

2 September 2024

Côte d'Ivoire drilling delivers high grade intercepts

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from the first phase reconnaissance RC drilling program completed at its Bouaflé Gold Project (**Bouaflé** or the **Project**) in Côte d'Ivoire. 44 Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes totalling 5,642m which were designed to test multiple targets delivered significant results.

Highlights

- Two high-grade gold intercepts returned from sheared and highly altered contact zone with a gabbro, included:
 - 4m at 87.43 g/t Au from 79m in BFRC0037
 - 10m at 4.54 g/t Au from 96m in BFRC0039
- Other targets returned significant mineralisation, including:
 - 6m at 8.51 g/t Au from 93m in BFRC0033
 - 16m at 1.56 g/t Au from 69m in BFRC0030
 - 3m at 5.47 g/t Au from 40m in BFRC0020
 - 10m at 1.74 g/t Au from 78m in BFRC0018
 - 5m at 1.93 g/t Au from 49m in BFRC0010
- Follow-up 2,000m RC drilling program, to commence in October

Commenting on the results, Wia Executive Chairman, Josef El-Raghy, said:

"Bouaflé could prove to be a high-quality Project of scale after the identification of a significant mineralised zone which is only 30km from Perseus's multimillion ounce Yaoure project. Given every target tested by the reconnaissance program returned mineralised intercepts we will launch a second phase of this program, aiming to further define its full potential."

Significant mineralised zone identified from two drillholes

BFRC0039 and **BFRC0037** have both intersected a shallow and strongly mineralised zone which is located at the contact with a gabbro (Figures 1 and 2). Given these drillholes intersected the contact zone, further potential exists that will be tested with a second phase of drilling. The contact zone is sheared and strongly altered. These two drillholes are spaced 200m apart and mineralisation is fully open along strike and at depth.

This mineralised zone has not been intersected by any previous drilling and is located where there is a slight change in orientation of the regional mineralised shear (Figure 1) which is a favourable structural context for gold deposition.

Other drillholes tested the regional mineralised shear – which was the only target for previous explorers. Several quality intercepts, including **10m at 1.74 g/t Au in BFRC0018**, **16m at 1.56 g/t Au in BFRC0030** and **6m at 8.51 g/t Au in BFRC0033**, highlighted strong mineralised shoots, hosted in metasediments within the shear corridor. These intercepts could drive the focus of a future resource drilling campaign.

