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.	Soil sampling • Systematic soil samples were taken on a 400mx100m grid; • Samples were taken from the upper saprolite zone, at approximately 30-40 cm (maximum 80 cm) below surface. Each 3kg sample was collected in a labelled plastic bag; • Soil samples were dried at ambient temperature, photographed, and sieved using 125-micron sieves. This sample preparation work was completed at the Bibemi base camp, located approximately 15km to the south. Trenching • Trench samples were collected, using a pick, from a horizontal cut channel at about 20cm from bottom of trench and were collected over 1m or 2m intervals, subject to observed geology, mineralisation and alteration. Chips from the cut channel were collected on a plastic bag and homogenised to about 3kg each. A wooden peg is placed along the sampling line to mark the metre interval for reference and logging purposes. Rock chip sampling • Rock-chips samples for gold exploration were collected from outcrop showing mineralisation, with alteration and/or quartz veining, and where sheared and/or deformed and plus or minus boxworks after sulphides. • Rock-chip samples for marble/limestone exploration were collected form suitable outcrop. Approximately 3 kg of rock chips were collected in labelled plastic bags; • All rock-chip samples were shipped to an internal preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory in Yaoundé. Drill core sampling • Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number and tray number. Bottom-of-hole orientation line was marked prior to geological logging and sampling. Structural measurements and photography of the core was completed prior to core cutting. • Diamond core was cut along the orientation line using a rock saw before being placed back into the core tray. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side was consistently sampled and placed into plastic sample bags labelled with a unique sample number. The half-core samples were taken at typically 1m intervals, subject to lithological boundaries and core recovery. Quarter core samples were taken for the purpose of field duplicates.
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).	• Phase 1 drilling: Completed at 1,053.80m in 21 holes. • Diamond coring used PQ for the first ~10m and HQ3 thereafter. • Core orientation - Champion core tool system for HQ. • Downhole survey – Reflex EZ-Trac multi-shot tool.
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: • Core recovery, RQD and metres drilled recorded by field geologists at drill site, prior to transfer of the core to the core shed; • Length of core recovered recorded as a percentage of the drill run. RQD recorded as the total cumulative length of naturally un-fractured pieces measuring >10cm; • Geotechnical data was recorded on field sheets and transferred to the company's DataShed 5 database using Log Chief; • Core recovery for all programmes averages >95% for all holes • Core recovery is considered sufficient for the purpose of resource estimation.
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.	Diamond core: • All core samples have undergone detailed (qualitative and quantitative) geological logging using a coding system for key

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	observations including lithology, grain size, colour, alteration, mineralisation, foliation and oxidation; • Structural logging of the core was undertaken over key zones of mineralisation; • Where analysed, magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken over the entire length of the core, with the exception of 3 measurements relating to 3 intervals; • A photographic record of the core was made prior to cutting and sampling.
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.	Rock chip samples • Rock chip samples were dried in an oven at 60°C for 6 to 8 hours and were entirely crushed to at least 90% passing a 2mm sieve and then quartered to split to 500g sub-samples; • The 500g crushed samples are pulverised to 85% of material passing a 75 microns sieve. Two 50-60g sub-samples from that pulverised sample was collected, bagged in craft paper and labelled, with one sample retained for pXRF analysis and the second sent to an internationally-accredited analytical lab. A coarse reject from the remaining crushed material and the 440g pulp reject (from the pulverised sample) are retained and secured for future use or need; • A sieve test at every 10th sample crushed is performed to ascertain the 90% of material are passing 2mm sieving. And another sieve test is performed at every 10 samples pulverized to ensure pulverization is done well and that 85% of material are passing 75 microns sieves. Records are kept in a log book. • After every sample is crushed, a barren gneiss is used to flush the crusher and remove any form of cross-sample contamination; • Pulverisers are cleaned after each sample pulverisation using compressed air and dry cloth; • Certified Reference Material (CRM) (from GEOSTATS Australia), blanks, and field duplicates are inserted among pulps before submission to lab on 1:40 ratio. Diamond core samples: • Core was cut in half lengthways using a diamond saw along the orientation line. More friable material was split using a knife;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The half-core was sampled, generally on 1m intervals, subject to lithological boundaries and recovery. Sample intervals greater than 1m were taken in areas of more friable/oxidised material where core recovery was less than 70%; • The same side of the core was consistently sampled. The unsampled portion of the core was returned to the core tray, with the bottom-of-hole clearly marked; • Quarter core was sampled for field duplicates. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is consistent with industry standard practices; • The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled; • Samples were dried in an oven at 80°C for 8 to 12 hours and were then initially crushed to 90% passing 2mm and riffle-split to produce 1kg sub- samples; • 1kg crushed samples were then pulverized with 85% 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. An unbiased split (by a riffle splitter) of approximately 200g from the final pulp passing 75 microns is retained for future multi-element analysis using pXRF. • A coarse reject from the 1kg crushed material and pulp reject (from the pulverised sample) are retained and secured for future use; • A sieve test at every 20th sample crushed is performed to ascertain that 90% of material passes 2mm sieving. A second sieve test is performed at every 10th sample pulverized to ensure pulverisation is done well and that 85% of material passes 75 microns sieves. Records are kept in a log book;
Quality of assay data and	• 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	Gold exploration • Fire assay gold analysis was conducted on a 50 g charge, using an AAS finish; • Lower detection limits for soil and rocks were 0.002 ppm and 0.01 ppm respectively;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	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.	• QC procedures for the programme included the insertion of blanks and commercial CRM (from Geostats and the lab uses CRM from Rocklabs) to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data; • The overall quality of QA/QC is good. Marble/Limestone exploration • An initial 14 rock chip samples were analysed for multi-elements using lab based XRF and ICP-MS (at SGS South Africa), thereafter all rock chip samples to date have been analysed using an in-house pXRF device • Drill core samples were screened using the pXRF to get an indication of the bulk chemistry and were subsequently sent for lab-based multi-element XRF analysis at SGS South Africa thereafter (Method: Borate Fusion Limestone/Cement/Gypsum, ore grade, XRF). • QC procedures for the drilling programme included the insertion of blanks and commercial CRM (from Geostats and the lab uses CRM from OREAS) to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data; • The QAQC programme will be reviewed upon completion of the drilling programme.
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.	Gold exploration • The majority of samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire which is an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited). • The trenching samples collected in Q4-2021 were submitted to SGS in Ghana which is an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited). Marble/Limestone exploration • The rock chip samples selected for XRF and ICP-MS analysis were sent to SGS South Africa which in an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited). • Diamond drill core samples selected for XRF analysis are being sent to SGS South Africa which in an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited).

