

27 July 2022

Tietto hits 12m @ 20.96 g/t gold in AG Core infill drilling at Abujar

Highlights:

- Tietto adds more **high-grade gold intercepts** from infill drilling at **AG Core** on the main Abujar Shear at its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project; results include:
 - **12m @ 20.96 g/t Au** from 298m incl. **5m @ 48.57 g/t Au** (incl. **2m @ 120.21 g/t Au**) and **6m @ 6.36 g/t Au** from 329m incl. **4m @ 9.4 g/t Au** (ZDD1229 – Section 22)
 - **9m @ 8.1 g/t Au** from 258m incl. **2m @ 28.64 g/t Au** (ZDD1225 – Section 25)
- Latest results received from infill drilling at **AG** (seven DD holes for 2,780.5m at **AG Core** and three DD holes for 274.0m at **AG South**)
- Assays pending for infill holes (28 DD holes for 4,040m) drilled at **AG Core** and **AG South**
- Tietto's six diamond rigs are actively drilling, with more than 100,000m of drilling forecast in CY22
- Abujar DFS demonstrated robust financial results and estimated **first-year gold production of 260,000oz** and 1.2Moz over the first six years of Abujar's 11-year mine life for an NPV_{5%} of A\$1.3B (pre-tax) and A\$0.97B (post-tax) using US\$1,700/oz Au and A\$/US\$=0.74¹
- Updated Abujar LOM production plan on track for delivery **early Q3 CY22**
- Abujar gold plant construction is on target for **first gold in Q4 CY22**
- Construction at Abujar Gold Project is fully funded with no debt.

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 drilling at **AG Core**, part of its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said: *"Our infill drilling continues to add **high-grade gold intercepts** to **AG Core**. ZDD1229 has reported multiple high-grade intercepts downhole including **12m @ 20.96 g/t Au** from 298m and **6m @ 6.36 g/t Au** from 329m. These intercepts confirm continuity of these plunging high-grade shoots at depth.*

*"Tietto will incorporate these **high-impact drilling results** into a mineral resource update planned for later this year. This update will also incorporate the results from an expanded infill drilling program aiming to grow our Measured Resources over a 2.9km strike between Section Lines 0 to 29 at **AG Core** and **AG South**, as we expect to mine this area during the first two years of Abujar gold production.*

¹ Refer ASX Announcement dated 5th October 2021

“Our exploration team has moved four of our DD rigs to drill test exploration targets at **22** prospect (West Abujar Shear) and at **AGM** and **PGL** prospects, both located on the main Abujar Shear, which remains largely untested.

“We are fully funded to production at Abujar, which has potential to be **one of the largest gold producing mines in Côte d’Ivoire**, with an expected production of **260,000 ounces of gold** in the first year and **1.2M ounces of gold** in the first six years.

“Tietto has an experienced team on board to deliver Abujar on time and on budget. We are on track to deliver another mineral resource update this year. Shareholders can also expect further updates from our aggressive diamond drilling program as we advance our dual strategy of ‘Drill and Build’ and develop our Abujar Project into **West Africa’s next gold mine, with first gold by the end of Q4 CY22.**”

Infill Drilling – AG

Tietto is pleased to report the latest batch of assay results (seven DD holes for 2,780.5m at AG Core and three DD holes for 274.0m at AG South) from infill diamond drilling at **AG**. The seven DD holes drilled at **AG Core** were designed to fill several drilling gaps at depth and allow conversion of Inferred resources into Indicated resources. The three DD holes at AG South are part of the program designed to convert Indicated Resources into Measured Resources at **AG South**.

Drilling results from both areas will be incorporated into the next MRE update expected later this year. Best intersections received from 1m diamond drill samples are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Significant Intersections from AG Core infill drilling²

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	includes ³
ZDD1225	258.00	267.00	9.00	8.10	2m @ 28.64 g/t Au ⁴
ZDD1225	324.00	333.00	9.00	1.92	3m @ 4.55 g/t Au
ZDD1226	211.00	221.00	10.00	1.33	4m @ 2.62 g/t Au
ZDD1226	273.00	278.00	5.00	3.79	4m @ 4.34 g/t Au ⁴
ZDD1228	402.00	421.00	19.00	1.62	3m @ 5.03 g/t Au
ZDD1229	298.00	310.00	12.00	20.96	5m @ 48.57 g/t Au
ZDD1229	329.00	335.00	6.00	6.36	4m @ 9.4 g/t Au
ZDD1231	183.00	184.00	1.00	16.55	1m @ 16.55 g/t Au
ZDD1231	199.00	204.00	5.00	3.58	2m @ 7.77 g/t Au ⁴

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

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

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

Drilling has intersected good widths and grades in assays received to date with these new results, increasing the tally to 83 intervals greater than 50 gold gram metres, including 16 intervals greater than 200 gold gram metres at **AG Core (Table 2)**.

