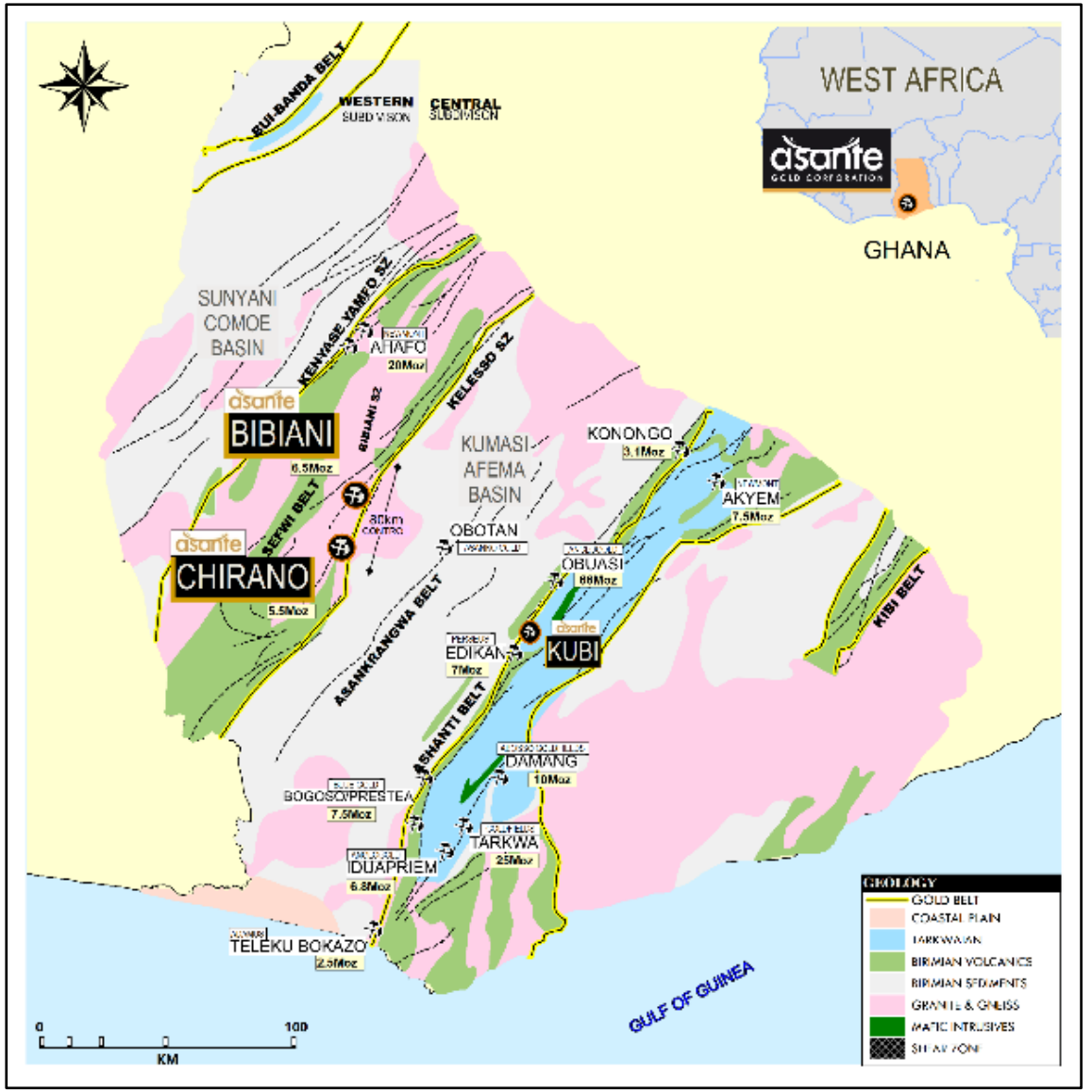
DISCOVERY HISTORY OF THE GIANT OBRA UNDERGROUND GOLD DEPOSIT AND ITS STRUCTURAL SETTING, ASANTE GOLD MINE, GHANA

JULY - 2026

Chirano Mine

A GROWING WEST AFRICAN MID-TIER GOLD PRODUCER

Strong Operating Base Chirano Gold Mine Bibiani Gold Mine	▪ +7.5 Mtpa Milling Capacity ▪ Total Reserves: +3.0Moz ▪ Total M&I Resources: 4.6 Moz ▪ Total Inferred Resources: 2.2 Moz
Operational Synergies and Exploration Potential	▪ 2 process plants 15km apart ▪ Control 83km of the Bibiani & Chirano Shear Zones (+8 Moz produced to date)
Proven Leadership	▪ Strong operators ▪ Exploration success ▪ Exceptional local relationships



Ghana is the largest producer of gold in Africa

SEFWI BELT–ASANTE GOLD LAND HOLDINGS

TOTAL LAND HOLDINGS : 630 sqkm Combined

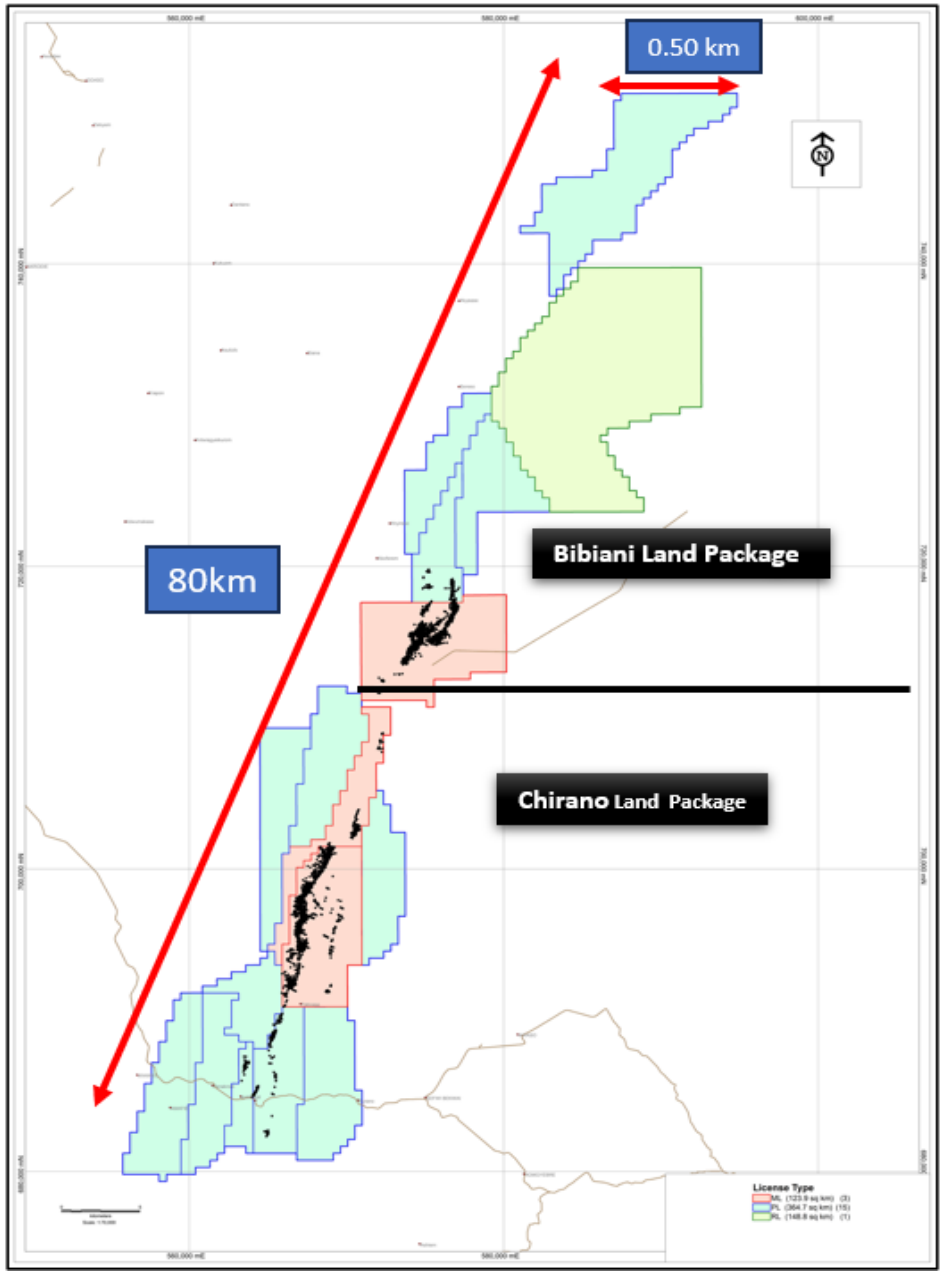
- Situated on the Highly Endowed and Prospective Sefwi belts with a **+>100** years Mining History.
- **80 Km** Strike Length of Mineralised Shear Zone- **CSZ & BSZ** and **Splays/** Cross Structures.
- Favourable Geology

REGIONAL GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

- Paleoproterozoic of the Birimian of West Africa.
- **Meta-Volcanic , Meta-Sedimentary , Granitic** Intrusions and Younger Tarkwain Sequence.
- Multiply Deformational Events- **FT/Folds/SH**
- **D1-D4 Events resulting in the ground preparations for the Fluid Pathways.**
- Multiple Hydrothermal Activities along the Regional Shear/ Dilation Zones.

Economic Gold Mineralization Types

- Brittle-Ductile Sheared Meta-Sedimentary rocks, with Quartz Stockwork/ Shear veining and DE- Sulphides.
- Brecciated – Cataclasitics to Brittle-Ductile Mafic Volcanic and Granitic Intrusions with Ankerite-Sericite-Albite alteration, with DE fine-grained pyrites.