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.	• All sample locations were surveyed with a hand-held GPS; • Drill collars were surveyed with a hand-held GPS and will be surveyed by a DGPS survey upon completion of the programme; • Downhole and survey measurements were completed using a Reflex EZ-trac multi-shot tool; • Coordinates were recorded in UTM WGS84 Zone 33N 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.	• Soil samples were taken on a pre-defined 400mx100m grid; • Pilot trenching was completed at a 50m spacing for 3 trenches totalling 150m; • Phase 2 trenching was completed at a spacing of at a regional spacing of 500m to 1km for 5 trenches totalling 2,524m.
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.	• Soil sampling lines with 100m sample spacing were oriented towards 134 degrees, and perpendicular to the main observed NE- trending structural corridor, which is denoted by a main foliation trend and key geological contact. • Trenches were oriented towards 130 degrees. • Drill collars were oriented along fence lines that trend 140-320˚, the optimal orientation to be perpendicular to the mapped strike of the marble units; • Fence lines were typically spaced at around 400m (or less), with heel-to-toe drilling along the fenceline (spacing between ~25m and 35m). • Holes were drilled towards a 320˚ orientation and at an inclination of -50˚, with target depths of 40-55m, targeting the shallow (~40m) vertical depth extension of the steeply dipping marble units
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Prior to their dispatch, samples were stored in a locked storeroom, within a fenced and guarded office; • All rock-chip and drill core samples were transferred from either Wapouzé site or the Bibemi base camp to BEIG3's processing laboratory in Yaoundé by Oriole/BEIG3 personnel; • The rock-chip samples were analysed at either Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire or SGS South Africa, the samples were sent by DHL in secured metal boxes to the laboratory (from BEIG3's laboratory in Yaoundé); • At arrival, batch logging and official check-in (bar-coding, for tracking

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		purposes) of samples was carried out before sample preparation and analysis.
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.	• Oriole Resources has an 85% interest in the Wapouzé licence. • The Wapouzé licence was renewed in January 2025 along with a change in commodity from gold to limestone and is valid until 2027. • There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Project 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 was formerly owned and operated by Reservoir Minerals Corporation during the period 2011-2015. RMC completed initial stream sediment sampling but no drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by quartz veins within sedimentary schists along the sheared contacted with marble units. • The composition of much of the marble units in the area are considered to be suitable for industrial use in the cement industry.
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	• Tables of all drill hole collars, including relevant intersections are presented in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Trenching • Sample intervals are taken along the length of the trench which is believed to be perpendicular to the strike of the (shear parallel) mineralisation, however, true widths are not yet known Drilling • Sample intervals are taken from within the drill hole which is itself at an angle to the inclined marble units. True widths are estimated to be ~87% of the reported intervals based on a steep dip of the units (80˚), and the -50˚ inclination of the drill holes.
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.	• Maps of sample locations and outlined surface anomalies are included in Appendix 1.
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 and 2 for maps and tables, respectively, of material exploration results for trenches and diamond holes.
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.	• Petrographic analysis has been completed on the main lithologies, both in their fresh and altered counterparts, but not on the marble lithologies. • Geological mapping of marble/limestone units has been completed across the licence area to give an indication of their extent, and simple volume estimates to understand its potential. A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate will be prepared once all results from the drilling programme have been received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A ground-based resistivity survey remains on-going as of late July 2026.

Appendix 1

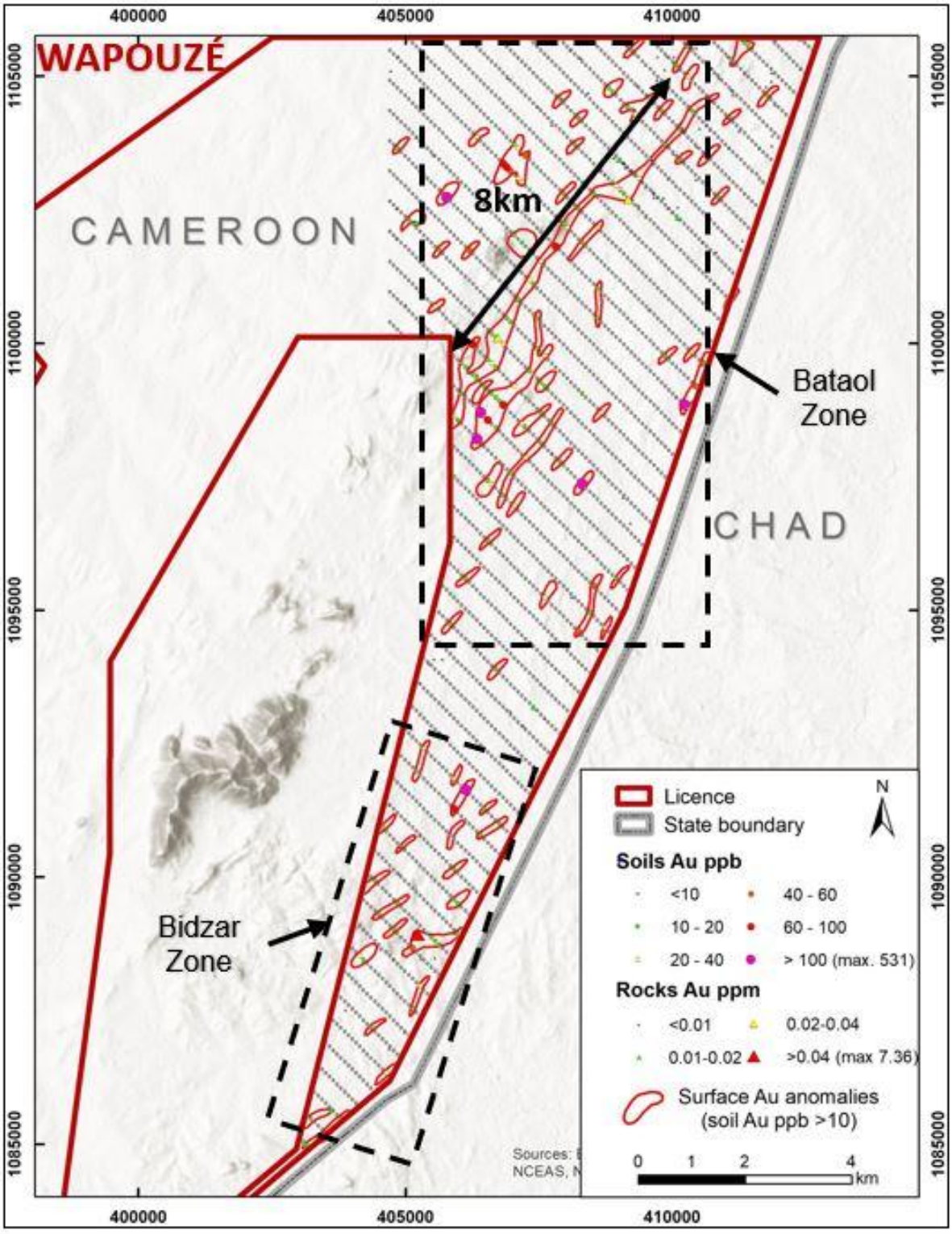

Figure 1. Gold results from Phase 1 soil and rock-chip sampling at Wapouzé (2019)

