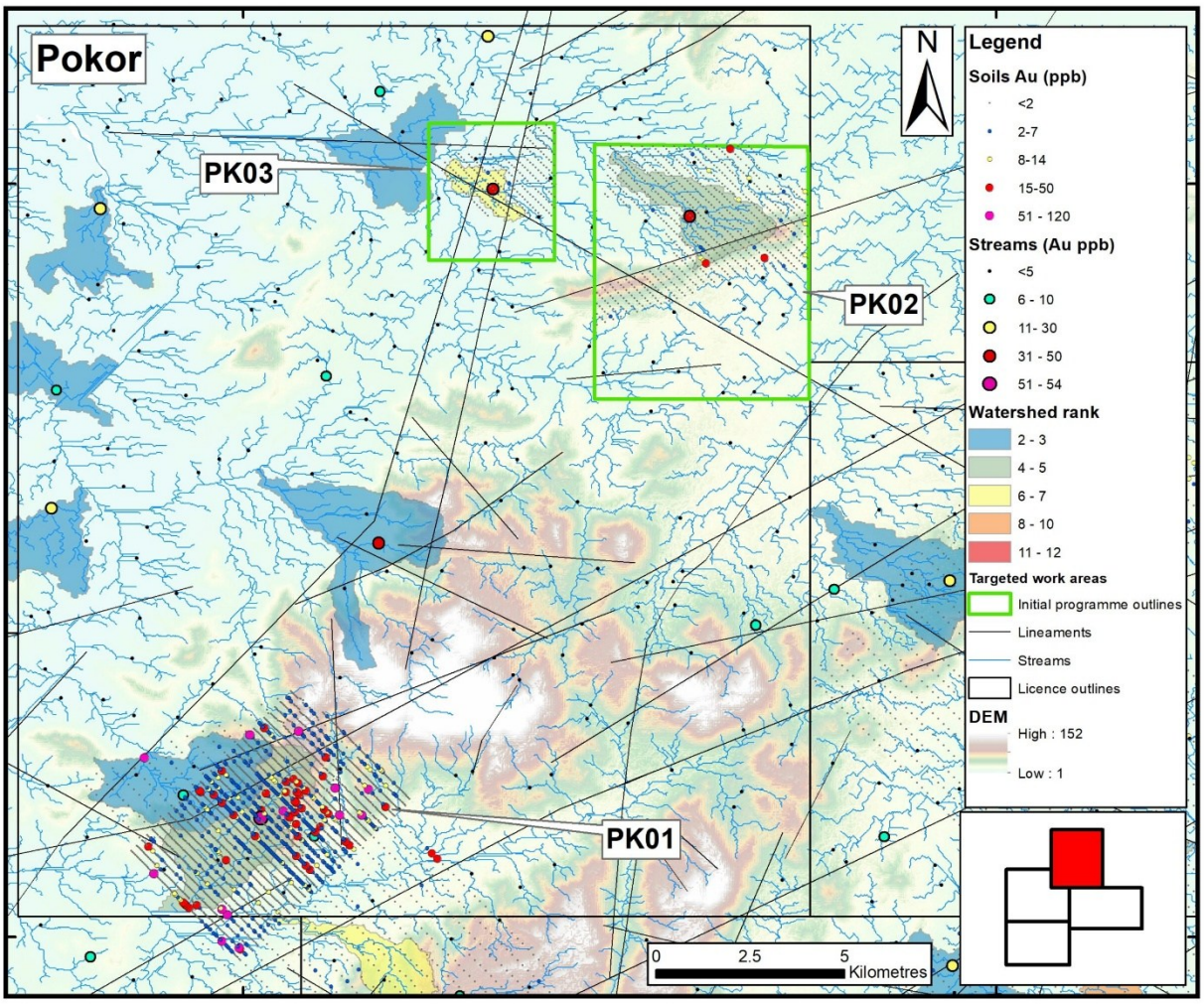

Figure 7. Rock-chip sampling results at PK01, on interpreted regolith map, infill soil sample data (200m x 50m) and Au contours, and area selected for more detailed geological mapping.

