

2 October 2019

## Tietto Hits 20m @ 14.80 g/t Au from 42m at AG

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### Highlights:

- Shallow broad high-grade gold intercepts confirmed by latest diamond holes at the AG (Abujar-Gludehi) deposit, which sits within Tietto's 1.7Moz Abujar Gold Project, Cote D'Ivoire
- Intensive DD drilling is ongoing as part of a 30,000m diamond drilling campaign for a resource upgrade which remains on track for release in Q4 CY19
- **Exceptional new high-grade intercepts include:**
  - ZDD084 (Line 24B):
    - ✓ **20m @ 14.80 g/t Au** from 42m including **2m @ 144.3 g/t Au**
  - ZDD082 (Line 26):
    - ✓ **82m @ 3.14 g/t Au** from 26m including **26m @ 9.48 g/t Au**
- These latest results extend a contiguous zone of shallow (<100m below surface) ultra-high grades (+200 gold gram-metres) intercepted between lines 24 to 29
- Drill program ongoing with three company-owned DD rigs active over the 1.4km high grade core section of the AG deposit containing 15.7Mt at 2.1g/t for 1.06Moz gold

West African gold explorer and developer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) is pleased to report further intercepts of wide high-grade gold mineralisation from diamond drilling of the high grade core of the **15.7Mt @ 2.1g/t Au (1.06Moz gold)** from the **Abujar-Gludehi (AG)** deposit. The AG Deposit sits within Tietto's 1.7Moz Abujar Gold Project, in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said:

*"Once again, we are very pleased to report more wide, exceptionally high-grade intercepts at AG. Our 3 diamond drills continue to hit wide high-grade intervals on section after section.*

*Since May 2019, we have almost doubled the number of +50 gold gram-metres to 31 intervals reporting greater than 50 gold gram-metres. We now have at least 500 metres of ultra-high grade results (5 intervals >200 gold gram-metres) from surface between Lines 24 and 29 at AG, suggesting potential for a high-grade open pittable gold resource with robust project economics."*



