

# FURTHER SIGNIFICANT GOLD HITS FROM DIAMBA SUD

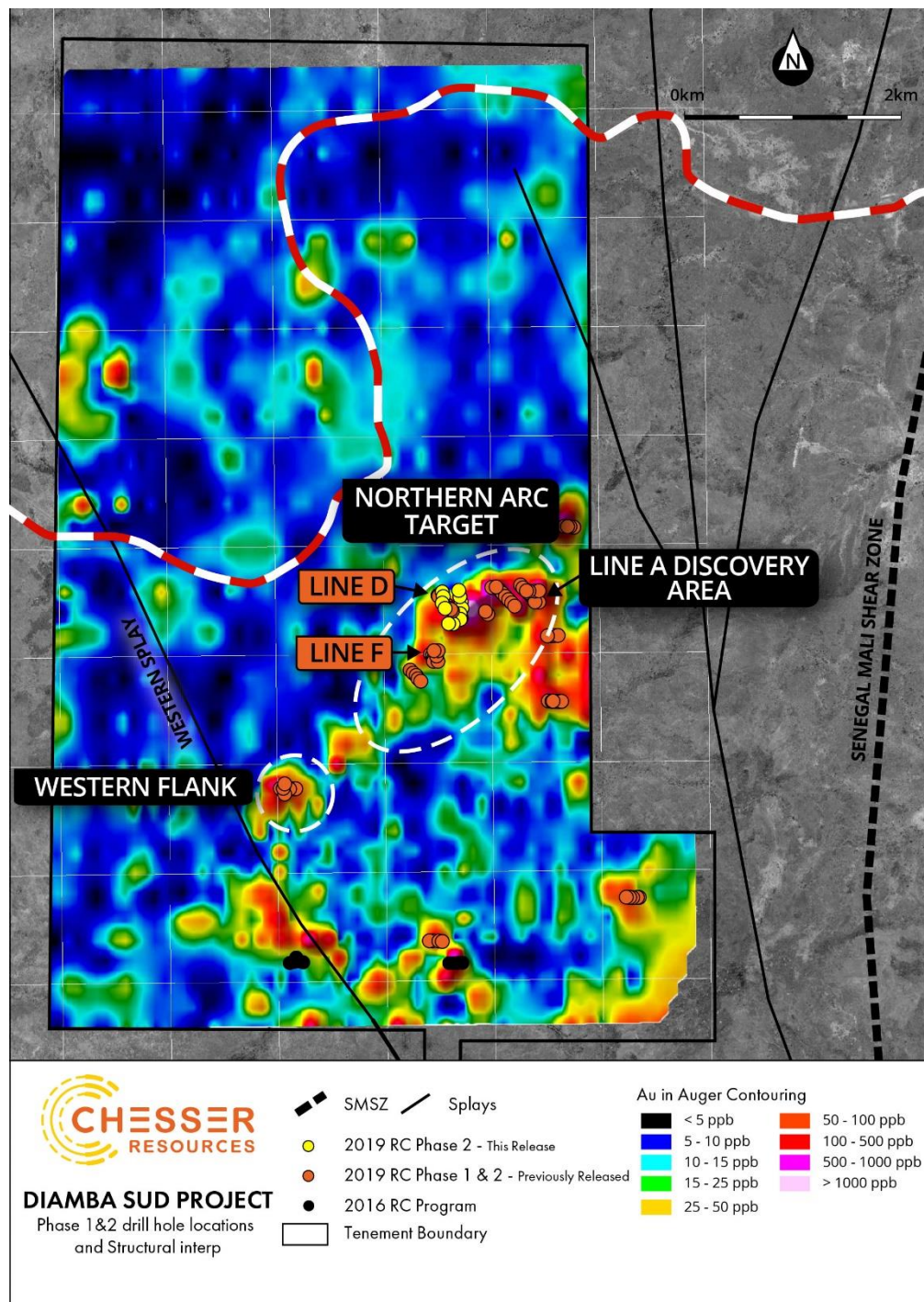
**Best intersection of 53m at 2.61g/t gold, including 17m at 4.97g/t gold**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the remaining 12 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes from the Phase 2 drilling program at Chesser's flagship Diamba Sud Project in Senegal.
- Further significant intersections encountered along two interpreted north-trending host structures adjoining Line D within the Northern Arc Target, including:
  - **53m at 2.61g/t gold** from 57m, including **17m at 4.97g/t gold** from 59m in hole DSR103
  - **4m at 2.23g/t gold** from 93m, and **4m at 2.75g/t gold** from 99m in hole DSR097
  - **14m at 1.74g/t gold** from 8m in hole DRC096
  - **2m at 4.99g/t gold** from 22m in hole DSR100
- The 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
- A review of all exploration results and planning for follow-up drilling programs is underway.

