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27 May 2021

Tietto extends AG Core at depth with 4m at 14.37 g/t gold and AG South with 9m at 61.97 g/t gold

Highlights:

- Tietto adds **multiple high-grade gold** drill intercepts at its 3.02Moz Abujar Gold Project including:

  AG Core (Section Line 15 to 29)

  - ***4m @ 14.37 g/t Au*** *from 536m (ZDD511 – section 23B)*
  - ***7m @ 6.23 g/t Au*** *from 578m* ***incl. 1.00m @ 39.98 g/t Au*** *(ZDD514 – section 15B)*

  AG South (Section Line -2 to 14)

  - ***7m @ 6.53 g/t Au*** *from 90m (ZDD513 – section 3B)*
  - ***4m @ 3.12 g/t Au*** *from 104m joining the previously announced* ***5m @ 109.06 g/t Au*** *from 99m* ***incl. 1m @ 532.06 g/t Au*** *(ZDD542, ASX 11/05/2021) resulting in* ***9m @ 61.97 g/t Au*** *from 99m and ending in mineralisation (Section 6)*
  - ***Ultra-high grade gold*** *intersections on sections 1B, 2, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5, 5B, 6, 6B, 7 and 9B (****Figure*** **1***)*

- Tietto has completed its infill diamond drilling program (cut-off date 24 May 2021) with final assays expected in the coming weeks
- Abujar Mineral Resource update due by end of June quarter
- Tietto expects recent drilling will underpin a material upgrade to Abujar Ore Reserves of **15.7Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 0.86Moz** (maiden open pit) within **AG 22.9Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1.12Moz**[1] Mining Inventory and open-pitable Inferred Resources identified at **APG (8.1Mt @ 0.8g/t Au for 0.2Moz)** within the **Expanded Project** study
- Strong news flow to continue, with more than **6,100** Abujar samples at the laboratory
- Tietto's fleet of six diamond rigs are drilling ~11,000m a month in 2021 to drive Abujar's rapid resource growth at low discovery cost per ounce
- Tietto is rapidly advancing Abujar with June quarter work program to include front end engineering and design (FEED), and commencement of site and camp construction

[1] ASX Announcement dated 6 April 2021

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- Tietto well-funded to drive Abujar development, with ~$52M cash at bank at end of March 2021.

West African gold explorer and developer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto** or the **Company**) is pleased to report further high-grade gold results from infill and extensional drilling at the Abujar-Gludehi (**AG**) deposit, part of its 3.02Moz Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. The latest results from AG reported in this release are among those for inclusion in the next Abujar Mineral Resource update, due at the end of Q2 CY2021.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said; "*Our infill and extensional drilling program at AG continues to deliver across a range of metrics;* ***more high gold grades, increased resource confidence and resource growth****.*

"We have hit strong gold mineralisation in hole ZDD511 on section 23B and our wide space extensional drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation over 780m at depths between 540-570m below surface. As we close the drill spacing, we are likely to hit more high-grade shoots which bodes well for future underground development.

"Our infill drilling is increasing confidence in the mineral resource, confirming mineralisation at or above expectations as we close up the drill pattern to an Indicated Resource spacing. This is clearly indicated from the ultra-high grade gold intersected from AG South Section Line 1B to Line 9 over a 900m strike length.

"Results from the infill program will be used in the resource update which is expected late in June 2021. This model will be handed over to the mining engineers for open pit optimisation studies and we expect to see a material increase in the Abujar Ore Reserves in the upcoming DFS.

"Once the infill program is completed, we intend to use our diamond drill rigs to test the multitude of exploration targets around our proposed mill at Abujar to drive future resource growth.

"On the development front, our recent initiatives and work program demonstrate our progress towards delivery of our fully funded Abujar DFS in Q3 2021 and more broadly, positioning Abujar as West Africa's next gold mine."

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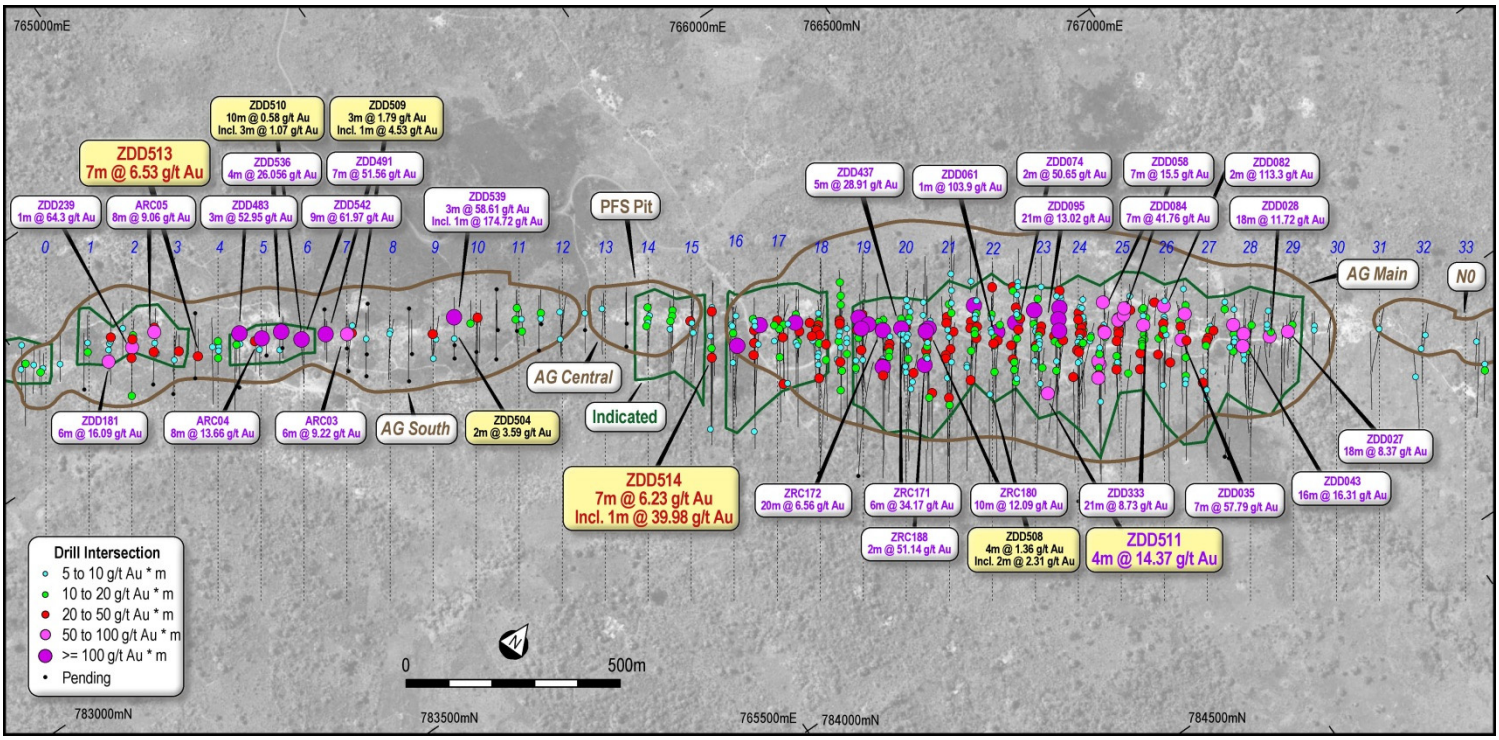

