

24 May 2022

Tietto hits 55.13 g/t gold from infill drilling at Abujar's AG South

Highlights:

- Tietto adds more **high-grade gold intercepts** from infill drilling at **AG South** on the main Abujar Shear at its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project; results include:
 - **4m @ 14.49 g/t Au from 43m incl. 1m @ 55.13 g/t Au (ZDD1068 -Section 11C)**
 - **2m @ 27.65 g/t Au from 86m incl. 1m @ 46.09 g/t Au (ZDD1036 – Section 7C)**
 - **3m @ 10.93 g/t Au from 61m incl. 1m @ 32.03 g/t Au (ZDD1062 – Section 10C)**
 - **2m @ 11.06 g/t Au from 155m incl. 1m @ 21.57 g/t Au (ZDD1073 – Section 5A)**
- Second batch of results (54 DD holes for 9,265m) received from infill drilling between Section Lines 0 to 13 at **AG South** targeting conversion of Indicated Resources to Measured Resources within first two years of Abujar gold production
- Assays pending for additional infill holes drilled at **AG South** (43 holes for 9,295.5m) and **AG Core** (41 holes for 4,740.5m). Targeting contiguous zone of Measured Resources between Sections 0 to 29
- Exploration results pending for 75 DD holes (15,358m) targeting resource growth from prospects along strike from **AG**
- Tietto's six diamond rigs are actively drilling, with more than 100,000m of drilling forecast in 2022
- Abujar DFS demonstrated robust financial results and estimated **first-year gold production of 260,000oz** and 1.2Moz over the first six years of Abujar's 11-year mine life for an NPV_{5%} of A\$1.3B (pre-tax) and A\$0.97B (post-tax) using US\$1,700/oz Au and A\$/US\$=0.74¹
- Abujar gold plant construction is on target for **first gold in Q4 CY2022**
- Construction at Abujar Gold Project is fully funded with no debt

West African gold explorer and developer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto** or the **Company**) is pleased to report **high-grade gold** results from infill drilling completed at **AG South**, part of its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said: *"I am very pleased to see further high-grade intercepts from the second batch of assay results for infill drilling at **AG South**, where we are targeting the conversion of Indicated Resources to Measured Resources in areas that are likely to be mined within the first two years of gold production."*

¹ Refer ASX Announcement dated 5th October 2021

*“Our diamond drilling teams are achieving very high drilling rates due to the shallower hole depths required for infill drilling. This has allowed us to expand the program as we target a contiguous zone of Measured Resources between Section Lines 0 to 29 (**AG South and AG Core**) and within the first two years of production. At current rates, we now expect this drilling phase to be completed by mid-June 2022.*

*“Our drill rigs have also been active on prospects located north (**GGL**) and south (**AGM, PGL**) of **AG** with the goal of defining new gold resources in a MRE update planned for later this year. We will report these results as they come to hand. Our exploration team is going to be busy for many years testing the prospectivity of the still largely untested potential of the main Abujar Shear.*

*“We are fully funded to production at Abujar, which has potential to be **one of the largest gold producing mines in Côte d’Ivoire**, with an expected production of **more than 260,000 ounces of gold** in the first year and **1.2M ounces of gold** in the first six years.*

*“Tietto has an experienced team on board to deliver Abujar on time and on budget. We are on track to deliver another mineral resource update and first gold at Abujar later this year. Shareholders can expect further updates from our aggressive diamond drilling program as we advance our dual strategy of ‘Drill and Build’ and develop our Abujar Gold Project into **West Africa’s next gold mine with first gold by the end of Q4 CY22.**”*

Infill Drilling – AG South

Tietto is pleased to report the second batch (54 DD holes for 9,265m) of assay results from infill diamond drilling at **AG South**. The diamond drill program was designed to convert Indicated Resources to Measured Resources for mining in the first two years of production. More significant intersections received from 1m diamond drill samples are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Significant Intersections from AG South infill drilling²

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	includes ³
ZDD1000	220	222	2.00	10.67	1m @ 20.63 g/t Au
ZDD1036	86	88	2.00	27.65	1m @ 46.09 g/t Au
ZDD1055	13	13.86	0.86	24.00	0.86m @ 24 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	17	19.28	2.28	9.71	1.28m @ 16.59 g/t Au
ZDD1062	61	64	3.00	10.93	1m @ 32.03 g/t Au
ZDD1068	43	47	4.00	14.49	1m @ 55.13 g/t Au
ZDD1073	155	157	2.00	11.06	1m @ 21.57 g/t Au
ZDD1074	174	176	2.00	10.67	1m @ 20.79 g/t Au

Drill collar details and assay results are in **Table 3** and **Table 4** respectively. Location of the reported drill collars and associated assay results are presented in **Figure 3**. An oblique cross-section highlighting selected assay results is presented in **Figure 4** and an oblique long section presents results in **Figure 5**.

² 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

³ 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

Tietto is completing infill drilling at **AG South** on 25m line spacings between Section Lines 0 to 13 to a depth covering the first two years of gold production at Abujar (~120m vertical depth). Gold mineralisation at **AG South** remains open at depth and Tietto is planning further drilling to assess the potential below the planned DFS open pit.

With the addition of two new intercepts from exploration drilling at **AG South**, Tietto has now achieved 14 intervals greater than 50 gold gram metres at **AG South (Table 2)**.

Table 2: AG South - significant intersections greater than 50 gold gram metres⁴

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	gold gram metres	Section
ZDD542	99	108	9	61.97	558	6
ZDD491	53	60	7	51.56	361	6B
ZDD539	64	67	3	58.61	176	9B
ZDD483	71	74	3	52.95	159	4B
ARC04	102	110	8	13.66	109	5
ZDD536	63	67	4	26.05	104	5B
ZDD181	34	40	6	16.09	97	1B
ARC05	12	20	8	9.06	73	2B
ZDD807	181	188	7	9.78	68	1B
ZDD814	254	261	7	9.38	66	3B
ZDD239	183	184	1	64.30	64	2
ZDD1068	43	47	4	14.49	58	11C
ARC03	64	70	6	9.22	55	7
ZDD1036	86	88	2	27.65	55	7C

Next Steps

Tietto completed a A\$130 million two-tranche placement to accelerate development of Abujar, with no debt. The placement allowed the participation of like-minded investors, keen for the Company to realise first gold production by Q4 CY22 and produce 260,000oz gold in 2023.

Tietto remains very well positioned to advance its dual strategy of 'Drill and Build' throughout 2022:

1. **Continue to drive rapid resource growth at the 3.45Moz Abujar Gold Project; and**
2. **Fast-track development of Abujar Gold Project to achieve first gold in Q4 CY22.**

Tietto continues to deliver project milestones; with Abujar's maiden Measured gold resources of 7.7Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 350,000oz reported on 11 April 2022. Tietto will deliver an update on Abujar's LOM production plan in early Q3 CY22 using the updated Mineral Resource Estimate, increased mill throughput and higher gold prices (spot price is +35% greater than US\$1407/oz used in the DFS⁵), targeting a material increase to existing LOM production. This study has been expanded to incorporate a scoping study to determine the economic benefits of a heap leach operation at APG running in parallel to the Abujar CIL operation.

⁴ 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

⁵ ASX 5 October 2021

Tietto's own team is advancing construction of the process plant and associated infrastructure which remains on schedule. Abujar Gold Project is progressing towards first gold pour by the end of Q4 CY22 and is on track to become West Africa's next producing gold mine.

ENDS

This update has been authorised on behalf of Tietto Minerals Limited by:

Dr Caigen Wang
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9420 8270

Mark Strizek
Executive Director
Mob: +61 431 084 305

Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a non-executive director of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this presentation that relates to Mineral Resources was prepared by RPM Global and released on the ASX platform on 11 April 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Minerals Resources in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the RPM Global's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information evaluated by Mr Jeremy Clark who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience 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 Clark is an associate of RPM and he consents to the inclusion of the estimates in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves was prepared by RPM and released on the ASX platform on 5 October 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserves in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the RPM findings are presented have not been materially modified.

