

18 May 2022

**Cora Gold Limited ('Cora' or 'the Company')
Second Drill Results from 2022 Drill Campaign**

Cora Gold Limited, the West African focused gold company, is pleased to announce the second set of drill results from its recently completed 2022 drill programme at the Company's Sanankoro Gold Project ('Sanankoro' or the 'Project') in southern Mali.

Highlights

- Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling highlights from Zone B North:
 - 17m @ 2.85 g/t gold ('Au') from 81m in hole SC0616
 - 11m @ 1.99 g/t Au from 31m in hole SC0608
 - 11m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 53m in hole SC0612
 - 31m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 15m in hole SC0615
 - Including 4m @ 2.18 g/t
 - 11m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 10m in hole SC0618
- All Zone B North RC holes have now been released and RC assay results from Selin, Fode 1 and Target 6 will be released in the coming weeks
- Drill programme consisted of 11 aircore ('AC') shallow holes for 897m and 78 RC holes for a total of 6,992m (4,958m at Zone B North; 1,092m at Selin South, 504m at Fode 1 and 438m at Target 6)
- Drilling targeted both converting existing Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources, as well as identifying new discoveries at Sanankoro.

Bert Monro, Chief Executive Officer of Cora, commented, *"The latest results from Zone B North once again show shallow oxide mineralisation of good widths and grade. 17m at 2.85 g/t Au is a very positive drill hole as we target upgrading the Zone B North deposit to Indicated Resources. We look forward to releasing the results from the final phase of the programme, which focussed on Selin and follow-up holes at the new discoveries at Fode 1 and Target 6, in the coming weeks."*

Sanankoro Gold Project Map

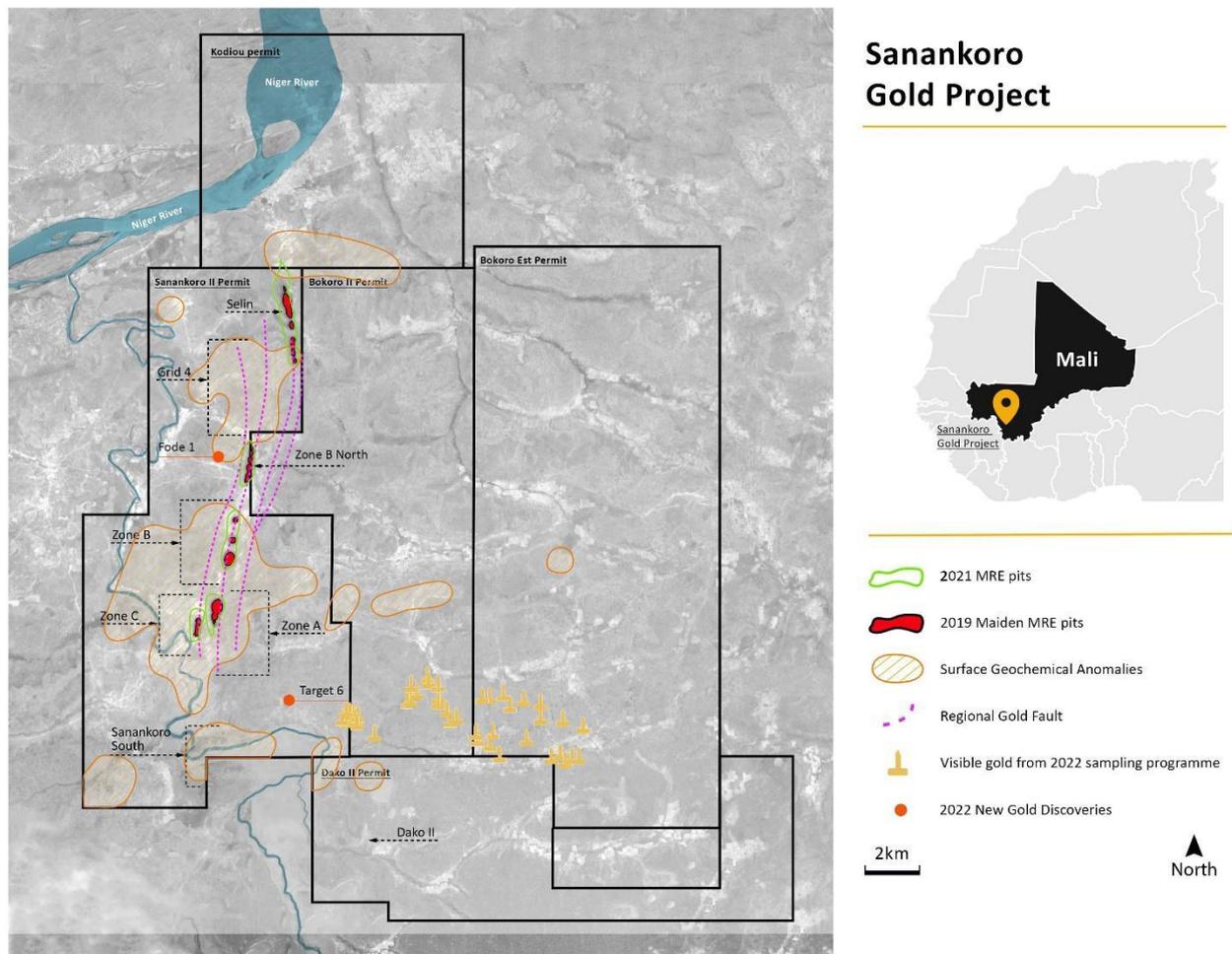


Figure 1: Map showing the locations of the deposits and discoveries at the Sanankoro Gold Project

Background on the Geology

Sanankoro is located on the leading western edge of the Yanfolila-Kalana Volcanic Belt, which is the westernmost expression of the cratonic Baoulé-Mossi domain, on the major transcrustal margin with the Siguiri Basin. There is major deep-seated structural architecture across the district which links the major gold mines at Siguiri, Lero, Tri-K, Kalana and Yanfolila.

On a project scale, Sanankoro is characterised by the 2km wide Sanankoro Shear Zone, which can be traced over 30 km from Kabaya South in the western Yanfolila Mine to north of the Niger River beyond Selin and onto Karan. Within the project area, each of the prospects are underpinned by a strong linear parallel, and where strong mineralisation is developed, a pronounced localised NE-SW focused zone of en-echelon veining and associated sulphide development.

Selin Geology

Selin is hosted on the eastern margin of the Sanankoro Shear Zone in the north-eastern corner of the Sanankoro permit. The Selin deposit has a typical interference node control but with the additional positive impact of a strong, rheological diorite intrusive host. The gold geology at Selin is anchored along this linear, en-echelon or possibly folded, diorite igneous intrusive which cores the volcanoclastic thrust assemblage and focuses the gold deposition.

