

DIAMBA SUD DRILLING IDENTIFIES THREE HIGH GRADE GOLD TARGETS FOR FOLLOW-UP

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the final 22 (RC) holes drilled at Chesser's flagship Diamba Sud Project in Senegal.
- Further shallow gold intercepts encountered, including:
 - **6m at 4.70g/t gold** from 26m, saprolite
 - **19m at 1.49g/t gold** from 39m, fresh rock
 - **4m at 6.51g/t gold** from 26m including **2m at 12.00g/t gold**, saprolite
 - **17m at 1.33g/t gold** from 20m, fresh rock
 - **2m at 5.84g/t gold** from 49m, fresh rock
 - **6m at 1.19g/t gold** from surface, saprolite
 - **7m at 1.14g/t gold** from 33m, fresh rock
 - **4m at 2.67g/t gold** from surface, saprolite
 - **4m at 2.33g/t gold** from 12m, saprolite
- All Phase 1 program results now received with three large gold targets delineated for follow-up drill testing; **Northern Arc**, **Western Flank** and **Southern Zone**.
- The targets exhibit similar characteristics to other large gold systems in the region, including the nearby world-class Goukoto/Loulo (5.5/12Moz) and Fekola (7.6Moz) deposits;
 - **Spatially related to splays off the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ)**
 - **Northerly trend of mineralisation**
 - **Association of potassic alteration with mineralisation and pyrite with high gold grades**
- **Northern Arc target:** a 1km wide zone with numerous high-grade gold intercepts on interpreted northerly trending structures.
- **Western Flank target:** a potential trend of up to 10km in length, as defined by artisanal workings, an aeromagnetic feature (potential splay off the SMSZ) and supported by drill hole intersections from Chesser's Phase 1 program and previous drilling.

- **Southern Zone target:** numerous widespread drill intersections located 200m to the northwest of significant previous drill results (including 14m at 2.85 g/t gold, including 4m at 4.43g/t gold)¹
- Follow-up Phase 2 drill program expected to commence by early June, with drill rigs already at site.

"The highly promising results received from our first pass RC drilling program at Diamba Sud has outlined at least three high quality targets for immediate follow-up drill testing. The geological attributes of these targets are considered very similar to the nearby world-class deposits associated with the SMSZ. In particular, the Goukoto, Fekola and Loulo gold deposits, which range from 5.5 to 12 million ounces in size, are spatially associated with splays extending from the SMSZ, and have a marked potassic alteration with pyrite as the dominant sulphide mineral. Taking into consideration the results from the first phase of drilling, this bodes well for the future discovery potential at Diamba Sud and we look forward to further encouraging developments on this front in the upcoming RC drilling program which is expected to commence shortly." - **said Mike Brown, Managing Director and CEO of Chesser Resources**

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

Covering 53.2km² over the gold-bearing Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier, Diamba Sud consists of two blocks referred to as DS1 in the north and DS2 in the south.

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 7.6Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Goukoto complex and IAMGold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. DS1 lies 7km to the west of the 5.5Moz Goukoto mine.

The Company currently holds ~400km² of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region.

¹ Refer to 3 April 2017 ASX announcement for details of 2016 drill results released. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

