

HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY CONFIRMED AT DIAMBA SUD

Best intersections of 21m at 6.62g/t gold and 14m at 9.53g/t gold

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the first 14 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes of the Phase 2 drilling program at Chesser's flagship Diamba Sud Project in Senegal.
- Drilling results confirm high grade gold discovery at Line A within the Northern Arc Target. Multiple zones of significant gold mineralisation intersected, including:
 - **21m at 6.62g/t gold** from 53m, including **1m at 30.60g/t gold** from 69m, and **4m at 3.44g/t gold from 76m in hole DSR093**
 - **14m at 9.53g/t gold** from 75m, including **2m at 21.85g/t gold** from 78m, and **2m at 13.15g/t gold from 83m in hole DSR092**
 - **6m at 7.27g/t gold** from 60m; and **11m at 2.15g/t gold** from 70m; and **6m at 3.17g/t gold** from 107m in hole DSR088
 - **2m at 7.09g/t gold** from 82m, including **1m at 13.40g/t gold** from 82m in hole DSR089
 - **6m at 2.91g/t gold** from 104m; and **6m at 3.08g/t gold** from 120m in hole DSR090
 - **4m at 2.46g/t gold** from 20m; and **14m at 2.83g/t gold** from 87m in hole DSR091
- Further encouraging results returned from Line F;
 - **2m at 4.91g/t gold** from 26m; and **2m at 5.35g/t gold** from 34m in hole DSR084
 - **12m at 1.14g/t gold** from 30m in hole DSR085
 - **4m at 2.25g/t gold** from 18m in hole DSR086
 - **4m at 2.05g/t gold** from 30m in hole DSR087
- Northern Arc Target exhibits characteristics similar to other large gold systems in the region, including the nearby world-class Goukoto/Loulo (5.5/12.5Moz) and Fekola (7.6Moz) deposits;
 - Spatially related to splay off the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ)
 - Northerly trend of mineralisation
 - Association of potassic alteration and pyrite with high gold grades
- Assay results pending from remaining 12 holes of Phase 2 drill program.

"These excellent drill results confirm a high-grade gold discovery at the Northern Arc Target within our 100% owned Diamba Sud Project, strategically located near the prolific Senegal Mali Shear Zone. While there has been limited wide spaced drilling to date, planning is underway for a program of detailed follow-up drilling immediately following the wet season. We look forward to reporting the remaining assay results from this already highly successful program and updating the market on our future plans." - **commented 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 first assay results from the recently completed Phase 2 RC drilling program at its flagship Diamba Sud Project, located in eastern Senegal (Figure 1).

