

MULTIPLE SPECTACULAR HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS REPORTED FROM DIAMBA SUD.

INTERSECTIONS INCLUDE 48m @ 6.70g/t AND 55m @ 4.27 g/t GOLD.

Chesser Resources Limited ("Chesser" or "the Company"; ASX:CHZ) is pleased to provide an update on drilling results from its flagship Diamba Sud Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

Area D

- **Drilling intersected exceptionally thick, shallow, high-grade oxidised mineralisation across a 200m wide zone in five adjacent holes:**
 - **48m at 6.70 g/t gold** from 24m, including
 - **10m at 25.14 g/t gold** from 62m
 - **55m at 4.27 g/t gold** from 16m
 - **38m at 4.63 g/t gold** from 8m, including
 - **18m at 7.04 g/t gold** from 28m, including
 - **4m at 18.30 g/t gold** from 30m
 - **36m at 2.93 g/t gold** from 6m, including
 - **10m at 6.13 g/t gold** from 16m
 - **34m at 1.91 g/t gold** from 16m
- **Mineralisation remains open to the southwest, northeast and to the northwest**

Western Splay Target

- **Drilling confirms and extends strike extent of mineralised structures intersected in previous drilling, including:**
 - **2m at 19.80g/t gold** from 4m
 - **6m at 1.79 g/t gold** from 28m
 - **3m at 1.09 g/t gold** from 91m
 - **10m at 1.10 g/t** from 111m
- **The large main structure at Western Splay and multiple other sub-parallel anomalies remain untested**

“Results like this are exceptional and rare. Whilst this discovery is still at an early stage, the consistency, high-grade and thickness from near surface is remarkable. Additionally, we have achieved significant success at the Western Splay target where mineralisation along strike to a structure that is parallel to the Western Splay has been confirmed. With pending results from 8 holes at Area A, a strong cash balance and the recent appointment of Mark Connelly as Non-Executive Chairman, the Company is well positioned for a transformational year ahead.” commented Mike Brown, Managing Director and CEO of Chesser Resources.