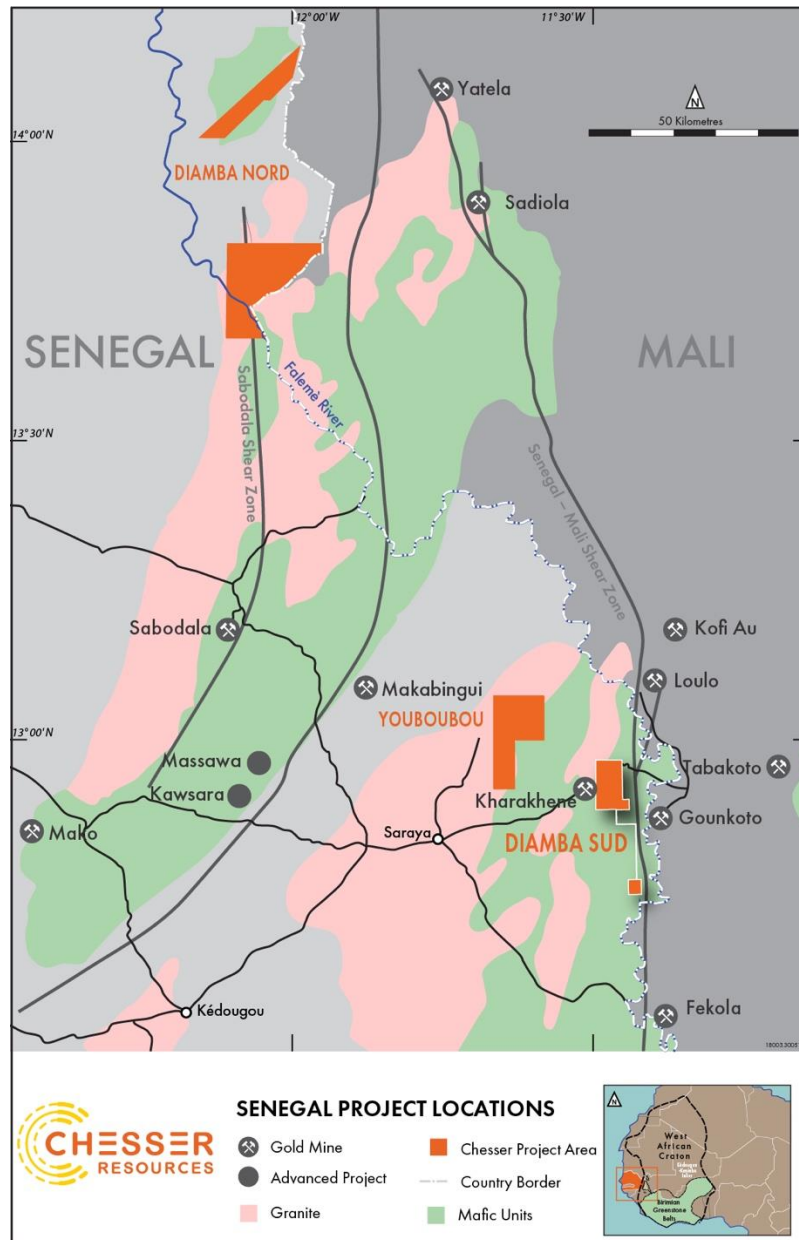


Figure 1: Location of Chesser's projects in eastern Senegal

DIAMBA SUD - PHASE 1 DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 1 RC drilling program within the northern block of Diamba Sud (DS1) commenced in late January 2019 and was completed in late March, with a total of 70 holes drilled for 4,671m. The program successfully tested a number of high-grade, gold-in-saprolite auger geochemical anomalies on a broad (4.5km by 4km) circular structure (Figure 2) to better understand the style, nature and potential host of the mineralisation.

