

GREENFIELDS

During H12 2022, Generative Exploration took place in Australia, Brazil and the United States. 21,706m of drilling were completed globally with a total expenditure of \$11.5m for the period.

Australia

Lake AC drilling was completed at the Typhoon and Armada districts and commenced at Yellow Box. A total of 121 holes for 8,149m were completed. Low tenor Au intercepts were received from Bruce, Corsair and Hydra prospects coincident with favourable alteration and quartz veining

North Queensland (100% AGA)

Soil sampling was completed at several targets in the Georgetown district and commenced at Chillagoe. Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were flown over Georgetown, Chillagoe and Mt Banks districts.

USA

Geological mapping and rock chip sampling was undertaken at Caspa, CR Project, Birthday East and Wagen. 285 rock chip samples were collected. At Caspa, zones of advanced argillic to propylitic alteration and historical mining were mapped.

At Birthday East, a new target with pervasive Carlin-type alteration was identified. Pre-programme work is underway at Midnight Star to prepare for drilling.

Brazil

Infill stream sediment results were received from the Arko target. Field work continued with a total of 230 stream sediment and 125 rock samples collected as part of target generation activities.

Argentina

AGA and Latin Metals entered into an option agreement for the Organullo, Ana Maria, and Trigal projects located in Salta. Field activities are set to commence at Organullo in July.

At El Cori, infill mapping and sampling was conducted with 128 rock samples collected. A CSAMT survey was undertaken with 16.5 line km completed in 13 lines.

West Africa

Exploration focused on target generation activities.

BROWNFIELDS

During H1 2022, Brownfields exploration activities were undertaken across the globe. Brownfields Exploration completed 574.6km of drilling for a total expenditure for the half of US\$40.6m (capital) and US\$35.7m (expensed).

Tanzania: Capitalised (underground) and expensed (surface/underground) drilling programmes completed a total of 98,946m during H1 at a cost of \$19.4m.

Mineral Resource development and exploratory drilling were carried out at Star & Comet. The mineralisation continuity was confirmed on the northern portion of Cut 3. At Cut 5, results confirmed the mineralised Ridge 8 structure.

At Nyankanga Block 2, results show a potential down dip continuity of relatively thicker mineralisation along the Nyankanga shear zone. In Block 4 the results show narrow erratic mineralisation below the shear zone.

At Geita Hill, underground and surface drilling results confirmed the Indicated Mineral Resource and improved the overall quality of the underground Mineral Resource.

Mineral Resource development and exploratory drilling were carried out and completed at Lone Cone and the results added confidence to the Indicated Mineral Resource and confirmed open ended down dip continuity.

The Mineral Resource development drilling carried out from Nyamulilima Cut 1 & 2 confirmed mineralisation continuity. Other drilling conducted from Cut 2 delivered significant intersections and confirmed the Mineral Resource model along strike and near surface.

Drilling was carried out at Xanadu and the results from the central parts were discouraging due to intersection of an intrusion. Along the southeast, the drilling is ongoing, and the results so far show low to medium grade intersections.

At Mabe, Mineral Resource delineation drilling was completed and reported insignificant grades.

Non-drilling exploration works for the first half of the year involved detailed prospect scale geological review and surface geological mapping on areas to the NE of Geita Hill East Pit through to Prospect 5 as well Prospect 30 and Samena-Fikiri-Jumanne-Kalondwa Hill trend. Drill plans are being prepared for Prospect 5 and the Fikiri-Jumanne-Kalondwa Hill targets.

Guinea: Capitalised and Expensed drilling programmes completed a total of 71,621m during H1 at a total cost of \$8.2m.

Drilling consisted of reconnaissance and Mineral Resource conversion drilling at Bidini, Tubani, Sanu Tinti, Kami, Sintroko, Foulata, Saraya and Kounkoun.

The Mineral Resource conversion drilling at Kounkoun commenced with the support of the stakeholders and 8,594 metres were achieved.

Encouraging results from Bidini, Tubani, Kami, Saraya and Kounkoun demonstrated the upside potential in the Mineral Resource conversion with the Kami South Stage 3 and Kami West offering robust oxide zones albeit with internal low-grade patches. After a slow ramp up period and mobilisation delay due to supply chain issues the new drilling contractor delivered a much-improved performance by the second quarter.

Other activities included mapping and geometallurgical test-work.

Ghana: At Iduapriem, H1 drilling totalled 11,214m at a cost of \$1.9m.

During the first half of the year exploration drilling focused at Ajopa South, Ajopa Cut 3&4, Block 2&3, Block 3W, Block 4, and Mile 8. Significant intersections were reported from all deposits.