Table 2: AG Core - significant intersections greater than 50 gold gram metres⁵

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	gold gram metres	Section
ZDD895	38	46	8	393.59	3,149	14B
ZDD866	83	93	10	51.75	518	29A
ZDD035	76	83	7	57.79	405	26B
ZDD894	31.6	34	2.4	153.49	368	17A
ZDD084	55	62	7	41.76	292	24B
ZDD685	54	56	2	143.77	288	25A
ZDD687	69	85	16	17.60	282	19C
ZDD095	215	236	21	13.02	273	23B
ZDD043	111	127	16	16.31	261	27C
ZDD1229	298	310	12	20.96	251	22
ZDD1104	84.32	93	8.68	27.61	240	26
ZDD082	83	85	2	113.30	227	26
ZDD696	125	132	7	30.67	215	25A
ZDD028	39	57	18	11.72	211	28B
ZRC171	238	244	6	34.17	205	20
ZDD1113	35	40	5	40.14	201	28
ZDD333	173	194	21	8.73	183	25B
ZDD895	50	62	12	14.61	175	14B
ZDD870	38	43	5	33.86	169	26A
ZDD1152	42	52	10	16.60	166	17
ZDD859	37	47	10	16.53	165	28C
ZDD027	70	88	18	8.37	151	29
ZDD1172	251	263	12	12.22 ⁶	147	22
ZDD437	203	208	5	28.91	145	19
ZDD899	64	76	12	11.99	144	14C
ZRC172	108	128	20	6.56	131	19B
ZDD445	120	149	29	4.46	129	16B
ZDD665	97	119	22	5.62	124	24A
ZDD180	286	296	10	12.09	121	20B
ZDD058	179	186	7	15.50	109	25
ZDD596	85	88	3	35.65	107	28A
ZDD1192A	9	10.72	1.72	61.27	105	25A
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
ZDD703	187	195	8	12.43	99	23C
ZDD232	370	382	12	7.54	90	24B
ZRC164A	268	286	18	4.90	88	19
ZDD617	66	73	7	12.48	87	25C
ZDD1114	55	70	15	5.79	87	28A

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

⁶ Interval from ZDD1172 reported 14 June 2022 as 12m @ 12.39 g/t Au from 251m incl. 3m @ 31.89 g/t Au. Following screen fire assays of selected high-grades, interval now reports as 12m @ 12.22 g/t Au incl. 3m @ 30.9 g/t Au

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	gold gram metres	Section
ZDD096	173	178	5	17.27	86	23B
ZDD734	83	90	7	11.87	83	22C
ZDD704	214	232	18	4.36	78	18C
ZDD081	78	94	16	4.75	76	25
ARC17	48	58	10	7.46	75	17B
ZDD703	208	220	12	6.10	73	23C
ZDD1225	258	267	9	8.10	73	25
ZDD730	91	96	5	14.44	72	18C
ZRC047A	208	218	10	7.16	72	23
ZDD029	91	97	6	12.07	72	27C
ZDD212	401	406	5	14.23	71	20B
ZDD043	177	178	1	70.35	70	27C
ZDD1176	105	106	1	69.76	70	18C
ZDD092	147	153	6	11.49	69	23B
ZRC187	100	106	6	11.37	68	19B
ZDD096	122	124	2	33.53	67	23B
ZDD806	11	29	18	3.67	66	23A
ZDD187	259	267	8	8.26	66	24B
ZDD702	227	236	9	6.97	63	19A
ZRC169B	186	192	6	10.52	63	21C
ZRC037	66	68	2	31.10	62	25
ZDD104	364	370	6	9.91	59	16
ZDD633	60	78	18	3.30	59	21A
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	23
ZDD235	440	447	7	8.16	57	24B
ZDD1107	38	52	14	4.07	57	27
ZDD701	120	128	8	7.17	57	25A
ZDD180	317	323	6	9.35	56	20B
ZDD705	0	1	1	55.13	55	19C
ZRC188	252	254	2	27.70	55	20B
ZDD058	194	198	4	13.63	55	25
ZDD724	82	91	9	6.03	54	22C
ZDD093	0	2	2	26.33	53	23B
ZDD1160	46.5	52	5.5	9.66	53	14B
ZDD080	54	56	2	26.05	52	26B
ZDD884	118	120	2	26.07	52	28C
ZDD1113	97	99	2	25.58	51	28
ZDD770	74	79	5	10.16	51	14C
ZRC174	240	250	10	5.00	50	16B

Tietto has planned further drilling at **AG Core** to assess the potential below the planned DFS open pit and test the limits of gold mineralisation, which is still open at depth.

Next Steps

Tietto completed a A\$130 million two-tranche placement to accelerate development of Abujar, with no debt. The placement allowed the participation of like-minded investors, keen for the Company to realise first gold production by Q4 CY22 and produce 260,000oz gold in 2023.

Tietto remains very well positioned to advance its dual strategy of ‘Drill and Build’ throughout 2022:

1. **Continue to drive rapid resource growth at the 3.45Moz Abujar Gold Project; and**
2. **Fast-track development of Abujar Gold Project to achieve first gold in Q4 CY22.**

Tietto continues to deliver project milestones; with Abujar’s maiden Measured gold resources of 7.7Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 350,000oz reported on 11 April 2022.

