13 October 2021

Tietto hits 22m at 5.62 g/t gold incl. 5m at 17.87 g/t gold in latest AG Core results

Highlights:

➢ Tietto adds **multiple high-grade gold** drill intercepts at its 3.35Moz Abujar Gold Project from infill drilling at **AG Core** including:

   ➢ *22m @ 5.62 g/t Au* from 97m incl. *5m @ 17.87 g/t Au* (ZDD665 - Section 24A)

   ➢ *2m @ 59.77 g/t Au* from 54m and;

   ➢ *6m @ 17.01 g/t Au* from 61m incl. *2m @ 50.35 g/t Au* (ZDD685 - Section25A)

   ➢ *14m @ 2.87 g/t Au* from 136m incl. *4m @ 9.19 g/t Au* (ZDD671A – Section 24A)

➢ Drilling aims to convert a portion of Indicated resources (**35Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 1.65Moz**) to Measured - targeting the first two years of Abujar's gold production

➢ Third batch of assay results received (33 holes for 5,377m) from a 30,000m infill diamond drill program on 25m line spacing

➢ Tietto awaits assays for 66 holes drilled (12,897m). The remaining 5,755m of infill drilling expected to be completed by the end of October 2021; next resource update due end Q4 CY21

➢ Abujar Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) demonstrated robust financial results and estimated gold production of 260,000oz in the first year and 200,000oz per year over the first six years of Abujar's 11-year mine life for an NPV5% (pre-tax) A$1.3B and (post-tax) A$0.97B using US$1,700/oz and A$/US$=0.74[1]

➢ Tietto continues to advance Abujar's development with an early work program underway including front end engineering and design (FEED), site and camp construction

➢ Tietto is targeting first gold at Abujar in Q4 CY2022

➢ Tietto is well-funded, with ~$31M cash at bank at end of September 2021.

West African gold explorer and developer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto** or the **Company**) is pleased to report high-grade gold results from the third batch of infill drilling recently completed at the Abujar-Gludehi (**AG**) deposit, part of its **3.35Moz** Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said: "*Our third batch of results from our infill drilling program at Abujar is delivering up more **high-grade gold intercepts** that continue to*

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[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 5th October 2021

de-risk open pit mining at Abujar. *The infill program is designed to convert Indicated Resources to Measured Resources, which are scheduled to be mined within the first two years of production.*

*"These results validate our strategy of using our own diamond drill rigs drilling at 10,000m a month to deliver a constant flow of **high-grade gold intercepts** with three intercepts reporting over 100 gold gram metres, and two of these were from one hole ZDD685.*

"These impressive results follow hard on the heels of our DFS last week that confirmed Abujar's potential to be one of the largest gold producing mines in Côte d'Ivoire with more than 260,000 ounces of gold expected to be produced in the first year and 1.2M ounces of gold in the first six years.

"We are confident the Abujar Gold Project will continue to enjoy growth in both Resources and Reserves through our continued large-scale drilling program. We are focused on advancing the Abujar Gold Project towards becoming West Africa's next gold mine."

Infill Drilling – AG Resource

This announcement relates to 33 diamond drill holes (5,377m) completed as part of an infill drilling program which aims to increase confidence in current mineral resource estimates at Abujar (i.e., upgrading Indicated Resources to Measured Resources).

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

Table 1: Significant Intersections from AG [2]

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[3]
ZDD652	96	106	**10**	**1.46**	**6m @ 2.05 g/t Au**
ZDD658	71	77	**6**	**4.69**	**4m @ 6.6 g/t Au**
ZDD662 A	66	67	**1**	**19.52**	
ZDD665	97	119	**22**	**5.62**	**5m @ 17.87 g/t Au**
ZDD668	108	109	**1**	**23.70**	
ZDD668	116	121	**5**	**3.20**	**5m @ 3.2 g/t Au**
ZDD668	168	169	**1**	**23.52**	
ZDD671 A	136	150	**14**	**2.87**	**4m @ 9.19 g/t Au**
ZDD685	54	56	**2**	**59.77**	**2m @ 59.77 g/t Au**
ZDD685	61	67	**6**	**17.01**	**2m @ 50.35 g/t Au**

Drill collar details and assay results are in Table 3 and Table 4 respectively. Location of the reported drill collars and associated assay results is presented in

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[2] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[3] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

Figure 3. An oblique cross-section highlighting selected assay results is presented in **Figure 4** and an oblique long section presents the results in **Figure 5**.

Tietto is completing infill drilling at AG on 25m line spacing (Measured Resource) between Section Lines 14 to 30 across the AG Core to a depth covering the first two years of gold production at Abujar (~120m vertical depth).

Tietto has completed another 66 holes for 12,897m with assay results outstanding, and plans to drill a further 5,755m in its infill program. At current drilling rates, Tietto expects the infill program across AG Core to be completed with all assays received before the end of November 2021.

Drilling has intersected good widths and grades in assays received to date with another two intersects adding to the tally of 51 intervals greater than 50 gold gram metres at AG Core (**Table 2**).

Gold mineralisation remains open at AG core at depths well below open pit limits and further drilling will be required to assess the potential for underground mining below the planned DFS open pit.

Table 2: AG Core - significant intersections greater than 50 gold gram metres[4]

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	gold gram metres	Section
ZDD035	76	83	7	57.79	405	26B
ZDD084	55	62	7	41.76	292	24B
ZDD687	69	85	16	17.60	282	19C
ZDD095	215	236	21	13.02	273	23B
ZDD043	111	127	16	16.31	261	28
ZDD082	83	85	2	113.30	227	26
ZDD028	39	57	18	11.72	211	28B
ZRC171	238	244	6	34.17	205	20
ZDD333	173	194	21	7.34	154	25B
ZDD027	70	88	18	8.37	151	29
ZRC172	108	128	20	6.56	131	19B
ZDD445	120	149	29	4.46	129	16B
ZDD437	203	208	5	25.04	125	19
ZDD665	**97**	**119**	**22**	**5.62**	**124**	**24A**
ZDD180	286	296	10	12.09	121	20B
ZDD685	**54**	**56**	**2**	**59.77**	**120**	**25A**
ZDD058	179	186	7	15.50	109	25
ZDD596	85	88	3	35.65	107	28A
ZDD061	254	255	1	103.90	104	22
ZRC188	70	72	2	51.14	102	20B
ZDD685	**61**	**67**	**6**	**17.01**	**102**	**25A**
ZDD074	174	176	2	50.65	101	22B
ZDD232	370	382	12	7.54	90	24B
ZRC164A	268	286	18	4.90	88	19
ZDD617	66	73	7	12.48	87	25C
ZDD096	173	178	5	17.27	86	23B