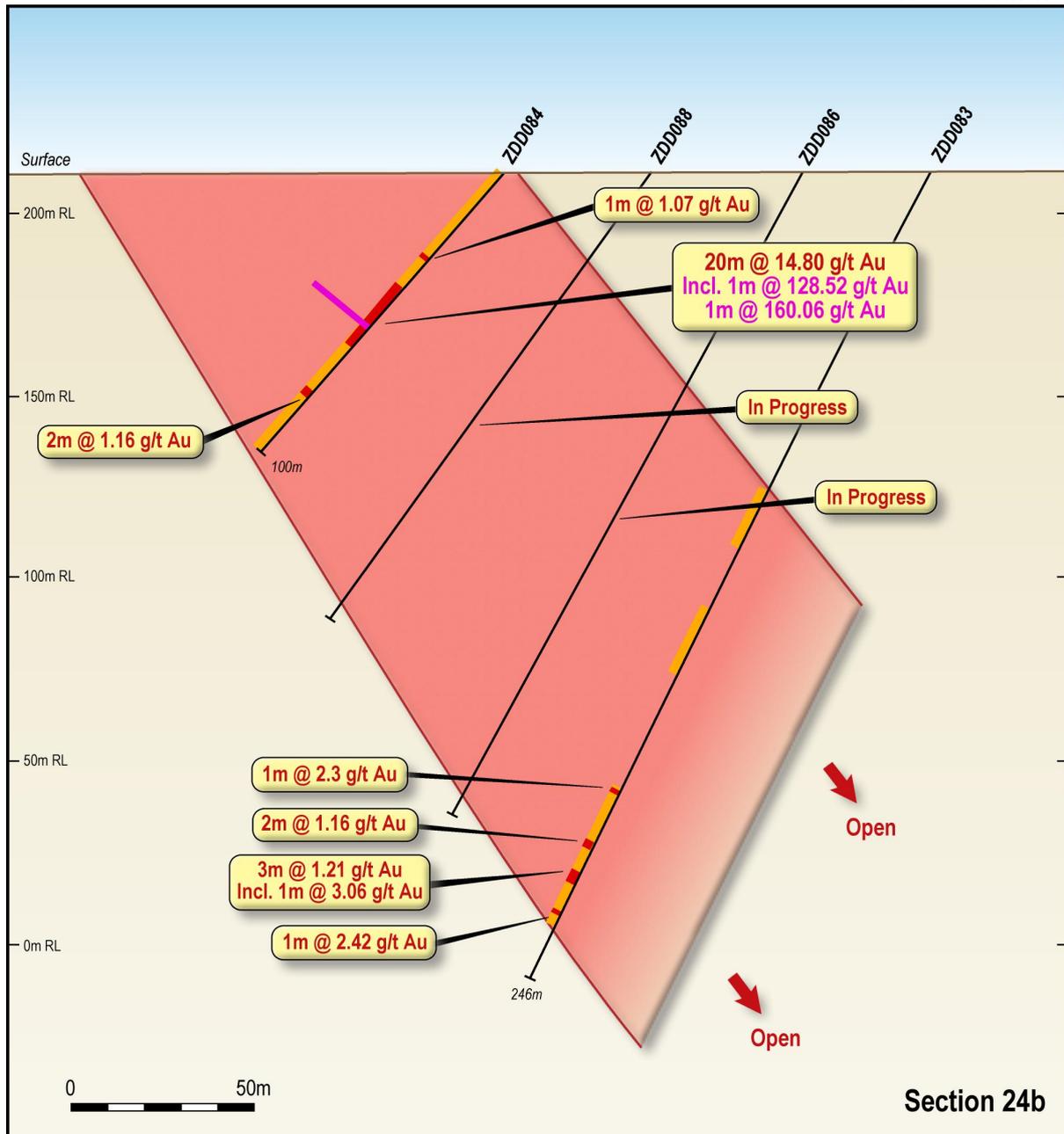


Figure 2: Section Line 24B

ZDD082 (Line 26):

Diamond hole ZDD082 was drilled to a shallow depth on Line 26 of the AG deposit. Assay results revealed that there is a very broad high-grade zone of gold mineralisation (**Figure 3**) with the following features:

**82m @ 3.14 g/t Au** from 26m including:

- ✓ **26m @ 9.48 g/t Au** from 83m including
  - **1m @ 60.79 g/t Au** from 83m
  - **1m @ 165.81 g/t Au** from 84m

- 1m @ 4.57 g/t Au from 107m
- ✓ 4m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 26m including
  - 1m @ 7.15 g/t Au from 28m