*"These final highly encouraging drill results confirm the presence of areas of significant gold mineralisation along a significant structure within the Northern Arc Target. This is in addition to the previously announced discovery at the Line A area. In particular, the overall length of the mineralisation intersected in hole DRS0103 is exceptional, as is the mineralisation across the intersected structure. This may represent a high-grade shoot, with detailed drilling required to confirm the full extent of these emerging zones of gold mineralisation. Planning is underway for the next phase of follow-up drilling scheduled to commence immediately following the wet season. We look forward to updating the market in the near future on our future plans for the Northern Arc discovery."* - **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 final assay results from the recently completed Phase 2 RC drilling program at its flagship Diamba Sud Project, located in eastern Senegal (Figure 1).



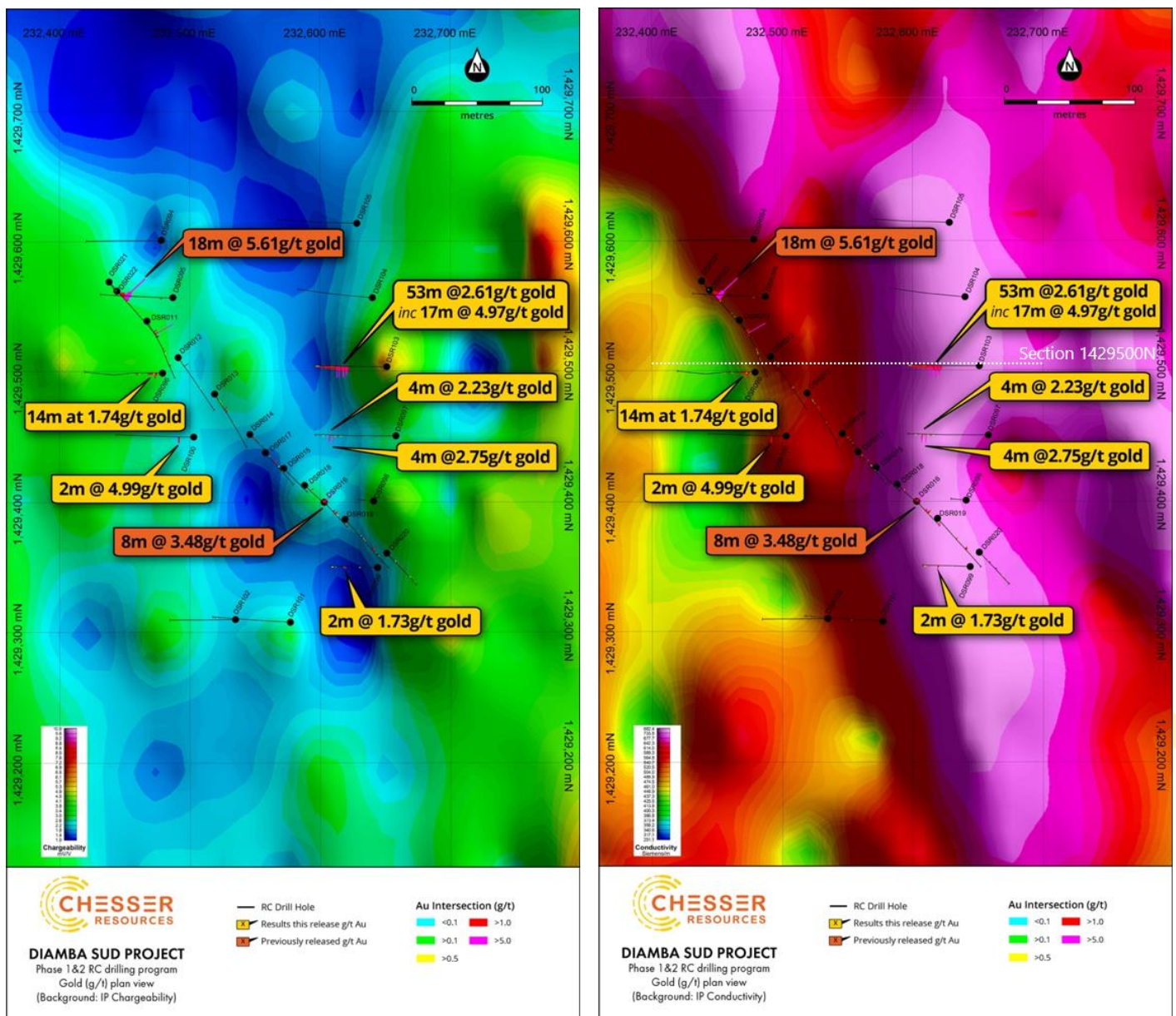
**Figure 1: Diamba Sud tenement showing location of Phase 2 holes at Line D Area reported in this release and previous drilling in relation to the extensive auger geochemical anomalies and proximity to Senegal Mali Shear Zone and associated splays<sup>1</sup>**