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

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	gold gram metres	Section
ZDD081	78	94	16	4.75	76	25
ARC17	48	58	10	7.46	75	17B
ZDD029	91	97	6	12.07	72	27B
ZRC047A	208	218	10	7.16	72	23
ZDD212	401	406	5	14.23	71	20B
ZDD043	177	178	1	70.35	70	28
ZDD092	147	153	6	11.49	69	23B
ZRC187	100	106	6	11.37	68	19B
ZDD096	122	124	2	33.53	67	23B
ZDD187	259	267	8	8.26	66	24B
ZRC169B	186	192	6	10.52	63	21B
ZRC037	66	68	2	31.10	62	25
ZDD633	60	78	18	3.30	59	21A
ZDD104	364	370	6	9.91	59	16
ZRC044	74	76	2	29.50	59	24
ZRD104	245	251	6	9.60	58	19
ZDD337A	257	267	10	5.75	58	24B
ZDD511	536	540	4	14.37	57	23B
ZDD235	440	447	7	8.16	57	24B
ZDD180	317	323	6	9.35	56	20B
ZRC188	252	254	2	27.70	55	20B
ZDD058	194	198	4	13.63	55	25
ZDD093	0	2	2	26.33	53	23B
ZDD080	54	56	2	26.05	52	26B
ZRC174	240	250	10	5	50	16B

Next Steps

Tietto had $31 million cash at the end of September 2021 and remains very well positioned to advance its dual strategy in 2021:

1) Continue to drive rapid resource growth at the 3.35Moz 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 six 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 to deliver milestones during 2021 and recently released (5 October 2021) key findings from a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) that demonstrated robust financial results and estimated gold production of 260,000oz in the first year and 200,000oz per year over the first six years of Abujar's 11-year mine life.

Tietto has secured a SAG mill for the project and Engineering Design of the Abujar Gold Mine Processing Plant is being undertaken by 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 owner's team is focused on value enhancement areas identified by the DFS, and are implementing plans for the commencement of long-lead activities to ensure an expedited route to gold production at Abujar.

ENDS

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

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Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and 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.

The information in this presentation that relates to Mineral Resources was prepared by RPM Global and released on the ASX platform on 12 July 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Minerals Resources in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the RPM Global's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information evaluated by Mr Jeremy Clark who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 Clark is an associate of RPM and he consents to the inclusion of the estimates in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves was prepared by RPM and released on the ASX platform on 5 October 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserves in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the RPM findings are presented have not been materially modified

The information in the report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Abujar Gold Project is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Igor Bojanic, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of RPM. Mr. Igor Bojanic has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Igor Bojanic is not aware of any potential for a conflict of interest in relation to this work for the Client. The estimates of Ore Reserves presented in this Statement have been carried out in accordance with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (30 September, 2021).

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, 21 May 2021, 27 May 2021, 11 June 2021, 16 June 2021, 12 July 2021, 10 September 2021 and 5 October 2021. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

Table 3: Drill Collar Information for holes completed at AG

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type
ZDD591	753,899	766,923	209	144	-60	305	28C	DD
ZDD623	753,175	766,086	236	175.5	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD630	753,528	766,387	222	163.5	-60	305	22A	DD
ZDD631	753,626	766,617	211	147.5	-60	305	24C	DD
ZDD640	753,658	766,599	211	146.5	-60	305	24C	DD
ZDD642	753,570	766,360	223	199.5	-60	305	22A	DD
ZDD649	753,332	766,285	234	208.5	-60	305	20A	DD
ZDD652	753,458	766,254	230	183	-60	305	20C	DD
ZDD653	753,682	766,583	212	190.5	-60	305	24C	DD
ZDD654	753,361	766,267	232	166.5	-60	305	20A	DD
ZDD655	753,190	766,074	231	171	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD657	753,393	766,235	234	181.5	-60	305	20A	DD
ZDD658	753,616	766,570	211	148.5	-60	305	24A	DD
ZDD660	753,479	766,241	230	216	-60	305	20C	DD
ZDD661	753,434	766,209	233	184.5	-60	305	20A	DD
ZDD662	753,213	766,054	236	39	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD662A	753,222	766,045	235	144.5	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD665	753,634	766,558	212	150	-60	305	24A	DD
ZDD666	753,459	766,194	232	232.5	-60	305	20A	DD
ZDD667	753,307	766,237	235	176.5	-60	305	19C	DD
ZDD668	753,658	766,544	212	183	-60	305	24A	DD
ZDD669	753,238	766,050	236	146	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD671	753,677	766,527	212	28	-60	305	24A	DD
ZDD671A	753,675	766,524	213	211	-60	305	24A	DD
ZDD672	753,490	766,598	212	149.5	-60	305	23C	DD
ZDD674	753,332	766,218	235	175.5	-60	305	19C	DD
ZDD675	753,264	766,026	235	174	-60	305	17C	DD
ZDD676	753,762	766,710	209	151	-60	305	26A	DD
ZDD677	753,273	766,200	235	178.5	-60	305	19A	DD
ZDD678	753,504	766,588	211	145	-60	305	23C	DD
ZDD683	753,290	766,195	235	175.5	-60	305	19A	DD
ZDD684	753,567	766,541	212	145.5	-60	305	23C	DD
ZDD685	753,655	766,665	210	145.5	-60	305	25A	DD
33 Holes				**5,377m**				

Table 4: Assay results being reported for holes completed at AG[5]