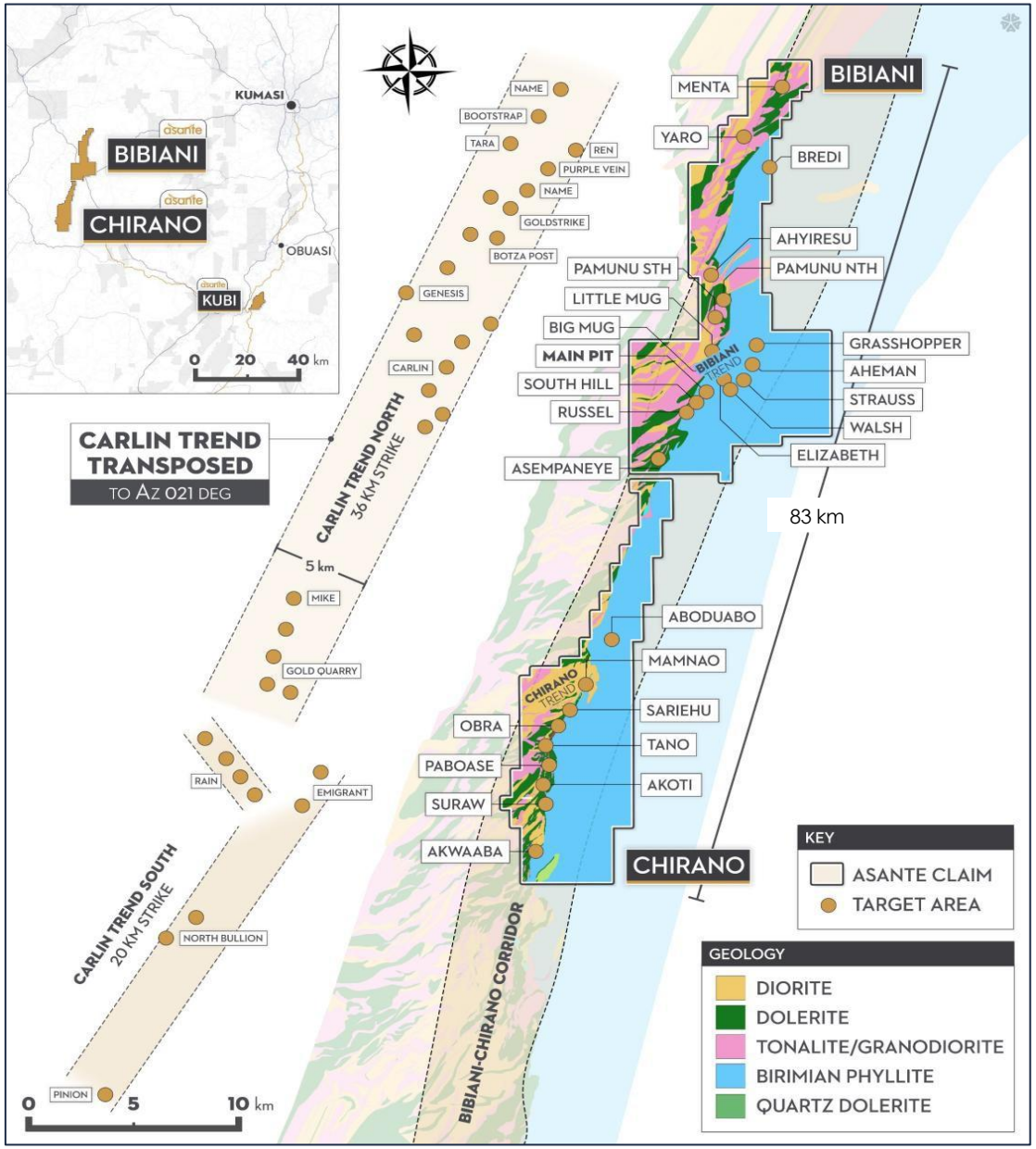
- Southwest Ghana, host numerous gold deposits and prospects, including multimillion ounce deposits at Obuasi (Ashanti deposit), Konongo, Bogoso, Prestea, Bibiani, Nkran, and in the Yamfo-Sefwi district.
- **+150Moz Au in regional belt**
- Ghana has matured as jurisdiction – upside potential remains in Sefwi Belt
- Sefwi Belt comparatively under-explored compared to global analogues (Abitibi region and Eastern Goldfields)

THE BIBIANI - CHIRANO GOLD PROVINCE

- The Bibiani-Chirano gold province has produced +10M oz over the past 100 years
- It is prospective for gold well beyond the current operations
- The corridor extends for over 83 km
- It is composed of a series for interconnecting gold-bearing faults and shear zones (the Bibiani and Chirano shears are the principal structures)

- The corridor represents a crustal-scale fossil earthquake zone; the zone collapsed approximately 2 billion years ago leaking gold-bearing fluids up through multiple interconnecting faults

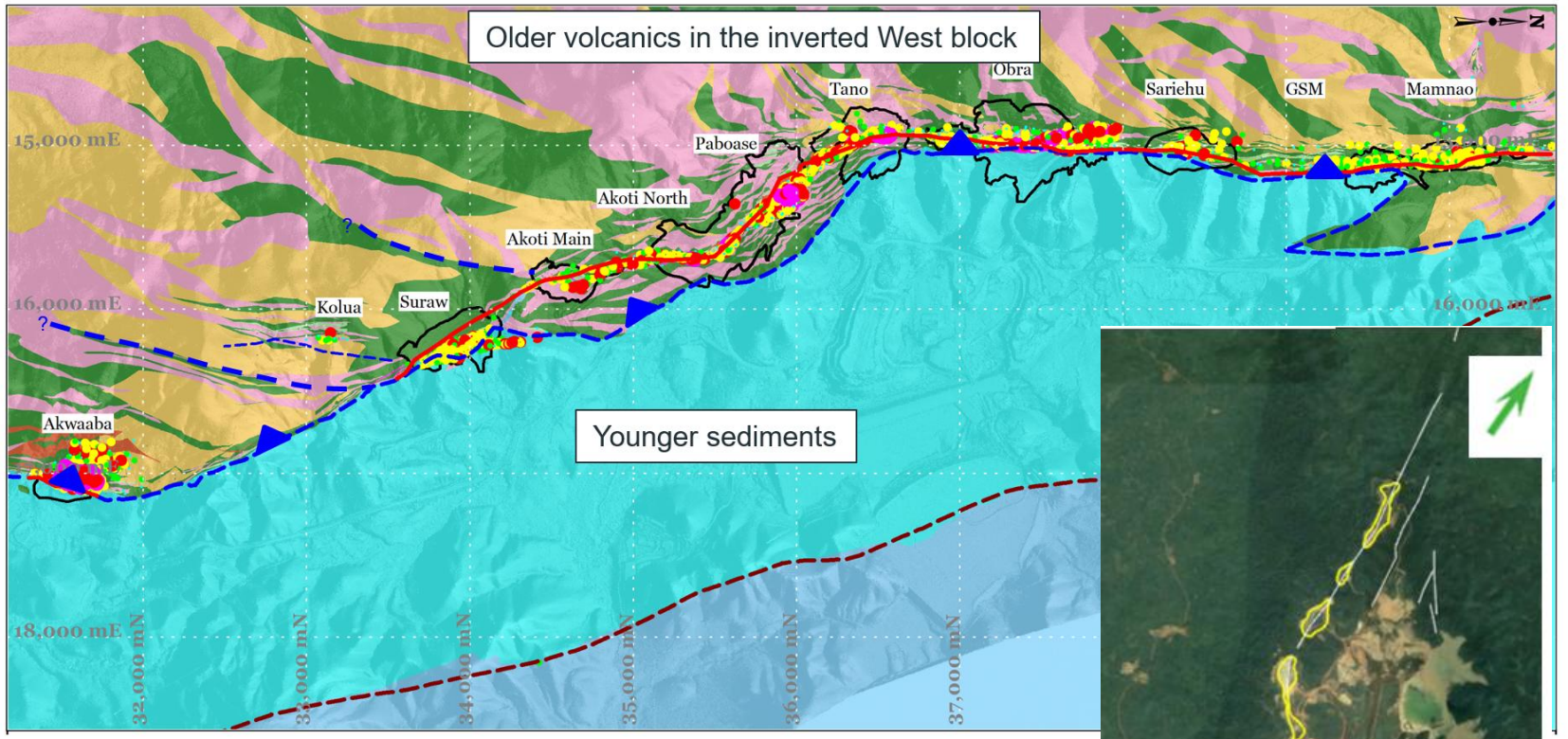
- The scale of the collapse can only be compared to giant crustal-scale systems such as the Carlin Trend (Nevada, USA), Eastern Goldfield and the Abitibi Trend



CHIRANO GEOLOGY

- The belt consists mainly of volcanic-sedimentary Birimian rocks overlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Tarkwaian Group
- Chirano includes at least 8 deposits located along an 11 km long N-S trend
- All deposit along the CSZ discovered via systemic traditional exploration practices

- Deformation along the CSZ is characterized by
- Cataclasite, fractures, veining and brecciation
- Host rocks are fractured and altered mafic volcanics and granitiods, and include stacked arrays of parallel veinlets, stockworks



- Older rocks are in the west block, indicating it has been inverted.
- Significantly, mineralisation is often preferentially hosted by faults, which juxtapose volcanic Vs volcanic rather than sediment Vs volcanic

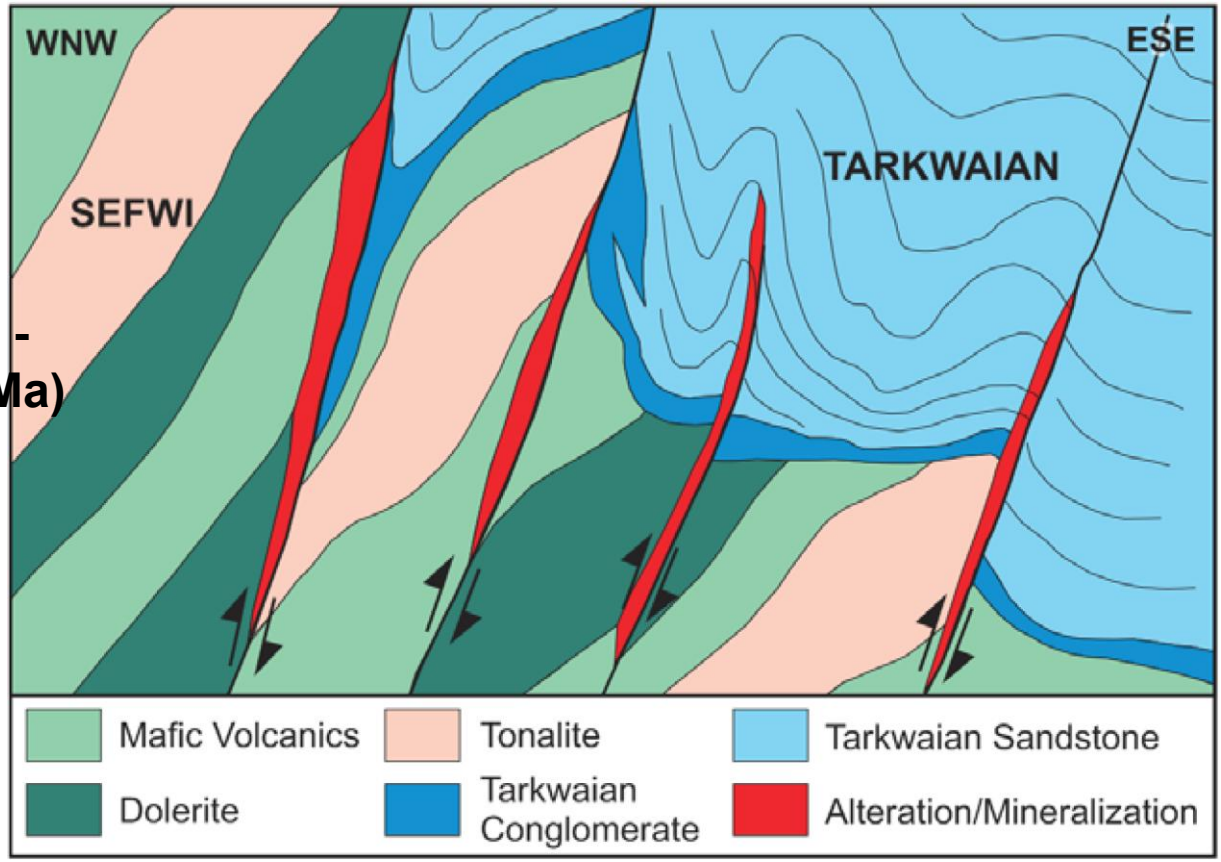
STRUCTURAL TIMING OF OBRA MINERALIZATION

- Evidence of polyphase deformation occurs along the CSZ.
- D1- (NNW-SSE shortening) Early gneissic or layer parallel foliation
- D2 - Extensional dip-slip faulting (Tarkwaian slivers in faults and (possibly) dip-slip lineations)

Eoa (2150 - 2125Ma)