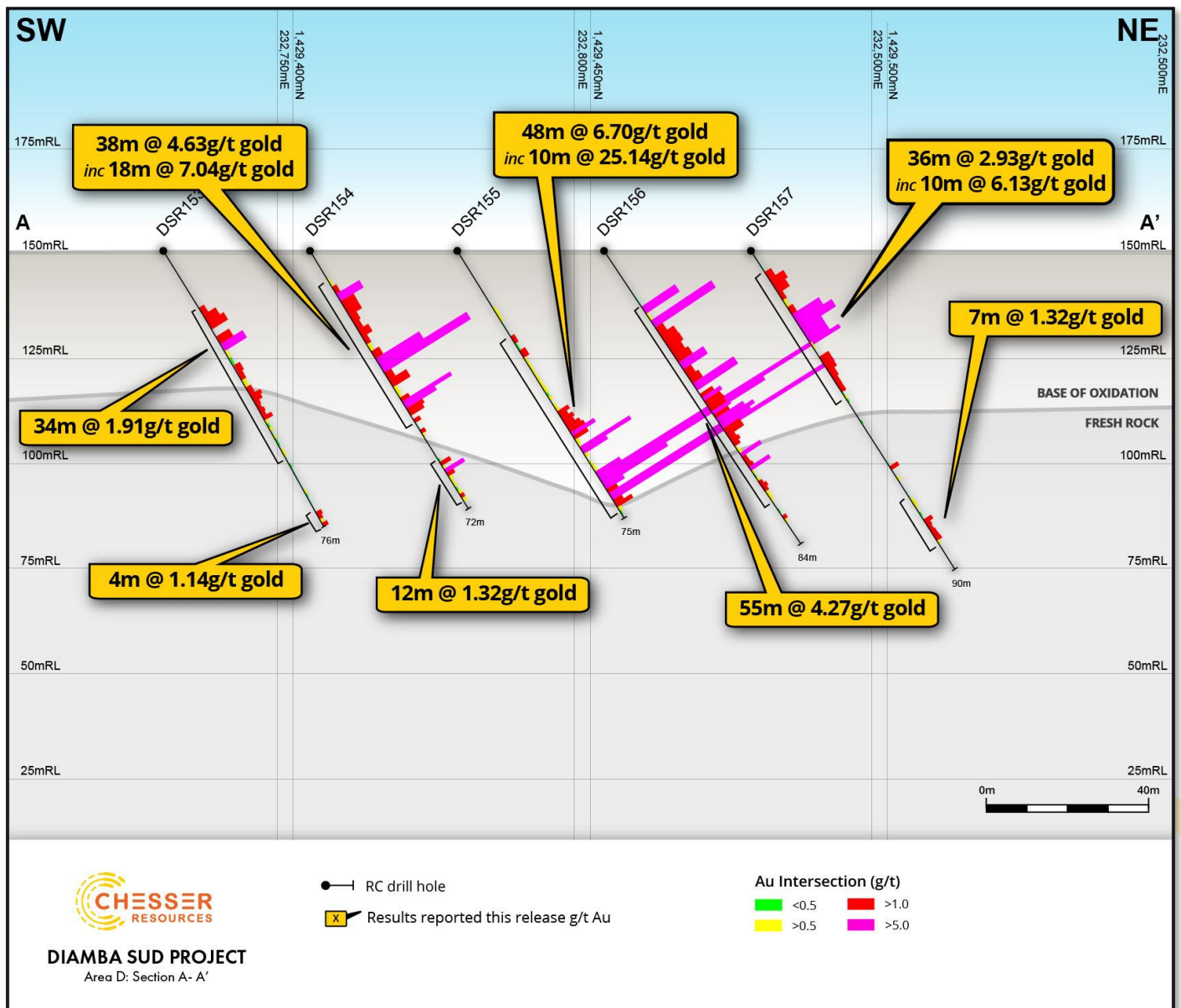


Figure 1: Area D Section looking northwest at Line 1, with results reported in this release.

The Company is pleased to report drill assay results from seventeen RC holes (totalling 1,525m). Nine holes are from Area D, 4 holes are from Area B and 4 holes are from the Western Splay target area.

AREA D

Two RC lines were drilled on a SW-NE orientation to test for possible NW-SE striking structures believed to host high-grade intersections from previous drilling and supported by a linear feature on geophysics (Figure 2 and Figure 4). The area of drilling lies within the Northern Arc gold geochemical anomaly, which had not previously been fully drilled, with two previous holes not being able to reach depth due to excess water and clay. The northernmost line intersected deeply weathered metasediments with carbonate units marking the typical base of oxidisation (Figure 1).

All five holes drilled on this line returned significant mineralisation over wide zones, marked by strong limonite staining. High-grade intersections up to **67.80 g/t gold** were observed within broad continuous zones of mineralisation (Table 2). Significant intersections shown below included;

- **Hole DSR153:** **34m at 1.91 g/t gold** from 16m
 4m at 1.14 g/t gold from 72m
- **Hole DSR154:** **38m at 4.63 g/t gold** from 8m, including
 - **18m at 7.04 g/t gold** from 28m, including
 - **4m at 18.30 g/t gold** from 30m**12m at 1.32 g/t gold** from 58m
- **Hole DSR155:** **48m at 6.70 g/t gold** from 24m, including
 - **10m at 25.14 g/t gold from 62m**
- **Hole DSR156:** **55m at 4.27 g/t gold** from 16m
- **Hole DSR157:** **36m at 2.93 g/t gold** from 6m, including
 - **10m at 6.13 g/t gold from 16m****7m at 1.32 g/t gold** from 76m

A second line, drilled parallel and 50m to the southwest (Figure 2), intersected sedimentary breccias, carbonates and minor felsic intrusives, typical of the rocks observed in Area A. Hole DSR160 intersected **14m at 1.26 g/t gold** from 6m, **2m at 3.56 g/t gold** from 34m, **4m at 1.07 g/t gold** from 48m and **4m at 1.14 g/t gold** from 64m.

