

# MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS IN FRESH ROCK REPORTED FROM DRILLING AT DIAMBA SUD.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the second and third reverse circulation (RC) drill traverse testing the extensive Northern Arc target, a 2.5km-long by 500m-wide auger geochemical gold anomaly within Chesser's flagship Diamba Sud Project in Senegal.
- Numerous high-grade gold intercepts within fresh rock including:
  - **12m at 3.65g/t gold** from 42m, including **8m at 4.47 g/t gold** from 46m with the hole ending in mineralisation,
  - **3m at 6.19g/t gold** from 80m, including **1m at 16.1g/t gold** from 81m,
  - **11m at 3.54g/t gold** from 38m and **2m at 2.58g/t gold** from 58m with the hole ending in mineralisation,
  - **5m at 3.18g/t gold** from 70m,
  - **2m at 5.52g/t gold** from 51m,
  - **6m at 1.59g/t gold** from 58m,
  - **7m at 2.42g/t gold** from 71m, and
  - **3m at 6.19g/t gold** from 80m.
- Phase 1 drilling program successfully completed with 70 holes drilled for 4,671m.
- Assay results reported in this release are from 16 holes, with results pending from a further 42 holes.
- An induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the Northern Arc target is planned for commencement by the end of April to assist with the interpretation of the results and search for possible host structures.

*"Intersecting high grade mineralisation in fresh rock in multiple holes across these two traverses within the Northern Arc target is a very significant and encouraging step forward for the Diamba Sud Project. The results from the first RC traverse reported in late March were very encouraging with extensive intercepts of mostly high grade oxide mineralisation. These additional fresh zone results significantly enhance the potential of the extensive gold anomalies, although we are still in the very early stages of testing Diamba Sud. With the Phase 1 drilling program now complete, we look forward to receiving the remaining results ,advancing the interpretation of the significant gold intersections and planning future activities."* - **said Mike Brown, Managing Director and CEO of Chesser Resources**

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM DIAMBA SUD**

Hole ID	From	To	Interval ## (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR025	10	12	2	<b>1.09</b>
	58	59	1	<b>1.09</b>
	61	63	2	<b>1.03</b>
DSR026	58	64	6	<b>1.59</b>
	95	96	1	<b>6.45</b>
DSR027	61	63	2	<b>1.76</b>
	71	78	7	<b>2.42</b>
<i>includes</i>	75	78	3	<b>3.87</b>
	80	83	3	<b>6.19</b>
<i>includes</i>	81	82	1	<b>16.1</b>
DSR030	42	54	12	<b>3.65*</b>
<i>includes</i>	46	54	8	<b>4.47*</b>
DSR031	38	45	7	<b>1.63</b>
DSR033	38	49	11	<b>3.54</b>
	51	52	1	<b>1.24</b>
	54	55	1	<b>1.19</b>
	58	60	2	<b>2.58*</b>
DSR034	6	8	2	<b>2.01</b>
	46	47	1	<b>1.27</b>
DSR035	6	8	2	<b>1.56</b>
DSR036	51	53	2	<b>5.52</b>
DSR037	70	75	5	<b>3.18*</b>

\* hole ended in mineralisation.