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD591	75	78	3	0.73	1m @ 1.38 g/t Au
ZDD591	83	87	4	1.19	3m @ 1.37 g/t Au
ZDD591	93	96	3	1.32	1m @ 3.05 g/t Au
ZDD591	108	109	1	0.69	
ZDD591	115	116	1	0.70	
ZDD591	124	128	4	0.64	1m @ 1.09 g/t Au
ZDD623	8	9	1	0.41	
ZDD623	52	53	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08 g/t Au
ZDD623	59	60	1	0.67	
ZDD623	64	65	1	1.87	1m @ 1.87 g/t Au
ZDD623	119	120	1	0.47	
ZDD623	165	166	1	0.49	
ZDD630	61	62	**1**	**2.11**	**1m @ 2.11 g/t Au**
ZDD630	70	72	2	0.66	
ZDD630	135	140	5	0.76	2m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD631	3	4	1	1.53	1m @ 1.53 g/t Au
ZDD631	51	62	**11**	0.92	1m @ 3.32 g/t Au
ZDD631	68	70	**2**	**2.46**	**1m @ 4.24 g/t Au**
ZDD631	86	87	1	0.76	
ZDD631	96	97	**1**	**2.63**	**1m @ 2.63 g/t Au**
ZDD631	103	106	3	0.71	1m @ 1.14 g/t Au
ZDD631	134	135	1	1.30	1m @ 1.3 g/t Au
ZDD640	1	2	1	0.52	
ZDD640	26	28	**2**	**2.52**	**1m @ 4.36 g/t Au**
ZDD640	69	81	**12**	0.54	2m @ 1.14 g/t Au
ZDD640	96	97	**1**	**6.13**	**1m @ 6.13 g/t Au**
ZDD640	103	104	1	0.42	
ZDD640	108	109	1	0.40	
ZDD640	118	124	6	0.44	
ZDD640	128	129	**1**	**9.56**	**1m @ 9.56 g/t Au**
ZDD640	138	140	2	1.19	1m @ 1.55 g/t Au
ZDD642	0	1	1	0.40	
ZDD642	115	116	1	0.49	
ZDD642	122	125	3	1.19	2m @ 1.44 g/t Au
ZDD642	187	192	5	0.40	
ZDD649	24	25	1	0.53	
ZDD649	60	64	4	0.43	

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[5] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[6] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD649	80	81	1	0.50	
ZDD649	124	125	1	1.10	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au
ZDD652	32	33	1	0.41	
ZDD652	96	106	**10**	1.46	6m @ 2.05 g/t Au
ZDD652	112	114	2	0.83	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD652	127	128	**1**	**2.98**	**1m @ 2.98 g/t Au**
ZDD652	149	150	1	0.47	
ZDD652	167	168	1	0.52	
ZDD652	175	177	2	0.93	1m @ 1.29 g/t Au
ZDD652	182	183	**1**	**7.33**	**1m @ 7.33 g/t Au**
ZDD653	102	112	**10**	0.89	6m @ 1.16 g/t Au
ZDD653	132	133	1	1.59	1m @ 1.59 g/t Au
ZDD653	142	145	3	0.91	1m @ 1.57 g/t Au
ZDD653	153	156	3	1.53	2m @ 2.09 g/t Au
ZDD653	167	168	**1**	**2.70**	**1m @ 2.7 g/t Au**
ZDD653	175	177	2	1.56	1m @ 2.2 g/t Au
ZDD654	12	21	9	0.47	1m @ 1.28 g/t Au
ZDD654	53	54	1	0.70	
ZDD654	60	61	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD654	67	70	3	0.81	1m @ 1.84 g/t Au
ZDD654	80	82	**2**	**3.72**	**2m @ 3.72 g/t Au**
ZDD654	86	89	3	0.56	
ZDD654	99	100	1	0.55	
ZDD654	106	115	9	0.66	1m @ 2.23 g/t Au
ZDD654	123	128	5	0.53	1m @ 1.22 g/t Au
ZDD654	161	162	**1**	**7.23**	**1m @ 7.23 g/t Au**
ZDD655					NSI
ZDD657	32	33	1	0.49	
ZDD657	53	54	1	1.95	1m @ 1.95 g/t Au
ZDD657	58	61	3	0.68	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD657	79	80	1	0.41	
ZDD657	95	96	1	0.50	
ZDD657	105	106	1	0.96	
ZDD657	113	114	1	0.43	
ZDD657	116	117	1	0.60	
ZDD657	119	120	1	0.65	
ZDD657	128	129	1	1.10	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au
ZDD657	150	151	1	0.62	
ZDD657	163	164	1	0.44	
ZDD657	168	171	**3**	**2.18**	**2m @ 2.8 g/t Au**
ZDD658	0	2	2	1.54	1m @ 2.09 g/t Au
ZDD658	7	9	2	0.54	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD658	71	77	**6**	**4.69**	**4m @ 6.6 g/t Au**
ZDD658	81	91	**10**	0.59	1m @ 3.45 g/t Au
ZDD658	97	98	1	0.95	
ZDD658	115	116	1	0.58	
ZDD658	123	124	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au
ZDD660	9	10	1	0.48	
ZDD660	142	144	2	0.86	1m @ 1.07 g/t Au
ZDD660	153	155	2	0.48	
ZDD660	157	158	1	0.67	
ZDD660	190	194	4	0.79	1m @ 1.26 g/t Au
ZDD661	79	80	1	0.55	
ZDD661	109	120	**11**	0.79	2m @ 2.31 g/t Au
ZDD661	166	167	1	0.47	
ZDD661	175	177	2	1.61	1m @ 2.59 g/t Au
ZDD662	19	22	3	0.61	
ZDD662	27	32	5	0.82	2m @ 1.6 g/t Au
ZDD662A	21	25	4	0.68	
ZDD662A	43	44	1	0.75	
ZDD662A	56	57	**1**	**5.07**	**1m @ 5.07 g/t Au**
ZDD662A	66	67	**1**	**19.52**	**1m @ 19.52 g/t Au**
ZDD662A	77	78	1	0.80	
ZDD662A	119	120	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26 g/t Au
ZDD662A	129	130	1	0.56	
ZDD662A	138	139	1	0.78	
ZDD665	32	33	1	0.56	
ZDD665	68	69	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11 g/t Au
ZDD665	78	79	**1**	**3.71**	**1m @ 3.71 g/t Au**
ZDD665	97	119	**22**	**5.62**	**5m @ 17.87 g/t Au**
ZDD665	145	146	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD666	120	121	1	0.49	
ZDD666	146	147	1	0.49	
ZDD666	148	149	1	0.43	
ZDD666	154	156	2	1.07	1m @ 1.72 g/t Au
ZDD666	168	169	1	0.80	
ZDD666	199	201	2	0.62	
ZDD666	206	213	7	0.54	1m @ 1.49 g/t Au
ZDD667	18	19	**1**	**3.43**	**1m @ 3.43 g/t Au**
ZDD667	76	77	1	0.40	
ZDD667	93	94	1	0.98	
ZDD668	91	92	1	0.45	
ZDD668	108	109	**1**	**23.70**	**1m @ 23.7 g/t Au**
ZDD668	116	121	**5**	**3.20**	**5m @ 3.2 g/t Au**

