

28 November 2018

High-grade shoots at Abujar

Highlights:

Depth extension drilling at Tietto's Abujar-Gludehi (**AG**) deposit returns wide intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation in newly discovered high-grade shoots:

- ZRC169B: **6m at 10.51 g/t Au** from 186m including **2m @ 28.57 g/t Au**
- ZRC174: **10m @ 5.00 g/t Au** from 240m including **4m @ 10.89 g/t Au**
- ZRC179: **4m @ 7.52 g/t Au** from 268m including **2m @ 13.93 g/t Au**

West African gold developer and explorer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto or the Company**) is pleased to report further high-grade results from drilling at its **Abujar-Gludehi (AG)** deposit, part of its Abujar gold project in Côte d'Ivoire.

Tietto Managing Director Dr Caigen Wang said:

"Depth extension drilling to up to 300 vertical metres from surface is intersecting high grade gold mineralisation below the current JORC resource model at AG, which has a current resource of 646,000 ounces of gold to an average depth of 180 metres.

"Mineralisation in the current model shows potential to support development of an open-pit operation over more than a kilometre of strike length, with substantial near-surface, high-grade gold mineralisation between sections 16 to 27.

"Tietto now has two Ausdrill rigs operating at Abujar together with Tietto's own diamond rig, which will be supplemented in January 2019 by a new and more powerful diamond rig which Tietto has purchased to accelerate its resource upgrade in Q1 2019 and will permit Tietto to drill deeper holes targeting high grade south-plunging shoots discovered in November below the current resource."

Extensive Drill Program

Tietto commenced a 15,000m combined reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) resource definition drilling program at the Abujar Project in Côte d'Ivoire in late August 2018.

Drilling aims to substantially grow the existing 10.4Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au for 703,600oz gold Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource inventory at Abujar through:

- Extending the existing Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource at the Abujar-Gludehi (**AG**) deposit to a depth of 300m vertical (currently 180m vertical);
- Extending the existing Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource at the Abujar-Pischon (**AP**) deposit along strike and at depth; and
- Defining a Maiden JORC Mineral Resource at Abujar-Golikro (**AGO**) and testing the southern extension.

AG Drilling

Tietto's 2H 2018 drilling campaign aims to grow and extend gold resources at depth at its **AG** deposit.

Tietto extended the **AG** drilling program after receiving thick high-grade results previously reported (see ASX Announcement dated 1 November 2018).

Latest drill results include:

- ZRC169B: **6m at 10.51 g/t Au** from 186m including **2m @ 28.57 g/t Au**
- ZRC173: **4m @ 3.60 g/t Au** from 174m
- ZRC174: **10m @ 5.00 g/t Au** from 240m including **4m @ 10.89 g/t Au**
- ZRC179: **4m @ 7.52 g/t Au** from 268m including **2m @ 13.93 g/t Au** and **18m @ 1.19 g/t Au** from 198m including **6m @ 2.27 g/t Au**

Figure 1 to Figure 4 shows the location of the new high-grade gold results. Full drill collar and assay interval details are tabulated in Table 1 to Table 3 inclusive.

Further drilling is planned and is ongoing as gold mineralisation remains open at depth, down plunge and along strike.

Drilling on primary sections between line 16 and line 27 (100m spaced lines) has intersected gold mineralisation to an average depth below surface of 250m. Within these sections, 3 lines have reported gold mineralisation at depths down to 300m below surface.

Tietto's ongoing drill program continues to extend the limits of known gold mineralisation with the new results adding to previously reported drill intercepts that demonstrate continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation at depth below the current JORC Mineral Resource:

- ZRC172: **14m @ 9.12 g/t Au** from 108m including **6m @ 20.58 g/t Au** - line 19B¹
- ZRC171: **6m @ 34.17 g/t Au** from 238m including **2m @ 85.34 g/t Au** - line 20¹
- ZRC164A: **12m @ 6.92 g/t Au** from 268m including **6m @ 11.63 g/t Au** - line 19²
- ZRD104: **13m @ 5.11 g/t Au** from 238m including **5m @ 11.44 g/t Au** - line 19³
- ZRC165: **8m @ 3.88 g/t Au** from 284m including **6m @ 4.95 g/t Au** - line 18²
- ZRD114: **4.65m @ 8.69 g/t Au** from 267.35m including **1.63m @ 21.91g/t Au** - line 22³

Next Steps

Drilling operations continue with RC, DD and AC rigs active on site. Tietto expects the arrival of its second DD rig towards the end of January 2019.

Drilling results will continue to be reported over the coming weeks and months as the Company works to deliver an update to our JORC Resource statement for both the **AG** deposit and the Abujar-Pischo-Golikro (**APG**) prospects.

ENDS

For further information, visit www.tietto.com or contact:

Dr Caigen Wang
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9486 4036

¹ ASX Announcement 1 November 2018

² ASX Announcement 4 October 2018

³ ASX Announcement 7 June 2018

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 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 report that relates to Mineral Resources was first published by RPM Global in the Company's Replacement Prospectus dated 16 November 2017 released on the ASX platform on 16 January 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relating to Minerals Resources in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in 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.