Figure 1: Plan view showing latest drill results

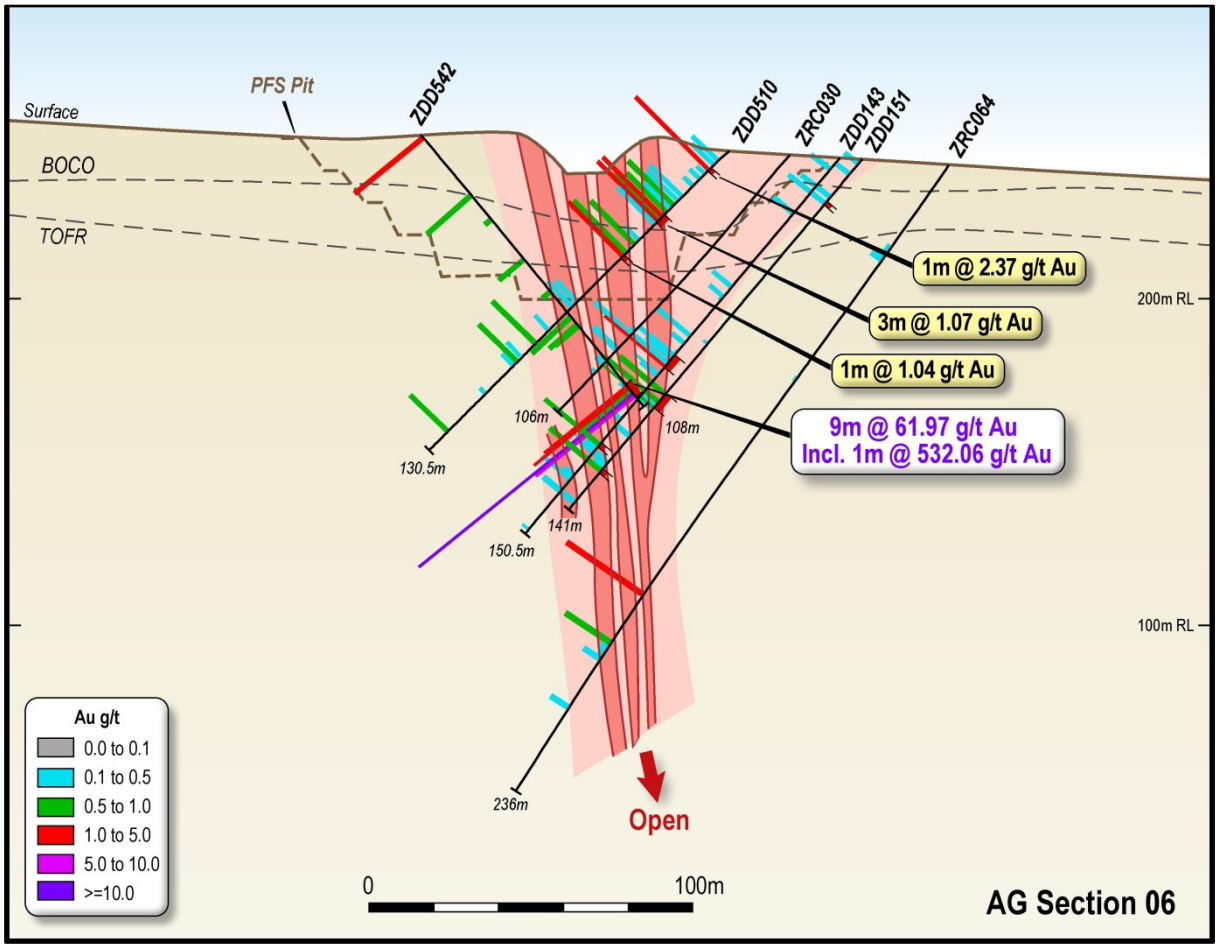

Figure 2: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results (section 06 +/-25m)

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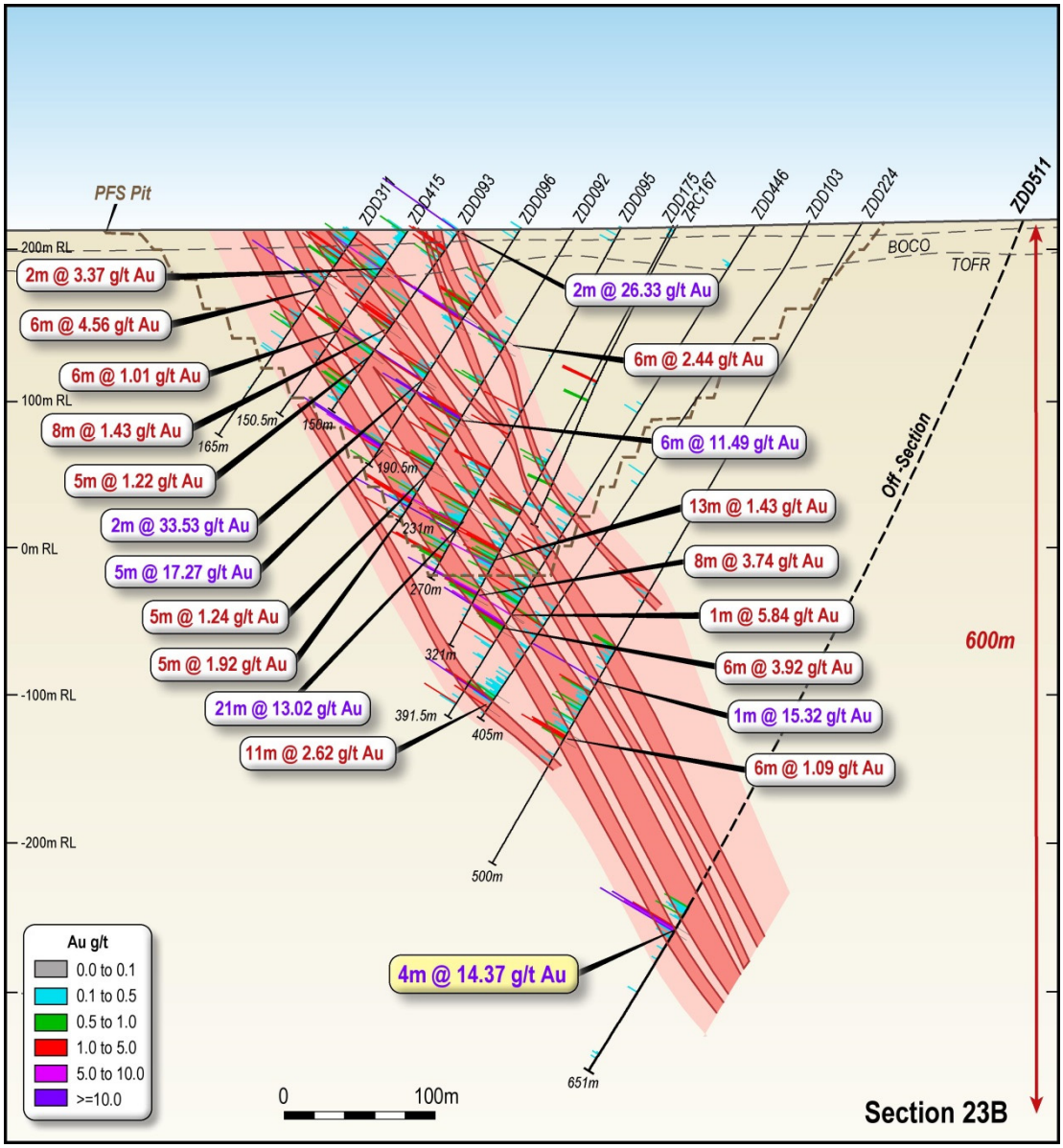

Figure 3: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results (section 23B +/-25m)

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Abujar Infill Diamond Drilling Program

Tietto has been systematically diamond drill testing Inferred Mineral Resources at the AG and APG deposits since 15 September 2020, the drilling cut-off date used for the October 2020 Mineral Resource model[2].