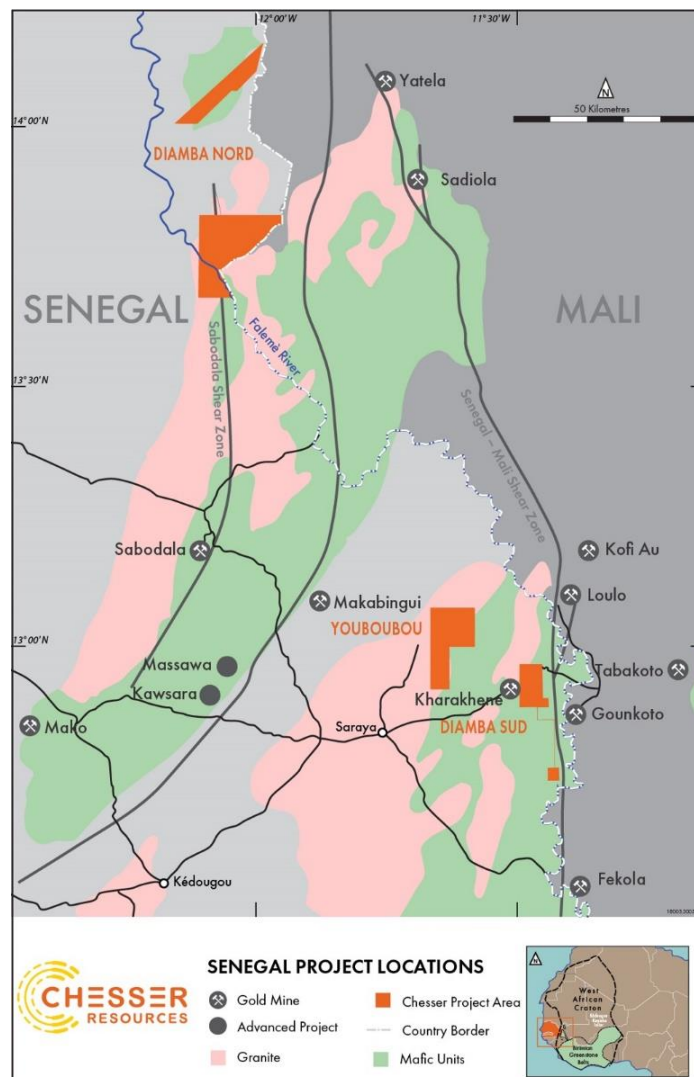
## Intervals are reporting using a threshold of 1g/t or greater average over the interval and selects all material greater than 0.5g/t. No interpretation can be made regarding true widths of the interval. Holes not included in this Table were not considered to have intersected significant gold mineralisation.

**Chesser Resources Limited** ("Chesser" or "the Company"; ASX:CHZ) is pleased to announce the second set of assay results received from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at its flagship Diamba Sud Project, located in eastern Senegal (Figure 1).

Covering 53.2km<sup>2</sup> over the gold-bearing Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier, Diamba Sud consists of two blocks, DS1 and DS2 in the north and south respectively.

The Project is located ~2km to the west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ), a major regional structure and host to numerous multi-million-ounce gold deposits including; B2Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Goukoto complex and IAMGold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. DS1 is 7km to the west of the 5.5Moz Goukoto mine.

The Company currently holds ~400km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region.