Recent core drilling into Selin has enlightened the genetic model for this deposit by discovering 4-6 multiple early/pre-D3 dykes of diorite intruding the 65-80° W dipping axial trace of a western hanging-wall F3 anti-form on this major reactivated D2 east-verging thrust. The >100m wide Selin Shear Zone may be a regional back-thrust and the dominant eastern margin of the regional west-verging Sanankoro thrust. The largest diorite unit is demonstrably discordant and sits immediately west and adjacent to a major early ductile, 10-30m wide footwall carbonaceous shear. Progressive deformation has folded, warped and possibly cross-faulted the diorite units prior to gold deposition. The early footwall shear fabrics are overprinted by later semi-brittle to brittle graphitic faults which locally convert all protolith to graphitic schist on sub-metre scale. The diorite units exhibit multi-phase veining interference and sulphide development. The dominant sulphide is pyrite with occasional arsenopyrite and a scattering of chalcopyrite. Alteration minerals are predominantly sericite, silica, fuchsite, ankerite, graphite and calcite.

Zone A, Zone B and Zone C Geology

Zone A is the second major deposit at Sanankoro behind Selin and shores up the southern limit of the 11.5km mineralised corridor, which forms the backbone to the Sanankoro Project. Zone A is the southernmost expression of the 010° trending central axis of the Sanankoro Shear Zone, which is located 900m west of the Selin Boundary Shear and hosts the 5.8km chain of deposits from Zone A through Zone B to Zone B North. The deposits of this central trend verge westward mimicking the regional sense of thrusting.

Zone B is the third major deposit at Sanankoro behind Selin and Zone A. It is the strike extension of Zone A, located 800m to the north. The Sanankoro Main Trend strikes for 6km from the south end of Zone A to the north end of Zone B North. Detailed sectional drilling is required along the length of this major generative gold system. The local structural facing and stratigraphy of Zone B is very similar to Zone A with the western footwall sequences hosting more crystalline volcanic tuffaceous units and the eastern, hanging wall assemblages being more basinal sediments. Zone B hosts an impressive scale of hydrothermal activity and the broad horizontal widths of mineralisation observed in the recent drilling bodes well for future discovery potential along the central and southern sections of the Sanankoro Main Shear Zone (SMSZ).

Zone C is located 650m southwest of Zone A on the parallel, +7km long Sanankoro West Shear Zone (SWSZ) which can be traced along a chain of surface workings to the Excavator Prospect, 1.5km NNW of Zone B North.

Zones A, B and C deposits are identical in style and typical of Siguiri Basin Deposits, fold-thrust controlled within pelitic and psammitic sediments and very deeply weathered (>120m from surface). There is a highly evolved weathering profile with a pronounced 8-10m thick duricrust-laterite ferro-cap, grading downward into a well-developed mottled zone until 20-25m and remains highly weathered until beyond 130m vertically within the central mineralised fault zone. Below the saprolite lies a 35-40m thick transition zone ending on top of fresh rock at between 160 to 170m.

All of the host oxide lithologies are weathered to kaolin with only highly corroded quartz vein material remaining in-situ to mark the main gold faults. Diamond core shows the host lithologies to be predominantly variably grained basinal pelites and sandstones with minor horizons of small quartz clast, matrix-supported greywacke inter-bedded within the sequence. A minor intercept of diorite has been identified but does not form an important control to the mineralisation currently drill tested at Zone A or C. The primary sulphide is pyrite disseminated around central vein networks and enveloped by a broader hydrothermal halo of silica flooding, sericite and ankerite.

Intersections

The intersections have been calculated using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum 1m sample length. An allowance of 2m of internal material, below cut-off grade, is included where required. Lengths are apparent in nature and are therefore not true widths of the mineralisation.

All samples were sent for 2kg bottle roll analysis at ALS Laboratories with results supported by QAQC analysis.

Intersections are reported according to JORC 2012 guidelines.

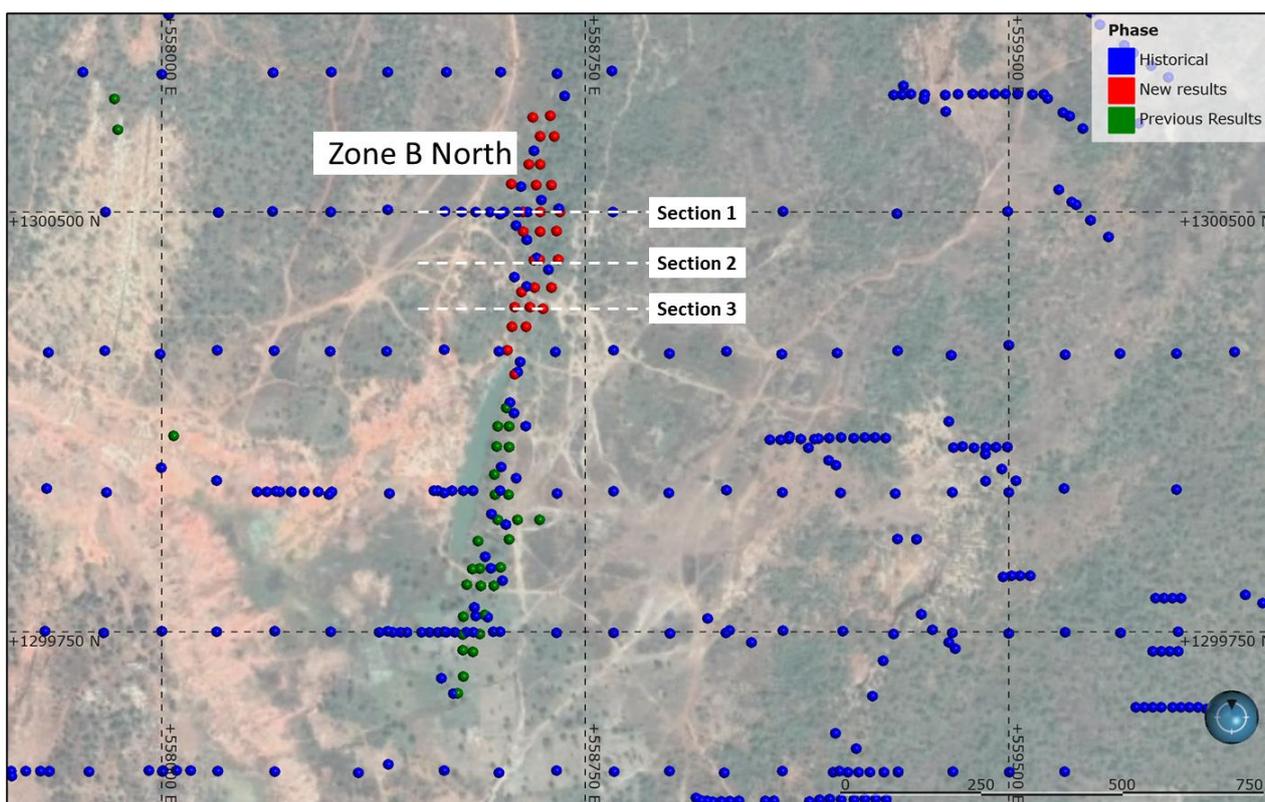


Figure 2: Plan view of Zone B North showing section lines (see Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5)

The conceptual interpretation of mineralisation (*Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5*) was made using a 0.2 g/t Au threshold i.e., the same threshold used for the Mineral Resource (November 2021). This interpretation is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent a volume or domain that will be used for Mineral Resource reporting purposes in future. The conceptual interpretation illustrates a thickening of the mineralisation in places, resulting in certain drill holes ending in mineralisation. This will be further investigated as more results

become available from the 2022 drilling programme.