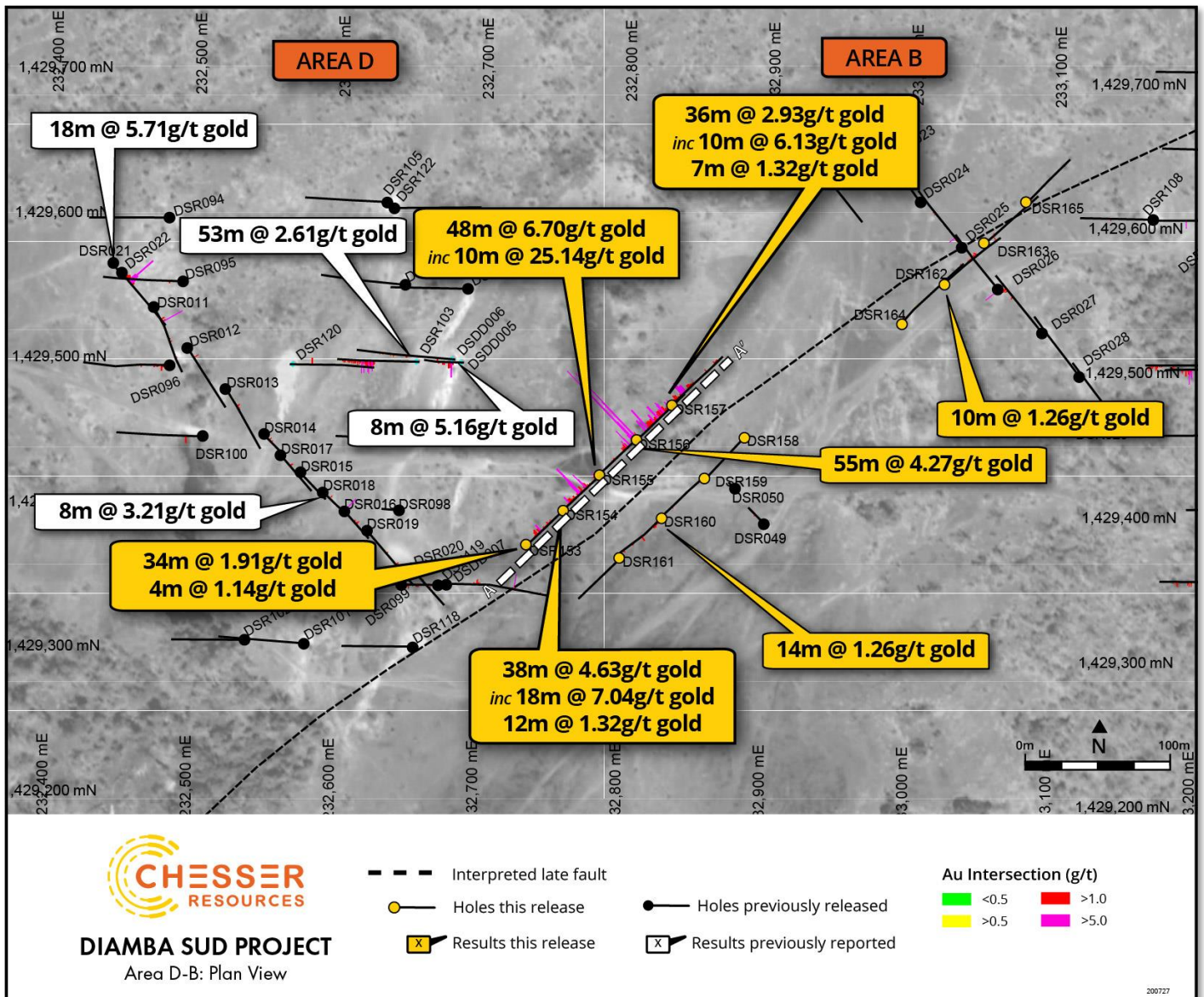


Figure 2: Results from Area D and Area B drilling with results reported in this release. Fault appears to offset geology between the two parallel drill lines reported in this release at Area D.¹

Whilst more drilling is needed in this area to understand the geology, the Company believes a post mineralisation northeast trending fault structure observed at the northern end of Area A may trace down between these two lines, explaining the change in both intersected units and mineralisation (Figure 2).

WESTERN SPLAY TARGET

Final results from the Western Splay target area have confirmed and extended the strike of northwest trending mineralised structures. Holes DSR149-151 were drilled 50m to the northwest of holes DSR145-148, which returned **22m at 2.12 g/t gold**². Hole DSR152 was drilled 50m to the southwest of the previously reported line (Figure 3). Drilling has confirmed a mineralised trend of ~300m, which is believed to extend by at least an additional ~200m to the artisanal workings on strike, and remains open in both directions. Drilling has

¹ Refer to ASX announcements 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019, 6 May 2019, 14 May 2019, 26 August 2019, 3 September 2019, 21 January 2020 and 21 March 2020 for details of previously released exploration results for the Diamba Sud project. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements

² Refer to ASX announcements 21 July 2020, for historical drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

confirmed this structure and the broader Western Splay area as highly prospective with multiple targets expected to be tested in future drilling. Select significant intersections include;

- **Hole DSR150:** 2m at 19.80 g/t gold from 4m
- **Hole DSR152:** 6m at 1.79 g/t gold from 28m
10m @ 1.10 g/t gold from 111m