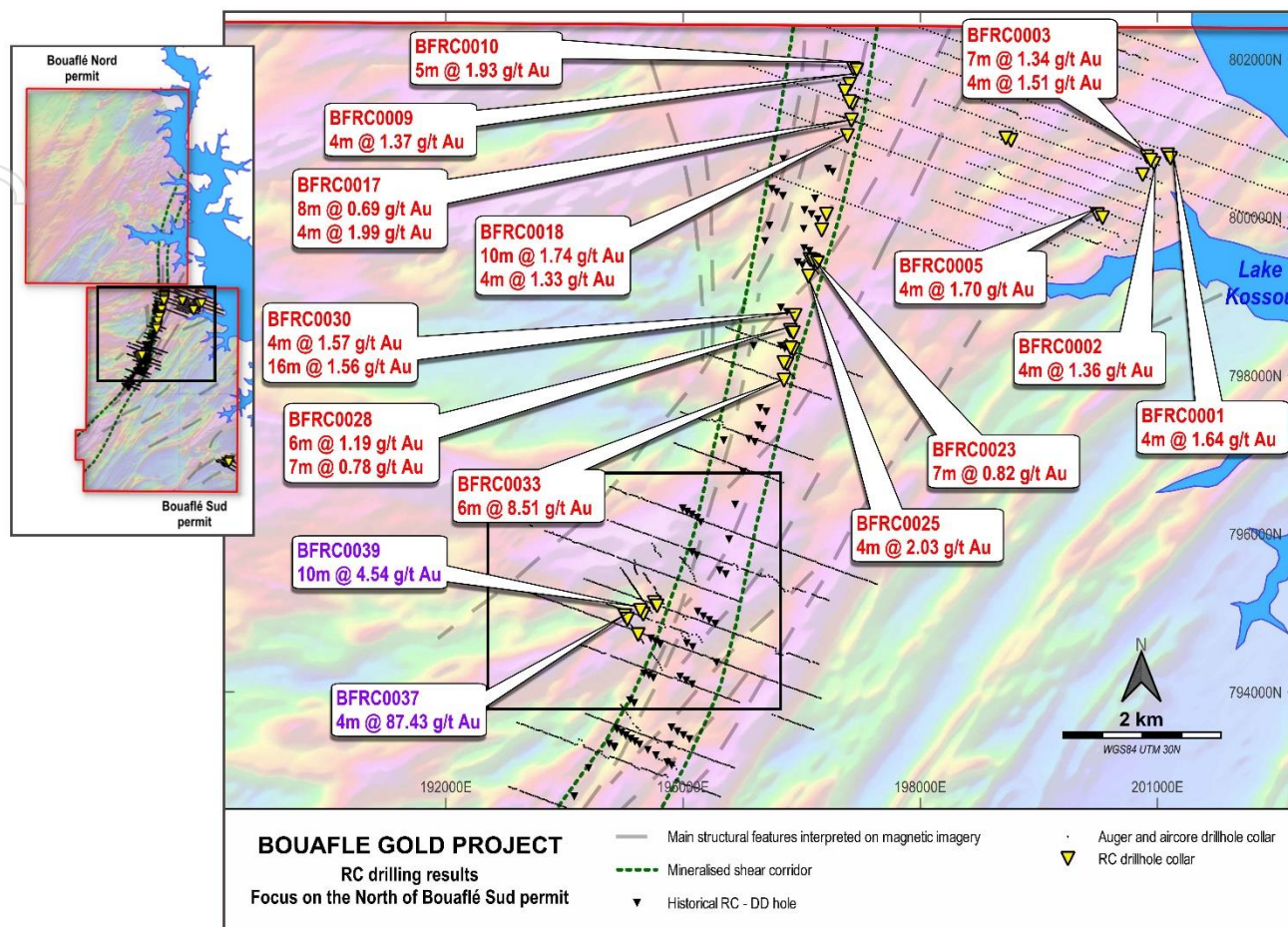


Figure 1 – Significant intercepts (of +8 gram x metres and +4m width) at the northern side of the Bouafle Sud permit – magnetics rtp imagery as background and location of Figure 2

