

20 September 2022

Tietto step-out drilling hits 195.53 g/t gold at Abujar's SG Deposit

Highlights:

- Tietto adds more **high-grade gold intercepts** from step-out drilling at seven prospects at its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project; results include:
 - **4m @ 24.73 g/t Au from 85m incl. 0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au (ZDD1319 – SG)**
 - **1m @ 27.91 g/t Au from 151m (ZDD1256 – AGM)**
 - **0.50m @ 48.81 g/t Au from 104.9m (ZDD1311 - SG)**
 - **5.50m @ 3.81 g/t Au from 81m incl. 3m @ 6.48 g/t Au (ZDD1320 - SG)**
- Step-out drilling has extended the limits of known gold mineralisation at Abujar with the high-grade sitting outside the current **SG** Inferred Resource (1.6Mt at 1.2 g/t Au for 0.06Moz)
- Drilling will now target these high-grade shoots to test strike and depth extensions
- Assay results reported from 76 DD holes (13,064m) designed to grow gold Mineral Resources, with results to be incorporated in Tietto's next MRE update expected by the end of CY22
- Assays pending for 35 holes (8,500m) comprising step-out holes as well as infill holes at **AG**
- Tietto's eight 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 expected by the end of **Q3 CY22**
- Abujar gold plant construction is **fully funded and has no debt**; on target for **first gold in Q4 CY22**.

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 step-out drilling completed along the Abujar Main Shear, host of its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said: *"Our exploration team has delivered near-surface, high-grade gold at the **SG** deposit (over 3km north of **AG Core**) with **0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au** within **4m @ 24.73 g/t Au from 85m at ZDD1319** from shallow step-out drilling.*

*We are reporting results for drilling at seven prospects, four of which are located along strike from high-grade gold mineralisation at **AG Core**, while three prospects are located on the western corridor. This*

¹ Refer ASX Announcement dated 5th October 2021

drilling program was designed to allow for further increases to our open-pit gold resource inventory in the next MRE expected towards the end of CY22.

We have no debt and 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 **more than 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 towards the end of the year. Shareholders can 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.**"

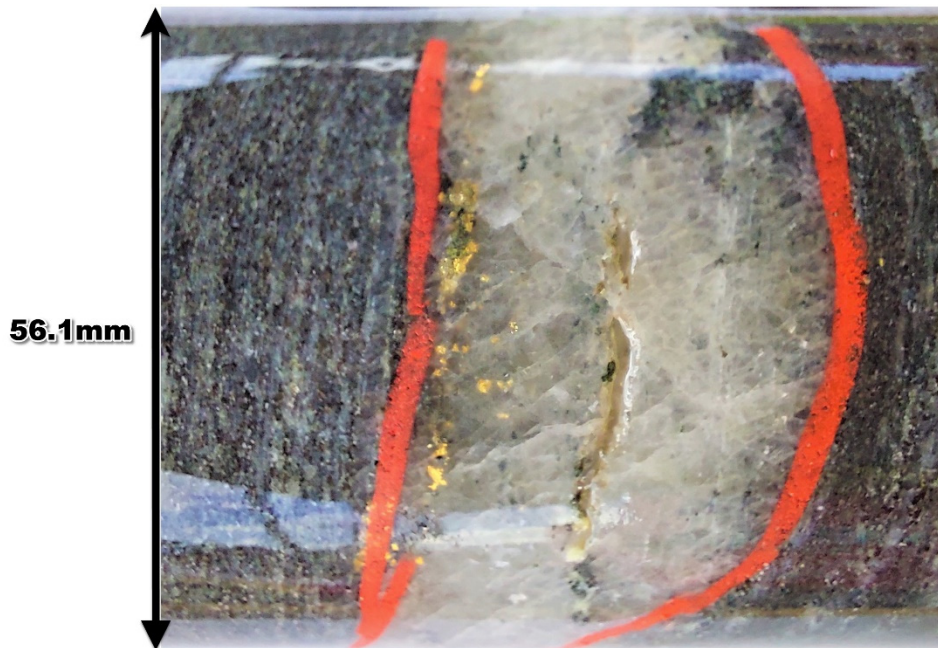


Figure 1: Visible gold in diamond core from ZDD1319 interval from 85m to 85.5m which reported 195.53 g/t gold

Step-out Drilling

Tietto is pleased to report assay results (76 DD holes for 13,064m) from step-out diamond drilling at seven prospects located on the main Abujar shear and western corridor. A summary of the drill program by prospect is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Abujar step-out drilling

Prospect	Holes	Metres	Ave. depth	Max. depth
22*	6	1,125	187	257
AG NW*	2	561	281	285
AGM	10	1,726	173	290
KOFLANKRO*	10	1,721	172	185
PGL	26	4,081	157	255

Prospect	Holes	Metres	Ave. depth	Max. depth
SG	17	2,996	176	276
ZKP	5	855	171	234
Grand Total	76	13,064	172	290
* Western corridor				

Step-out drilling has successfully extended the limits of known gold mineralisation. Results from the program will be incorporated into the next update of the mineral resource estimate (MRE), towards the end of CY22.

Tietto intersected multiple gold mineralised quartz veins (in some case with visible gold) and alteration zones in the diamond drill core, consistent with the style of gold mineralisation seen at Abujar. Best intersections received from diamond drill samples are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Significant Intersections from Abujar step-out drilling²

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	includes ³	Prospect
ZDD1251	96	105	9	1.46	5m @ 2.50 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	110	112	2	9.01	2m @ 9.01 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1252	150	156	6	1.97	1m @ 9.98 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1256	151	152	1	27.91	1m @ 27.91 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1261	57	61	4	3.36	4m @ 3.36 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1273A	69	78	9	1.22	1m @ 7.21 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1311	104.9	105.4	0.5	48.81	0.50m @ 48.81 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1316	28.44	37	8.56	1.19	4.50m @ 2.12 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1319	85	89	4	24.73	0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1320	81	86.5	5.5	3.81	3m @ 6.48 g/t Au	SG

Drill collar details by prospect can be found in **Table 3**. Assay results by prospect can be found in **Table 4**. Location of the reported drill collars and associated assay results are presented in **Figure 4**. An oblique cross-section highlighting selected assay results is presented in **Figure 5** and an oblique long section presents results in **Figure 6**.