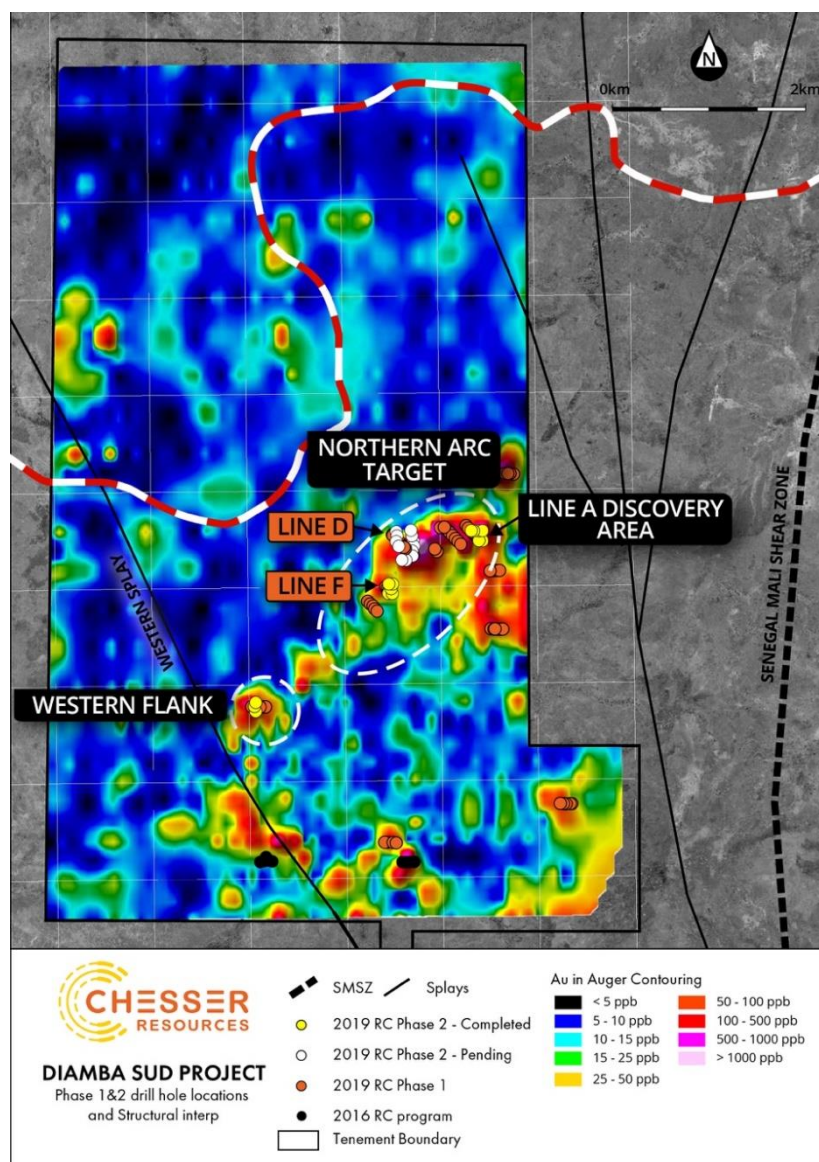


Figure 1: Diamba Sud tenement showing location of Phase 2 holes in relation to the extensive auger geochemical anomalies and proximity to Senegal-Mali shear zone and associated splays¹

¹ 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, 6 May 2019 and 14 May 2019 ASX announcements for details of the 2019 RC Phase 1 drill results and 3 April 2017 ASX announcement for details of 2016 drill results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements. These references to prior ASX announcements are applicable to all previously reported drilling results cited in this market announcement.

DIAMBA SUD - PHASE 2 DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 2 drilling program within the northern block of Diamba Sud (DS1) was completed in mid-July, with a total of 26 RC holes drilled for 2,873m. The program focussed on the Northern Arc and Western Flank Targets (Figure 1), which were two of the four high priority targets previously identified from reconnaissance geochemical auger drilling. The Phase 1 drilling program completed earlier in the year successfully intersected significant gold mineralisation in fresh rock at all four target areas.

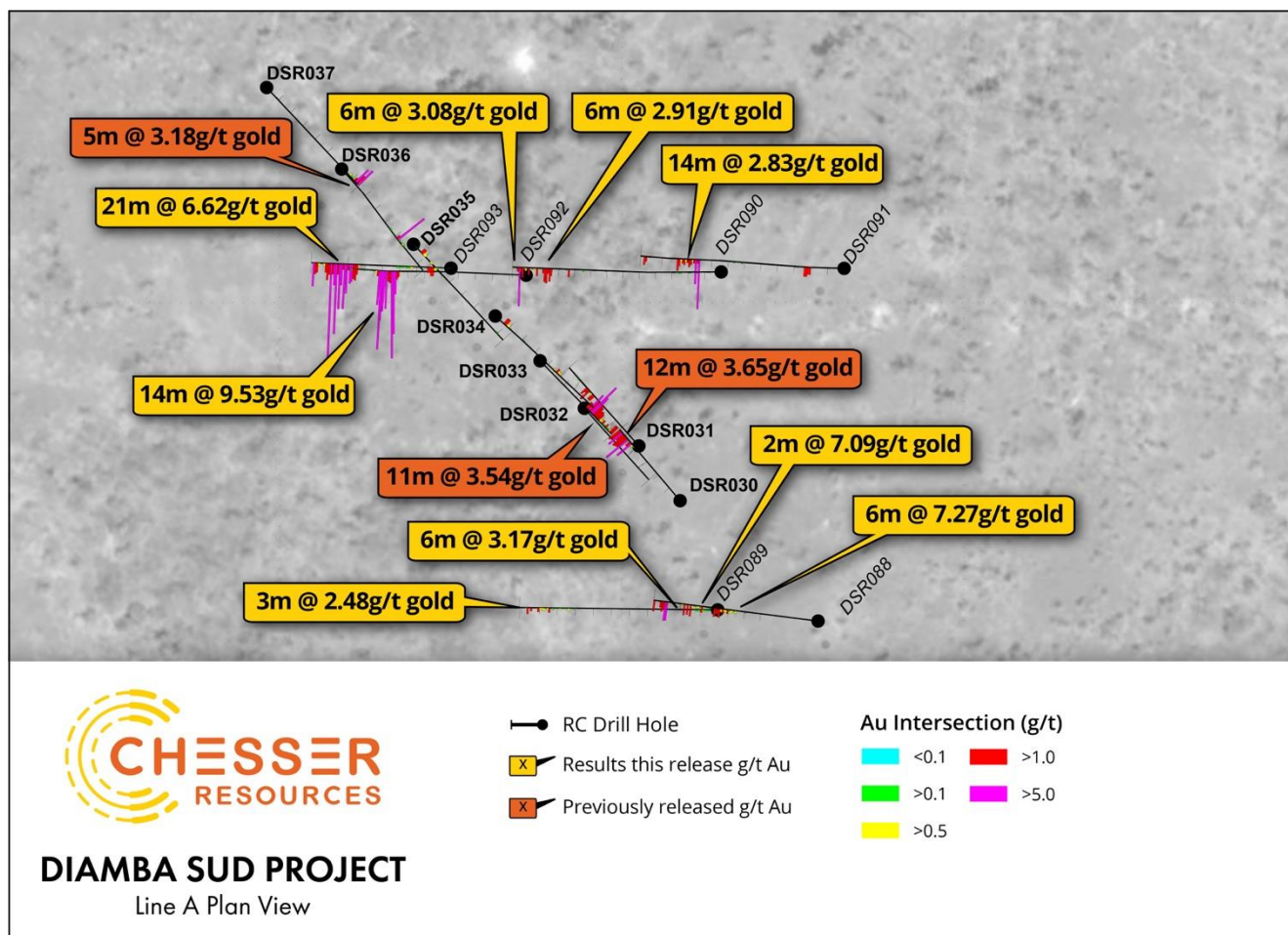


Figure 2 – Northern Arc Target: Plan view of Line A, showing previously reported results (orange labels) and current results (yellow labels).