Regional exploration continued with line cutting, soil sampling, trenching, drilling, and geophysical surveys at Ajopa SW, Badukrom North, Mile 8, Efuanta, and Nueng Forest.

Geometallurgical data, including Equotip data, was collected from drillholes drilled in the first half.

At Obuasi, drilling continued in H1 with a total of 20,102m drilled in the underground exploration programmes at a cost of \$1.9m.

Exploration and infill drilling were carried out at 32 Level 275, 286, 324, 333 and 335 crosscuts in Blocks 8 and 10 while grade control drilling continued at 26n2 Level 363 in Sansu and 28 Level 300 in Block 10.

Drilling results confirmed the extension of the Obuasi fissure, drilled from 32L 286 & 276 chambers as well as from 32L 324, 333 and 335 chambers.

Grade control drilling results from 26n2 363 chamber confirmed the footwall mineralisation.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Capitalised and Expensed drilling programmes completed a total of 58,846m during H1 at a cost of \$4.3m.

In **Argentina**, a total of 21,241m of drilling was completed at a cost of \$3.3m.

The first half exploration programme included the completion of channel sampling in trenches excavated at the end of 2021 and were mainly located at Aguila, Cuncuna, Potrero, and de Gesica-Oveja trend veins.

The main focus of the diamond drilling programme was to define and extend the mineralisation boundaries in several productive veins on the main central zone (Lucy, Mangas, Rocío, Serena, Zorro), the eastern extension (Gesica and Oveja) and lesser well-known veins of the southern zone (Teresa, Laguna del Mineral).

Reconnaissance and chip sampling looking for new drilling targets continued on the Condor property.

In **Brazil**, at Cuiabá and Lamego a total 75,501m were drilled at a cost of \$7.2m.

Some delays in mobilisation of drill rigs in the beginning of the year caused a loss of production in Q1, decrease in penetration rates caused by directional drilling and derivation of surface holes (Corpo IV) also contributed.

At Cuiabá, the main orebodies drilling campaign focused on Level 6: Fonte Grand Sul (FGS) extensions, Level 19/20: Serrotinho (SER) extensions and Level 22/23: FGS/SER targets. L06 FGS EXT target drilling was completed with interesting results, while at L19/20 SER EXT target drilling was also completed with some significant intercept. At the L22/23 FGS/SER target drilling is ongoing with some exceptional intercepts.

The narrow vein drilling campaign (mineralisation in overturned limb from BIF) focused on Level 6/8: Galinheiro extensions while the secondary orebodies drilling campaign has focused on Level 20/23: Viana, with the need to understand the local presence of mineralised BIF inside this target proving important.

All the upside exploration models were revised by the exploration team. This information indicates an exploration target of around 10 to 12 kOz / vertical meter to at least until level 40. The exploration team is studying two methodologies for the 2023 deep drilling: (i) HW drive drilling using a long crosscut and (ii) long inclined boreholes from the main FW declines.

At the regional Tingua targets, after the acquisition of the Geriza farm and approval from the environmental team, a drilling campaign was conducted at the Carrapato target. The first goal was to test the observed gold occurrences in the galleries. Seven drillholes of approximately 350m each were completed, and the first results confirm the model. The mineralisation is in narrow veins of smoky quartz (about 1m) associated with shear zones cutting through all the lithotypes.

At Lamego, encouraging gold grades were obtained during the drilling programme performed in Carruagem SW orebody from levels 4.1, 4 and 6 aiming to add and convert Mineral Resource. The best results are found on level 4.1 in a thick BIF layer associated with a magnetite-rich silicification zone hosted in the normal limb very close to an already mined area, making this region extremely important for the production plan.

The Carruagem orebody was drilled from levels 9.1 and 10.1 with a focus on converting Mineral Resource and extending the mineralised strike in the normal and overturned limbs. The first results show the continuity of the high-grade ore-shoot inside the hinge zone where it is dominated by a massive silicification zone composed by smoky-quartz, pyrite, As-pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The drilled strike of the Arco da Velha orebody was improved from level 4, but some drillholes intercepted a fault zone where the orebody is displaced. This structure was mapped at level 5 and exploration teams are now working on understanding the behaviour of gold below this zone to support mine planning.

Results from surface DD and mapping over the gap between the Carruagem SW and Queimada orebodies were able to define a new orebody, Escondido, and to expand of the interpreted strike of the Arco Velha NE orebody. Escondido is hosted by a BIF layer and located in the overturned limb of the Lamego fold.

