

KASSASSOKO CONTINUES TO GROW

KASSASSOKO MULTIPLE WIDE INTERCEPTS

- The second batch of assay results from Kassassoko drilling returned numerous mineralised intervals, intercepts including:
 - **DSR480: 21m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 39m and 2m @ 5.6 g/t gold from 74m**
 - **DSR481: 1m @ 6.4 g/t gold from 0m and 8m @ 4.0 g/t gold from 53m**
 - **DSR479: 7m @ 1.4 g/t gold from 28m and 1m @ 3.7 g/t gold from 65m**
- Mineralisation appears to be open along strike to the northeast and southwest and at depth with similar structural setting persisting for at least 700m to the northeast to the Southern Arc prospect
- Drill intercepts identified higher grade mineralisation developing along the northeast extension of mineralisation which remains open in that direction.
- Kassassoko will likely add significantly to the resource growth at Diamba Sud

GAMBA GAMBA NORD

- Gamba Gamba Nord drilling returned encouraging high-grade mineralisation, intercepts including:
 - **DSR482: 6m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 96m (ending in mineralisation)**
 - **DSR484: 1m @ 6.5 g/t gold from 55m**
- Additional drilling is required at Gamba Gamba Nord

Chesser's MD and CEO Andrew Grove commented: *"The drilling results continue to demonstrate the potential of the mineralised system at Kassassoko including high grades trending to the northeast. Mineralisation remains open in all directions and the structural setting as defined by geophysics trends over 700m to the northeast to the Southern Arc prospect and is also repeated elsewhere in the area."*