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD668	147	157	**10**	0.79	1m @ 4.31 g/t Au
ZDD668	168	169	**1**	**23.52**	**1m @ 23.52 g/t Au**
ZDD668	175	178	3	1.55	1m @ 4.06 g/t Au
ZDD668	182	183	1	0.59	
ZDD669	33	34	1	0.43	
ZDD669	35	36	1	0.41	
ZDD669	43	44	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08 g/t Au
ZDD669	67	70	3	0.50	
ZDD671					NSI
ZDD671A	31	33	2	1.08	1m @ 1.21 g/t Au
ZDD671A	43	44	1	1.21	1m @ 1.21 g/t Au
ZDD671A	89	90	1	0.40	
ZDD671A	95	97	2	0.54	
ZDD671A	104	106	2	0.47	
ZDD671A	136	150	**14**	**2.87**	**4m @ 9.19 g/t Au**
ZDD671A	179	180	1	1.23	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au
ZDD671A	189	190	1	0.69	
ZDD671A	194	197	3	1.33	1m @ 2.92 g/t Au
ZDD671A	207	208	**1**	**3.64**	**1m @ 3.64 g/t Au**
ZDD672	74	75	1	0.50	
ZDD674	8	14	6	0.43	
ZDD674	118	122	4	0.62	
ZDD674	133	136	3	0.43	
ZDD675	76	77	1	0.50	
ZDD675	94	103	9	0.75	4m @ 1.01 g/t Au
ZDD675	110	113	3	0.50	
ZDD675	116	117	1	0.54	
ZDD675	121	124	3	0.47	
ZDD675	137	138	1	0.41	
ZDD675	146	147	1	0.70	
ZDD675	157	159	2	1.28	1m @ 2.12 g/t Au
ZDD675	167	168	1	0.51	
ZDD676	0	1	1	0.41	
ZDD676	32	33	1	0.41	
ZDD676	38	39	1	0.43	
ZDD676	76	77	**1**	**5.50**	**1m @ 5.5 g/t Au**
ZDD676	95	97	2	0.75	
ZDD676	131	132	1	1.88	1m @ 1.88 g/t Au
ZDD676	141	142	1	0.41	
ZDD677	19	20	1	0.46	
ZDD677	23	24	1	0.84	
ZDD677	62	63	1	0.45	