Tietto's drilling teams completed 255 holes for 53,395.5m across a range of deposits and prospect at Abujar (**Table 1**). Tietto has drilled 128 holes for 31,480m at AG, with 59 holes at AG South (Sections 0-14) and 69 holes at the AG Core (Sections 15-29).

Results from these holes will be included in the resource model update, expected to be delivered by the end of the current quarter.

Table 1: New diamond drilling completed at Abujar since 15 September 2020

Deposit/Prospect	Holes	Total Metres	Ave Depth (m)	Max Depth (m)
AG	128	31,408.0	245.4	720
AG South (0-14)	59	8,789.5	149.0	702
AG Core (15-29)	69	22,618.5	327.8	720
APG	74	11,616.5	157.0	362
GGL	21	4,354.5	207.4	282
AG WEST	8	1,491.0	186.4	275
KOFLANKRO	9	1,717.5	190.8	210
PGL	11	2,018.0	183.5	293
ZOUKPANGBEU	4	772.0	193.0	282
Total	**255**	**53,395.5**	**209.4**	**720**

Infill Drilling – AG Resource

This release relates to 10 diamond drill holes (3,181.5m) completed as part of an infill drilling program. The infill holes were designed to increase confidence in current mineral resource estimates at Abujar (i.e., upgrading Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources).

Results reported in this release include seven holes from AG South and three holes from drilling at AG Core. Assay results from 31 diamond holes are still pending.

More significant intersections from the latest batch of assays received for 1m diamond drill samples are summarised in **Table 2**.

[2] ASX Announcement dated 26 October 2020

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Table 2: Significant Intersections [3]

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[4]
ZDD504	91	93	2	3.59	2m @ 3.59 g/t Au
ZDD511	536	540	4	14.37	4m @ 14.37 g/t Au
ZDD513	90	97	7	6.53	7m @ 6.53 g/t Au
ZDD514	578	585	7	6.23	1m @ 39.98 g/t Au

Drill collar details and assay results are in Table 6 and Table 7 respectively. Location of the drill collars reported and associated assay results is presented in **Figure 1**. An oblique cross-section highlighting selected assay results is presented in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, and an oblique long section presents the results in **Figure 7**.

Infill drilling at AG has now been completed on 50m line spacing (Indicated Resource) between Section Lines -4 to +30 (3,400m). AG Core was well defined in the last resource update excluding Sections 15B and 18B which have now been drilled to an Indicated Resource line spacing, as well as drill targeting up-dip and down-dip extensions on additional sections.

Results of AG Core drilling have been in line with expectations with the limits of gold mineralisation being extended up and down-dip as drilling was stepped out between and across sections.

Gold mineralisation remains open at AG core at depths well below open pit limits (~560m below surface and 780m along strike) and further drilling will be required to assess the potential for underground mining below the planned open pit.

At AG South, some of the largest increases in drill density have been achieved between Section Lines 6-14 which are classified as Inferred Resources in the current resource model and are now at Indicated Resource drill spacing. Drilling targeting of up-dip and down-dip extensions on other sections has also been completed at AG South.

The results of the infill drilling at AG South have been above expectations, with infill drilling defining a continuous zone of shallow ultra-high-grade gold (over 100 gold gram metres) striking over 200m between Section Lines 4B – 6B at AG South. These high impact holes have potential to add significant shallow high-grade ounces early into the mine schedule.

[3] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[4] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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Abujar Ore Reserves stand at **15.7Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 0.86Moz** (maiden open pit) within the **22.9Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1.12Moz** Mining Inventory tabulated below in **Table 3**.

*Mineable quantities reported in **Table 3** include Inferred Resources and do not constitute an "Ore Reserve" as estimated in accordance with the JORC Code. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than an Indicated Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the conversion of the material into an Indicated Mineral Resource from which Ore Reserves can be derived. An Ore Reserve Statement is presented in the Ore Reserves section of this report (Table 10).*

Table 3: AG Open Pit Mineable Quantities for Scheduling (Dry basis)

Description	Total (Mt)	ROM Mineable Quantity (Mt)	Waste (Mt)	Strip Ratio (t:t)	ROM Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained ROM Gold (k oz)
Main Pit	**175.0**	**19.2**	**155.8**	**8.1**	**1.6**	**984**
Central Pit	**1.7**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**6.6**	**0.7**	**5**
South Pit	**28.3**	**2.6**	**25.7**	**9.9**	**1.3**	**108**
Satellite Pits	**6.7**	**0.9**	**5.8**	**6.3**	**0.7**	**22**
Total	**211.8**	**22.9**	**188.9**	**8.2**	**1.5**	**1,120**

Tietto has completed infill drilling at AG to Indicated Resource line spacing across Main, Central and South Pit areas (**Figure 4**), which have a mining inventory of 22Mt for 1.09Moz Au inclusive of the Ore Reserve.

Once resource modelling has been completed, the updated resource model will be fed to mine planners for use in mine optimisation and Ore Reserve studies. Tietto expects the Mining Inventory within Main, Central and South Pit will be able to be classified as Ore Reserves.

At AG, high-grade gold mineralisation (**Table 4** and **Table 5**) remains open along strike and at depth. Tietto plans to drill additional holes along strike, as well as further step-back drilling to test the depth limits of this large high-grade gold system.

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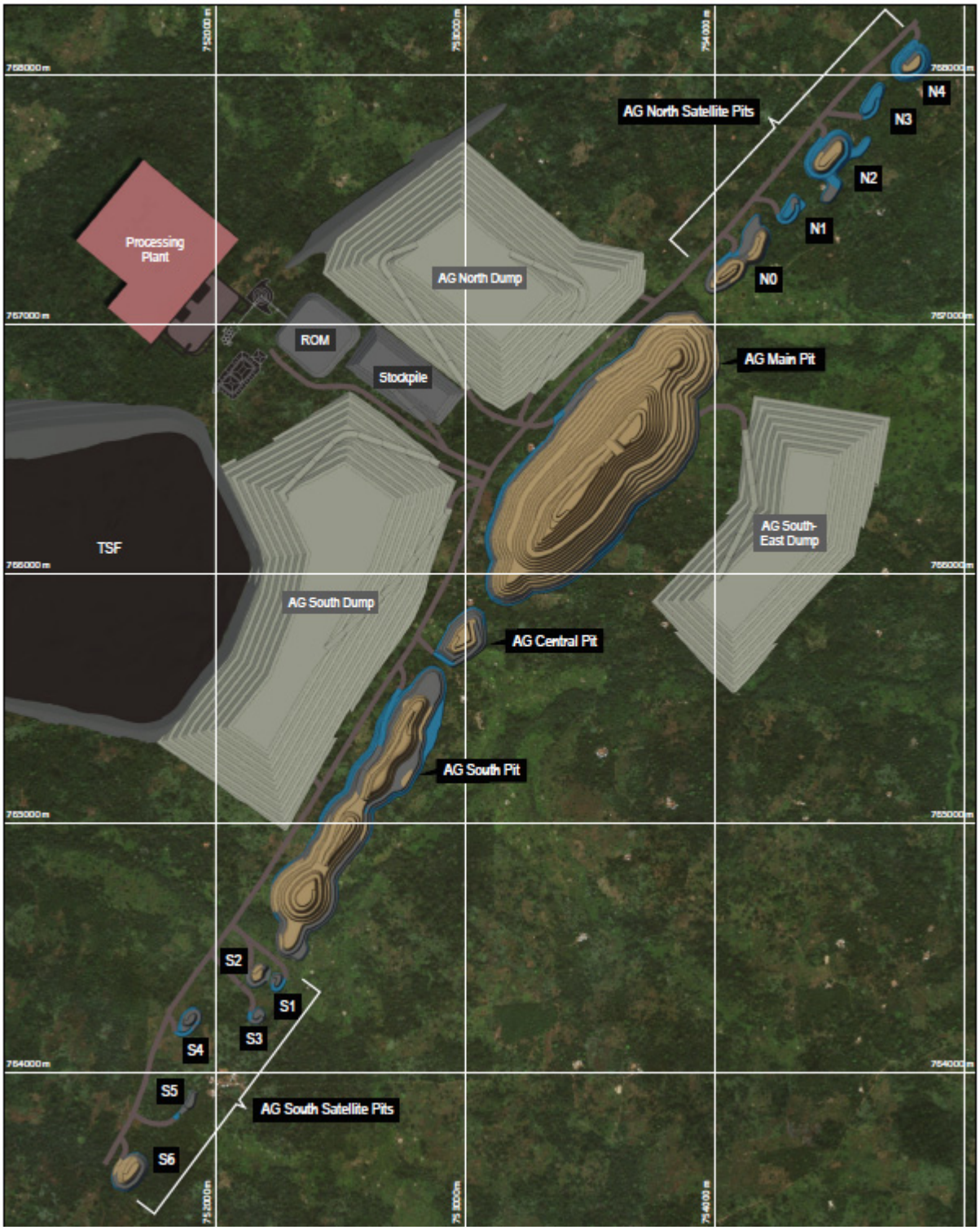