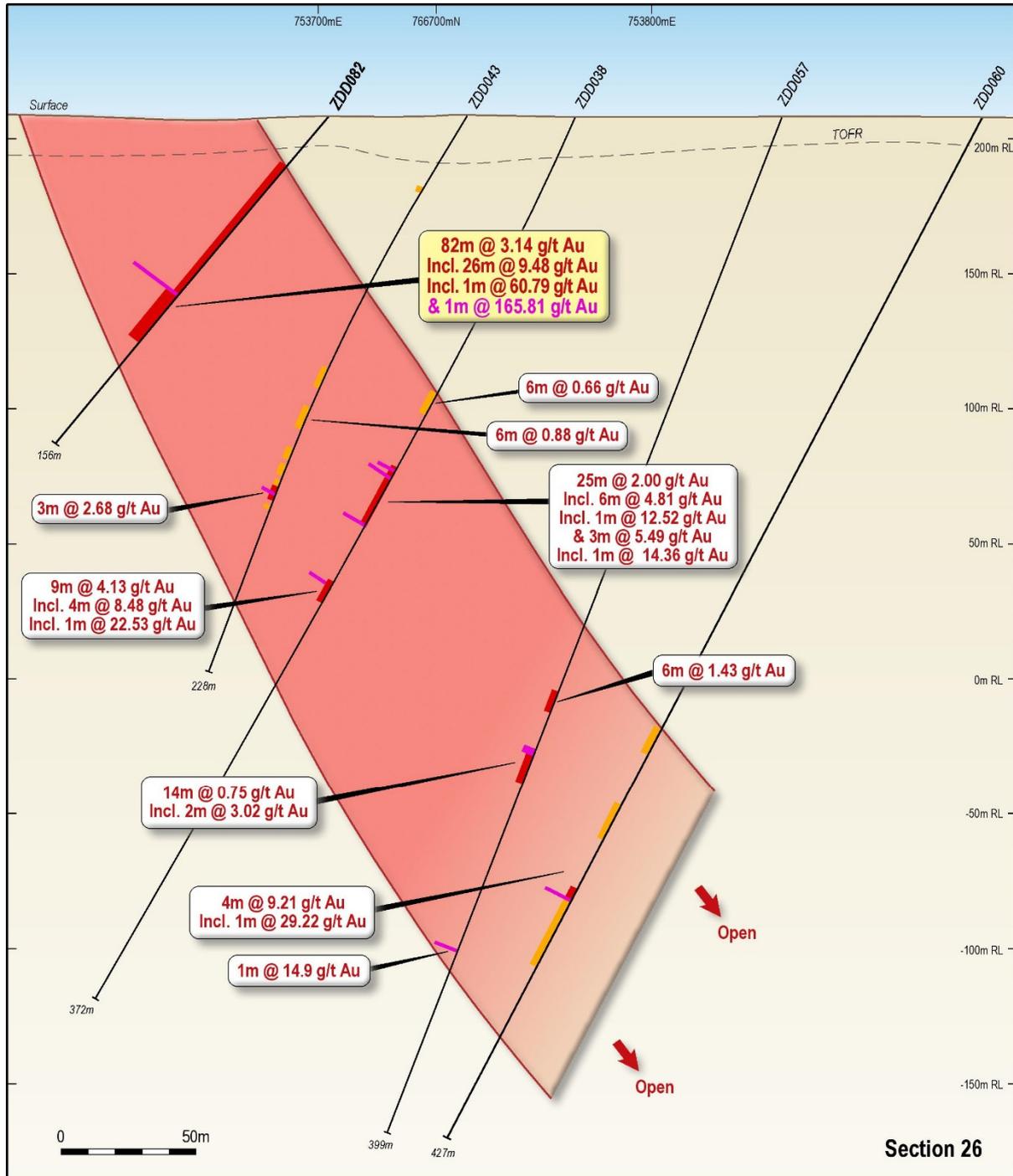


Figure 3: Section Line 26

The latest wide and high-grade gold intercepts reported on Line 24B and Line 26 adds to a large number of previously reported high-grade gold intersections. Table 1 lists some of these

very high-grade shallow intersections from surface to 100m vertical between Line 17 to Line 29 of the AG Deposit.

Today's high-grade results on Line 24B and Line 26, together with the results in Table 1 suggests potential for a high-grade open pittable gold resource with robust project economics.

*Table 1: Wide high-gold mineralisation at shallow depths from surface to vertical 100m from Line 15 to Line 29 at AG deposit*

<b>Section Line</b>	<b>Hole ID</b>	<b>Intersection</b>	<b>ASX release</b>
17B	ARC17	6m @ 11.85 g/t Au from 50m Inc. 2m @ 13.6 g/t Au, 2m @ 12.45 g/t Au and 2m @ 9.51 g/t Au	IPO Prospectus
19B	ZRC172	14m @ 9.12 g/t Au from 108m Inc. 2m @ 58.57 g/t Au from 120m	1/11/2018
19B	ZRC187	4m @ 16.67 g/t Au from 100m Inc. 2m @ 29.57 g/t Au from 100m	19/03/2019
20B	ZRC188	2m @ 51.14 g/t Au from 70m	26/02/2019
24	ZRC044	18m @ 4.25 g/t Au Inc. 2m @ 29.58 g/t Au and 2m @ 7.35 g/t Au	Prior to IPO
25	ZDD081	16m @ 4.75 g/t Au from 78m Inc. 1m @ 20.91 g/t Au from 78m and 6m @ 8.44 g/t Au from 87m	26/09/2019
26B	ZDD035	4m @ 100.73 g/t Au from 76m Inc. 1m @ 394.36 g/t Au from 77m	9/05/2019
26B	ZDD036	7m @ 4.68 g/t Au from 87m Inc. 1m @ 13.16 g/t Au from 87m and 2m @ 8.78 g/t Au from 92m	9/05/2019
26B	ZDD080	17m at 3.27 g/t Au from 40m Inc. 1m @ 5.35 g/t Au from 54m and 1m @ 46.74 g/t Au from 55m	26/09/2019
27B	ZDD029	6m @ 12.30 g/t Au from 91m inc. 1m @ 17.23 g/t Au from 91m, 1m @ 19.77 g/ t Au from 92m, 1m @ 16.74 g/t Au from 94m and 1m @ 19.68 g/t from 96m	19/03/2019
28	ZDD043	10m @ 25.85 g/t Au from 115m Inc. 1m @ 35.42 g/t Au from 118m, 1m @ 100.62 g/t Au from 119m and 1m @ 102.71 g/t Au from 120m	30/05/2019
28B	ZDD028	10m @ 20.69 g/t Au from 39m Inc. 1m @ 194.93 g/t Au from 40m	19/03/2019
29	ZDD027	36m @ 4.40 g/t Au from 52m Inc. 1m @ 103.17 g/t Au from 74m and 1m @ 33.45 g/t Au from 75m	12/03/2019