<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. 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, 3 April 2017 ASX announcement for details of 2016 drill results and 26 August 2019 ASX announcement for details of 2019 Phase 2 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. Results from the Line A and F areas, within the Northern Arc Target, and the Western Flank were announced to the ASX on 26 August 2019 with wide, high-grade gold intersections returned along two 100m-spaced sections at Line A. The remaining holes reported in this release are from the Line D area within the Northern Arc Target following up on the significant mineralisation encountered in the Phase 1 drilling program completed earlier in the year (Figure 2).



**Figure 2: GAIP Chargeability and Conductivity, with linear weathered structure in the Conductivity visible and selected significant intersects.**

**DIAMBA SUD - DRILLING RESULTS (DETAILED)**

This announcement summarises assay results received from the final 12 RC holes drilled around the Line D area within the Northern Arc Target.

**Line D Area - Northern Arc Target**

A total of 12 RC holes were drilled on a westerly azimuth to test for potential north and northwest trending host structures extending from the previously reported significant intercepts from the Phase 1 program along Line D (18m at 5.61g/t gold in hole DSR022 and 8m at 3.48g/t gold in hole DSR018<sup>2</sup>, Figure 2).

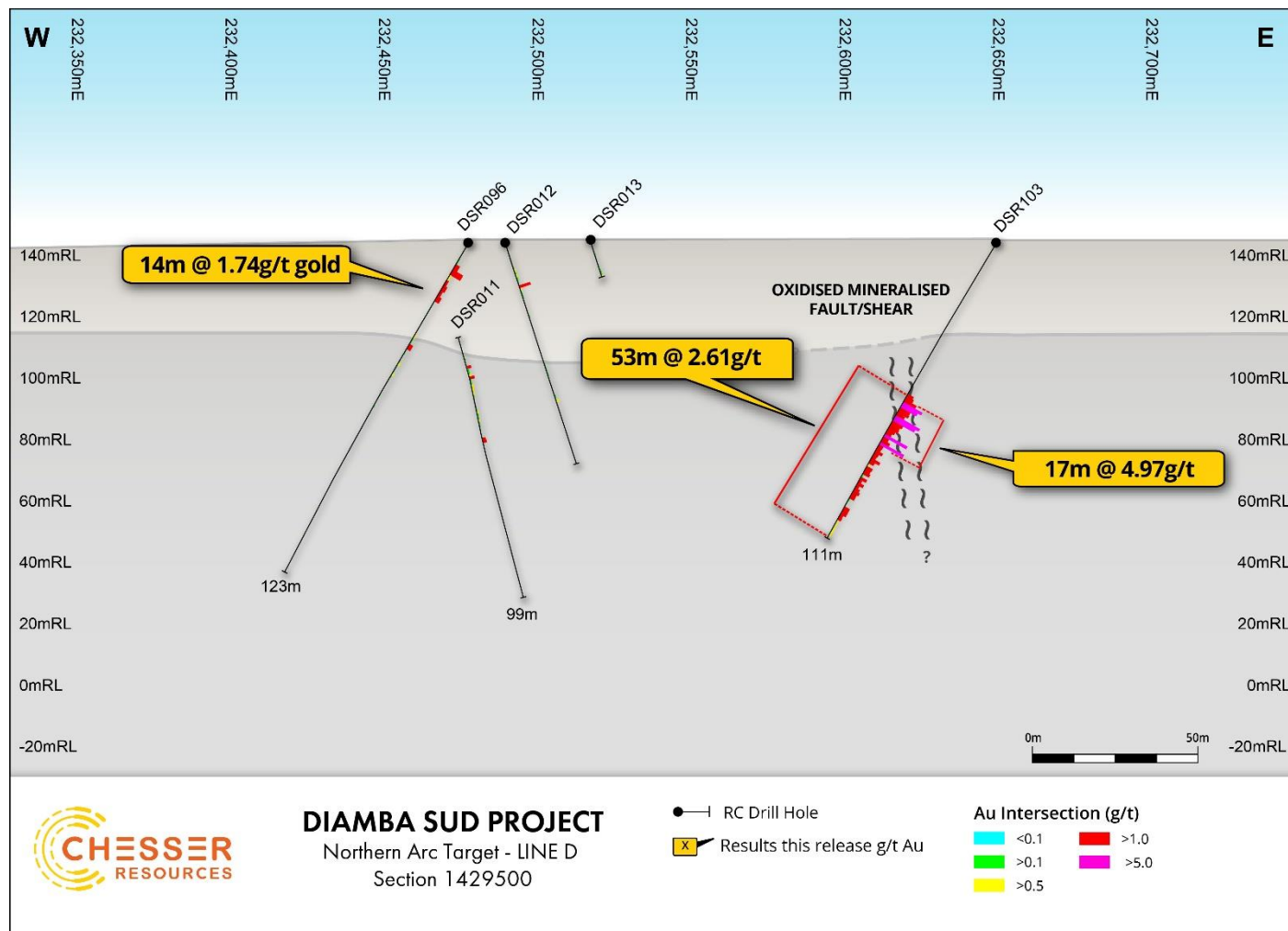
A total of 6 holes were drilled on 50m step-outs to the north and south of hole DSR018. Initial results from a GAIP survey completed were used in planning these holes, following a conductivity high interpreted as a weathered structure (Figure 2). Hole DSR103 intersected **53m at 2.61g/t gold** from 57m, with a higher grade zone, of **17m at 4.97g/t gold** from 59m (Figure 3, Table 2). This higher-grade zone is associated with an oxidised fault/shear zone between 55m and 66m, and continues as a mineralised zone, in fresh rock, from 70m down to 110m.