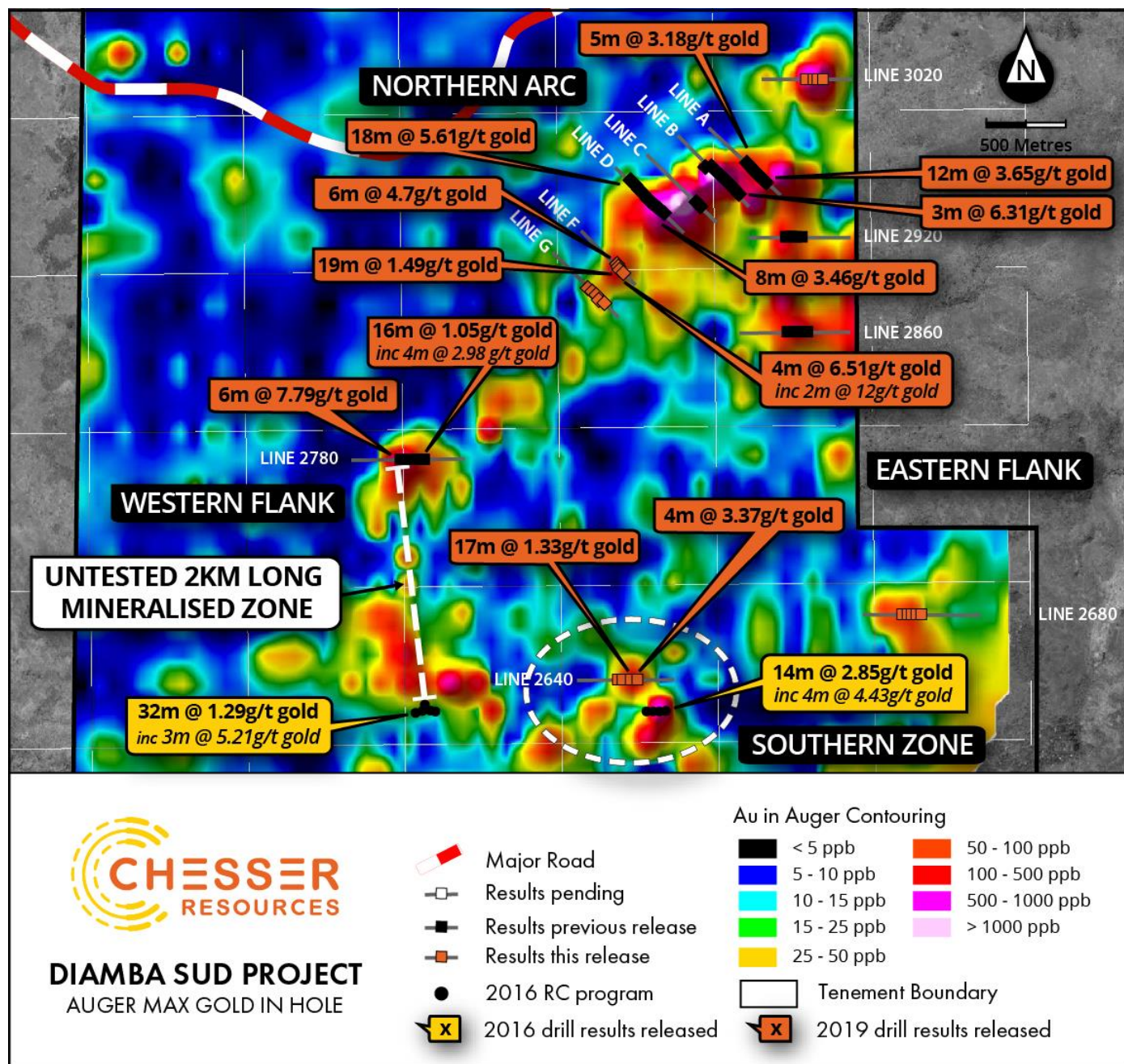


Figure 2 - Diamba Sud Project showing location of all RC collars, the multiple high grade intersections in the Northern Arc, the identification of a potential 2-10km long mineralised structure on the Western Flank, and a potential mineralised trend in the Southern Zone area of the auger anomalies.²

² 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. Refer 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019 ASX and 6 May 2019 announcements for details of the 2019 drill results released and 3 April 2017 ASX announcement for details of 2016 drill results released. 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 the final 22 RC holes drilled as part of the Phase 1 program. A total of 70 holes were drilled on lines across 4 main targets, namely the Northern Arc target, the Eastern Flank target, the Western Flank target and the Southern Zone target, all forming part of an extensive, circular gold-in-auger geochemical anomaly.

The results from holes 11-22 were presented in the Company's ASX announcement of 25 March 2019³, from holes 23-37 in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 April 2019⁴ and from holes 38-58 (excluding hole 51), in the Company's announcement of 6 May 2019⁵. Significant intersections from the latest holes reported herein (51, 59-79) are summarised in Table 1 with the drill hole locations provided in Table 2 and shown in plan and section in Figures 2-4.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM DIAMBA SUD

