

29 April 2022

Tietto hits 28.74 g/t Au from infill drilling at Abujar's AG South

Highlights:

- Tietto adds more **high-grade gold intercepts** to **AG South** from infill drilling on the main Abujar Shear at its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project; results include:
 - **2m @ 14.64 g/t Au** from 146m incl. **1m @ 28.74 g/t Au** (ZDD992 – Section 2C)
 - **3m @ 9.8 g/t Au** from 170m incl. **1m @ 17.52 g/t Au** (ZDD990 – Section 1C)
 - **7m @ 4.09 g/t Au** from 68m incl. **3m @ 8.86 g/t Au** (ZDD1025 – Section 6A)
 - **11.50m @ 2.31 g/t Au** from 52.5m incl. **6m @ 3.72 g/t Au** (ZDD1014 – Section 4C)
- Infill drilling at **AG South** is targeting conversion of Indicated resources to Measured between Section Lines 0 to 13 - targeting the first two years of Abujar gold production
- Assays pending for a further 77 infill DD holes (12,811.5m) drilled at **AG South**
- Exploration results pending for 75 DD holes (15,358m) targeting resource growth from prospects along strike from **AG** – our six diamond rigs are actively drilling, with 100,000m planned 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**
- Tietto has completed the first tranche of a two-tranche A\$130 million placement to fully fund Abujar Gold Project construction 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 the high-grade intercepts from the first 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 production. We are looking to complete approximately 20,000m of drilling at **AG South** and expect the drilling phase to be completed by the end of May 2022.*

*Our drill rigs have also been active on prospects located to the north (**GGL**) and south (**AGM, PGL**) of **AG** with the goal of defining new gold resources in an MRE update planned for later this year. Results will be*

¹ Refer ASX Announcement dated 5th October 2021

reported from this drilling as it comes 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 the 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 first batch of assays 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
ZDD966	95	97	2	5.86	1m @ 11.09 g/t Au
ZDD980B	30	31	1	13.74	1m @ 13.74 g/t Au
ZDD989	73	79	6	2.05	3m @ 3.74 g/t Au
ZDD990	170	173	3	9.80	1m @ 17.52 g/t Au
ZDD992	146	148	2	14.64	1m @ 28.74 g/t Au
ZDD1014	52.5	64	11.5	2.31	6m @ 3.72 g/t Au
ZDD1020	23	24	1	16.46	1m @ 16.46 g/t Au
ZDD1020	94	96	2	7.64	2m @ 7.64 g/t Au
ZDD1025	68	75	7	4.09	3m @ 8.86 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**.

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.

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

Previous exploration drilling at **AG South** has intercepted 12 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
ARC03	64	70	6	9.22	55	7

Next Steps

Tietto announced a A\$130 million two-tranche placement on 29 March 2022 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’ into 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 Q2 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.