Figure 4: Proposed layout of Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire

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Table 4: AG Core - significant intersections greater than 50 gold gram metres[5]

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Section
ZDD035	76	83	7	57.79	26B
ZDD084	55	62	7	41.76	24B
ZDD095	215	236	21	13.02	23B
ZDD043	111	127	16	16.31	28
ZDD082	83	85	2	113.30	26
ZDD028	39	57	18	11.72	28B
ZRC171	238	244	6	34.17	20
ZDD333	173	194	21	7.34	25B
ZDD027	70	88	18	8.37	29
ZRC172	108	128	20	6.56	19B
ZDD437	203	208	5	25.04	19
ZDD180	286	296	10	12.09	20B
ZDD058	179	186	7	15.50	25
ZDD061	254	255	1	103.90	22
ZRC188	70	72	2	51.14	20B
ZDD074	174	176	2	50.65	22B
ZDD232	370	382	12	7.54	24B
ZRC164A	268	286	18	4.90	19
ZDD096	173	178	5	17.27	23B
ZDD081	78	94	16	4.75	25
ARC17	48	58	10	7.46	17B
ZDD029	91	97	6	12.07	27B
ZRC047A	208	218	10	7.16	23
ZDD212	401	406	5	14.23	20B
ZDD043	177	178	1	70.35	28
ZDD092	147	153	6	11.49	23B
ZRC187	100	106	6	11.37	19B
ZDD096	122	124	2	33.53	23B
ZDD187	259	267	8	8.26	24B
ZRC169B	186	192	6	10.52	21B
ZRC037	66	68	2	31.10	25
ZDD104	364	370	6	9.91	16
ZRC044	74	76	2	29.50	24
ZRD104	245	251	6	9.60	19
ZDD337A	257	267	10	5.75	24B
ZDD511	536	540	4	14.37	23B
ZDD235	440	447	7	8.16	24B
ZDD180	317	323	6	9.35	20B
ZRC188	252	254	2	27.70	20B
ZDD058	194	198	4	13.63	25
ZDD093	0	2	2	26.33	23B
ZDD080	54	56	2	26.05	26B
ZRC174	240	250	10	5.00	16B

[5] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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Table 5: AG South - significant intersections greater than 50 gold gram metres[6]

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Section
ARC03	64	70	6	9.22	7
ARC04	102	110	8	13.66	5
ARC05	12	20	8	9.06	2B
ZDD181	34	40	6	16.09	1B
ZDD239	183	184	1	64.30	2
ZDD483	71	74	3	52.95	4B
ZDD491	53	60	7	51.56	6B
ZDD536	63	67	4	26.05	5B
ZDD542	99	108	9	61.97	6
ZDD539	64	67	3	58.61	9B

Next Steps

With $52 million cash at the end of March, Tietto remains very well positioned to advance its dual strategy in 2021:

1) Continue to drive rapid resource growth at the 3.02Moz Abujar Gold Project; and
2) Fast-track development of the Abujar Gold Project.

Aggressively exploring at Abujar to drive rapid resource growth:

- Targeting 100,000m of diamond drilling in 2021 using our 6 Company-owned DD rigs drilling at US$35/m;
- Drill testing 8.5km of fertile Abujar main shear along strike from the existing AG and APG deposits; and
- Drill testing high priority regional targets.

Fast tracking development of the Abujar Gold Project:

Tietto continues towards delivery of milestones during 2021 including a Definitive Study (DFS) for Abujar, which is on track for release in Q3 CY2021. It has secured a SAG mill for the project and awarded Engineering Design of the Abujar Gold Mine Processing Plant to Primero Group, a Perth-based specialist mine design company.

The Company is negotiating the Abujar Mining Convention with the Ivorian Government, being the final regulatory step for the Company to achieve, with all mining and environmental approval already secured.

Tietto's recently appointed COO Matt Wilcox is focused on value enhancement areas identified by the PFS, and is finalising plans for the commencement of long-lead activities to ensure an expedited route to gold production at Abujar.

ENDS

[6] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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This update has been authorised on behalf of Tietto Minerals Limited by:

Dr Caigen Wang
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9420 8270

Mark Strizek
Executive Director
Mob: +61 431 084 305

Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member or The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a non-executive director of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and available for viewing at www.tietto.com. Includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform, 16 January 2018, 27 March 2018, 23 April 2018, 8 May 2018, 7 June 2018, 4 October 2018, 1 November 2018, 28 November 2018, 31 January 2019, 26 February 2019, 12 March 2019, 19 March 2019, 9 April 2019, 9 May 2019, 30 May 2019, 9 July 2019, 26 July 2019, 2 October 2019, 24 October 2019, 12 December 2019, 23 January 2020, 20 February 2020, 10 March 2020, 24 March 2020, 2 April 2020, 9 April 2020, 23 April 2020, 3 June 2020, 9 June 2020, 25 June 2020, 2 July 2020, 21 July 2020 20 July 2020, 29 July 2020, 19 August 2020, 9 September 2020, 24 September 2020, 26 October 2020, 11 December 2020, 18 January 2021, 12 February 2021, 23 February 2021, 23 March 2021, 6 April 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 April 2021, 3 May 2021, 6 May 2021, 11 May 2021 and 2 May 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

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Table 6: Drill Collar Information of holes reported

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type
ZDD500A	752,837	765,376	230	200.5	-55	305	10	DD
ZDD503	752,879	765,404	225	201.0	-50	305	10B	DD
ZDD504	752,821	765,326	228	201.0	-60	305	9B	DD
ZDD508	753,805	766,156	227	652.5	-65	305	22	DD
ZDD509	752,659	765,134	227	130.5	-45	305	7	DD
ZDD510	752,610	765,046	225	130.5	-45	305	6	DD
ZDD511	753,854	766,247	222	651.0	-68	305	23	DD
ZDD513	752,515	764,808	218	195.0	-57	305	3B	DD
ZDD514	753,363	765,674	218	621.0	-65	305	15B	DD
ZDD516	752,515	764,743	217	198.5	-52	305	3	DD
10 Holes				**3,181.5m**				

DD complete
DD[1] some results received with assays pending
DD[2] assays pending

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Table 7: Assay results being reported[7]