DIAMBA SUD - DRILLING RESULTS (DETAILED)

This announcement summarises assay results received from the first 14 RC holes drilled at the Northern Arc and Western Flank Targets as part of the Phase 2 program.

Line A Area- Northern Arc Target

A total of six RC holes were drilled on a westerly azimuth along two east-west oriented traverses to further test the area immediately adjoining the previously reported significant intercepts from the Phase 1 program along Line A (12m at 3.65g/t gold, 11m at 3.54g/t gold and 5m at 3.18 g/t gold², Figure 2). All of the holes

² Refer to ASX announcement 10 April 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

were designed to confirm the orientation of the host structure and were drilled to downhole depths of between 81m and 129m. The holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation in predominantly fresh rock (the fresh rock interface ranged between downhole depths of 26m to 42m) associated with multiple apparent, easterly-dipping zones (Figures 3 and 4).

Significant intersections included **21m at 6.62g/t gold** from 53m and **4m at 3.44g/t gold** from 76m in hole DSR093, which was abandoned at 81m due to technical issues associated with excessive water and clay (Figure 3). Hole DSR092, which was drilled immediately below this intersection, encountered **14m at 9.53g/t gold**. The gold is related to pyrite mineralisation within brecciated rocks, typically felsic intrusives, with marked potassic alteration (consistent with observations from the Phase 1 drilling).