Hole ID	From	To	Interval ## (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Comments
DSR051	26	32	6	4.70	Saprolite
	33	34	1	1.09	Saprolite
	39	58	19	1.49	Fresh rock
DSR059	44	45	1	1.11	Fresh rock
	49	51	2	5.84	Fresh rock
DSR060	15	18	3	3.30	Fresh rock
	31	32	1	1.20	Fresh rock
DSR061	20	37	17	1.33	Fresh rock
	53	54	1	1.48	Fresh rock
	56	60	4	3.37	Fresh rock
DSR062	0	6	6	1.19	Saprolite
	33	40	7	1.14	Fresh rock
	56	58	2	3.40	Fresh rock
DSR068	20	21	1	1.02	Saprolite
	24	25	1	7.20	Saprolite
	62	63	1	3.18	Fresh rock
DSR069	0	4	4	2.67	Saprolite
	21	22	1	1.23	Saprolite
DSR070	61	62	1	1.01	Fresh rock
DSR072	35	36	1	1.89	Saprolite

³ 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 announcement.

⁴ Refer to 10 April 2019 ASX announcement. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

⁵ Refer to 6 May 2019 ASX announcement. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval ^{##} (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Comments
DSR073	26	30	4	6.51	Saprolite
includes	26	28	2	12.00	
	55	57	2	1.05	Fresh rock
DSR077	12	16	4	2.33	Saprolite
	26	27	1	1.05	Fresh rock

^{##} Intervals are reported using a threshold of 1g/t Au or greater average over the interval and selects all material greater than 0.5g/t Au. 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.

Traverse lines F and G represent the southwestern-most traverses across the Northern Arc target, where the magnitude of the auger gold geochemical anomaly was lower (Figure 2).

Line F returned two holes with notable gold mineralisation (Figure 3). Hole DSR051 intersected 6m at 4.70g/t gold in saprolite followed by 19m at 1.49g/t gold in fresh rock. Hole DSR073 returned a comparable saprolite intersection of 4m at 6.51g/t gold, with lower grade mineralisation in fresh rock. Whilst the gold in auger anomaly defined a northeast-trend, preliminary interpretation of the drilling to date points towards subvertical structures trending close to north-south. This target will be further tested in the planned Phase 2 program.

Traverse line 3020, drilled on an east-west azimuth on the northernmost portion of the Eastern Flank target (Figure 2) encountered access issues during drilling and was only partially completed. Narrow low- grade gold mineralisation (holes DSR068 and DSR069) was encountered in both shallow saprolite material and in fresh rock.

Traverse line 2680, drilled on the southern extension of the Eastern Flank target (Figure 2) failed to intersect any gold mineralisation. However, the traverse line was relatively short and was targeted on geochemical data. As such, the potential for a host structure is yet to be confirmed.

Traverse line 2640 was drilled on the Southern Zone target, which is a formed by a cluster of medium to high grade auger geochemical anomalies on the southernmost part of the large circular anomaly (Figure 2). Previous drilling in 2016 approximately 200m to the south-east of this line intersected significant mineralisation; 14m at 2.85 g/t gold, including 4m at 4.43g/t gold⁶. The Phase 1 drilling intersected numerous medium to high grade gold intersections in both saprolite and fresh rock (Figure 4). Mineralisation encountered in this line appears to be open in all directions, given it covers a relatively short strike length to the northwest of the previous drilling.

⁶ Refer to 3 April 2017 ASX announcement for details of 2016 drill results released. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