While drilling is currently continuing from Line 22 to Line 15, we are expecting to see more exciting drill results from these sections.

New assay results are also reported for DD holes: ZDD079, ZDD078, ZDD083 and ZDD085.

ZDD079 (Line 25B):

- ✓ 15m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 129m including
  - 2m @ 6.61 g/t Au from 131m
- ✓ 7m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 167m including
  - 1m @ 4.09 g/t Au from 173m

ZDD078 (Line 27):

- ✓ 13m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 161m including 5m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 169m which includes:
  - 1m @ 11.74 g/t Au from 170m
- ✓ 7m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 188m including 1m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 188m
- ✓ 2m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 205m

Complete assay results are presented in **Table 3** to **Table 8**.

### **Diamond Drilling Progress**

Tietto's three diamond drill rigs are currently drilling at a rate of approximately 4,500m per month. In addition to drilling between Line 22 and Line 15 to upgrade the resource categories, the Company is also testing for depth extensions beneath the high-grade core of the AG deposit which contains 15.7Mt at a grade 2.1 g/t Au for 1.06Moz Au. Drilling is on track to achieve a significant update to Tietto's minerals resource inventory which also aims to increase the confidence classification of resources by the end of Q4 2019.

**ENDS**

For further information, visit [www.tietto.com](http://www.tietto.com) or contact:

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### **Competent Person 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 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 employee of RPMGlobal Asia Limited 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.*

**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](http://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 and 26 July 2019 - 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 2: Drill Collar Information of holes reported**

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azimuth	Hole_type
ZDD078	753839	766750	207.5	241.5	-69.6	307	DD
ZDD079	753737	766642	209.0	210	-58.7	307	DD
ZDD082	753705	766722	207.0	156	-59.2	307	DD
ZDD083	753703	766546	211.0	246	-63.5	307	DD
ZDD084	753611	766616	211.0	100	-49.3	307	DD
ZDD085	753592	766567	212.0	128	-55	307	DD

**Table 3: Details of assay results for ZDD084 on Line 24B of AG Deposit**

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au			
ZDD084	0	1	1	0.37			
ZDD084	1	2	1	0.11			
ZDD084	5	6	1	0.12			
ZDD084	9	10	1	0.11			
ZDD084	10	11	1	0.15			
ZDD084	15	16	1	0.11			
ZDD084	17	18	1	0.27			
ZDD084	27	28	1	0.1			
ZDD084	30	31	1	0.3			
ZDD084	32	33	1	1.07	1m@1.07g/t		
ZDD084	34	35	1	0.18			
ZDD084	42	43	1	0.66	20m@14.80g/t		
ZDD084	44	45	1	0.11			
ZDD084	45	46	1	0.36			
ZDD084	46	47	1	0.67			
ZDD084	47	48	1	0.22			
ZDD084	48	49	1	0.6			
ZDD084	49	50	1	0.12			
ZDD084	50	51	1	0.3			
ZDD084	51	52	1	0.14			
ZDD084	53	54	1	0.29			
ZDD084	54	55	1	0.16			
ZDD084	55	56	1	<b>128.52</b>			
ZDD084	56	57	1	<b>160.06</b>			
ZDD084	57	58	1	0.52			
ZDD084	58	59	1	<b>2.38</b>			
ZDD084	59	60	1	0.13			
ZDD084	60	61	1	0.22			
ZDD084	61	62	1	0.46			
ZDD084	62	63	1	0.12			
ZDD084	72	73	1	0.18			
ZDD084	73	74	1	0.21			
ZDD084	74	75	1	0.21			
ZDD084	75	76	1	0.16			
ZDD084	78	79	1	0.14			
ZDD084	79	80	1	0.32			
ZDD084	80	81	1	0.95	2m@0.72g/t		
ZDD084	81	82	1	0.52			
ZDD084	83	84	1	0.13			
ZDD084	87	88	1	1.07	2m@1.16g/t		
ZDD084	88	89	1	1.24			
ZDD084	89	90	1	0.17			
ZDD084	90	91	1	0.16			
ZDD084	91	92	1	0.15			
ZDD084	93	94	1	0.16			
ZDD084	97	98	1	0.25			