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[8]
ZDD500A	85	86	1	0.65	
ZDD500A	100	101	1	0.40	
ZDD500A	102	103	1	0.42	
ZDD500A	105	107	2	0.53	
ZDD500A	130	131	1	0.59	
ZDD500A	149	151	2	0.58	
ZDD503	104	105	1	0.45	
ZDD503	110	113	3	0.91	1m @ 1.8 g/t Au
ZDD503	119	120	1	0.79	
ZDD503	124	125	1	0.46	
ZDD503	142	144	2	0.59	
ZDD503	149	153	4	0.48	
ZDD503	165	171	6	0.70	1m @ 1.64 g/t Au
ZDD504	0	1	1	3.96	**1m @ 3.96 g/t Au**
ZDD504	12	13	1	2.56	**1m @ 2.56 g/t Au**
ZDD504	85	86	1	0.58	
ZDD504	91	93	2	3.59	**2m @ 3.59 g/t Au**
ZDD504	107	108	1	2.81	**1m @ 2.81 g/t Au**
ZDD504	130	131	1	0.49	
ZDD504	150	151	1	0.48	
ZDD508	339	340	1	0.49	
ZDD508	529	530	1	0.49	
ZDD508	533	537	4	0.41	
ZDD508	542	543	1	0.48	
ZDD508	545	549	4	1.01	**1m @ 2.91 g/t Au**
ZDD508	562	568	6	0.65	**1m @ 2.43 g/t Au**
ZDD508	579	583	4	1.36	**2m @ 2.31 g/t Au**
ZDD508	591	594	3	0.41	
ZDD508	595	596	1	0.44	
ZDD509	50	53	3	1.79	**1m @ 4.53 g/t Au**
ZDD509	60	61	1	0.92	
ZDD509	75	76	1	0.84	
ZDD509	100	101	1	0.49	
ZDD510	7	8	1	2.37	**1m @ 2.37 g/t Au**
ZDD510	22	32	10	0.58	**3m @ 1.07 g/t Au**
ZDD510	40	46	6	0.58	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD510	83	84	1	0.62	

[7] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[8] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[8]
ZDD510	91	92	1	0.51	
ZDD510	122	123	1	0.51	
ZDD511	480	481	1	0.61	
ZDD511	488	492	4	0.46	
ZDD511	494	495	1	0.51	
ZDD511	507	508	1	0.51	
ZDD511	513	528	15	0.46	
ZDD511	536	540	**4**	**14.37**	**4m @ 14.37 g/t Au**
ZDD513	4	5	1	0.51	
ZDD513	71	73	2	0.95	
ZDD513	83	84	1	0.44	
ZDD513	90	97	**7**	**6.53**	**7m @ 6.53 g/t Au**
ZDD513	101	105	4	0.72	1m @ 1.11 g/t Au
ZDD513	115	116	1	0.67	
ZDD513	144	145	1	0.71	
ZDD513	156	158	2	0.49	
ZDD513	167	168	1	0.73	
ZDD514	322	323	1	0.40	
ZDD514	510	511	1	0.78	
ZDD514	516	517	1	2.60	**1m @ 2.6 g/t Au**
ZDD514	534	535	1	0.67	
ZDD514	541	542	1	0.63	
ZDD514	562	564	2	0.59	
ZDD514	571	574	3	0.83	1m @ 1.7 g/t Au
ZDD514	578	585	**7**	**6.23**	**1m @ 39.98 g/t Au**
ZDD516	26	27	1	0.42	
ZDD516	68	69	1	2.12	**1m @ 2.12 g/t Au**
ZDD516	134	139	5	0.61	1m @ 1.03 g/t Au
ZDD516	146	147	1	1.48	1m @ 1.48 g/t Au
ZDD516	173	174	1	0.58	
ZDD516	176	179	3	1.43	**1m @ 3.8 g/t Au**
ZDD516	186	189	3	0.52	

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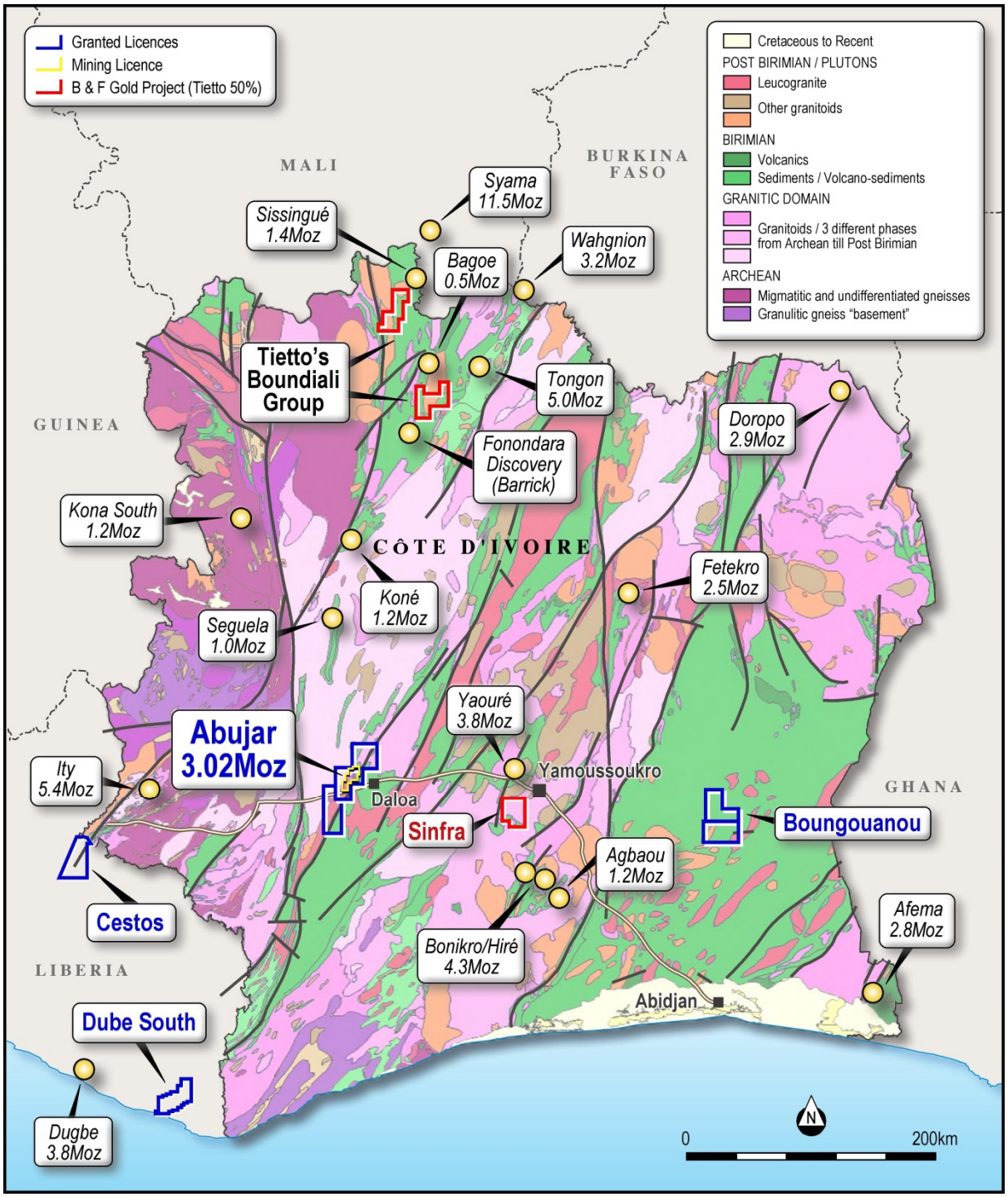