The information in the report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Abujar Gold Project is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Igor Bojanic, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of RPM. Mr. Igor Bojanic has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Igor Bojanic is not aware of any potential for a conflict of interest in relation to this work for the Client. The estimates of Ore Reserves presented in this Statement have been carried out in accordance with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (30 September, 2021).

Compliance Statement

This report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and available for viewing at www.tietto.com. Includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform, 16 January 2018, 27 March 2018, 23 April 2018, 8 May 2018, 7 June 2018, 4 October 2018, 1 November 2018, 28 November 2018, 31 January 2019, 26 February 2019, 12 March 2019, 19 March 2019, 9 April 2019, 9 May 2019, 30 May 2019, 9 July 2019, 26 July 2019, 2 October 2019, 24 October 2019, 12 December 2019, 23 January 2020, 20 February 2020, 10 March 2020, 24 March 2020, 2 April 2020, 9 April 2020, 23 April 2020, 3 June 2020, 9 June 2020, 25 June 2020, 2 July 2020, 21 July 2020, 20 July 2020, 29 July 2020, 19 August 2020, 9 September 2020, 24 September 2020, 26 October 2020, 11 December 2020, 18 January 2021, 12 February 2021, 23 February 2021, 23 March 2021, 6 April 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 April 2021, 3 May 2021, 6 May 2021, 11 May 2021, 21 May 2021, 27 May 2021, 11 June 2021, 16 June 2021, 12 July 2021, 10 September 2021, 22 September 2021, 5 October 2021, 13 October 2021, 21 October 2021, 8 November 2021, 12 November 2021, 16 November 2021, 22 November 2021, 30 November 2021, 10 December 2021, 22 December 2021, 18 January 2022, 20 January 2022, 24 January 2022, 7 February 2022, 14 February 2022, 18 February 2022, 25 February 2022, 15 March 2022, 29 March 2022, 11 April 2022, 29 April 2022, 4 May 2022 and 16 May 2022. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

Table 3: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type
ZDD982	752,338	764,840	224	103	-50	305	2C	DD
ZDD983	752,403	764,735	218	205.5	-50	305	2A	DD
ZDD993	752,492	764,676	217	325.5	-50	305	2A	DD
ZDD999	752,445	764,887	224	126	-50	305	3C	DD
ZDD1000	752,521	764,712	216	325.5	-50	305	2C	DD
ZDD1001	752,491	764,855	221	195	-50	305	3C	DD
ZDD1003	752,502	764,790	218	246	-50	305	3A	DD
ZDD1005	752,532	764,828	218	246	-50	305	3C	DD
ZDD1006	752,468	764,929	225	125.5	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1008	752,491	765,037	228	72	-50	305	5A	DD
ZDD1009	752,500	764,918	223	175.5	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1010	752,465	764,998	228	73.5	-50	305	4C	DD
ZDD1012	752,618	764,955	221	198	-50	305	5A	DD
ZDD1015	752,565	765,052	221	127.5	-50	305	5C	DD
ZDD1016	752,237	764,670	217	102	-50	305	0C	DD
ZDD1018	752,573	765,163	233	42	-50	305	6C	DD
ZDD1018A	752,576	765,164	232	72	-50	305	6C	DD
ZDD1019	752,588	764,913	220	245	-50	305	4C	DD
ZDD1021	752,547	765,122	231	70.5	-50	305	6A	DD
ZDD1022	752,662	765,104	225	197.5	-50	305	6C	DD
ZDD1027	752,690	765,150	225	195.5	-50	305	7A	DD
ZDD1028	752,548	764,767	216	306	-50	305	3A	DD
ZDD1032	752,678	765,214	229	127.5	-50	305	7C	DD
ZDD1033	752,735	765,299	230	125	-50	305	8C	DD
ZDD1035	752,705	765,254	228	126.5	-50	305	8A	DD
ZDD1036	752,719	765,185	226	195	-50	305	7C	DD
ZDD1037	752,749	765,223	228	196.5	-50	305	8A	DD
ZDD1038	752,776	765,268	228	196.5	-50	305	8C	DD
ZDD1039	752,585	764,795	216	306	-50	305	3C	DD
ZDD1040	752,723	765,367	234	72	-50	305	9A	DD
ZDD1042	752,765	765,339	231	126	-50	305	9A	DD
ZDD1046	752,607	764,831	217	306	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1047	752,750	765,409	233	86.5	-50	305	9C	DD
ZDD1048	752,775	765,448	232	72	-50	305	10A	DD
ZDD1049	752,791	765,377	232	135	-50	305	9C	DD
ZDD1050	752,844	765,281	224	247.5	-50	305	9A	DD
ZDD1053	752,815	765,424	230	126	-50	305	10A	DD
ZDD1055	752,899	765,668	220	72	-50	305	12C	DD
ZDD1056A	752,803	765,486	231	82.5	-60	305	10C	DD
ZDD1057	752,857	765,394	228	195	-50	305	10A	DD
ZDD1059	752,877	765,317	223	246.5	-50	305	9C	DD
ZDD1060	752,942	765,638	219	125.5	-50	305	12C	DD
ZDD1062	752,847	765,465	229	145.5	-50	305	10C	DD
ZDD1063	752,627	764,881	218	307.5	-50	305	4C	DD

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type
ZDD1064	752,822	765,538	228	85.5	-50	305	11A	DD
ZDD1065	752,850	765,577	224	97.5	-50	305	11C	DD
ZDD1066A	752,884	765,434	225	205.5	-50	305	10C	DD
ZDD1067A	752,980	765,610	217	196.5	-50	305	12C	DD
ZDD1068	752,891	765,553	224	147	-50	305	11C	DD
ZDD1069	752,865	765,510	226	145.5	-50	305	11A	DD
ZDD1071	752,932	765,521	222	215	-50	305	11C	DD
ZDD1072	752,902	765,482	224	205	-50	305	11A	DD
ZDD1073	752,699	764,896	215	326.5	-50	305	5A	DD
ZDD1074	753,018	765,578	216	247.5	-50	305	12C	DD
54 Holes				9,265.0m				

Table 4: Assay results being reported for completed holes⁶

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD982	0	1	1.00	1.68	1m @ 1.68 g/t Au
ZDD982	48	49	1.00	0.43	
ZDD982	57	58	1.00	1.15	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au
ZDD982	75	76	1.00	1.51	1m @ 1.51 g/t Au
ZDD983	15	16	1.00	1.64	1m @ 1.64 g/t Au
ZDD983	33	37	4.00	0.52	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD983	42	46	4.00	0.44	1m @ 1.01 g/t Au
ZDD983	60	66	6.00	2.14	4m @ 3.05 g/t Au
ZDD983	87	90	3.00	0.42	
ZDD983	100	102	2.00	0.84	
ZDD983	140	143	3.00	0.60	
ZDD993	146	147	1.00	1.32	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au
ZDD993	157	158	1.00	0.40	
ZDD993	162	163	1.00	0.48	
ZDD993	223	224	1.00	5.59	1m @ 5.59 g/t Au
ZDD999	2.67	4.25	1.58	2.69	0.64m @ 5.83 g/t Au
ZDD999	18	19	1.00	0.48	
ZDD999	26	27	1.00	1.15	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au
ZDD1000	146	153	7.00	1.46	7m @ 1.46 g/t Au
ZDD1000	190	191	1.00	0.46	
ZDD1000	195	196	1.00	0.52	
ZDD1000	204	205	1.00	0.44	
ZDD1000	212	213	1.00	0.71	
ZDD1000	220	222	2.00	10.67	1m @ 20.63 g/t Au