Tietto will deliver an update on Abujar’s LOM production plan in Q3 CY22 using the updated Mineral Resource Estimate, increased mill throughput and higher gold prices (spot price is +35% greater than US\$1407/oz used in the DFS⁷), targeting a material increase to existing LOM production. Tietto has expanded this to incorporate a scoping study to determine the economic benefits of a heap leach operation at APG running in parallel to the Abujar CIL operation.

Tietto is advancing construction of the processing plant and associated infrastructure, which remains on schedule. Abujar Gold Project is progressing towards first gold pour by the end of Q4 CY22 and is on track to become West Africa’s next producing gold mine.

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 of 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 undertaken 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 11 April 2022. 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.

⁷ ASX 5 October 2021

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, 22 September 2021, 5 October 2021, 13 October 2021, 21 October 2021, 8 November 2021, 12 November 2021, 16 November 2021, 22 November 2021, 30 November 2021, 10 December 2021, 22 December 2021, 18 January 2022, 20 January 2022, 24 January 2022, 7 February 2022, 14 February 2022, 18 February 2022, 25 February 2022, 15 March 2022, 29 March 2022, 11 April 2022, 29 April 2022, 4 May 2022, 16 May 2022, 24 May 2022, 8 June 2022, 10 June 2022, 14 June 2022, 29 June 2022, 4 July 2022, 12 July 2022, 14 July 2022 and 21 July 2022. 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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type	Area
ZDD1223	753,665	766,323	223	382.5	-60	305	22B	DD	AG Core
ZDD1225	753,818	766,522	210	381	-63	305	25	DD	AG Core
ZDD1226	753,629	766,399	220	330	-65	305	23	DD	AG Core
ZDD1228	753,683	766,253	226	465	-62	305	22	DD	AG Core
ZDD1229	753,616	766,287	225	381	-62	305	22	DD	AG Core
ZDD1231	753,316	765,954	233	370	-60	305	17B	DD	AG Core
ZDD1232	753,582	766,069	233	471	-60	305	20	DD	AG Core
7 Holes				2,780.5m					
ZDD1189A	752,884	765,493	225	124	-51	305	11A	DD	AG South
ZDD1233	752,825	765,477	232	90	-57	305	10C	DD	AG South
ZDD1234	752,780	765,480	232	60	-50	305	10B	DD	AG South
3 Holes				274.0m					

Table 4: Assay results being reported for completed holes⁸

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁹
ZDD1189A	23.00	24.00	1.00	3.19	1m @ 3.19 g/t Au
ZDD1189A	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.81	
ZDD1189A	62.00	63.00	1.00	1.04	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au
ZDD1189A	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1189A	82.00	88.00	6.00	1.08	1m @ 4.3 g/t Au
ZDD1189A	92.00	93.00	1.00	1.85	1m @ 1.85 g/t Au
ZDD1189A	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.98	
ZDD1223	120.00	121.00	1.00	2.20	1m @ 2.2 g/t Au
ZDD1223	142.00	143.00	1.00	0.61	
ZDD1223	149.00	150.00	1.00	0.73	
ZDD1223	227.00	228.00	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1223	246.00	247.00	1.00	0.47	
ZDD1223	278.00	281.00	3.00	1.19	3m @ 1.19 g/t Au
ZDD1223	295.00	297.00	2.00	0.57	
ZDD1223	305.00	317.00	12.00	0.75	2m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD1223	329.00	330.00	1.00	6.51	1m @ 6.51 g/t Au
ZDD1223	335.00	338.00	3.00	1.66	1m @ 3.41 g/t Au
ZDD1225	146.00	147.00	1.00	1.36	1m @ 1.36 g/t Au
ZDD1225	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.60	
ZDD1225	187.00	188.00	1.00	1.30	1m @ 1.3 g/t Au
ZDD1225	258.00	267.00	9.00	8.10	9m @ 8.1 g/t Au