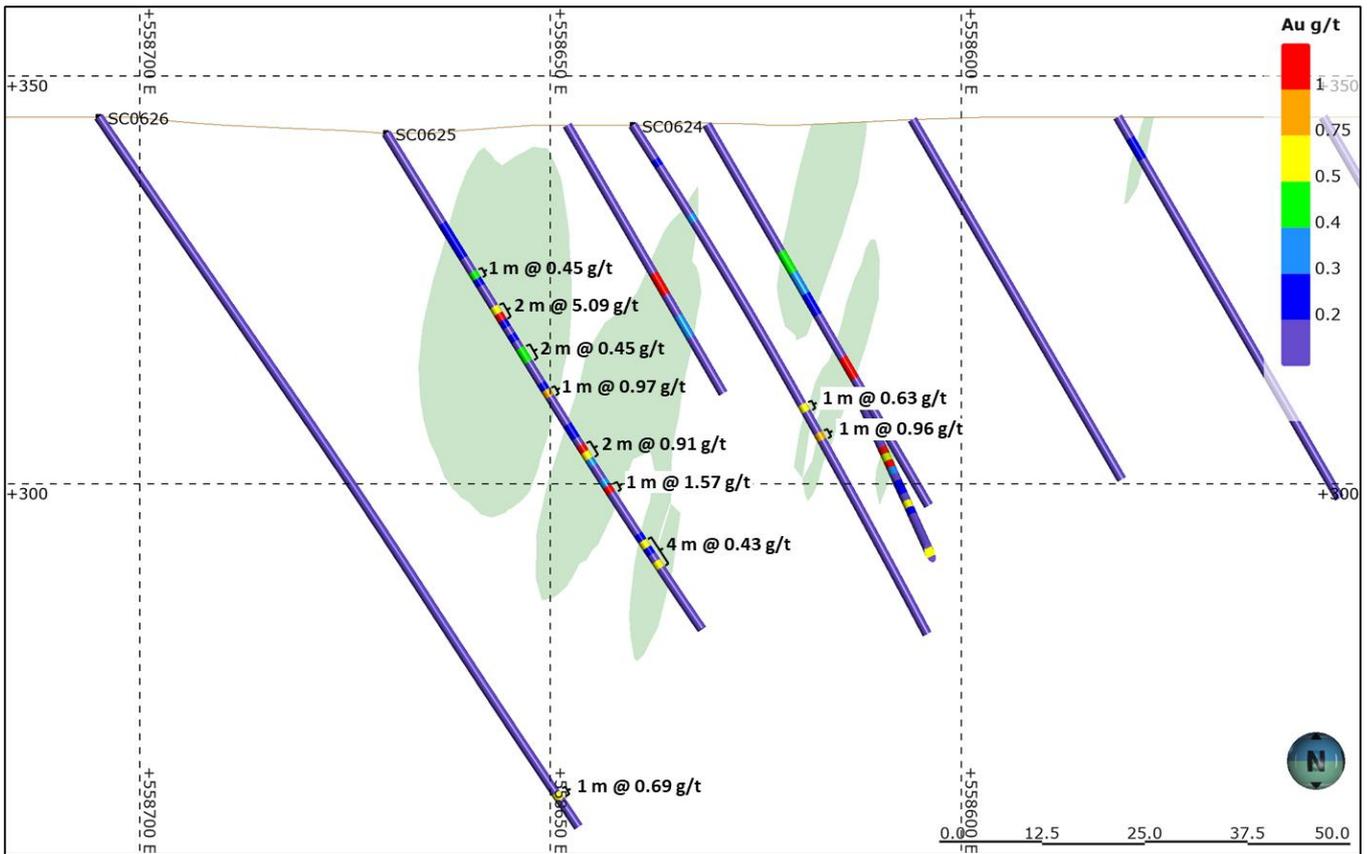


Figure 3: Cross section 1 looking south at Zone B North showing new drill hole traces and samples relative to a conceptual interpretation of the mineralisation.

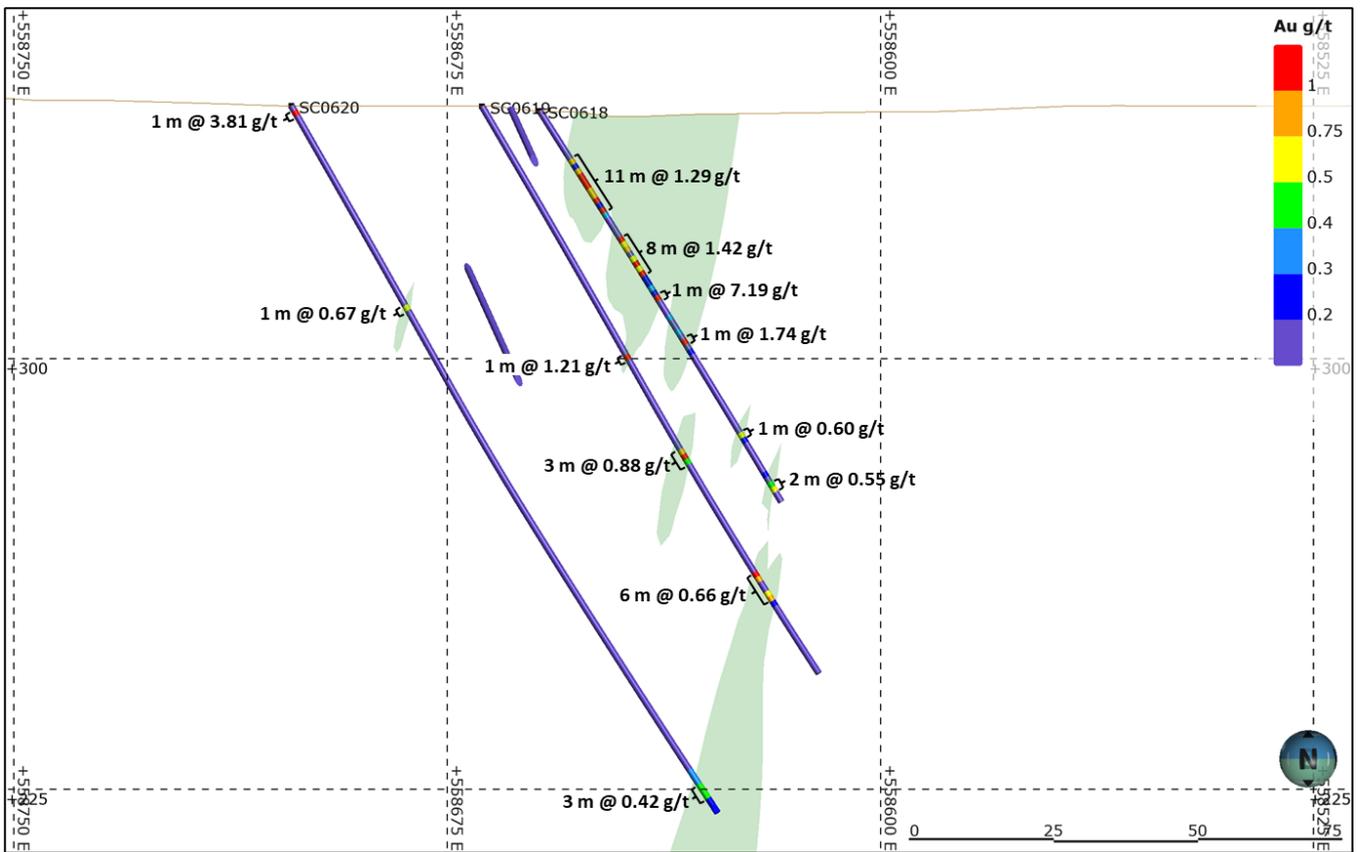


Figure 4: Cross section 2 looking south at Zone B North showing new drill hole traces and samples relative to a conceptual interpretation of the mineralisation.