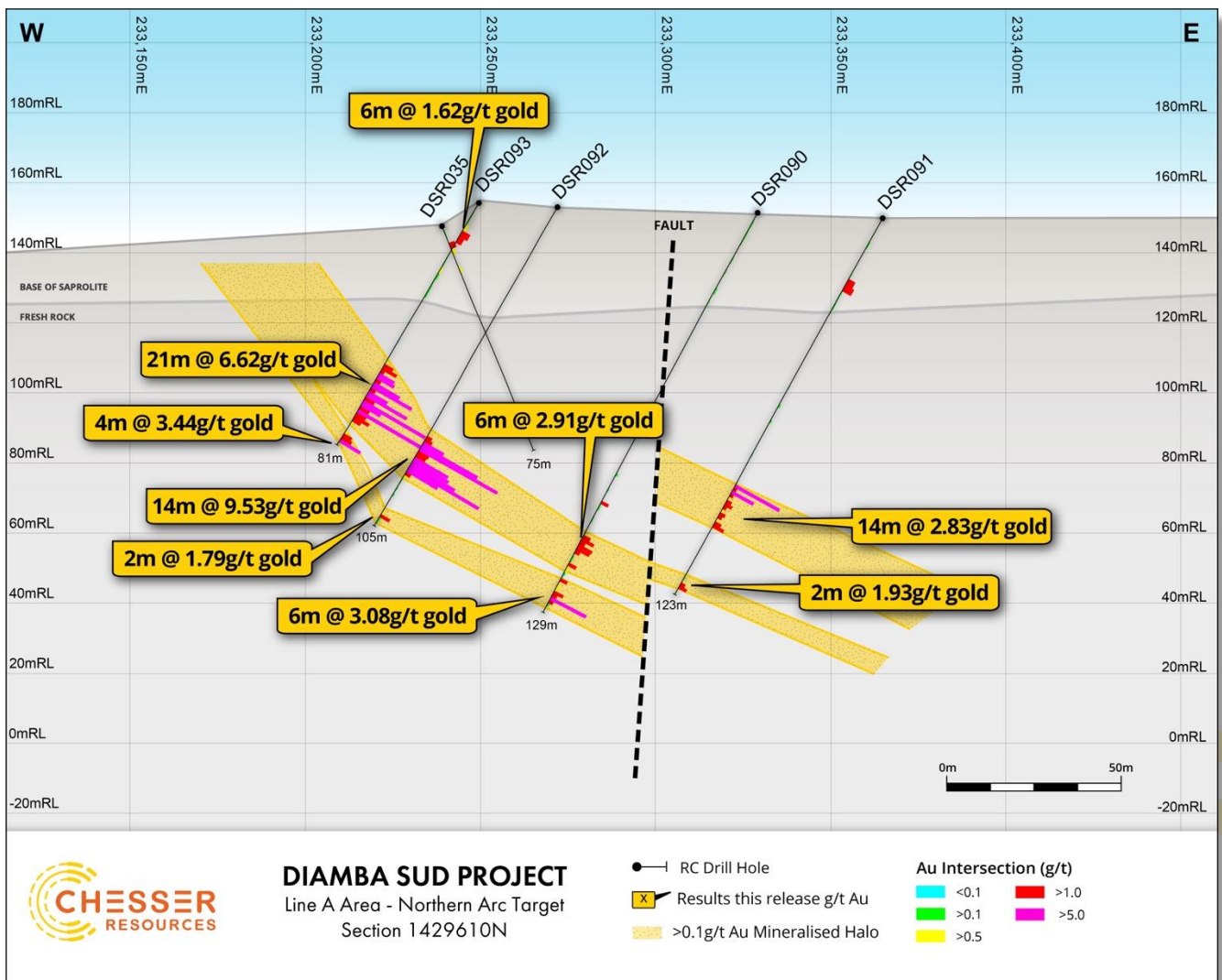


Figure 3: Northern Arc Target: Section 1429610N looking north, showing significant drill intersections reported in this release and interpretation of mineralised zones, based on a 0.1g/t gold lower cut-off (solid line shows saprolite-fresh rock interface)

The shallower zones of gold mineralisation intersected in the eastern-most holes on each drill traverse indicated a possible fault offset (Figures 3 and 4). Further drilling, and in particular diamond drilling, is required to confirm the significance of the new gold discovery.

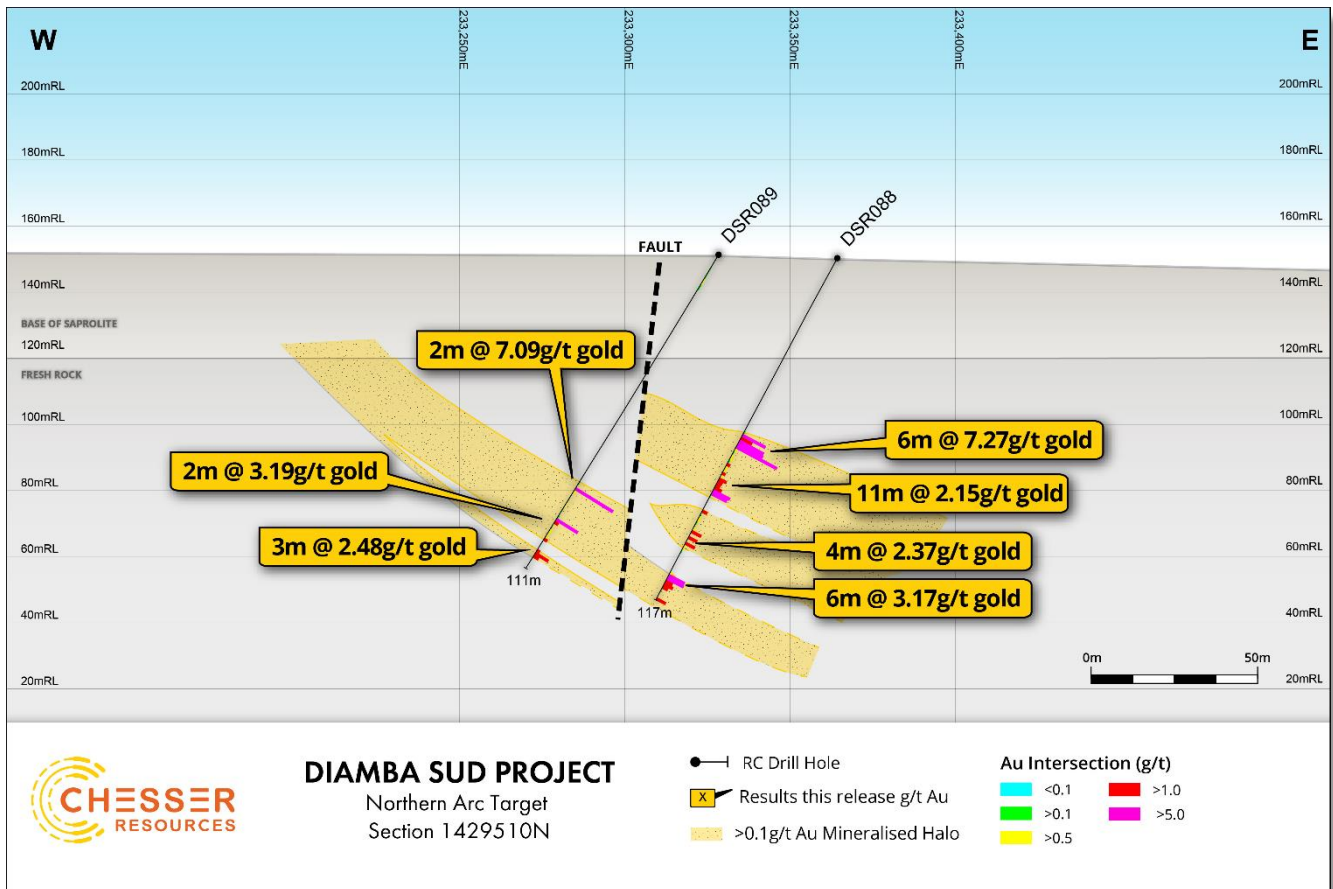


Figure 4: Northern Arc Target: Section: 1429510N looking north, showing significant drill intersections reported in this release and interpretation of mineralised zones based on a 0.1g/t gold lower cut-off (solid line shows saprolite-fresh rock interface)