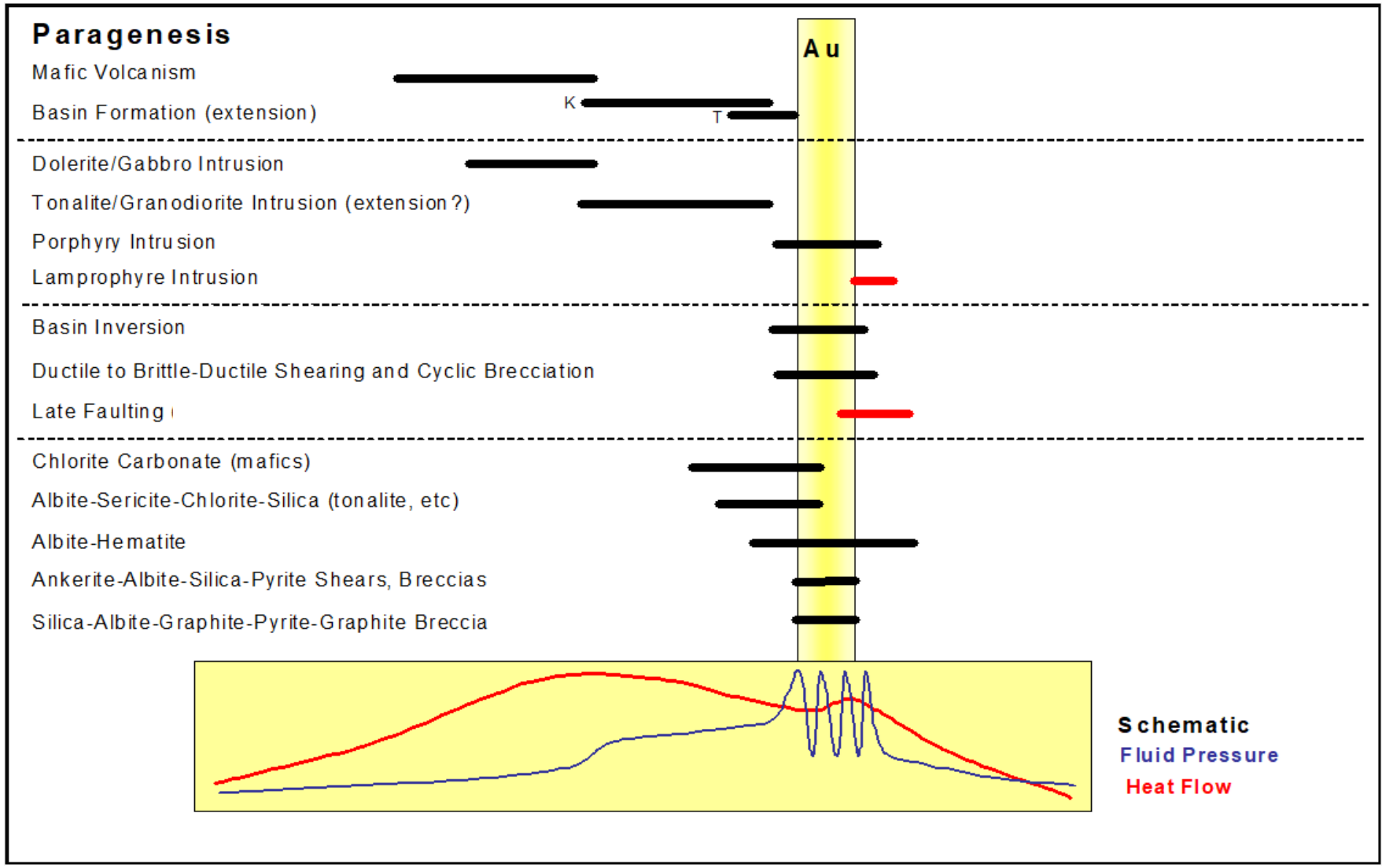
- D3 - Reverse-oblique faulting (Inversion relationships and slickensides).
  - Mineralisation occurred during D3 (inversion) from the presence of shallow mineralised veins and qz-cb-py-bearing reverse fault-veins.
- D4 - Strike-slip faulting (shallow-plunging slickensides, particularly in late fault gouge-breccia, and offset mineralisation).

Eb (2100 - 2080Ma)



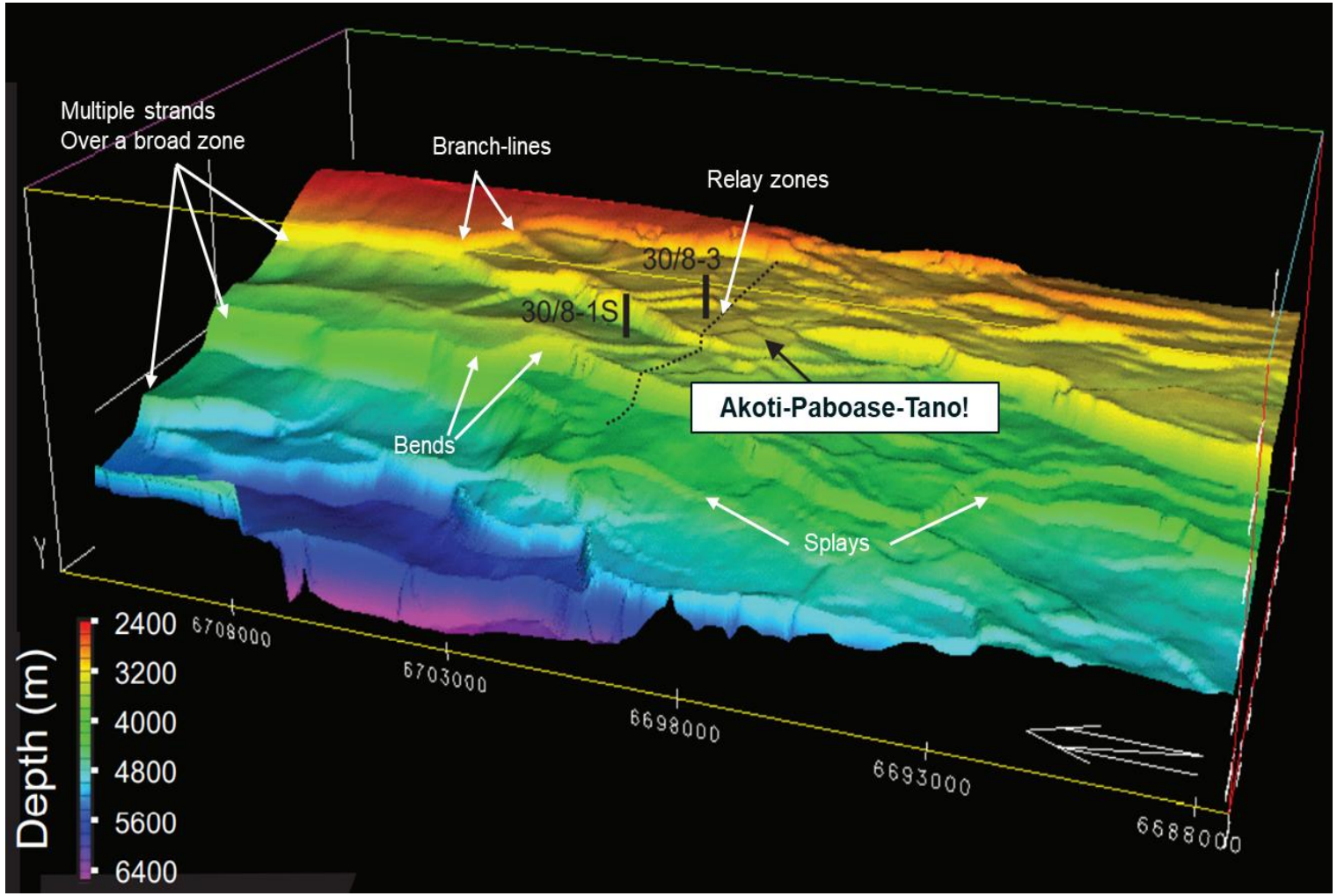
CHIRANO PARAGENSIS

- Mafic volcanism is shown as coeval with intrusion of voluminous mafic sills during the middle and latter stages of volcanism
- Basin formation is separated into two partially overlapping episodes reflecting formation of the Kumasi Basin (K) and formation of the Tarkwaian sequence (T).
- Tonalite intrusion may have been triggered during basin-related extension (higher heat flow and thinning of the crust
- The subsequent intrusion porphyries is shown as broadly coeval with onset of basin inversion, dramatic and cyclic increases in fluid pressure (shearing and cyclic brecciation) and Au mineralisation



CHIRANO CONTROLS ON CSZ

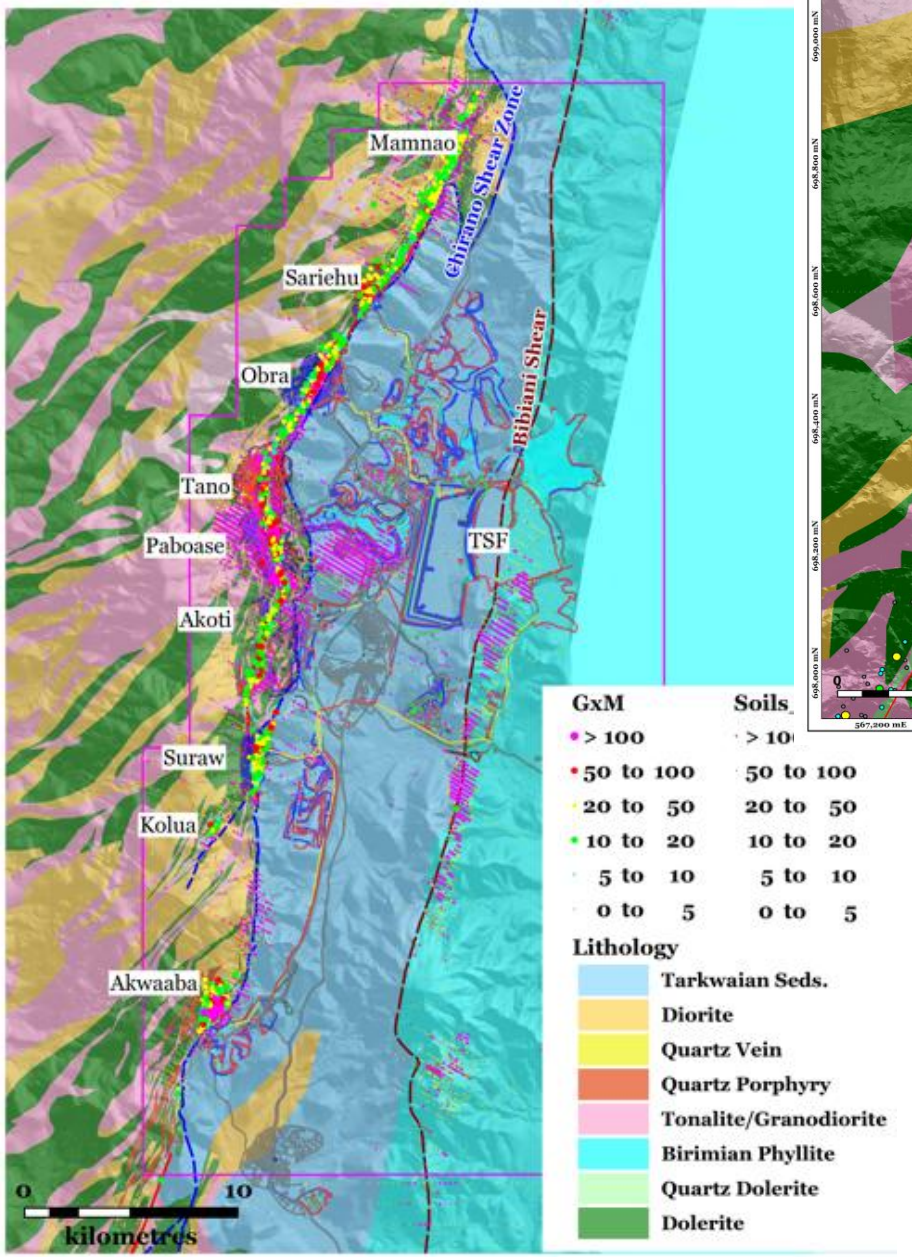
- Although not identical, some of the major traits of the CFS are observed in many fault systems:
  - Fault relay zones
  - Branch-lines
  - Fault bends
- They are segmented on a range of scales.
- They vary in width and may consist of a single or multiple segments at any one point.
- Shoots plunge 50-80° North, although most commonly around 75.
- Steep shoots are a function of two steeply dipping fault segments coalescing (i.e. the intersection between two steep structures at an acute angle will plunge steeply).