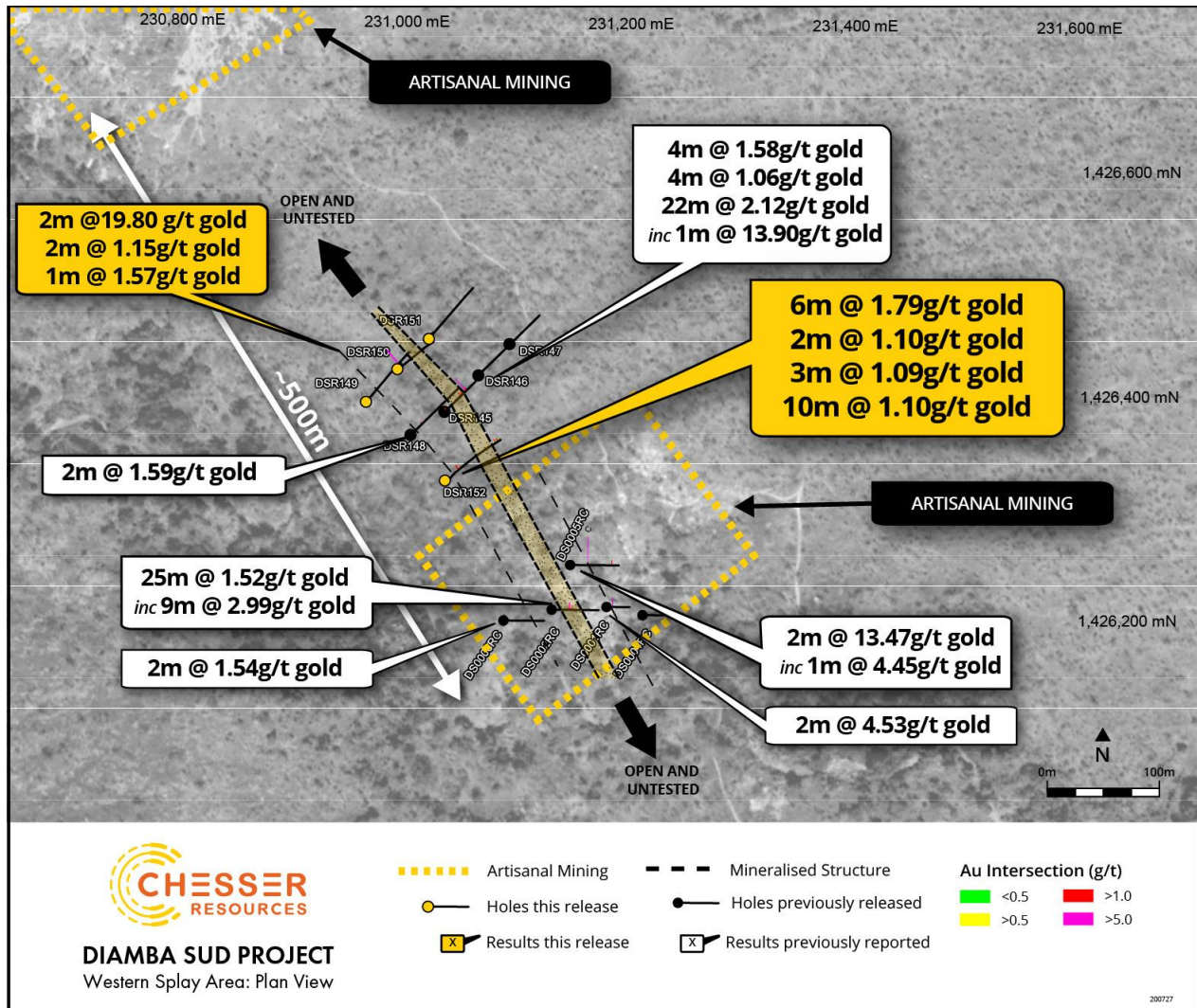


Figure 3: Final results from Western Splay target area drilling³.

AREA B DRILLING

A line of 4 holes was drilled to the northeast bisecting a line of holes drilled in the first program of drilling undertaken by Chesser at Diamba Sud (Figure 2). The area was redrilled based on the extensive auger geochemical anomaly that exists (Figure 4) and the discovery in subsequent drilling at Area A. Holes DSR162-164 intersected partially altered sedimentary breccias, whilst hole DSR165, at the northeast end of the line, intersected metasediments. Mineralisation was encountered in DSR162, intersecting **10m at 1.26 g/t gold** from 50m and **1m at 3.44 g/t gold** from 89m, which coincides with previous drilling (Figure 2).

³ Refer to ASX announcements 3 April 2017, for historical drilling results and announcement 21 July 2020 for previous results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

NEXT STEPS

Drill Results Pending

The receipt of drill assay results is pending from six remaining RC holes at Area A and the southeast extension of Area A near Barrick’s Bambadji JV tenement boundary (Figure 4), plus two incomplete holes that were re-entered.

Further Exploration

The results received to date at Area A, Area D and Western Splay provide the Company with an excellent platform to conduct further exploration at Diamba Sud. A strong funding position associated with the recent \$6 million placement should allow the Company to rapidly plan for the next phase of drilling planned to commence as soon as practical at the end of the wet season. The Northern Arc gold geochemical anomaly is a significant feature some 4km in length and up to a kilometre wide, with significant parts of it still to be tested by drilling (Figure 4). It trends into the Bambadji Tenement to the east, which Barrick are actively exploring.