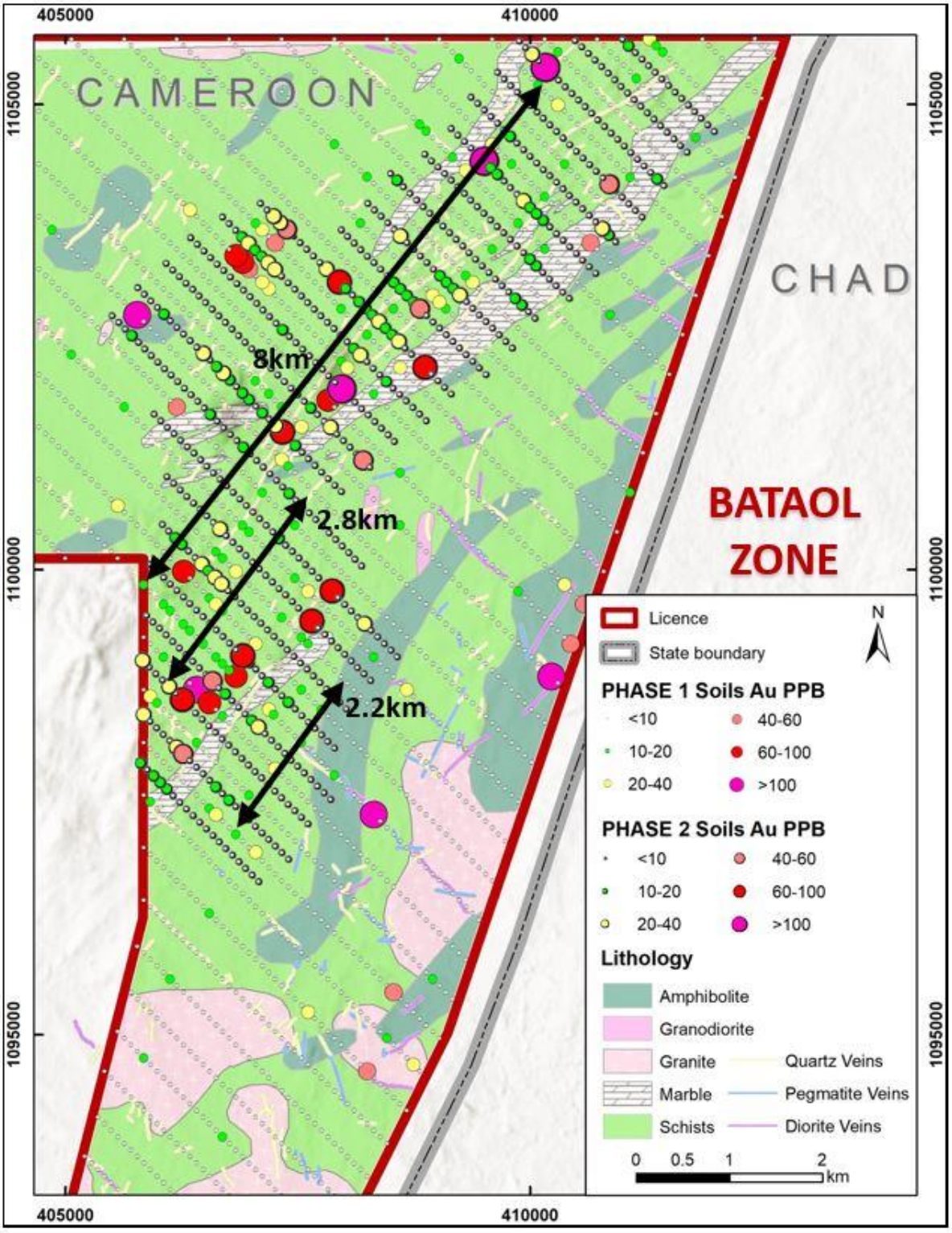

Figure 2. Gold results from Phase 1 and Phase 2 soil sampling at Bataol Zone, Wapouzé (2019)

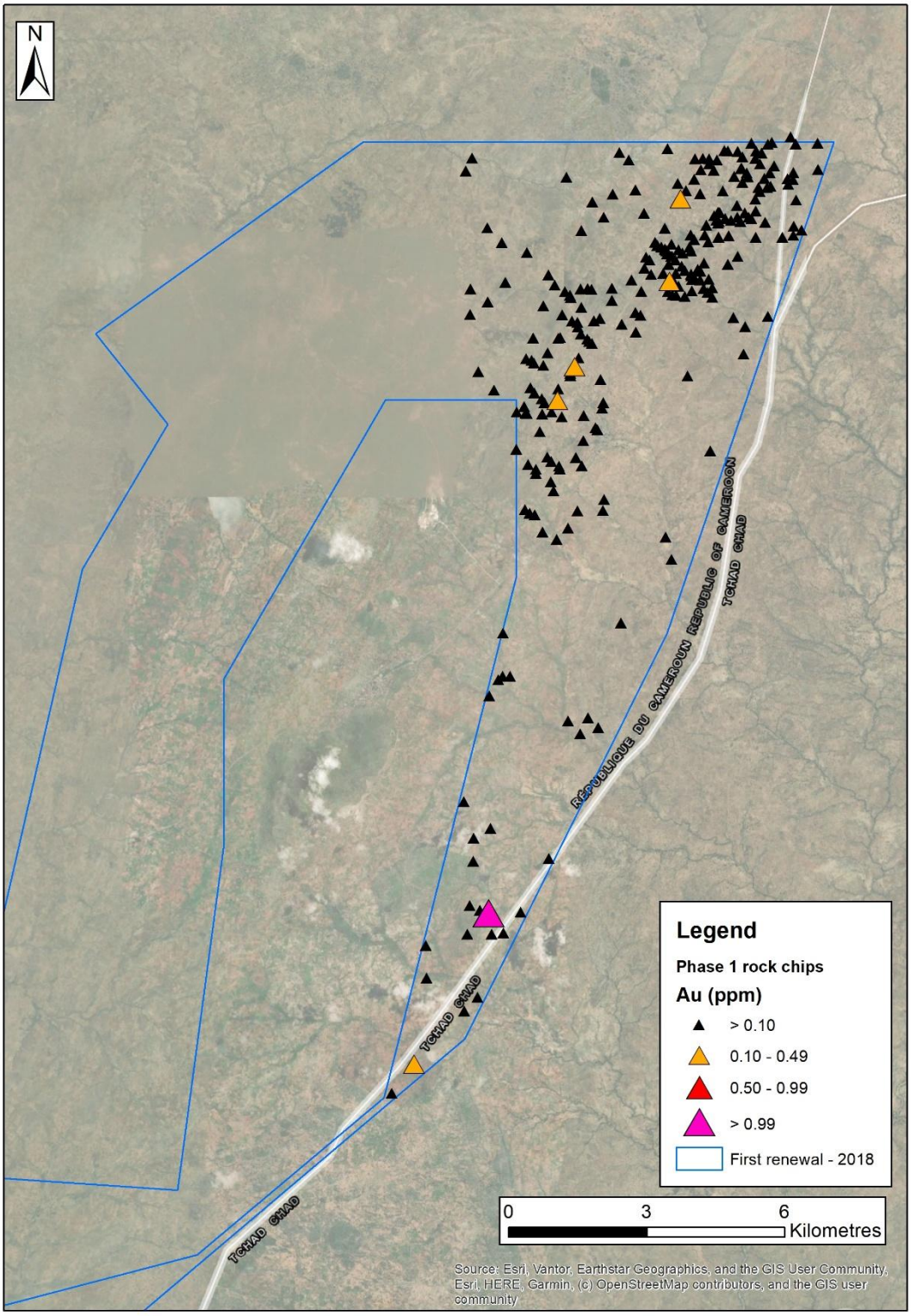

Figure 3. Gold results from Phase 1 rock chip sampling completed at Wapouzé in 2019