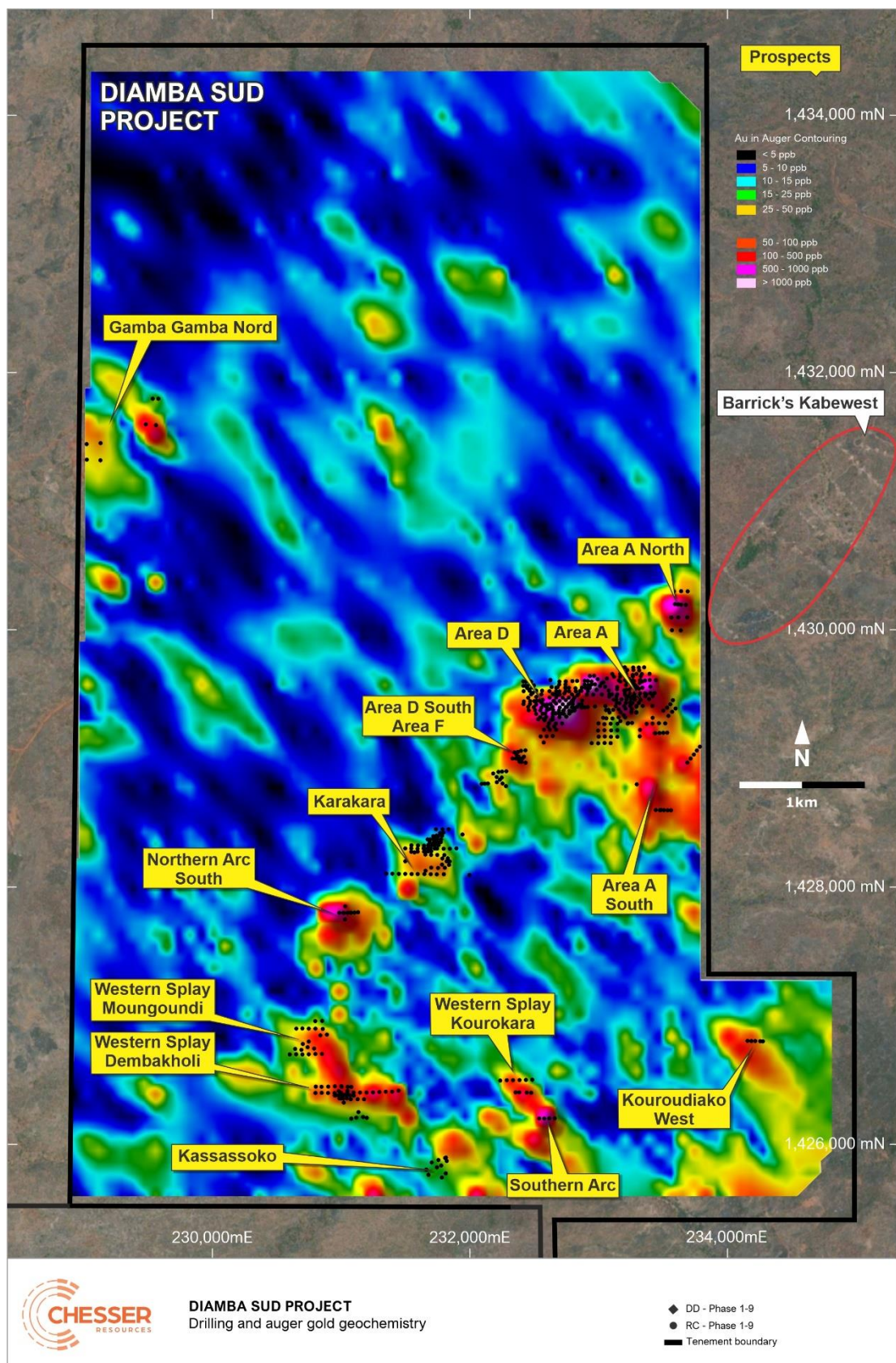


Figure 1: Prospect locations Diamba Sud with drilling locations and auger geochemical anomalies.

Chesser Resources Limited ("Chesser" or "the Company" (ASX:CHZ)) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration and development activities from the Diamba Sud Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa.

This release reports on the final results from the Phase 10 drill program and includes:

- Kassassoko: five Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes, totalling 541m
- Gamba Gamba Nord: four Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes, totalling 402m

DIAMBA SUD DRILLING

KASSASSOKO

Kassassoko is located 2.5km south of Karakara (Figure 1).

This release reports on the final five holes from the Phase 10 drilling program.

The geology at Kassassoko is characterised by a series of late-stage NE-SW oriented aphanitic diorite dykes, clearly delineated in red within the magnetic image (Figure 2), intruding, near vertically, into the granite host, and an amorphous porphyritic diorite, which appears to have intruded sub-horizontally from the SE of the area.

The mineralisation is hosted within the granite, which has undergone alteration to varying degrees of intensity by albite/hematite/pyrite/silica alteration minerals. Mineralisation is typically observed adjacent to the diorite dykes within granite, indicative of a relationship between these intrusive contacts and the distribution of gold within the deposit. Recent geological mapping within the NE-SW trending artisanal pit and surrounding area has delineated the weathered granite host at surface adjacent to aphanitic diorite dykes. Furthermore, the granite has been mapped in the surrounding area along strike approximately 700m to the NE, towards the Southern Arc prospect (Figure 1) and to the SE of Kassassoko.

The drilling has confirmed multiple approximately NE-SW oriented mineralised structures which remain open along strike to the northeast and southwest and at depth.

Recent drill intercepts identified higher grade mineralisation developing along the northeast extension of mineralisation which remains open in that direction.

Drilling intercepts included:

- DSR480: 2m @ 2.2g/t gold from 28m, 21m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 39m, 2m @ 5.6 g/t gold from 74m and 4m @ 0.6 g/t gold from 79m (Figure 3)
- DSR481: 1m @ 6.4 g/t gold from 0m and 8m @ 4.0 g/t gold from 53m (Figure 4)
- DSR479: 6m @ 0.5 g/t gold from 15m, 7m @ 1.4 g/t gold from 28m and 1m @ 3.7 g/t gold from 65m (Figure 5)
- DSR477: 5m @ 0.8 g/t gold from 27m, 6m @ 0.7 g/t gold from 34m and 8m @ 0.5 g/t gold from 71m (Figure 4)