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

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

⁵ ASX 5 October 2021

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

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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 undertaken 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 and 11 April 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
ZDD960	752,404	764,490	217	315	-50	305	0A	DD
ZDD964	752,257	764,713	218	111	-50	305	1A	DD
ZDD966	752,288	764,630	217	145.5	-50	305	0C	DD
ZDD968	752,319	764,670	216	150	-50	305	1A	DD
ZDD971	752,330	764,610	217	205.5	-50	305	0C	DD
ZDD972	752,357	764,639	217	207	-50	305	1A	DD
ZDD974	752,369	764,574	217	271	-50	305	0C	DD
ZDD977	752,309	764,804	223	115.5	-50	305	2A	DD
ZDD978	752,294	764,748	219	102	-50	305	1C	DD
ZDD979	752,359	764,766	219	148.5	-50	305	2A	DD
ZDD980B	752,348	764,711	218	50.5	-60	305	1C	DD
ZDD984	752,389	764,682	217	205.5	-50	305	1C	DD
ZDD986	752,385	764,809	222	146	-50	305	2C	DD
ZDD988	752,432	764,775	219	206	-50	305	2C	DD
ZDD989	752,445	764,707	217	265.5	-50	305	2A	DD
ZDD990	752,429	764,655	217	265.5	-50	305	1C	DD
ZDD991	752,366	764,882	226	72	-50	305	3A	DD
ZDD992	752,471	764,748	217	266	-50	305	2C	DD
ZDD995	752,414	764,840	223	127	-50	305	3A	DD
ZDD996	752,394	764,922	227	79	-50	305	3C	DD
ZDD1004	752,425	764,962	228	33	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1004A	752,421	764,969	228	72	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1011	752,525	765,078	230	70.5	-50	305	5C	DD
ZDD1013	752,561	764,865	219	245.5	-50	305	4A	DD
ZDD1014	752,545	764,940	223	196.5	-50	305	4C	DD
ZDD1017	752,601	765,020	225	196.5	-50	305	5C	DD
ZDD1020	752,311	764,555	216	217.5	-50	305	0A	DD
ZDD1023	752,646	764,989	221	246	-50	305	5C	DD
ZDD1025	752,636	765,057	224	195	-50	305	6A	DD
ZDD1026	752,608	765,198	234	70.5	-50	305	7A	DD
ZDD1029	752,688	765,328	235	71	-50	305	8C	DD
ZDD1030	752,634	765,243	235	72	-50	305	7C	DD
ZDD1031	752,665	765,282	236	70.5	-50	305	8A	DD
33 Holes				5,210.5m				

Table 4: Assay results being reported for completed holes⁶

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD960	162	163	1	0.80	
ZDD960	168	169.5	1.5	1.59	1.50m @ 1.59 g/t Au
ZDD960	177	178	1	0.80	
ZDD960	221	228	7	0.53	1m @ 1.05 g/t Au
ZDD960	236	237	1	0.56	
ZDD960	241	244	3	0.60	
ZDD960	249	250	1	0.53	
ZDD960	287	288	1	1.19	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au
ZDD964	62	63	1	0.75	
ZDD964	76	77	1	1.04	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD964	95	96	1	0.41	
ZDD966	1	5.25	4.25	0.53	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au
ZDD966	26	27	1	0.45	
ZDD966	85	86	1	0.49	
ZDD966	95	97	2	5.86	1m @ 11.09 g/t Au
ZDD966	141	142	1	0.40	
ZDD968	0	1	1	0.41	
ZDD968	50	51	1	0.60	
ZDD968	97	98	1	0.55	
ZDD971	27	28	1	0.51	
ZDD971	30	31	1	0.41	
ZDD971	41	42	1	0.56	
ZDD971	65	67	2	1.07	1m @ 1.71 g/t Au
ZDD971	95	96	1	0.44	
ZDD971	173	174	1	2.96	1m @ 2.96 g/t Au
ZDD972	5.5	6.7	1.2	1.34	1.20m @ 1.34 g/t Au
ZDD972	33	34	1	0.43	
ZDD972	35	39	4	0.48	
ZDD972	52	54	2	0.54	
ZDD972	61	62	1	0.80	
ZDD972	82	83	1	0.46	
ZDD972	164	165	1	1.35	1m @ 1.35 g/t Au
ZDD974	49	50	1	0.62	
ZDD974	62	66	4	0.40	
ZDD974	102.85	103.7	0.85	8.01	0.85m @ 8.01 g/t Au
ZDD974	121	122	1	0.48	
ZDD974	196	197	1	0.40	