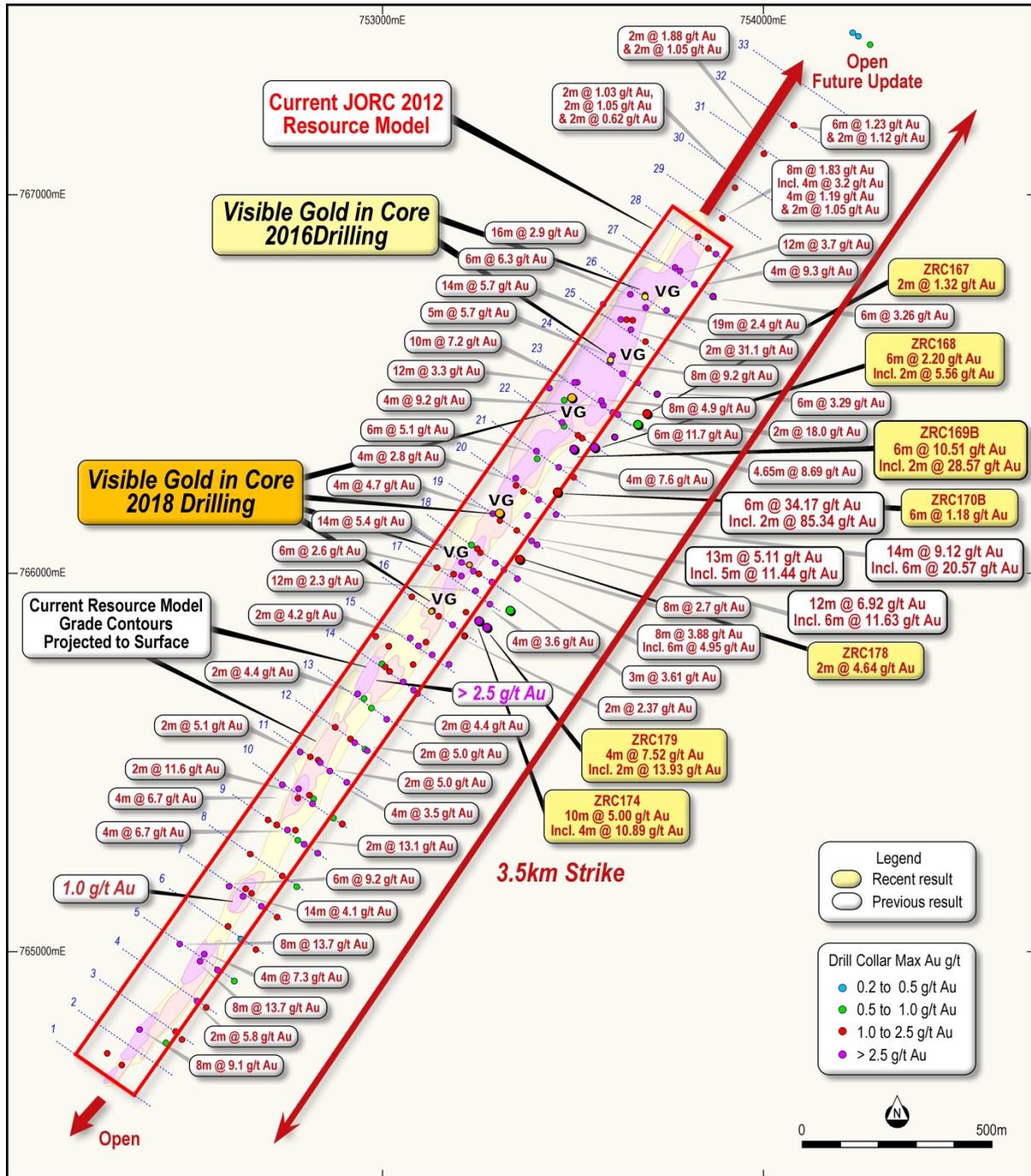


Figure 1. Plan view showing latest drilling at AG

Includes results reported previously and published on ASX platform, 16 January 2018, 7 June 2018, 4 October 2018 and 1 November 2018 - The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