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

⁹ 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 ⁹
ZDD1225	296.00	297.00	1.00	0.79	
ZDD1225	301.00	308.00	7.00	0.85	1m @ 2.4 g/t Au
ZDD1225	324.00	333.00	9.00	1.92	3m @ 4.55 g/t Au
ZDD1226	143.00	144.00	1.00	1.01	1m @ 1.01 g/t Au
ZDD1226	161.00	164.00	3.00	0.64	
ZDD1226	211.00	221.00	10.00	1.33	4m @ 2.62 g/t Au
ZDD1226	242.00	254.00	12.00	0.60	4m @ 1.26 g/t Au
ZDD1226	268.00	269.00	1.00	0.68	
ZDD1226	273.00	278.00	5.00	3.79	5m @ 3.79 g/t Au
ZDD1228	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1228	210.00	211.00	1.00	2.83	1m @ 2.83 g/t Au
ZDD1228	338.00	339.00	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1228	348.00	350.00	2.00	1.69	1m @ 2.44 g/t Au
ZDD1228	374.00	377.00	3.00	0.52	
ZDD1228	385.00	386.00	1.00	8.21	1m @ 8.21 g/t Au
ZDD1228	394.00	397.00	3.00	0.48	
ZDD1228	402.00	421.00	19.00	1.62	3m @ 5.03 g/t Au
ZDD1229	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.63	
ZDD1229	221.00	222.00	1.00	0.52	
ZDD1229	273.00	284.00	11.00	0.60	1m @ 1.31 g/t Au
ZDD1229	298.00	310.00	12.00	20.96	5m @ 48.57 g/t Au
ZDD1229	329.00	335.00	6.00	6.36	4m @ 9.4 g/t Au
ZDD1231	114.00	115.00	1.00	0.41	
ZDD1231	122.00	126.00	4.00	0.54	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au
ZDD1231	183.00	184.00	1.00	16.55	1m @ 16.55 g/t Au
ZDD1231	199.00	204.00	5.00	3.58	3m @ 5.64 g/t Au
ZDD1231	234.00	235.00	1.00	0.42	
ZDD1231	249.00	250.00	1.00	0.57	
ZDD1231	252.00	253.00	1.00	0.41	
ZDD1231	263.00	265.00	2.00	0.53	
ZDD1231	270.00	279.00	9.00	0.55	1m @ 1.3 g/t Au
ZDD1232	253.00	254.00	1.00	0.51	
ZDD1232	386.00	388.00	2.00	1.38	1m @ 1.88 g/t Au
ZDD1232	402.00	403.00	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1232	425.00	426.00	1.00	0.78	
ZDD1232	441.00	446.00	5.00	1.12	4m @ 1.25 g/t Au
ZDD1232	456.00	460.00	4.00	1.00	2m @ 1.36 g/t Au
ZDD1233	26.63	28.00	1.37	0.67	
ZDD1233	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.55	
ZDD1233	48.00	52.00	4.00	0.49	
ZDD1234	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au