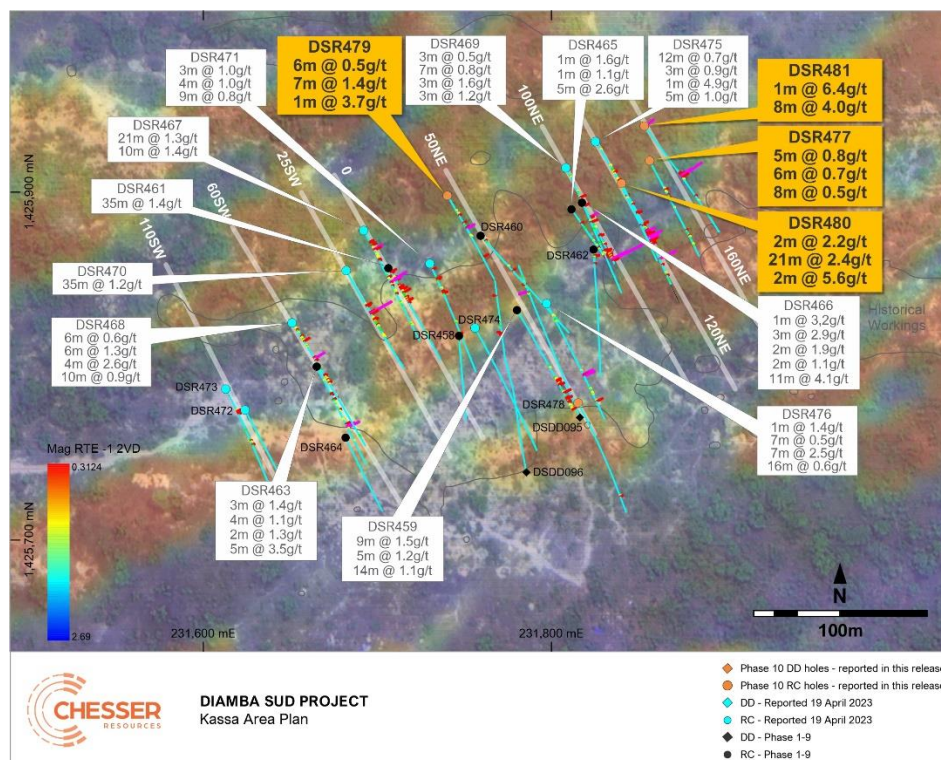


Figure 2: Kassassoko plan view showing historical drilling and holes reported in this release with selected significant results¹ and magnetic geophysics.

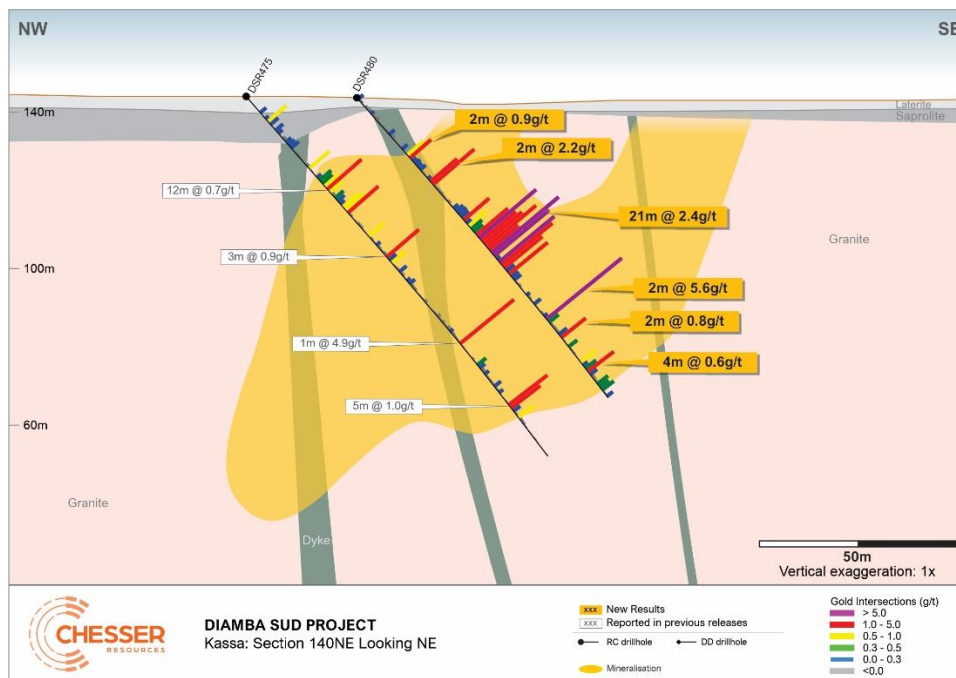


Figure 3: Kassassoko Section 140NE showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results² and interpreted geology.