Hole DSR097, drilled 50m to the south of DSR103, intersected **4m at 2.23g/t gold** from 93m and **4m at 2.75/t gold** from 99m along the interpreted host structure (Figure 2). These lie within a low-grade halo (>0.1g/t gold) from 75m to 103m of **28m at 0.97g/t gold**. Hole DRS098, drilled 50m south of DRS097 and adjacent to DSR018, failed to reach the target depth due to excessive water and clay and was abandoned at 22m. The southernmost hole (DSR099) was also abandoned short of its target depth at 77m, however it did intersect **2m at 1.73g/t gold**.

Two holes drilled to the north of DSR103, targeting the IP anomaly and inferred host structure failed to intersect any mineralisation (Figure 2). Follow-up drilling testing for potential northerly extensions to the significant mineralisation encountered in hole DSR103 is planned.

The second area tested was to the immediate north and south of the high-grade oxide intersection previously reported from hole DSR022. A total of 6 holes were drilled in 50m step-outs along the interpreted north-northwest strike of the host structure. Drilling intersected oxide mineralisation, including **14m at 1.74g/t gold** from 8m in hole DRC096, **2m at 1.47g/t gold** in oxide from 18m in hole DRS095 and **2m at 4.99g/t gold** from 22m in hole DSR100. It would appear that the very limited drilling did not intersect a fresh rock source and closer spaced drilling on fences with wider east-west coverage will need to be drilled to properly test this zone. The oxide intersects do suggest a possible horizontal zone of elevated oxide mineralisation near surface, although not of the size or grade of that encountered in DSR022. More drilling will be needed to better define both the extents and grade of this supergene zone.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



**Figure 3: Northern Arc Target Line D Area, Section 1429500N looking north, showing significant drill intersections reported in this release (dashed line shows estimated saprolite-fresh-rock interface)**

Significant intersections from the Phase 2 holes reported herein (DSR094-DSR105) are summarised in Table 1 with the drill hole locations provided in Table 3 and shown in plan in Figures 1 and 2.