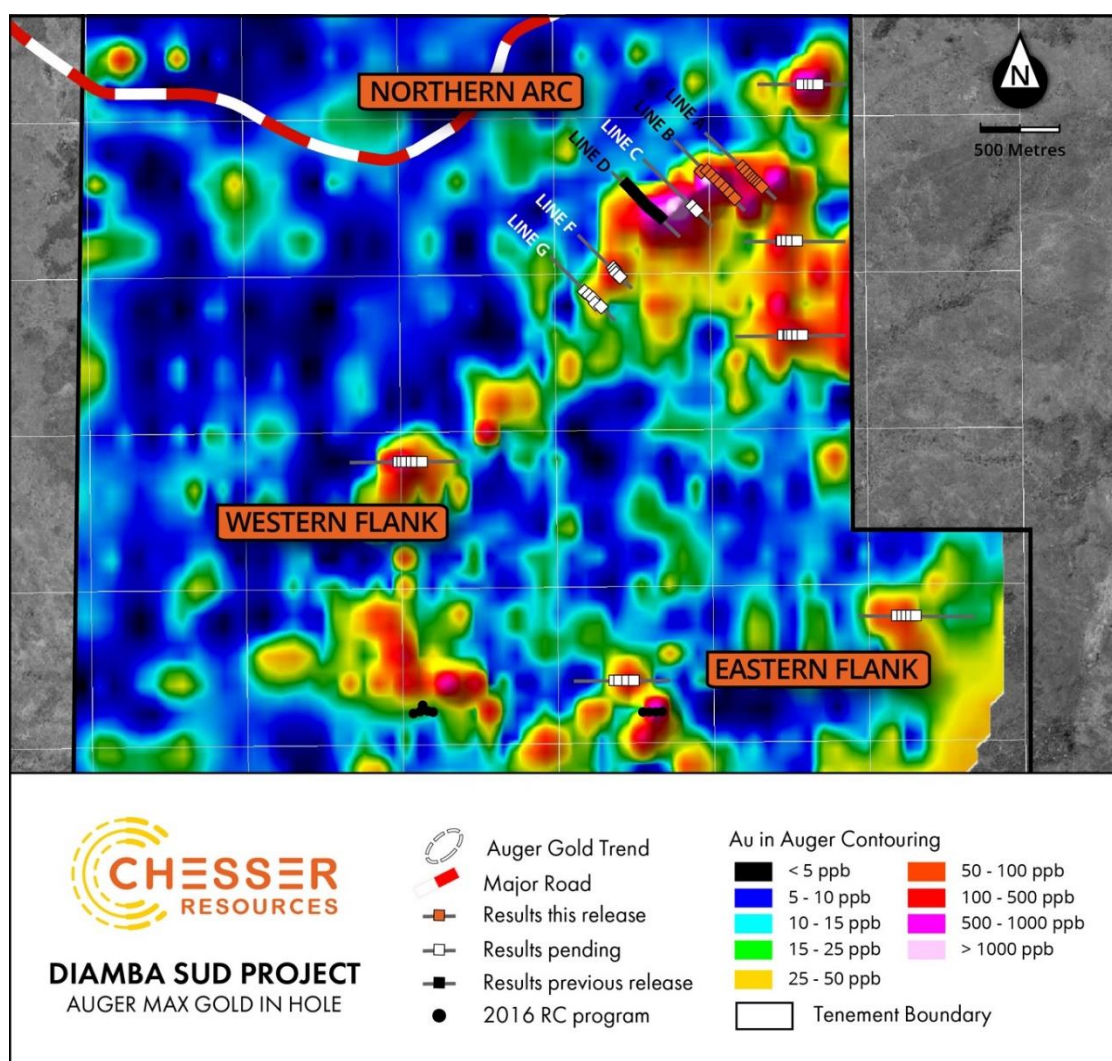


**Figure 1: Location of Chesser's projects in eastern Senegal**

## DIAMBA SUD - PHASE 1 DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 1 RC drilling program at Diamba Sud commenced in late January 2019 and was completed in late March, with a total of 70 holes for 4,671m drilled. The program tested the high-grade, saprolite-hosted gold anomalies in the northern part of a broad ring structure (Figure 2) to better understand the style, nature and potential host of the mineralisation.

The northern block of Diamba Sud (DS1) hosts a broad 4.5km by 4km ring-like gold in auger geochemical anomaly hosting at least three interpreted principal trends, which were the priority targets for the Phase 1 program.



**Figure 2 - Diamba Sud Project showing location of all RC collars from the Phase 1 drilling program, including those holes for which results are presented in this announcement superimposed over maximum gold in saprolite values.<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX announcements 22 February 2018, 28 May 2018 and 27 August 2018 and 25 March 2019 for details of exploration results for the Diamba Sud auger drilling program. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.



## DIAMBA SUD - DRILLING RESULTS (DETAILED)

This announcement summarises assay results received from a further 16 RC holes with results pending from the remaining 42 holes completed in Phase 1. A summary of significant results from holes 11-22 was presented in the Company's ASX announcement of 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019<sup>2</sup>. The significant intersections from the latest holes (10 and 23-37) are summarised in Table 1. The drill hole locations reported herein are provided in Table 2, and shown in plan and section in Figures 2-6.

The drill results reported in this announcement are from the second and third traverse (Figures 2-6) across the northeast-trending 2.5km by 1km **Northern Arc** target marking the northern part of the ring-like gold anomaly, possibly related to the contact of an inferred granitoid intrusive and country rocks. Holes were drilled on a southeast azimuth on Line A to optimise intersection angles on possible north-south trending structures and the inferred northeast trend of the Northern Arc anomaly. Holes 30 and 31 were drilled on a northwest azimuth to assist in interpretation. Holes on Line B were drilled on a northwest azimuth, except for hole 10.