⁶ 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

⁷ 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1001	2.4	3	0.60	0.58	
ZDD1001	25	38	13.00	0.48	1m @ 1.91 g/t Au
ZDD1001	42	43	1.00	1.52	1m @ 1.52 g/t Au
ZDD1001	47	48	1.00	0.65	
ZDD1001	86	87	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1001	98	99	1.00	1.93	1m @ 1.93 g/t Au
ZDD1001	130	131	1.00	0.66	
ZDD1003	76	77	1.00	14.81	1m @ 14.81 g/t Au
ZDD1003	83	84	1.00	1.87	1m @ 1.87 g/t Au
ZDD1003	100	101	1.00	4.86	1m @ 4.86 g/t Au
ZDD1003	110	114	4.00	1.07	3m @ 1.2 g/t Au
ZDD1003	134	135	1.00	0.69	
ZDD1003	144	145	1.00	0.80	
ZDD1003	152	153	1.00	0.56	
ZDD1003	160	161	1.00	8.14	1m @ 8.14 g/t Au
ZDD1005	0	1	1.00	1.35	1m @ 1.35 g/t Au
ZDD1005	78	79	1.00	2.27	1m @ 2.27 g/t Au
ZDD1005	84	85	1.00	0.88	
ZDD1005	103	104	1.00	0.73	
ZDD1005	147	148	1.00	0.41	
ZDD1005	152	155	3.00	0.80	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au
ZDD1005	205	206	1.00	0.74	
ZDD1005	232	233	1.00	3.74	1m @ 3.74 g/t Au
ZDD1006	9	10	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1006	16	17	1.00	0.84	
ZDD1006	20	20.54	0.54	0.44	
ZDD1008	51	52	1.00	0.41	
ZDD1008	57	58	1.00	0.53	
ZDD1009	9	10	1.00	0.44	
ZDD1009	34	35	1.00	13.85	1m @ 13.85 g/t Au
ZDD1009	57	58	1.00	0.62	
ZDD1009	72	73	1.00	0.71	
ZDD1009	135	136	1.00	0.85	
ZDD1010					NSI
ZDD1012	111	112	1.00	0.73	
ZDD1012	120	121	1.00	1.23	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au
ZDD1012	149	150	1.00	0.97	
ZDD1012	154	158	4.00	1.10	1m @ 3.11 g/t Au
ZDD1012	174	177	3.00	0.92	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au
ZDD1015	2	2.76	0.76	1.89	0.76m @ 1.89 g/t Au
ZDD1015	23	25	2.00	1.32	2m @ 1.32 g/t Au
ZDD1015	111	112	1.00	1.13	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1016	30	31	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1018					NSI
ZDD1018A	0	1.07	1.07	0.51	
ZDD1018A	32	32.52	0.52	7.53	0.52m @ 7.53 g/t Au
ZDD1018A	39	41.14	2.14	0.49	
ZDD1019	122	127	5.00	0.40	
ZDD1019	131	132	1.00	0.52	
ZDD1019	137	138	1.00	2.05	1m @ 2.05 g/t Au
ZDD1019	175	176	1.00	0.78	
ZDD1021	64	65	1.00	1.05	1m @ 1.05 g/t Au
ZDD1022	79	80	1.00	1.40	1m @ 1.4 g/t Au
ZDD1022	104	105	1.00	1.56	1m @ 1.56 g/t Au
ZDD1022	121	122	1.00	1.43	1m @ 1.43 g/t Au
ZDD1022	127	128	1.00	1.03	1m @ 1.03 g/t Au
ZDD1027	0	1	1.00	1.02	1m @ 1.02 g/t Au
ZDD1027	35	36	1.00	1.07	1m @ 1.07 g/t Au
ZDD1027	45	50	5.00	0.66	1m @ 1.47 g/t Au
ZDD1027	64	67	3.00	2.20	1m @ 5.57 g/t Au
ZDD1027	85	86	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1027	102	103	1.00	1.42	1m @ 1.42 g/t Au
ZDD1027	123	124	1.00	1.51	1m @ 1.51 g/t Au
ZDD1027	184	185	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1027	188	189	1.00	0.50	
ZDD1028	197	198	1.00	0.65	
ZDD1028	217	218	1.00	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD1028	234	237	3.00	1.05	1m @ 1.98 g/t Au
ZDD1028	243	246	3.00	5.22	1m @ 14.89 g/t Au
ZDD1032	0	1	1.00	0.49	
ZDD1032	114	115	1.00	0.45	
ZDD1033	12	12.74	0.74	0.64	
ZDD1033	39	40	1.00	6.84	1m @ 6.84 g/t Au
ZDD1033	44	44.9	0.90	3.02	0.90m @ 3.02 g/t Au
ZDD1033	47	48	1.00	0.58	
ZDD1033	52	53	1.00	0.52	
ZDD1033	56	57	1.00	0.48	
ZDD1033	65	66	1.00	0.45	
ZDD1035	0.8	1.8	1.00	0.92	
ZDD1035	18	19	1.00	0.70	
ZDD1035	36	37	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1035	61	62	1.00	1.73	1m @ 1.73 g/t Au
ZDD1035	82	83	1.00	0.44	
ZDD1035	119	120	1.00	0.92	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1036	23	24	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1036	57	58	1.00	0.85	
ZDD1036	67	72	5.00	3.22	2m @ 7.42 g/t Au
ZDD1036	80	82	2.00	2.42	2m @ 2.42 g/t Au
ZDD1036	86	88	2.00	27.65	2m @ 27.65 g/t Au
ZDD1036	92	93	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1036	100	101	1.00	1.98	1m @ 1.98 g/t Au
ZDD1036	106	107	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1036	190	191	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1037	1	2	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1037	3	4	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1037	81	82	1.00	2.35	1m @ 2.35 g/t Au
ZDD1037	112	119	7.00	0.71	1m @ 1.41 g/t Au
ZDD1037	135	136	1.00	0.51	
ZDD1038	94	95	1.00	1.70	1m @ 1.7 g/t Au
ZDD1038	106	107	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1038	125	126	1.00	0.92	
ZDD1038	165	166	1.00	0.41	