At Córrego Do Sítio, capitalised and expensed drilling programmes completed a total of 43,892m at a cost of \$5.1m during H1.

At CDS I, two underground rigs focused on directional drilling of Laranjeiras/Carvoaria and completed 10 holes to add information re the deepest zones of orebodies. Drilling of the main mineralisation along strike of Carvoaria and Laranjeiras confirmed inferred zones and down plunge Mineral Resource.

A new interpretation of the Cachorro Bravo model increased volumes in the southern portion where there is interaction with Mutuca target. Intercepts along strike confirm mineralisation and conceptual target in Cachorro Bravo and Donana were tested and show good potential.

Surface drilling focused on high potential Ore Reserve areas in the Mutuca and Rosalino Sul targets. Mutuca continues to be intersected down plunge and along strike at depth and infill drilling continues to deliver high grade areas for conversion to Ore Reserve. Geometallurgical analysis shows flotation recoveries around 96.20% and 98.10% for gold and sulphur.

At Cristina, the continuity of the main lens was confirmed along strike. While at Rosalino, the reduction in thickness was confirmed by closing the sampling grid.

At CDS II, one rig drilled in São Bento mine targeting Sangue de Boi with infill drilling and confirming high Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource grades thereby generating more confidence in the 2026 production plan production.

At CDS III, no drilling was conducted during the period but results from 2021 campaign continued arriving and confirmed the Anomalia and Jambeiro strike extensions.

At Serra Grande, capitalised and expensed drilling programmes completed a total of 59,197m at a cost of \$5.0m during H1.

Exploration drilling completed a total of 21,776m being 10,668m capitalized and 11,089 expensed. Some delays were experienced due to reduced penetration rates caused by directional drilling and derivation of surface holes (Corpo IV).

In the Mineral Resource conversion drilling programme were focused in the medium-long terms areas aligned to the LOM such as Ingá, Goiabeira, Palmeiras Sul 3.5, VQZ-N and Pequizão – G/K for underground and Angicão, Pequizão, Palmeiras Sul 3.5, Sucupira and NW areas for surface drilling.

In **Colombia**, at La Colosa, no exploration occurred.

At Quebradona, no exploration was conducted.

In **Australia**, at Sunrise Dam capitalised and expensed drilling programmes completed a total of 72,273m at a cost of \$14.2m during H1. The 1st quarter began with 10 underground rigs with an 11th used provisionally to offset downtime and standby. From the start of February onward the budgeted 8 rigs and from mid-June 7 rigs have been running, testing the following targets:

- Frankie – Drilling at variable spacing designed to ultimately deliver Indicated Mineral Resource from multiple locations and to define the Frankie domains as well as northern extensions.
- Carey Shear – exploratory drilling targeted the Carey Shear Zone northern extensions.
- Astro Steeps – Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeted potential steep structures along felsic porphyry below Astro Main
- Porphyry Steeps – Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeted the margins of the mega-porphyry for mineralisation

- Vogue Deeps & Vogue 12 (formerly Vogue East) – exploratory drilling tested the lower extents of Vogue 12. Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeting down dip, east and west extensions to Vogue 12, and tested Vogue Deeps
- Elle – Mineral Resource definition drilling targeted extensions
- Jaguar – Mineral Resource definition drilling targeted down dip extensions to Jaguar and further information on Vogue to COE N-E Steep
- Flamingo (formally Sunrise North) – Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeted Astro Main and Astro Flat mineralisation
- BIF Axial Fold Plane – Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeted steep structures northeast of the main Hammerhead domain and parallel to the BIF axial plane, striking north-west and dipping moderately to the south-west
- Upper Hammerhead – Exploratory and Mineral Resource delineation drilling targeted the area located directly up plunge of the previously mined Hammerhead and Dolly domains

Surface drilling included:

1,942m of RC drilling was utilised in H1 targeting Neville East

916.3m of RC and DDH drilled for Mac, Neville and Neville East for the Sunrise North Project

At Tropicana, drilling in H1 completed 41,189m at a cost of \$5.5m.

Mineral Resource development drilling focused on Havana UG HN1 (pre-collars and DD tails), Tropicana and Havana North. Expensed near-mine exploration drilling (DD) was conducted at the Boston Shaker.

Regional exploration drilling occurred at Double Vision (RC), South Mine (AC), Bushwacker, (AC) Madras (RC), Sandpan and New Zebra (DD).

Significant intersections from Mineral Resource development drilling were reported from Tropicana UG, Havana and Boston Shaker drilling. While significant expensed exploration intersections were reported from Bushwacker.