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD677	69	70	1	0.50	
ZDD677	83	85	2	0.65	
ZDD677	98	99	1	0.49	
ZDD677	144	145	1	1.10	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au
ZDD678	0	1	1	0.72	
ZDD678	5	9	4	0.40	
ZDD678	12	13	1	0.43	
ZDD683	6	7	1	0.89	
ZDD683	44	45	1	1.62	1m @ 1.62 g/t Au
ZDD683	55	56	1	0.41	
ZDD683	88	89	1	0.73	
ZDD683	113	114	1	1.18	1m @ 1.18 g/t Au
ZDD684	21	22	1	0.40	
ZDD684	49	54	5	1.08	2m @ 1.9 g/t Au
ZDD684	67	72	5	0.79	1m @ 1.33 g/t Au
ZDD684	83	84	1	0.43	
ZDD684	108	114	6	1.03	2m @ 2.24 g/t Au
ZDD684	122	123	1	0.83	
ZDD684	140	141	1	0.45	
ZDD685	0	2	2	0.63	
ZDD685	54	56	**2**	**59.77**	**2m @ 59.77 g/t Au**
ZDD685	61	67	**6**	**17.01**	**2m @ 50.35 g/t Au**
ZDD685	76	77	1	0.62	
ZDD685	88	90	2	0.87	1m @ 1.2 g/t Au
ZDD685	99	106	7	0.41	
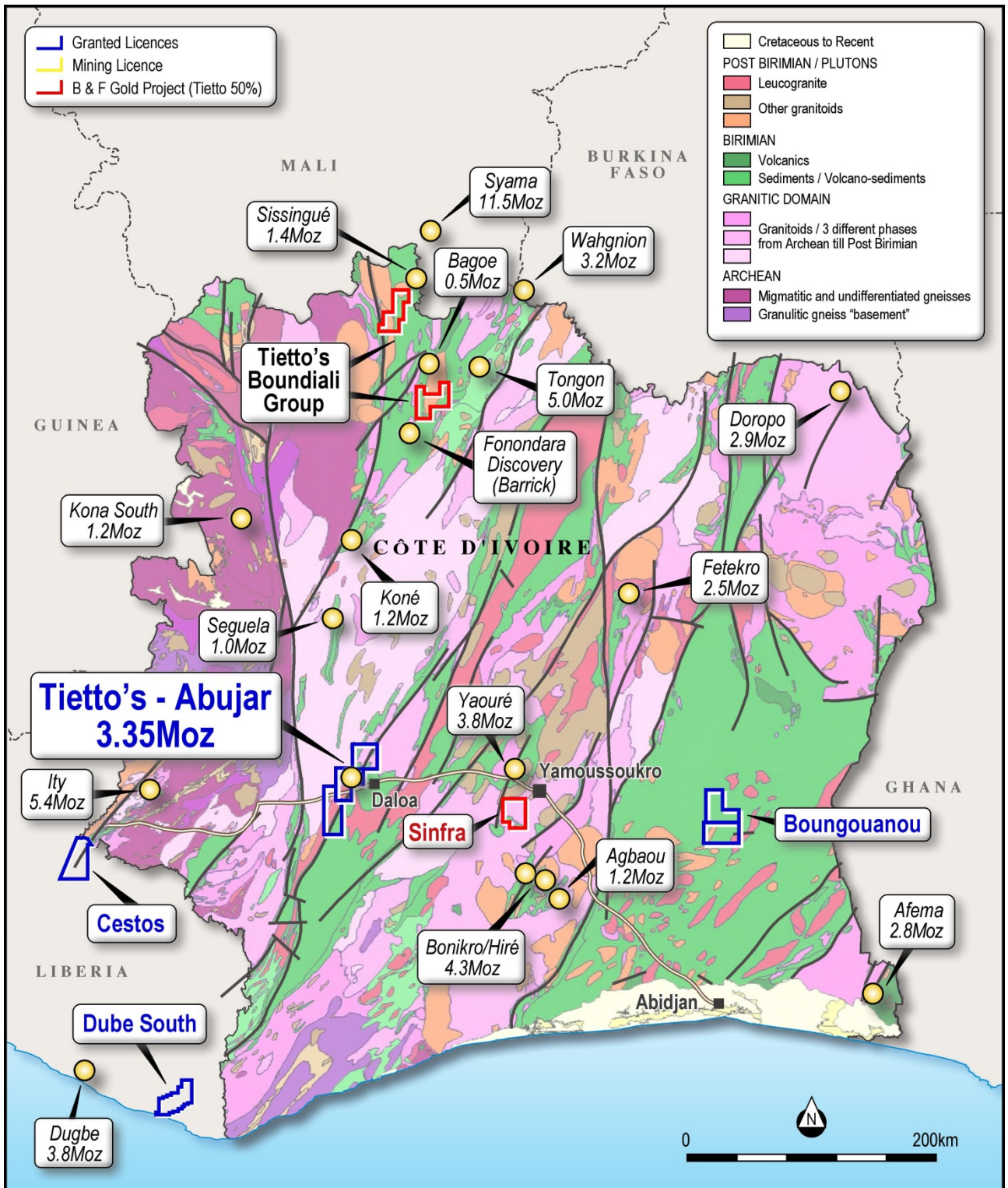
Figure 1: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects
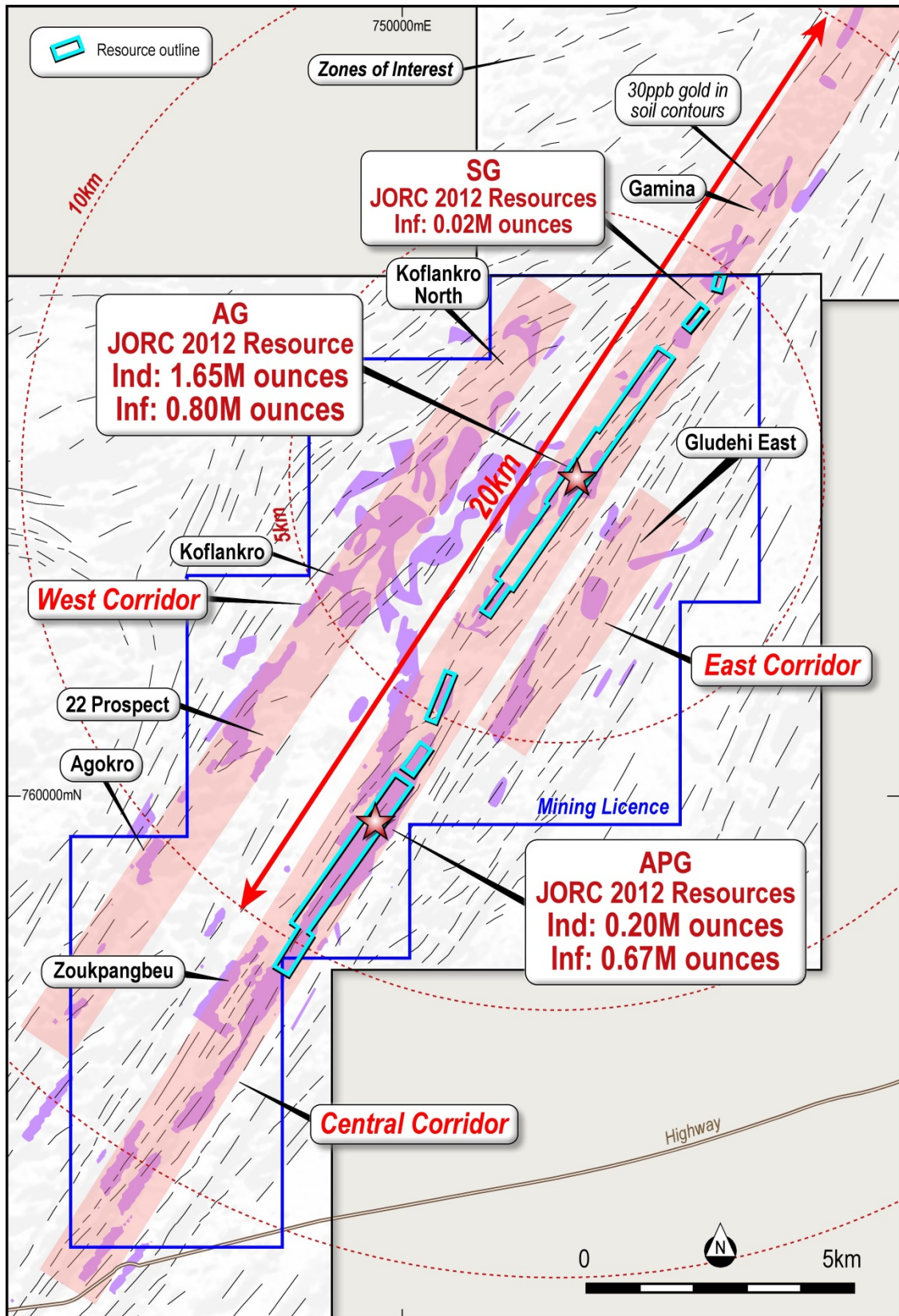
Figure 2: Plan view showing Abujar Project
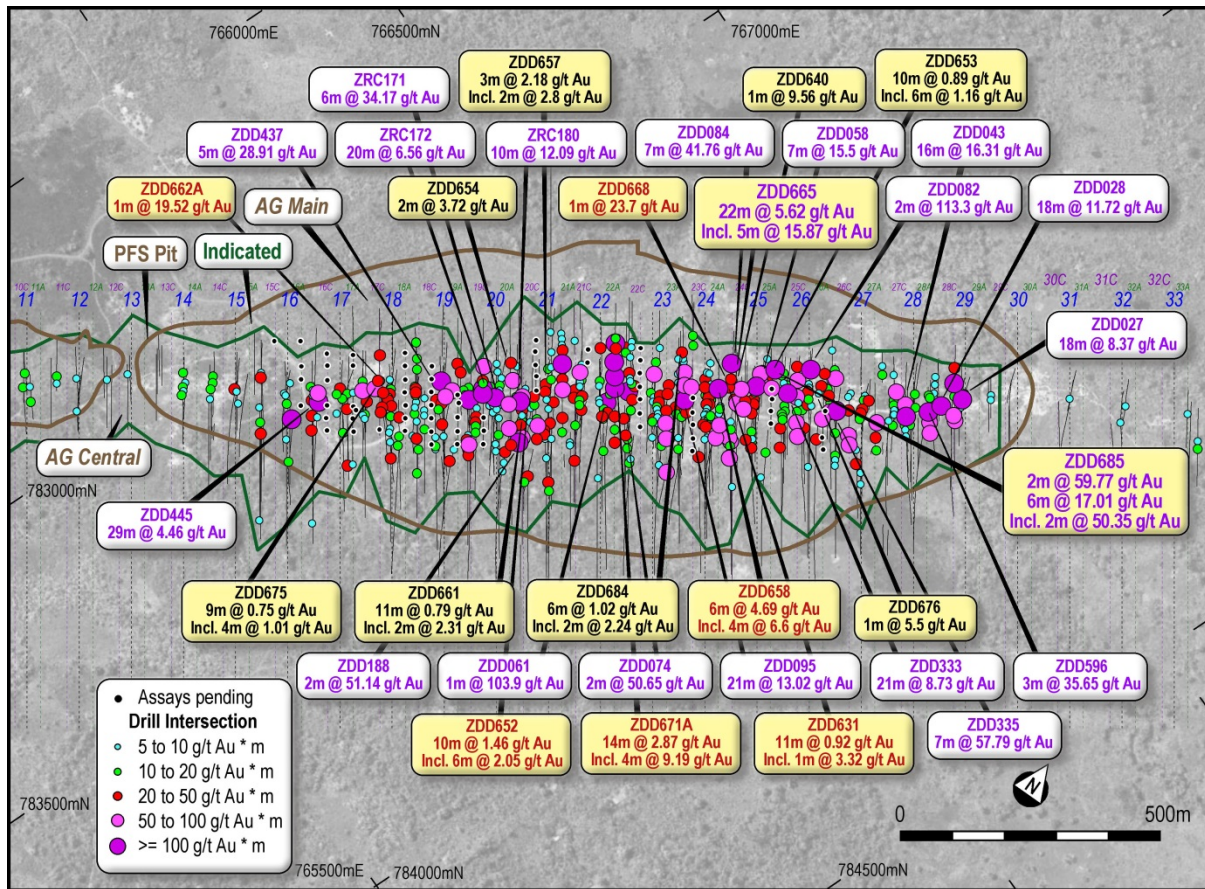
Figure 3: Plan view showing latest drill results at AG
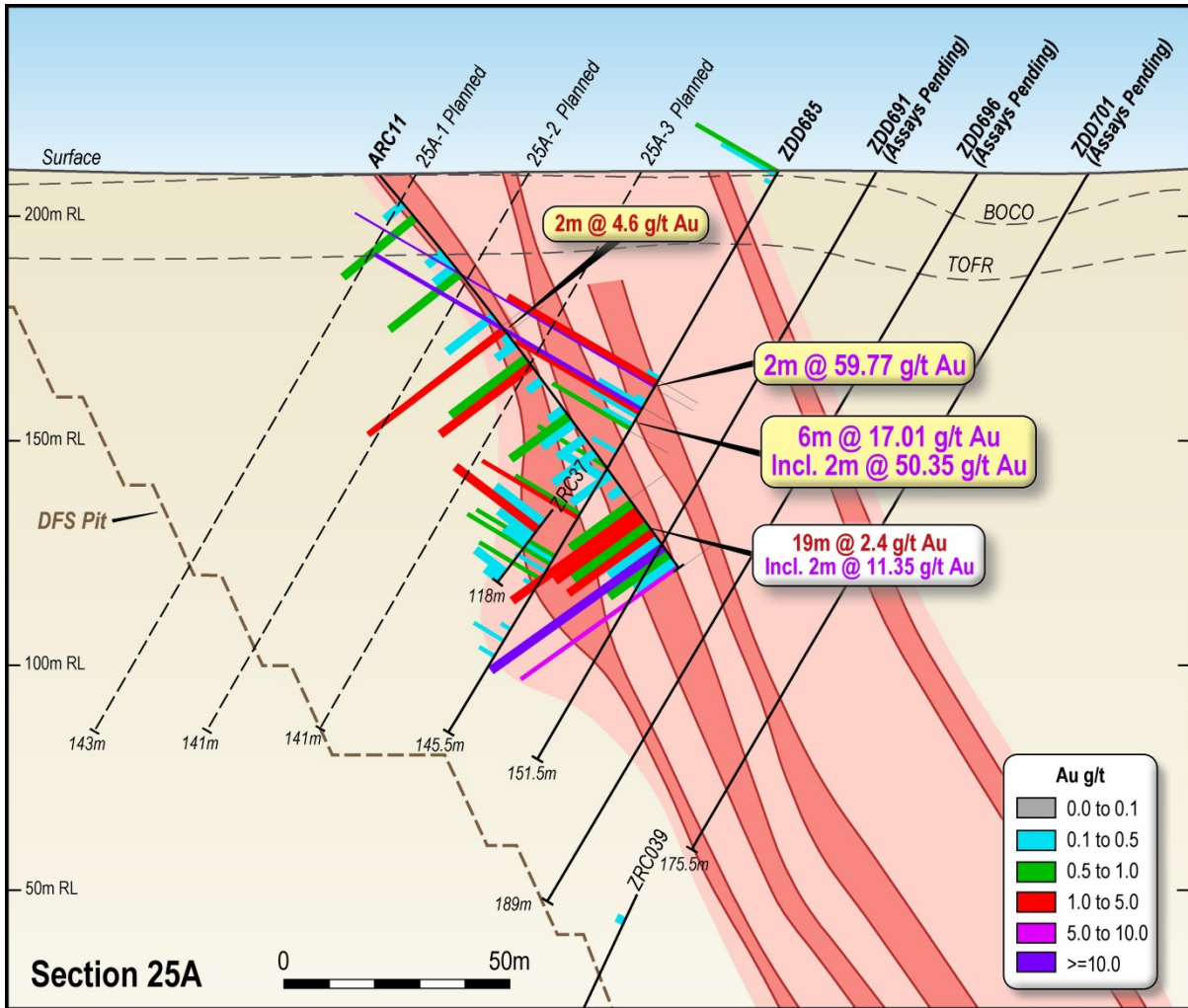
Figure 4: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results at AG (section 25A +/-12.5m)
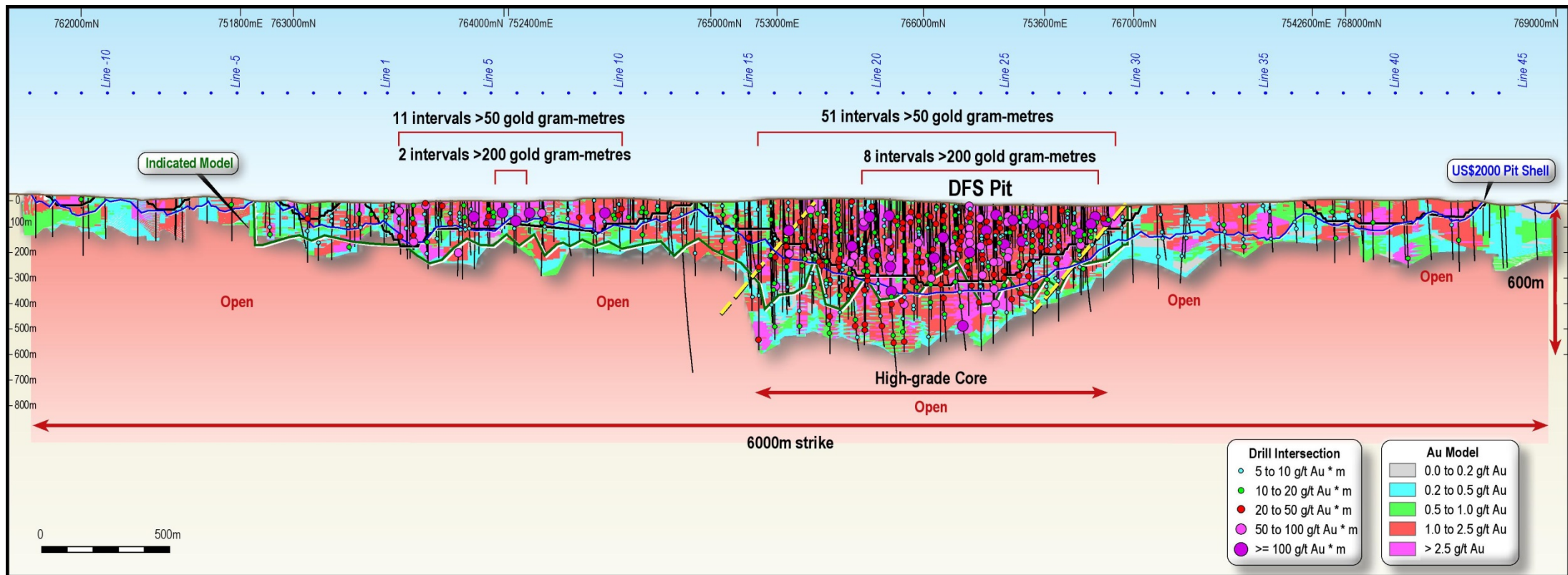
Figure 5: Oblique long section showing latest drill results at AG