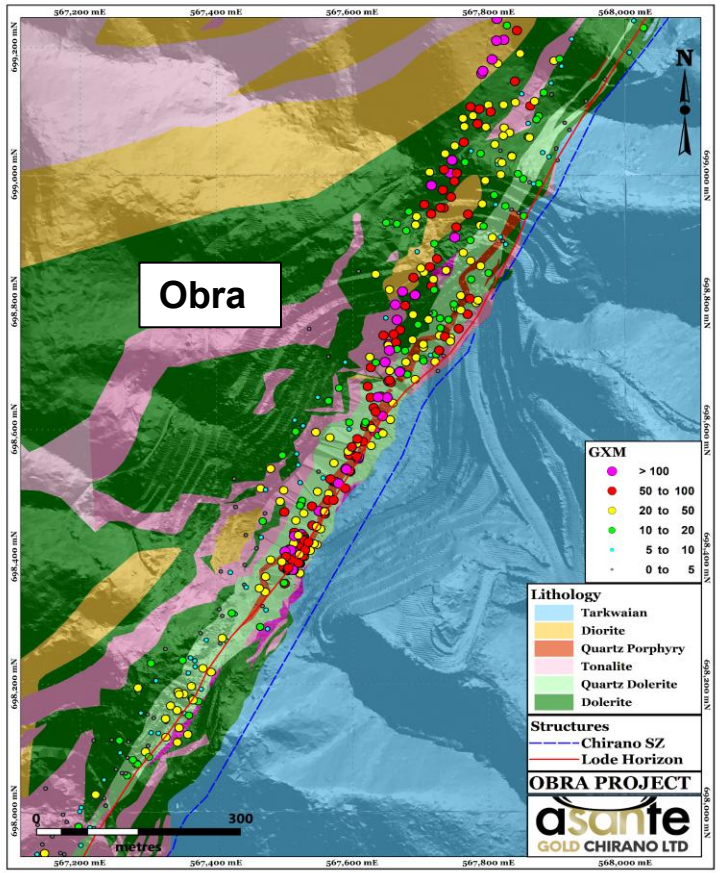


OBRA DEPOSIT

- Obra deposit is dominantly tonalite porphyries + quartz dolerites mixed with hydrothermally altered, brecciated, veined and bounded by shears with strong foliations.

- Mineralization is within breccias and associated with silica-ankerite-sericite alteration with disseminated pyrite.
- Average width of the mineralization is ~20m with an average grade of 2.5g/t Au





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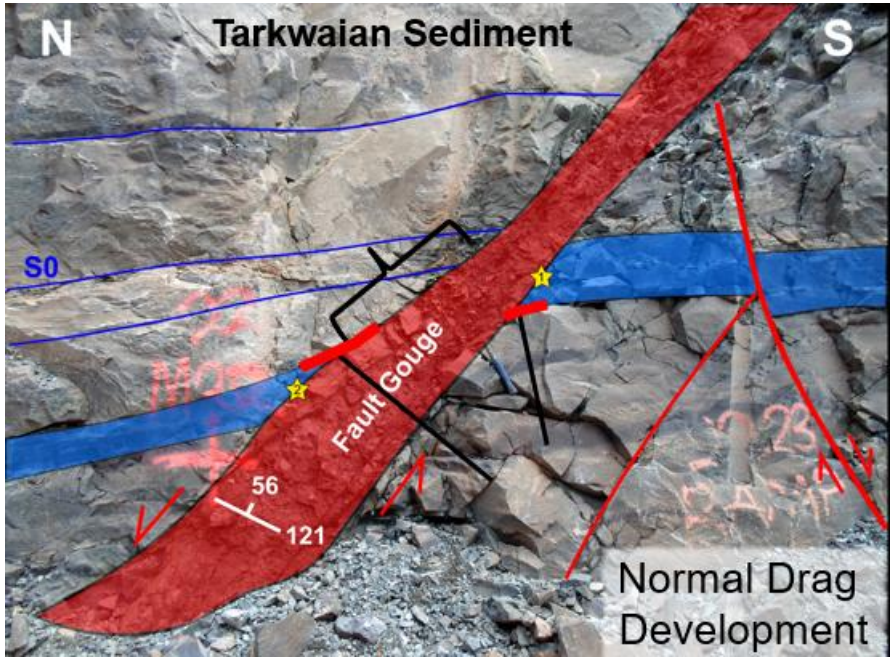
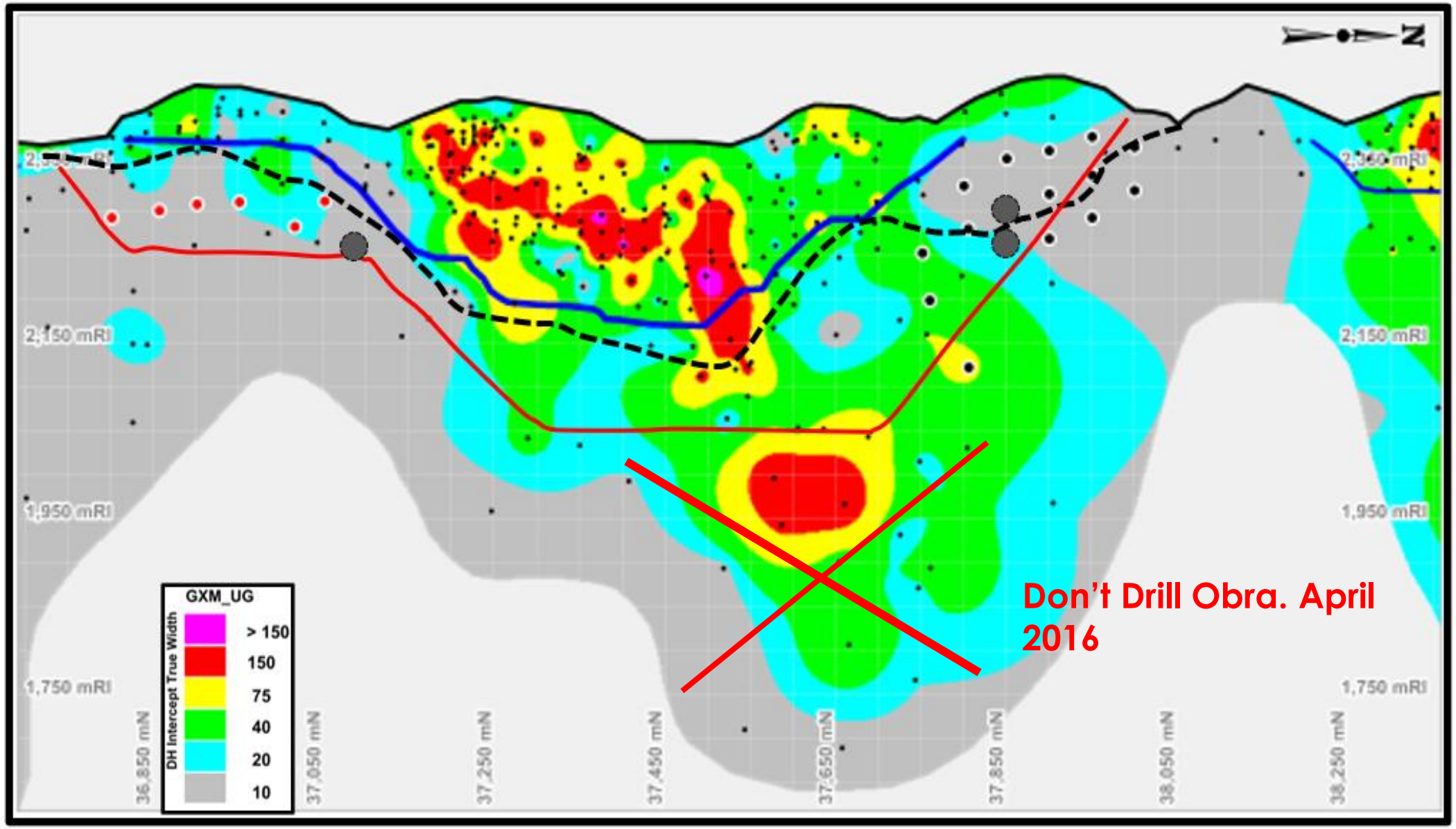
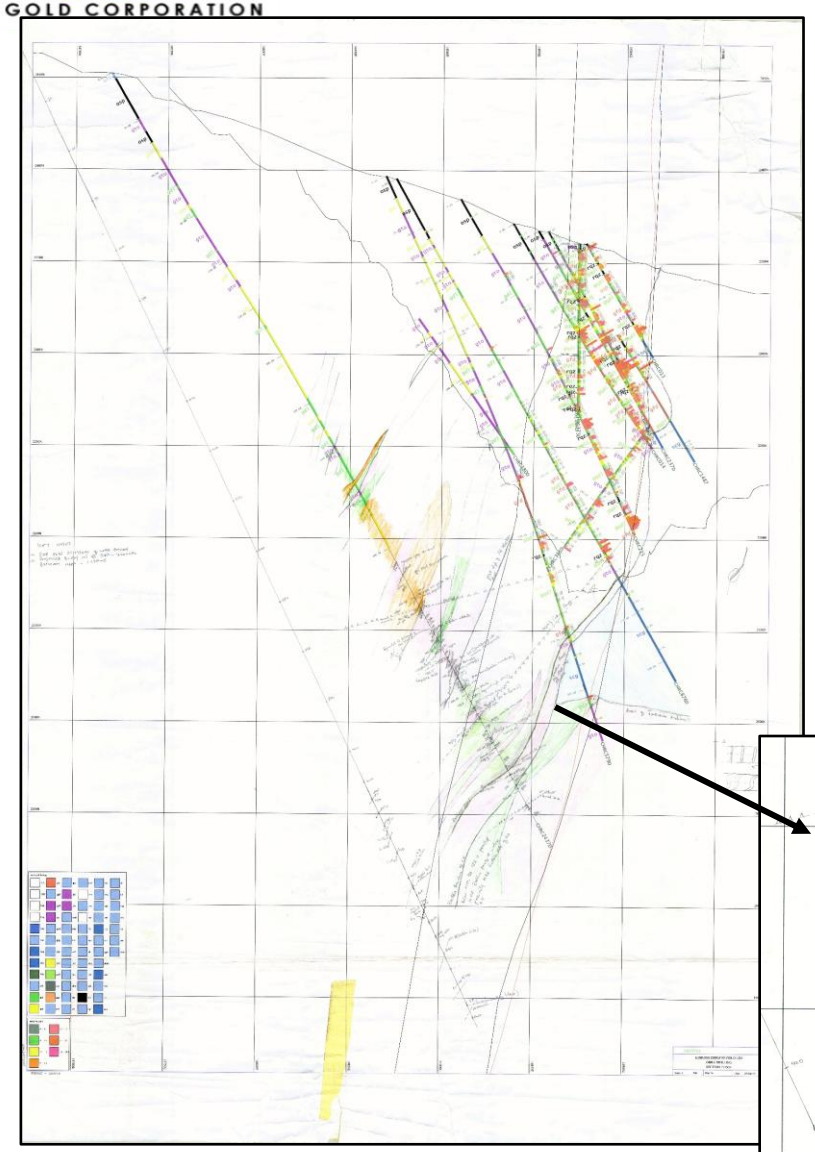