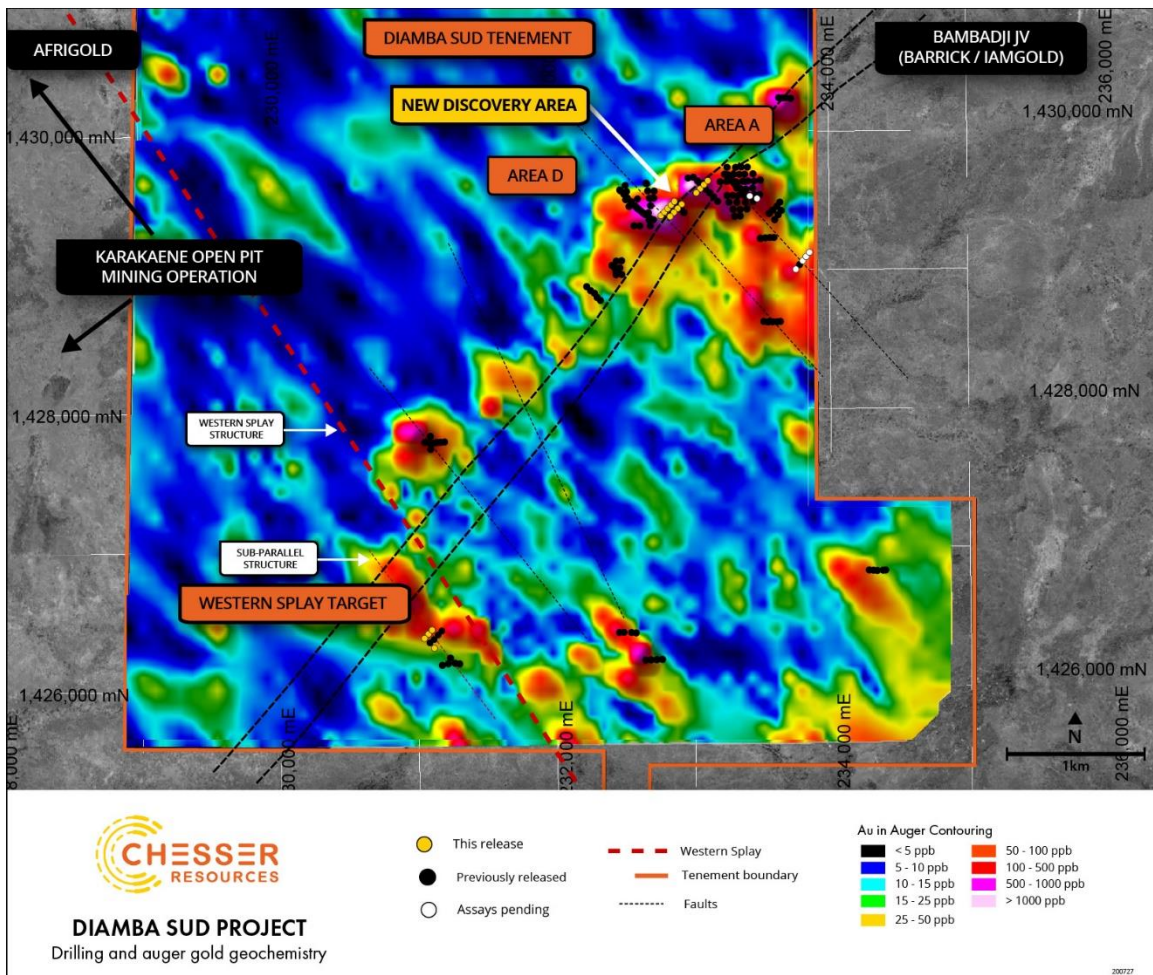


Figure 4: Diamba Sud Gold Project showing location of drilling for current results, assay results pending, auger geochemical gold anomalies, interpreted structures and drilling targets (Area A, D and Western Splay)⁴.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcements on 3 April 2017, 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019, 6 May 2019 and 14 May 2019, 26 August 2019, 3 September 2019, 21 January 2020, 2 March 2020, 16 June 2020 and 21 July 2020 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements.

Table 1: Summary of significant gold intersections from Diamba Sud

Area	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
Western Splay Area	DSR149	28	30	2	1.00
	DSR150	4	6	2	19.80
		30	32	2	1.15
		41	42	1	1.57
	DSR152	28	34	6	1.79
		38	40	2	1.10
		91	94	3	1.09
		99	100	1	1.11
Area D		111	121	10	1.10
	DSR153*	16	52	34	1.91
		72	76	4	1.14
	DSR154*	8	48	38	4.63
	incl	28	46	18	7.04
	incl	30	34	4	18.3
		50	51	1	1.24
		58	70	12	1.32
	DSR155*	24	73	48	6.70
	incl	62	72	10	25.14
	DSR156*	16	72	55	4.27
		76	77	1	1.10
	DSR157	6	42	36	2.93
		16	26	10	6.13
		61	62	1	2.20
		76	83	7	1.32
	DSR159	55	57	2	1.07
DSR160	6	20	14	1.26	
	34	36	2	3.56	
	48	52	4	1.07	
	64	68	4	1.14	
Area B	DSR162	47	48	1	1.03
		50	51	1	1.06
		50	60	10	1.26
		89	90	1	3.44
	DSR163	18	20	2	1.12
	DSR164	8	10	2	1.66
		115	117	2	1.24

Intervals are reported using a threshold of 1g/t Au or greater average over the interval equal or greater to 1m and selects all material greater than 0.35g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. Intervals are interpreted as being 50-60% of true width based on current interpretation of the orientation of the mineralised zones for holes DSR149-152. The true width of holes DSR153-165 are unknown. Holes not included in this Table were not considered to have intersected significant gold mineralisation. Holes with voids (*) excluded the interval where included in a reported interval, with weighted averages taken for sections above and below the interval and reported as a weighted average.