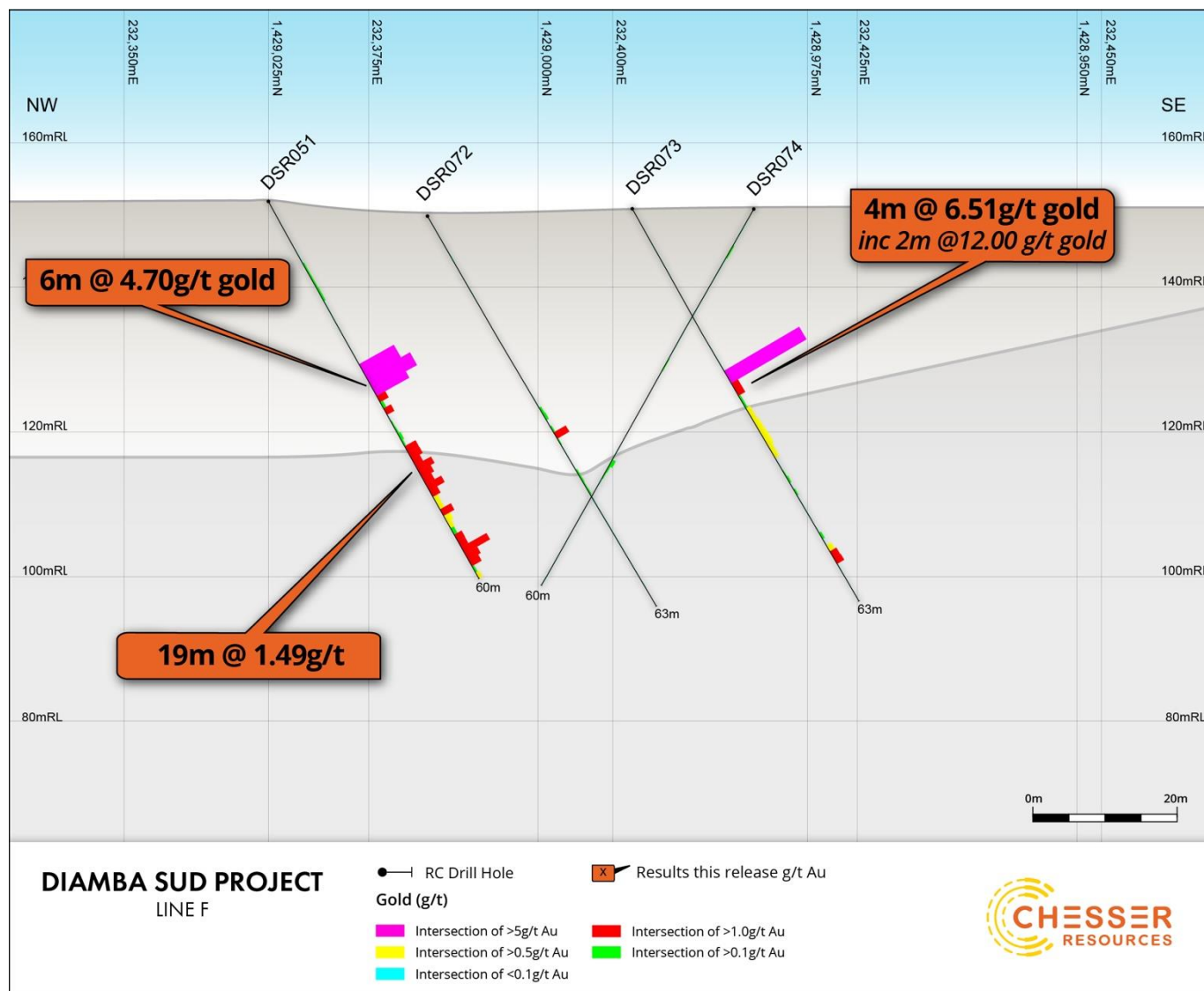


Figure 3: Section of Line F RC holes on Northern Arc target looking northeast showing significant gold intercepts. Solid/dashed line shows saprolite-fresh rock boundary.