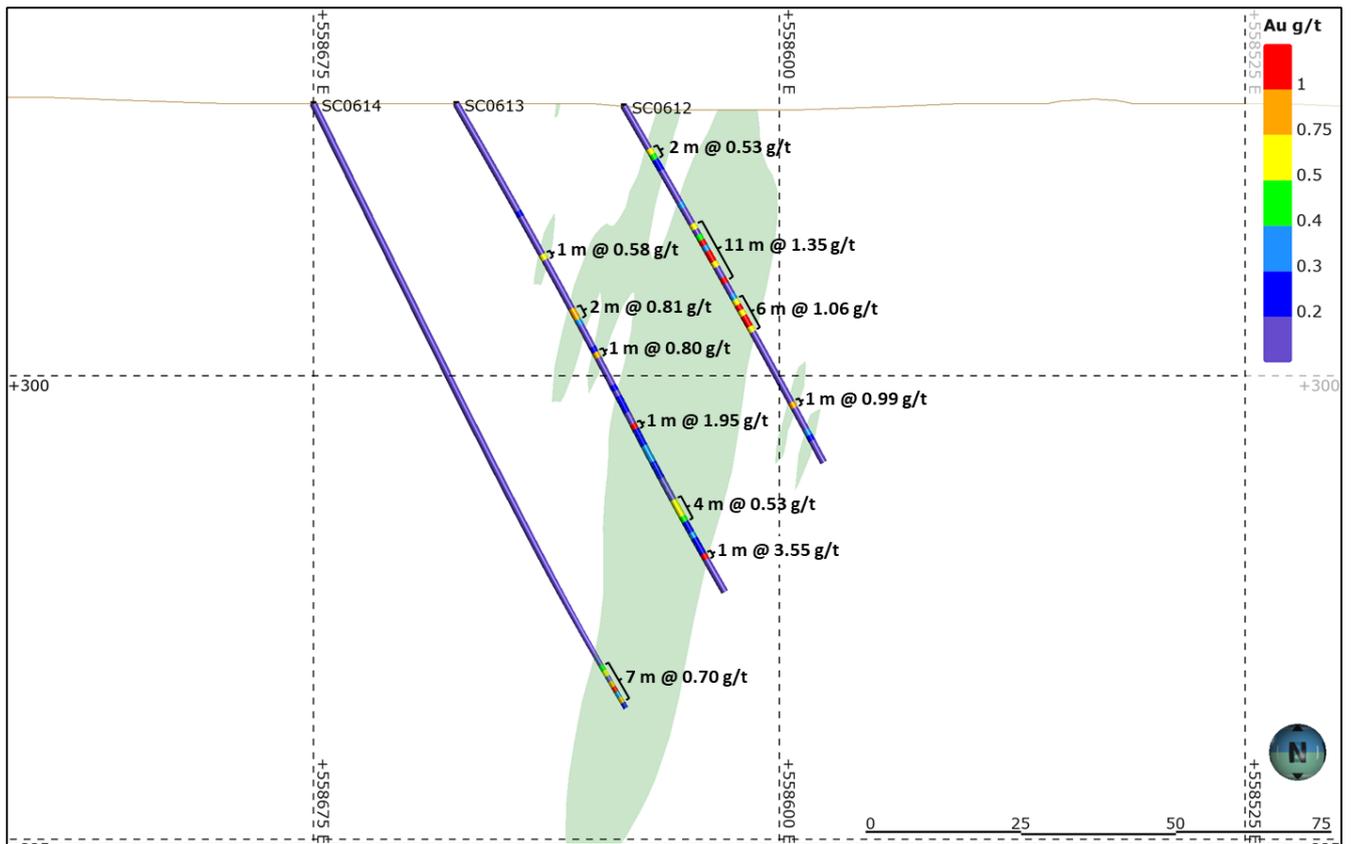


Figure 5: Cross section 3 looking south at Zone B North showing new drill hole traces and samples relative to a conceptual interpretation of the mineralisation.

Table 1: RC drill intercepts from the on-going 2022 drill programme.

Hole	Easting	Northing	From (m)	Intercept	Including	Prospect
SC0608	558625	1300210	31.00	11 m @ 1.99 g/t	1 m @ 7.84 g/t & 1 m @ 8.86 g/t	Zone B North
SC0608	558625	1300210	50.00	9 m @ 0.80 g/t	1 m @ 3.00 g/t	Zone B North
SC0609	558612	1300253	7.00	7 m @ 0.59 g/t		Zone B North
SC0609	558612	1300253	30.00	1 m @ 0.42 g/t		Zone B North
SC0609	558612	1300253	38.00	1 m @ 19.28 g/t		Zone B North
SC0610	558620	1300295	12.00	1 m @ 0.49 g/t		Zone B North
SC0610	558620	1300295	22.00	8 m @ 0.56 g/t	1 m @ 1.51 g/t	Zone B North
SC0610	558620	1300295	35.00	1 m @ 0.50 g/t		Zone B North
SC0610	558620	1300295	40.00	4 m @ 1.78 g/t	2 m @ 3.21 g/t	Zone B North
SC0611	558645	1300295	47.00	1 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0611	558645	1300295	52.00	1 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0611	558645	1300295	58.00	2 m @ 2.09 g/t	1 m @ 2.78 g/t	Zone B North
SC0611	558645	1300295	66.00	6 m @ 0.93 g/t		Zone B North
SC0611	558645	1300295	78.00	2 m @ 0.40 g/t		Zone B North
SC0612	558625	1300330	8.00	2 m @ 0.53 g/t		Zone B North
SC0612	558625	1300330	22.00	11 m @ 1.35 g/t	1 m @ 8.57 g/t	Zone B North
SC0612	558625	1300330	36.00	6 m @ 1.06 g/t		Zone B North
SC0612	558625	1300330	55.00	1 m @ 0.99 g/t		Zone B North
SC0613	558652	1300330	28.00	1 m @ 0.58 g/t		Zone B North
SC0613	558652	1300330	38.00	2 m @ 0.81 g/t		Zone B North
SC0613	558652	1300330	46.00	1 m @ 0.80 g/t		Zone B North
SC0613	558652	1300330	59.00	1 m @ 1.95 g/t		Zone B North