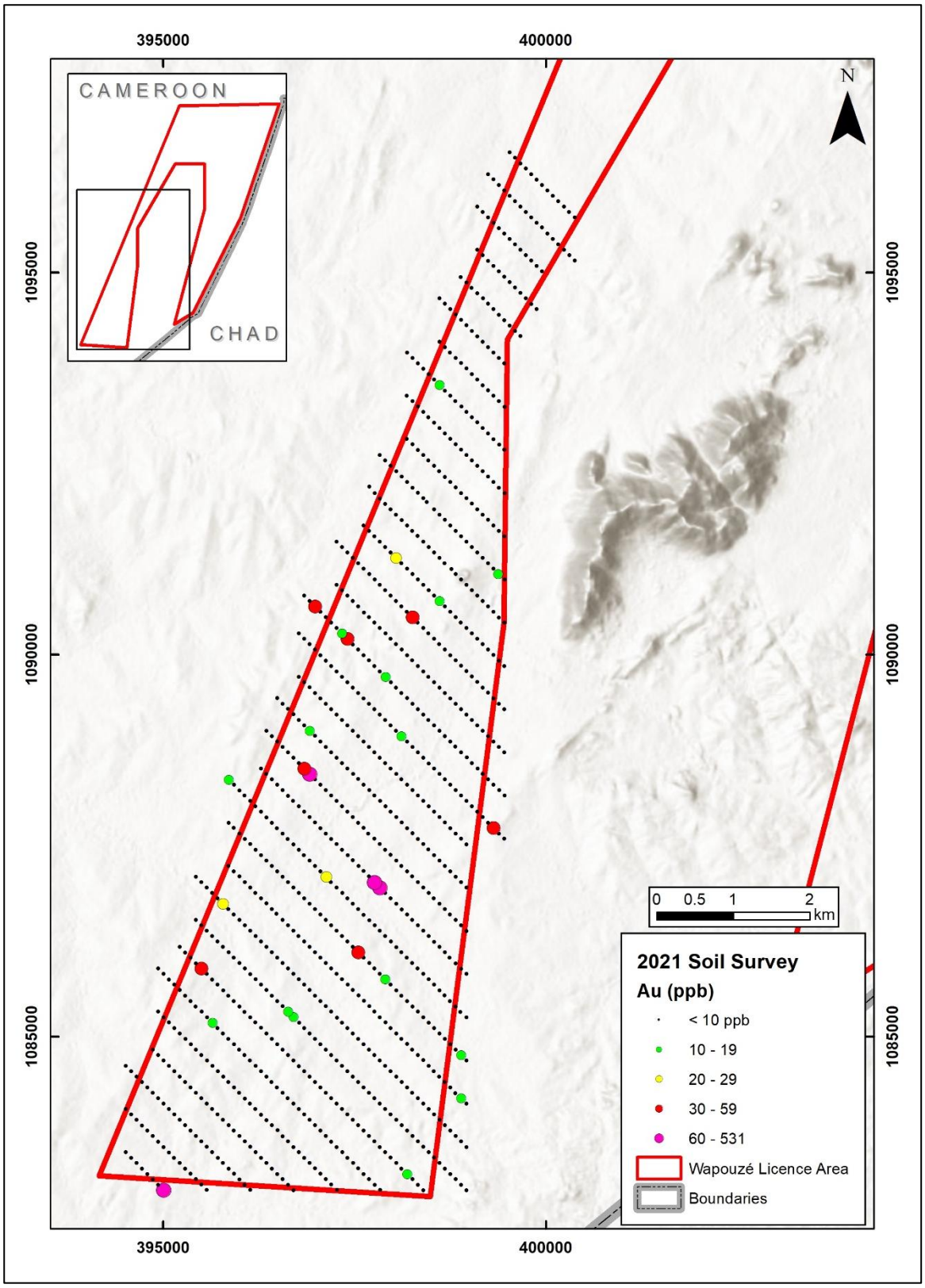

Figure 4. Gold results from Phase 3 soil sampling over southwest of licence, Wapouzé (Q4-2021)

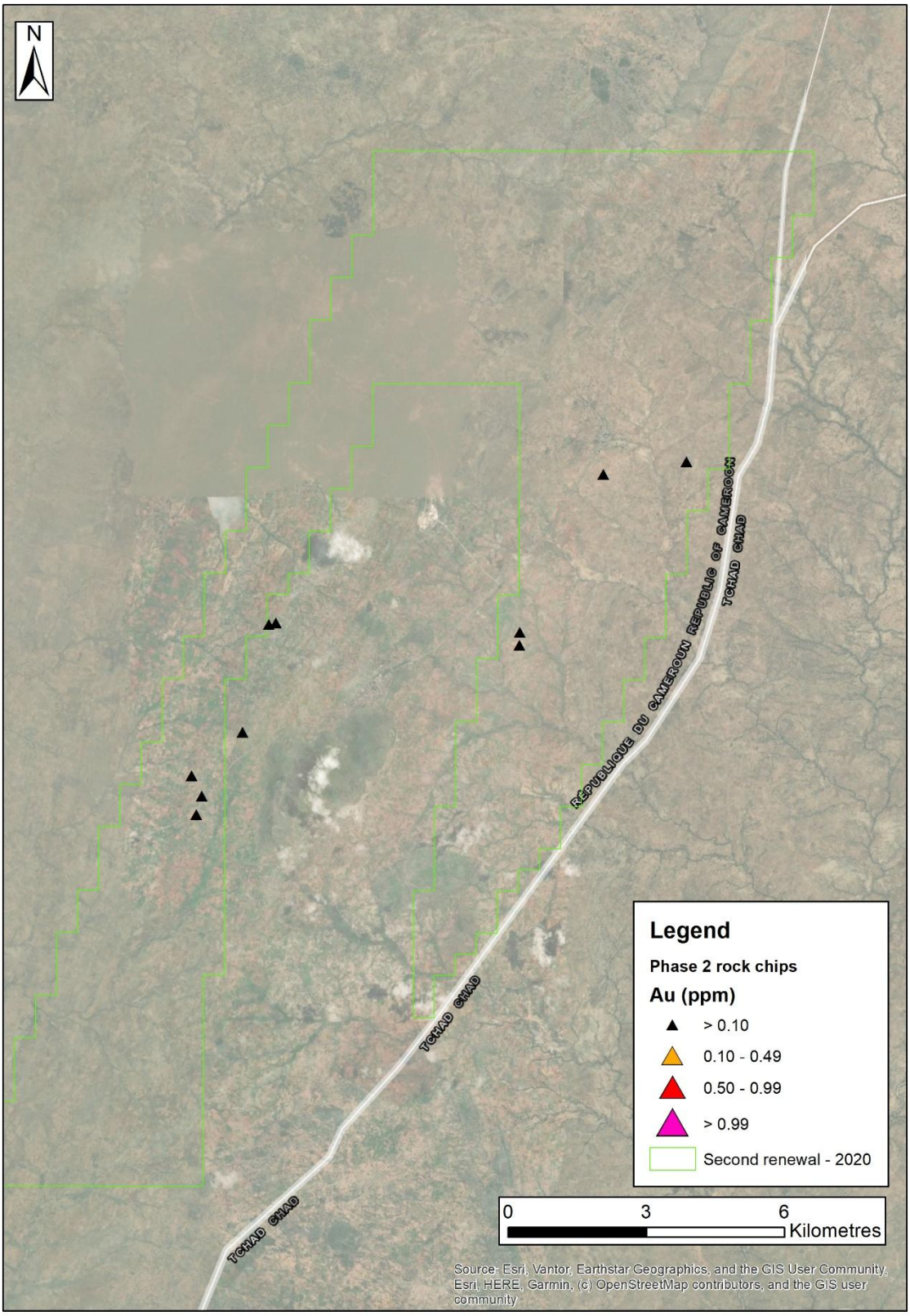

Figure 5. Gold results from Phase 2 rock chip sampling completed at Wapouzé in 2021