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

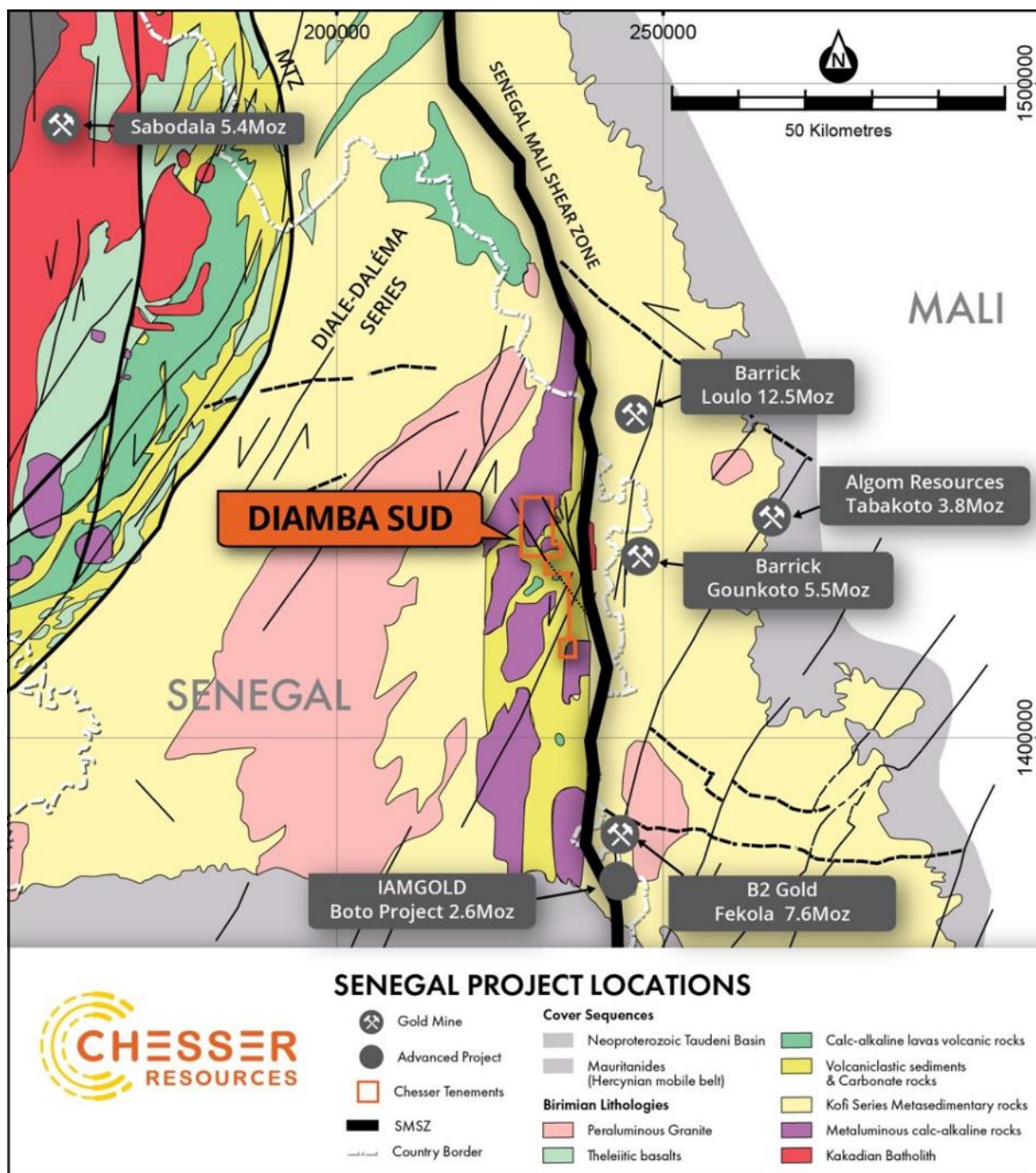
Hole ID	From	To	Interval <sup>##</sup> (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR095	18	20	2	<b>1.47</b>
DSR096	8	22	14	<b>1.74</b>
	38	40	2	<b>1.50</b>
DSR097	87	88	1	<b>1.34</b>
	93	97	4	<b>2.23</b>
	99	103	4	<b>2.75</b>
DSR099	48	50	2	<b>1.73</b>
	63	65	2	<b>1.03</b>
DSR100	22	24	2	<b>4.99</b>
DSR101	112	113	1	<b>1.03</b>
DSR103**	57	110	53	<b>2.61</b>
<i>including</i>	59	76	17	<b>4.97</b>

<sup>##</sup> 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. \*\*Hole DSR 103 is reported, and referred to in this release, using a threshold of 1g/t Au or greater average over the interval and selects all material greater than 0.3g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.