ZDD1039	185	203	18.00	0.85	6m @ 1.28 g/t Au
ZDD1039	228	229	1.00	0.59	
ZDD1039	245	248	3.00	0.84	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au
ZDD1040					NSI
ZDD1042	30	36	6.00	0.49	
ZDD1042	40	43	3.00	0.50	
ZDD1042	66	70	4.00	1.21	2m @ 1.91 g/t Au
ZDD1042	79	81	2.00	0.46	
ZDD1046	183	185	2.00	0.61	
ZDD1046	200	206	6.00	3.08	2m @ 8.66 g/t Au
ZDD1046	225	229	4.00	2.18	2m @ 3.89 g/t Au
ZDD1046	247	248	1.00	0.49	
ZDD1047	28	29	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1047	73	76	3.00	3.61	1m @ 10.07 g/t Au
ZDD1048					NSI
ZDD1049	9	10	1.00	0.69	
ZDD1049	21	22	1.00	5.41	1m @ 5.41 g/t Au
ZDD1049	33	34	1.00	0.88	
ZDD1049	55	56	1.00	0.48	
ZDD1049	61	65	4.00	0.59	1m @ 1.18 g/t Au
ZDD1049	70	76	6.00	1.18	4m @ 1.64 g/t Au
ZDD1050	31	31.72	0.72	0.99	
ZDD1050	37	38	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1050	104	105	1.00	0.82	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1050	134	135	1.00	0.52	
ZDD1050	139	145	6.00	2.29	5m @ 2.6 g/t Au
ZDD1050	150	151	1.00	3.37	1m @ 3.37 g/t Au
ZDD1050	156	157	1.00	1.12	1m @ 1.12 g/t Au
ZDD1050	161	162	1.00	0.62	
ZDD1050	186	187	1.00	0.53	
ZDD1050	195	196	1.00	3.61	1m @ 3.61 g/t Au
ZDD1053	42	43	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1053	57	61	4.00	0.53	1m @ 1.36 g/t Au
ZDD1053	71	72	1.00	0.51	
ZDD1053	117	118	1.00	0.51	
ZDD1055	13	13.86	0.86	24.00	0.86m @ 24 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	5	6	1.00	1.38	1m @ 1.38 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	9	10.35	1.35	1.67	1.35m @ 1.67 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	12	13	1.00	1.10	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	17	19.28	2.28	9.71	1.28m @ 16.59 g/t Au
ZDD1056A	21	21.66	0.66	0.86	
ZDD1057	58	59	1.00	0.76	
ZDD1057	64	66	2.00	2.27	2m @ 2.27 g/t Au
ZDD1057	75	80	5.00	1.35	2m @ 2.77 g/t Au
ZDD1057	93	94	1.00	0.54	
ZDD1057	103	112	9.00	0.79	1m @ 4.71 g/t Au
ZDD1057	117	118	1.00	1.68	1m @ 1.68 g/t Au
ZDD1057	124	127	3.00	0.85	1m @ 1.76 g/t Au
ZDD1057	140	142	2.00	0.91	1m @ 1.02 g/t Au
ZDD1057	149	150	1.00	0.90	
ZDD1057	162	163	1.00	1.62	1m @ 1.62 g/t Au
ZDD1059	46	47	1.00	0.54	
ZDD1059	96	97	1.00	0.51	
ZDD1059	149	150	1.00	1.43	1m @ 1.43 g/t Au
ZDD1059	194	195	1.00	4.05	1m @ 4.05 g/t Au
ZDD1060	10	11.26	1.26	0.59	
ZDD1060	22	23.22	1.22	0.51	
ZDD1060	43	46	3.00	1.03	1m @ 2.45 g/t Au
ZDD1060	78	79	1.00	0.64	
ZDD1062	0	0.77	0.77	1.05	0.77m @ 1.05 g/t Au
ZDD1062	13.91	15	1.09	1.33	1.09m @ 1.33 g/t Au
ZDD1062	61	64	3.00	10.93	1m @ 32.03 g/t Au
ZDD1063	176	186	10.00	1.00	1m @ 5.79 g/t Au
ZDD1063	192	194	2.00	1.01	1m @ 1.21 g/t Au
ZDD1063	227	228	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1063	233	235	2.00	0.68	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1064	0	1.89	1.89	0.64	
ZDD1065	0	1	1.00	2.27	1m @ 2.27 g/t Au
ZDD1065	27	31	4.00	0.54	
ZDD1066A	69	70	1.00	0.43	
ZDD1066A	78	79	1.00	0.50	
ZDD1066A	82	83	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1066A	94	95	1.00	1.13	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au
ZDD1066A	111	112	1.00	0.47	
ZDD1066A	117	118	1.00	1.66	1m @ 1.66 g/t Au
ZDD1066A	122	124	2.00	0.48	
ZDD1066A	128	130	2.00	0.50	
ZDD1066A	137	139	2.00	2.20	1m @ 3.95 g/t Au
ZDD1066A	177	178	1.00	0.76	
ZDD1067A	103	104	1.00	0.81	
ZDD1067A	144	145	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1067A	150	151	1.00	0.70	
ZDD1067A	189	190	1.00	0.40	
ZDD1068	2.4	3	0.60	0.42	
ZDD1068	39	40	1.00	0.84	
ZDD1068	43	47	4.00	14.49	2m @ 28.71 g/t Au incl. 1m @ 55.13 g/t Au
ZDD1068	58	60	2.00	3.79	1m @ 7.16 g/t Au
ZDD1068	70	71	1.00	1.90	1m @ 1.9 g/t Au
ZDD1068	121	122	1.00	0.57	
ZDD1068	126	127	1.00	0.62	
ZDD1069	42	43	1.00	2.74	1m @ 2.74 g/t Au
ZDD1071	52	55	3.00	0.48	
ZDD1071	146	147	1.00	0.65	
ZDD1071	153	154	1.00	0.93	
ZDD1072	53	59	6.00	2.08	1m @ 10 g/t Au
ZDD1072	115	116	1.00	2.22	1m @ 2.22 g/t Au
ZDD1072	158	159	1.00	0.67	
ZDD1072	184	185	1.00	0.89	
ZDD1073	137	140	3.00	0.88	1m @ 1.73 g/t Au
ZDD1073	150	151	1.00	2.52	1m @ 2.52 g/t Au
ZDD1073	155	157	2.00	11.06	1m @ 21.57 g/t Au
ZDD1073	234	235	1.00	1.28	1m @ 1.28 g/t Au
ZDD1073	249	250	1.00	0.80	
ZDD1073	261	262	1.00	0.58	
ZDD1073	278	280	2.00	1.60	2m @ 1.6 g/t Au
ZDD1074	167	168	1.00	0.46	
ZDD1074	174	176	2.00	10.67	1m @ 20.79 g/t Au
ZDD1074	182	183	1.00	0.88	