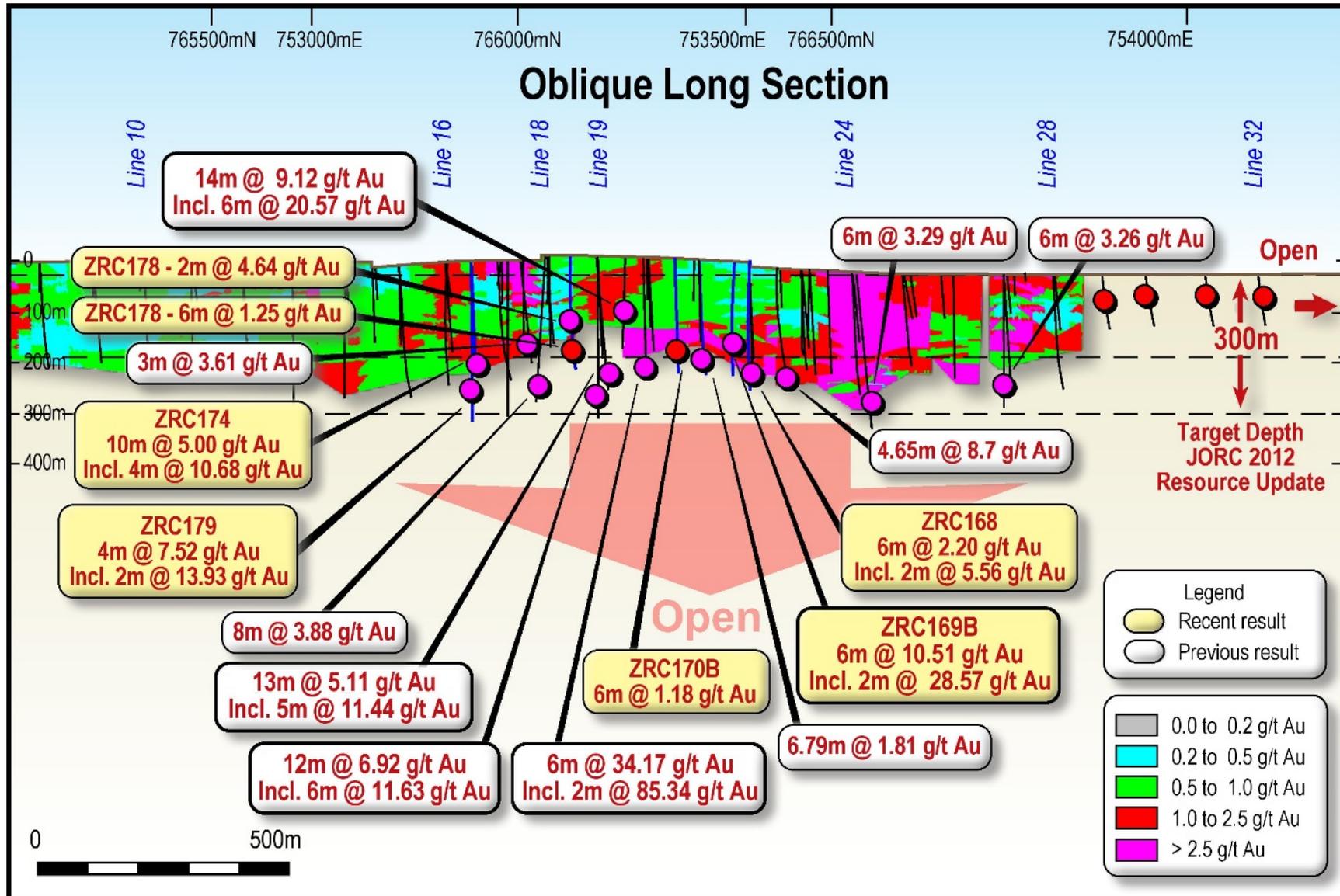


Figure 2. Oblique Long Section view showing drilling at AG

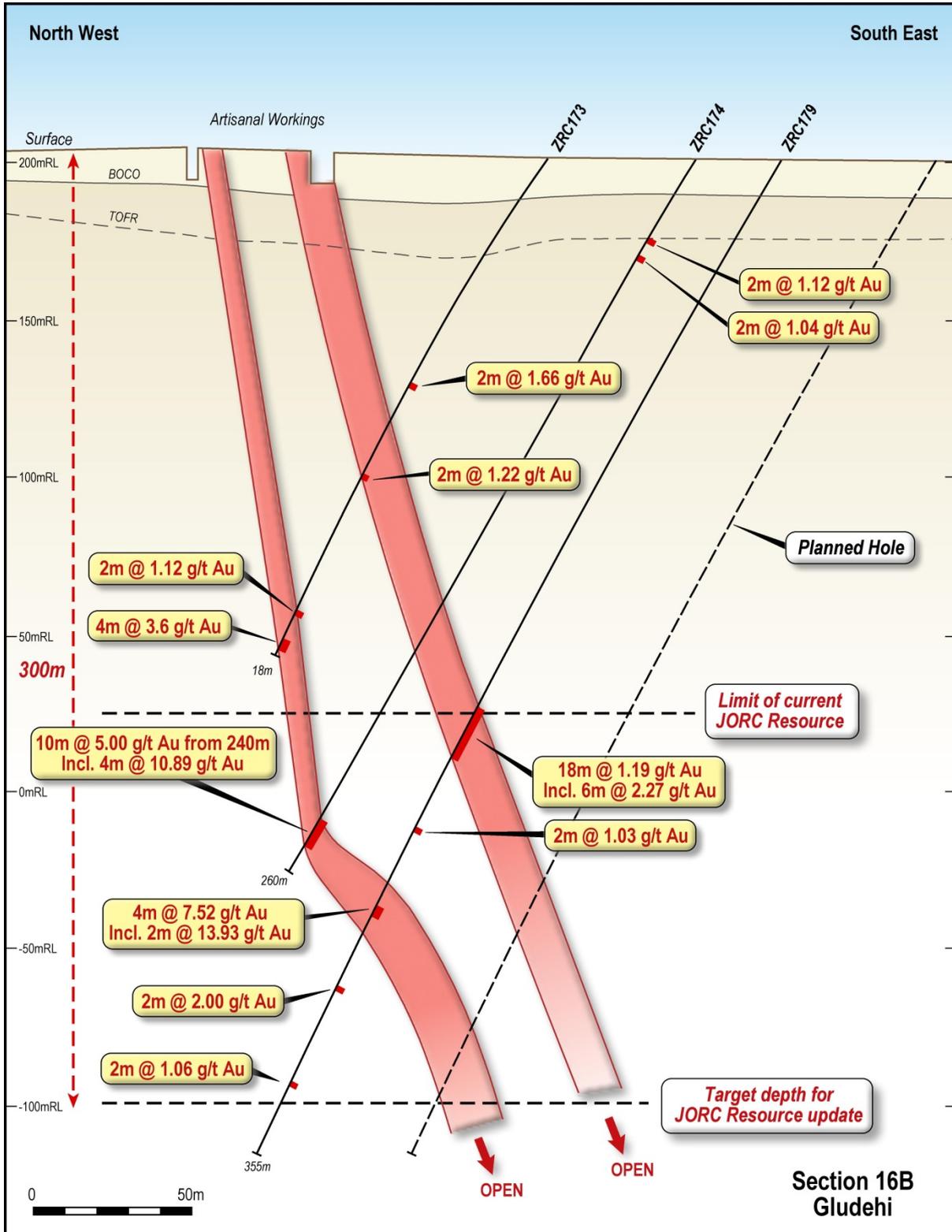


Figure 3. Section view of Line 16B

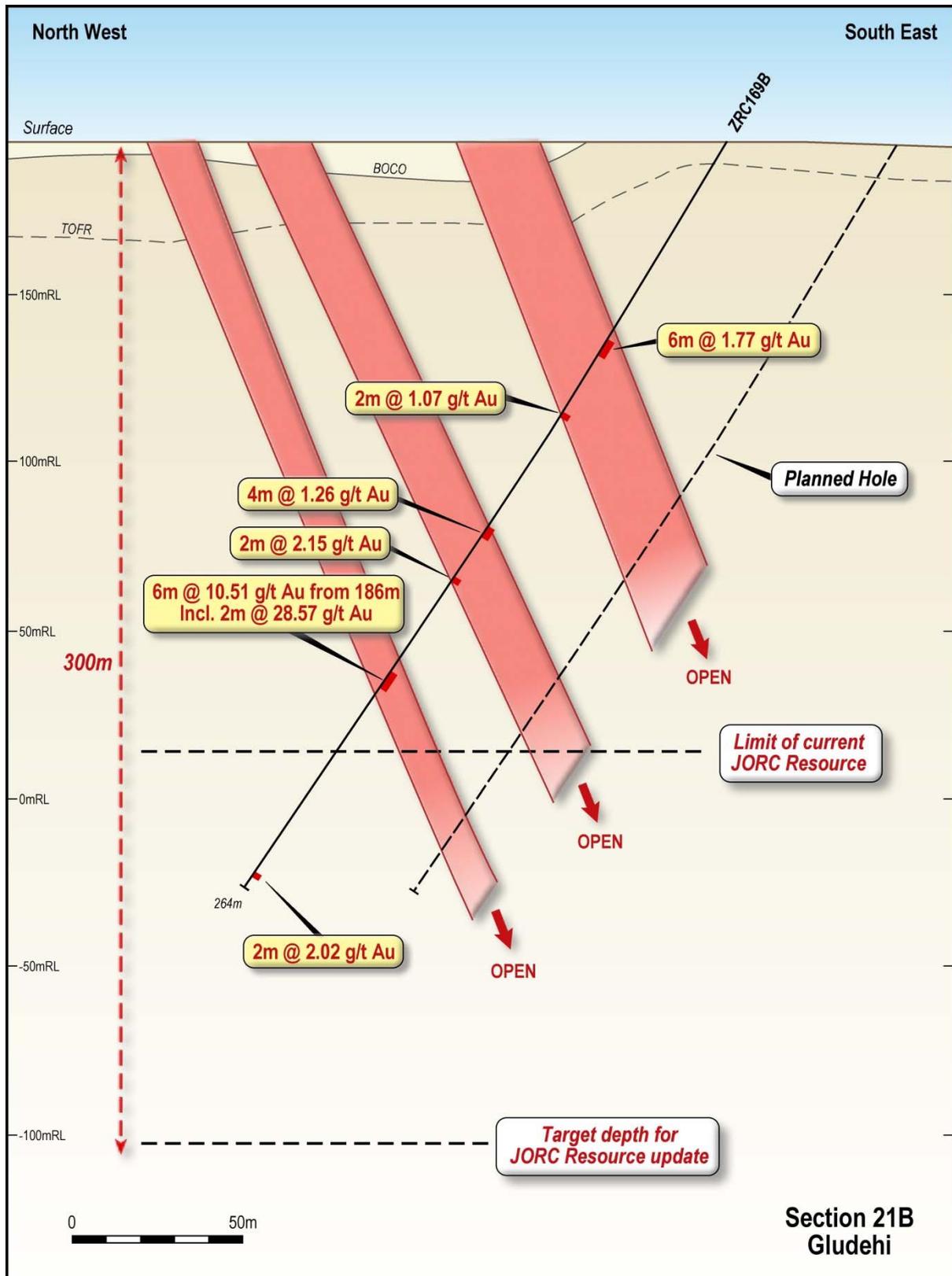


Figure 4. Section view of Line 21B

Table 1: Significant intercepts from the reported RC holes

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Assay (g/t)	Intercepts (m @ g/t)	
ZRC167	118	120	2	1.32		2m@1.32g/t
ZRC168	118	120	2	1.41		2m@1.41g/t
	162	164	2	1.58		2m@1.58g/t
	238	240	2	0.37	6m@2.20g/t	
	240	242	2	5.56		2m@5.56g/t
	242	244	2	0.66		
ZRC169B	66	68	2	0.45	10m@1.44g/t	
	68	70	2	0.54		
	70	72	2	0.61		
	72	74	2	4.17		2m@4.17g/t
	94	96	2	1.07		2m@1.07g/t
	134	136	2	1.96	6m@0.99g/t	2m@1.96g/t
	136	138	2	0.56		
	138	140	2	0.45		
	152	154	2	2.15		2m@2.15g/t
	186	188	2	1.35	6m@10.52g/t	
	188	190	2	28.57		2m@28.57g/t
	190	192	2	1.63		
	258	260	2	2.02		2m@2.02g/t
ZRC170B	198	200	2	1.88	6m@1.18g/t	
	200	202	2	0.5		
	202	204	2	1.17		
	248	250	2	1.03		2m@1.03g/t
ZRC173	84	86	2	1.66		2m@1.66g/t
	116	118	2	1.22		2m@1.22g/t
	164	166	2	1.12		2m@1.12g/t
	174	176	2	2.25	4m@3.6g/t	
	176	178	2	4.95		2m@4.95g/t
ZRC174	28	30	2	1.12		2m@1.12g/t
	34	36	2	1.04		2m@1.04g/t
	240	242	2	6.05	10m@5.0g/t	
	242	244	2	15.73		2m@15.73g/t
	244	246	2	0.5		
	246	248	2	1.59		
	248	250	2	1.13		
ZRC178	62	64	2	2.91		2m@2.91g/t
	150	152	2	4.64		2m@4.64g/t
	164	166	2	1.13		2m@1.13g/t
	204	206	2	0.96		2m@0.96g/t
	218	220	2	1.93	6m@1.25g/t	
	220	222	2	0.57		
	222	224	2	1.24		

ZRC179	198	200	2	0.52	18m@1.19g/t	
	200	202	2	0.53		
	202	204	2	0.88		
	204	206	2	1.65		
	206	208	2	1.26		
	208	210	2	3.9		2m@3.9g/t
	210	212	2	0.47		
	212	214	2	0.51		
	214	216	2	1.02		
	240	242	2	1.03		
	268	270	2	13.93	4m@7.53g/t	2m@13.93g/t