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
ZDD977	0	1	1	0.85	
ZDD977	48	49	1	0.49	
ZDD977	63	64	1	0.65	
ZDD977	115	115.5	0.5	0.41	
ZDD978	15	16	1	0.44	
ZDD978	89	93	4	0.55	1m @ 1.45 g/t Au
ZDD979	80	81	1	0.52	
ZDD979	138	141	3	2.27	3m @ 2.27 g/t Au
ZDD980B	19	20	1	0.53	
ZDD980B	30	31	1	13.74	1m @ 13.74 g/t Au
ZDD984	8.5	10	1.5	0.91	
ZDD984	32	33	1	0.80	
ZDD984	37	38	1	0.90	
ZDD984	56	57	1	0.64	
ZDD984	62	63	1	1.50	1m @ 1.5 g/t Au
ZDD984	69	70	1	0.45	
ZDD984	78	81	3	1.30	3m @ 1.3 g/t Au
ZDD984	103	105	2	0.58	
ZDD984	162	163	1	0.91	
ZDD984	167	168	1	1.47	1m @ 1.47 g/t Au
ZDD986	15	16	1	0.57	
ZDD986	45	46	1	2.33	1m @ 2.33 g/t Au
ZDD986	77	84	7	0.48	1m @ 1.44 g/t Au
ZDD986	120	121	1	0.86	
ZDD988	38	39	1	0.60	
ZDD988	54	56	2	0.74	
ZDD988	81	82	1	0.92	
ZDD988	182	185	3	0.50	
ZDD989	63	64	1	1.85	1m @ 1.85 g/t Au
ZDD989	73	79	6	2.05	3m @ 3.74 g/t Au
ZDD989	89	90	1	0.81	
ZDD989	96	99	3	0.45	
ZDD989	103	104	1	0.68	
ZDD989	109	115	6	1.64	1m @ 8.25 g/t Au
ZDD989	120	121	1	0.41	
ZDD989	133	135	2	1.63	2m @ 1.63 g/t Au
ZDD989	142	143	1	0.44	
ZDD989	148	155	7	0.64	1m @ 2.69 g/t Au
ZDD989	220	221	1	0.44	
ZDD989	244	245	1	1.73	1m @ 1.73 g/t Au
ZDD990	73	84	11	0.68	1m @ 3.06 g/t Au
ZDD990	99	100	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22 g/t Au

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD990	130	134	4	1.59	3m @ 1.92 g/t Au
ZDD990	140	146	6	0.43	
ZDD990	170	173	3	9.80	3m @ 9.8 g/t Au
ZDD990	206	207	1	0.47	
ZDD991	10	11	1	1.04	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD991	25	26.44	1.44	0.81	
ZDD992	74	75	1	0.55	
ZDD992	108	111	3	3.00	3m @ 3 g/t Au
ZDD992	130	131	1	0.52	
ZDD992	146	148	2	14.64	1m @ 28.74 g/t Au
ZDD992	158	159	1	0.59	
ZDD992	212	213	1	2.87	1m @ 2.87 g/t Au
ZDD995	7	8.05	1.05	0.51	
ZDD995	35	36	1	1.19	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au
ZDD996	73	74	1	0.44	
ZDD1004A	21	22.49	1.49	0.42	
ZDD1011	39	40	1	0.81	
ZDD1011	45	46	1	0.53	
ZDD1011	51	52	1	1.93	1m @ 1.93 g/t Au
ZDD1013	86	87	1	0.47	
ZDD1013	91	93	2	0.43	
ZDD1013	108	115	7	0.67	1m @ 2.1 g/t Au
ZDD1013	127	128	1	0.40	
ZDD1013	132	133	1	6.38	1m @ 6.38 g/t Au
ZDD1013	173	174	1	0.43	
ZDD1013	178	179	1	0.67	
ZDD1014	18.5	19	0.5	0.42	
ZDD1014	22	23	1	0.47	
ZDD1014	52.5	64	11.5	2.31	6m @ 3.72 g/t Au
ZDD1014	105	107	2	0.55	
ZDD1014	171	172	1	0.41	
ZDD1017	26	28	2	0.59	
ZDD1017	40	43	3	0.99	1m @ 1.81 g/t Au
ZDD1017	51	59	8	1.21	1m @ 7.16 g/t Au
ZDD1017	67	68	1	0.79	
ZDD1017	95	97	2	3.29	2m @ 3.29 g/t Au
ZDD1017	105	106	1	0.40	
ZDD1017	115	116	1	0.95	
ZDD1017	190.5	195	4.5	0.71	1.50m @ 1.03 g/t Au
ZDD1020	23	24	1	16.46	1m @ 16.46 g/t Au
ZDD1020	36	37	1	0.70	
ZDD1020	59	60	1	0.73	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁷
ZDD1020	84	85	1	0.69	
ZDD1020	94	96	2	7.64	2m @ 7.64 g/t Au
ZDD1020	101	105	4	1.81	2m @ 2.87 g/t Au
ZDD1020	137	138	1	0.48	
ZDD1023	113	114	1	0.55	
ZDD1023	120	121	1	0.64	
ZDD1025	45	47	2	0.64	
ZDD1025	68	75	7	4.09	3m @ 8.86 g/t Au
ZDD1025	127	128	1	0.60	
ZDD1029	60	61	1	0.46	
ZDD1030	62	63	1	1.56	1m @ 1.56 g/t Au
ZDD1031	64	65	1	0.56	