¹ Refer to ASX announcements dated 7 June 22, 31 August 22, 23 February 23 and 19 April 23 for previously reported exploration results. 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 dated 7 June 22, 31 August 22, 23 February 23 and 19 April 23 for previously reported exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

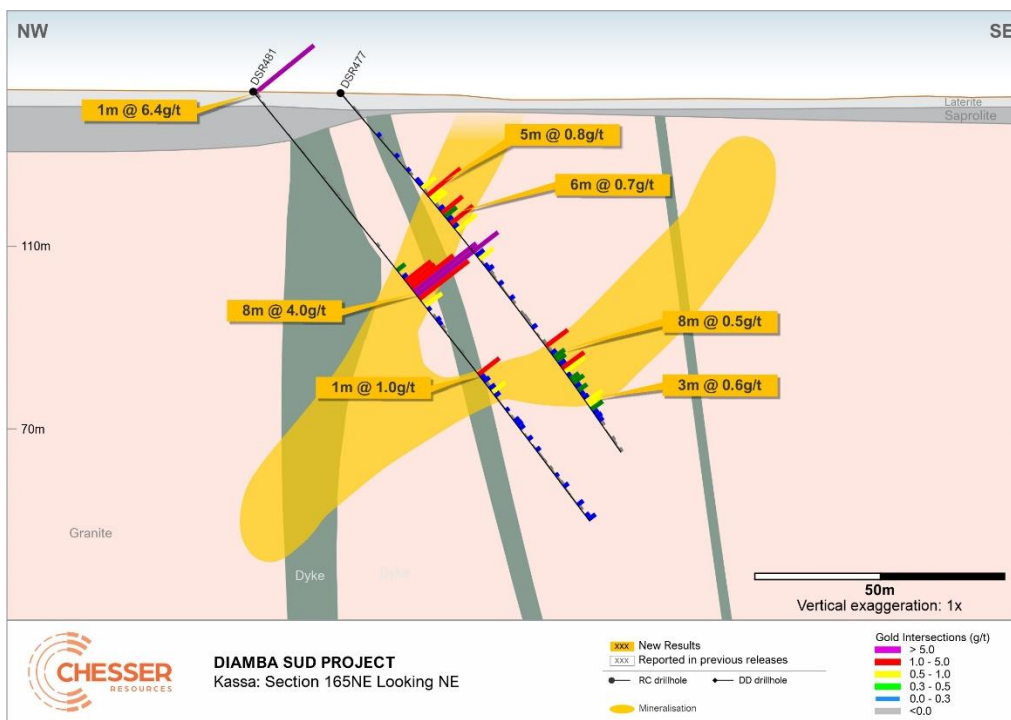


Figure 4: Kassassoko Section 165NE showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results³ and interpreted geology.

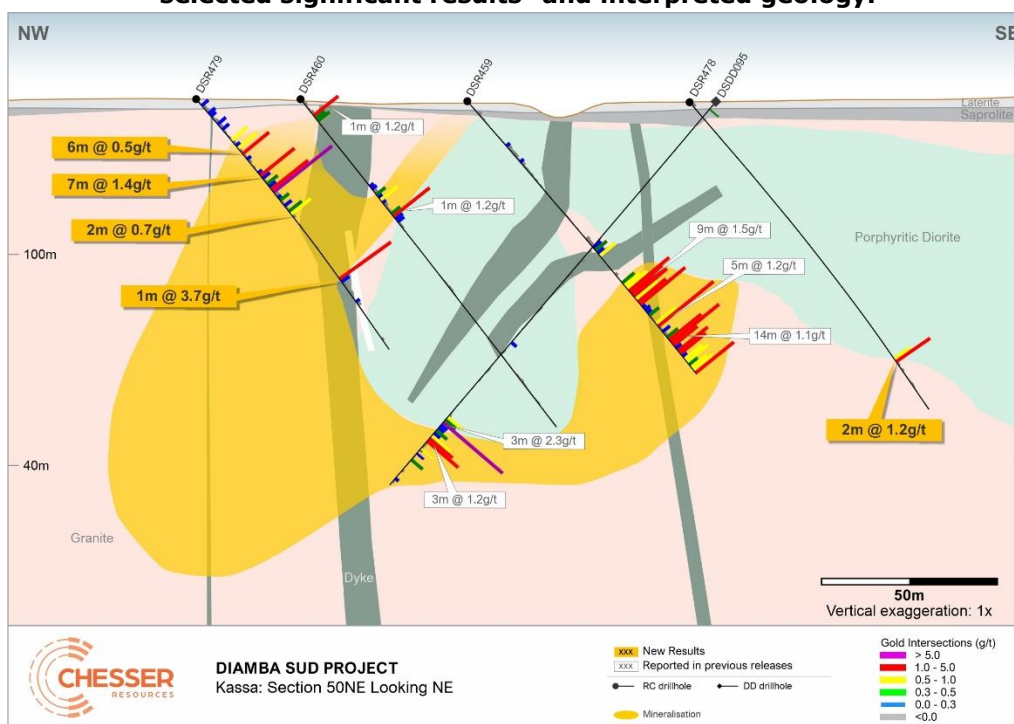


Figure 5: Kassassoko Section 50NE showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results⁴ and interpreted geology.