SC0613	558652	1300330	73.00	4 m @ 0.53 g/t		Zone B North
SC0613	558652	1300330	83.00	1 m @ 3.55 g/t		Zone B North
SC0614	558676	1300327	102.00	7 m @ 0.70 g/t	1 m @ 1.73 g/t	Zone B North
SC0615	558637	1300357	9.00	3 m @ 0.37 g/t		Zone B North
SC0615	558637	1300357	15.00	31 m @ 0.97 g/t	4 m @ 2.18 g/t & 1 m @ 2.18 g/t	Zone B North
SC0615	558637	1300357	49.00	2 m @ 0.56 g/t		Zone B North
SC0615	558637	1300357	56.00	2 m @ 2.52 g/t	1 m @ 2.92 g/t	Zone B North
SC0616	558661	1300365	38.00	1 m @ 0.47 g/t		Zone B North
SC0616	558661	1300365	64.00	3 m @ 0.95 g/t		Zone B North
SC0616	558661	1300365	71.00	7 m @ 3.66 g/t	4 m @ 5.51 g/t	Zone B North
SC0616	558661	1300365	81.00	17 m @ 2.85 g/t	2 m @ 2.86 g/t & 2 m @ 17.13 g/t	Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	10.00	11 m @ 1.29 g/t	2 m @ 2.83 g/t	Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	26.00	8 m @ 1.42 g/t	1 m @ 4.79 g/t	Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	38.00	1 m @ 7.19 g/t		Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	47.00	1 m @ 1.74 g/t		Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	66.00	1 m @ 0.60 g/t		Zone B North
SC0618	558656	1300413	76.00	2 m @ 0.55 g/t		Zone B North
SC0619	558671	1300416	50.00	1 m @ 1.21 g/t		Zone B North
SC0619	558671	1300416	69.00	3 m @ 0.88 g/t		Zone B North
SC0619	558671	1300416	94.00	6 m @ 0.66 g/t		Zone B North
SC0620	558701	1300416	1.00	1 m @ 3.81 g/t		Zone B North
SC0620	558701	1300416	40.00	1 m @ 0.67 g/t		Zone B North
SC0620	558701	1300416	138.00	3 m @ 0.42 g/t		Zone B North
SC0621	558639	1300468	9.00	9 m @ 0.75 g/t		Zone B North
SC0621	558639	1300468	54.00	2 m @ 7.65 g/t	1 m @ 13.37 g/t	Zone B North
SC0621	558639	1300468	59.00	1 m @ 0.69 g/t		Zone B North
SC0621	558639	1300468	69.00	1 m @ 0.60 g/t		Zone B North
SC0622	558668	1300466	15.00	1 m @ 0.41 g/t		Zone B North
SC0622	558668	1300466	30.00	6 m @ 1.13 g/t	1 m @ 2.97 g/t	Zone B North
SC0622	558668	1300466	41.00	5 m @ 0.68 g/t		Zone B North
SC0622	558668	1300466	51.00	3 m @ 1.25 g/t		Zone B North
SC0622	558668	1300466	105.00	9 m @ 0.58 g/t		Zone B North
SC0623	558699	1300466	109.00	4 m @ 1.23 g/t	1 m @ 3.20 g/t	Zone B North
SC0623	558699	1300466	116.00	3 m @ 1.99 g/t	2 m @ 2.72 g/t	Zone B North
SC0623	558699	1300466	127.00	3 m @ 0.78 g/t		Zone B North
SC0624	558641	1300503	40.00	1 m @ 0.63 g/t		Zone B North
SC0624	558641	1300503	44.00	1 m @ 0.96 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	20.00	1 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	25.00	2 m @ 5.09 g/t	1 m @ 9.44 g/t	Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	31.00	2 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	37.00	1 m @ 0.97 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	45.00	2 m @ 0.91 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	51.00	1 m @ 1.57 g/t		Zone B North
SC0625	558671	1300500	59.00	4 m @ 0.43 g/t		Zone B North
SC0626	558706	1300501	100.00	1 m @ 0.69 g/t		Zone B North
SC0627	558620	1300552	8.00	1 m @ 1.67 g/t		Zone B North
SC0627	558620	1300552	15.00	6 m @ 1.08 g/t	1 m @ 2.03 g/t	Zone B North
SC0627	558620	1300552	25.00	2 m @ 2.64 g/t	1 m @ 4.30 g/t	Zone B North

SC0627	558620	1300552	31.00	3 m @ 2.36 g/t	1 m @ 4.91 g/t	Zone B North
SC0628	558660	1300551	9.00	9 m @ 0.80 g/t	1 m @ 3.32 g/t	Zone B North
SC0628	558660	1300551	23.00	5 m @ 1.11 g/t	1 m @ 2.22 g/t	Zone B North
SC0628	558660	1300551	39.00	4 m @ 2.84 g/t	2 m @ 5.15 g/t	Zone B North
SC0628	558660	1300551	53.00	4 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0628	558660	1300551	67.00	1 m @ 0.45 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	12.00	1 m @ 0.75 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	35.00	1 m @ 2.48 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	46.00	2 m @ 0.95 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	53.00	1 m @ 0.67 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	57.00	1 m @ 0.73 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	64.00	1 m @ 0.63 g/t		Zone B North
SC0629	558688	1300550	76.00	1 m @ 2.36 g/t		Zone B North
SC0630	558648	1300585	27.00	1 m @ 0.77 g/t		Zone B North
SC0630	558648	1300585	38.00	1 m @ 0.54 g/t		Zone B North
SC0630	558648	1300585	42.00	3 m @ 1.36 g/t	1 m @ 2.75 g/t	Zone B North
SC0631	558669	1300585	17.00	1 m @ 0.40 g/t		Zone B North
SC0631	558669	1300585	19.00	1 m @ 0.72 g/t		Zone B North
SC0631	558669	1300585	29.00	3 m @ 0.66 g/t		Zone B North
SC0631	558669	1300585	45.00	3 m @ 0.36 g/t		Zone B North
SC0632	558672	1300638	13.00	1 m @ 0.41 g/t		Zone B North
SC0632	558672	1300638	19.00	1 m @ 0.48 g/t		Zone B North
SC0632	558672	1300638	37.00	1 m @ 0.51 g/t		Zone B North
SC0632	558672	1300638	50.00	1 m @ 0.91 g/t		Zone B North
SC0632	558672	1300638	57.00	1 m @ 1.07 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	11.00	2 m @ 0.53 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	21.00	1 m @ 0.57 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	29.00	1 m @ 0.99 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	34.00	1 m @ 3.65 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	39.00	1 m @ 2.30 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	47.00	7 m @ 1.00 g/t		Zone B North
SC0633	558697	1300634	72.00	6 m @ 0.89 g/t		Zone B North
SC0634	558661	1300672	17.00	1 m @ 0.62 g/t		Zone B North
SC0635	558686	1300671	12.00	2 m @ 1.05 g/t		Zone B North
SC0635	558686	1300671	39.00	4 m @ 0.90 g/t		Zone B North

Competent Person's statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results was reviewed by Mr Anton Geldenhuys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the South African Council for National Scientific Professions (SACNASP). Mr Geldenhuys (Principal Resource Consultant) is an independent consultant with CSA Global and has sufficient experience that 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 Geldenhuys consents to the inclusion in this release of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Geldenhuys confirms that the information contained in the Appendix of this release that relates to the reporting of Exploration Results at Sanankoro is an accurate representation of the

available data. In addition, Mr Anton Geldenhuys qualifies as a Competent Person in accordance with the guidance note for Mining, Oil & Gas Companies issued by the London Stock Exchange in respect of AIM Companies, which outlines standards of disclosure for mineral projects.