Line F Area- Northern Arc Target

A total of five RC holes were drilled on a westerly azimuth along three east-west oriented traverses to test for extensions to the previously reported significant gold mineralisation from the Phase 1 program along Line F (6m at 4.7g/t gold, 19m at 1.49g/t gold and 4m at 6.51g/t gold³, Figure 5).

Four of the holes intersected gold mineralisation at shallow depths near or within fresh rock. The holes lie to the immediate east of a north-trending Induced Polarisation (IP) conductivity feature (Figure 5), which may be indicative of a deeper weathering profile associated with a structure. As such, more drilling is recommended to determine the nature and extent of the mineralisation in this area. With individual grades of up to **5.35g/t gold** (hole DSR084) and further wide, lower grade intersections encountered in this program (**12m at 1.14g/t gold** in hole DSR085, Figure 6), the area remains a high priority target.

³ Refer to ASX announcement 14 May 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

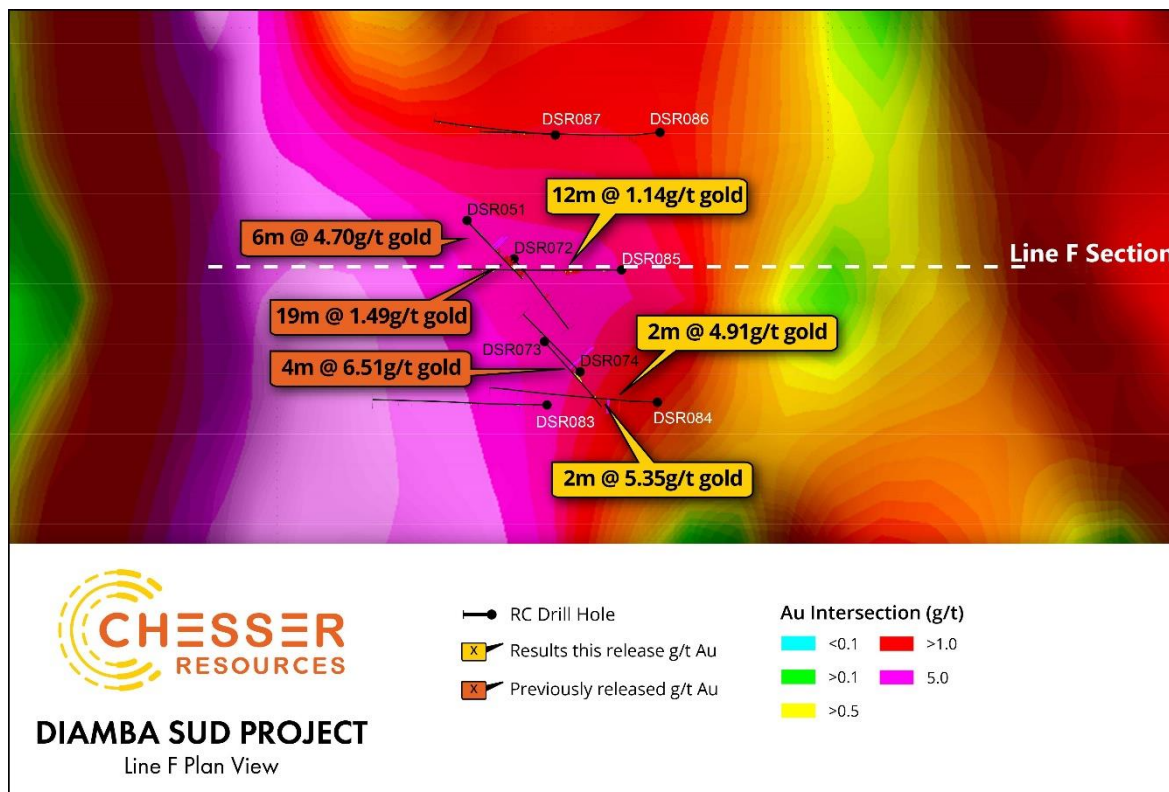


Figure 5: Northern Arc Target: Plan view of Line F drilling, showing previously reported results and current results.