	270	272	2	1.12		
	276	278	2	1.37		2m@1.37g/t
	296	298	2	2		2m@2g/t
	330	332	2	1.06		2m@1.06g/t

Note: 0.4 g/t Au cut-off, 3m consecutive waste and no top-cut.

Table 2: Information about the RC Holes being reported

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)
ZRC166A	753670	766399	185	-62	307	RC	235
ZRC167	753693	766427	183	-60	305	RC	225
ZRC168	753553	766334	191	-60	307	RC	290
ZRC169B	753253	765878	200	-58	304	RC	260
ZRC170B	753335	765909	201	-55	304	RC	180
ZRC173	753215	765903	204	-58	305	RC	252
ZRC174	753359	766040	204	-58	305	RC	252
ZRC175	753463	766218	200	-58	305	RC	250
ZRC178	753500	766332	196	-58	305	RC	264
ZRC179	753274	765862	200	-60	308	RC	355

Table 3: All assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$ for RC Holes being reported

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC166A	186	188	2	0.14
ZRC166A	190	192	2	0.35
ZRC166A	192	194	2	0.12
ZRC166A	194	196	2	0.12
ZRC166A	196	198	2	0.1
ZRC166A	198	200	2	0.66
ZRC166A	200	202	2	0.17
ZRC166A	202	204	2	0.18
ZRC167	4	6	2	0.15
ZRC167	8	10	2	0.14
ZRC167	118	120	2	1.32
ZRC167	120	122	2	0.12
ZRC167	122	124	2	0.1
ZRC167	132	134	2	0.63
ZRC167	144	146	2	0.1
ZRC167	190	192	2	0.21
ZRC167	192	194	2	0.1
ZRC167	194	196	2	0.61
ZRC167	208	210	2	0.11
ZRC167	210	212	2	0.13
ZRC167	212	214	2	0.35
ZRC167	214	216	2	0.11
ZRC168	98	100	2	0.21
ZRC168	108	110	2	0.24
ZRC168	110	112	2	0.11
ZRC168	116	118	2	0.35
ZRC168	118	120	2	1.41
ZRC168	124	126	2	0.56
ZRC168	126	128	2	0.14
ZRC168	140	142	2	0.11
ZRC168	142	144	2	0.29
ZRC168	156	158	2	0.14
ZRC168	160	162	2	0.32
ZRC168	162	164	2	1.58
ZRC168	164	166	2	0.16
ZRC168	166	168	2	0.11
ZRC168	168	170	2	0.12
ZRC168	186	188	2	0.15
ZRC168	190	192	2	0.26
ZRC168	192	194	2	0.31