2022 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

The Company always welcomes questions from its shareholders at its general meetings. In relation to the AGM to be held online at 12.00 p.m. (United Kingdom time) on 21 June 2022, the board of directors of the Company requests shareholders submit their questions in advance to ensure all questions can be compiled and answered either at the AGM or afterwards. Questions should be submitted by email to secretary@coragold.com no later than 12.00 p.m. (United Kingdom time) on 17 June 2022. For details on how attendees may join the AGM, see the announcement of 16 May 2022.

Market Abuse Regulation ('MAR') Disclosure

Certain information contained in this announcement would have been deemed inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, which is part of UK law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, until the release of this announcement.

****ENDS****

For further information, please visit <http://www.coragold.com> or contact:

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Notes

Cora is an emerging West African gold developer with three principal de-risked project areas within two known gold belts in Mali and Senegal covering c.1,000 sq. km. Led by a team with a proven track record in making multi-million-ounce gold discoveries that have been developed into operating mines, its primary focus is on developing the Sanankoro Gold Project in the Yanfolila Gold Belt, Southern Mali, where Cora hopes

to commence construction of an open pit oxide focussed gold mine in 2022. An updated mineral resource estimate on the Project was published in November 2021 which increased the Resources by over 200% (from the 2019 Maiden resource) to 809,300oz Au. A Definitive Feasibility Study is expected to be completed in H1 2022.

Appendix - 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	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>This 2021/2022 phase of drilling is composed of 6,993 m of RC and 897 m of aircore (AC) drilling.</p> <p>RC was ubiquitously sampled on 1 m intervals. Each rod string is 6 m in length and is checked and marked with grease every 1 m to allow personnel to observe sampling and drill progress. The driller will sound a horn at the end of each 1 m interval, warning the samplers to switch bags at the cyclone.</p> <p>All industry standard RC sample quality procedures were applied, and each shift a geologist was present to ensure sample quality was maintained, holes were not stopped in mineralisation and activity reporting monitored cost control. No detailed logging or sampling was conducted at the rigs.</p> <p>All bulk 1 m samples were transported immediately upon hole completion to a central bag farm next to the Sanankoro camp. No samples were left in the field. All samples drilled were shipped to the bag farm for splitting and logging under controlled and secured conditions.</p> <p>The 1 m bulk samples are riffle split down to 5–6 kg using a three-tier 75:25 riffle splitter and a duplicate pair of 2–3 kg samples are then generated using a two-tier 50:50 riffle splitter. One sample is sent to the lab and the duplicate is stored for any future re-assay or reference.</p> <p>All RC holes are photographed on chip tables and chip trayed after sampling and logging.</p> <p>All RC holes are geologically logged and panned for visible gold on 1 m intervals concurrently with sampling.</p> <p>The logging and panning results dictate whether the logging or senior geologist will instruct compositing in less favourable intersections of a hole. Composites of 4 m are possible in barren intersections.</p> <p>The RC samples were sent to an accredited laboratory where they were pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron in a Labtechnics LM2 puck pulveriser and sub-sampled to provide 2 kg for CN bottle roll and/or a 50 g aliquot for fire assay. Bottle roll is the preferred assaying method for oxide materials and fire assay for fresh or sulphide-rich material.</p> <p>AC was sampled and analysed as per the RC procedure.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i></p>	<p>RC was drilled using a 5^{3/8}" face-sampling hammer.</p> <p>All drilling details and dates are recorded on hole logs and are stored in the COLLAR file in DATASHED™.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC was drilled using a 5^{3/8}" face-sampling hammer leading a 4^{1/2}" standard rod string. Auxiliary booster-compressor air packs were used on deeper holes, normally >110 m, to ensure dry sample quality and recovery.</p> <p>The RC drilling was sampled on a standard 1 m interval and recoveries assessed quantitatively by weighing each sampled metre. A total of 6,698 RC samples and 844 AC weights were recorded during this drilling campaign in 2021/2022.</p> <p>The practice of weighing drill chip samples immediately from recovery at the rig is Cora Gold Limited (Cora Gold) standard practice for all AC and RC drilling.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary												
		<p>Sample quality and recovery are monitored at the rig during drilling shift both observationally by the geologist checking the moisture content, possible contamination and relative recovery along the bag line and quantitatively by weighing each of the bulk 1 m samples direct from the cyclone before layout.</p> <p>RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >70% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery issues. A geologist is always present at the rig to monitor and record sample quality.</p>												
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All RC holes are logged, panned and sampled on a standard 1 m resolution. Every 1 m drilled is logged and panned before being sampled.</p> <p>4 m compositing may be instructed in barren sections of drilled hole based on the results of the detailed logging.</p> <p>All RC holes are photographed on chip tables and chip trayed after sampling and logging.</p>												
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>All AC and RC chip samples were weighed, and riffle split to 2–3 kg for submission to the lab. All AC and RC holes are sampled in bulk, logged and panned on a standard 1 m interval. Compositing to 4 m may occur in barren geology.</p> <p>A standard 5:25 sample QAQC was used throughout the 2021/2022 programme, composed of one standard, one blank, two duplicates, and one triplicate. Assay batches had a routine 20% QAQC component.</p> <p>The database manager monitors all sampling and QAQC vetting of the assay batches.</p> <p>Field duplicates assist in determining the representivity of subsamples.</p> <p>QC category ratios</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>QC category</th> <th>DH sample count</th> <th>QC sample count</th> <th>Ratio of QC samples to DH samples</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Field duplicate</td> <td>5,101</td> <td>471</td> <td>1:11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Triplicate (Second Field duplicate)</td> <td>5,101</td> <td>213</td> <td>1:24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Subsamples are deemed appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	QC category	DH sample count	QC sample count	Ratio of QC samples to DH samples	Field duplicate	5,101	471	1:11	Triplicate (Second Field duplicate)	5,101	213	1:24
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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Sample preparation involved oven drying, jaw crushing core P70 passing 2 mm, followed by total pulverisation through an LM2 puck pulveriser to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Historically it has been proven that the nuggety, highly weathered nature of the Sanankoro oxide mineralisation is best head assayed by 2 kg bottle roll/atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) with a 50 g fire assay/AAS on the bottle roll tail residue on all samples with Au values greater than 0.1 g/t Au. The bulk of the assay database is completed by this method.</p> <p>A total of 29,899 bottle roll (Leachwell) assays were reported with 7,561 fire assay/AAS tails.</p> <p>A standard 5:25 sample QAQC was used throughout the programme, composed of one standard, one blank, two duplicates, and one triplicate. The assay batches had a routine 20% QAQC component.</p> <p>Standard type ratios</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard type</th> <th>DH sample count</th> <th>Standard type count</th> <th>Standard sample count</th> <th>Ratio of QC standard to DH samples</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLANK</td> <td>5,101</td> <td>1</td> <td>285</td> <td>1:18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Standard type	DH sample count	Standard type count	Standard sample count	Ratio of QC standard to DH samples	BLANK	5,101	1	285	1:18		
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Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>The Competent Person has visually verified some significant RC intersections during the site visit related to the Mineral Resource in 2021.</p> <p>Geology and sampling data were logged into Microsoft Excel format templates and sent via email to the database manager. Files were imported into Datashed via configured importers and passed through stringent validation.</p> <p>Validation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging codes checked against approved code lists • Interval overlaps and gaps • Records beyond end-of-hole. <p>All digital files received were archived on the workstation hosting the database. This was located on site with the database manager. Scheduled daily backups of the database and file archive were made to a NAS solution located at the same site. Nightly scheduled offsite backups were conducted to a verified backup service provider. All offsite backups are encrypted.</p> <p>Overall, the drilling, logging, sampling, assaying and QAQC procedures are considered to be consistent with industry standard practice.</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.</p>																																			
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Grid System: WGS84 UTM zone 29N (EPSG: 32629)</p> <p>All surface survey features were surveyed with a LEICA GS18-T RTK differential global positioning system (GPS) to within a proven accuracy of 30 cm; Cora conducted the differential GPS work.</p> <p>A large number of well distributed ground control points and features were used for the TERRABOTICS satellite survey. All points were set-out or picked-up using CG-LEICA.</p> <p>TERRABOTICS UK produced a site specific 139 km² digital terrain model (DTM) with 0.3 m RL accuracy using tasked MAXAR orthorectified WV3 imagery flown in November-December 2020. The DTM was provided in February 2021 and utilised throughout the latest drill program from March to August 2021.</p> <p>The TERRABOTICS DTM proved accurate from ongoing survey work to be within 30–50 cm RL. Differential GPS easting and northing showed better resolution.</p> <p>The TERRABOTICS DTM is an acceptable topographic model for Sanankoro which defines the surface relief and maps the artisanal pits across the 139 km² area of interest accurately. The WV3 imagery maps the full cadastral and natural features across the project area.</p> <p>The 2022 drilling utilised a WELLFORCE CHAMP north-seeking gyro throughout and every drilled RC hole has a detailed gyro DTH survey file. Historically, DTH surveys were conducted, used a REFLEX EZ-TRAC.</p>																																			
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>The nominal drillhole collar spacing is 50 m x 25 m and 50 m x 50 m.</p>																																			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>Due to the orientation of drill traces on section, data between drillholes can be spaced as close as 10 m in places.</p> <p>At this stage, no assessment of geological and grade continuity has been conducted.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The bulk of the drilling is orientated 090° or 270° orthogonal to the strike of the mineralised domains. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that the main mineralisation controls are ±20° from 000 north and largely perpendicular to drill direction.</p> <p>No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the dataset.</p>
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>The full chain of custody is managed by Cora. Samples collected daily from the rigs and transported to the central bag farm and sample processing area next to the main Sanankoro camp where the bulk samples are logged, split and prepared for onward transport to the various labs.</p> <p>The samples are stored on site and a truck collects available samples weekly and transports them to Cora Gold office in Bamako for registration and verification prior to onward delivery to ALS Ouagadougou.</p> <p>The labs sign sample submissions as evidence of receipt.</p> <p>Completed assay files and pdf certificates were distributed to the approved recipients by Lab LIMS. Assay files were imported as received to Datashed and then archived on the workstation hosting the database.</p> <p>Database management software used is DATASHED version 4.6.4.2 with DB version 4.6.5 with MSSQL Server SQL2017 backend.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Cora's Head of Exploration at the time visited each of the labs in November and December 2020 before signing contracts. No issues were identified during the visit.</p>