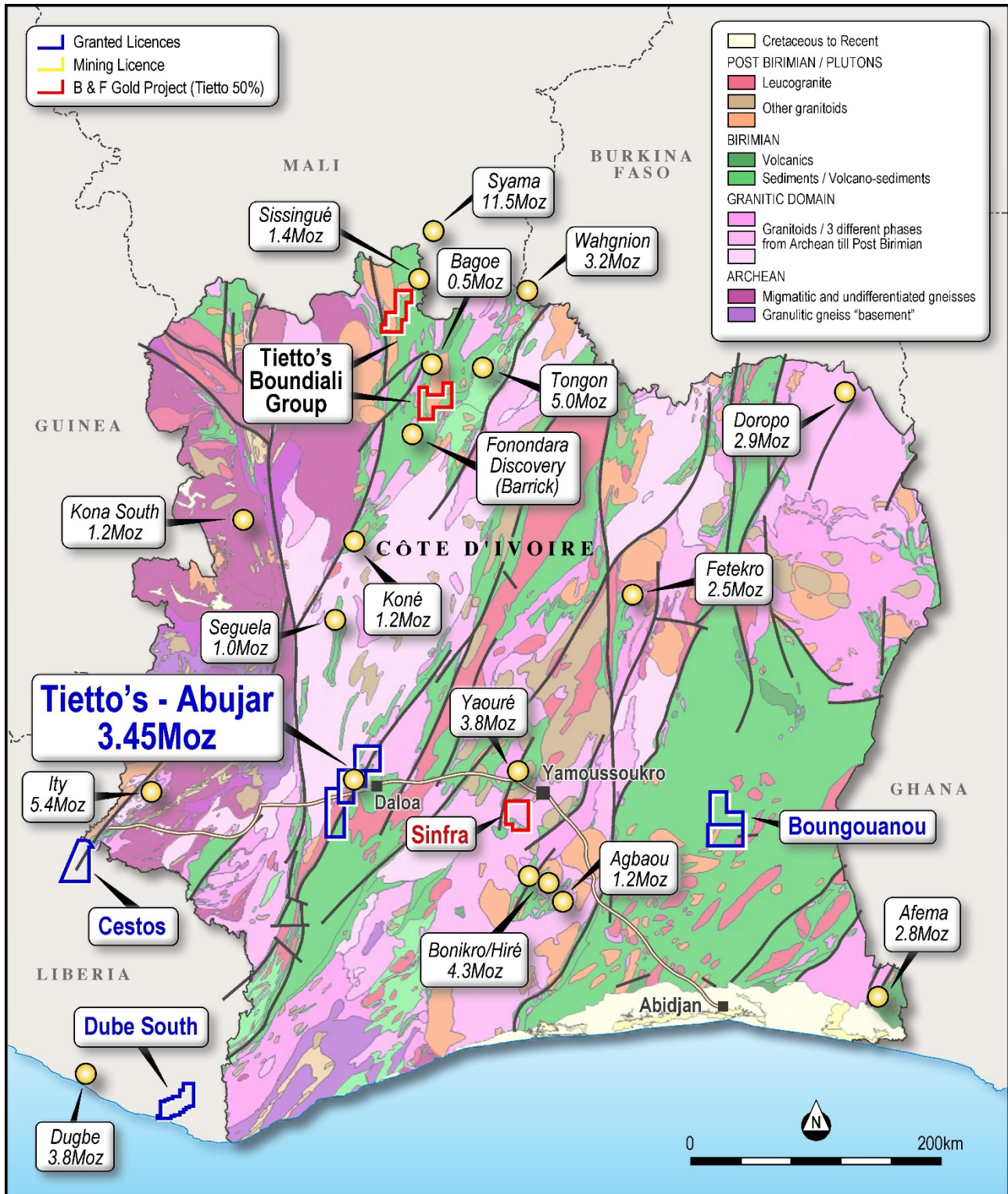


Figure 1: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

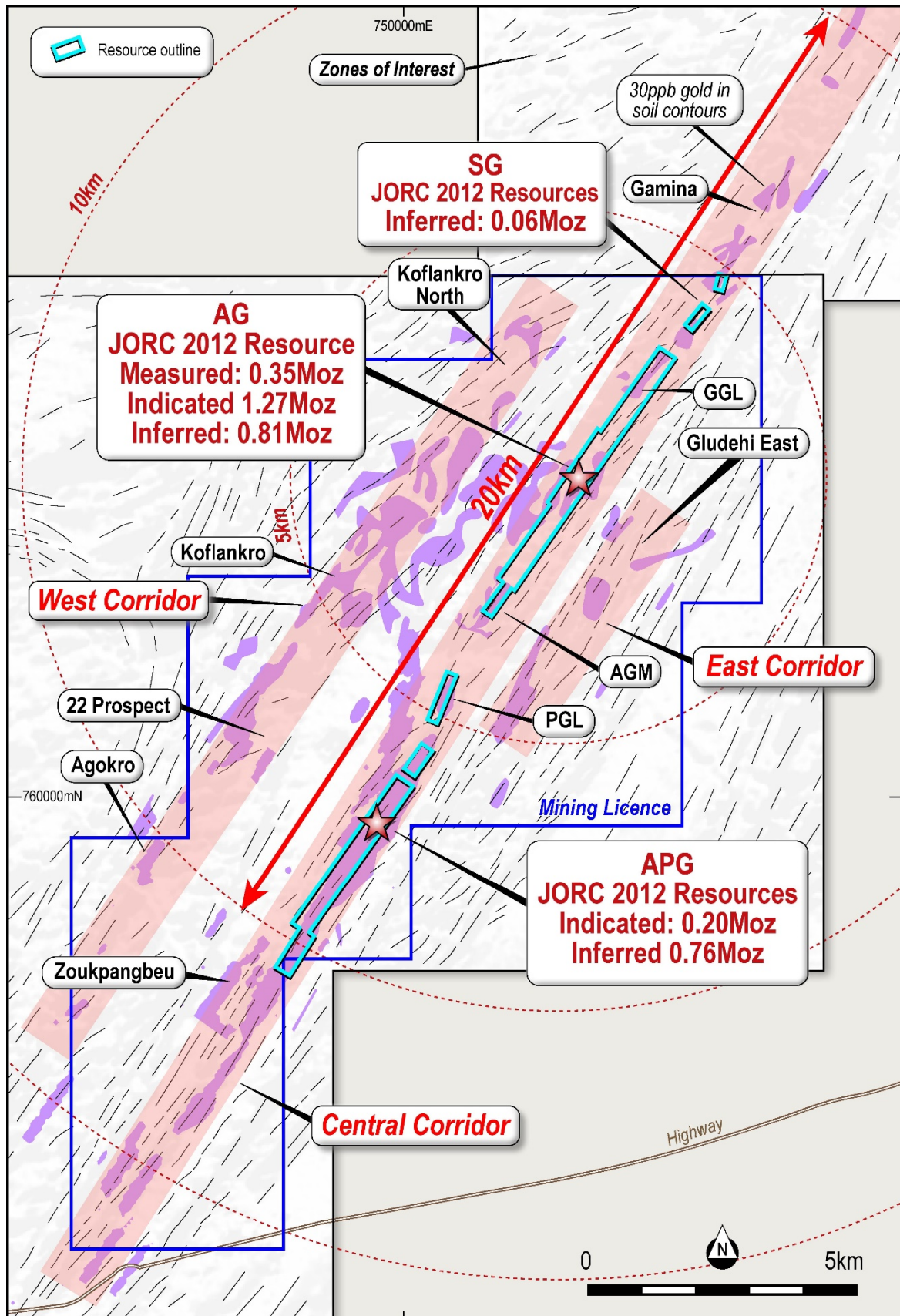


Figure 2: Plan view showing Abujar Project

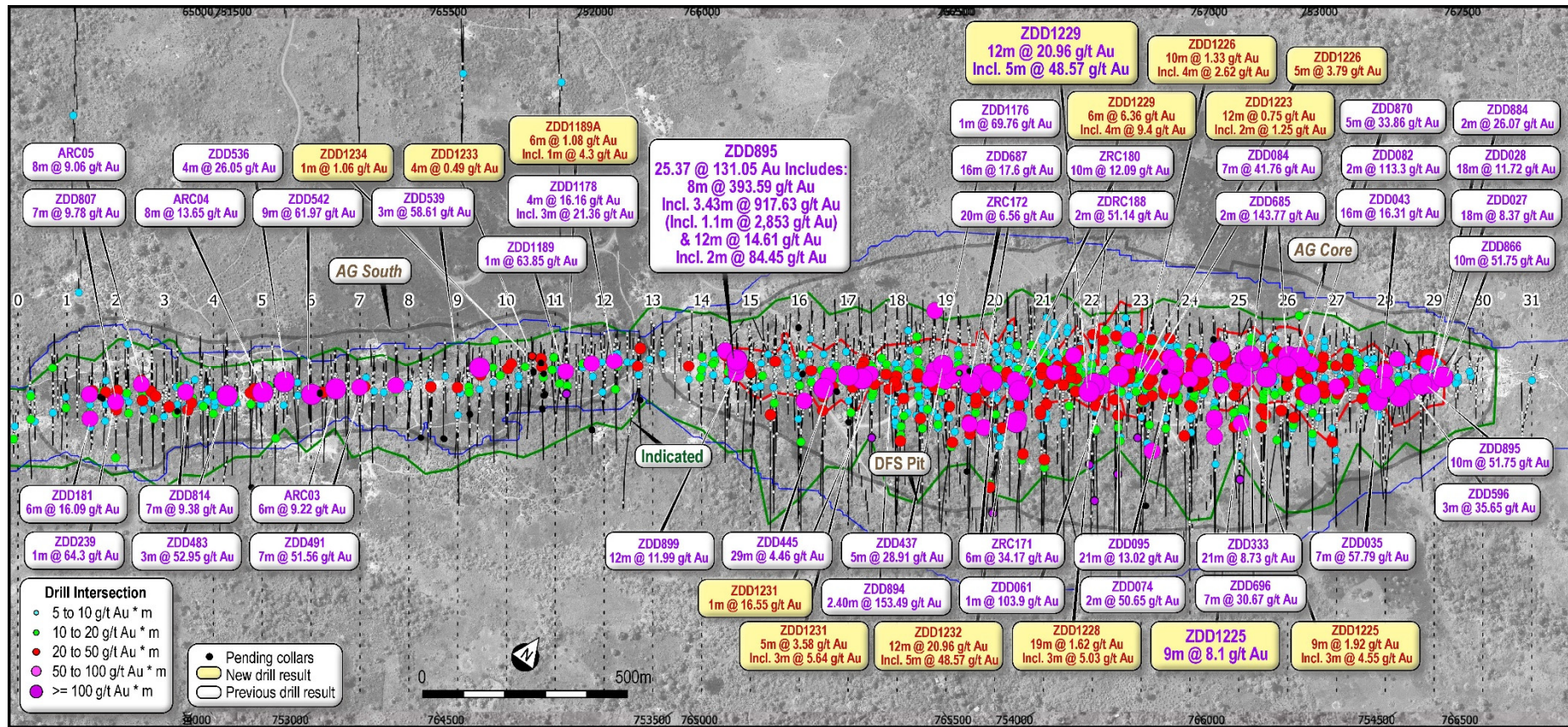


Figure 3: Plan view showing latest drill results at AG

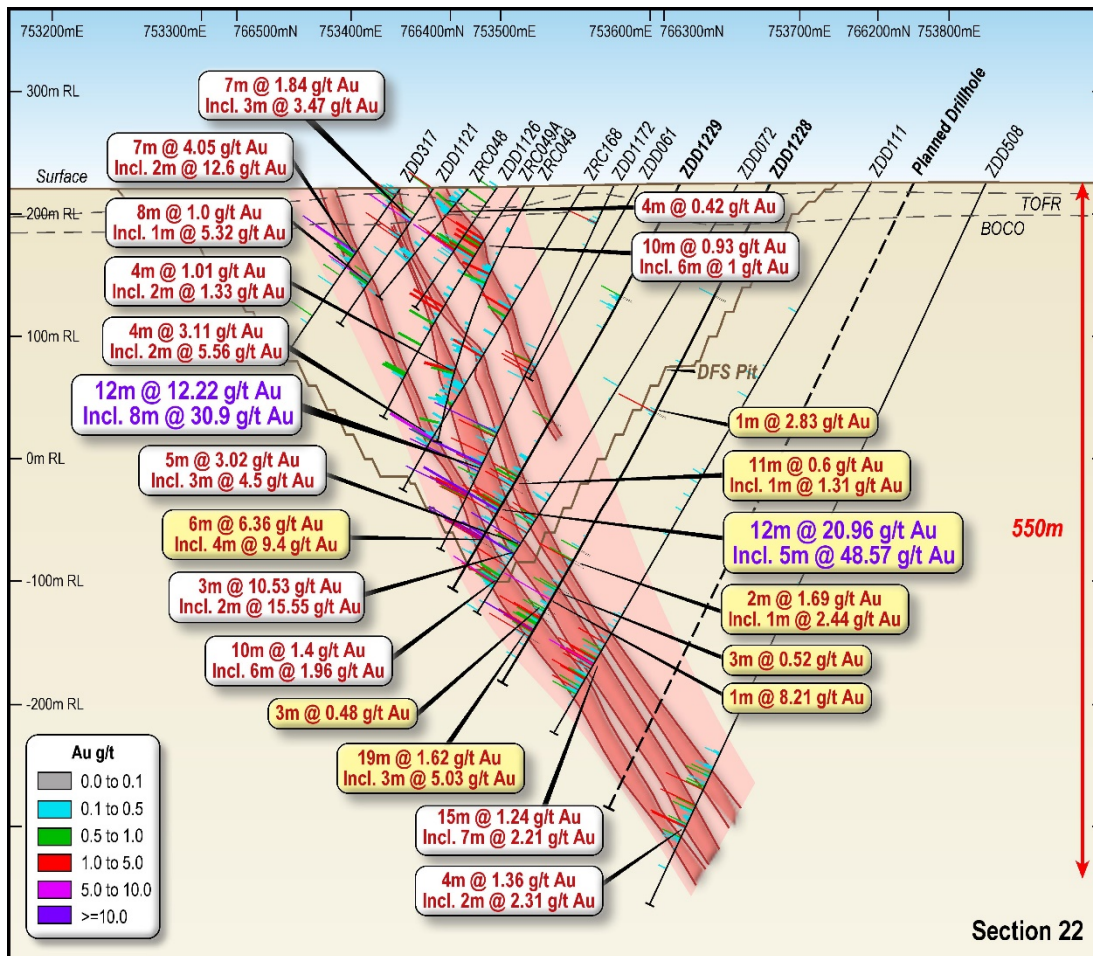


Figure 4: Oblique cross section showing latest drill results at AG Core (section 22 +/-12.5m)

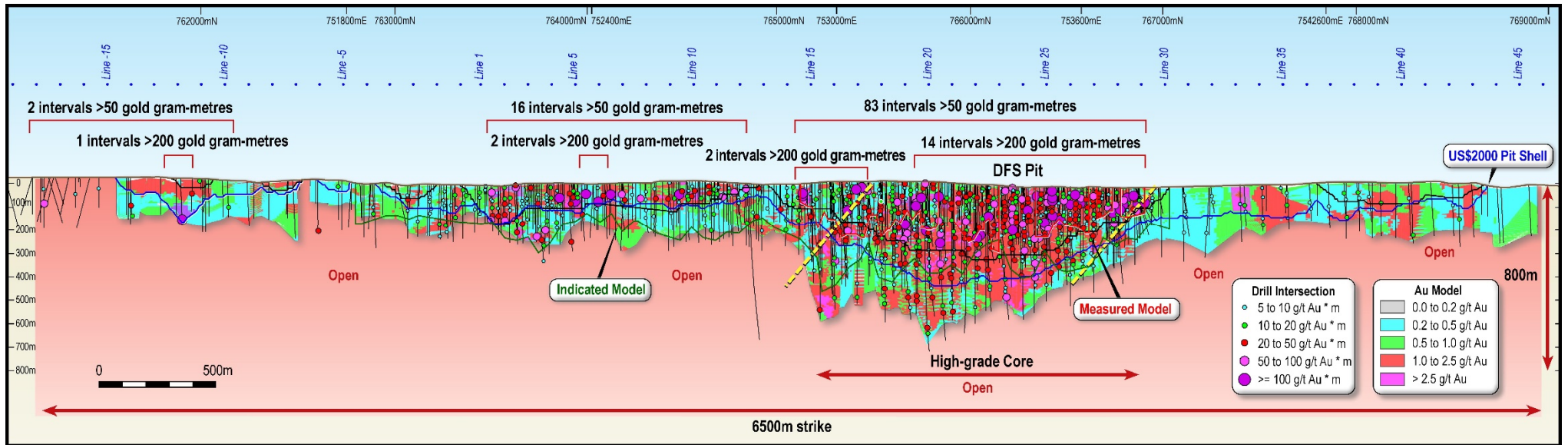


Figure 5: Oblique long section showing latest drill results at AG

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 1,114km², 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 3.45 million ounces Measured, Indicated, and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has completed metallurgical