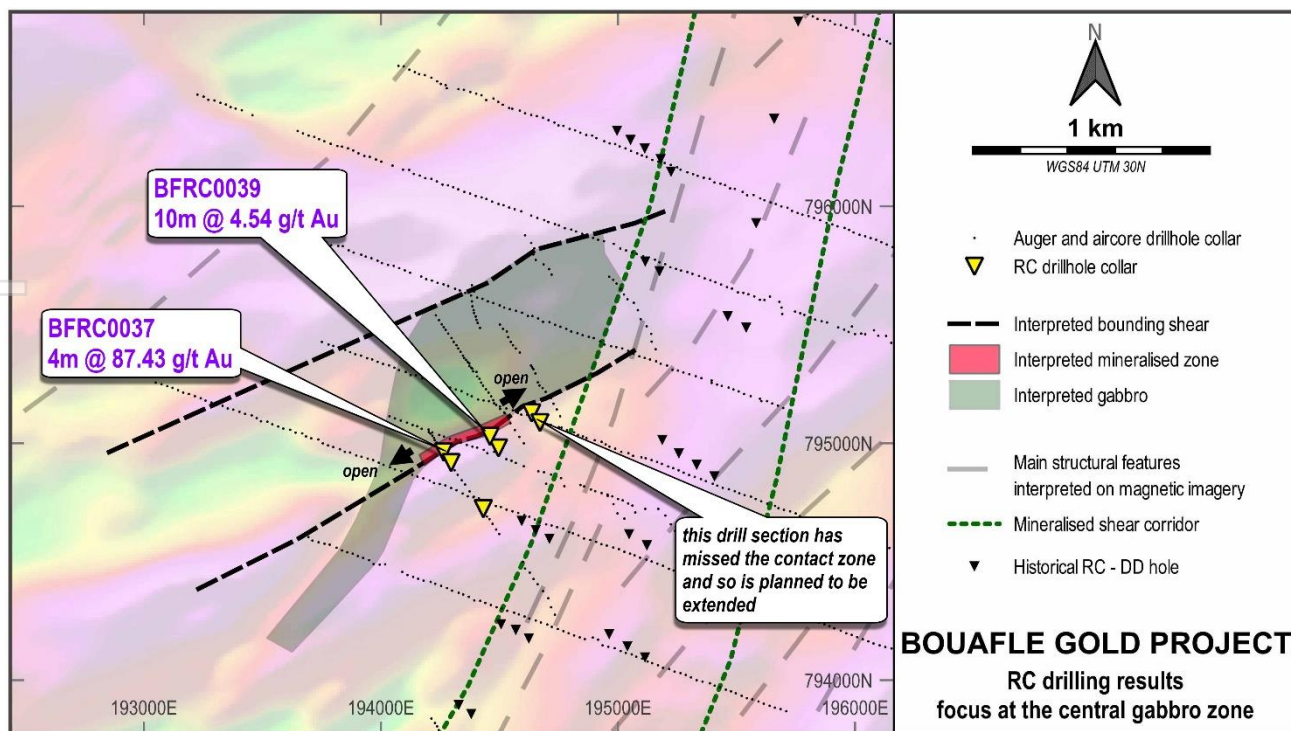


Figure 2 – Map of the interpreted gabbro and location of the significant mineralised zone intersected by BFRC0037 and BFRC0039

Follow-up drilling program

As a priority, the second phase 2,000m RC drilling program is scheduled to begin in October, when access conditions are expected to improve in the area. The objective of this program is to fully explore the potential of this mineralised zone and its surrounding areas.

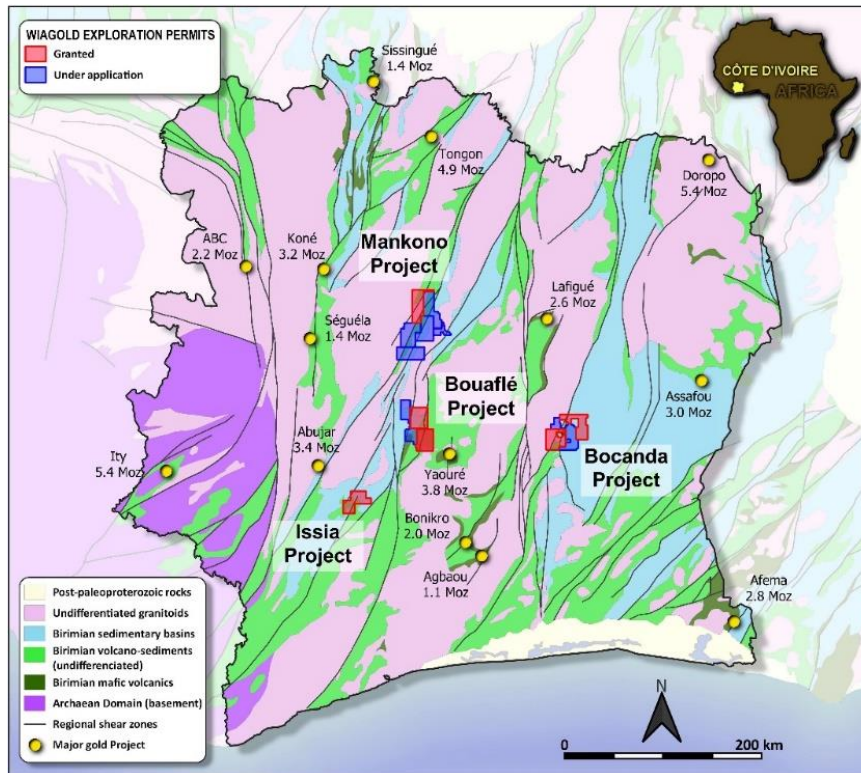


Figure 3 – Location of Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board of directors of Wia Gold Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Bouaflé Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of Wia Gold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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. Mr. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

The Bouaflé Project comprises two exploration permits – Bouaflé North and Bouaflé South – covering an area of 742km². A third permit, Zenoula, is under application.