Table 2: Assay results from DSR153-DSR157

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR153	0	2	<0.01	DSR154	0	2	0.01
DSR153	2	4	0.02	DSR154	2	4	<0.01
DSR153	4	6	<0.01	DSR154	4	6	0.02
DSR153	6	8	<0.01	DSR154	6	8	0.06
DSR153	8	10	<0.01	DSR154	8	10	0.52
DSR153	10	12	0.03	DSR154	10	12	1.19
DSR153	12	14	0.01	DSR154	12	14	6.41
DSR153	14	16	0.16	DSR154	14	16	3.58
DSR153	16	18	1.44	DSR154	16	18	3.53
DSR153	18	20	3.46	DSR154	18	20	1.96
DSR153	20	22	4.50	DSR154	20	22	1.50
DSR153	22	24	VOID	DSR154	22	24	2.86
DSR153	24	26	3.53	DSR154	24	26	1.28
DSR153	26	28	6.06	DSR154	26	28	0.95
DSR153	28	30	0.52	DSR154	28	30	2.24
DSR153	30	32	0.41	DSR154	30	32	12.30
DSR153	32	34	1.65	DSR154	32	34	24.30
DSR153	34	36	1.15	DSR154	34	36	1.96
DSR153	36	38	0.94	DSR154	36	38	4.90
DSR153	38	40	1.31	DSR154	38	40	0.91
DSR153	40	41	2.77	DSR154	40	41	0.71
DSR153	41	42	2.29	DSR154	41	42	2.33
DSR153	42	43	1.31	DSR154	42	43	13.50
DSR153	43	44	1.02	DSR154	43	44	8.55
DSR153	44	45	1.41	DSR154	44	45	4.50
DSR153	45	46	1.11	DSR154	45	46	3.87
DSR153	46	47	2.36	DSR154	46	47	VOID
DSR153	47	48	0.71	DSR154	47	48	1.74
DSR153	48	49	0.48	DSR154	48	49	0.31
DSR153	49	50	0.74	DSR154	49	50	0.34
DSR153	50	51	0.32	DSR154	50	51	1.24
DSR153	51	52	0.53	DSR154	51	52	0.53
DSR153	52	53	0.35	DSR154	52	53	0.01
DSR153	53	54	0.40	DSR154	53	54	0.07
DSR153	54	55	0.22	DSR154	54	55	<0.01
DSR153	55	56	0.58	DSR154	55	56	0.22
DSR153	56	57	0.55	DSR154	56	57	0.08
DSR153	57	58	0.28	DSR154	57	58	0.10
DSR153	58	59	0.10	DSR154	58	59	0.39
DSR153	59	60	0.39	DSR154	59	60	2.72
DSR153	60	61	0.18	DSR154	60	61	0.55
DSR153	61	62	0.23	DSR154	61	62	5.27
DSR153	62	63	0.28	DSR154	62	63	1.95
DSR153	63	64	0.20	DSR154	63	64	0.86
DSR153	64	65	0.09	DSR154	64	65	0.55
DSR153	65	66	0.28	DSR154	65	66	0.69
DSR153	66	67	0.53	DSR154	66	67	0.40
DSR153	67	68	0.36	DSR154	67	68	0.92
DSR153	68	69	0.25	DSR154	68	69	1.02
DSR153	69	70	0.26	DSR154	69	70	0.92
DSR153	70	71	0.11				
DSR153	71	72	0.15				
DSR153	72	73	1.40				
DSR153	73	74	1.02				
DSR153	74	75	0.77				
DSR153	75	76	1.37				

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR155	0	2	0.02	DSR156	0	2	0.05
DSR155	2	4	0.07	DSR156	2	4	0.01
DSR155	4	6	0.08	DSR156	4	6	0.08
DSR155	6	8	0.03	DSR156	6	8	0.03
DSR155	8	10	0.06	DSR156	8	10	0.03
DSR155	10	12	0.11	DSR156	10	12	0.07
DSR155	12	14	0.18	DSR156	12	14	0.30
DSR155	14	16	0.25	DSR156	14	16	0.32
DSR155	16	18	0.70	DSR156	16	18	9.61
DSR155	18	20	0.64	DSR156	18	20	0.56
DSR155	20	22	0.25	DSR156	20	22	17.30
DSR155	22	24	0.21	DSR156	22	24	2.06
DSR155	24	26	1.09	DSR156	24	26	3.90
DSR155	26	28	0.45	DSR156	26	28	4.05
DSR155	28	30	1.63	DSR156	28	30	3.26
DSR155	30	32	0.57	DSR156	30	32	4.04
DSR155	32	34	0.61	DSR156	32	34	7.03
DSR155	34	36	0.53	DSR156	34	36	2.19
DSR155	36	38	0.65	DSR156	36	38	2.99
DSR155	38	40	0.82	DSR156	38	40	11.70
DSR155	40	41	0.48	DSR156	40	41	VOID
DSR155	41	42	0.82	DSR156	41	42	3.53
DSR155	42	43	VOID	DSR156	42	43	5.18
DSR155	43	44	0.57	DSR156	43	44	4.39
DSR155	44	45	0.76	DSR156	44	45	4.61
DSR155	45	46	2.97	DSR156	45	46	4.29
DSR155	46	47	2.00	DSR156	46	47	5.08
DSR155	47	48	3.01	DSR156	47	48	4.02
DSR155	48	49	2.44	DSR156	48	49	7.63
DSR155	49	50	3.59	DSR156	49	50	9.82
DSR155	50	51	4.17	DSR156	50	51	8.29
DSR155	51	52	6.49	DSR156	51	52	4.70
DSR155	52	53	3.88	DSR156	52	53	4.74
DSR155	53	54	0.87	DSR156	53	54	1.87
DSR155	54	55	0.54	DSR156	54	55	2.40
DSR155	55	56	14.00	DSR156	55	56	1.78
DSR155	56	57	6.77	DSR156	56	57	0.50
DSR155	57	58	0.88	DSR156	57	58	0.95
DSR155	58	59	0.19	DSR156	58	59	5.85
DSR155	59	60	0.50	DSR156	59	60	1.21
DSR155	60	61	0.74	DSR156	60	61	1.25
DSR155	61	62	0.69	DSR156	61	62	1.62
DSR155	62	63	6.76	DSR156	62	63	5.73
DSR155	63	64	67.80	DSR156	63	64	0.71
DSR155	64	65	46.00	DSR156	64	65	0.40
DSR155	65	66	18.00	DSR156	65	66	0.74
DSR155	66	67	5.20	DSR156	66	67	1.08
DSR155	67	68	2.81	DSR156	67	68	1.70
DSR155	68	69	35.60	DSR156	68	69	1.21
DSR155	69	70	62.40	DSR156	69	70	0.88
DSR155	70	71	2.43	DSR156	70	71	0.93
DSR155	71	72	4.44	DSR156	71	72	0.56
DSR155	72	73	0.88	DSR156	72	73	0.30
DSR155	73	74	0.36	DSR156	73	74	0.13
DSR155	74	75	0.34	DSR156	74	75	0.44