test work and a DFS. Tietto is currently constructing the Abujar Gold Plant and expects to produce first gold 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 1.1 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 February 2022.

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 1.1 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 February 2021.

South Gamina Resource is reported to a depth of 120m and not reported at depths below 120m.

Table 5: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 28th February 2022 Reported at 0.25 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 1.1 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG; and 0.3 g/t Au cut off within pit shells, and 1.1 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for APG, and 0.25 g/t to a depth of 120m for SG (2000 USD Pit).

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	Measured	0.1	1.4	0.01	0.5	1.3	0.02	7.1	1.4	0.32	7.7	1.4	0.35
	Indicated	0.5	1.0	0.02	1.8	1.1	0.06	28.1	1.3	1.19	30.4	1.3	1.27
	Inferred	0.3	0.9	0.01	1.4	0.8	0.04	15.4	1.5	0.76	17.1	1.5	0.81
	Total	0.9	1.0	0.03	3.7	1.0	0.12	50.6	1.4	2.27	55.2	1.4	2.43
APG	Indicated	0.5	0.7	0.01	1.9	0.7	0.04	6.1	0.8	0.15	8.5	0.7	0.20
	Inferred	1.3	0.7	0.03	5.1	0.7	0.11	27.0	0.7	0.62	33.3	0.7	0.76
	Total	1.8	0.7	0.04	7.0	0.7	0.15	33.1	0.7	0.77	41.9	0.7	0.96
SG	Inferred	0.08	0.74	0.002	0.15	1.09	0.01	1.3	1.3	0.05	1.6	1.2	0.06
Grand Total		2.8	0.8	0.07	10.8	0.8	0.28	85.1	1.1	3.10	98.7	1.1	3.45

Note: The Mineral Resources have 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.