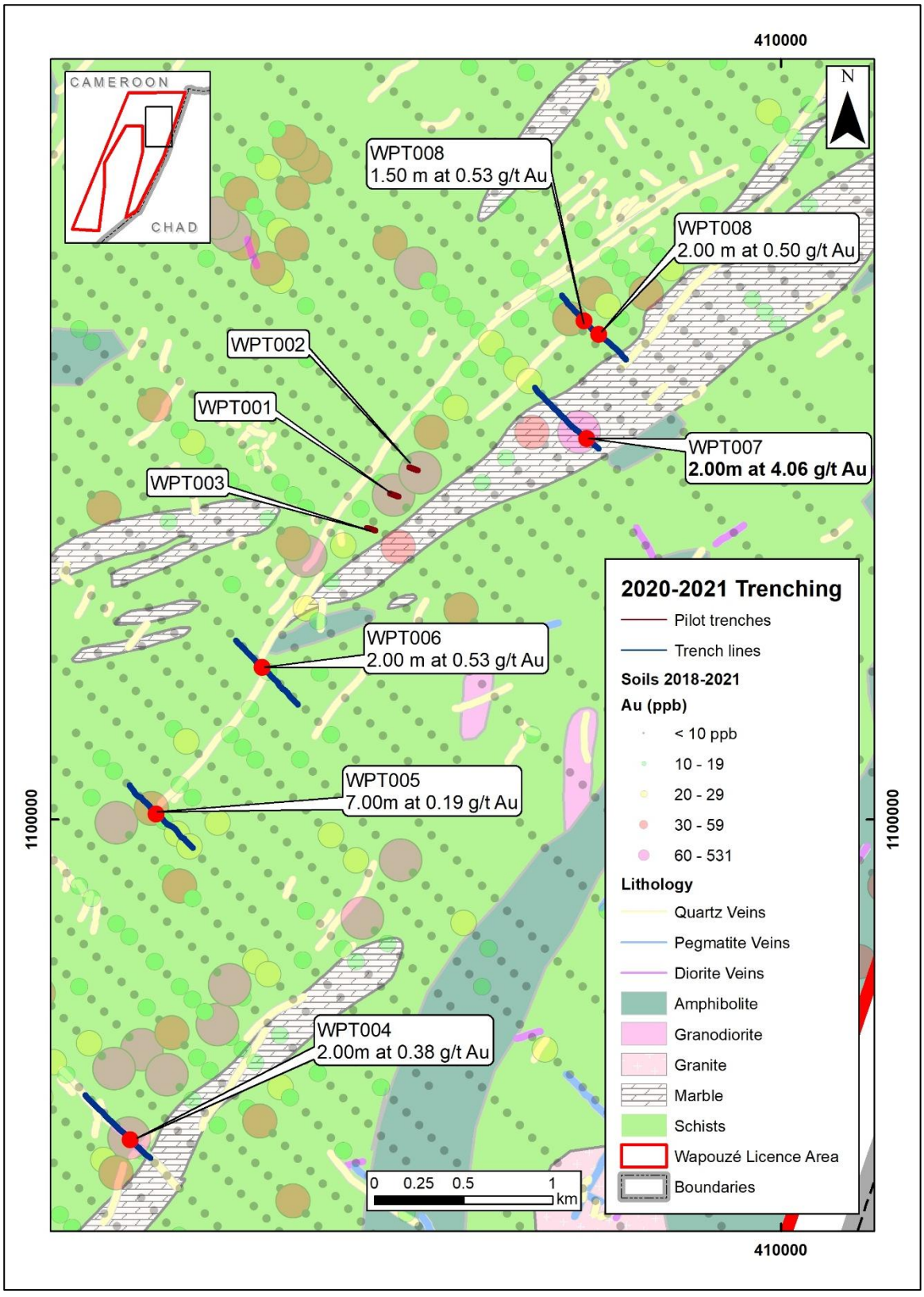

Figure 6. Gold results from Q4-2021 trenching programme at Bataol Zone, Wapouzé

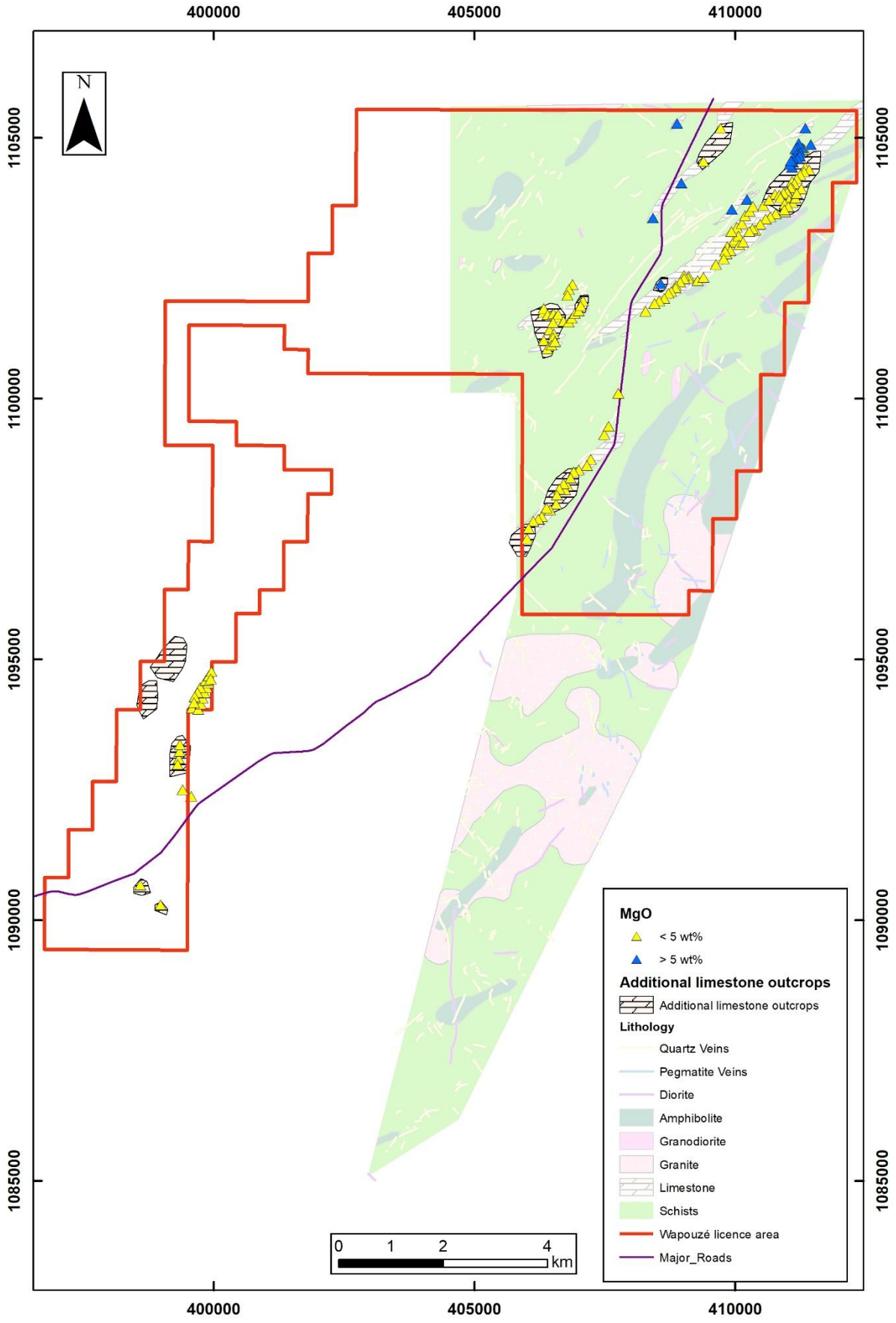

Figure 7. Results from the three cumulative phases of marble related rock chip sampling across the licence area, with results defined by MgO. Samples >5wt% MgO were considered dolomitic