Figure 5: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

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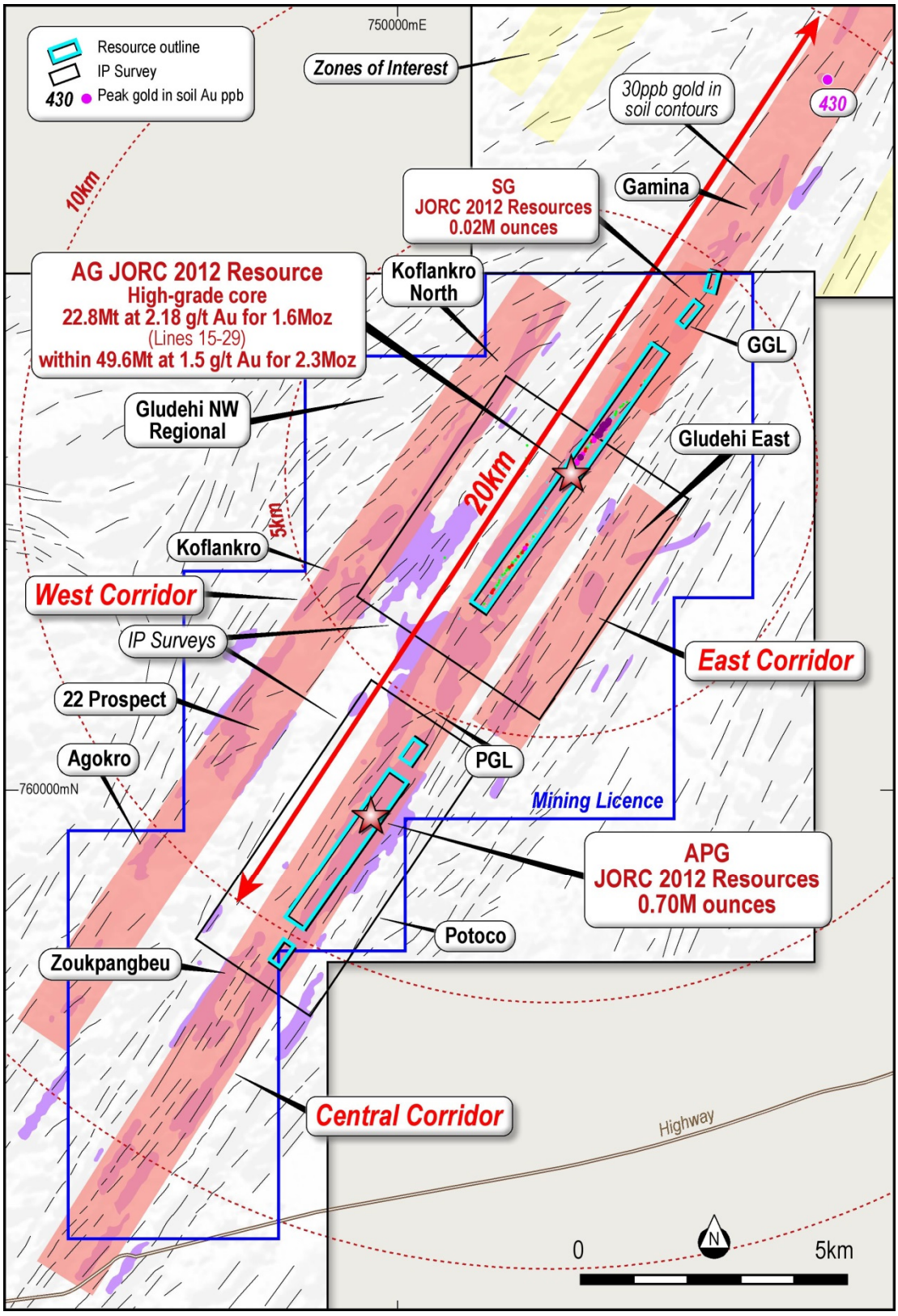

Figure 6: Plan view showing Abujar Project

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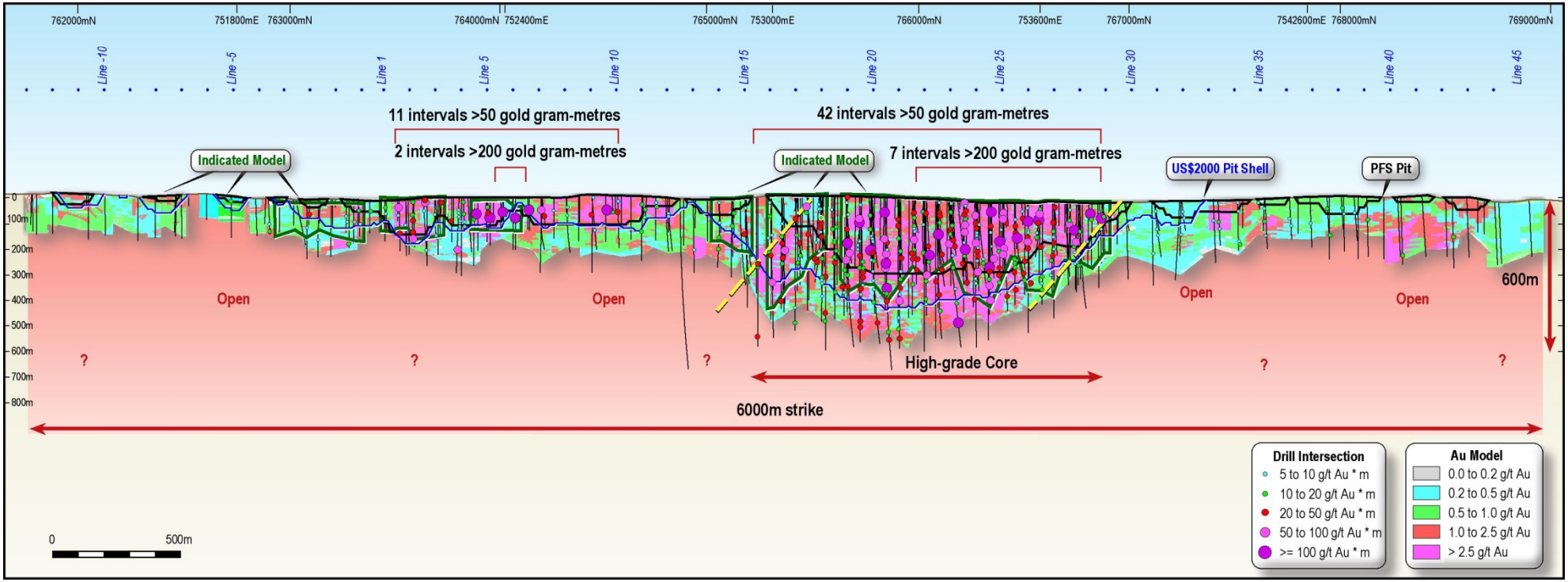

Figure 7: Oblique long section showing latest drill results

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Abujar Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire

The Abujar Gold Project is located approximately 30km from the major regional city of Daloa in central western Côte D'Ivoire. It is close to good regional and local infrastructure to facilitate exploration and development being only 15km from nearest tarred road and grid power.

The Abujar Gold Project is comprised of three contiguous exploration tenements, Middle, South and North tenement, with a total land area of 1,114km2, of which less than 10% has been explored. It features an NNE-orientated gold corridor over 70km striking across three tenements.

In December 2020, a gold exploitation (mining) licence within the Abujar Middle exploration tenement was granted. The mining tenement covers an area of 120.36km2.