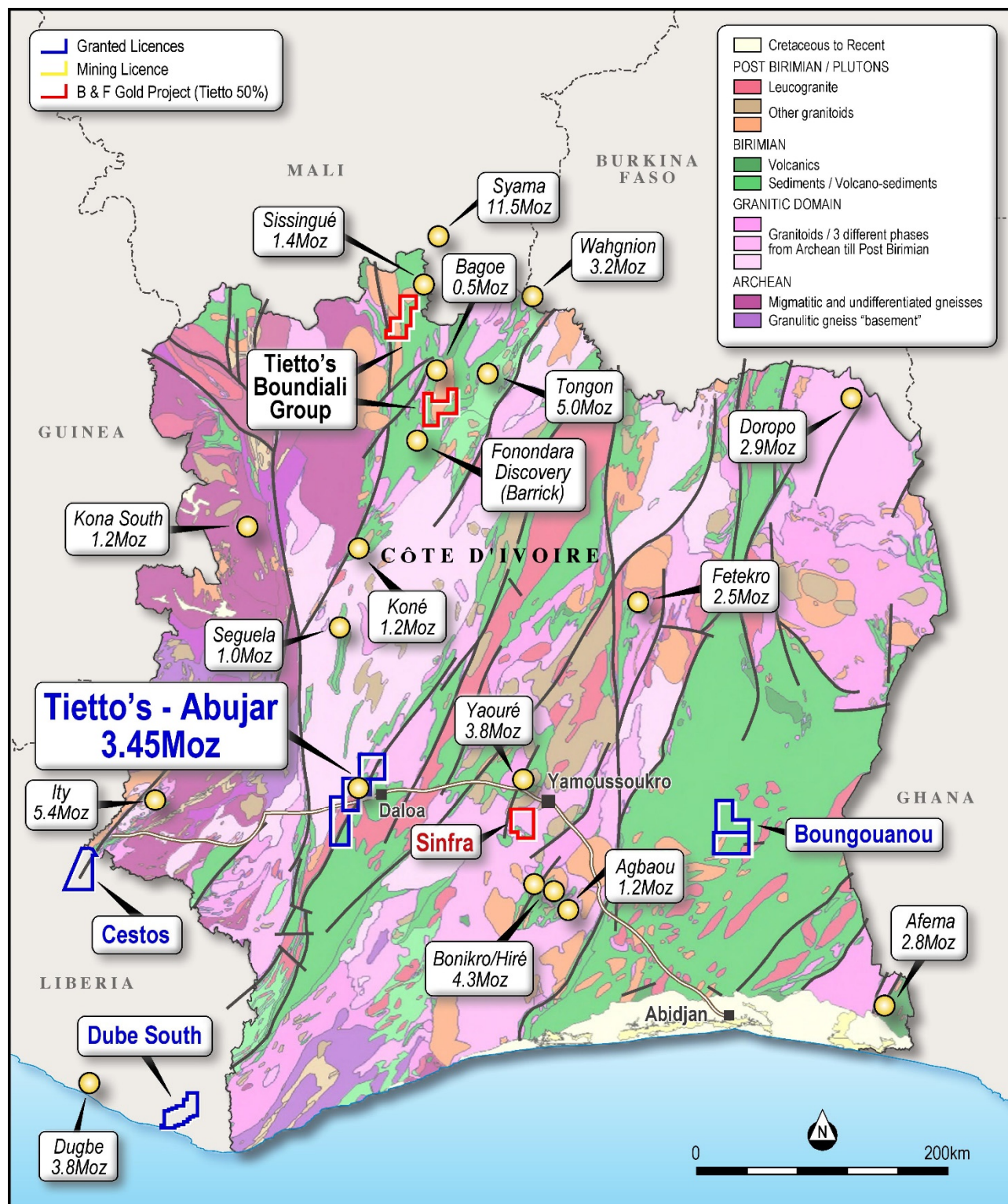


Figure 1: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

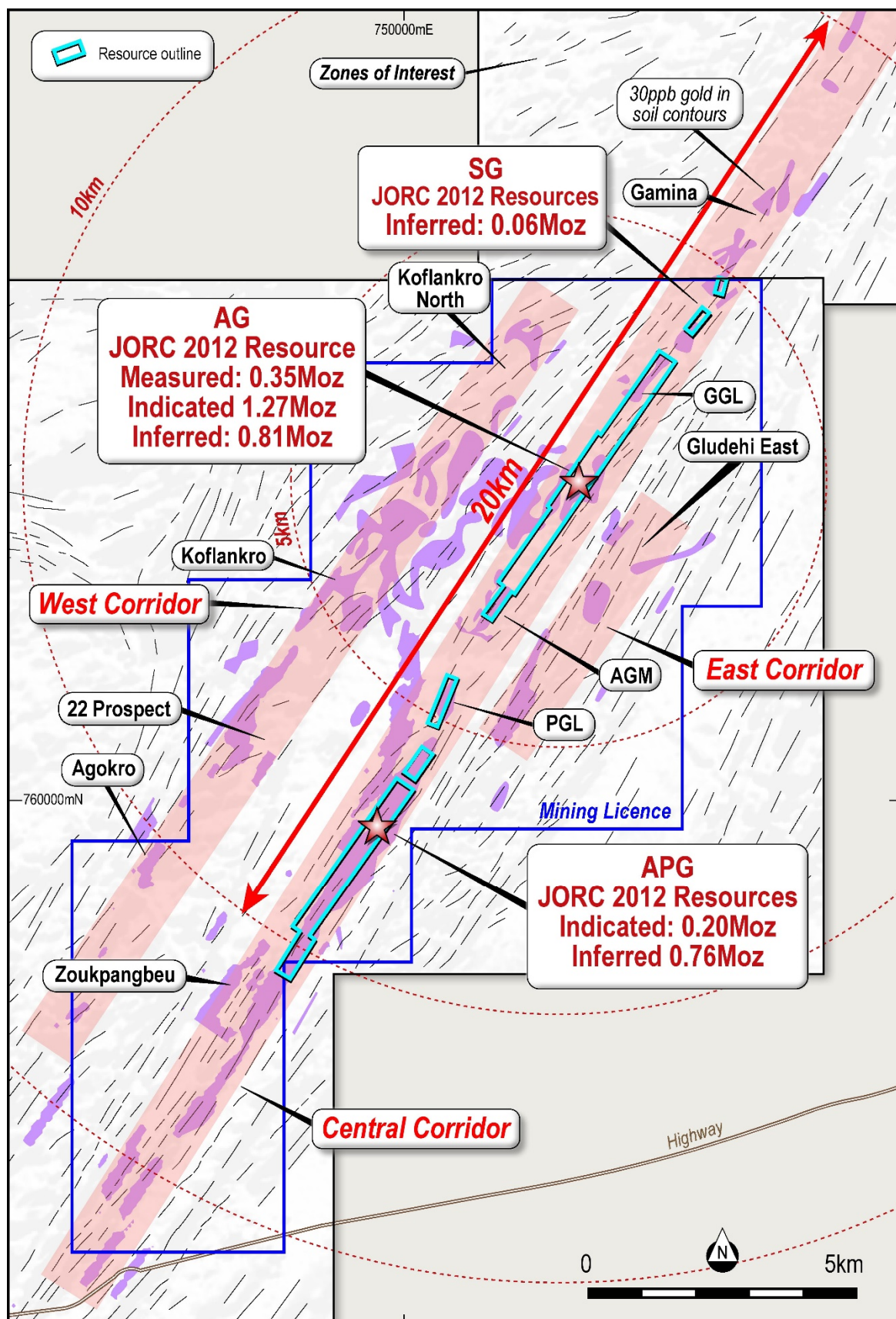


Figure 2: Plan view showing Abujar Project

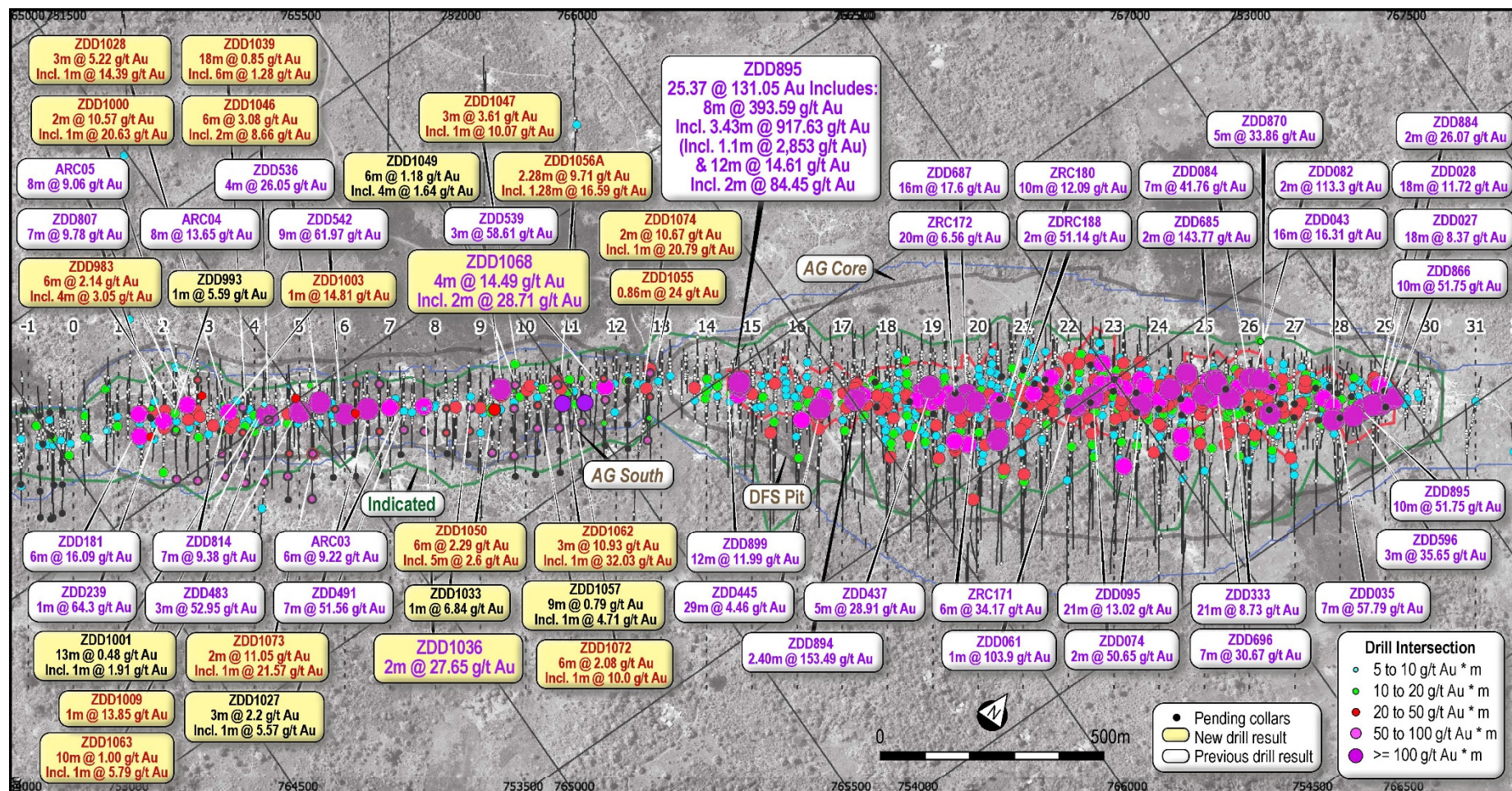


Figure 3: Plan view showing latest drill results at AG South

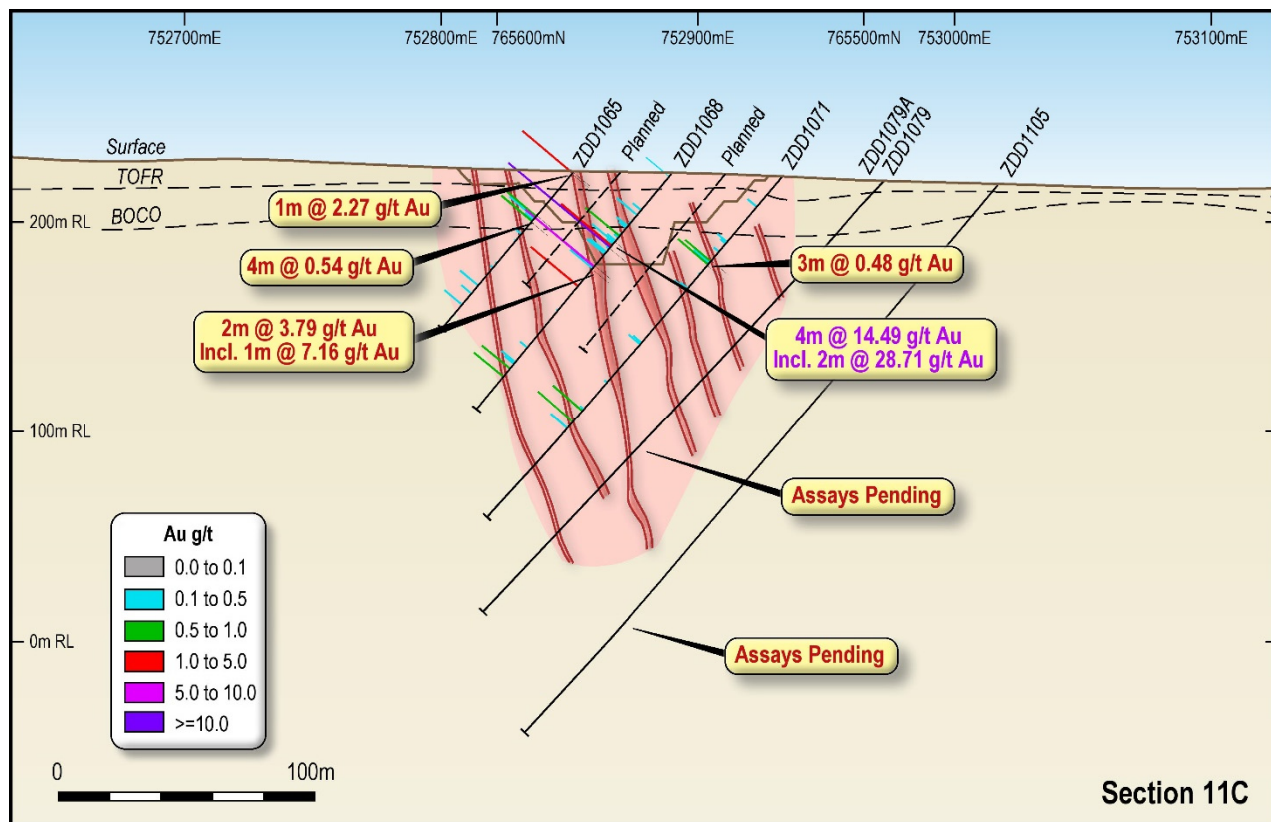


Figure 4: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results at AG South (new section 11C +/-12.5m)

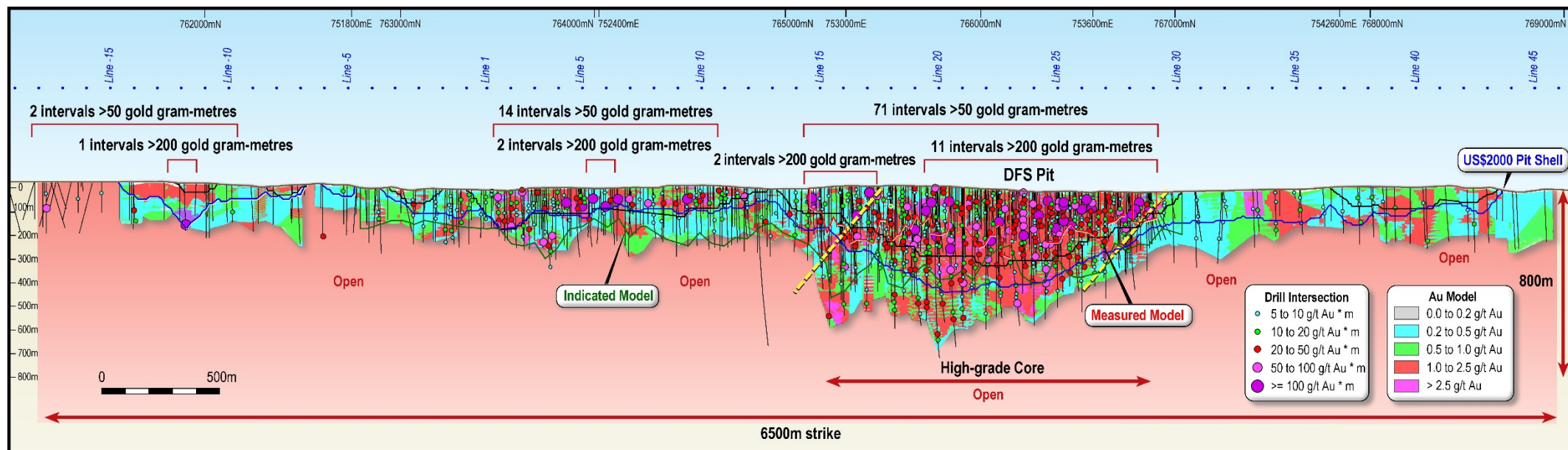


Figure 5: Oblique long section showing latest drill results at AG

Abujar Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire

The Abujar Gold Project is located approximately 30km from the major regional city of Daloa in central western Côte D'Ivoire. It is close to good regional and local infrastructure to facilitate exploration and development being only 15km from nearest tarred road and grid power.

The Abujar Gold Project is comprised of three contiguous exploration tenements, Middle, South and North tenement, with a total land area of 1,114km², of which less than 10% has been explored. It features an NNE-orientated gold corridor over 70km striking across three tenements.

In December 2020, a gold exploitation (mining) licence within the Abujar Middle exploration tenement was granted. The mining tenement covers an area of 120.36km².

Tietto is well placed to grow its resource inventory. It has substantially advanced the project since starting exploration in mid-2015 with the identification of 3.45 million ounces Measured, Indicated, and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has completed metallurgical test work and a DFS. Tietto is currently constructing the Abujar Gold Plant and expects to produce first gold in Q4 CY2022.

Abujar Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources below, which are reported in line with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code; as such the Statement of Mineral Resources is suitable for public reporting. The Statement of Mineral Resources shown in Table 5.