Gold mineralisation remains open at these prospects and over 2,000m of strike remains to be drill tested. Further drilling is planned and will be required to test the known limits on the main Abujar Shear.

Next Steps

Tietto is on track to realise first gold production by Q4 CY22 and produce 260,000oz gold in 2023. Tietto recently concluded a placement agreement with Chifeng Jilong Gold Mining Co Ltd (**Chifeng Gold**)

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

subsidiary Chijin International (HK) Limited raising \$49.3 million via the issue of 85 million shares on 16 September 2022. It has no debt.

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 plans to deliver an update on Abujar’s LOM production plan by the end of Q3 CY22 using the updated Mineral Resource Estimate, increased mill throughput and higher gold prices (spot price is +20% greater than US\$1407/oz used in the DFS⁴), 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 aims to complete 100,000m of drilling in CY2022 with a fleet of eight company rigs in operation at Abujar, and it is advancing construction of the process 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 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 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.

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

⁴ ASX 5 October 2021

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, 21 July 2022, 28 July 2022, 1 August 2022, 17 August 2022, 1 September 2022 and 12 September 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 details listed by prospect

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Drill Type	Prospect
ZDD1238	747,457	760,543	239	148	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1242	747,286	760,576	226	150	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1247B	747,608	760,867	250	177	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1260	747,719	761,076	252	195.5	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1269	746,383	757,491	246	257	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1275	746,524	757,736	242	197	-50	125	DD	22
ZDD1263	753,769	769,091	235	285	-50	310	DD	AG NW
ZDD1272	753,108	768,948	243	276	-50	310	DD	AG NW
ZDD1199	751,097	763,154	251	290	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1236	751,351	763,210	250	135	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1237	751,428	763,285	251	146	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1241	751,388	763,316	252	195	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1248	751,573	763,453	249	135	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1249	751,641	763,551	246	216	-55	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1253	751,745	763,726	236	135	-55	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1256	751,535	763,473	250	186	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1257	751,845	763,874	231	142.5	-55	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1266	751,982	764,017	238	145.5	-60	125	DD	AGM
ZDD1276	749,807	764,848	254	176.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1282	749,756	764,890	254	177	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1283	749,878	764,994	253	175.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	749,996	764,955	253	184.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1297	750,521	765,639	244	126.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1300	750,331	765,491	231	177.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1306	750,388	765,443	229	175	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1310	750,189	765,336	238	176	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1314	750,244	765,294	241	175.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1317	750,113	765,207	245	176.5	-50	307	DD	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1239	750,328	760,779	238	90	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1243	750,365	760,815	237	97.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1245	750,515	761,045	223	111	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1246	750,332	760,831	238	126	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1250	750,447	760,974	233	100.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1251	750,405	761,005	233	176.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1252	750,467	761,079	226	175	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1254	750,248	760,655	233	100.5	-52	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1255	750,220	760,678	234	145.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1258	750,172	760,624	233	135	-52	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1259	750,067	760,487	221	189	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1261	750,135	760,647	233	185.5	-52	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1264	750,307	760,728	236	87	-55	125	DD	PGL

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Drill Type	Prospect
ZDD1265	750,177	760,469	223	96	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1267A	750,221	760,743	236	175.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1268	750,134	760,499	223	151.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1271	750,080	760,538	225	202.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1273A	750,273	760,750	236	146.5	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1277	750,273	760,819	238	195	-55	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1278	750,576	761,588	224	251	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1285	750,614	761,700	227	247	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1291A	750,715	761,635	222	101.5	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1296	750,661	761,823	229	255	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1302	750,779	761,877	226	145.5	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1307	750,700	761,926	231	247.5	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1316	750,854	762,002	224	147.5	-50	125	DD	PGL
ZDD1280A	755,992	769,660	235	166.5	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1281	755,935	769,550	234	167	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1286	755,902	769,452	226	171	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1288	756,133	769,669	200	205	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1289	755,836	769,377	222	165	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1294	755,405	768,648	221	185	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1295	755,923	769,319	224	276	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1299	755,267	768,608	222	210	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1301	755,684	769,239	218	135	-53	307	DD	SG
ZDD1304	754,994	768,293	215	136.5	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1305A	755,103	768,511	212	137.5	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1308	755,036	768,263	213	186	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1309	755,151	768,479	213	192	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1311	755,660	769,116	223	136	-53	307	DD	SG
ZDD1313	755,001	768,192	218	181.5	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1319	755,727	769,071	215	210.5	-55	307	DD	SG
ZDD1320	755,586	769,055	225	135	-50	307	DD	SG
ZDD1279	747,689	756,713	236	211.5	-50	125	DD	ZKP
ZDD1284	747,737	756,678	235	147	-50	125	DD	ZKP
ZDD1287	747,677	756,589	232	136.5	-50	125	DD	ZKP
ZDD1293	747,484	756,291	230	126	-50	125	DD	ZKP
ZDD1298	747,446	756,316	232	234	-50	125	DD	ZKP
76 Holes				13,063.5m				