Tietto is well placed to grow its resource inventory. It has substantially advanced the project since starting exploration in mid-2015 with the identification of 3.02 million ounces Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has completed a PFS which was reported on 6 April 2021. A DFS is expected to be released in Q3 2021.

JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources below, which are reported in line with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code; as such the Statement of Mineral Resources is suitable for public reporting. The Statement of Mineral Resources shown in **Table 8** .

Within AG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 Au g/t within a pit shell at a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 0.8 Au g/t below the pit. The cut-off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors of similar projects in Cote d'Ivoire as detailed in JORC Table 1. It is highlighted that while a 2,000 USD per ounces pit shell was utilised the cut-off grades were estimated based on the gold price of 1,881 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of September, 2020.

Within APG due to the shallow nature of mineralisation (maximum depth 250m) and Inferred classification the resource was reported with a changing cut-off grade at depth. This was due to the increased costs of potential mining and likely requirement to haul material to the plant at AG. The resource is reported using a 0.3 g/t cut off to a depth of 120m and a 0.8 g/t cut off below 120m at APG. Similarly, the South Gamina Resource was reported to a depth of 120m and not reported at depths below 120m.

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Table 8: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at October 21, 2020 Reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 0.8 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG, and 0.3 g/t to a depth of 120m and 0.8 g/t below 120m for APG, and 0.3 g/t to a depth of 120m for SG

Area	Class	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Total		
		Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
AG	Indicated	0.2	1.3	0.006	0.7	1.2	0.029	23.2	1.6	1.207	**24.1**	**1.6**	**1.24**
	Inferred	0.6	1.2	0.024	2.2	1.0	0.069	22.7	1.3	0.963	**25.6**	**1.3**	**1.06**
	Total	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.03**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**0.10**	**45.9**	**1.5**	**2.17**	**49.6**	**1.5**	**2.30**
APG	**Inferred**	1.2	0.6	0.02	6.3	0.6	0.13	23.5	0.7	0.54	**31.0**	**0.7**	**0.70**
SG	**Inferred**	0.04	0.7	0.00	0.1	0.8	0.00	0.4	1.6	0.02	**0.5**	**1.4**	**0.02**
Grand Total		**2.04**	**0.8**	**0.05**	**9.3**	**0.8**	**0.23**	**69.8**	**1.2**	**2.73**	**81.2**	**1.2**	**3.02**

Note:

1. *The Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is an associate of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.*
2. *All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 21 October, 2020. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.*
3. *Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).*
4. *The Mineral Resources have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.*
5. *The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement dated 6 April 2021. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Ore Reserve continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.*

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The total resource at AG and APG is reported at varying cut-off grades as provided in below. However, RPM recommends that the Mineral Resource be reported using the criteria shown in **Table 8**.

It is highlighted that **Table 9** is not a Statement of Mineral Resources and does not include the use of pit shells to report the quantities rather the application of various cut off grades. As such variations with **Table 8** will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be completed.

Table 9: AG and APG Mineral Resources at varying cut off grades

COG	AG Indicated			AG Inferred			AG Total			APG Inferred			Combined Total		
	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
0.1	28.5	1.4	1.3	45.4	0.9	1.3	73.9	1.1	2.6	57.5	0.6	1.0	131.4	0.9	3.7
0.2	28.2	1.4	1.3	44.6	0.9	1.3	72.8	1.1	2.6	56.0	0.6	1.0	128.8	0.9	3.7
0.3	26.8	1.5	1.3	41.5	1.0	1.3	68.3	1.2	2.6	48.5	0.6	1.0	116.8	1.0	3.6
0.4	24.0	1.6	1.3	35.3	1.1	1.2	59.3	1.3	2.5	35.9	0.7	0.8	95.2	1.1	3.3
0.5	20.6	1.8	1.2	28.9	1.2	1.2	49.5	1.5	2.4	23.6	0.9	0.6	73.2	1.3	3.0
0.6	17.9	2.0	1.2	23.4	1.4	1.1	41.2	1.7	2.2	16.3	1.0	0.5	57.5	1.5	2.7
0.7	15.6	2.2	1.1	18.8	1.6	1.0	34.4	1.9	2.1	10.8	1.2	0.4	45.2	1.7	2.5
0.8	13.8	2.4	1.1	15.7	1.8	0.9	29.5	2.1	2.0	7.6	1.3	0.3	37.1	1.9	2.3
0.9	12.4	2.6	1.0	13.5	1.9	0.8	25.8	2.2	1.9	6.0	1.5	0.3	31.9	2.1	2.1
1.0	11.2	2.8	1.0	11.8	2.0	0.8	23.1	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.7	0.2	27.0	2.3	2.0
1.1	10.2	2.9	1.0	10.4	2.2	0.7	20.6	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.2	23.4	2.5	1.9
1.2	9.4	3.1	0.9	9.3	2.3	0.7	18.7	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.2	0.2	21.1	2.6	1.8
1.3	8.7	3.2	0.9	8.3	2.4	0.6	17.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.2	19.1	2.8	1.7
1.4	8.0	3.4	0.9	7.5	2.5	0.6	15.4	3.0	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.1	17.1	2.9	1.6
1.5	7.4	3.6	0.8	6.7	2.7	0.6	14.1	3.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	0.1	15.7	3.1	1.6
1.6	6.8	3.7	0.8	6.0	2.8	0.5	12.9	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	0.1	14.3	3.2	1.5
1.8	5.9	4.0	0.8	5.0	3.0	0.5	10.9	3.6	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	12.1	3.5	1.4
1.9	5.6	4.2	0.7	4.5	3.2	0.5	10.0	3.7	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1	11.2	3.6	1.3
2.0	5.2	4.3	0.7	4.0	3.3	0.4	9.2	3.9	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1	10.3	3.8	1.3
2.5	4.0	4.9	0.6	2.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	4.5	1.0	0.8	3.3	0.1	7.4	4.4	1.0
3.0	3.2	5.5	0.6	1.8	4.4	0.3	5.0	5.1	0.8	0.4	3.8	0.1	5.4	5.0	0.9

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Abujar Gold Project Ore Reserves have been declared in this Study as a Probable Ore Reserve of 15.7Mt ROM at 1.71 g/t Au for 860,000 ounces as set out in Table 7 (refer ASX release 6 April 2021).

Table 10: Ore Reserve Estimate as at 31 December 2020

	Proved			Probable			Total		
Deposit	**Quantity**	**Au**	**Au**	**Quantity**	**Au**	**Au**	**Quantity**	**Au**	**Au**
	Mt	**g/t**	**Moz**	**Mt**	**g/t**	**Moz**	**Mt**	**g/t**	**Moz**
AG Deposit	0	0.0	0	15.7	1.7	0.86	15.7	1.7	0.86
Total	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**15.7**	**1.7**	**0.86**	**15.7**	**1.7**	**0.86**

Notes:

1. *The Ore Reserve has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Igor Bojanic who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bojanic has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit and mining method under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.*
2. *The following marginal cut-off grades determined based on a USD 1,459 per troy ounce gold price, and costs and mining and metallurgical modifying factors estimated as part of a PFS.*
   Marginal cut-off grades: Oxide 0.35 g/t Au, Transition 0.35 g/t Au and Fresh 0.35 g/t Au.
3. *Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves and all Ore Reserve figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 31 December, 2020. Ore Reserve estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The quantities contained in the above table have been rounded to three significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause values in the table to appear to have computational errors.*
4. *All Ore Reserve estimates are on a dry basis.*
5. *The Ore Reserves have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.*
6. *The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement dated 6 April 2021. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Ore Reserve continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.*