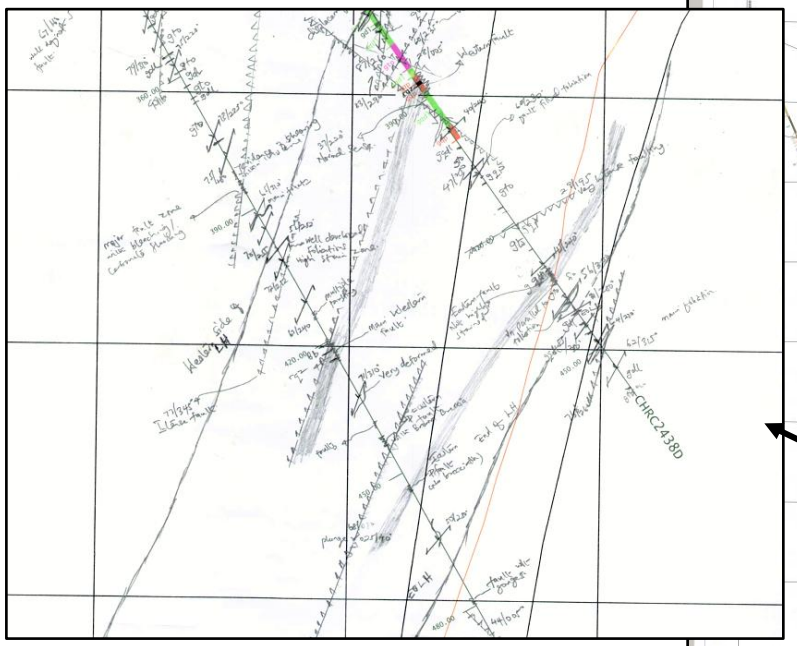
OBRA – DEPOSIT - 2016

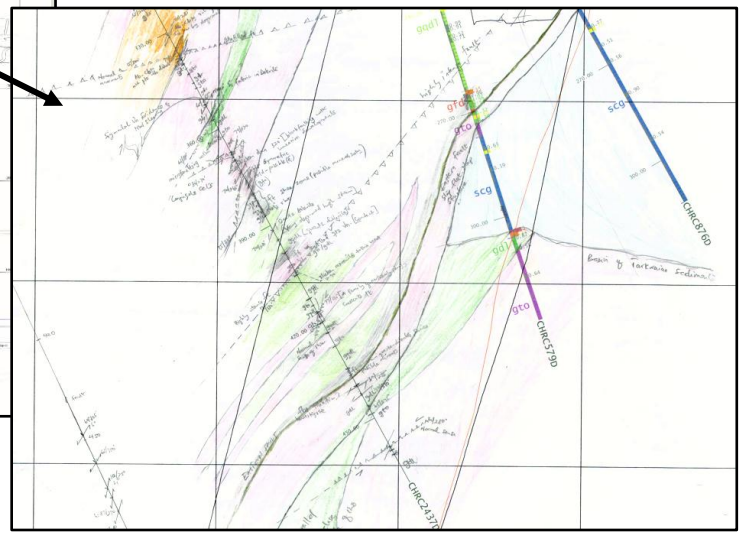
Lack of understanding of structural geometries led to untapped potential (hit and miss)

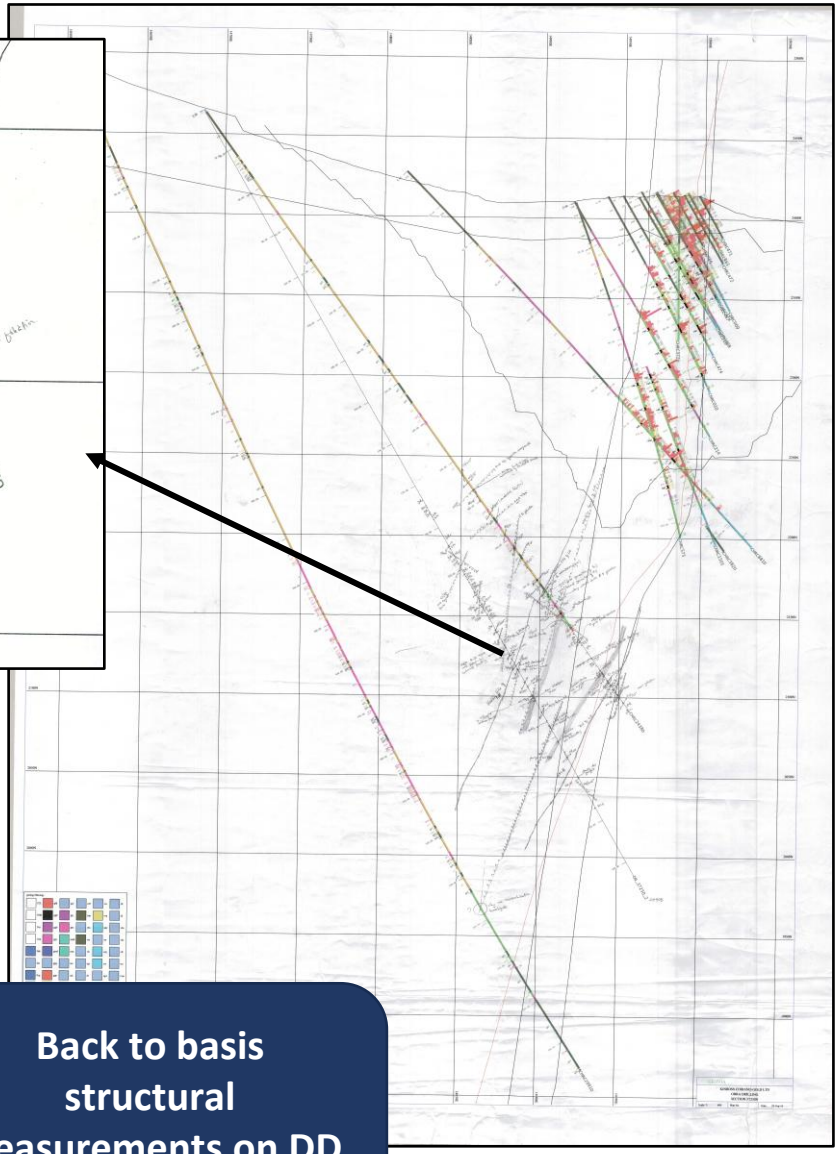


WHAT DID WE DO DIFFERENT TO DISCOVER THE OBRA UG DEPOSIT (+2Moz)









Back to basis structural measurements on DD core and plotting

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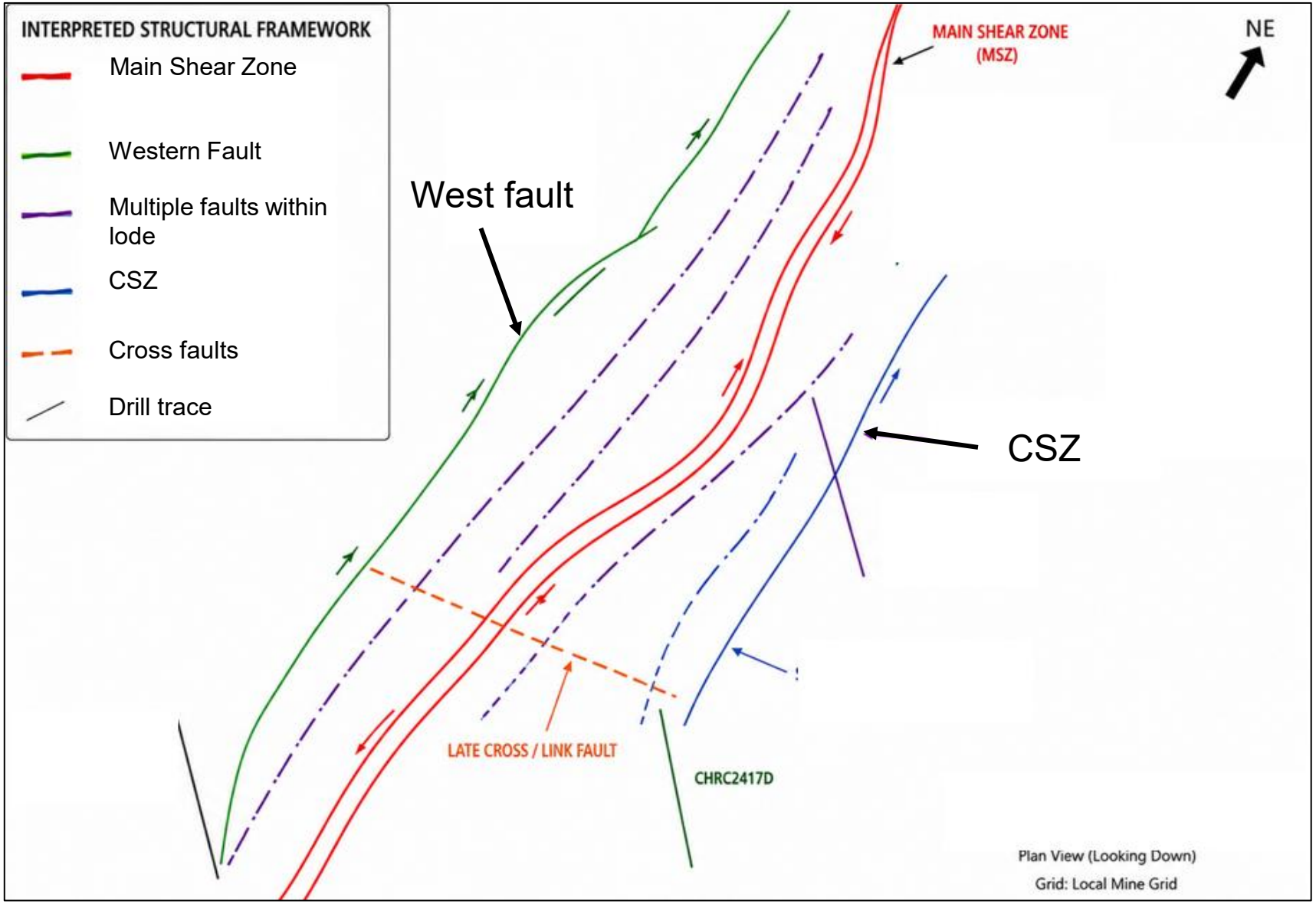