The Mankono Project includes the Mankono West permit, which covers an area of 379 km² and a further five permits under application, Mankono East, Tieningboue, Dialakoro, Bouandougou and Kouata.

The Bocanda Project, comprises two exploration permits: Bocanda North and Bocanda, covering an area of 750 km². A third licence, Tagba, is under application.

The Company also holds the Issia exploration permit (PR-880), which covers an area of 375 km².

Appendix 1. Bouaflé Sud exploration permit – Location of RC drillholes

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFRC0001	201129	800792	206	151	-55	315
BFRC0002	200958	800680	228	122	-55	315
BFRC0003	200871	800765	194	130	-55	135
BFRC0004	200813	800539	199	151	-55	315
BFRC0005	200242	800034	215	100	-55	295
BFRC0006	200306	799995	215	150	-55	295
BFRC0007	199148	800973	218	140	-55	295
BFRC0008	199082	801003	220	124	-55	295
BFRC0009	197155	801880	203	100	-55	295
BFRC0010	197197	801864	203	150	-55	295
BFRC0011	197107	801685	204	130	-55	295
BFRC0012	197047	801594	204	112	-55	295
BFRC0013	197143	801438	188	116	-55	295
BFRC0014	197105	801462	192	110	-55	295
BFRC0015	200915	800722	205	140	-55	135
BFRC0016	201165	800748	207	150	-55	315
BFRC0017	197130	801228	201	136	-55	295
BFRC0018	197079	801031	214	130	-55	295
BFRC0019	196754	799840	204	120	-55	295
BFRC0020	196814	800038	227	150	-55	295
BFRC0021	196607	799468	215	94	-55	295
BFRC0022	196655	799444	216	102	-55	295

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
BFRC0023	196646	799450	216	150	-55	295
BFRC0024	196700	799425	203	150	-55	295
BFRC0025	196588	799256	202	150	-55	295
BFRC0026	196396	798328	216	150	-55	295
BFRC0027	196360	798346	214	112	-55	295
BFRC0028	196358	798569	218	110	-55	295
BFRC0029	196395	798541	213	150	-55	295
BFRC0030	196417	798757	210	151	-55	295
BFRC0031	196315	798144	190	115	-55	295
BFRC0032	196276	798161	191	70	-55	295
BFRC0033	196277	797941	221	112	-55	295
BFRC0034	194432	794724	234	150	-55	270
BFRC0035	194432	794724	234	151	-55	325
BFRC0036	194432	794724	234	151	-55	0
BFRC0037	194264	794963	219	90	-55	325
BFRC0038	194296	794918	199	150	-55	325
BFRC0039	194496	794980	237	136	-55	325
BFRC0040	194460	795029	240	75	-55	325
BFRC0041	194636	795128	241	91	-55	325
BFRC0042	194671	795087	243	150	-55	325
BFRC0043	204201	783634	236	120	-55	295
BFRC0044	204132	783449	238	150	-55	295

Appendix 2. Bouaflé Sud exploration permit – RC holes significant intercepts – 0.5 g/t cut-off grade, incl. 3m max internal consecutive waste

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0001	43	46	3	2.2
BFRC0001	62	66	4	1.64
BFRC0002	74	78	4	0.82
BFRC0002	81	85	4	1.36
BFRC0002	101	104	3	2.45
BFRC0003	98	103	5	0.89
BFRC0003	111	118	7	1.34
BFRC0003	126	130	4	1.51
BFRC0005	81	85	4	1.7
BFRC0009	44	48	4	1.37