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Section 1 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to 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.*	• Samples at AG and APG project areas were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond Drilling (DD). Holes were generally angled at 60° to 90° towards northwest at AG to optimally intersect the mineralised zones however within APG the recent holes were drilled to the North East due to the reinterpreted westerly dip of the mineralisation. • AC samples were collected every 1m from cyclone, and 2m composite samples which is combined with two 1/3 of each one meter sample were sent for assaying. No Aircore samples were used in the estimates reported in the Report. • RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently spear sampled to form 2 m samples which were subsequently sent to the laboratory. All one meter samples were split using a riffle splitter with 1/4 of the same retained in the plastic bags, the remainder was re-split with 1/4 retained in calico bag and the remainder discarded. • Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site. • No QAQC was completed during the 2015 drilling program, however the vast majority of the data is sourced from the 2016-2020 drilling which implemented definitive QAQC program, to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory. • Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards upon the advice of RPM. • Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories ALS Ghana in 2016 and Intertek Minerals Ltd in 2018 to 2020. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Client employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		These samples were subsequently sent to Ghana for analysis via 30g fire assay in 2016-2017 (ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• AC drilling size is 89 mm, RC drilling comprising 105mm diameter face sampling bit. Diamond drilling carried out with mostly NTW and some HQ sized equipment. PQ-size rods and casing were used at the top the holes to stabilise the collars although no samples were taken from the PQ size core.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Within the Diamond drilling typically core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted. All 2019 and 2020 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. • Some low recovery are associated with intensely fractured or faulted intervals and the more intensely weathered upper zone however These low recoveries are not considered material to the total Mineral Resource currently estimated. • AC, RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. RPM notes that it has relied on information for the majority of holes for sample recovery based on drilling plods however considers sample recovery suitable and notes that the majority of the Mineral Resources reported are underpinned by diamond holes. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *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.*	• All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. No geotechnical and structural data measured has been recorded until the last 10 holes of the 2019 program and the 2020 holes. • Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole • All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• HQ and NTW core was cut in half using a core saw. Typically the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. • AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preparation technique. • *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.*	were subsequently composited using as spear samples to form 2 m samples. • Sampling of diamond core and AC, RC chips used industry standard techniques. Sample preparation for the 2020 drilling is detailed below; previous releases detail the 2016 and 2018 drilling results. After drying the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter). • The 250gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron • Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to Ghana for analysis and the remaining 100gm kept at Intertek for checks. • Field QC procedures involved the use of 2 types certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd, • Primary RC duplicates: Generated from the first splitter off the rig and inserted 5% (1 in 20 samples). This sample is collected from a spear sample from the reject material of the primary split. • Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled. • Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples • Laboratory Internal Duplicates and Standards • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.*	• The analytical techniques used Fire Assay on 150g pulp samples. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 2mm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted in information provided to RPM or from discussions with the Client. • The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• The Company has developed logging and sampling procedures that is based on the African experience of the local teams and subsequently reviewed by RPM during the site visits that confirmed the processes and protocols implemented giving the results a high level of confidence. The Company geologists log the core and RC samples according to the existing lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole • Twinned holes have not been drilled as not considered appropriate as the Company has been responsible for all holes. • Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal. • The selective original data review and site visit observations carried out by RPM did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition RPM considers that the onsite data management system meets industry standard which minimizes potential 'human' data-entry errors and no systematic fundamental data entry errors or data transfer errors.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by third party surveyors. • RPM notes that the DGPS system utilised is typically within a 10 cm accuracy range which is suitable for the classification applied. • The Client's drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 5 m depth, and then at approximately every 30 to 50m depth interval and at the end of the hole. • Small scale artisanal mining has been undertaken on several areas within the project. This mining is restricted typically to the upper 10m of the oxide material however is variable in depth and extent with recent underground mining occurring in the fresh rock. For AG area, the latest provided topographic survey models based on satellite imagery. In

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	addition two key areas with known underground mining were depleted a further 20m. For AGP area, no significant UG mining has been undertaken as such the latest topography was utilised as the depletion.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drill hole collars were generally spaced on an approximate 100 m by 50 m grid in both deposits with recent drilling including infill drilling on 50m by 50m spacing within AG with some closer spacing in the central core of AG. • The drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource estimation procedures. A combined composited file of the 5 largest lodes with the AG area was created for constructing variogram. Object 40 was also investigated which returned very similar variograms. • The most prevalent sample lengths inside the mineralised wireframes was 1m and 2 m, and as a result, 2m was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 2 m lengths
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• No bias was interpreted to be introduced as most drill holes are angled to northwest in AG, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends are interpreted being comprised of southeast-dipping lodes striking 30º dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60 º and 80º. • APG has recently been reinterpreted to have a westerly dipping orientation, as such recent holes have been drilled to the southeast. All previous holes were drilled to the northwest, however given the large drill spacing this is not consider to be a bias in the sampling and was considered during interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Client's senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were delivered to the laboratory by client geologists. Client employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of sampling techniques was carried out on each site visit by RPM in July 2016 and July 2018 and again in October 2019.

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Section 2 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Project is contained within three adjacent exploration licenses (Zoukougbeu, Zahibo and Issia licenses) which are currently held by third party companies, of which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource are contained within the Zahibo tenement. • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration programs have been conducted by other parties on the Project. • The license area was not historically known as a prospective region for gold, but recent artisanal workings revealed the presence of primary gold mineralisation in artisanal pits and small scale underground mining.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The AG-APG Deposits are located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield. It is situated on the Daloa 1:200,000 geologic sheet, 30km west of Daloa. It is located in the Hana-Lobo belt, east of the Sassandra fault that marks the boundary between the Man shield (Archean) and Eburnean domain. The regional trend is NNE to NE. • The AG-APG deposits resemble typical shear zone deposits of the West African granite-greenstone terrane. The deposits themselves are associated with a major regional shear zone and are developed in a granodiorite host. Mineralisation may be spatially related to the emplacement of intrusives. The gold mineralisation is mesothermal in origin and occurs as free gold in quartz vein stockworks and zones of silicification, associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is found in linear zones with the contacts showing evidence of shearing. Free gold is frequently observed. Alteration is weak to strong depending on the development of the system. • Two types of deformation are present in the drill cores: ductile deformation and brittle deformation. The gold mineralisation is related to deformed granodiorite, in shear zones, with sulphides (mainly pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) associated with visible gold. Alteration is characterized by chlorite, sericite, calcite, secondary quartz and disseminated pyrite. This assemblage is well developed in schistose, foliated rocks with presence of quartz veins or veinlets.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all*	• Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of this Mineral Resource report and the ASX release.

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	Material drill holes: • *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* • *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.*	• All information has been included in the appendices. No RC or DD drill hole information has been excluded however no AC drilling is utilised.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Intervals are shown in detail. Drilling intervals are predominantly 1m and 2m. • AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently spear samples to form 2 m samples which were subsequently sent to the laboratory • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g.'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Most drill holes are angled to northwest at AG, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends as all deposits have similar styles of mineralisation which was interpreted as being comprised of southeast-dipping lodes striking 30° dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60° and 80°. • APG has recently been reinterpreted to the westerly dip with changes to drilling orientation completed at such. • Sections are provided in the main body of the report and the press release however exploration results are not being reported
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of report and ASX release However exploration results are not being reported
Balanced Reporting	• *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.*	• All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by third party surveyors. DGPS system utilised it typically within 10 cm accuracy range. • Drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure

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	• *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.*	deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 6 m depth, and then at approximately every 30m depth interval and at the end of the hole.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• All interpretations for each deposit are consistent with observations made and information gained during drilling at the project. • Feasibility studies are underway with a PFS completed in Q1 2021 • Work completed to date **has not identified** any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed • Diagrams accompany this release