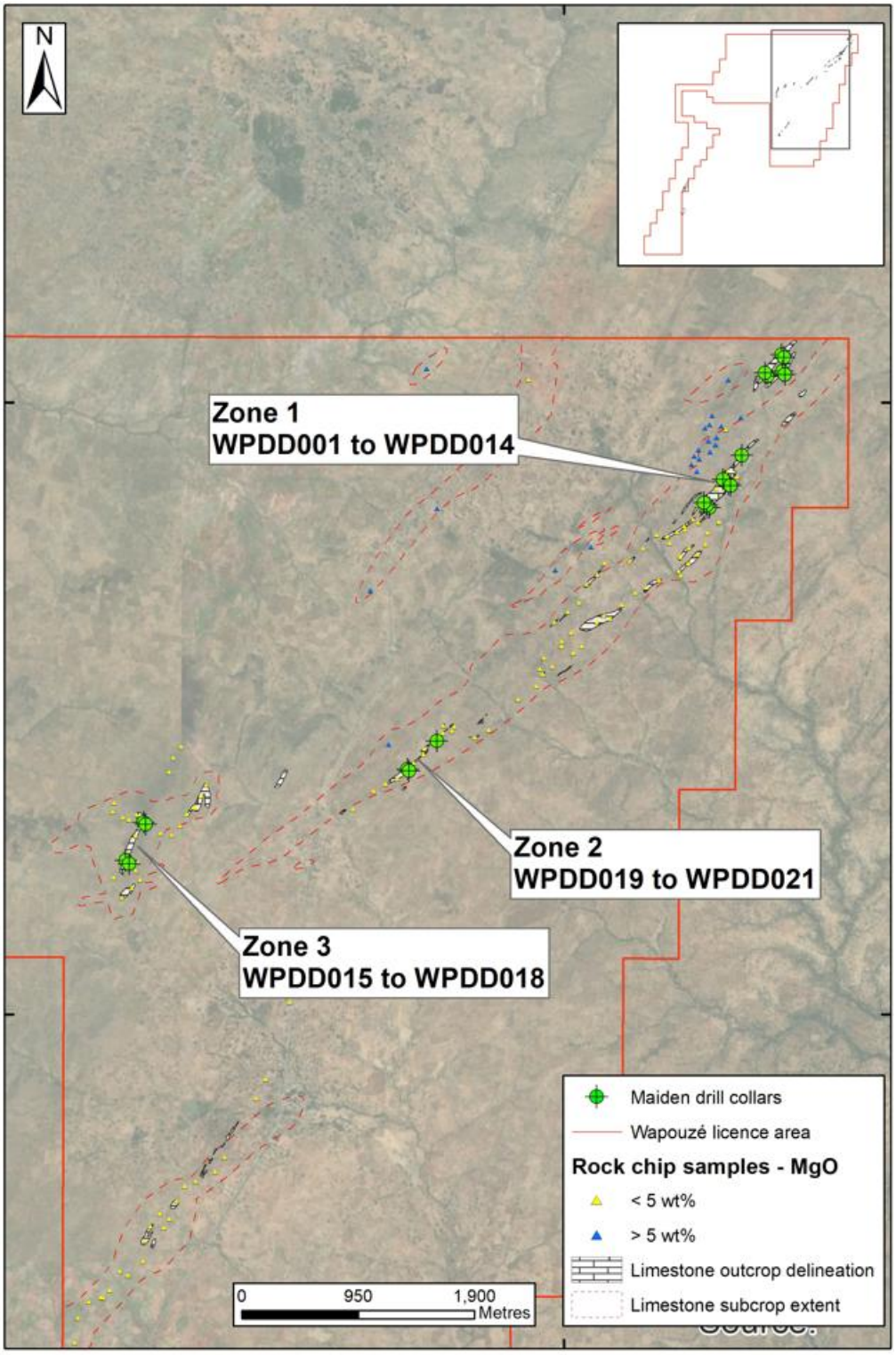

Figure 8. Wapouzé maiden drilling programme collar map over outcropping metamorphosed limestone units within three zones in the northeast of the licence. Rock-chip sampling results plotted on MAXAR satellite image, with MgO values of less than 5 wt% and more than 50 wt% CaO shown in yellow. Samples with >50 wt% CaO and low MgO are considered to have appropriate carbonate content for use in the cement industry