Table 4: Assay results being reported by prospect

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1238	122	127	5	0.41	1m @ 1.23 g/t Au	22
ZDD1242				NSI		22
ZDD1247B				NSI		22
ZDD1260	74	76	2	3.35	2m @ 3.35 g/t Au	22
ZDD1260	150	153	3	1.01	1m @ 2.02 g/t Au	22
ZDD1269	73	74	1	1.46	1m @ 1.46 g/t Au	22
ZDD1269	130	131	1	0.45		22
ZDD1275				NSI		22
ZDD1263				NSI		AG NW
ZDD1272				NSI		AG NW
ZDD1199	248	249	1	2.49	1m @ 2.49 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1236	12	13	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1236	30	30.75	0.75	3.22	0.75m @ 3.22 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1236	55	56	1	0.57		AGM
ZDD1236	68	71	3	0.45		AGM
ZDD1236	110	111	1	0.61		AGM
ZDD1236	122	124	2	0.68		AGM
ZDD1236	134	135	1	0.55		AGM
ZDD1237	55	59	4	0.71		AGM
ZDD1237	81	82	1	0.42		AGM
ZDD1237	114	115	1	0.66		AGM
ZDD1237	131	133	2	0.78		AGM
ZDD1241	49.5	50	0.5	0.68		AGM
ZDD1241	73	74	1	0.7		AGM
ZDD1241	100	101	1	0.4		AGM
ZDD1241	106	107	1	0.66		AGM
ZDD1241	177	178	1	0.64		AGM
ZDD1248	2.66	4	1.34	3.24	1.34m @ 3.24 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1248	24	25	1	0.72		AGM
ZDD1248	47	48	1	0.47		AGM
ZDD1248	50	51	1	0.4		AGM
ZDD1248	81	82	1	1.87	1m @ 1.87 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1249	46	47	1	0.44		AGM
ZDD1249	50	60	10	0.53	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1249	195	196	1	0.44		AGM
ZDD1253	15	16	1	1.41	1m @ 1.41 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1253	36	40	4	1.32	1m @ 2.92 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1253	52	53	1	0.44		AGM
ZDD1253	58	61	3	1.58	1m @ 3.23 g/t Au	AGM

⁵ 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 ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1253	104	105	1	0.62		AGM
ZDD1256	28.17	29	0.83	0.82		AGM
ZDD1256	43	44	1	0.46		AGM
ZDD1256	59	60	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1256	85	87	2	1.2	1m @ 1.47 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1256	102	103	1	1.09	1m @ 1.09 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1256	126	127	1	0.54		AGM
ZDD1256	146	147	1	1.19	1m @ 1.19 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1256	151	152	1	27.91	1m @ 27.91 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1256	164	165	1	0.48		AGM
ZDD1257	4	5.39	1.39	1.13	1.39m @ 1.13 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1257	24	25.34	1.34	0.47		AGM
ZDD1257	28.68	30	1.32	0.66		AGM
ZDD1257	52	54	2	1	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1257	66	67	1	1.67	1m @ 1.67 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1257	96	97	1	0.46		AGM
ZDD1257	101	102	1	0.61		AGM
ZDD1257	125	126	1	1.1	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au	AGM
ZDD1266	0	1	1	0.65		AGM
ZDD1276	54	55.04	1.04	1.06	1.04m @ 1.06 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1276	58	59	1	0.58		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1276	99	100	1	0.65		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1276	101	102	1	0.41		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1276	137	138	1	0.52		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1276	160	161	1	0.42		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1282	73	74	1	0.41		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1282	121	123	2	3.09	1m @ 5.68 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1283	53.66	55	1.34	0.57		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1283	138	141	3	0.57		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	30.5	31.5	1	0.9		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	43	48.11	5.11	1.41	4m @ 1.56 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	49	50.5	1.5	3.49	1.50m @ 3.49 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	76.31	82.41	6.1	0.6	1.50m @ 1.11 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	91	92.5	1.5	1.07	1.50m @ 1.07 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1292	109	112	3	1.67	1.50m @ 2.8 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1297	58.5	60	1.5	0.45		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1297	64.78	66.5	1.72	1.24	0.72m @ 2.22 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1297	74	75.5	1.5	3.12	1.50m @ 3.12 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1297	83	92	9	0.9	1.50m @ 2.49 g/t Au	KOFLANKRO
ZDD1300				NSI		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1306	47	48.5	1.5	0.69		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1306	91.5	94	2.5	0.57		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1306	173.5	175	1.5	0.45		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1310				NSI		KOFLANKRO

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1314	49.5	51	1.5	0.58		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1317	108	109.5	1.5	0.49		KOFLANKRO
ZDD1239	12	13	1	0.62		PGL
ZDD1239	18	20.13	2.13	0.58		PGL
ZDD1239	24	24.88	0.88	0.41		PGL
ZDD1239	27	28	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1239	34	35	1	0.65		PGL
ZDD1243	2.68	4	1.32	1.3	1.32m @ 1.3 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1243	10	10.84	0.84	1.39	0.84m @ 1.39 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1245	6	7	1	0.7		PGL
ZDD1245	12	13	1	0.43		PGL
ZDD1245	61	62	1	0.42		PGL
ZDD1246	43	43.84	0.84	0.74		PGL
ZDD1246	48	49	1	1.35	1m @ 1.35 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1246	61	69	8	0.52	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1246	82	83	1	0.59		PGL
ZDD1246	100	101	1	2.75	1m @ 2.75 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1250	27	28	1	0.65		PGL
ZDD1250	44	46	2	2.19	1m @ 3.91 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1250	60	61	1	0.69		PGL
ZDD1251	7	8.35	1.35	0.83		PGL
ZDD1251	45	45.98	0.98	1.17	0.98m @ 1.17 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	55	56	1	0.59		PGL
ZDD1251	60	61	1	0.68		PGL
ZDD1251	67	76	9	0.57	1m @ 2.53 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	82	83	1	0.64		PGL
ZDD1251	88	91	3	0.81	1m @ 1.35 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	96	105	9	1.46	5m @ 2.5 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	110	112	2	9.01	2m @ 9.01 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1251	142	143	1	0.65		PGL
ZDD1252	0	1	1	0.6		PGL
ZDD1252	29	30.34	1.34	0.6		PGL
ZDD1252	52	53	1	0.44		PGL
ZDD1252	72	73	1	6.87	1m @ 6.87 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1252	84	86	2	2.96	1m @ 5.44 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1252	99	100	1	0.75		PGL
ZDD1252	118	119	1	1.89	1m @ 1.89 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1252	150	156	6	1.97	1m @ 9.98 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1252	167	168	1	0.53		PGL
ZDD1254	9	9.7	0.7	0.56		PGL
ZDD1254	34.84	40	5.16	1.75	4m @ 2.09 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1254	95	96	1	1.65	1m @ 1.65 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1255	52	53	1	0.92		PGL
ZDD1255	56	57	1	0.48		PGL