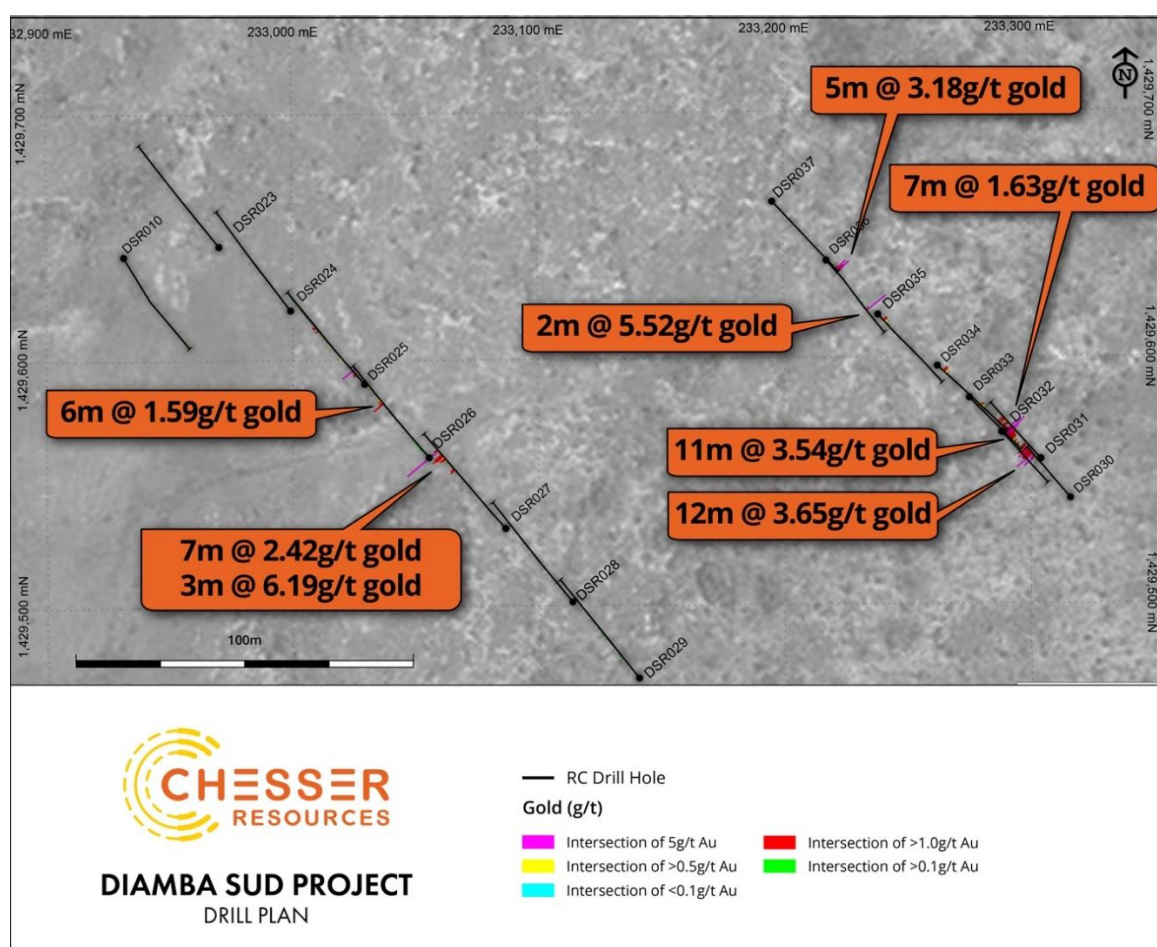
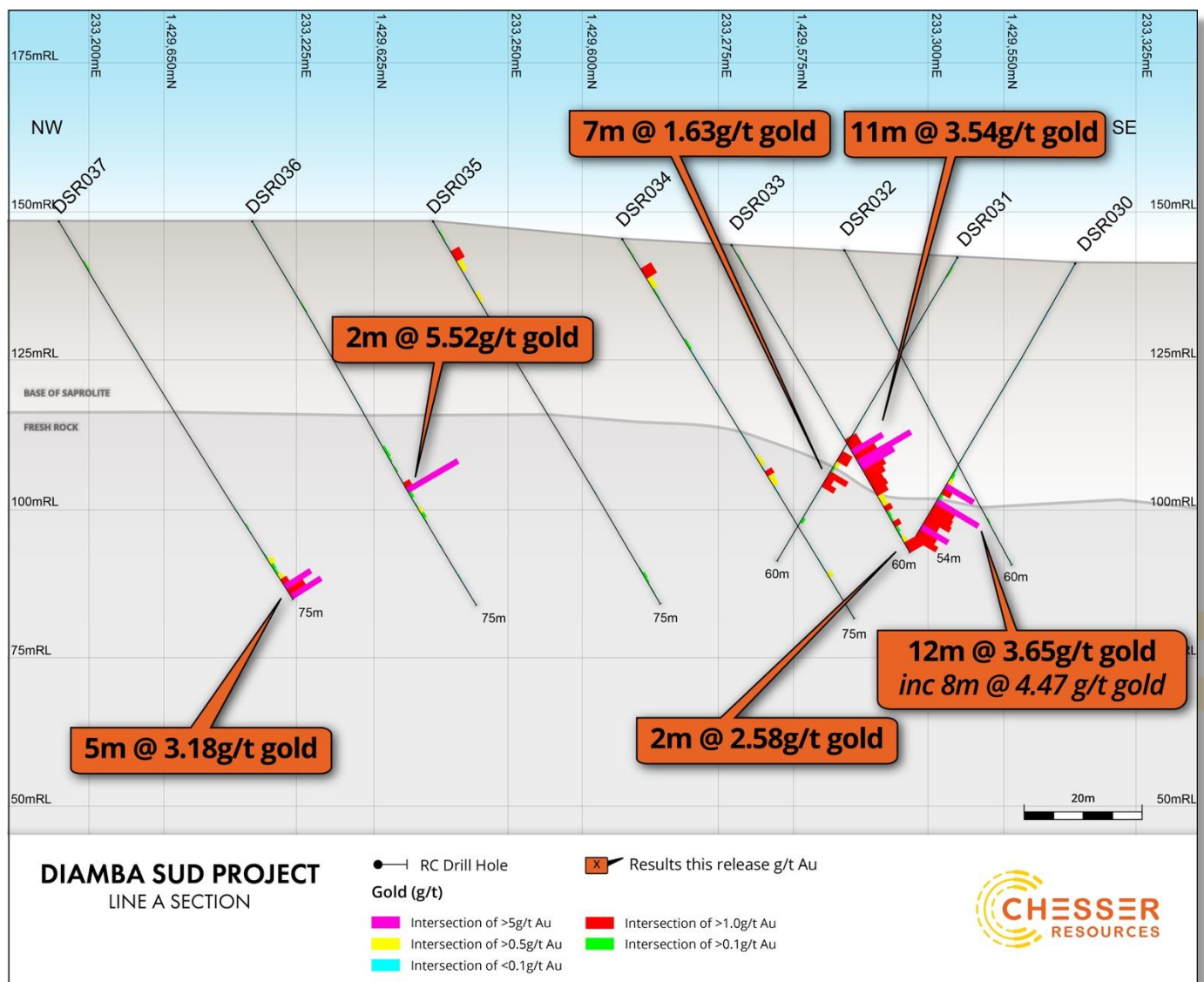