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC168	194	196	2	0.41
ZRC168	198	200	2	0.21
ZRC168	204	206	2	0.1
ZRC168	206	208	2	0.13
ZRC168	208	210	2	0.52
ZRC168	222	224	2	0.29
ZRC168	226	228	2	0.13
ZRC168	230	232	2	0.16
ZRC168	236	238	2	0.16
ZRC168	238	240	2	0.37
ZRC168	240	242	2	5.56
ZRC168	242	244	2	0.66
ZRC168	246	248	2	0.33
ZRC168	248	250	2	0.1
ZRC169B	22	24	2	0.13
ZRC169B	24	26	2	0.13
ZRC169B	32	34	2	0.1
ZRC169B	50	52	2	0.24
ZRC169B	52	54	2	0.27
ZRC169B	60	62	2	0.14
ZRC169B	66	68	2	0.45
ZRC169B	68	70	2	0.54
ZRC169B	70	72	2	0.61
ZRC169B	72	74	2	4.17
ZRC169B	74	76	2	0.28
ZRC169B	80	82	2	0.53
ZRC169B	82	84	2	0.71
ZRC169B	84	86	2	0.41
ZRC169B	86	88	2	0.92
ZRC169B	88	90	2	0.48
ZRC169B	90	92	2	0.64
ZRC169B	92	94	2	0.24
ZRC169B	94	96	2	1.07
ZRC169B	112	114	2	0.74
ZRC169B	116	118	2	0.17
ZRC169B	120	122	2	0.2
ZRC169B	124	126	2	0.44
ZRC169B	132	134	2	0.11
ZRC169B	134	136	2	1.96
ZRC169B	136	138	2	0.56

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC169B	138	140	2	0.45
ZRC169B	140	142	2	0.23
ZRC169B	142	144	2	0.11
ZRC169B	144	146	2	0.25
ZRC169B	146	148	2	0.34
ZRC169B	148	150	2	0.14
ZRC169B	150	152	2	0.44
ZRC169B	152	154	2	2.15
ZRC169B	182	184	2	0.2
ZRC169B	186	188	2	1.35
ZRC169B	188	190	2	28.57
ZRC169B	190	192	2	1.63
ZRC169B	192	194	2	0.13
ZRC169B	194	196	2	0.25
ZRC169B	204	206	2	0.12
ZRC169B	206	208	2	0.1
ZRC169B	214	216	2	0.14
ZRC169B	240	242	2	0.27
ZRC169B	242	244	2	0.31
ZRC169B	258	260	2	2.02
ZRC169B	260	262	2	0.2
ZRC170B	4	6	2	0.16
ZRC170B	108	110	2	0.23
ZRC170B	136	138	2	0.15
ZRC170B	138	140	2	0.17
ZRC170B	140	142	2	0.1
ZRC170B	142	144	2	0.22
ZRC170B	144	146	2	0.41
ZRC170B	146	148	2	0.12
ZRC170B	152	154	2	0.15
ZRC170B	154	156	2	0.41
ZRC170B	160	162	2	0.18
ZRC170B	162	164	2	0.19
ZRC170B	168	170	2	0.42
ZRC170B	170	172	2	0.17
ZRC170B	176	178	2	0.24
ZRC170B	178	180	2	0.12
ZRC170B	184	186	2	0.3
ZRC170B	186	188	2	0.13
ZRC170B	188	190	2	0.22
ZRC170B	190	192	2	0.28

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC170B	192	194	2	0.26
ZRC170B	194	196	2	0.12
ZRC170B	196	198	2	0.11
ZRC170B	198	200	2	1.88
ZRC170B	200	202	2	0.5
ZRC170B	202	204	2	1.17
ZRC170B	204	206	2	0.18
ZRC170B	206	208	2	0.17
ZRC170B	208	210	2	0.31
ZRC170B	248	250	2	1.03
ZRC173	4	6	2	0.12
ZRC173	84	86	2	1.66
ZRC173	90	92	2	0.11
ZRC173	96	98	2	0.36
ZRC173	98	100	2	0.19
ZRC173	102	104	2	0.1
ZRC173	104	106	2	0.13
ZRC173	114	116	2	0.23
ZRC173	116	118	2	1.22
ZRC173	118	120	2	0.21
ZRC173	120	122	2	0.53
ZRC173	122	124	2	0.31
ZRC173	124	126	2	0.42
ZRC173	126	128	2	0.72
ZRC173	128	130	2	0.69
ZRC173	130	132	2	0.22
ZRC173	132	134	2	0.24
ZRC173	134	136	2	0.13
ZRC173	136	138	2	0.19
ZRC173	140	142	2	0.26
ZRC173	150	152	2	0.26
ZRC173	152	154	2	0.24
ZRC173	154	156	2	0.18
ZRC173	156	158	2	0.27
ZRC173	158	160	2	0.15
ZRC173	160	162	2	0.1
ZRC173	164	166	2	1.12
ZRC173	166	168	2	0.51
ZRC173	168	170	2	0.18
ZRC173	170	172	2	0.39
ZRC173	172	174	2	0.2

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC173	174	176	2	2.25
ZRC173	176	178	2	4.95
ZRC174	28	30	2	1.12
ZRC174	34	36	2	1.04
ZRC174	80	82	2	0.14
ZRC174	82	84	2	0.32
ZRC174	84	86	2	0.13
ZRC174	104	106	2	0.1
ZRC174	118	120	2	0.1
ZRC174	122	124	2	0.13
ZRC174	128	130	2	0.16
ZRC174	144	146	2	0.1
ZRC174	164	166	2	0.53
ZRC174	166	168	2	0.16
ZRC174	170	172	2	0.13
ZRC174	172	174	2	0.15
ZRC174	174	176	2	0.15
ZRC174	176	178	2	0.24
ZRC174	178	180	2	0.15
ZRC174	180	182	2	0.17
ZRC174	182	184	2	0.35
ZRC174	184	186	2	0.33
ZRC174	188	190	2	0.1
ZRC174	196	198	2	0.25
ZRC174	198	200	2	0.68
ZRC174	200	202	2	0.26
ZRC174	202	204	2	0.26
ZRC174	210	212	2	0.16
ZRC174	216	218	2	0.14
ZRC174	218	220	2	0.27
ZRC174	220	222	2	0.14
ZRC174	222	224	2	0.77
ZRC174	224	226	2	0.19
ZRC174	232	234	2	0.11
ZRC174	240	242	2	6.05
ZRC174	242	244	2	15.73
ZRC174	244	246	2	0.5
ZRC174	246	248	2	1.59
ZRC174	248	250	2	1.13
ZRC174	250	252	2	0.12
ZRC174	252	254	2	0.12