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1255	59	60	1	0.53		PGL
ZDD1255	78	79	1	0.46		PGL
ZDD1255	90	95	5	0.54	1m @ 1.34 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1258	48	53	5	0.43	1m @ 1.5 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1258	77	78	1	0.43		PGL
ZDD1258	89	90	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1258	94	96	2	1.99	2m @ 1.99 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1258	100	101	1	0.42		PGL
ZDD1259	67	70	3	1.18	1m @ 3.02 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1259	100	101	1	0.46		PGL
ZDD1259	106	107	1	0.44		PGL
ZDD1259	119	125	6	1.21	3m @ 1.84 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1259	161	162	1	0.5		PGL
ZDD1261	57	61	4	3.36	4m @ 3.36 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1261	97	98	1	0.53		PGL
ZDD1261	100	101	1	0.71		PGL
ZDD1261	108	109	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1261	120	121	1	0.45		PGL
ZDD1261	128	129	1	0.42		PGL
ZDD1261	141	142	1	0.78		PGL
ZDD1261	154	166	12	0.48	1m @ 1.53 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1264	16	16.58	0.58	0.44		PGL
ZDD1264	18	19.36	1.36	0.74		PGL
ZDD1264	21	21.64	0.64	0.86		PGL
ZDD1264	39	40	1	0.41		PGL
ZDD1265	32	33	1	0.63		PGL
ZDD1265	43	44	1	0.58		PGL
ZDD1265	67	68	1	0.59		PGL
ZDD1267A	75	76	1	0.94		PGL
ZDD1267A	125	126	1	0.41		PGL
ZDD1267A	140	142	2	2.58	2m @ 2.58 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1268	30	31.03	1.03	0.44		PGL
ZDD1268	36	37	1	0.51		PGL
ZDD1268	52	58	6	1.58	2m @ 3.49 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1268	70	71	1	0.63		PGL
ZDD1271	84	85	1	0.44		PGL
ZDD1271	111	113	2	2.03	2m @ 2.03 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1271	148	150	2	1.01	1m @ 1.18 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1271	154	155	1	0.47		PGL
ZDD1273A	23	23.86	0.86	2.84	0.86m @ 2.84 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1273A	31	32.15	1.15	0.4		PGL
ZDD1273A	35	36	1	0.83		PGL
ZDD1273A	58	59	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1273A	64	65	1	0.92		PGL

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1273A	69	78	9	1.22	1m @ 7.21 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1273A	89	94	5	0.43	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1273A	104	105	1	0.66		PGL
ZDD1277	2.68	3.32	0.64	1.49	0.64m @ 1.49 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1277	7	8.08	1.08	1.58	1.08m @ 1.58 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1277	25	25.82	0.82	0.42		PGL
ZDD1277	81	82	1	3.26	1m @ 3.26 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1277	100	101	1	0.56		PGL
ZDD1277	109	110	1	0.95		PGL
ZDD1277	118	121	3	0.58		PGL
ZDD1277	125	126	1	0.41		PGL
ZDD1277	135	138	3	0.62	1m @ 1 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1278	129	130	1	0.41		PGL
ZDD1278	131	132	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1278	138	144	6	0.69	1m @ 2.16 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1278	152	153	1	1.06	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1278	169	170	1	2.37	1m @ 2.37 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1278	179	184	5	0.59	1m @ 1.28 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1278	192	193	1	0.57		PGL
ZDD1285	94	95	1	0.72		PGL
ZDD1285	114	115	1	0.81		PGL
ZDD1285	128	129	1	0.5		PGL
ZDD1285	150	151	1	0.45		PGL
ZDD1285	218	223	5	0.46	1m @ 1.15 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1291A	29.75	30.97	1.22	0.56		PGL
ZDD1296	28.5	31.5	3	0.64		PGL
ZDD1296	102.5	104	1.5	1.17	1.50m @ 1.17 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1296	130	131	1	0.43		PGL
ZDD1296	149	150.5	1.5	0.41		PGL
ZDD1296	186	187	1	3.41	1m @ 3.41 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1296	214.45	215.45	1	0.4		PGL
ZDD1296	253	254	1	0.49		PGL
ZDD1302	57	58	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1302	82	85	3	0.44		PGL
ZDD1302	112.5	113.5	1	0.46		PGL
ZDD1302	123.5	125	1.5	0.55		PGL
ZDD1302	126.5	128	1.5	0.41		PGL
ZDD1302	142	143.5	1.5	0.43		PGL
ZDD1307	49.5	51	1.5	0.72		PGL
ZDD1307	129.5	131	1.5	0.53		PGL
ZDD1307	166	167	1	0.54		PGL
ZDD1307	188	189	1	1.65	1m @ 1.65 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1316	28.44	37	8.56	1.19	4.50m @ 2.12 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1316	55.5	57	1.5	0.62		PGL