Figure 3: Location of Line A and Line B RC holes and significant gold intersections.

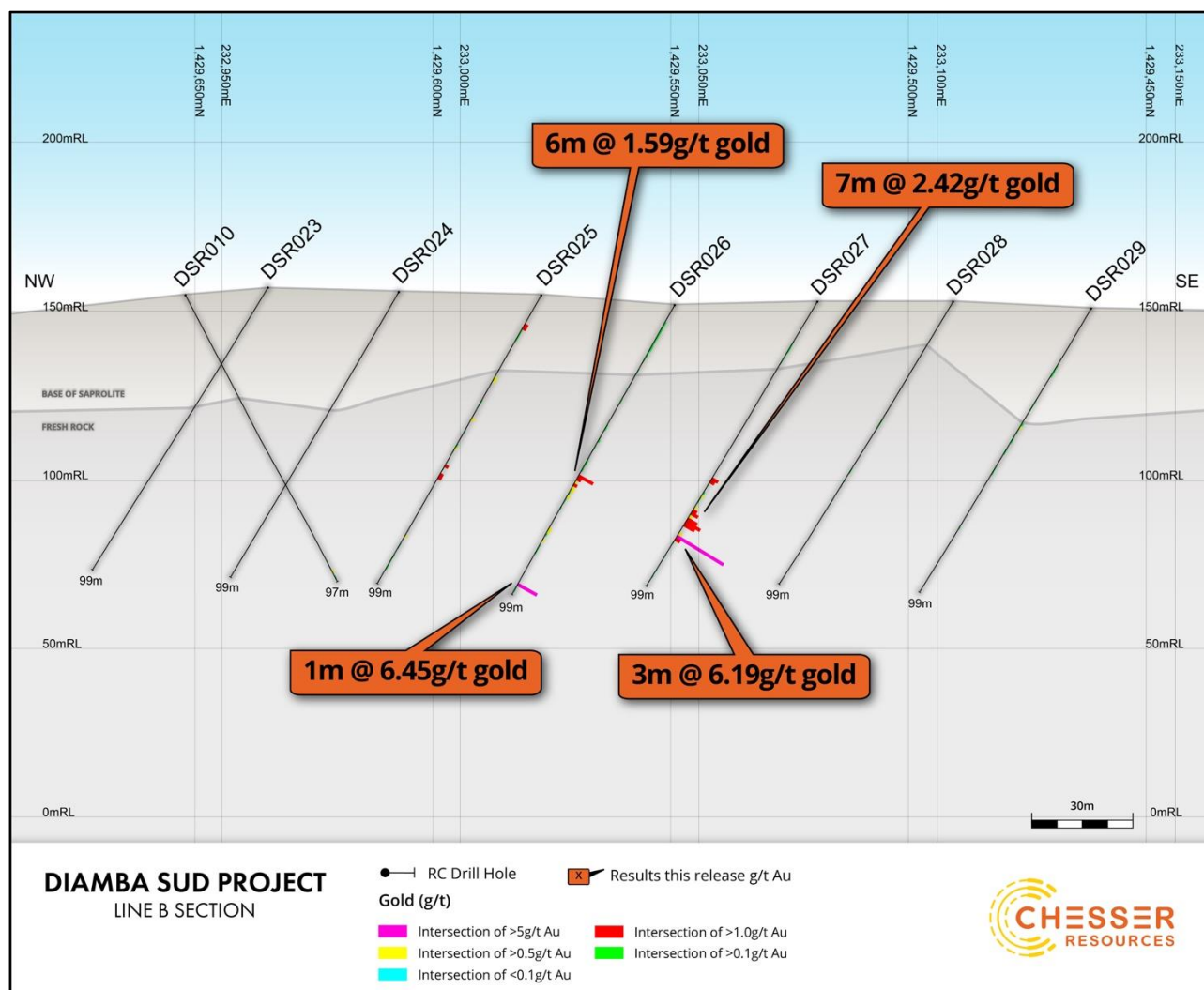
<sup>2</sup> Refer to 25 March 2019 ASX announcement. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcements.