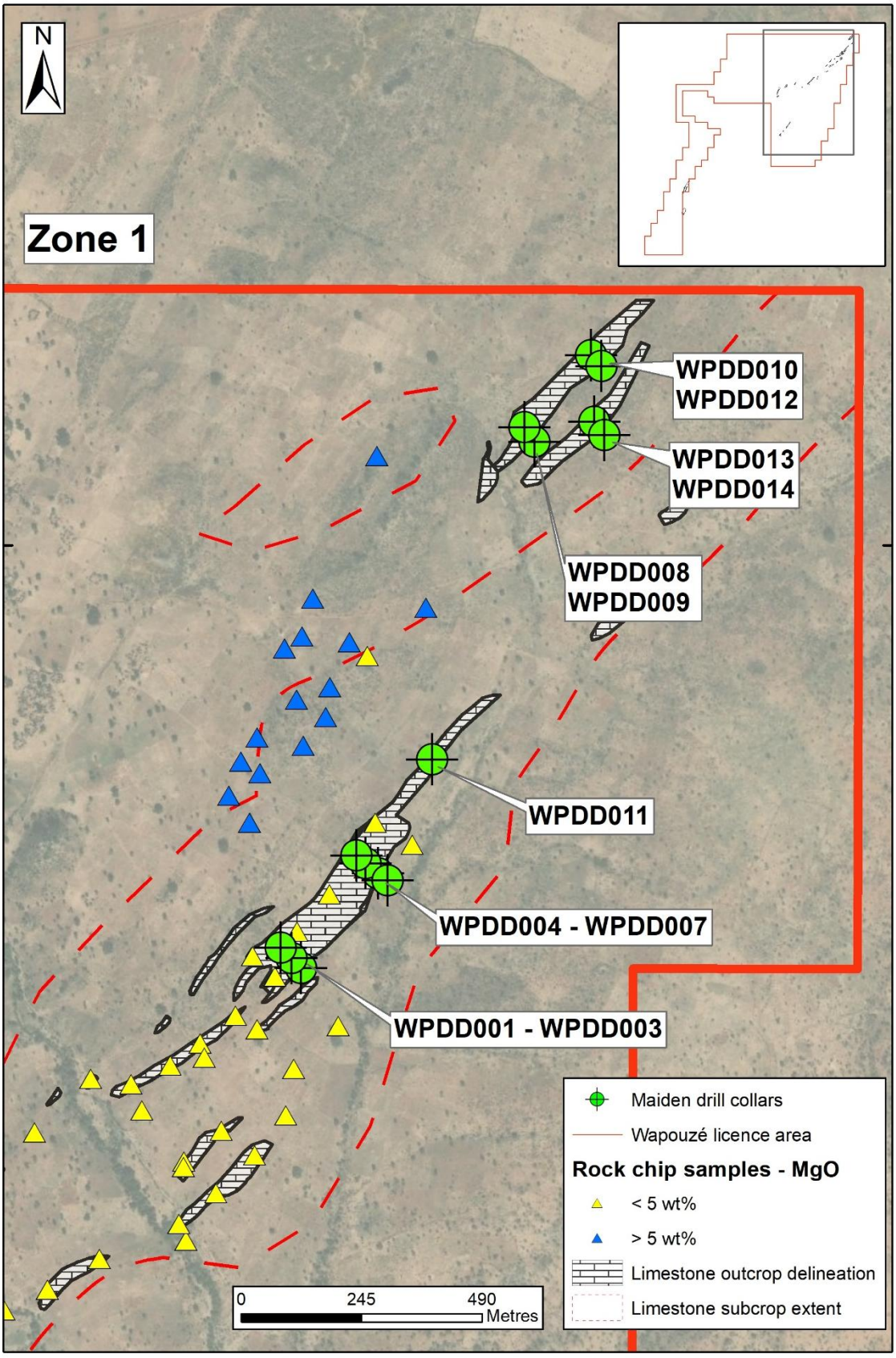

Figure 9. Maiden drilling programme collar map (WPDD001 – WPDD014) focusing on 'Zone 1' marble outcrop in the northeastern corner of the licence area, over satellite imagery and with the cumulative rock chip dataset.

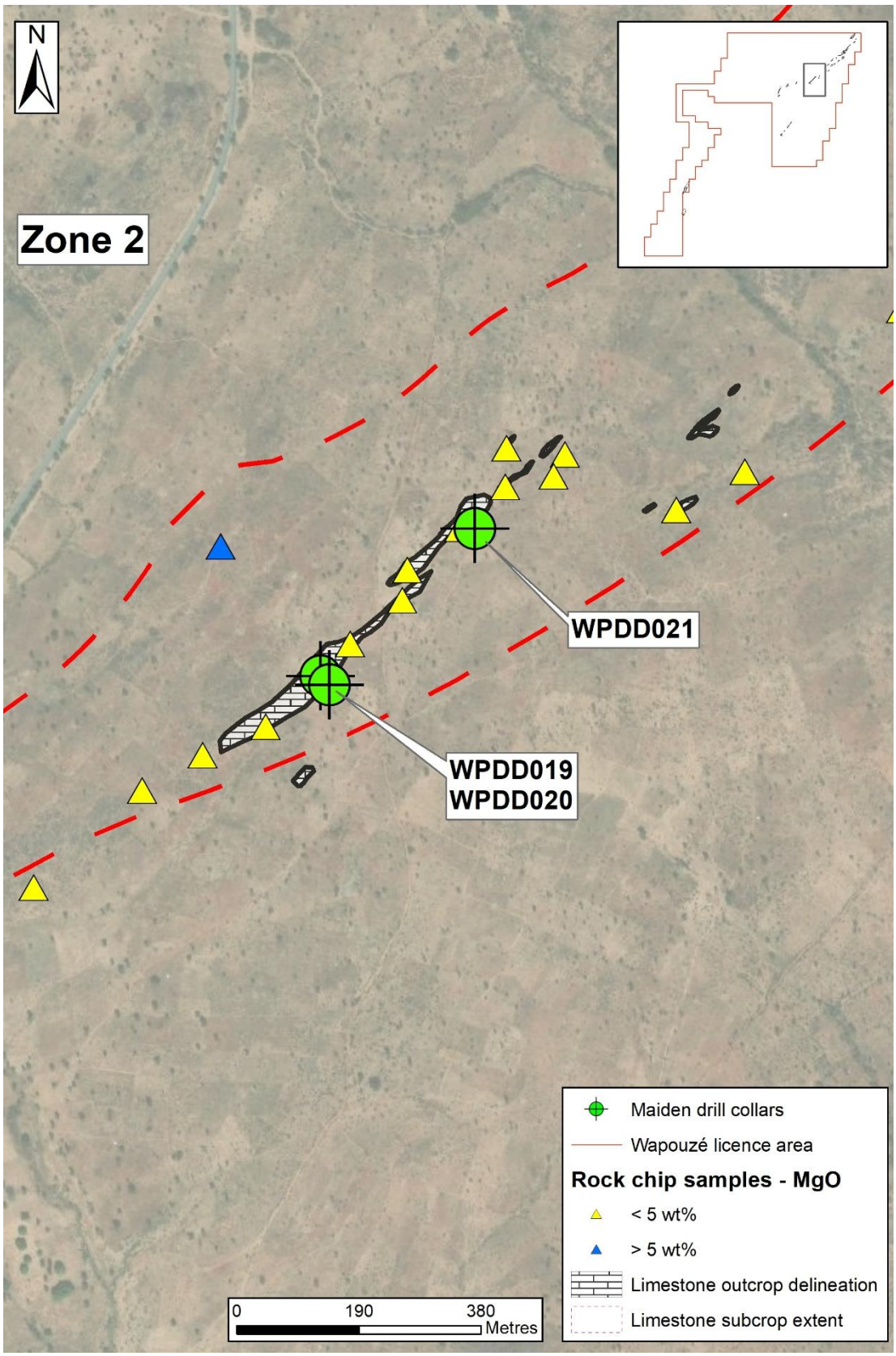

Figure 10. Maiden drilling programme collar map (WPDD019 – WPDD021) focusing on 'Zone 2' marble outcrop in the northeastern corner of the licence area, over satellite imagery and with the cumulative rock chip dataset.