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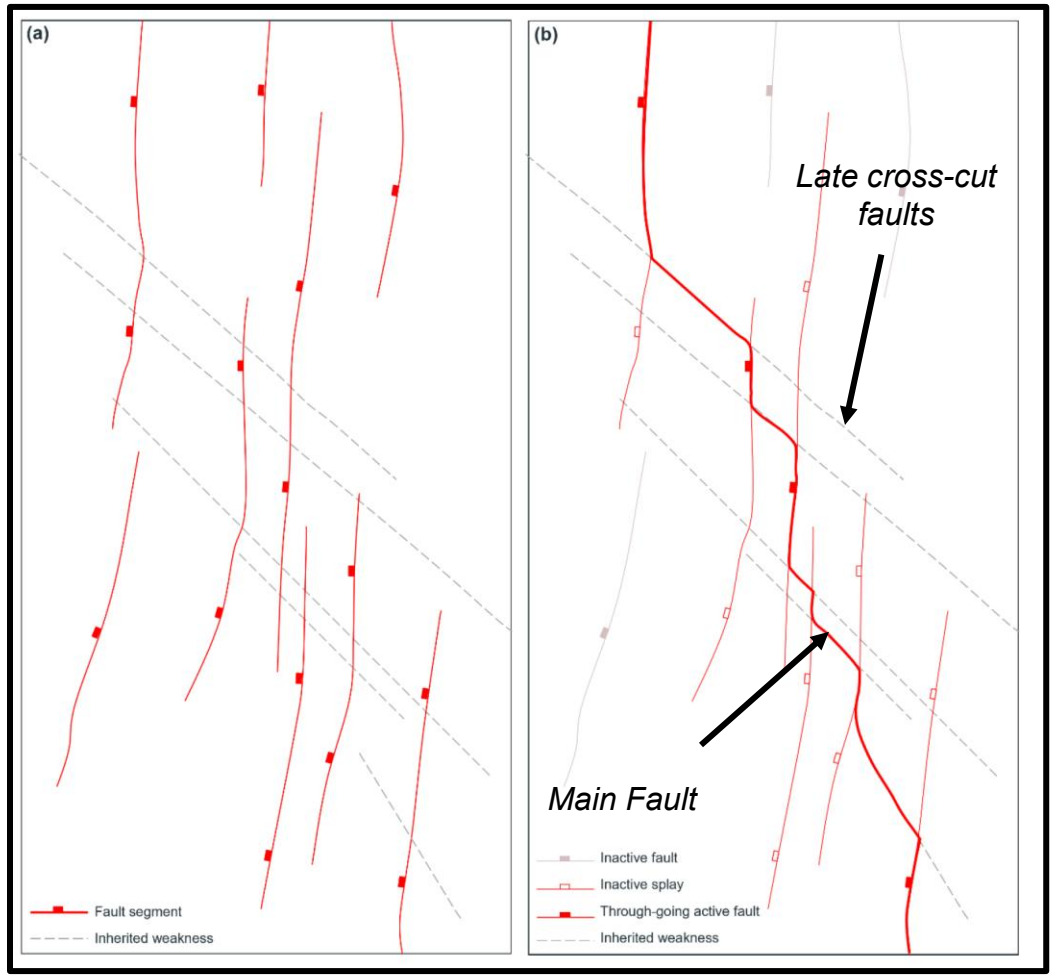
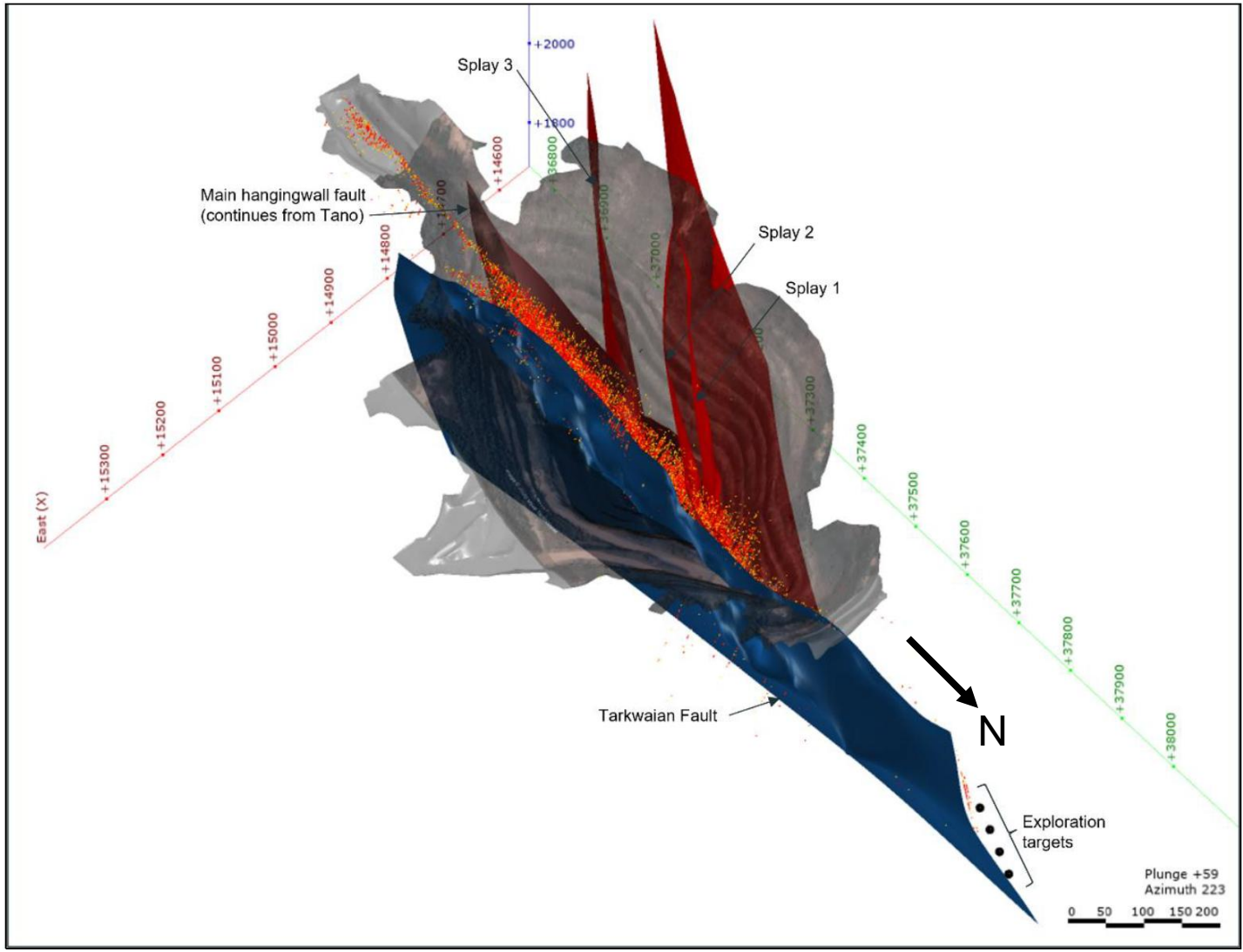
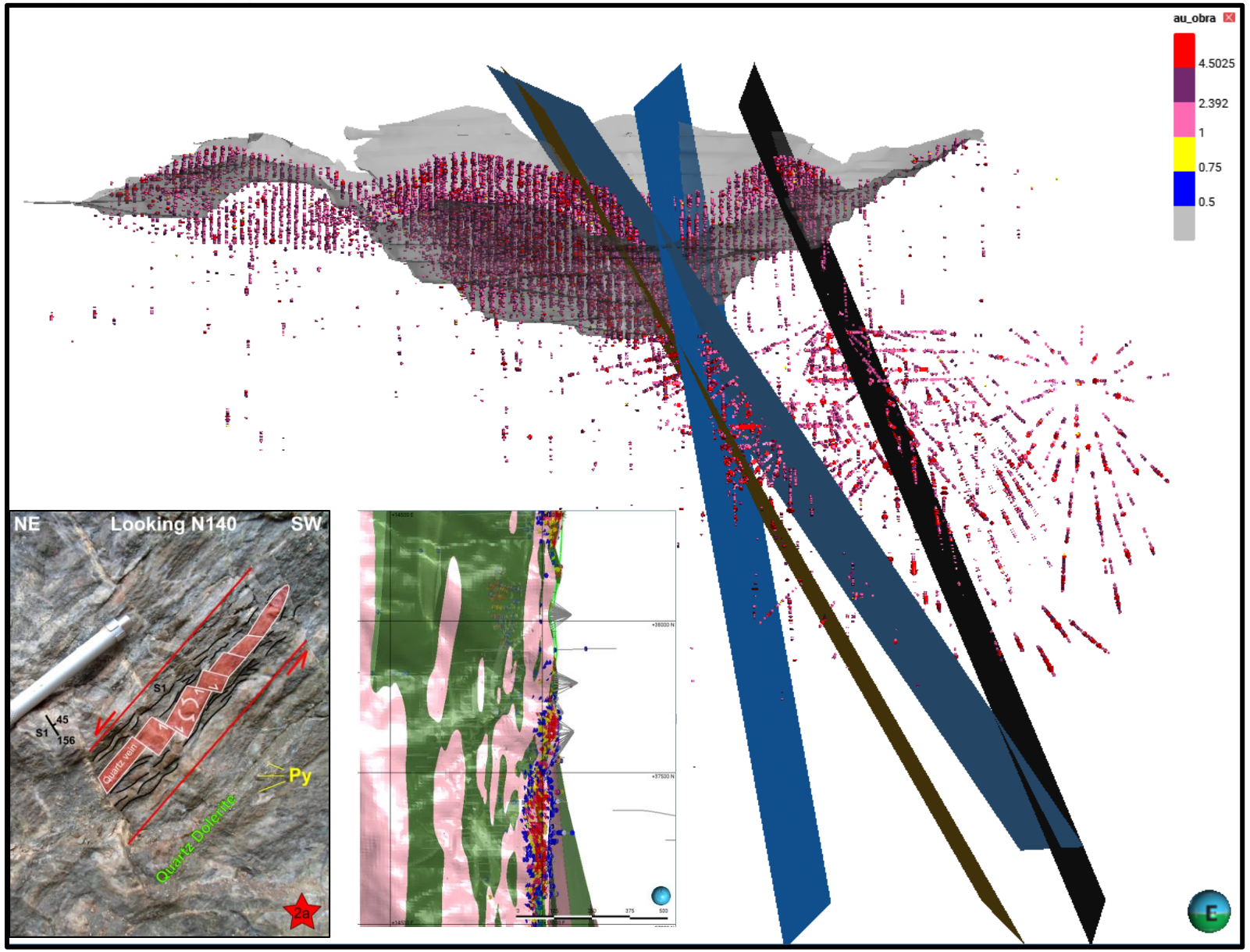