The previous significant gold intersections reported from Diamba Sud on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 were from saprolitic material at very shallow levels. The base of the weathered zone is approximately 40-45m downhole, thus the majority of the drill intersections reported in this release are within fresh rock including numerous narrow intersections of reasonable gold grade and several wide zones of moderate grade mineralisation (Figure 4 and 5). At this early stage, very little geological information can be inferred from the RC drilling.

Notably, hole DSR030 was terminated prematurely in mineralisation due to poor ground conditions (excessive clay and water), which may coincide with the presence of a structure. Holes 33 and 37 also ended in mineralisation, but at the target depth.



**Figure 4: Section of Line A RC holes looking to northeast, showing significant gold intercepts. Solid/dashed line shows saprolite boundary.**



**Figure 5: Section of Line B RC holes looking to northeast, showing significant gold intercepts. Solid/dashed line shows saprolite boundary.**

## DRILLING PROGRESS - NEXT STEPS

Drilling has ceased for a short period to allow for the interpretation of results. The Company is also planning a small IP geophysical survey over the Northern Arc target area to assist in the geological interpretation and future target generation. In particular, the identification of potential host structures from this survey is considered a key step in advancing the geological model and targeting of potential gold mineralisation. Following interpretation of all the results from the Phase 1 program, the Company expects to commence a follow-up phase of RC drilling (Phase 2) of approximately 5,000m.

## EXPLORATION - DIAMBA SUD NORTH (DS1)

The high-grade auger gold anomalies at DS1 were not identified by historical soil sampling and shallow aircore drilling, testing the top of the saprolite. Due to the transported cover these methods did not detect the current anomaly.

Historic RC drilling<sup>3</sup> in the southern portion of the anomaly (Figure 6) returned best intercepts:

- **32m at 1.29 g/t gold** from 29m, including **9m at 2.99 g/t gold** from 29m
- **14m at 2.85g/t gold** from 2m, including **4m at 4.43 g/t gold** from 5m

Diamba Sud remains both highly-prospective and largely underexplored, especially in the stronger northern portion of the anomaly which has yet to be tested by deeper drilling. There are numerous additional anomalies on DS1 that require follow up exploration.

Transported cover in the northern portion of the ring structure appears to be responsible for the lack of artisanal workings.