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 1,114km^2, 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 120.36km^2.

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 3.35 million ounces Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has completed metallurgical test work and a 4Mtpa DFS. Tietto is targeting first gold at Abujar in Q4 CY2022.

Abujar 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 5.

Within AG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut of grade of 0.25 g/t Au within a pit shell that used a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 1.0 g/t Au below the pit shell. The cut off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors and are detailed in JORC Table 1. It is highlighted that while a 2,000 USD per ounce pit shell was utilised the cut-off grades were estimated based on the gold price of 1,800 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of June, 2021.

Within APG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut of grade of 0.30 g/t Au within a pit shell that used a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 1.0 g/t Au below the pit shell. The cut off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors and are 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 1,800 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of June, 2021.

There is no change to the South Gamina Resource (October 21, 2020) which is reported to a depth of 120m and not reported at depths below 120m.

Table 5: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 12 July, 2021. Reported at 0.25 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 1.0 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG, and reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 1.0 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for APG, and 0.3 g/t Au 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	0.5	1.2	0.02	2.1	1.3	0.09	32.4	1.5	1.54	35.0	1.5	1.65
	Inferred	0.4	1.0	0.01	1.7	0.9	0.05	13.3	1.7	0.74	15.3	1.6	0.80
	Total	**0.9**	**1.1**	**0.03**	**3.8**	**1.1**	**0.14**	**45.6**	**1.5**	**2.28**	**50.3**	**1.5**	**2.45**
APG	Indicated	0.5	0.7	0.01	1.9	0.7	0.05	6.0	0.7	0.14	8.4	0.7	0.20
	Inferred	1.2	0.7	0.03	5.2	0.7	0.11	22.0	0.7	0.52	28.4	0.7	0.67
	Total	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.04**	**7.1**	**0.7**	**0.16**	**28.0**	**0.7**	**0.67**	**36.7**	**0.7**	**0.87**
SG	Inferred	0.0	0.7	0.001	0.10	0.8	0.001	0.4	1.6	0.02	0.5	1.4	0.02
Grand Total		**2.6**	**0.9**	**0.07**	**11.0**	**0.9**	**0.30**	**74.0**	**1.2**	**2.97**	**87.5**	**1.2**	**3.35**

Note:

1. *The Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a sub-consultant to 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 12 July, 2021. 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.*

The total resource at AG and APG is reported at varying cut-off grades are provided in Table 6 below. However, RPM recommends that the Mineral Resource be reported using the criteria shown in Table 5.

It is highlighted that Table 6 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 5 will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be completed.

Table 6: AG and APG Mineral Resources at varying cut off grades

COG	AG Indicated			AG Inferred			APG Indicated			APG Inferred			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	46.1	1.2	1.8	44.5	0.8	1.2	11.9	0.6	0.2	66.3	0.5	1.1	168.7	0.8	4.4
0.2	44.1	1.2	1.8	41.4	0.9	1.2	11.7	0.6	0.2	62.1	0.6	1.1	159.3	0.8	4.3
0.3	39.2	1.4	1.7	35.3	1.0	1.1	10.4	0.7	0.2	52.3	0.6	1.0	137.2	0.9	4.1
0.4	32.8	1.6	1.7	27.7	1.2	1.1	7.8	0.8	0.2	38.9	0.7	0.9	107.2	1.1	3.8
0.5	27.4	1.8	1.6	22.0	1.4	1.0	5.7	0.9	0.2	26.0	0.8	0.7	81.2	1.3	3.4
0.6	23.1	2.0	1.5	17.2	1.6	0.9	4.2	1.0	0.1	16.6	1.0	0.5	61.0	1.6	3.1
0.7	19.4	2.3	1.4	13.7	1.8	0.8	3.1	1.2	0.1	11.8	1.2	0.4	48.1	1.8	2.8
0.8	16.7	2.5	1.4	11.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.1	8.5	1.3	0.4	39.1	2.1	2.6
0.9	14.7	2.8	1.3	9.9	2.3	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.1	6.9	1.4	0.3	33.4	2.3	2.4
1	13.1	3.0	1.3	8.6	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.1	5.5	1.6	0.3	28.7	2.5	2.3
1.1	11.9	3.2	1.2	7.6	2.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.1	3.8	1.8	0.2	24.5	2.7	2.1
1.2	10.8	3.4	1.2	6.8	2.8	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.1	3.0	1.9	0.2	21.5	2.9	2.0
1.3	9.9	3.6	1.1	6.2	3.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.2	19.5	3.1	2.0
1.4	9.2	3.8	1.1	5.6	3.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.2	17.8	3.3	1.9
1.5	8.5	4.0	1.1	5.2	3.3	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.1	16.2	3.5	1.8
1.6	7.9	4.1	1.0	4.8	3.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.1	14.7	3.7	1.7
1.8	7.0	4.4	1.0	4.1	3.7	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.1	12.7	4.0	1.6
1.9	6.6	4.6	1.0	3.8	3.9	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.1	11.8	4.1	1.6
2	6.2	4.8	1.0	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.1	11.0	4.3	1.5
2.5	4.8	5.5	0.8	2.5	4.7	0.4	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.1	7.9	5.1	1.3
3	3.8	6.3	0.8	2.0	5.3	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.0	6.1	5.8	1.1

Abujar Ore Reserves

A total of 34.4 Mt of Open Cut Ore Reserves at 1.3 g/t Au grade for 1.45Moz were estimated as at 30 September 2021 by RPM, refer Table 7 (refer ASX release 5 October 2021). As no mining has taken place at the site, the reporting date reflects the completion of the technical work supporting the estimate.

Table 7: Open Cut Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 September 2021

Deposit	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Quantity	Au	Au	Quantity	Au	Au	Quantity	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
AG	0	0	0	31.3	1.4	1.38	31.3	1.4	1.38
APG	0	0	0	3.2	0.7	0.07	3.2	0.7	0.07
Total	0	0	0	34.4	1.3	1.45	34.4	1.3	1.45

Notes:

1. *The Ore Reserves 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, type of deposit and mining method under consideration and to the activity, which 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 US$ 1,407 per troy ounce gold price, and costs and mining and metallurgical modifying factors estimated as part of the DFS.*

3. *Marginal cut-off grades for AG: Oxide 0.29 g/t Au, Transition 0.29 g/t Au and Fresh 0.30 g/t Au.*

4. *Marginal cut-off grades for APG: Oxide 0.32 g/t Au, Transition 0.32 g/t Au and Fresh 0.33 g/t Au (as greater haulage distance to AG ROM pad)*

5. *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.*

6. *All Ore Reserve estimates are on a dry basis.*

7. *The Ore Reserves have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.*

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. These samples were subsequently sent to Ghana for analysis via 30g fire assay in 2016-2017*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(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 preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-*	• 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 were subsequently composited using as spear samples to form 2 m samples. • Sampling of diamond core and AC, RC chips

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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 addition two key areas with known underground mining were depleted a further 20m. For AGP area, no significant UG mining has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 30° dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60° and 80°. • 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.

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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 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*
		• Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of this Mineral Resource report and the ASX release.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No RC or DD drill hole information has been excluded however no AC drilling is utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 30º dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60º and 80º. • 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.* • *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.*	• 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 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*	• 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 and a DFS expected at the end of Q3 2021. • Work completed to date **has not identified**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	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