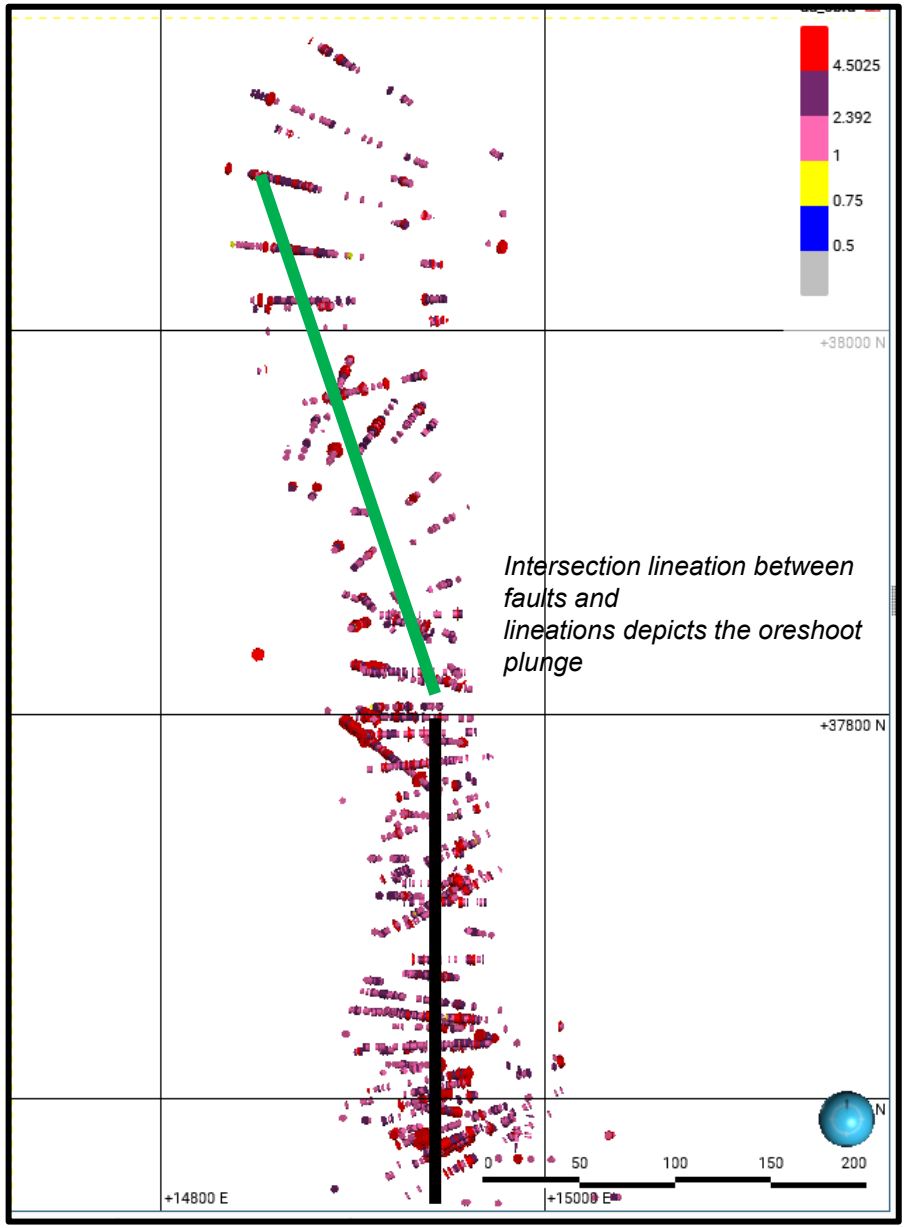


- Key controls on mineralization was identified for ore targeting

WHAT DID WE DO DIFFERENT TO DISCOVER THE OBRA UG FAULT MODELLING

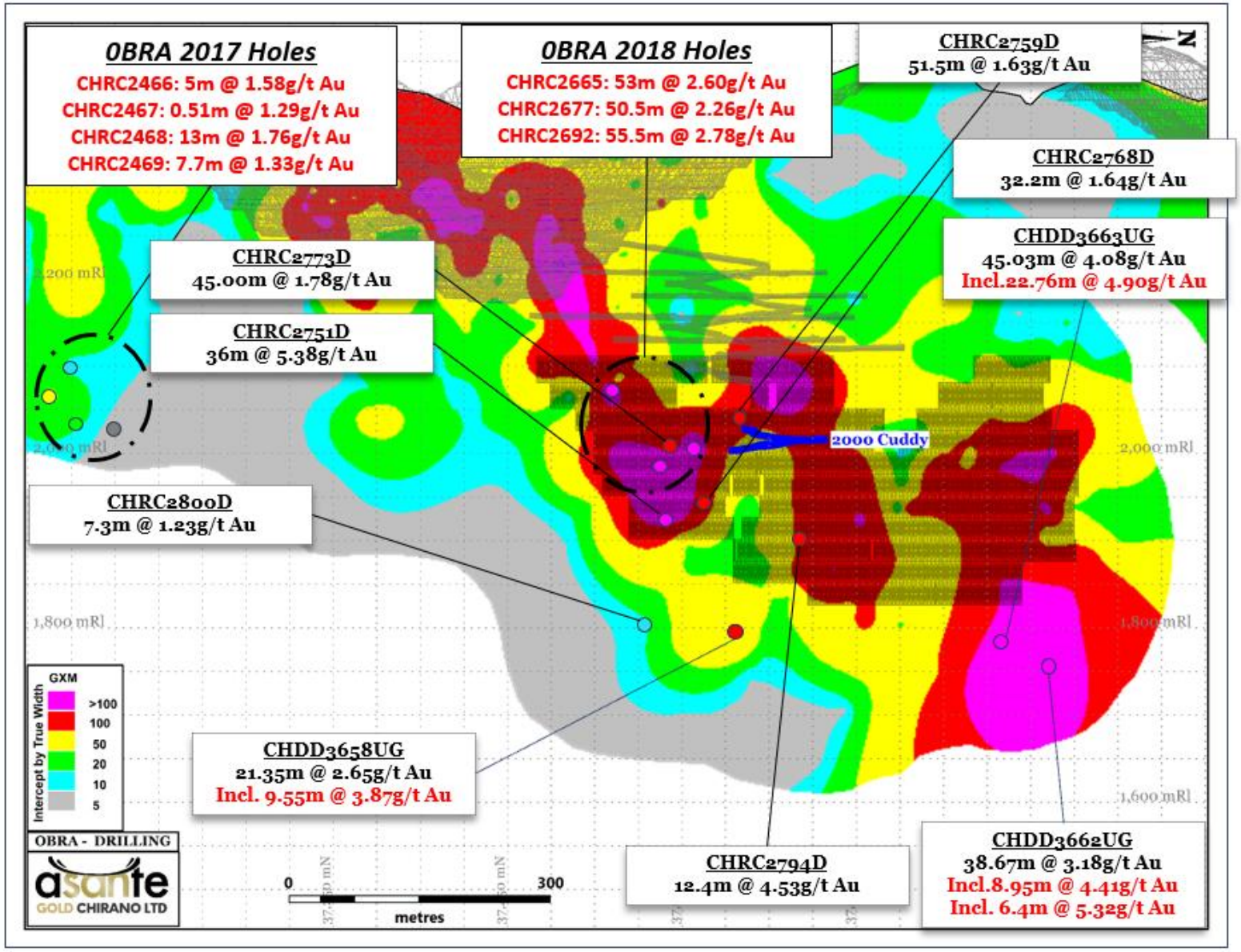
asante GOLD CORPORATION





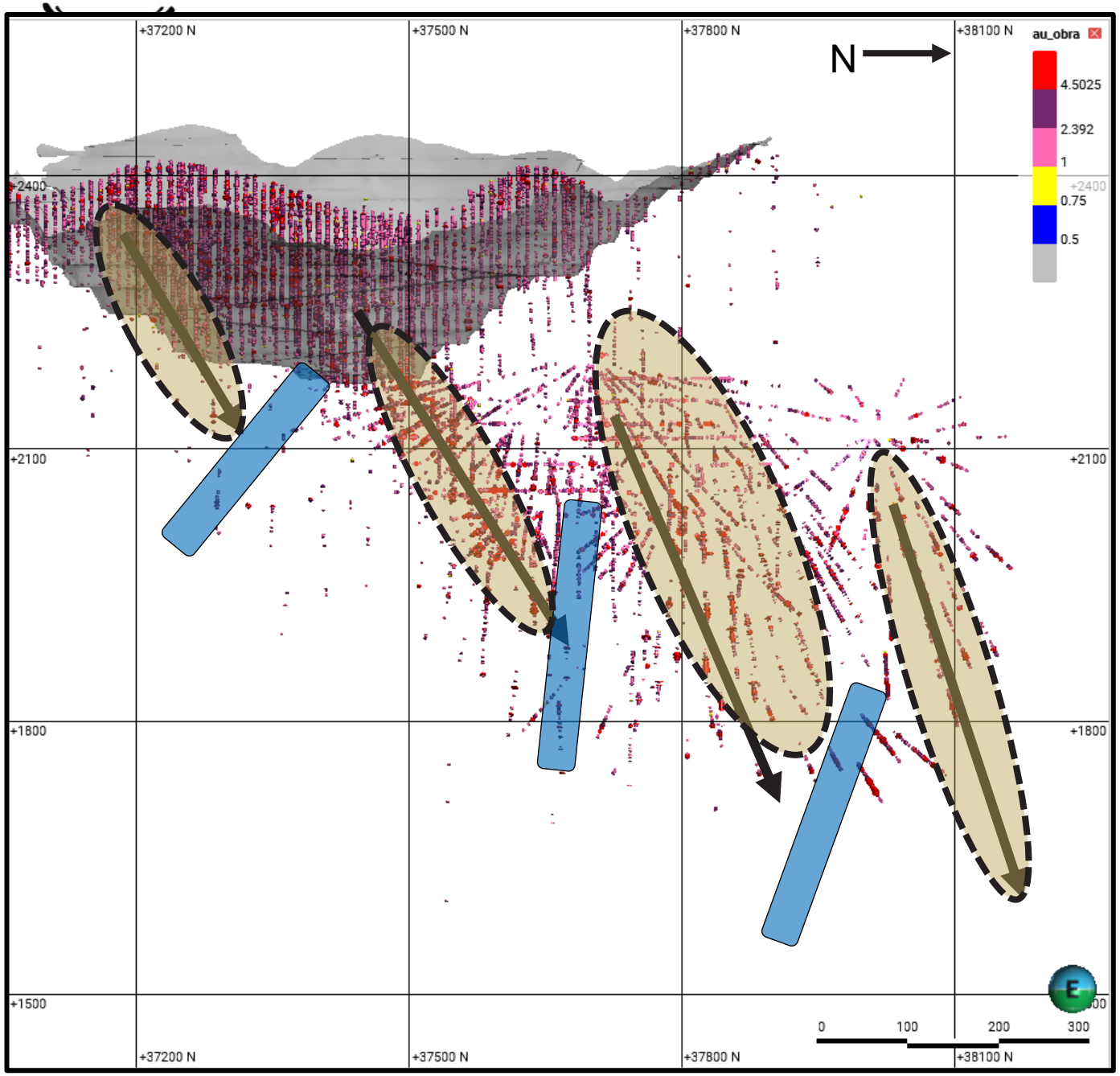
Intersection lineation between faults and lineations depicts the oreshoot plunge

OBRA – DEPOSIT AFTER 2017



- *2017 ; 4holes@1,900m*
- *2018 ; 3holes@1,800m*
- *2019; 7holes@4,600m*
- *2020; 20holes@12,000m – Confidence Increased- UG drift established*
- *2021-2025; 109holes@33,700m*