³ Refer to ASX announcements dated 7 June 22, 31 August 22, 23 February 23 and 19 April 23 for previously reported exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcements dated 7 June 22, 31 August 22, 23 February 23 and 19 April 23 for previously reported exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

GAMBA GAMBA NORD

Gamba Gamba Nord is located 3.9km northwest of Area D (Figure 1).

The geology at Gamba Gamba Nord is characterised by a North-South striking metasediment sequence bounded between granites both to the east and the west. The granite bodies have been subject to late stage north-south diorite dyke intrusions. Weathered material is typically to a depth of ~40m but can exceed 80m in the shear zone.

The mineralisation is hosted along a north-south orientated shear zone steeply dipping (~75 degrees) to the west with an existing strike length of ~200m on the eastern contact of the metasediment and granite. The mineralisation is associated with carbonate and pyrite alteration. The thickness of the mineralised zone varies between 1m to 15m wide.

Four RC holes were drilled at Gamba Gamba Nord (Figure 6) to follow up on the previous drilling.

High-grade mineralisation was identified immediately below the previous best intercept in SDR445 (Figure 7) with narrower mineralisation identified along strike. Additional drilling will be required at Gamba Gamba Nord to fully define the mineralisation potential.

Drilling intercepts included:

- DSR482: 4m @ 0.7 g/t gold from 86m and 6m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 96m, hole ended in mineralisation (Figure 7)
- DSR484: 1m @ 6.5 g/t gold from 55m

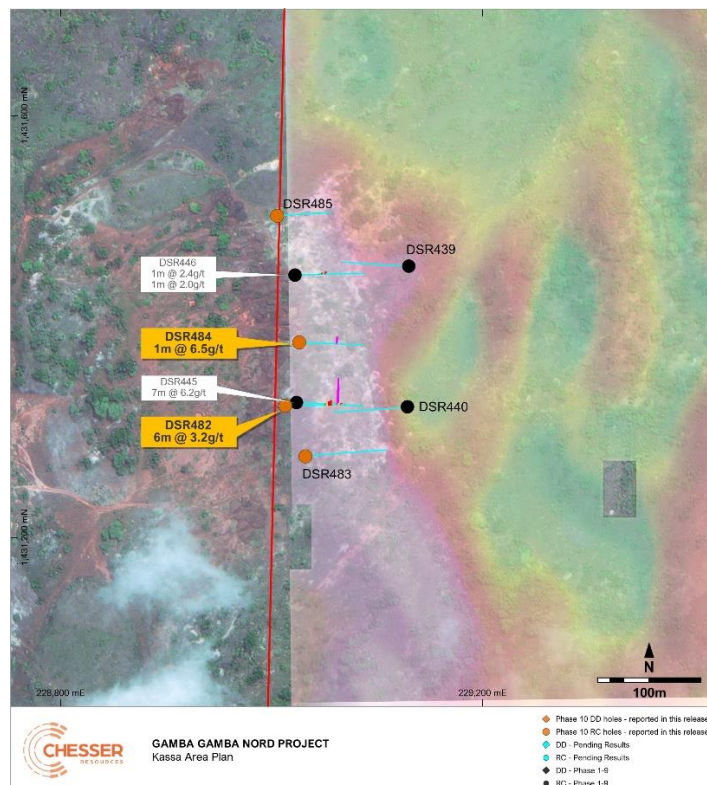


Figure 6: Gamba Gamba Nord showing historical drilling and drilling holes reported in this release with selected significant results⁵ and chargeability IP geophysics.