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC174	254	256	2	0.1
ZRC174	256	258	2	0.11
ZRC174	258	260	2	0.24
ZRC175	150	152	2	0.11
ZRC175	154	156	2	0.1
ZRC175	156	158	2	0.15
ZRC175	158	160	2	0.42
ZRC175	160	162	2	0.27
ZRC175	162	164	2	0.15
ZRC175	164	166	2	0.1
ZRC175	166	168	2	0.39
ZRC175	172	174	2	0.14
ZRC175	184	186	2	0.15
ZRC175	190	192	2	0.1
ZRC175	226	228	2	0.13
ZRC175	234	236	2	0.11
ZRC175	238	240	2	0.2
ZRC175	240	242	2	0.3
ZRC175	242	244	2	0.12
ZRC175	244	246	2	0.26
ZRC175	246	248	2	0.42
ZRC175	248	250	2	0.13
ZRC175	252	254	2	0.23
ZRC175	282	284	2	0.1
ZRC175	290	292	2	0.84
ZRC175	292	294	2	0.25
ZRC175	294	296	2	0.1
ZRC175	296	298	2	0.19
ZRC175	298	300	2	0.61
ZRC175	300	302	2	0.1
ZRC175	302	304	2	0.17
ZRC175	304	306	2	0.17
ZRC175	306	308	2	0.19
ZRC175	308	310	2	0.38
ZRC175	310	312	2	0.16
ZRC175	312	314	2	0.12
ZRC175	314	316	2	0.13
ZRC175	316	318	2	0.31
ZRC175	320	322	2	0.1
ZRC175	322	324	2	0.76
ZRC175	324	326	2	0.23

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC175	328	330	2	0.14
ZRC175	332	334	2	0.12
ZRC175	346	348	2	0.15
ZRC178	58	60	2	0.3
ZRC178	60	62	2	0.22
ZRC178	62	64	2	2.91
ZRC178	74	76	2	0.14
ZRC178	84	86	2	0.17
ZRC178	92	94	2	0.12
ZRC178	114	116	2	0.18
ZRC178	148	150	2	0.11
ZRC178	150	152	2	4.64
ZRC178	152	154	2	0.12
ZRC178	156	158	2	0.77
ZRC178	158	160	2	0.17
ZRC178	160	162	2	0.34
ZRC178	162	164	2	0.26
ZRC178	164	166	2	1.13
ZRC178	166	168	2	0.31
ZRC178	168	170	2	0.1
ZRC178	170	172	2	0.14
ZRC178	192	194	2	0.13
ZRC178	194	196	2	0.28
ZRC178	198	200	2	0.5
ZRC178	204	206	2	0.96
ZRC178	206	208	2	0.1
ZRC178	208	210	2	0.52
ZRC178	210	212	2	0.2
ZRC178	212	214	2	0.56
ZRC178	216	218	2	0.16
ZRC178	218	220	2	1.93
ZRC178	220	222	2	0.57
ZRC178	222	224	2	1.24
ZRC178	224	226	2	0.11
ZRC178	226	228	2	0.36
ZRC178	230	232	2	0.33
ZRC178	232	234	2	0.18
ZRC178	234	236	2	0.11
ZRC178	236	238	2	0.17
ZRC178	238	240	2	0.1
ZRC178	244	246	2	0.16
ZRC178	248	250	2	0.14
ZRC179	168	170	2	0.36
ZRC179	198	200	2	0.52

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
ZRC179	200	202	2	0.53
ZRC179	202	204	2	0.88
ZRC179	204	206	2	1.65
ZRC179	206	208	2	1.26
ZRC179	208	210	2	3.9
ZRC179	210	212	2	0.47
ZRC179	212	214	2	0.51
ZRC179	214	216	2	1.02
ZRC179	222	224	2	0.1
ZRC179	224	226	2	0.17
ZRC179	228	230	2	0.12
ZRC179	232	234	2	0.18
ZRC179	234	236	2	0.63
ZRC179	236	238	2	0.59
ZRC179	238	240	2	0.12
ZRC179	240	242	2	1.03
ZRC179	242	244	2	0.14
ZRC179	244	246	2	0.1
ZRC179	246	248	2	0.1
ZRC179	250	252	2	0.18
ZRC179	254	256	2	0.36
ZRC179	256	258	2	0.21
ZRC179	260	262	2	0.68
ZRC179	264	266	2	0.2
ZRC179	268	270	2	13.93
ZRC179	270	272	2	1.12
ZRC179	272	274	2	0.1
ZRC179	276	278	2	1.37
ZRC179	278	280	2	0.13
ZRC179	280	282	2	0.12
ZRC179	290	292	2	0.79
ZRC179	292	294	2	0.55
ZRC179	294	296	2	0.29
ZRC179	296	298	2	2
ZRC179	298	300	2	0.44
ZRC179	300	302	2	0.37
ZRC179	304	306	2	0.12
ZRC179	306	308	2	0.69
ZRC179	308	310	2	0.1
ZRC179	328	330	2	0.52
ZRC179	330	332	2	1.06
ZRC179	332	334	2	0.47
ZRC179	344	346	2	0.11

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table1, Section 1-2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling completed in 2018 has been conducted with a multiple purpose drill rig using Reverse Circulation (RC) techniques for collar of each hole and Diamond Drilling (DD) techniques for the tail of some deep hole. In general, the RC to DD switch point is at around 120-150m hole depth. Holes are angled to optimally intersect mineralised zones. All RC and DD samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. DD core were cut at the camp site of the Abujar project. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling). In general, 2m RC composite samples and 0.5-1.67m DD half core were despatched to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub pulps for fire assay. The pulps were then sent to ALS’s assay Lab in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) or Kumasi (Ghana) where 50g fire assays, AAS finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted. Following a review of results for intervals where visible gold had been observed in drill core. Pulps from some of the DD holes that had been prepared at ALS Yamoussoukro Lab were sent to Intertek Ghana for