**Table 4: Details of assay results for ZDD082 on Line 26 of AG Deposit**

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au			
ZDD082	0	1	1	0.1			
ZDD082	20	21	1	0.13			
ZDD082	23	24	1	0.12			
ZDD082	25	26	1	0.1			
ZDD082	26	27	1	0.43			
ZDD082	27	28	1	0.66			
ZDD082	28	29	1	7.15	4m@2.46g/t		
ZDD082	29	30	1	1.6		1m@7.15g/t	
ZDD082	30	31	1	0.18			
ZDD082	35	36	1	0.18			
ZDD082	36	37	1	0.26			
ZDD082	37	38	1	0.54			
ZDD082	38	39	1	0.62			
ZDD082	39	40	1	0.12			
ZDD082	41	42	1	0.53			
ZDD082	42	43	1	0.29			
ZDD082	45	46	1	0.19			
ZDD082	50	51	1	0.51			
ZDD082	51	52	1	0.29			
ZDD082	56	57	1	0.18			
ZDD082	59	60	1	2.11			
ZDD082	60	61	1	0.67	2m@1.39g/t		
ZDD082	61	62	1	0.12			
ZDD082	62	63	1	0.13			
ZDD082	63	64	1	0.2			
ZDD082	64	65	1	0.12			
ZDD082	68	69	1	0.1			
ZDD082	70	71	1	0.9			
ZDD082	71	72	1	0.32	82m@3.14g/t		
ZDD082	72	73	1	0.13			
ZDD082	76	77	1	0.22			
ZDD082	77	78	1	0.41			
ZDD082	81	82	1	0.12			
ZDD082	82	83	1	0.22			
ZDD082	83	84	1	60.79			
ZDD082	84	85	1	165.81			
ZDD082	85	86	1	0.14			
ZDD082	90	91	1	0.23			
ZDD082	91	92	1	0.6			
ZDD082	92	93	1	0.57			
ZDD082	93	94	1	0.18			
ZDD082	94	95	1	0.31			
ZDD082	95	96	1	0.15			
ZDD082	96	97	1	0.22	26m@9.48g/t		
ZDD082	97	98	1	0.14			
ZDD082	100	101	1	0.26			
ZDD082	102	103	1	0.29			
ZDD082	103	104	1	0.16			
ZDD082	104	105	1	0.69			
ZDD082	105	106	1	0.49			
ZDD082	106	107	1	0.7			
ZDD082	107	108	1	4.57			
ZDD082	115	116	1	0.13			
ZDD082	118	119	1	0.17			
ZDD082	121	122	1	0.26			
ZDD082	122	123	1	0.13			
ZDD082	128	129	1	0.11			
ZDD082	139	140	1	0.14			