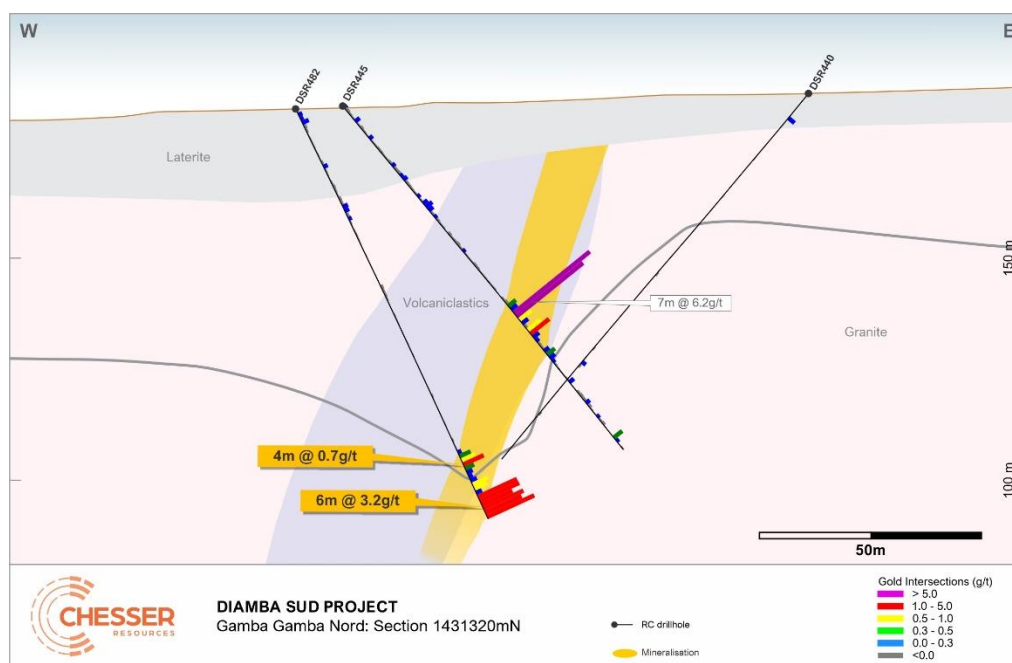


Figure 7: Gamba Gamba Nord Section 1431320mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results⁶ and interpreted geology.

⁵ Refer to ASX announcements dated 23 February 23 for previously reported exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

⁶ Refer to ASX announcements dated 23 February 23 for previously reported exploration results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.



5 May 2023
ASX Announcement

NEXT STEPS

Planning for the next exploration program has commenced.

Reconnaissance exploration continues at Bondala north and west of the Diamba Sud tenement.

Definitive Feasibility and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies are ongoing.

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

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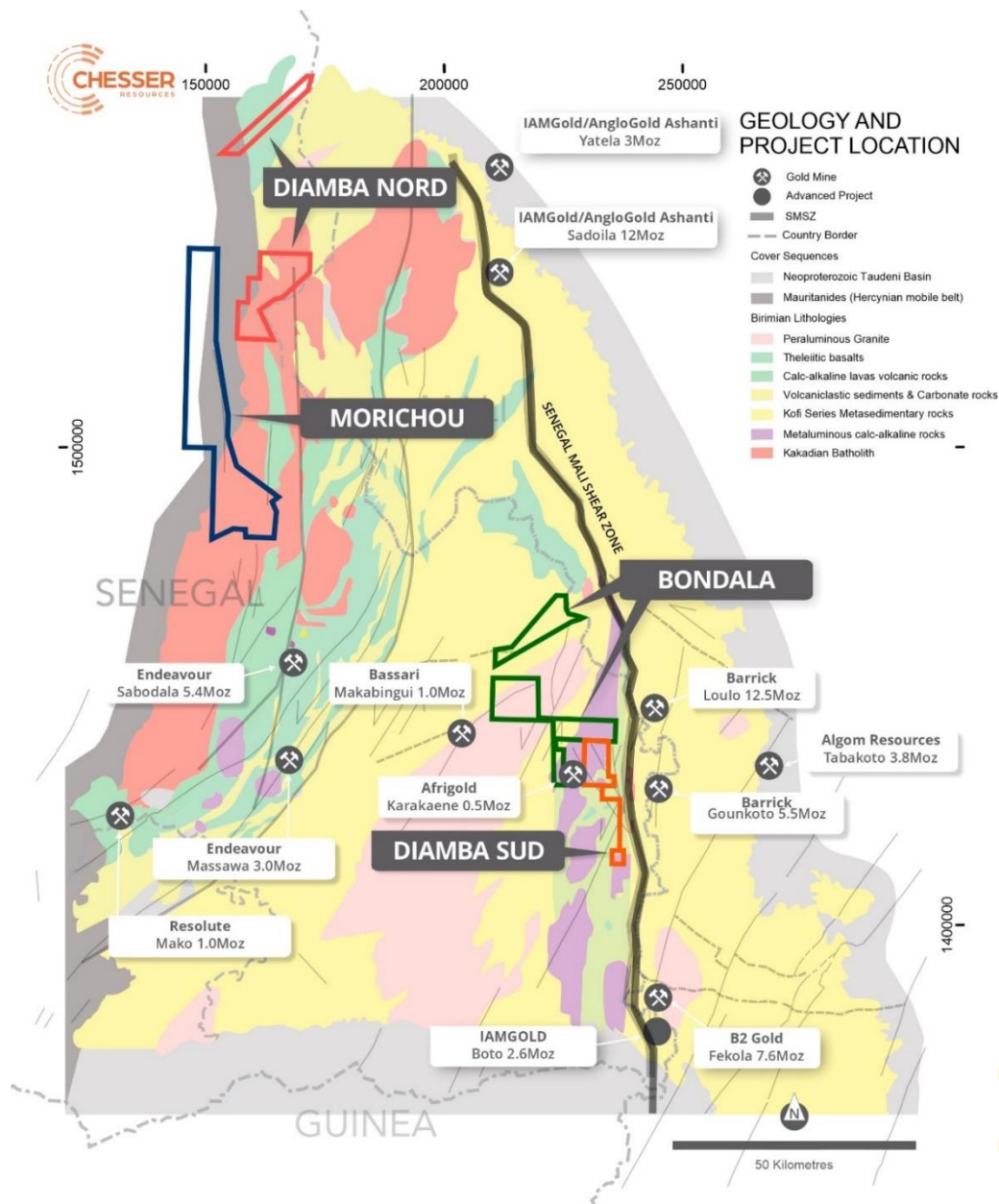