Within AG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut of grade of 0.25 g/t Au within a pit shell that used a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 1.1 g/t Au below the pit shell. The cut off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors and are detailed in JORC Table 1. It is highlighted that while a 2,000 USD per ounce pit shell was utilised the cut-off grades were estimated based on the gold price of 1,800 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of February 2022.

Within APG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut of grade of 0.30 g/t Au within a pit shell that used a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 1.1 g/t Au below the pit shell. The cut off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors and are detailed in JORC Table 1. It is highlighted that while a 2,000 USD per ounces pit shell was utilised the cut-off grades were estimated based on the gold price of 1,800 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of February 2021.

South Gamina Resource is reported to a depth of 120m and not reported at depths below 120m.

Table 5: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 28th February 2022 Reported at 0.25 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 1.1 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG; and 0.3 g/t Au cut off within pit shells, and 1.1 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for APG, and 0.25 g/t to a depth of 120m for SG (2000 USD Pit).

Area	Class	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Total		
		Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
AG	Measured	0.1	1.4	0.01	0.5	1.3	0.02	7.1	1.4	0.32	7.7	1.4	0.35
	Indicated	0.5	1.0	0.02	1.8	1.1	0.06	28.1	1.3	1.19	30.4	1.3	1.27
	Inferred	0.3	0.9	0.01	1.4	0.8	0.04	15.4	1.5	0.76	17.1	1.5	0.81
	Total	0.9	1.0	0.03	3.7	1.0	0.12	50.6	1.4	2.27	55.2	1.4	2.43
APG	Indicated	0.5	0.7	0.01	1.9	0.7	0.04	6.1	0.8	0.15	8.5	0.7	0.20
	Inferred	1.3	0.7	0.03	5.1	0.7	0.11	27.0	0.7	0.62	33.3	0.7	0.76
	Total	1.8	0.7	0.04	7.0	0.7	0.15	33.1	0.7	0.77	41.9	0.7	0.96
SG	Inferred	0.08	0.74	0.002	0.15	1.09	0.01	1.3	1.3	0.05	1.6	1.2	0.06
Grand Total		2.8	0.8	0.07	10.8	0.8	0.28	85.1	1.1	3.10	98.7	1.1	3.45

Note: The Mineral Resources have been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a sub-consultant to RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

- 1. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 28 February 2022. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.*
- 2. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).*
- 3. The Mineral Resources have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.*

The total resource at AG and APG is reported at varying cut-off grades are provided in Table 6 below. However, RPM recommends that the Mineral Resource be reported using the criteria shown in Table 5. It is highlighted that Table 6 is not a Statement of Mineral Resources and does not include the use of pit shells to report the quantities rather the application of various cut off grades. As such variations with Table 5 will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be completed.

Table 6: Abujar Mineral Resources at varying cut off grades

COG	AG Measured			AG Indicated			AG Inferred			APG Indicated			APG Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
0.1	8.6	1.3	0.4	42.2	1.0	1.4	45.5	0.9	1.3	12.0	0.6	0.2	66.6	0.6	1.2	175.0	0.8	4.5
0.2	8.1	1.3	0.3	39.9	1.1	1.4	43.6	0.9	1.3	11.9	0.6	0.2	64.2	0.6	1.2	167.7	0.8	4.4
0.3	7.2	1.5	0.3	34.5	1.2	1.4	38.3	1.0	1.2	10.2	0.7	0.2	56.2	0.6	1.1	146.5	0.9	4.3
0.4	6.1	1.7	0.3	28.1	1.4	1.3	31.1	1.1	1.1	7.9	0.8	0.2	40.7	0.7	0.9	113.9	1.1	3.9
0.5	5.2	1.9	0.3	23.0	1.6	1.2	24.7	1.3	1.1	5.7	0.9	0.2	27.1	0.9	0.8	85.7	1.3	3.5
0.6	4.4	2.1	0.3	19.2	1.8	1.1	19.4	1.5	1.0	4.3	1.1	0.1	17.7	1.0	0.6	65.0	1.5	3.1
0.7	3.8	2.4	0.3	16.2	2.1	1.1	15.9	1.7	0.9	3.3	1.2	0.1	12.2	1.2	0.5	51.3	1.7	2.9
0.8	3.2	2.6	0.3	13.9	2.3	1.0	13.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.1	9.3	1.3	0.4	42.6	1.9	2.6
0.9	2.8	2.9	0.3	12.2	2.5	1.0	12.0	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.5	0.1	7.2	1.5	0.3	36.1	2.1	2.5
1.0	2.5	3.2	0.3	10.8	2.7	0.9	10.7	2.2	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.1	5.9	1.6	0.3	31.5	2.3	2.3
1.1	2.2	3.5	0.2	9.7	2.9	0.9	9.6	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	0.1	4.5	1.8	0.3	27.2	2.5	2.2
1.2	2.0	3.7	0.2	8.8	3.1	0.9	8.5	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	3.9	1.9	0.2	24.2	2.7	2.1
1.3	1.8	4.0	0.2	8.1	3.2	0.8	7.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.2	21.4	2.8	2.0
1.4	1.7	4.2	0.2	7.4	3.4	0.8	6.8	2.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.05	2.5	2.2	0.2	19.2	3.0	1.9
1.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	6.9	3.5	0.8	6.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.04	2.0	2.4	0.2	17.0	3.2	1.8
1.6	1.4	4.7	0.2	6.4	3.7	0.8	5.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.04	1.5	2.8	0.1	15.2	3.4	1.7
1.7	1.3	4.9	0.2	5.9	3.8	0.7	4.9	3.2	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.03	1.3	2.9	0.1	13.9	3.6	1.6
1.8	1.2	5.1	0.2	5.5	4.0	0.7	4.4	3.4	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.03	1.2	3.0	0.1	12.8	3.7	1.5
1.9	1.1	5.4	0.2	5.1	4.2	0.7	4.1	3.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.03	1.1	3.1	0.1	11.9	3.9	1.5
2.0	1.1	5.6	0.2	4.8	4.3	0.7	3.8	3.6	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.03	1.1	3.1	0.1	11.0	4.0	1.4
2.5	0.8	6.7	0.2	3.6	5.0	0.6	2.4	4.4	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.01	0.7	3.7	0.1	7.6	4.9	1.2
3.0	0.6	7.7	0.2	2.7	5.8	0.5	1.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.01	0.4	4.1	0.1	5.6	5.6	1.0

*SG included with AG

Abujar Ore Reserves

A total of 34.4 Mt of Open Cut Ore Reserves at 1.3 g/t Au grade for 1.45Moz were estimated as at 30 September 2021 by RPM, refer Table 7 (refer ASX release 5 October 2021). As no mining has taken place at the site, the reporting date reflects the completion of the technical work supporting the estimate.

Table 7: Open Cut Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 September 2021

Deposit	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Quantity	Au	Au	Quantity	Au	Au	Quantity	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
AG	0	0	0	31.3	1.4	1.38	31.3	1.4	1.38
APG	0	0	0	3.2	0.7	0.07	3.2	0.7	0.07
Total	0	0	0	34.4	1.3	1.45	34.4	1.3	1.45

Notes:

1. The Ore Reserves has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Igor Bojanic who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bojanic has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit and mining method under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.
2. The following marginal cut-off grades determined based on a US\$ 1,407 per troy ounce gold price, and costs and mining and metallurgical modifying factors estimated as part of the DFS.
3. Marginal cut-off grades for AG: Oxide 0.29 g/t Au, Transition 0.29 g/t Au and Fresh 0.30 g/t Au.
4. Marginal cut-off grades for APG: Oxide 0.32 g/t Au, Transition 0.32 g/t Au and Fresh 0.33 g/t Au (as greater haulage distance to AG ROM pad)
5. Ore Reserve estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to three significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have computational errors.
6. All Ore Reserve estimates are on a dry basis.
7. The Ore Reserves have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.