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR156	75	76	0.25	DSR157	66	67	0.04
DSR156	76	77	1.10	DSR157	67	68	0.03
DSR156	77	78	0.59	DSR157	68	69	0.29
DSR156	78	79	0.25	DSR157	69	70	0.22
DSR156	79	80	0.15	DSR157	70	71	0.56
DSR156	80	81	0.13	DSR157	71	72	0.89
DSR156	81	82	0.17	DSR157	72	73	0.56
DSR156	82	83	0.16	DSR157	73	74	0.24
DSR156	83	84	0.14	DSR157	74	75	0.40
DSR157	0	2	0.03	DSR157	75	76	0.34
DSR157	2	4	0.18	DSR157	76	77	2.18
DSR157	4	6	0.30	DSR157	77	78	1.27
DSR157	6	8	1.79	DSR157	78	79	1.02
DSR157	8	10	4.01	DSR157	79	80	1.29
DSR157	10	12	3.27	DSR157	80	81	1.36
DSR157	12	14	1.20	DSR157	81	82	1.50
DSR157	14	16	0.83	DSR157	82	83	0.65
DSR157	16	18	1.52	DSR157	83	84	0.20
DSR157	18	20	7.63	DSR157	84	85	0.04
DSR157	20	22	10.00	DSR157	85	86	0.01
DSR157	22	24	5.75	DSR157	86	87	<0.01
DSR157	24	26	5.76	DSR157	87	88	0.05
DSR157	26	28	0.58	DSR157	88	89	0.02
DSR157	28	30	0.18	DSR157	89	90	0.02
DSR157	30	32	2.72				
DSR157	32	34	2.59				
DSR157	34	36	1.80				
DSR157	36	38	1.37				
DSR157	38	40	1.34				
DSR157	40	41	0.35				
DSR157	41	42	0.56				
DSR157	42	43	0.48				
DSR157	43	44	0.13				
DSR157	44	45	0.13				
DSR157	45	46	0.08				
DSR157	46	47	0.05				
DSR157	47	48	0.04				
DSR157	48	49	0.41				
DSR157	49	50	0.05				
DSR157	50	51	<0.01				
DSR157	51	52	0.11				
DSR157	52	53	0.03				
DSR157	53	54	0.09				
DSR157	54	55	0.09				
DSR157	55	56	0.15				
DSR157	56	57	0.21				
DSR157	57	58	0.04				
DSR157	58	59	0.04				
DSR157	59	60	0.04				
DSR157	60	61	0.34				
DSR157	61	62	2.20				
DSR157	62	63	0.18				
DSR157	63	64	0.26				
DSR157	64	65	0.60				
DSR157	65	66	0.23				

This release was authorised by the Board of Directors of Chesser Resources Limited.