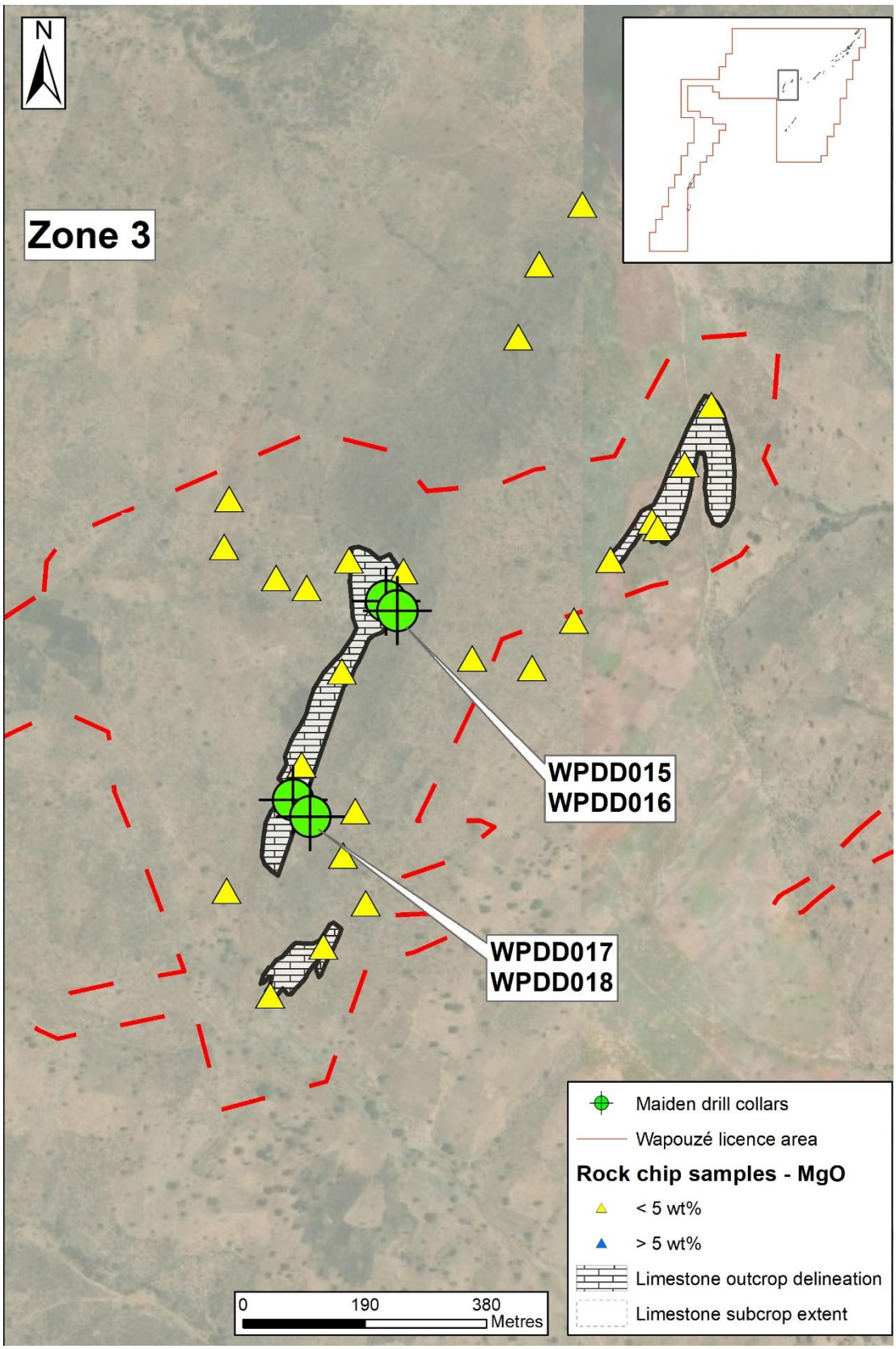

Figure 11. Maiden drilling programme collar map (WPDD015– WPDD018) focusing on 'Zone 3' marble outcrop in the northeastern part of the licence area, over satellite imagery and with the cumulative rock chip dataset.

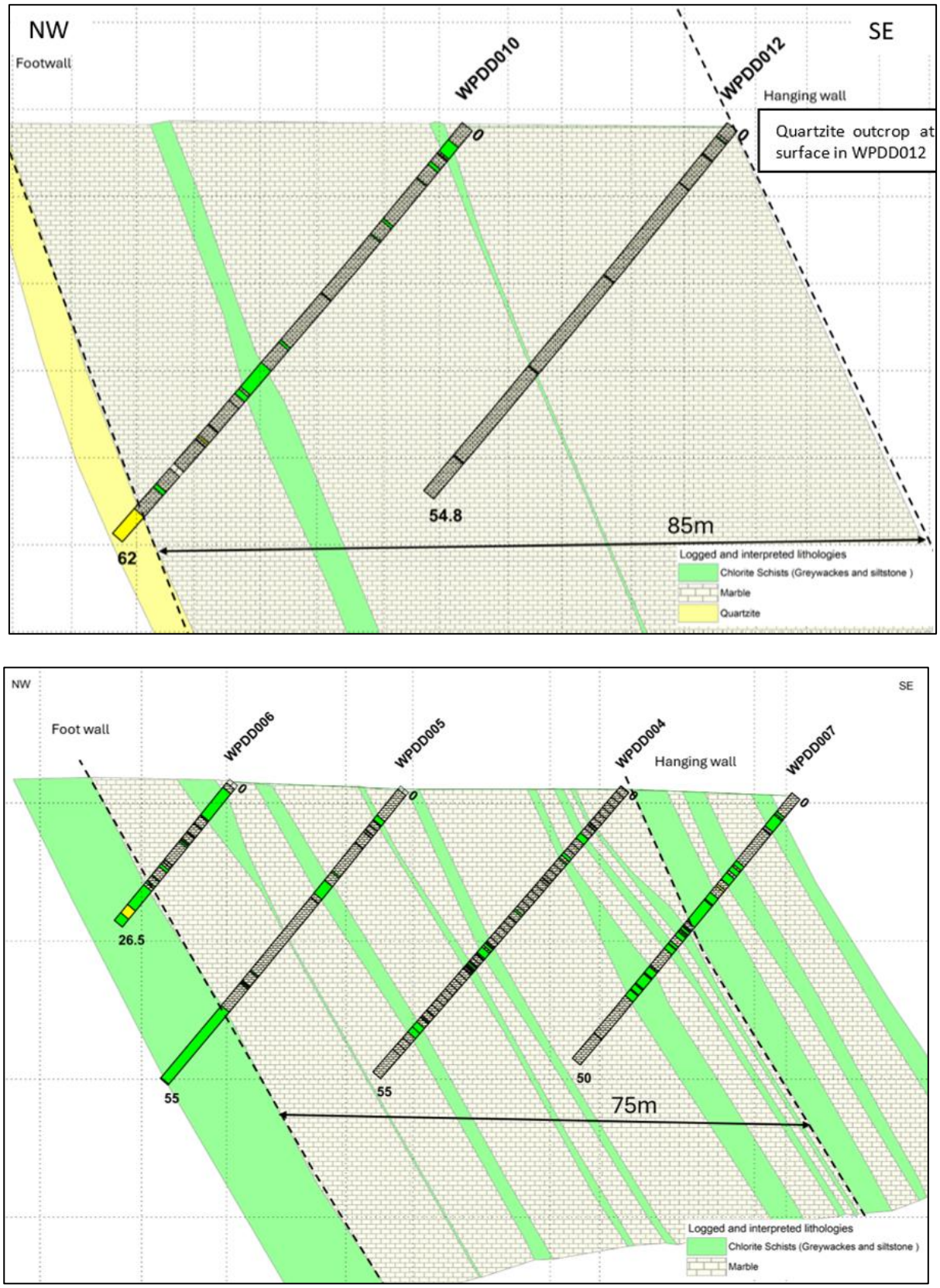

Figure 12. Simplified interpretive cross sections for two fencelines drilled at Zone 1, showing holes WPDD010 and WPDD012 (top) and holes WPDD004 to WPDD007 (bottom).

Appendix 2

Table 1. DH collar summary for the maiden drilling programme, co-ordinates are in WGS84 – UTM Zone 33N. Collars have been surveyed using a GPS and will be updated once a DGPS survey has been completed.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (˚)	Azimuth (˚)
WPDD001	55.00	411186	1104139	401	-50	320
WPDD002	55.00	411166	1104159	402	-50	320
WPDD003	47.50	411144	1104180	402	-50	320
WPDD004	55.00	411342	1104332	402	-50	320
WPDD005	55.00	411317	1104352	404	-50	320
WPDD006	26.50	411298	1104368	407	-50	320
WPDD007	50.00	411362	1104317	401	-50	320
WPDD008	55.00	411661	1105211	411	-50	320
WPDD009	50.00	411640	1105240	407	-50	320
WPDD010	62.00	411776	1105387	418	-50	320
WPDD011	26.50	411452	1104564	403	-50	320
WPDD012	54.80	411797	1105365	423	-50	320
WPDD013	50.00	411783	1105251	414	-50	320
WPDD014	50.00	411803	1105224	412	-50	320
WPDD015	60.00	406568	1101566	459	-50	320
WPDD016	40.00	406586	1101551	456	-50	320
WPDD017	55.00	406423	1101256	407	-50	320
WPDD018	50.00	406450	1101230	410	-50	320
WPDD019	46.50	408722	1102001	406	-50	320
WPDD020	50.00	408736	1101987	405	-50	320
WPDD021	60.00	408616	1101908	397	-50	320