Section 1 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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 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.	- Samples at AG and APG project areas were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), and Diamond Drilling (DD). Holes were generally angled at 60° to 90° towards northwest at AG to optimally intersect the mineralised zones however within APG the recent holes were drilled to the North East due to the reinterpreted westerly dip of the mineralisation. - AC samples were collected every 1m from cyclone, and 2m composite samples which is combined with two 1/3 of each one meter sample were sent for assaying. No Aircore samples were used in the estimates reported in the Report. - RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently spear sampled to form 2 m samples which were subsequently sent to the laboratory. All one meter samples were split using a riffle splitter with 1/4 of the same retained in the plastic bags, the remainder was re-split with 1/4 retained in calico bag and the remainder discarded. - Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site. - No QAQC was completed during the 2015 drilling program, however the vast majority of the data is sourced from the 2016-2020 drilling which implemented definitive QAQC program, to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory. - Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards upon the advice of RPM. - Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories ALS Ghana in 2016 and Intertek Minerals Ltd in 2018 to 2020. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Client employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation. These samples were subsequently sent to Ghana for analysis via 30g fire assay in 2016-2017

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		<i>(ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).</i>
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).	AC drilling size is 89 mm, RC drilling comprising 105mm diameter face sampling bit. Diamond drilling carried out with mostly NTW and some HQ sized equipment. PQ-size rods and casing were used at the top the holes to stabilise the collars although no samples were taken from the PQ size core.
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.	- Within the Diamond drilling typically core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted. All 2019 and 2020 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. - Some low recovery are associated with intensely fractured or faulted intervals and the more intensely weathered upper zone however These low recoveries are not considered material to the total Mineral Resource currently estimated. - AC, RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. RPM notes that it has relied on information for the majority of holes for sample recovery based on drilling plods however considers sample recovery suitable and notes that the majority of the Mineral Resources reported are underpinned by diamond holes. - No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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 quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. Metallurgical, Geotechnical and structural data has been recorded from both purpose designed and general resource definition holes. - Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole - All drill holes were logged in full. - Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-	- HQ and NTW core was cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. - AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently composited using as spear samples to form 2 m samples. - Sampling of diamond core and AC, RC chips

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	<i>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	used industry standard techniques. Sample preparation for the 2020 drilling is detailed below; previous releases detail the 2016 and 2018 drilling results. After drying the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter). - The 250gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron - Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to Ghana for analysis and the remaining 100gm kept at Intertek for checks. - Field QC procedures involved the use of 2 types certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd, - Primary RC duplicates: Generated from the first splitter off the rig and inserted 5% (1 in 20 samples). This sample is collected from a spear sample from the reject material of the primary split. - Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled. - Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples - Laboratory Internal Duplicates and Standards - Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- The analytical techniques used Fire Assay on 150g pulp samples. - No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. - Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 2mm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted in information provided to RPM or from discussions with the Client. - The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The Company has developed logging and sampling procedures that is based on the African experience of the local teams and subsequently reviewed by RPM during the site visits that confirmed the processes and protocols implemented giving the results a high level of confidence. The Company

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	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	geologists log the core and RC samples according to the existing lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole - Twinned holes have not been drilled as not considered appropriate as the Company has been responsible for all holes. - Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format. - Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal. - The selective original data review and site visit observations carried out by RPM did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition RPM considers that the onsite data management system meets industry standard which minimizes potential 'human' data-entry errors and no systematic fundamental data entry errors or data transfer errors.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by third party surveyors. - RPM notes that the DGPS system utilised is typically within a 10 cm accuracy range which is suitable for the classification applied. - The Client's drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 5 m depth, and then at approximately every 30 to 50m depth interval and at the end of the hole. - Small scale artisanal mining has been undertaken on several areas within the project. This mining is restricted typically to the upper 10m of the oxide material however is variable in depth and extent with recent underground mining occurring in the fresh rock. For AG area, the latest provided topographic survey models based on satellite imagery. In addition two key areas with known underground mining were depleted a further 20m. For AGP area, no significant UG mining has been undertaken

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		as such the latest topography was utilised as the depletion.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Drill hole collars were generally spaced on an approximate 100 m by 50 m grid in both deposits with recent drilling including infill drilling on 50m by 50m spacing within AG with some closer spacing in the central core of AG. • The drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource estimation procedures. A combined composited file of the 5 largest lodes with the AG area was created for constructing variogram. Object 40 was also investigated which returned very similar variograms. • The most prevalent sample lengths inside the mineralised wireframes is 1m and as a result, 1m was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 1 m lengths
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <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> • <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>	• No bias was interpreted to be introduced as most drill holes are angled to northwest in AG, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends are interpreted being comprised of southeast-dipping lodes striking 30° dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60° and 80°. • APG has recently been reinterpreted to have a westerly dipping orientation, as such recent holes have been drilled to the southeast. All previous holes were drilled to the northwest, however given the large drill spacing this is not considered to be a bias in the sampling and was considered during interpretation.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Chain of custody is managed by the Client's senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were delivered to the laboratory by client geologists. Client employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• A review of sampling techniques was carried out on each site visit by RPM in July 2016, July 2018, October 2019 and December 2021.

Section 2 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• <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</i>	• The Project is contained within three adjacent exploration licenses (Zoukougbeu, Zahibo and Issia licenses) which are currently held by third party companies, of

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	<i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <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>	which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource are contained within the Zahibo tenement. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- No exploration programs have been conducted by other parties on the Project. - The license area was not historically known as a prospective region for gold, but recent artisanal workings revealed the presence of primary gold mineralisation in artisanal pits and small scale underground mining.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The AG-APG Deposits are located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield. It is situated on the Daloa 1:200,000 geologic sheet, 30km west of Daloa. It is located in the Hana-Lobo belt, east of the Sassandra fault that marks the boundary between the Man shield (Archean) and Eburnean domain. The regional trend is NNE to NE. - The AG-APG deposits resemble typical shear zone deposits of the West African granite-greenstone terrane. The deposits themselves are associated with a major regional shear zone and are developed in a granodiorite host. Mineralisation may be spatially related to the emplacement of intrusives. The gold mineralisation is mesothermal in origin and occurs as free gold in quartz vein stockworks and zones of silicification, associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is found in linear zones with the contacts showing evidence of shearing. Free gold is frequently observed. Alteration is weak to strong depending on the development of the system. - Two types of deformation are present in the drill cores: ductile deformation and brittle deformation. The gold mineralisation is related to deformed granodiorite, in shear zones, with sulphides (mainly pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) associated with visible gold. Alteration is characterized by chlorite, sericite, calcite, secondary quartz and disseminated pyrite. This assemblage is well developed in schistose, foliated rocks with presence of quartz veins or veinlets.
Drill hole information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length</i>	- Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of this Mineral Resource report and the ASX release. - All information has been included in the appendices. No RC or DD drill hole information has been excluded however no AC drilling is utilised.

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	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.	
Data aggregation methods	- 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. - 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.	- Intervals are shown in detail. Drilling intervals are predominantly 1m and 2m. - AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently spear samples to form 2 m samples which were subsequently sent to the laboratory - Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Most drill holes are angled to northwest at AG, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends as all deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which was interpreted as being comprised of southeast-dipping lodes striking 30° dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60° and 80°. - APG has recently been reinterpreted to the westerly dip with changes to drilling orientation completed at such. - Sections are provided in the main body of the report and the press release however exploration results are not being reported
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of report and ASX release However exploration results are not being reported
Balanced Reporting	- 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. - 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.	- All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by third party surveyors. DGPS system utilised it typically within 10 cm accuracy range. - Drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 6 m depth, and then at approximately every 30m depth interval and at the end of the hole.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock	- All interpretations for each deposit are consistent with observations made and information gained during drilling at the project. - Feasibility studies have been completed; a PFS in Q1 CY2021 and a DFS in Q3 CY2021. - Work completed to date has not identified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	<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> <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>	- Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed - Diagrams accompany this release