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>The Sanankoro Gold Project (area 341.87 km²) is located in the Yanfolila Gold Belt of southern Mali. The Sanankoro Gold Project comprises five contiguous gold exploration permits, being Bokoro II (area 63.1 km²; expiry date 25 August 2023), Bokoro-Est (area 100 km²; expiry date 18 September 2028), Dako II (area 44.66 km²; expiry date 31 December 2027), Kodiou (area 50 km²; expiry date 15 May 2023), and Sanankoro II (see below). The Definitive Feasibility Study is focused on Mineral Resources within the Sanankoro II gold exploration permit.</p> <p>In accordance with the 2019 Mining Code of the Republic of Mali, the 84.11 km² Sanankoro II gold exploration permit was awarded to Cora Resources Mali SARL on 2 March 2021 (Arrêté no. 2021-0590-MMEE/SG). Cora Resources Mali SARL is registered in the Republic of Mali. The duration of the permit is three years, renewable twice at the holder's request, the duration of each renewal period is extended to three years – as such, the full-term expiry date of the Sanankoro gold exploration permit is 2 March 2030.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Cora Resources Mali SARL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sankarani Ressources SARL which in turn is a 95% subsidiary of Cora Gold Limited. Sankarani Ressources SARL is registered in the Republic of Mali. Cora Gold Limited is registered in the British Virgin Islands. The residual 5% interest in Sankarani Ressources SARL may be acquired from a third party for the sum of US\$1 million. In addition, the Sanankoro II permit is subject to a third party 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty. All fees due to the government in respect of the Sanankoro II gold exploration permit have been paid and the permit is in good standing.</p> <p>A gold exploration permit over the same area as that covered by the Sanankoro II gold exploration permit was previously held by Sankarani Ressources SARL. This permit expired on 1 February 2020, having been initially awarded on 1 February 2013.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Exploration activities on the original Sanankoro permit by previous workers have included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, termite sampling, trench sampling geophysical surveys and surface drilling – auger, RAB, AC, RC, and DC.</p> <p>There were two previous companies who conducted work at Sanankoro, i.e. Randgold Resources Ltd (Randgold) between 2004 and 2008 and Gold Fields between 2008 and 2012.</p> <p>During 2004 to 2008, Randgold conducted successive programs of soils and termites geochemical sampling on iterative 500 m, 200 m and 100 m grids. Broad blocks of gradient array induced polarisation (IP) were completed to assist drill targeting on the broad regional-scale surface anomalies. They drilled broad spaced 400 m x 100 m auger and RAB fences in search for bedrock targets.</p> <p>During 2008 to 2012, Gold Fields conducted infill soils and termite sampling down to 100 m x 25 m resolution. They conducted large blocks of regional gradient array IP and three main phases of drilling ranging from 400 m x 100 m RAB with follow-up AC down to 50 m x 25 m RC and RC with DC tails, dependent upon results discovered.</p> <p>Cora acquired the Sanankoro Permit in April 2017 and started exploration termite sampling in May 2017. Chris Barrett SRK UK – Principal Exploration Geologist visited Sanankoro from 27 to 30 March 2017 to bless the deal. SRK UK, however, never returned to site to do any Competent Person due diligence for the 2019 MRE, due to security concerns.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Sanankoro is located on the leading western edge of the Yanfolila-Kalana Volcanic Belt, which is the western-most expression of the cratonic Baoulé-Mossi domain, on the major transcrustal margin with the Siguiri Basin. There is major deep-seated architecture across the district which links the major gold mines at Siguiri, Lero, Tri-K, Kalana and Yanfolila.</p> <p>On a project scale, Sanankoro is characterised by the 2 km wide Sanankoro Shear Zone, which can be traced over 30 km from Kabaya South in the western Yanfolila Mine to north of the Niger River beyond Selin and onto Karan. Within the project area, each of the prospects are underpinned by a strong linear parallel, and where strong mineralisation is developed, a pronounced localised northeast-southwest focused zone of en-echelon veining and associated sulphide development.</p> <p>There are five main areas which currently define the Sanankoro Gold project, which in order of significance are Selin, Zone A, Zone B, Zone B North, and Zone C.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Selin is hosted on the eastern margin of the Sanankoro Shear Zone in the north-eastern corner of the Sanankoro permit. The Selin deposit has a typical interference node control but with the additional positive impact of a strong, rheological diorite intrusive host. The gold geology at Selin is anchored along this linear, en-echelon or possibly folded, diorite igneous intrusive which cores the volcanoclastic thrust assemblage and focuses the gold deposition.</p> <p>Recent core drilling into Selin has enlightened the genetic model for this resource deposit by discovering four to six multiple early/pre-D3 dykes of diorite intruding the 65–80° west dipping axial trace of a western hangingwall F3 anti-form on this major reactivated D2 east-verging thrust. The >100 m wide Selin Shear Zone may be a regional back-thrust and the dominant eastern margin of the regional west-verging Sanankoro Thrust. The largest diorite unit is demonstrably discordant and sits immediately west and adjacent to a major early ductile, 10–30 m wide footwall carbonaceous shear. Progressive deformation has folded, warped and possibly cross-faulted the diorite units prior to gold deposition. The early footwall shear fabrics are overprinted by later semi-brittle to brittle graphitic faults which locally convert all protolith to graphitic schist on sub-metre scale. The diorite units exhibit multi-phase veining interference and sulphide development. The dominant sulphide is pyrite with occasional arsenopyrite and a scattering of chalcopyrite. Alteration minerals are predominantly sericite, silica, fuchsite, ankerite, graphite and calcite.</p> <p>Zone A shores up the southern limit of the 11.5 km mineralised corridor, which forms the backbone to the Sanankoro Project. Zone A is the southern-most expression of the 010° trending central axis of the Sanankoro Shear Zone, which sits 900 m west of the Selin Boundary Shear and hosts the 5.8 km chain of open pit resources from Zone A through Zone B1, B2, B3 to Target 3. The deposits of this central trend verge westward mimicking the regional sense of thrusting.