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0010	24	28	4	0.51
BFRC0010	39	43	4	0.44
BFRC0010	49	54	5	1.93
BFRC0013	57	60	3	2.98
BFRC0016	68	72	4	1.22
BFRC0017	67	75	8	0.69
BFRC0017	85	89	4	1.99
BFRC0017	117	120	3	0.63
BFRC0018	53	56	3	0.72
BFRC0018	66	69	3	0.54

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0018	78	88	10	1.74
BFRC0018	111	115	4	1.33
BFRC0020	40	43	3	5.47
BFRC0020	57	62	5	0.55
BFRC0021	14	18	4	0.82
BFRC0021	83	87	4	0.66
BFRC0022	62	68	6	0.78
BFRC0022	74	78	4	0.64
BFRC0023	67	70	3	0.62
BFRC0023	86	90	4	0.45

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0023	141	148	7	0.82
BFRC0024	120	124	4	0.56
BFRC0024	132	135	3	2.78
BFRC0025	45	48	3	1.39
BFRC0025	76	80	4	0.77
BFRC0025	83	87	4	2.03
BFRC0025	117	120	3	1.14
BFRC0026	126	129	3	0.79

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0028	55	61	6	1.19
BFRC0028	96	103	7	0.78
BFRC0029	130	135	5	0.62
BFRC0030	53	57	4	1.57
BFRC0030	69	85	16	1.56
BFRC0031	103	106	3	1.39
BFRC0033	60	63	3	1.89
BFRC0033	93	99	6	8.51

Hole ID	Depth from	Depth To	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
BFRC0035	51	55	4	1.16
BFRC0035	146	149	3	0.55
BFRC0037	79	83	4	87.4
BFRC0039	96	106	10	4.54
BFRC0043	47	54	7	1.00
BFRC0043	82	91	9	0.83

Appendix 3. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- RC samples were collected using a reverse circulation drill rig. Drillholes were angled -55° from surface. - Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of the drill holes. Samples were collected from the rig cyclone, split through a riffle splitter and then bagged in a plastic sample bag; samples are typically 1m length and a circa 2-4kg weight. - Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. - Samples despatched to the MSALABS laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. - Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm and splitting 500g with no further preparation. Analysis of gold is by gamma ray analysis by photon assay instrument (Chrysos PhotonAssay) yielding a detection limit of 0.015 parts per million (ppm).
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).	RC drilling was completed using a reverse circulation drill rig; drill holes are angled at -55° from surface.
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.	- RC recoveries were determined by weighting each drill metre bag. Samples are sieved and logged by supervising Geologist; sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination are recorded. - RC samples quality and recovery was excellent, with dry samples and consistent weight obtained.
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	RC holes are logged in the field, using the cuttings, by the supervising Geologist. Logging data is recorded in the Company database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- The RC samples were collected from the rig cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight to a circa 2-4kg. - The sampling technique is considered high industry standard and effective for this style of drilling. - The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. Blanks, standards (CRM) and duplicates are used to monitor Quality Control and representativeness of samples.
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.	- Samples were despatched to the MSALABS laboratory in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. - Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm and splitting 500g with no further preparation. - Analysis of gold is by gamma ray analysis by photon assay instrument (Chrysos PhotonAssay) yielding a detection limit of 0.015 parts per million (ppm).
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 field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. - Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. - Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
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 holes collar Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The drilling program is considered reconnaissance program aiming to test several different targets. Drillholes were planned either as single, or as simple sections with two to three holes
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.	Drillholes were positioned using geological information collected from previous programs (soils, termiles, auger, aircore, historical drilling). They were planned to be perpendicular to the interpreted target zones.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used. - Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted. - Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews or audits have been conducted.

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 Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery. - The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under the unique ID PR871. The licence and the other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - Further details of the joint ventures can be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouaflé Sud licences. - No historical work on the Issia Project
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.
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.	- The location of the drill holes with their calculated significant intercepts are listed in the appendix tables. - All drill hole locations are shown in the figures in the main body of the announcement.
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.	RC significant intercepts are calculated using 0.5 g/t as a cut-off grade and including maximum consecutive internal waste length of 3m.
Relationship between	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of	Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	exploration of the Projects.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Plan view maps of all drill holes reported and their results are included.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All samples with assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.