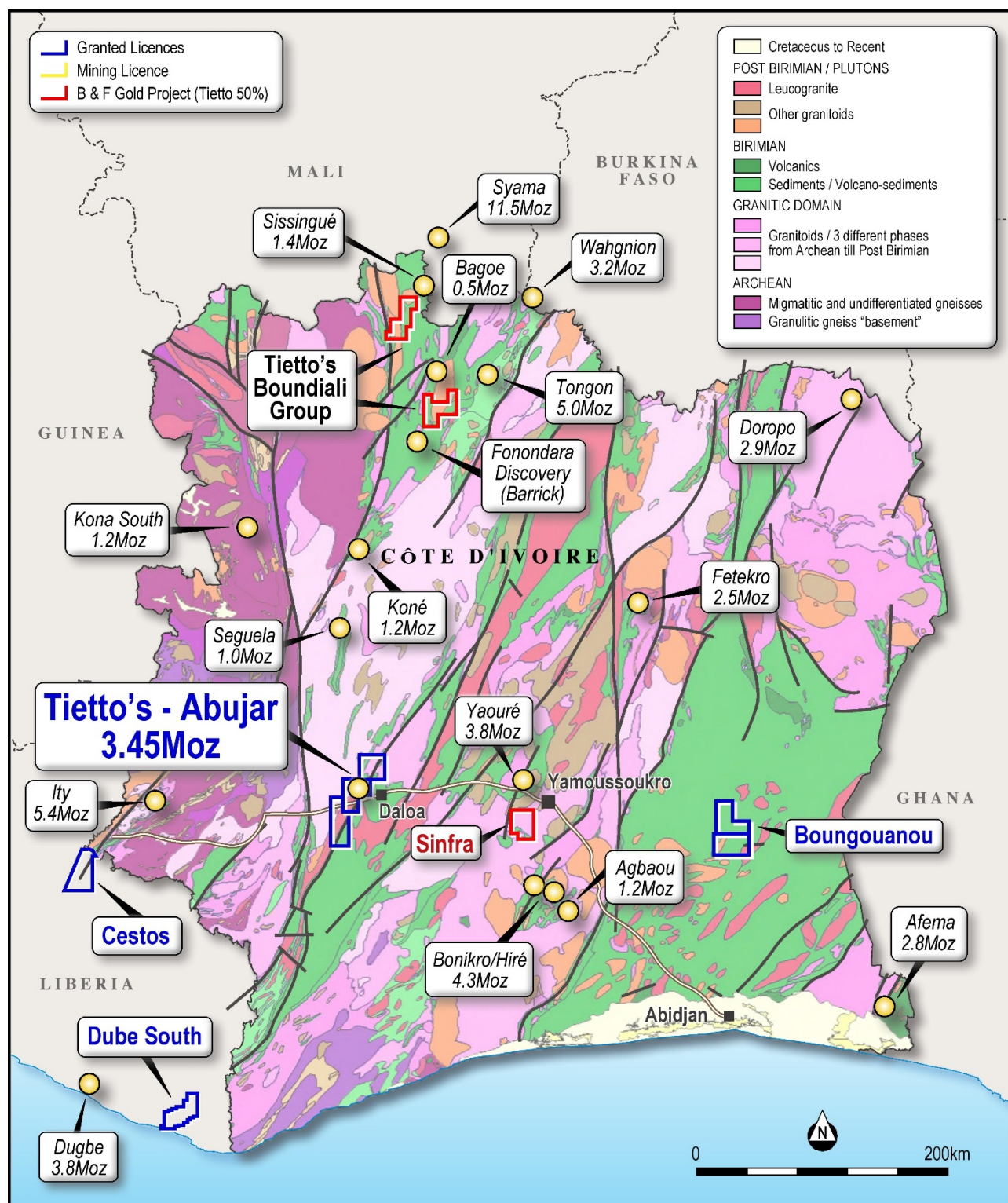


Figure 1: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

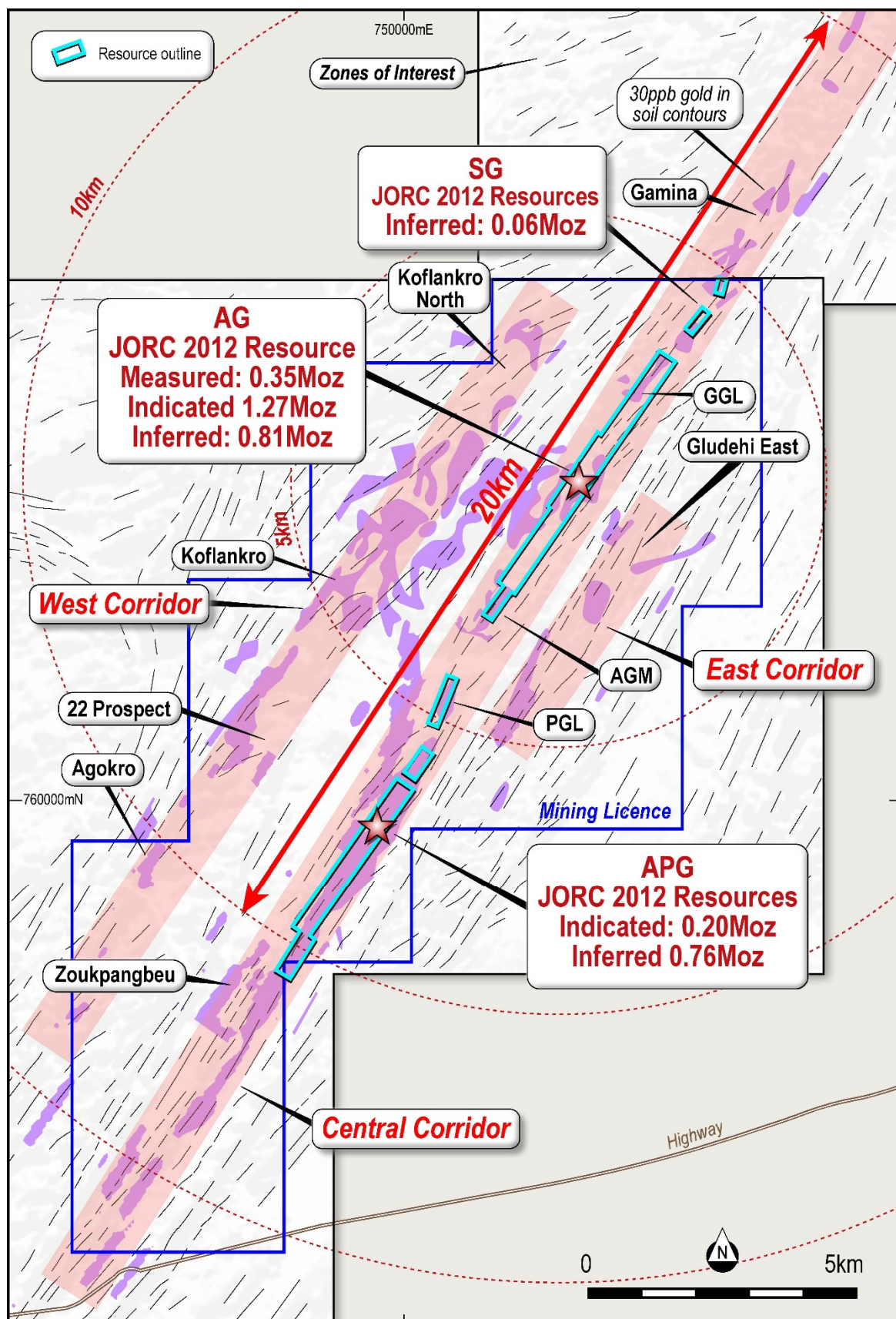


Figure 2: Plan view showing Abujar Project

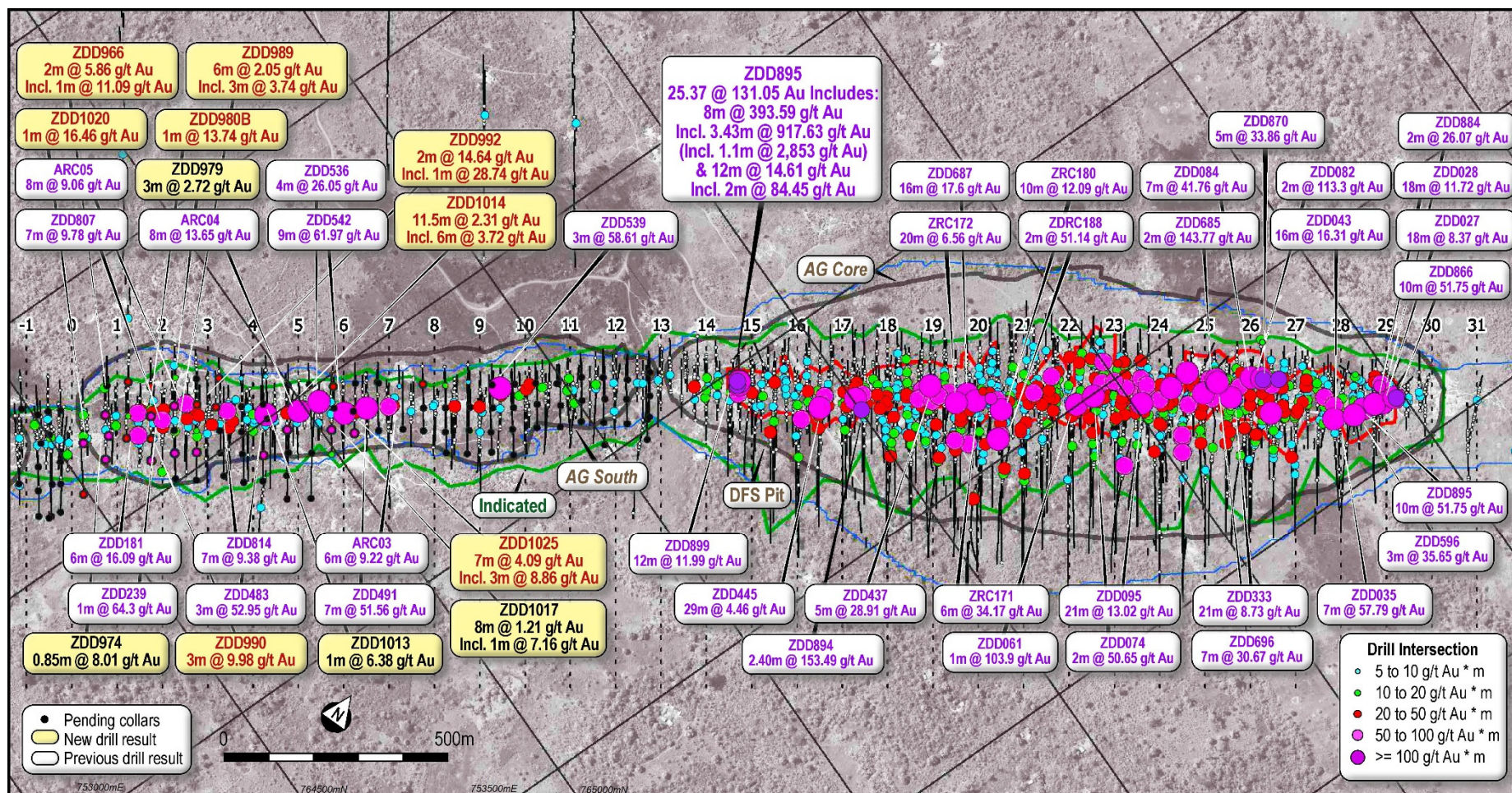