		<p>check assaying which involved a re-assay of three times on each pulp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new assay results for RC samples reported in this announcement are from RC holes drilled by AMS's RC600 rig.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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"> Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the exploration area comprises 5 1/8-inch diameter face sampling hammer. Diamond drilling within the exploration area prior to 31st March 2018 comprises NQ sized core. The RC-DD holes drilled prior to 31st March 2018 normally had RC to DD switch point at around 120-150m hole depth. The DD holes in the currently drilling programs are being drilled by the Company's own portable hydraulic diamond drill rig. DD holes are drilled in HQ size from collar to the point where fresh rock is reached which is approximately 40m deep (inclined depth at -50°). In fresh rock, the DD holes are drilled in NTW size of 75.7mm with core diameter of 56.1mm.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs; marking depths were checked against the depths marked on core blocks. RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >75% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and were routinely cleaned. Tietto employees managed sampling to

		<p>ensure correct sampling practices. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A booster was used when drilling wet holes, to maintain dry samples each wet hole was purged after a rod change and before the commencement of drilling the next rod.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recoveries were generally good with above 90% average recovery. As the mineralised zone is generally silicified and competent, core loss was not observed to be an issue over the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<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"> • Tietto uses specifically designed log sheets to capture all geological data. During logging, part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed (using glue) to chip boards meter by meter, which are stored on site. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material are stored in the structure/Geotech table of the database. Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for inclusion in any future Mineral Resource estimation or mining studies and metallurgical studies.

<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core sampling intervals were based on lithological or alteration boundary contacts, with a minimum down hole length of 0.5 and maximum of 1.55m. The core was photographed, logged, cut and half core was sent for assay. Sampling of RC holes was completed on 1-metre downhole intervals, but 2-metre composite samples were created and assayed; bulk samples were taken from the cyclone meter by meter by Tietto field assistants and split through a three-tier Jones riffle splitter to collect two 6.5kg samples. Every attempt was made to ensure that the splitter that was used was in good condition, level and that the splitter was cleaned with compressed air after each sample was passed through it to minimise contamination. Every effort was made to ensure that samples were sampled dry. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Field duplicates were inserted at 15m intervals or where mineralisation was anticipated, and Standards were inserted at 30m intervals (every 15 RC samples for 2m composite RC samples). Approximately 1:15 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m riffle split samples at the rig. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the gold mineralisation at Abujar based on the intersections, the sampling methodologies, observed gold particle size and assay values.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples from drilling prior to the end of March 2018 were assayed at ALS laboratories either in Ouagadougou or Kumasi depending on LAS lab's working loads using 50g fire assay and an atomic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish which is considered a near total assaying technique if completed properly. This method is appropriate and returns accurate and precise values for gold. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. The laboratory inserted feldspar flushes, standards, repeats and duplicates. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples (assayed in the past three years) showed that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. However, pulps from DD core samples with visible gold were re-assayed in Intertek Ghana with three repeats and the average results for these samples were reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples from drilling after March 2018 are assayed at Intertek Lab in Ghana.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></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> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several independent personnel visually verified intersections in diamond core and RC chips as well as trenches and outcrops. Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The geo-information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then validated and merged into a final database by the company's database manager.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></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"> • Drill hole collar locations as reported have been picked-up using a Garmin GPS. Final locations will come from a pickup by a surveyor using a total station. Downhole surveying was completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex EZ-shot Downhole Survey instrument prior to the end of March 2018. All

		drill holes have been located using UTM grid WGS84 Z31N.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DD holes being reported are spaced on sections of between 100m and 300m. • Further drilling will be required and is planned to bring the section spacing to a uniform 100m. This drilling will be incorporated into a future update of the current 2012 JORC classified Mineral Resource. • Mineralised intervals are reported as a weighted average across zones of mineralisation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill sections are approximately orientated West to East with respect to grid North. This orientation allows for the delineation of North-South structures internal to the shear zone as well as the overall NS trend. Holes are drilled at -65° to -50°
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody is managed by Tietto until the samples were despatched to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro (for drilling prior to the end of March 2018) and Intertek Lab in Ghana for drilling after March 2018. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Tietto personnel to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation for drilling prior to the end of March 2018 and picked up by Intertek truck for drilling after March 2018. Whilst in storage, they remain under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tietto personnel and consultants working on the Abujar project site conducted data reviews as their routine work. No material issues have been noted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abujar Project hosts three exploration licences, the Abujar South Exploration License (“Issia Licence”, 390.5 km², to which Tietto holds a 100% interest), the Abujar Middle Exploration License (“Zoukougbeu Licence”, 383.5 km², to which Tietto holds a 90% interest through the licence holding company Tiebaya Gold Sarl) and the Abujar North Exploration License (“Zahibo Licence”, 340 km², to which Tietto holds a 15% interest through the licence holding company Gail Exploration Sarl, with the right to acquire a further 65% interest. Currently, Tietto and Gail are in the process of legalizing Tietto’s 50% interest in this tenement.), which together, cover an area of 1,114 km². The Issia Licence was granted on 22 March 2017. The Zoukougbeu Licence was granted on 15 September 2014 and is at the final approval process stage of 3-year extension. The Zahibo Licence was granted on 6 May 2015 All exploration licences have an initial tenure of 4 years with two entitled extension of 3 years each plus a special extension of 2 years, for a total of up to 12-year tenure. All licences are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid. The ownership of mineral lease rights in Côte d’Ivoire is governed primarily by the Law n°2014-138 dated on March 24 2014 (Côte d’Ivoire Mining Code). If the exploration licences were to be subsequently converted into Mining Licences, the Government of Cote d’Ivoire would hold a 10% share of the permit and Tietto would hold 90%, 85% and 80% for the Abujar South, Abujar Middle and Abujar North, respectively.

<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no historical exploration activities on any of the three licences comprising the Abujar project. • Tietto started systematic exploration as soon as the licences were granted on each of the three licenced areas.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Abujar Project is located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield, as situated on the Daloa 1:200,000 geologic sheet, 30km west of city 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 north-northeast to northeast. Formations which have been structured by the Eburnean cycle are Birimian. 17 volcano sedimentary belts have been recorded in this domain, and reported to hold 95% of the gold mineralisation in the country. • Within the Project, outcrops are very uncommon, only laterite cover is mainly spread with hardpans and duricrust spots occurring. The Abujar Deposit is located in NNE SSW orientated body of granitoid migmatite and is hosted within in an interpreted regional shear structure. This is enclosed in two mica granite bodies of similar interpreted orientation which are regionally referred to as granodiorites.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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"> 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"> Assay results for the 5 DD holes drilled recently are expected to be available by the end of September 2018
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"> Drill hole angles of 50~65° on varying azimuths are adequate for the mineralisation intercepted. All exploration drilling results to date have been reported as down hole lengths.
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"> Refer to diagrams in text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.