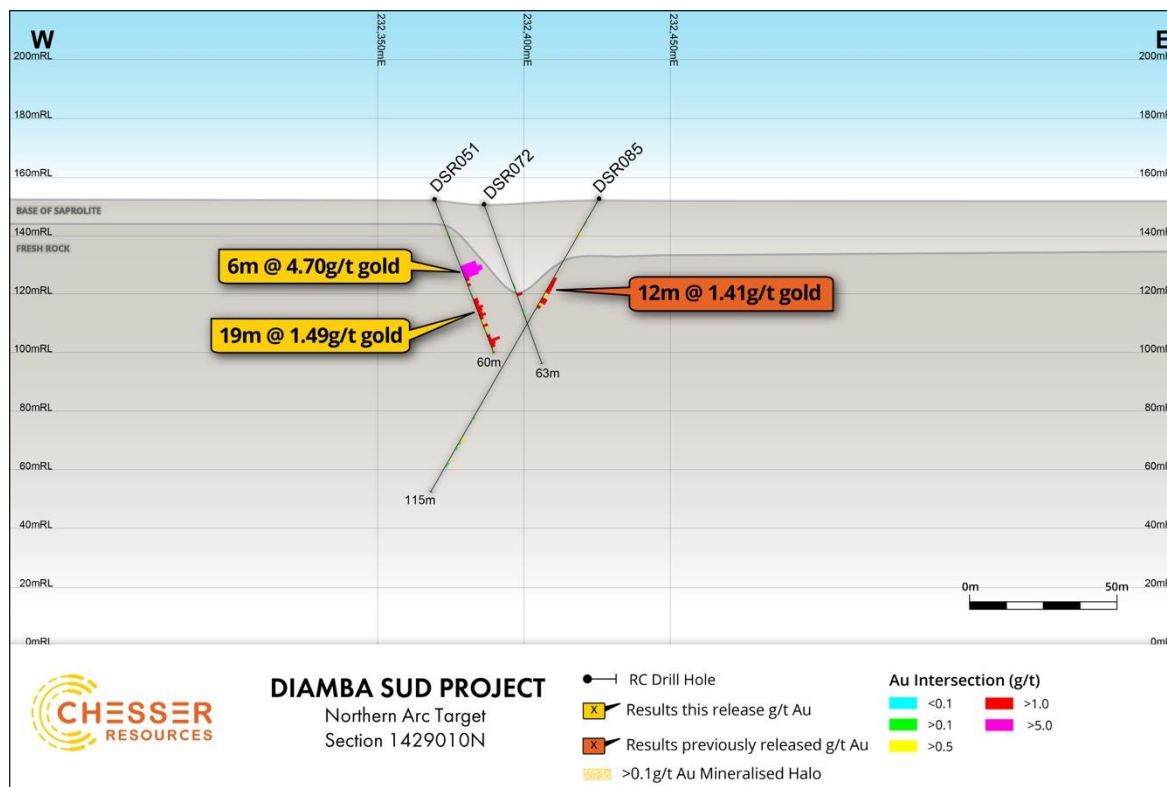


Figure 6: Northern Arc Target Line F Area: Section 1429010N looking north, showing previously reported RC intersections⁴ and current results.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement 14 May 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

Western Flank Target

A further three RC holes were drilled adjacent to and in 50m step outs from the previously reported Phase 1 significant intersection of **6m at 7.79g/t gold⁵** (Figure 7). The holes intersected breccia with sulphides (pyrite) corresponding to the interpreted position of a splay structure but didn't return any elevated gold grades.

A Gradient Array IP (GAIP) survey undertaken over this area indicated the presence of a major northwest-trending splay structure to the west of the Phase 1 drilling (Figure 7), extending from the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ) located to the east of the Diamba Sud tenement (Figure 8). This resulted in a modification of the previous interpretation that the significant intersection from the Phase 1 drilling was aligned with a historic drill hole intersection reported in 2016 some 2km to the south⁶. Given the spatial association of all major gold deposits along the SMSZ either on or adjacent to splays extending from the SMSZ, this structure represents a high priority target for future exploration activities.