Figure 3: Plan view showing latest drill results at AG South

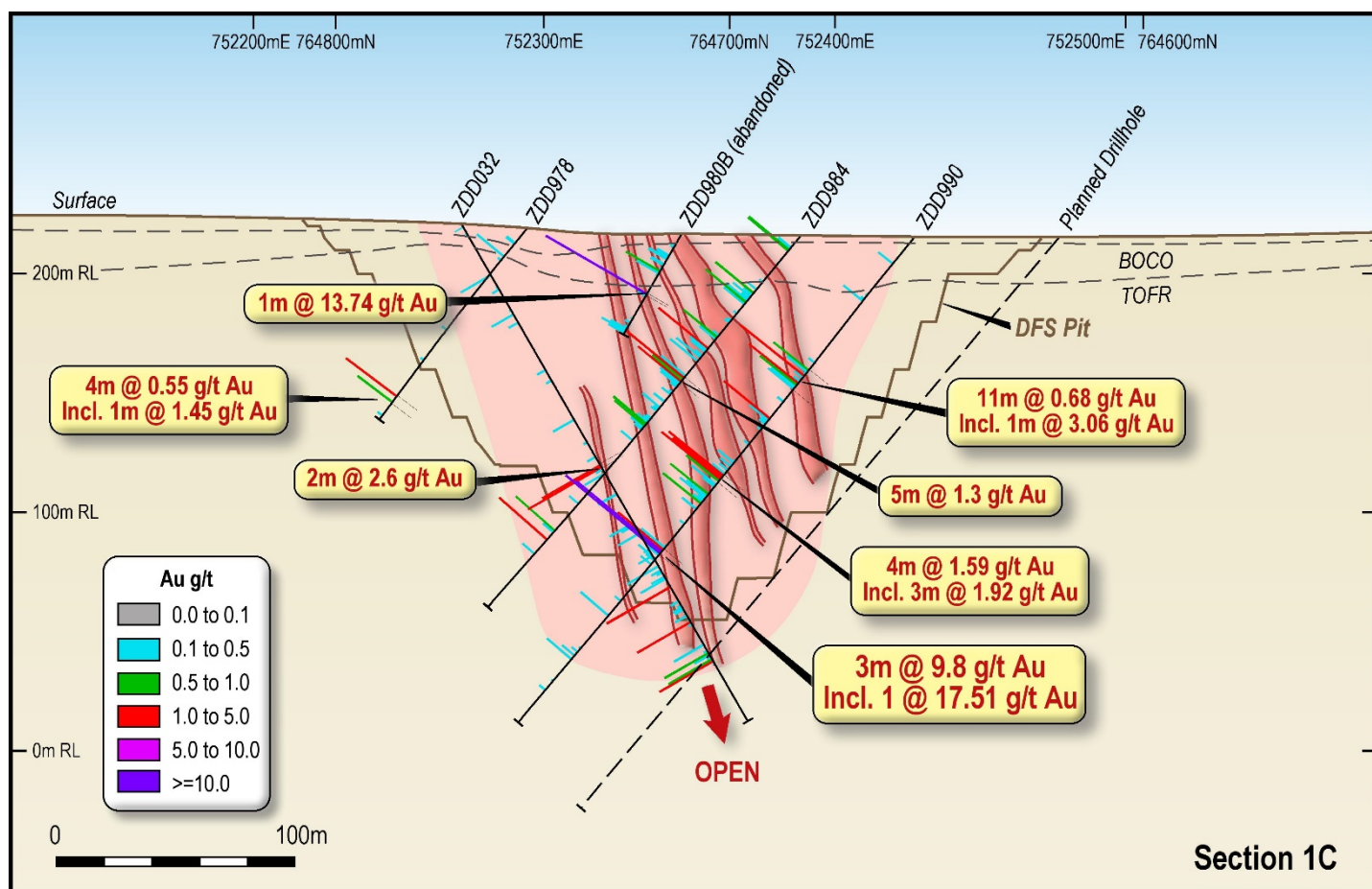


Figure 4: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results at AG South (section 1C +/-12.5m)

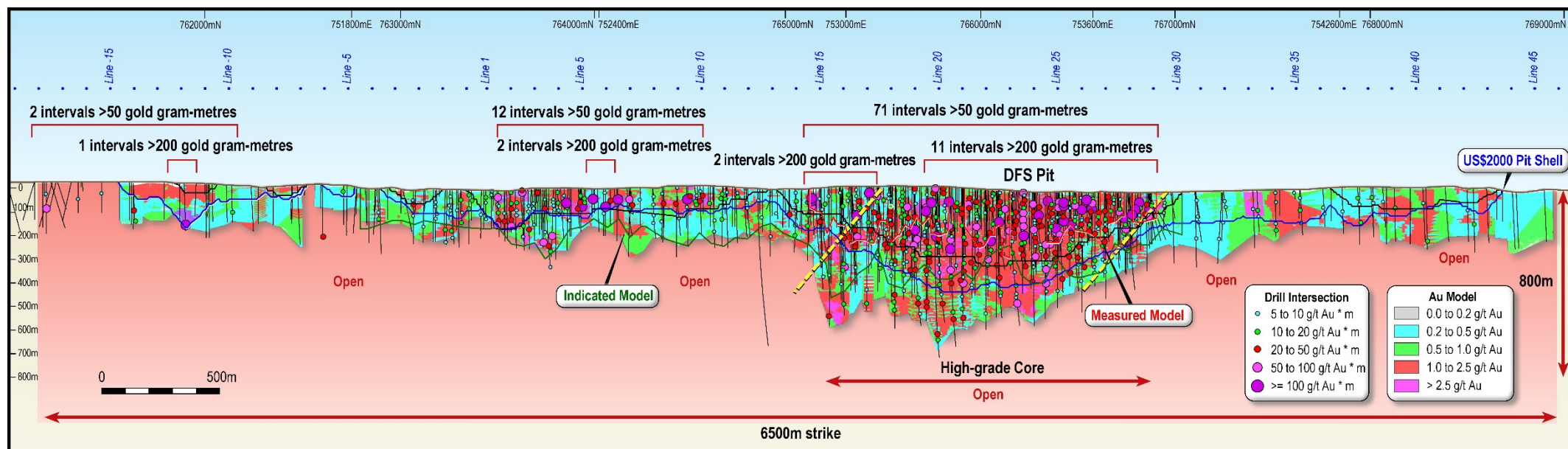


Figure 5: Oblique long section showing latest drill results at AG

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.

- 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.*
- 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).*
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>(ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as such the latest topography was utilised as the depletion.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is contained within three adjacent exploration licenses (Zoukougbeu, Zahibo and Issia licenses) which are currently held by third party companies, of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource are contained within the Zahibo tenement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed Diagrams accompany this release