Figure 8: Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing Chesser's Project locations including the Diamba Sud Gold Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ and the major gold operations and projects.

ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with projects located in Senegal, West Africa. Chesser has discovered three high-grade gold Projects (Areas A and D and Karakara) at its flagship Diamba Sud Gold Project. The Company currently holds 872km² of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region. The Company has corporate offices located in Brisbane and Perth, Australia and a corporate and technical team based in Dakar, Senegal.

Diamba Sud, covers an area of 53.2km² and is located ~2km to the west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone ("SMSZ"), a major regional structure that host numerous multimillion-ounce world class gold deposits including: B2Gold's 7.6Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Goukoto complex and Allied Gold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. Diamba Sud lies just 7km to the west of Barrick's 5.5Moz Goukoto mine and to the immediate east of the privately owned 0.5Moz Karakaene mine.

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.

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this report that relates to the Diamba Sud exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Andrew Grove, BEng (Geology), MAIG, who is employed as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Chesser Resources Ltd. Mr. Grove 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. Grove consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

The information in this report that relates to previously reported **Exploration Results** has been extracted from the referenced ASX Announcements filed by Chesser Resources Limited (Exploration Results Announcements) available to view at www.chesserresources.com.au and for which Competent Persons' consent were obtained. The Competent Persons' consents remain in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Exploration Results Announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Exploration Results Announcements.

The Information in this report that relates to the **Area A and Area D Mineral Resources**, the **Bougouda Mineral Resource** and the **Karakara Mineral Resource** has been extracted from the referenced ASX Announcements filed by Chesser Resources Limited (Mineral Resources Announcements) available to view at www.chesserresources.com.au and for which Competent Person's Consents were obtained. The Competent Persons' consents remain in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. Chesser confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Mineral Resources Announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Mineral Resources Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Mineral Resources Announcements.

The Information in this report that relates to **Scoping Study** was first reported in the announcement titled 'Chesser Scoping Study Confirms Robust, Low-Cost Gold Project' released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 15 March 2022 (Scoping Study Announcement), amended on 27 October 2022 and updated on 12 December 2022 and available to view at www.chesserresources.com.au and for which a Competent Persons' consent was obtained. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the production targets and financial forecasts derived from the production targets in the referenced ASX announcements and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those production targets and financial forecasts continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 1: Location of reported drilling and summary of significant gold intersections