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1316	63	64.5	1.5	0.47		PGL
ZDD1316	85.5	87	1.5	0.49		PGL
ZDD1316	99	102	3	1.27	1.50m @ 1.71 g/t Au	PGL
ZDD1316	107	108	1	0.47		PGL
ZDD1280A	15	16	1	0.48		SG
ZDD1280A	19	20	1	0.91		SG
ZDD1280A	53	54	1	0.59		SG
ZDD1280A	64	65	1	0.96		SG
ZDD1280A	77	78	1	1.32	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1281	26	28	2	0.68		SG
ZDD1281	33	36	3	0.85	1m @ 1.03 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1281	102	104	2	1.02	1m @ 1.42 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1281	116	117	1	0.7		SG
ZDD1286	45	46	1	3.62	1m @ 3.62 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1286	57	58	1	0.73		SG
ZDD1286	71	74	3	0.63		SG
ZDD1286	94	95	1	0.41		SG
ZDD1286	99	100	1	1.49	1m @ 1.49 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1286	122	123	1	0.46		SG
ZDD1288	124.5	126	1.5	0.67		SG
ZDD1288	127.5	129	1.5	0.44		SG
ZDD1288	188	189	1	0.67		SG
ZDD1288	197	198	1	0.76		SG
ZDD1289	60	61	1	0.58		SG
ZDD1289	99	102	3	0.58		SG
ZDD1289	117	118.5	1.5	2.72	1.50m @ 2.72 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1294	106.83	108.33	1.5	0.8		SG
ZDD1294	118.83	120	1.17	0.48		SG
ZDD1294	151	152	1	0.47		SG
ZDD1295	127.29	128.29	1	6.29	1m @ 6.29 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1295	145.5	147	1.5	0.61		SG
ZDD1295	199.5	203	3.5	0.92	0.75m @ 2.2 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1295	213	215	2	1.73	1m @ 2.51 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1299	80	81	1	0.4		SG
ZDD1299	97	98	1	0.42		SG
ZDD1299	145	146.5	1.5	0.8		SG
ZDD1301	30	31	1	0.53		SG
ZDD1301	38.19	39.92	1.73	0.7		SG
ZDD1301	78	79.5	1.5	0.76		SG
ZDD1301	94.5	97.5	3	0.76	1.50m @ 1.04 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1304	28	31	3	0.52		SG
ZDD1304	37	37.9	0.9	1.62	0.90m @ 1.62 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1305A				NSI		SG
ZDD1308	52	60	8	0.74	1.15m @ 1.46 g/t Au	SG

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes ⁵	Prospect
ZDD1309	37.5	39	1.5	0.74		SG
ZDD1311	89	90	1	0.47		SG
ZDD1311	98	100	2	1.71	1m @ 3.01 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1311	104.9	105.4	0.5	48.81	0.50m @ 48.81 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1313	73	73.5	0.5	0.79		SG
ZDD1319	85	89	4	24.73	0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1319	139.5	140.5	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1319	147.5	148.5	1	3.22	0.50m @ 5.75 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1319	152.5	153.5	1	0.89		SG
ZDD1319	167	176	9	0.78	4m @ 1 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1320	18	19.5	1.5	0.52		SG
ZDD1320	81	86.5	5.5	3.81	3m @ 6.48 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1320	110	111.5	1.5	0.59		SG
ZDD1320	122	123.5	1.5	2.45	1.50m @ 2.45 g/t Au	SG
ZDD1279	78	79	1	0.72		ZKP
ZDD1279	87	88	1	0.59		ZKP
ZDD1279	147	148	1	0.45		ZKP
ZDD1279	156	157	1	0.65		ZKP
ZDD1284	28	29.25	1.25	3.45	1.25m @ 3.45 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1284	33	34	1	1.98	1m @ 1.98 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1284	45	46	1	0.63		ZKP
ZDD1284	62	65	3	0.82	1m @ 1.34 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1284	69	72	3	0.44		ZKP
ZDD1284	97	98	1	0.47		ZKP
ZDD1284	104	105	1	0.61		ZKP
ZDD1287	28.5	30	1.5	0.43		ZKP
ZDD1287	69	70.5	1.5	1.68	1m @ 2.31 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1287	81	82.5	1.5	0.58		ZKP
ZDD1287	94.5	96	1.5	0.61		ZKP
ZDD1287	105	106.5	1.5	0.44		ZKP
ZDD1293	32	32.63	0.63	1.76	0.63m @ 1.76 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1293	97	104	7	0.73	1m @ 1.46 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1293	108	111	3	0.44		ZKP
ZDD1293	116	118	2	0.5		ZKP
ZDD1298	28	29	1	0.51		ZKP
ZDD1298	77	78	1	0.8		ZKP
ZDD1298	140	143	3	0.81	1m @ 1.89 g/t Au	ZKP
ZDD1298	147	149	2	0.54		ZKP
ZDD1298	178	179	1	0.87		ZKP