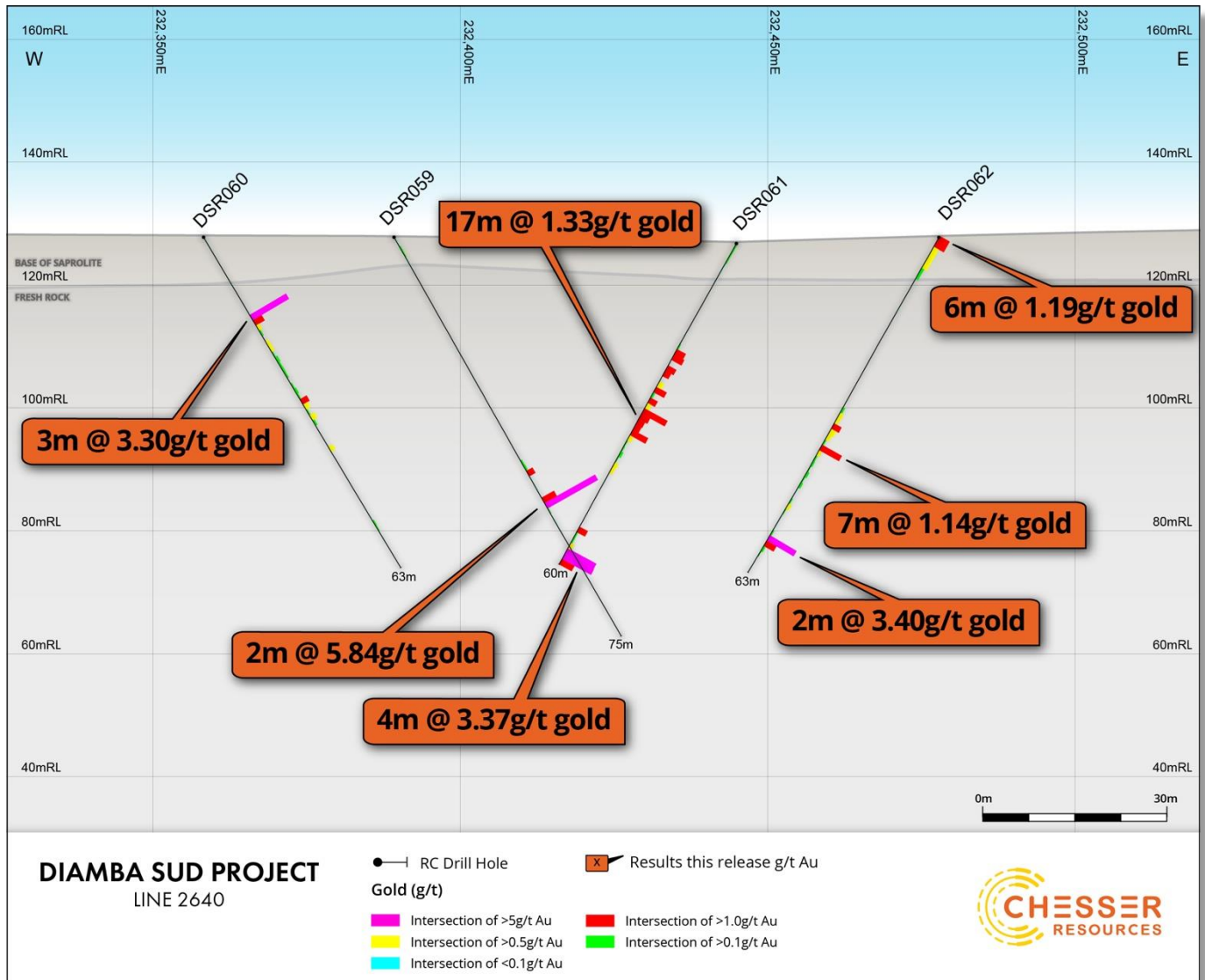


Figure 4: Section of Traverse 2640 RC holes on Southern Zone, looking north showing significant gold intercepts. Solid/dashed line shows sapolite-fresh rock boundary.

PHASE 1 PROGRAM DISCUSSION

The Phase 1 program was very successful in establishing potential bedrock sources for the extensive auger gold geochemical anomalies.

Northern Arc target:

The numerous high-grade intercepts in fresh rock at the Northern Arc target associated with potassic alteration, points to the presence of an alteration system characteristic of the large-scale orogenic gold deposits in West Africa. The potential of this target to host a large gold system is further enhanced by the identification of two likely north-northwest trending splay structures extending from the SMSZ, located 2km to the east of the DS1 tenement. Follow-up drilling is needed to better define the potential of this area to host further gold mineralisation. Based on the orientation of the intersections in Phase 1

drilling and the regional trend a northerly trending structural trend is inferred for the numerous high-grade intercepts encountered in Phase 1 drilling over this 1km wide area.

North trending structures are key controls to the gold mineralisation at Goukoto and Fekola, with a northeast trend more dominant at the Loulo deposits. Future drilling will focus on testing for a possible northerly trend to the mineralisation, with the drilling azimuth modified to an east-west orientation.