- All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 28 February 2022. 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.*
- 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).*
- 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: Abujar Mineral Resources at varying cut off grades

COG	AG Measured			AG Indicated			AG Inferred			APG Indicated			APG Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
0.1	8.6	1.3	0.4	42.2	1.0	1.4	45.5	0.9	1.3	12.0	0.6	0.2	66.6	0.6	1.2	175.0	0.8	4.5
0.2	8.1	1.3	0.3	39.9	1.1	1.4	43.6	0.9	1.3	11.9	0.6	0.2	64.2	0.6	1.2	167.7	0.8	4.4
0.3	7.2	1.5	0.3	34.5	1.2	1.4	38.3	1.0	1.2	10.2	0.7	0.2	56.2	0.6	1.1	146.5	0.9	4.3
0.4	6.1	1.7	0.3	28.1	1.4	1.3	31.1	1.1	1.1	7.9	0.8	0.2	40.7	0.7	0.9	113.9	1.1	3.9
0.5	5.2	1.9	0.3	23.0	1.6	1.2	24.7	1.3	1.1	5.7	0.9	0.2	27.1	0.9	0.8	85.7	1.3	3.5
0.6	4.4	2.1	0.3	19.2	1.8	1.1	19.4	1.5	1.0	4.3	1.1	0.1	17.7	1.0	0.6	65.0	1.5	3.1
0.7	3.8	2.4	0.3	16.2	2.1	1.1	15.9	1.7	0.9	3.3	1.2	0.1	12.2	1.2	0.5	51.3	1.7	2.9
0.8	3.2	2.6	0.3	13.9	2.3	1.0	13.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.1	9.3	1.3	0.4	42.6	1.9	2.6
0.9	2.8	2.9	0.3	12.2	2.5	1.0	12.0	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.5	0.1	7.2	1.5	0.3	36.1	2.1	2.5
1.0	2.5	3.2	0.3	10.8	2.7	0.9	10.7	2.2	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.1	5.9	1.6	0.3	31.5	2.3	2.3
1.1	2.2	3.5	0.2	9.7	2.9	0.9	9.6	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	0.1	4.5	1.8	0.3	27.2	2.5	2.2
1.2	2.0	3.7	0.2	8.8	3.1	0.9	8.5	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	3.9	1.9	0.2	24.2	2.7	2.1
1.3	1.8	4.0	0.2	8.1	3.2	0.8	7.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.2	21.4	2.8	2.0
1.4	1.7	4.2	0.2	7.4	3.4	0.8	6.8	2.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.05	2.5	2.2	0.2	19.2	3.0	1.9
1.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	6.9	3.5	0.8	6.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.04	2.0	2.4	0.2	17.0	3.2	1.8
1.6	1.4	4.7	0.2	6.4	3.7	0.8	5.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.04	1.5	2.8	0.1	15.2	3.4	1.7
1.7	1.3	4.9	0.2	5.9	3.8	0.7	4.9	3.2	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.03	1.3	2.9	0.1	13.9	3.6	1.6
1.8	1.2	5.1	0.2	5.5	4.0	0.7	4.4	3.4	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.03	1.2	3.0	0.1	12.8	3.7	1.5
1.9	1.1	5.4	0.2	5.1	4.2	0.7	4.1	3.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.03	1.1	3.1	0.1	11.9	3.9	1.5
2.0	1.1	5.6	0.2	4.8	4.3	0.7	3.8	3.6	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.03	1.1	3.1	0.1	11.0	4.0	1.4
2.5	0.8	6.7	0.2	3.6	5.0	0.6	2.4	4.4	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.01	0.7	3.7	0.1	7.6	4.9	1.2
3.0	0.6	7.7	0.2	2.7	5.8	0.5	1.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.01	0.4	4.1	0.1	5.6	5.6	1.0

*SG included with AG

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:

- 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.*
- 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.*
- 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.*
- 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)*
- 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.*
- All Ore Reserve estimates are on a dry basis.*
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples at AG and APG project areas were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), and 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
		<i>(ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 recoveries 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. Metallurgical, Geotechnical and structural data has been recorded from both purpose designed and general resource definition 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HQ and NTW core were 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
	<p><i>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, 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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are 1m and as a result, 1m was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 1 m lengths
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 considered to be a bias in the sampling and was considered during interpretation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of sampling techniques was carried out on each site visit by RPM in July 2016, July 2018, October 2019 and December 2021.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is contained within three adjacent exploration licenses (Zoukougbeu, Zahibo and Issia licenses) which are currently held by third party companies, of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource is contained within the Zahibo tenement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All interpretations for each deposit are consistent with observations made and information gained during drilling at the project. Feasibility studies have been completed; a PFS in Q1 CY2021 and a DFS in Q3 CY2021. Work completed to date has not identified

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	<i>characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further infill and extensional drilling are planned and is in the process of being executed • Diagrams accompany this release