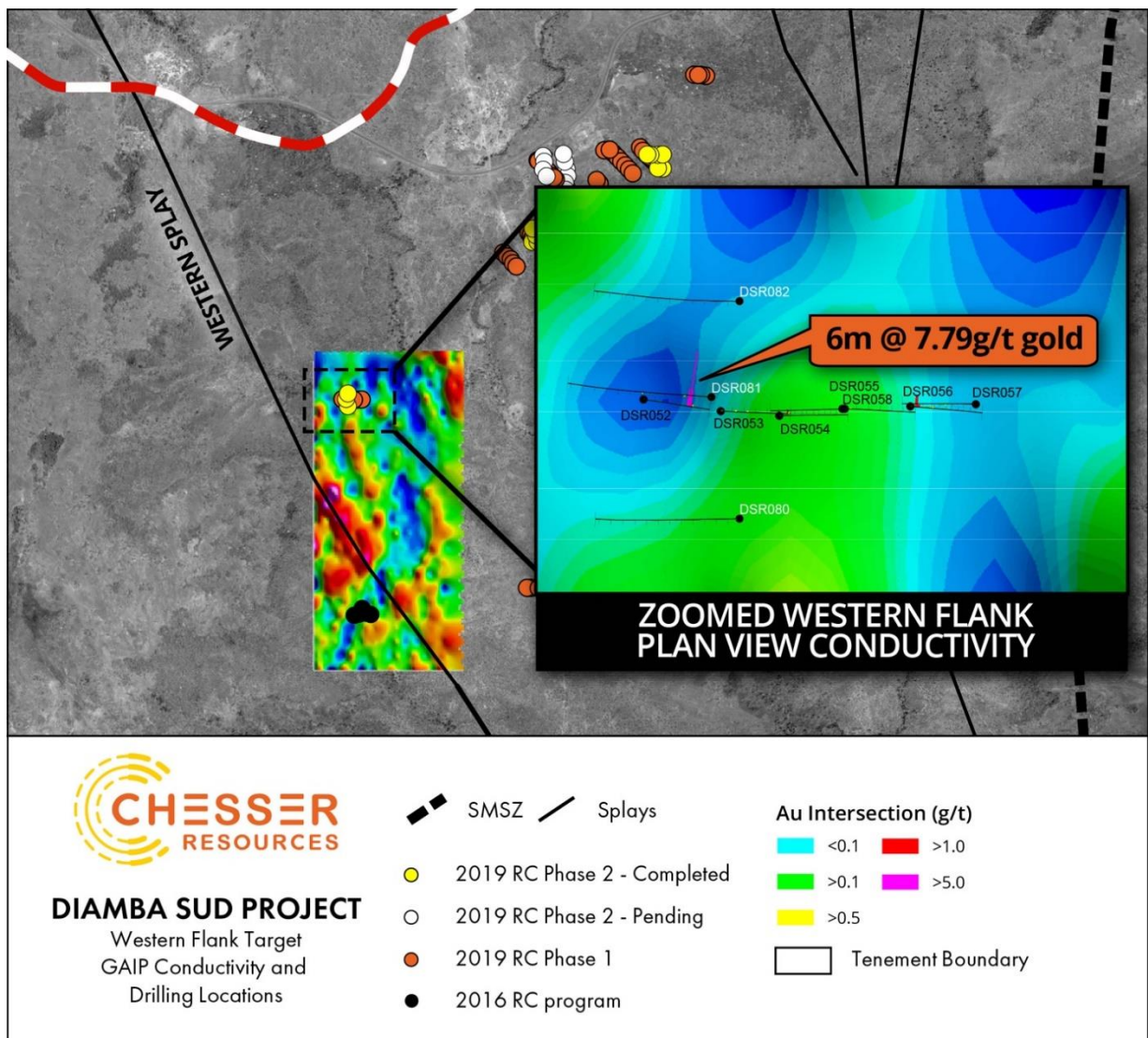


Figure 7: Western Flank Target showing interpreted splay off SMSZ associated with conductivity feature from IP survey and location of Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling to the east of this structure

⁵ Refer to ASX announcement 6 May 2019.

⁶ Refer to ASX announcement 14 May 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements.

Significant intersections from the Phase 2 holes reported herein (DSR080-DSR093) are summarised in Table 1 with the drill hole locations provided in Table 2 and shown in plan in Figure 1.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM DIAMBA SUD

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval ## (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
Line A				
DSR088	60	66	6	7.27
	70	81	11	2.15
	86	87	1	1.7
	92	96	4	2.37
	97	100	3	1.41
	107	113	6	3.17
	116	117	1	3.23
DSR089 including	82	84	2	7.09
	82	83	1	13.4
	93	95	2	3.19
	100	101	1	1.18
	104	107	3	2.48
DSR090	93	94	1	2.21
	104	110	6	2.91
	113	116	3	1.23
	118	119	1	2.13
	120	126	6	3.08
DSR091	20	24	4	2.46
	87	101	14	2.83
	119	121	2	1.93
DSR092 including Including	75	89	14	9.53
	78	80	2	21.85
	83	85	2	13.15
	100	102	2	1.79
DSR093 including	8	14	6	1.62
	53	74	21	6.62
	69	70	1	30.6
	76	80	4	3.44
Line F				
DSR084	26	28	2	4.91
	34	36	2	5.35
DSR085	30	42	12	1.14
DSR086	18	22	4	2.25
DSR087	20	24	4	1.66
	30	34	4	2.05

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.

DRILLING PROGRAM – NEXT STEPS

Assay results are pending from 12 holes drilled in the vicinity of Line D within the Northern Arc Target, where previously reported significant oxide mineralisation (up to 18m at 5.61 g/t gold)⁷ and primary mineralisation (up to 8m at 3.48 g/t gold)⁷ was intersected. The GAIP IP survey over Line D shows a large north-trending conductivity high coincident with the fresh rock intersection, possibly indicating deeper weathering over a host structure.

A full review of the exploration results will be undertaken during the remainder of the wet season (July-September) with drilling activities expected to resume in October.