	<p><i>both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project delivered in late 2016 a JORC 2012 Inferred resource of 10.42mt at 2.1g/t containing 703,600oz gold. • Preliminary metallurgical study was also carried out at ALS Perth in 2015. • Details about the above report are available within the Company. • No work has been carried out on geotechnical, hydrogeological or environmental issues etc.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<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. • Extensive geophysical study of the project area is currently being conducted.

Abujar Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire

The Abujar 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 Project is comprised of three contiguous tenements, Middle, South and North tenement, with a total land area of 1,114km², of which less than 5% has been explored. It features a NNE-orientated gold corridor over 65km striking across three tenements shown in Figure 5.

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 706,000 ounces Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has also completed preliminary metallurgical test work.

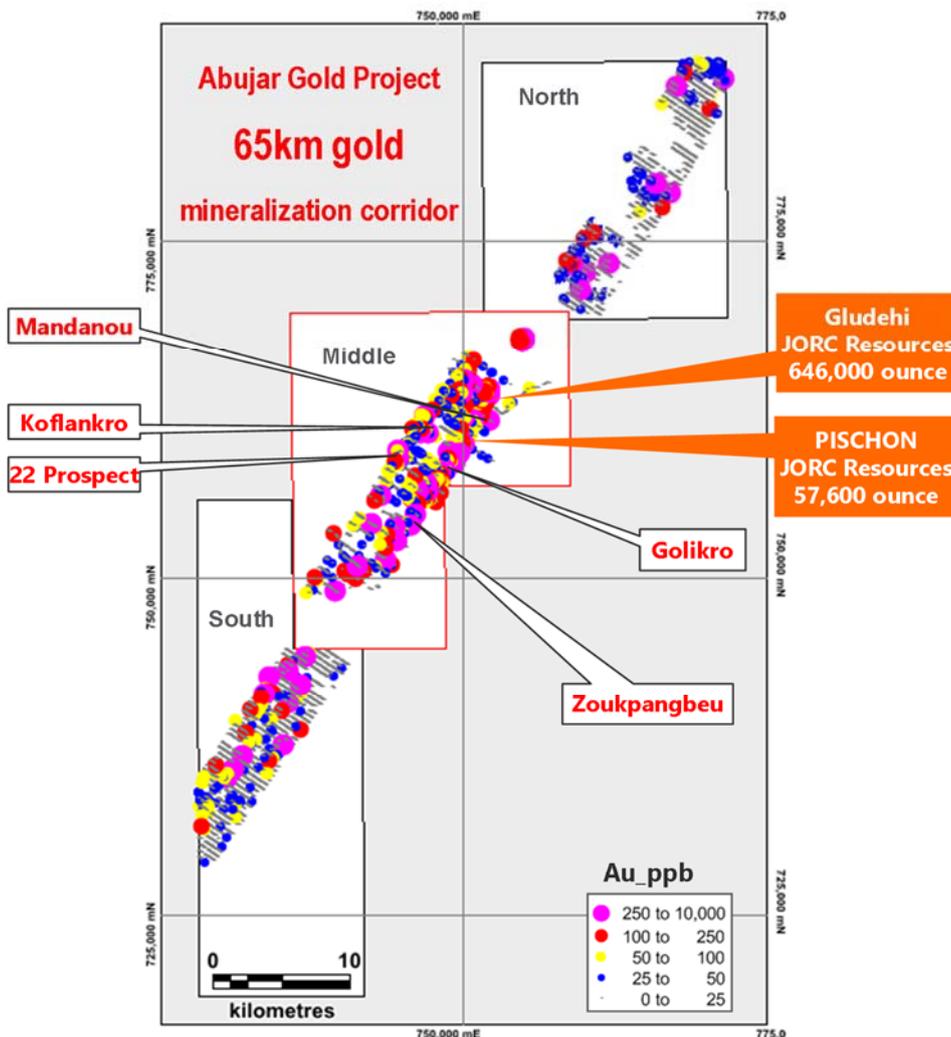


Figure 5 65km gold mineralisation corridor defined by gold-in-soil geochemical study

Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource

In late 2016, Tietto established an independent JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 10.42Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 703,600oz reported at a 0.4g/t (Table 3) within the AG and AP prospects, both of which lie within the Abujar Middle tenement.

Table 4 - Abujar Gold Project Inferred Resource (JORC 2012)

Area	Type	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Metal Au (oz)
AG - Gludehi (Inferred)	Oxide	0.3	2.1	20,000
	Transition	0.72	1.8	41,000
	Fresh	8.37	2.2	585,000
	Total	9.39	2.1	646,000
AP - Pischon (Inferred)	Oxide	0.18	1.6	9,100
	Transition	0.11	1.5	5,500
	Fresh	0.74	1.8	43,000
	Total	1.04	1.7	57,600
Grand Total		10.42	2.1	703,600

Preliminary Metallurgical Testing Results

Tietto commissioned ALS in Perth to conduct preliminary metallurgical testwork in 2015 using over 300kg of RC drill cuttings from drilling at Abujar-Gludehi to determine a likely gold extraction flowsheet. ALS reported that the gold was free milling with very high gravity recovery of gold and favourable leach kinetics (Table 5).

Table 5 - Abujar Gold Project Preliminary Metallurgical Testing Results

Sample Type	Grinding Size (µm) (80% passing)	Gravity Recovery (%)	CIL Recovery (%)
Oxidized	75	64.42	98.44
Transitional	75	82.57	99.46
Primary Ore	75	83.58	99.1

- 71 samples taken along strike and across oxide, trans and fresh material
- Extremely high gold recovery (>98%)
- Up to 89% of gold may be recovered using simple gravity methods
- Final grind as large as 125 microns depending on further testwork

Pipeline for Targets to Grow Resources

Tietto has an extensive work program for 2018/2019 which is principally focused on the Middle tenement of Abujar Project and preliminary work at the Abujar South and North tenements. It is the Company's strategy to carry out further exploration drilling at a pipeline of well-defined targets shown in Figure 6 aimed at upgrading the current JORC Mineral Resources.



Figure 6: Pipeline of targets to grow resources