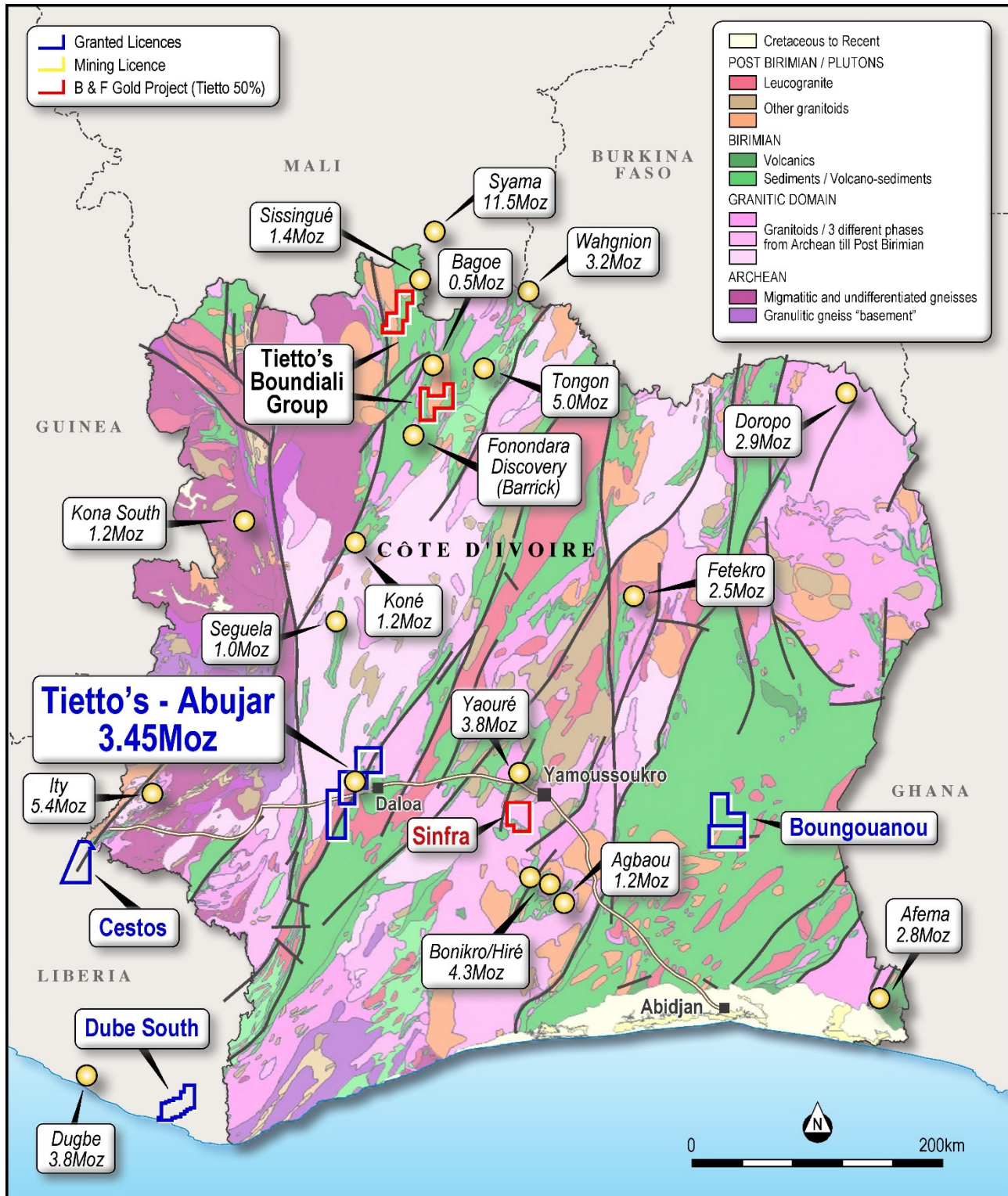


Figure 2: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

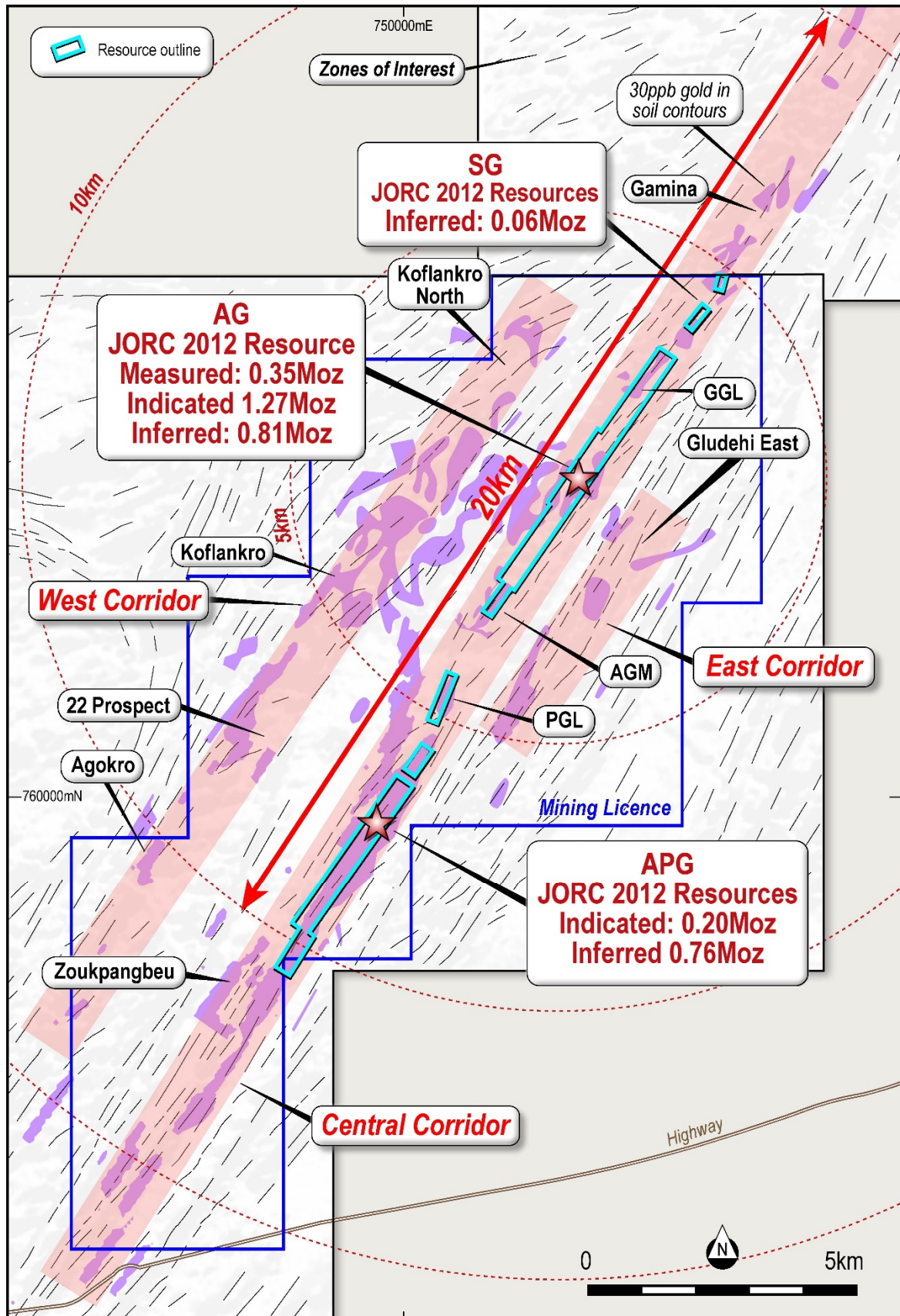


Figure 3: Plan view showing Abujar Project

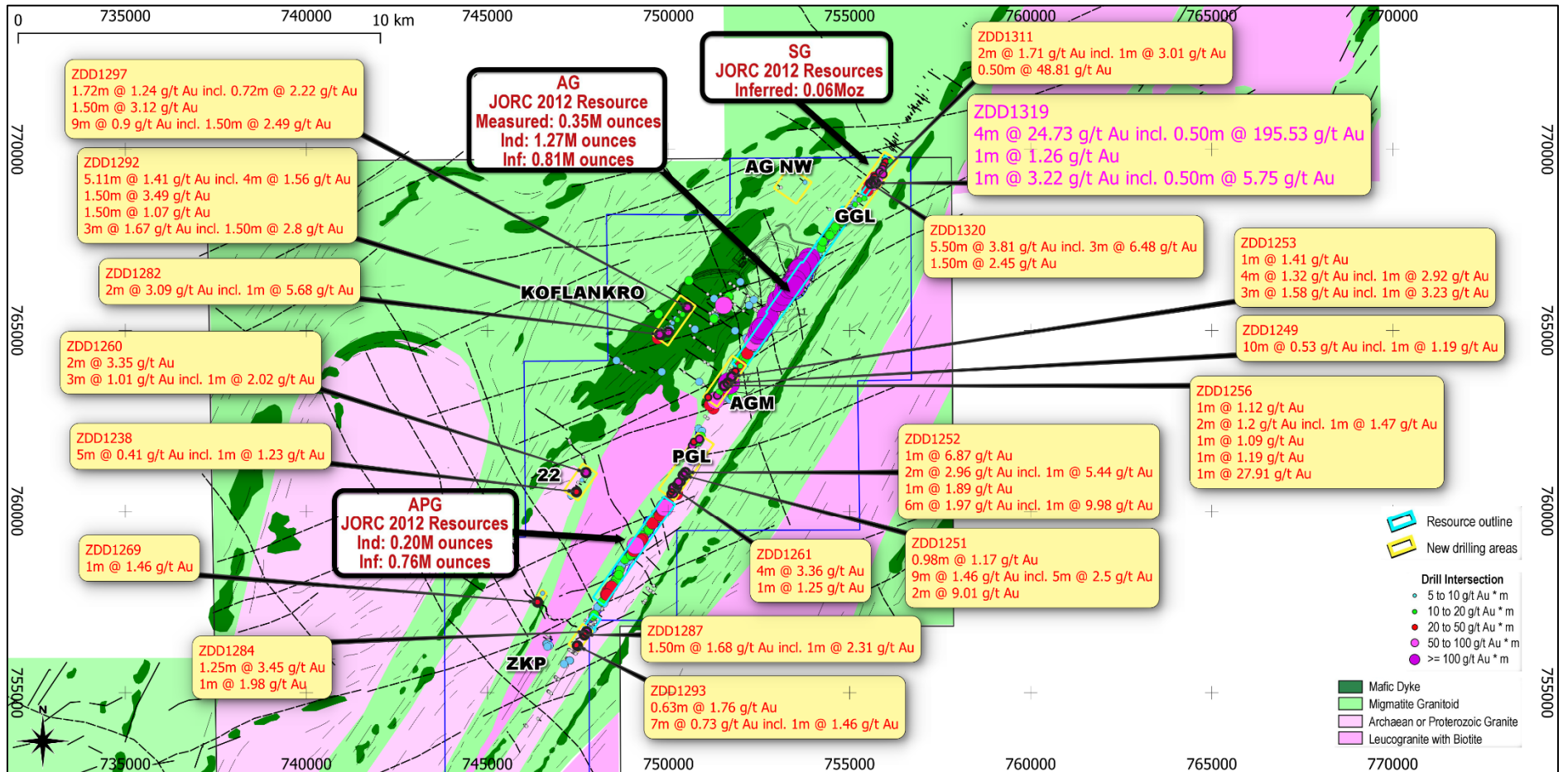