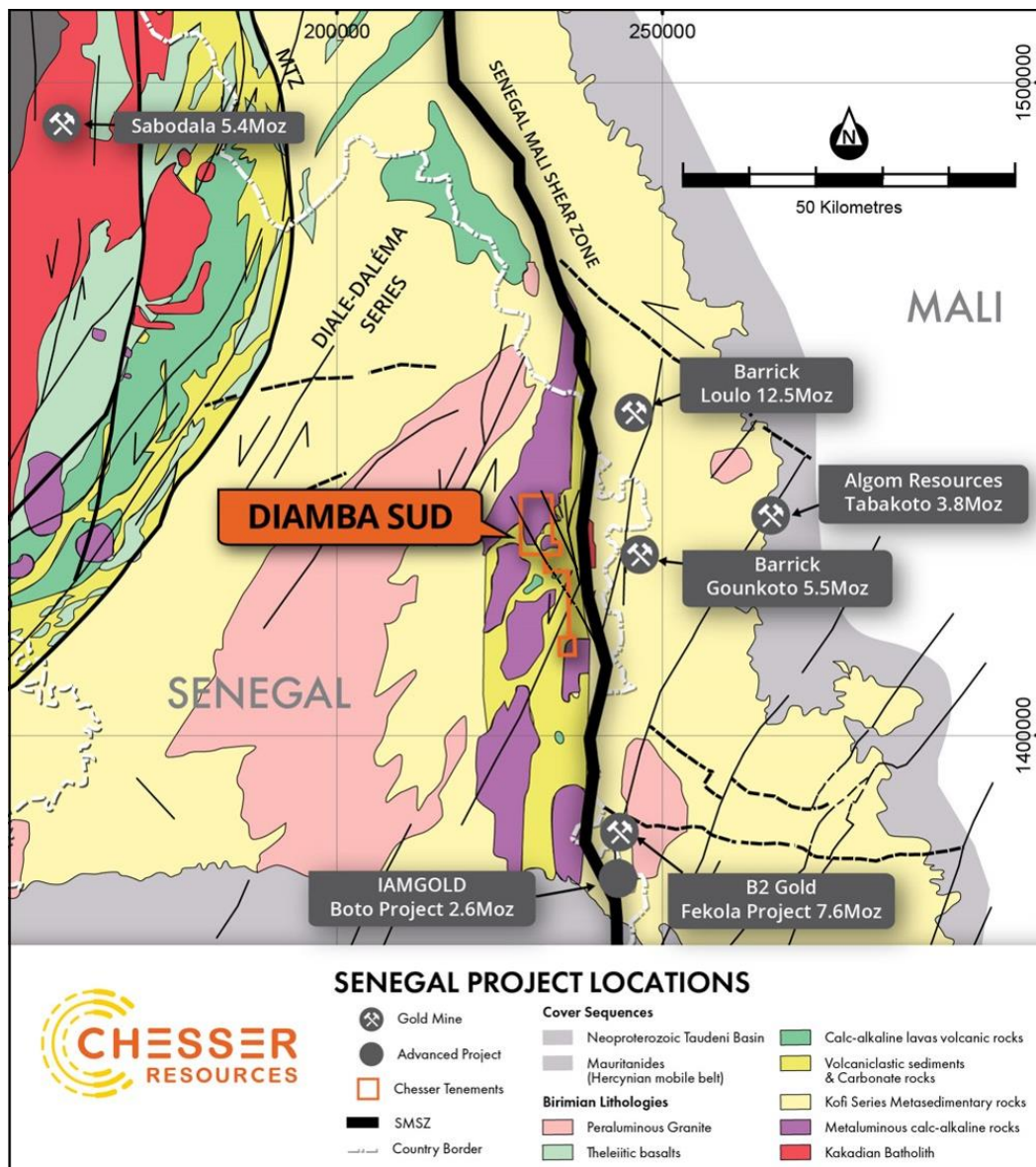


Figure 8: Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing the Diamba Sud Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ, and the major gold operations and projects on or adjacent to splays off the SMSZ.

-END-

⁷ Refer to ASX announcement 25 March 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

For Further information, please contact:

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ABOUT DIAMBA SUD

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-Gounkoto complex and IAMGold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. DS1 lies 7km to the west of the 5.5Moz Gounkoto mine.

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

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

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)
DSR080	231032	1427747	140	-60	269	123
DSR081	231020	1427799	140	-60	275	123
DSR082	231032	1427840	140	-60	270	123
DSR083	232398	1428963	150	-60	270	129
DSR084	232438	1428964	151	-60	272	120
DSR085	232425	1429012	152	-60	269	115
DSR086	232439	1429062	151	-60	264	126
DSR087	232401	1429061	149	-60	275	99
DSR088	233364	1429506	150	-60	276	117
DSR089	233328	1429510	151	-60	271	111
DSR090	233329	1429609	151	-60	269	129
DSR091	233365	1429610	150	-60	272	123
DSR092	233272	1429608	153	-60	272	105
DSR093	233250	1429610	155	-60	272	81

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"> All RC holes were sampled RC 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 KL600 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 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-sampling stages to maximise 	<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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<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"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<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"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<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 The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
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 near 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. 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 	<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. No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Attachment 1. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>in detail.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
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 1.
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 expected to be planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement and upon receipt of the remaining assays for holes not reported in this release.