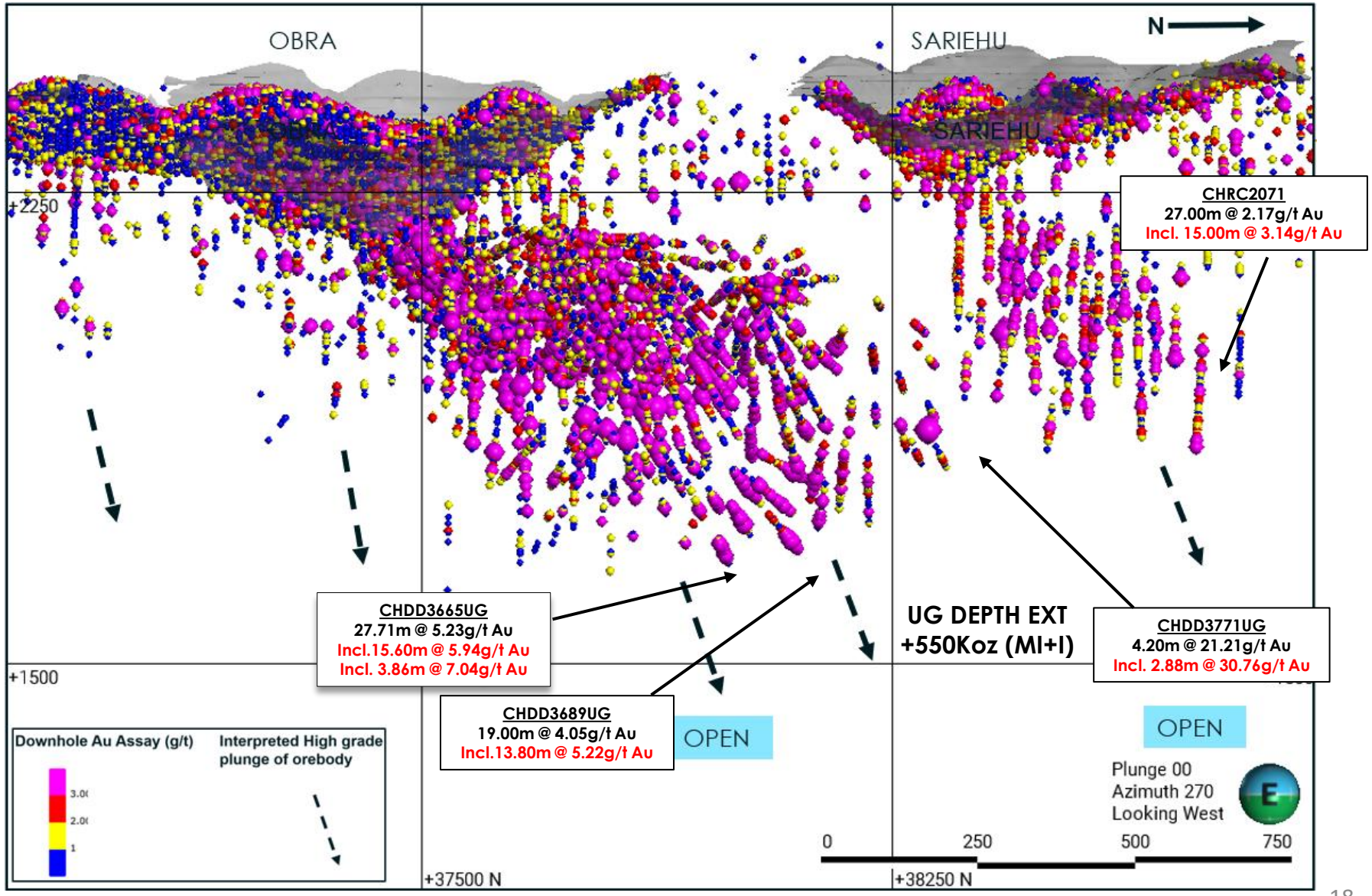
WHERE IS THE GOLD???



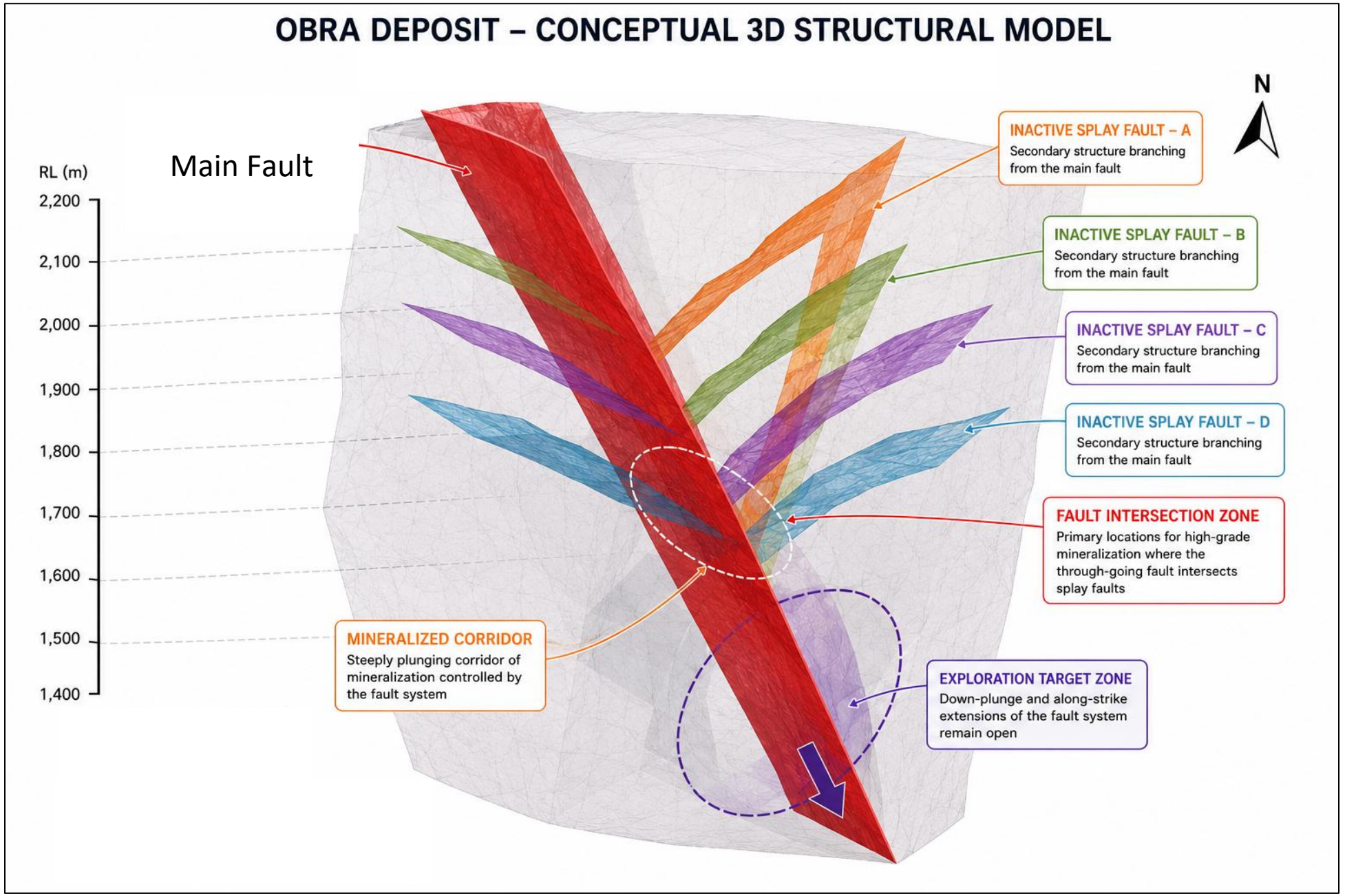
EXPLORATION UPSIDE-CHIRANO

Obra –Sariehu Underground deposit

- Obra's best grade is in its deepest holes
- +1.4km strike of continuous mineralization between the two deposits
- Grade improving with every level
- **27.7m @ 5.23g/t**
  Incl. 15.6m @ 5.94g/t Au - deepest hole drilled
- **45.03m @ 4.08g/t**
  Incl. 22.76m @ 4.90g/t Au
- Recent hole within the GAP reporting **4.20m@21.21g/t**
- Obra as a single deposit host +1.2Moz in reserves and resources
- Mineralisation plunges north toward Sariehu, which hosts +500koz at depth
- Undrilled target between Obra and Sariehu at depth



OBRA UNDERGROUND – KEEPS GROWING



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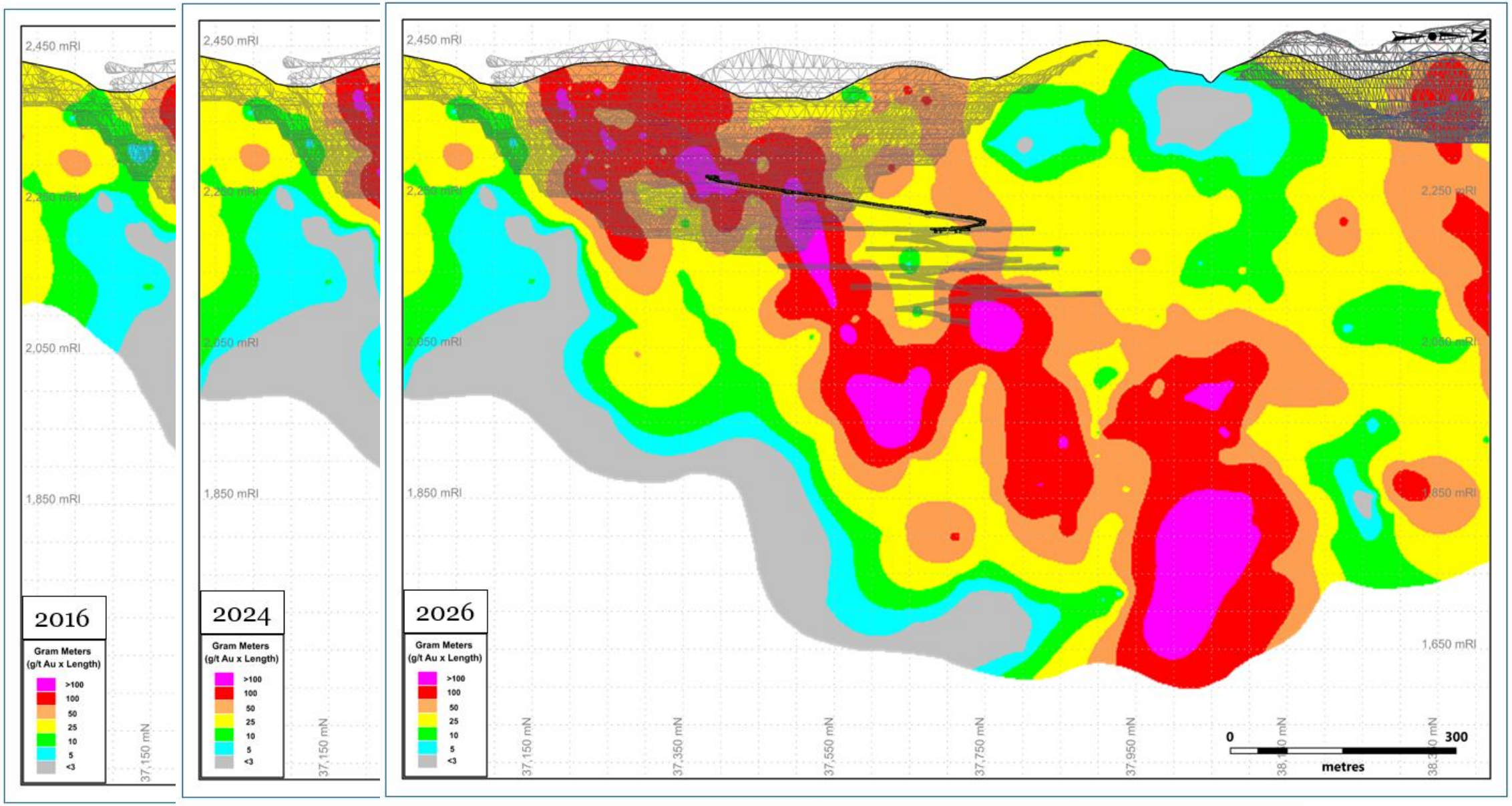

THANK YOU