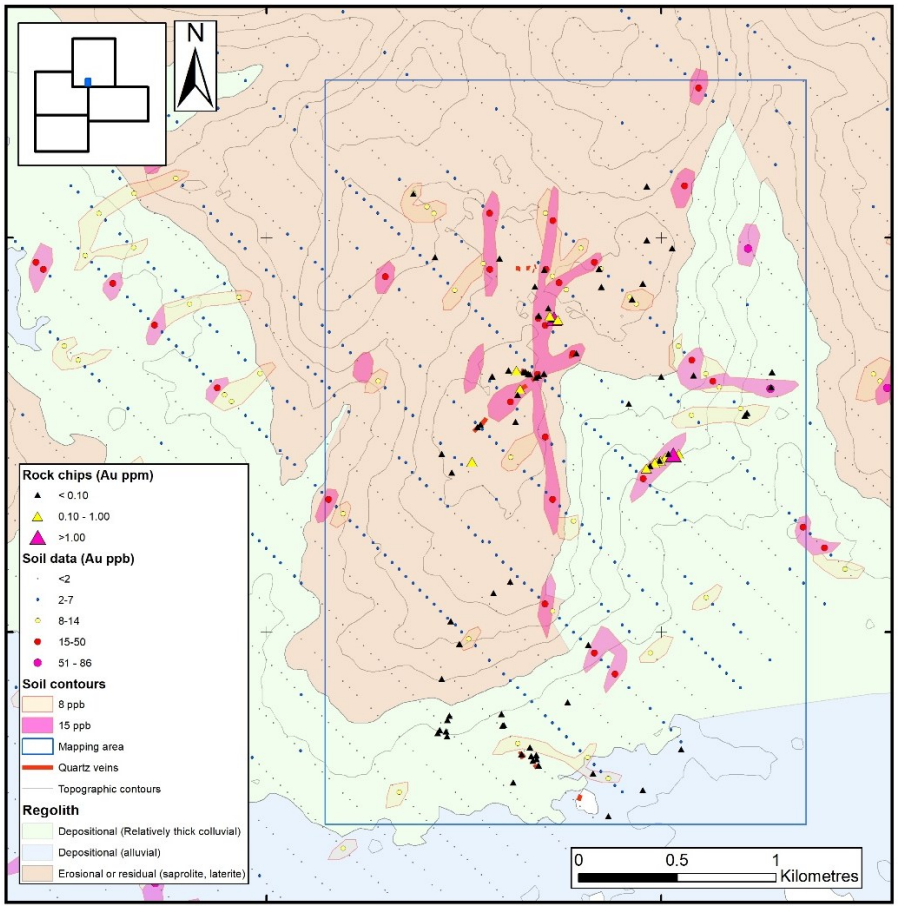

Figure 8. Interpreted regolith cover of the ND01 area in central Ndom overlain by infill soil sampling grid points (200m x 50m spacing) with Grid #1 soil sampling results, and underlain by DEM and generated streams

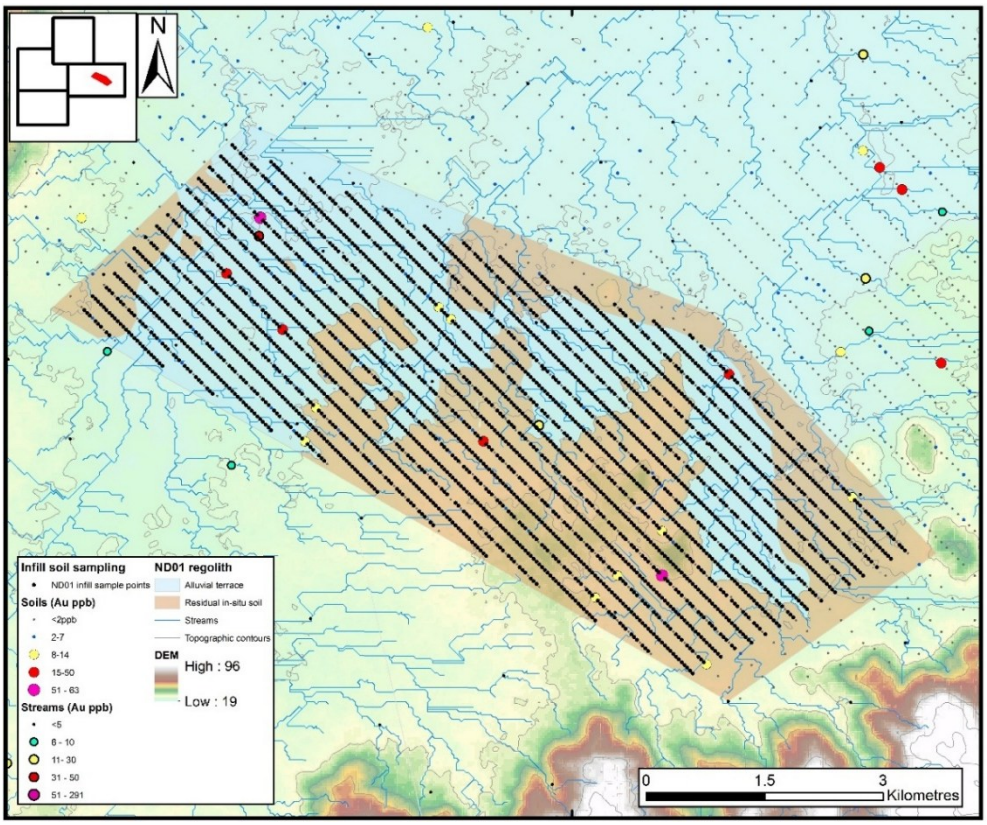

Figure 9. Summary of recently collected soil sample grids, with rock chip data, regional scale stream data, and semi-regional soils data (Grid #4) at Niambaram. Red boxes highlight the areas to be targeted with follow-up mapping and rock chip sampling.