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR477	Kassassoko	231,856	1,425,918	144	152	-50	100	27	32	5	0.8
								34	40	6	0.7
								47	48	1	0.6
								71	79	8	0.5
								86	89	3	0.6
DSR478	Kassassoko	231,815	1,425,779	143	152	-49	111	93	95	2	1.2
DSR479	Kassassoko	231,740	1,425,898	144	149	-50	90	15	21	6	0.5
								28	35	7	1.4
								41	43	2	0.7
								65	66	1	3.7
DSR480	Kassassoko	231,840	1,425,905	144	153	-49	120	19	21	2	0.9
including								28	30	2	2.2
								39	60	21	2.4
								74	76	2	5.6
								74	75	1	10.9
								79	81	2	0.8
								88	92	4	0.6
DSR481	Kassassoko	231,853	1,425,938	144	143	-51	120	0	1	1	6.4
including								53	61	8	4.0
								57	58	1	14.0
								79	80	1	1.0
								84	85	1	0.6
DSR482	Gamba Gamba Nord	229,013	1,431,325	184	90	-64	102	86	90	4	0.7
								96	102	6	3.2
DSR483	Gamba Gamba Nord	229,032	1,431,277	183	84	-49	126				NSR
DSR484	Gamba Gamba Nord	229,026	1,431,385	186	92	-49	96	55	56	1	6.5
DSR485	Gamba Gamba Nord	229,005	1,431,505	187	86	-50	78				NSR

Note: Azimuths taken from the top of the down hole survey, holes with no significant results are annotated with NSR

ATTACHMENT 2
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Diamba Sud)
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Diamond holes were sampled by PQ, HQ & NQ Diamond Core drilling. Rock chip samples were collected in the field, weighing between 1-3kg. Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over contact zones and geologically significant zones it was reduced to 0.5 m. Samples were collected from the core trays, marked up, recovery recorded and core split in half by a diamond saw. Metallurgical drilling was quarter core sampled, PQ or HQ sized core. Early RC holes were sampled at 2m intervals from 0 to 40 metres and thereafter at 1m intervals. Later zone D holes were sampled 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. Samples were submitted to internationally accredited Laboratories either; SGS in Bamako Mali or ALS for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis. ALS sample preparation is conducted in their facilities in Senegal with the analysis performed in their lab in Burkina Faso. All diamond holes are sampled at geological intervals with a nominal maximum interval of 2 metres.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was carried out by IDC or Forage FTE or Drilling, using an Atlas Copco CS14 drill rig. The core was orientated using an ACT II tool and an EZ Trac survey tool. Reverse Circulation drilling was carried out by IDC or Forage FTE Drilling, using an Atlas Copco T3W drilling rig with an auxiliary booster.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship. An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. Sample size assessment has not been conducted but is consistent with typical for West African gold deposits. All RC 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 RC samples were collected from and submitted for analysis, between 0-40 metres downhole. From 40 metres to EOH 1 metre samples were submitted for analysis. More recently RC holes in Area D have been sampled at 1m intervals. Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness. Sample preparation was undertaken at the respective laboratories by 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 mesh. Re-assays were performed on samples that reported at the upper detection limit (100 g/t Au), consisting of a 50g fire assay and gravimetric analysis. Barren sand wash was required at the start of each batch and between samples. Sample pulps are retained at the 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for gold is undertaken 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 QA/QC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QA/QC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. Bottle Roll samples were submitted to ALS in Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) for analysis of BLEG by Leachwell accelerated CN Leach, Head fire assay and Tail fire Assay verification. The analytical methods used were Au-AA26 > Au-AA15c > Au-AA26T. The samples were taken of a 2kg rifle split to better than 85% passing nominal minus 75 microns to perform the analysis.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. All digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early-stage exploration in nature. Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's exploration manager. No adjustments to assay data were made.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located using GPS averaging. Accuracy of the averaging of the GPS < +/- 2m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration. The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling samples were collected and taken to either the SGS or ALS laboratories under secure "chain of custody" procedure by laboratory staff. Sample pulps remain at the laboratory under secure "chain of custody".

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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 09/6/2024.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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. IAMGold undertook minor RAB and Auger drilling at the project (Bembala Prospect) during 2012. The results of which are not known by Chesser Resources Ltd.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<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 70m below surface.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>drill hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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). All 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Kassassoko intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5 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 continuous internal dilution. Where voids (no sample) occurred within reported intervals, a grade of zero was assigned to that portion of the reported sample interval. A top grade cut off of 100 g/t Au, based on detection limits, been applied to results presented in Attachment 1. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 the main text of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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.
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> The next drill program planning has commenced.