</p> <p>Zone B is the strike extension of Zone A, located 800 m to the north. The Sanankoro Main Trend runs for 6 km from south end of Zone A to the north end of Target 3. Detailed sectional drilling is required along the length of this major generative gold system. The local structural facing and stratigraphy of Zone B is very similar to Zone A with the western footwall sequences hosting more crystalline volcanic tuffaceous units and the eastern, hangingwall assemblages being more basinal sediments. Zone B hosts an impressive scale of hydrothermal activity and the broad horizontal widths of mineralisation observed in the recent drilling bodes well for future discovery potential along the central and southern sections of the Sanankoro Main Shear Zone.</p> <p>Zone C is located 650 m southwest of Zone A on the parallel, >7 km long Sanankoro West Shear Zone (SWSZ) which can be traced along a chain of surface workings to the Excavator Prospect, 1.5 km north-northwest of Target 3. The SWSZ is high in the priority list for drilling in the 2022 program and a number of SWSZ targets, beyond Zone C, will be tested for surface potential.</p> <p>Zones A, B and C deposits are identical in style and typical of Siguiiri Basin deposits, fold-thrust controlled within pelitic and psammitic sediments and very deeply weathered (>120 m from surface). There is a highly evolved weathering profile with a pronounced 8–10 m thick duricrust-laterite ferro-cap, grading downward into a well-developed mottled zone to 20–25 m depth and remains highly weathered until beyond 140 m vertically within the central mineralised fault zone. Zone B1 has extremely deep weathering with shallow oxide densities measured to depths of 190 m down-dip within the ore zone trough.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All the host oxide lithologies are weathered to kaolin with only highly corroded quartz vein material remaining in-situ to mark the main gold faults. Diamond core shows the host lithologies to be predominantly variably grained basinal pelites and sandstones with minor horizons of small quartz clast, matrix-supported greywacke inter-bedded within the sequence. A minor intercept of diorite has been identified but does not form an important control to the mineralisation currently drill tested at Zone A or C. The primary sulphide is pyrite disseminated around central vein networks and enveloped by a broader hydrothermal halo of silica flooding, sericite and ankerite.
Drillhole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> ● <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> ● <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ● <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> ● <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Significant intercepts that form the basis of the MRE have been released to the AIM in previous announcements (available on the Cora website) with appropriate tables incorporating Hole, Easting, Northing, From, Depth and Intercept Assay Data.</p> <p>Appropriate maps and plans accompany these Exploration Results.</p> <p>Previous drilling completed by Cora, Gold Fields and Randgold is documented herein and in the publicly available report “Sanankoro Gold Project, Mineral Resource Estimate” prepared by CSA Global UK and dated January 2022.</p> <p>A complete listing of all drillhole details is not necessary for this release which describes the intersections of the latest drill programme. In the Competent Person’s opinion the exclusion of this data does not detract from the understanding of the Exploration results contained herein.</p> <p>The 2021 programme twinned important historical Goldfields and early Cora Gold, smaller diameter, AC and RC intercepts. Historical Energold DD NQ core holes exhibited sections of unacceptably poor recoveries, especially in the deeply oxidised deposits of Zone A and Zone B1, which were twinned using the deep RC rig.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>All RC intersections are sampled and assayed on 1 m intervals but could be composited up to 4 m in areas interpreted to be barren.</p> <p>Significant intercepts have previously been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t, without top cuts.</p> <p>Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 3 m of consecutive internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported on a length-weighted average basis.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘downhole length, true width not known’).</i></p>	<p>The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and majority of the drilling was planned to intersect the mineralised structures orthogonally or as close as practicable.</p> <p>Existing artisanal workings, buildings, sacred sites and drainage sometimes created obstacles which prevented perfect intersection and some holes were required to be drilled at less-than-ideal orientations.</p> <p>For the bulk of drillholes, site preparations were carried out and 35 m x 25 m drill spacing applied and acceptable intersection orientations were achieved.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	The appropriate plans and sections are included in this document.
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 grades, high and low, are reported accurately with “from” and “to” depths and “hole identification” shown.
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>	<p>Detailed metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of a previous scoping study. Testwork shows that the material is amenable to conventional crushing, grinding, gravity and carbon-in-leach processing. Oxide recoveries have been determined to be >95%. An updated metallurgical variability testwork program is ongoing at ALS Perth.</p> <p>1.068 detailed dry bulk density determinations were conducted on all 2021 drilled core. 589 detailed UCS point load determinations were conducted on all drilled fresh core. Detailed geotechnical logging and analysis was conducted on all drill core.</p> <p>Detailed regional exploration programs continue to generate new drill targets which will feed into potential Mineral Resource growth.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Detailed ESIA studies commenced in Q2 2020 and stakeholder engagement meetings conducted throughout the period to date.</p> <p>A program of detailed hydrology and civils geotechnical drilling is planned for water management, tailings storage facility and plant sites.</p> <p>Detailed variability metallurgical testwork is planned at ALS Perth to support further studies.</p> <p>Detailed open pit and civils geotechnical studies are planned to support further studies.</p> <p>Detailed hydrology studies are planned.</p> <p>Additional Mineral Resource, Ore Reserve and grade control pattern drilling is planned to update designs prior to commencement of mining.</p>