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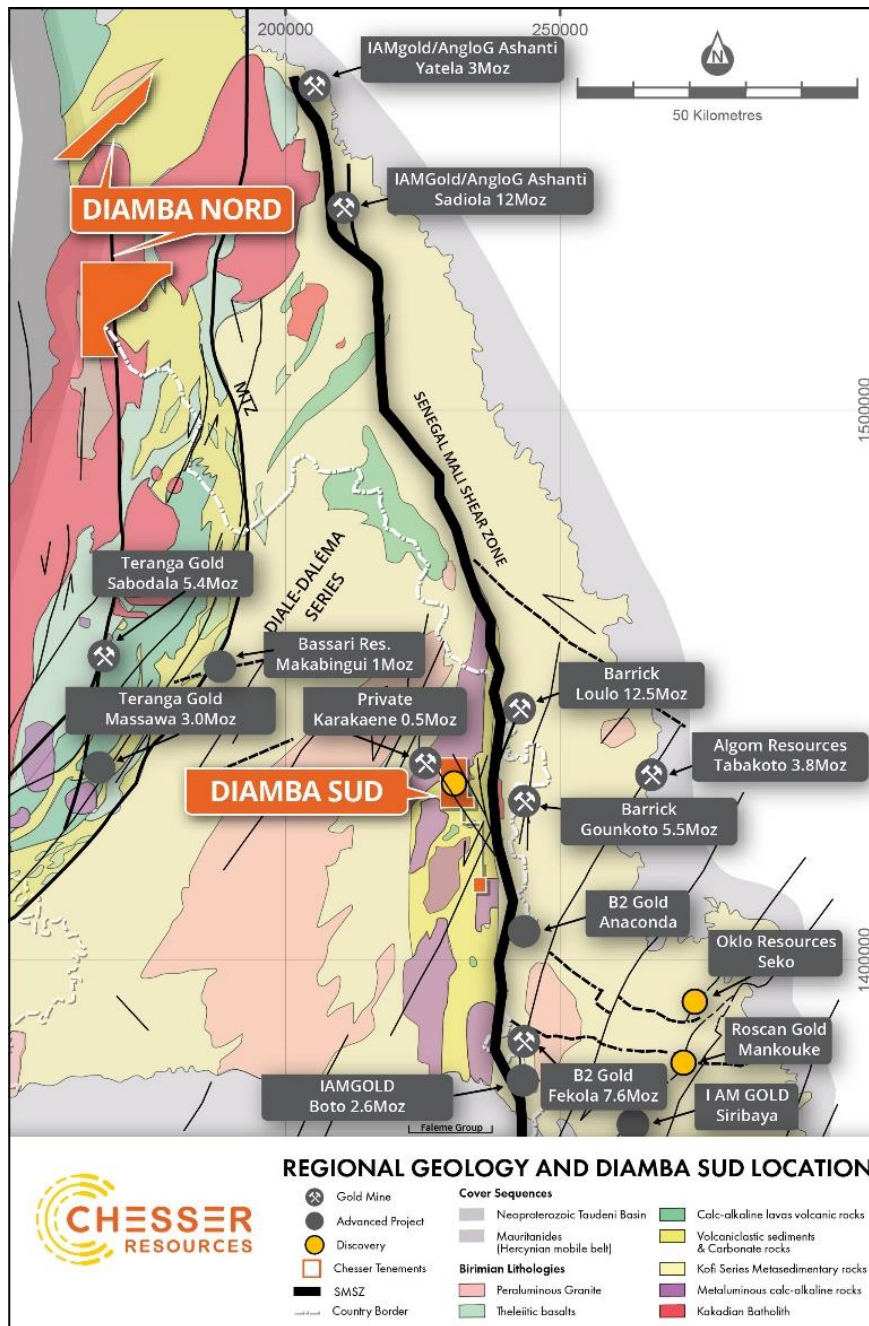


Figure 5: Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing the Diamba Sud Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ, and the major gold operations and projects on or adjacent to splays off the SMSZ.

ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with projects located in Senegal, West Africa. Chesser has announced a high-grade gold discovery at its Northern Arc target on its flagship Diamba Sud project. The Company currently holds ~300km² of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region. The Company has a corporate office located in Brisbane, Australia and a corporate and technical team based in Dakar, Senegal.

Diamba Sud is the Company's flagship project, 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 multimillion-ounce gold deposits including; B2Gold's 7.6Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Goukoto complex and AngloGold Ashanti/IAMGold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. DS1 lies 7km to the west of the 5.5Moz Goukoto mine and to the immediate east of the privately owned 0.5Moz Karakaene mine.

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 Mike Brown, BSc Hons, MAIG, who is employed as Managing Director for Chesser Resources Ltd. Mr Brown 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 Brown 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)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
DSR149	230,954	1,426,396	110.40	41.0	-56.5	108
DSR150	230,983	1,426,424	110.5	51.3	-59.9	78
DSR151	231,011	1,426,452	110.7	39.6	-58.8	120
DSR152	231,024	1,426,322	110.8	41.2	-58.5	126
DSR153	232,731	1,429,378	150.0	45.3	-58.2	76
DSR154	232,756	1,429,403	150.0	46.7	-58.9	72
DSR155	232,780	1,429,427	150.0	45.0	-60.0	75
DSR156	232,805	1,429,452	150.0	46.9	-56.3	84
DSR157	232,830	1,429,477	150.0	45.2	-57.5	75
DSR158	232,881	1,429,455	150.0	223.0	-58.1	75
DSR159	232,853	1,429,427	150.0	227.5	-58.1	75
DSR160	232,825	1,429,399	150.0	225.3	-57.4	75
DSR161	232,796	1,429,370	150.0	225.0	-57.8	75
DSR162	233,017	1,429,563	155.0	47.9	-58.6	96
DSR163	233,046	1,429,592	155.0	47.6	-60.2	96
DSR164	232,989	1,429,535	155.0	38.1	-60.0	120
DSR165	233,074	1,429,620	155.0	43.3	-57.6	99

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 International Drilling Company Africa "IDC". All holes were drilled using Schramm RC6 T450, or RC17 T66 rigs.
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 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>preparation technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. 	<p>From 40 metres to EOH 1metres samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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 	<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
	estimation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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. 	<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"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such 	<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 0.35 g/t Au, with maximum of 2m of internal dilution. No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Attachment 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<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"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 4.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> <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> 	<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"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further 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, subject to results.