Western Flank target:

The potential of the Western Flank target, one of two apparent splays off the SMSZ, has been enhanced by the Phase 1 program, with a potential north-northwest striking mineralised trend of at least 2km identified. Further drilling along the strike length of this trend is planned for the Phase 2 program to test for continuity and the potential for parallel structures. Artisanal mining suggests that this trend may comprise a number of mineralised shears and may extend as far north as the workings in the northwest corner of the DS1 block. The total apparent length of this trend is 10km.

Southern Zone target:

The Southern Zone was tested in these latest results, with encouraging results. The area is marked as a cluster of medium to high gold in auger geochemical anomalies at the southern arc of the large circular geochemical anomaly at DS1. This cluster covers an area of 1km by 1km, which is expected to be further tested in Phase 2 drilling.

DRILLING PROGRAM – NEXT STEPS

The Phase 1 drilling program has now been completed with all results received. The Company is planning an IP geophysical survey over the principal areas of interest to assist in the geological interpretation and future target generation. Following interpretation of all the results, the Company expects to commence the Phase 2 RC drilling program in June.

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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) and proximal to numerous existing gold mines and deposits. The northern block 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 air core 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 SMSZ 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 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)
DSR051	232369	1429030	152	-61	136	60
DSR059	232389	1426401	128	-61	93	75
DSR060	232358	1426400	128	-59	93	63
DSR061	232445	1426398	127	-61	275	60
DSR062	232478	1426394	128	-60	270	63
DSR063	234284	1426799	152	-59	280	63
DSR064	234267	1426799	151	-58	281	75
DSR065	234225	1426797	150	-60	100	69
DSR066	234197	1426800	149	-61	97	63
DSR067	234166	1426802	149	-60	97	63
DSR068	233684	1430194	161	-60	102	63
DSR069	233648	1430200	159	-60	270	45
DSR070	233598	1430202	156	-60	98	63
DSR071	233626	1430200	157	-61	276	33
DSR072	232386	1429016	150	-60	141	63
DSR073	232397	1428986	151	-61	138	63
DSR074	232410	1428975	151	-60	315	60
DSR075	232183	1428883	149	-60	135	60
DSR076	232211	1428855	149	-60	133	67
DSR077	232238	1428835	148	-60	136	63
DSR078	232256	1428804	149	-61	134	63
DSR079	232280	1428782	150	-61	313	63

Azimuths taken from the top of the down hole survey

ATTACHMENT 2

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"> Nature and quality of sampling, 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"> 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. 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 1 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis
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"> Reverse Circulation drilling was carried out by Minerex Drilling. All holes were drilled using a UDR 650 rig
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"> An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. Sample recovery and condition was recorded at the drill site 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.
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 drill samples were geologically logged by Chesser Resources geologists. Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for each drill metre for future reference and logging checks.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to hole number DSR020 1 metres samples were submitted for analysis. From hole number DSR020 two-metre composite samples were collected from and submitted for analysis, between 0-40 metres downhole. From 40 metres to EOH 1metres samples were submitted for analysis. Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 75% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. The crushed sample was split and 1.5kg sample was collected using a single stage riffle splitter The 1.5kg split samples were pulverised in a an LM2 to 95% passing 200 meshes Barren sand wash was required at the start of each batch and between samples Sample pulps are retained at the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure for possible future analysis. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The fire assay method used has an upper limit of 100g/t. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. 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. 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. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits
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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. All digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature. Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's exploration manager. No adjustments to assay data were made.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located using GPS averaging. Accuracy of the averaging of the GPS < +/- 2m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
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"> • RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 50m between various collars along the line. • Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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"> • 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were collected and taken to the SGS laboratory in Mali under secure "chain of custody" procedure by SGS Mali staff. • Sample pulps remain at the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" • The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp in Saraya.
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"> • There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The Diamba Sud permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 08/6/2021.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area that is presently covered by the Diamba Sud was explored intermittently by several companies prior to 2015. Exploration consisted of a government backed regional aeromagnetic survey, gridding, soil sampling and minor auger and exploration drilling. 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
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. Deposits are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50m below surface.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth drill hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are summarised in Table 1 and within the main body of the announcement Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) RC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood at the time of drilling. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Attachment 1. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 2-5.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No completed surveyed holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC and possible diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.