## DRILLING PROGRAM – NEXT STEPS

A full review of the exploration results is underway with drilling activities expected to resume in October, following the wet season.



**Figure 4: 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.**

**TABLE 2: ASSAY RESULTS OF MINERALISED ENVELOPE FROM DSR103. Fuchsia>5g/t gold, red>1.0, yellow>0.5 and green is >0.1.**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval ## (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR103	57	58	1	2.36
DSR103	58	59	1	2.85
DSR103	59	60	1	4.55
DSR103	60	61	1	7.30
DSR103	61	62	1	6.06
DSR103	62	63	1	3.90
DSR103	63	64	1	4.07
DSR103	64	65	1	3.06
DSR103	65	66	1	9.18
DSR103	66	67	1	8.01
DSR103	67	68	1	4.00
DSR103	68	69	1	3.38
DSR103	69	70	1	3.61
DSR103	70	71	1	2.76
DSR103	71	72	1	2.12
DSR103	72	73	1	8.48
DSR103	73	74	1	2.08
DSR103	74	75	1	3.09
DSR103	75	76	1	8.85
DSR103	76	77	1	1.72
DSR103	77	78	1	1.50
DSR103	78	79	1	2.66
DSR103	79	80	1	1.62
DSR103	80	81	1	1.35
DSR103	81	82	1	3.32
DSR103	82	83	1	1.79
DSR103	83	84	1	0.65
DSR103	84	85	1	2.19
DSR103	85	86	1	1.95
DSR103	86	87	1	2.33
DSR103	87	88	1	0.44
DSR103	88	89	1	2.29
DSR103	89	90	1	1.02
DSR103	90	91	1	2.20
DSR103	91	92	1	1.08
DSR103	92	93	1	1.83
DSR103	93	94	1	2.28



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval ## (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR103	94	95	1	<b>1.68</b>
DSR103	95	96	1	<b>1.69</b>
DSR103	96	97	1	<b>0.37</b>
DSR103	97	98	1	<b>0.15</b>
DSR103	98	99	1	<b>0.15</b>
DSR103	99	100	1	<b>1.91</b>
DSR103	100	101	1	<b>1.95</b>
DSR103	101	102	1	<b>1.94</b>
DSR103	102	103	1	<b>1.06</b>
DSR103	103	104	1	<b>1.17</b>
DSR103	104	105	1	<b>0.63</b>
DSR103	105	106	1	<b>0.71</b>
DSR103	106	107	1	<b>0.54</b>
DSR103	107	108	1	<b>0.81</b>
DSR103	108	109	1	<b>0.65</b>
DSR103	109	110	1	<b>0.73</b>
DSR103	110	111	1	<b>0.23</b>

**-END-**

For Further information, please contact:

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**ABOUT DIAMBA SUD**

Covering 53.2km<sup>2</sup> 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 ~400km<sup>2</sup> 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 3: LOCATION OF RC DRILLING REPORTED**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
DSR094	232478	1429601	150	-60	269	111
DSR095	232487	1429557	150	-60	271	111
DSR096	232479	1429499	149	-60	271	123
DSR097	232658	1429451	148	-60	271	123
DSR098	232641	1429401	148	-60	275	23
DSR099	232644	1429350	148	-60	273	73
DSR100	232503	1429450	148	-60	272	117
DSR101	232577	1429308	147	-60	273	117
DSR102	232535	1429310	147	-60	270	99
DSR103	232651	1429504	148	-60	271	111
DSR104	232640	1429557	148	-60	275	111
DSR105	232628	1429614	149	-60	272	120

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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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>All RC holes were sampled RC 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>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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. All holes were drilled using a KL600 rig</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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>
<b>Logging</b>	<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>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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 sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</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> <li>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.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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 drill hole 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>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>control.</i>	
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></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>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></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>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></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>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<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>
<b>Geology</b>	<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>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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> <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</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. For hole DRS103, only, intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au, with maximum of 2m of internal dilution.</p> <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>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></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>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></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>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></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>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>