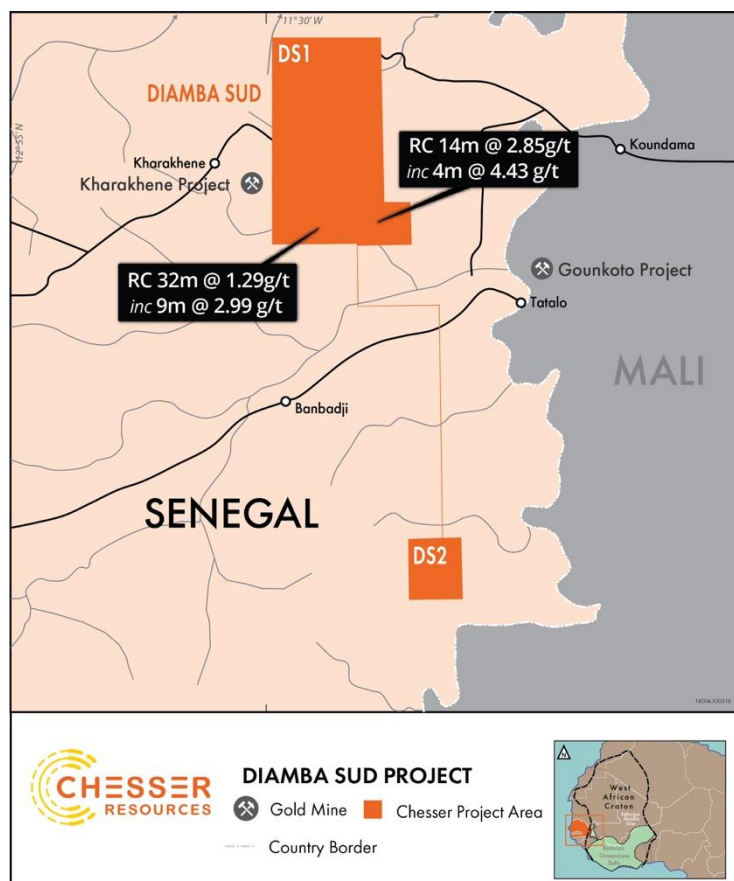


Figure 6 - Regional setting of Diamba Sud tenement, showing highlights of historical RC drilling.

**-END-**

<sup>3</sup> Refer ASX announcement dated 3 April 2017. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.



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## **ABOUT DIAMBA SUD**

Diamba Sud comprises two blocks joined by a narrow strip, located near the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ) Mali-Senegal shear zone and proximal to numerous existing gold mines and deposits. The northern segment of Diamba Sud (termed DS-1) immediately adjoins an open pit gold mine (Kharakhene) operated by Afrigold to the west.

Soil geochemistry, rock chip sampling and limited aircore and reverse circulation drilling were undertaken in Diamba Sud by previous tenement holders prior to Chesser's involvement. Significantly, IAMGOLD has recently increased the resource at its nearby Boto project to 2.6Moz. Boto is interpreted to sit in the same western corridor of the Senegal-Mali shear zone that Diamba Sud tenement covers.

### **Competent Person's Declaration**

*The information in this report that relates to the Diamba Sud and Diamba Nord exploration results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Gareth O'Donovan, Ba Hons, MSc, FGS FIOM3, CEng, who is employed as Exploration Manager for Chesser Resources Ltd. Mr O'Donovan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 O'Donovan consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.*

### **Forward looking statements**

*Statements relating to the estimated or expected future production, operating results, cash flows and costs and financial condition of Chesser Resources Limited's planned work at the Company's projects and the expected results of such work are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words such as the following: expects, plans, anticipates, forecasts, believes, intends, estimates, projects, assumes, potential and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements also include reference to events or conditions that will, would, may, could or should occur. Information concerning exploration results and mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed.*

*These forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable at the time they are made, are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfil projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's projects; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests and the estimation of gold reserves and resources; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Company's projects; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government requirements; fluctuations in the price of gold and other risks and uncertainties.*

**ATTACHMENT 1**
**TABLE 2: LOCATION OF RC DRILLING REPORTED**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
DSR010	232932	1429642	155	-60	148	97
DSR023	232971	1429646	157	-60	320	99
DSR024	233000	1429620	156	-60	322	99
DSR025	233030	1429590	155	-60	318	99
DSR026	233056	1429560	152	-60	319	99
DSR027	233087	1429531	153	-60	318	99
DSR028	233114	1429501	153	-60	321	99
DSR029	233141	1429470	151	-60	321	99
DSR030	233317	1429542	141	-60	319	54
DSR031	233305	1429558	142	-60	317	60
DSR032	233289	1429569	143	-60	137	60
DSR033	233276	1429583	144	-60	135	60
DSR034	233263	1429596	145	-60	131	75
DSR035	233239	1429617	148	-60	137	75
DSR036	233218	1429639	148	-60	138	75
DSR037	233196	1429663	148	-60	136	75