Figure 4: Plan view showing latest drill results at Abujar

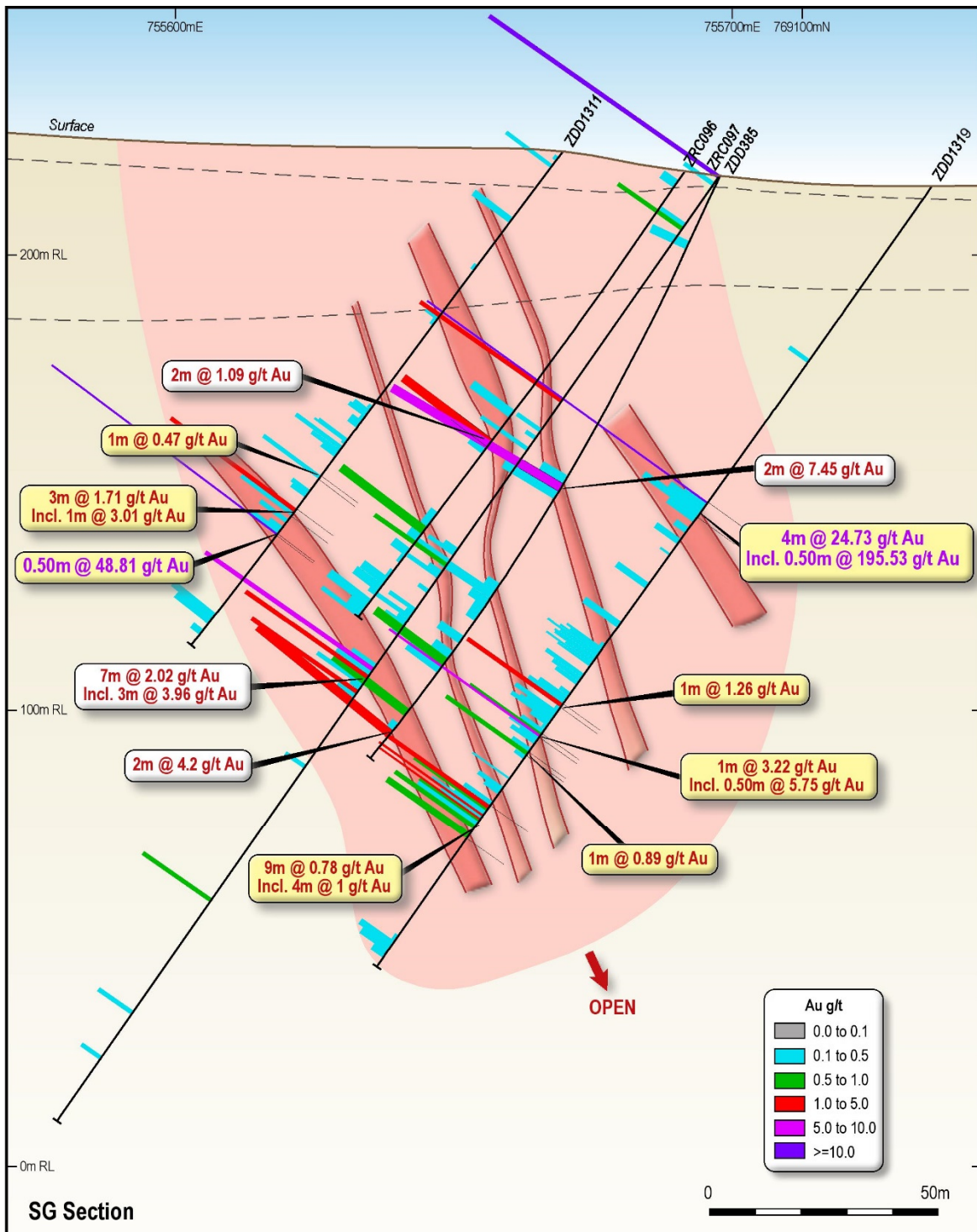


Figure 5: Oblique cross section view showing latest drill results at SG - ZDD1319 (+/-50m)

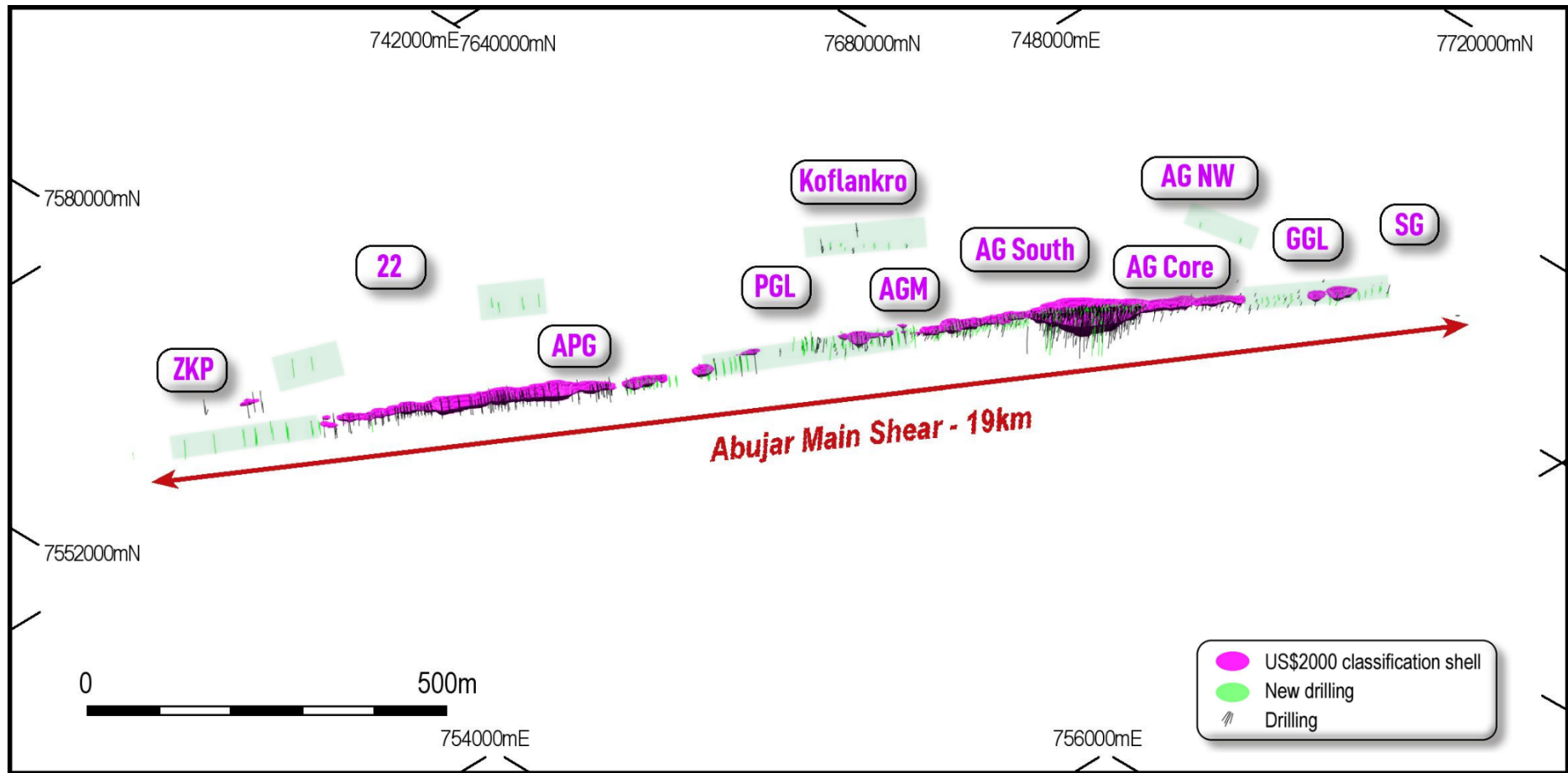


Figure 6: Northwest view (Isometric) showing location of latest drill results on the main Abujar Shear

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.
Location of data points	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 is planned and is in the process of being executed • Diagrams accompany this release