*Azimuths taken from the top of the down hole survey*

## ATTACHMENT 2

**TABLE 3: LOCATION OF RC DRILLING REPORTED FOR DRILLHOLES REPORTED IN THE ASX ANNOUNCEMENT DATED 25 MARCH 2019**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth <sup>@@</sup>	Depth (m)
DSR011	232467	1429539	147	60	150	96
DSR012	232491	1429511	146	60	145	99
DSR013	232519	1429483	147	60	147	99
DSR014	232546	1429452	146	60	135	39
DSR015	232572	1429426	146	60	135	51
DSR016	232603	1429400	145	60	136	51
DSR017	232558	1429438	146	60	138	63
DSR018	232588	1429413	146	60	133	42
DSR019	232619	1429387	145	60	138	99
DSR020	232651	1429361	145	60	136	69
DSR021	232438	1429569	148	60	145	21
DSR022	232444	1429562	148	60	137	98

<sup>@@</sup> The exploration results for the above holes were previously reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 March 2019. In that announcement the azimuth for each of the above holes was reported as being 270. The Company has subsequently identified that this was incorrect and has reported the correct azimuth taken from the downhole survey for each hole in Table 3. Other than the change to the reported azimuth, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

## ATTACHMENT 3

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Diamba Sud)

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drill holes DSR010 – DSR019 were routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole. From DSR020 onwards drill holes were sampled at 2m intervals from 0 to 40 metres and thereafter at 1m intervals.</li> <li>1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required.</li> <li>Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 1 to 3 kg per sample.</li> <li>Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse Circulation drilling was carried out by Minerex Drilling. DSR010 was drilled using a KL600 rig, all other holes were drilled using a UDR 650 rig</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.</li> <li>Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.</li> <li>Sample recovery and condition was recorded at the drill site</li> <li>No systematic sampling issues, recovery issues or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill samples were geologically logged by Chesser Resources geologists.</li> <li>Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering.</li> <li>A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for each drill metre for future reference and logging checks.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3-tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken of the 1 metre samples.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to hole number DSR020 1 metres samples were submitted for analysis. From hole number DSR020 two-metre composite samples were collected from hand submitted or analysis, between 0-40 metres downhole. From 40 metres to EOH 1metres samples were submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</li> <li>At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 75% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %&lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish.</li> <li>The crushed sample was split and 1.5kg sample was collected using a single stage riffle splitter</li> <li>The 1.5kg split samples were pulverised in a an LM2 to 95% passing 200 meshes</li> <li>Barren sand wash was required at the start of each batch and between samples</li> <li>Sample pulps are retained at the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure for possible future analysis.</li> <li>Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis for gold is undertaken at SGS Mali by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.</li> <li>The fire assay method used has an upper limit of 100g/t.</li> <li>Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique.</li> <li>No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</li> <li>A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</li> <li>Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled.</li> <li>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</li> <li>All digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drillhole database.</li> <li>No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature.</li> <li>Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's exploration manager.</li> <li>No adjustments to assay data were made.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole collars were located using GPS averaging.</li> <li>Accuracy of the averaging of the GPS &lt; +/- 2m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration</li> <li>The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 50m between various collars along the line.</li> <li>Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples were collected and taken to the SGS laboratory in Mali under secure "chain of custody" procedure by SGS Mali staff.</li> <li>Sample pulps remain at the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody"</li> <li>The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp in Saraya.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this report are all contained within The Diamba Sud permit which is held 100% by Boya S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Chesser Resources.</li> <li>The Diamba Sud permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 08/6/2021.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area that is presently covered by the Diamba Sud was explored intermittently by several companies prior to 2015.</li> <li>Exploration consisted of a government backed regional aeromagnetic survey, gridding, soil sampling and minor auger and exploration drilling.</li> <li>IAM Gold undertook minor RAB and Auger drilling at the project (Bembala Prospect) during 2012. The results of which are not known by Chesser Resources Ltd</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.</li> <li>This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.</li> <li>Deposits are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults &amp; shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.</li> <li>Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50m below surface.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>drill hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported results are summarised in Table 1 and within the main body of the announcement</li> <li>Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)</li> <li>RC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood at the time of drilling.</li> <li>Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.50 g/t Au.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Attachment 1.</li> <li>No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.</li> <li>Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.</li> <li>Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 2,3</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling programme is ongoing, but all drill holes completed with assay results as of the reported date have been included herein -refer Table 1.</li> <li>No completed surveyed holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further RC and possible diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>