**Table 5: Details of assay results for ZDD079 on Line 25B of AG Deposit**

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au		
ZDD079	0	1	1	0.17		
ZDD079	9	10	1	0.14		
ZDD079	10	11	1	0.24		
ZDD079	11	12	1	0.1		
ZDD079	13	14	1	0.1		
ZDD079	14	15	1	0.22		
ZDD079	22	23	1	0.1		
ZDD079	52	53	1	0.11		
ZDD079	57	58	1	0.15		
ZDD079	62	63	1	0.19		
ZDD079	63	64	1	0.16		
ZDD079	101	102	1	0.67		
ZDD079	102	103	1	0.27		
ZDD079	103	104	1	0.52		
ZDD079	104	105	1	0.32		
ZDD079	105	106	1	0.12		
ZDD079	108	109	1	0.32		
ZDD079	118	119	1	0.23		
ZDD079	129	130	1	0.72		
ZDD079	130	131	1	0.11		
ZDD079	131	132	1	6.84		
ZDD079	132	133	1	6.38		2m@6.61g/t
ZDD079	133	134	1	0.98		
ZDD079	134	135	1	2.08		
ZDD079	135	136	1	0.58		
ZDD079	136	137	1	1.96	15m@1.51g/t	
ZDD079	137	138	1	0.81		
ZDD079	138	139	1	0.36		
ZDD079	139	140	1	0.63		
ZDD079	140	141	1	0.18		
ZDD079	141	142	1	0.18		
ZDD079	142	143	1	0.5		
ZDD079	143	144	1	0.36		
ZDD079	147	148	1	3.2		
ZDD079	152	153	1	0.16		
ZDD079	153	154	1	0.19		
ZDD079	154	155	1	0.42		
ZDD079	155	156	1	0.72		
ZDD079	160	161	1	0.48		
ZDD079	161	162	1	0.12		
ZDD079	165	166	1	0.11		
ZDD079	166	167	1	0.14		
ZDD079	167	168	1	0.38		
ZDD079	168	169	1	0.22		
ZDD079	169	170	1	0.39		
ZDD079	170	171	1	0.33	7m@1.04g/t	
ZDD079	171	172	1	0.19		
ZDD079	172	173	1	1.66		
ZDD079	173	174	1	4.09		2m@2.88g/t
ZDD079	174	175	1	0.23		1m@4.09g/t

**Table 6: Details of assay results for ZDD078 on Line 27 of AG Deposit**

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au		
ZDD078	0	1	1	0.28		
ZDD078	14	15	1	0.73		
ZDD078	26	27	1	0.2		
ZDD078	28	29	1	0.25		
ZDD078	95	96	1	0.41		
ZDD078	97	98	1	0.12		
ZDD078	99	100	1	0.3		
ZDD078	101	102	1	0.18		
ZDD078	103	104	1	0.46		
ZDD078	104	105	1	0.3		
ZDD078	145	146	1	0.35		
ZDD078	146	147	1	0.1		
ZDD078	147	148	1	0.11		
ZDD078	148	149	1	0.12		
ZDD078	150	151	1	0.13		
ZDD078	152	153	1	0.14		
ZDD078	153	154	1	0.22		
ZDD078	154	155	1	0.4		
ZDD078	155	156	1	0.17		
ZDD078	156	157	1	0.16		
ZDD078	161	162	1	1.73		
ZDD078	162	163	1	0.23		
ZDD078	163	164	1	1.1		
ZDD078	164	165	1	0.19		
ZDD078	165	166	1	0.54		
ZDD078	166	167	1	0.15		
ZDD078	168	169	1	0.12	13m@1.49g/t	
ZDD078	169	170	1	0.61		
ZDD078	170	171	1	11.74		1m@11.74g/t
ZDD078	171	172	1	0.15	5m@3.03g/t	
ZDD078	172	173	1	0.31		
ZDD078	173	174	1	2.36		
ZDD078	174	175	1	0.12		
ZDD078	175	176	1	0.28		
ZDD078	177	178	1	0.52		
ZDD078	178	179	1	0.78		
ZDD078	179	180	1	0.23		
ZDD078	187	188	1	0.12		
ZDD078	188	189	1	4.49		1m@4.49g/t
ZDD078	189	190	1	1.29		
ZDD078	190	191	1	0.48		
ZDD078	191	192	1	0.25	7m@1.08g/t	
ZDD078	192	193	1	0.14		
ZDD078	194	195	1	0.88		
ZDD078	198	199	1	0.12		
ZDD078	200	201	1	0.27		
ZDD078	201	202	1	0.12		
ZDD078	202	203	1	0.19		
ZDD078	205	206	1	1.72		
ZDD078	206	207	1	2.49	2m@2.11g/t	
ZDD078	233	234	1	0.14		

*Table 7: Details of assay results for ZDD083 on Line 24B of AG Deposit*

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au	
ZDD083	1	2	1	0.11	
ZDD083	61	62	1	1.81	1m@1.81g/t
ZDD083	99	100	1	0.33	
ZDD083	100	101	1	0.32	
ZDD083	103	104	1	0.18	
ZDD083	107	108	1	0.12	
ZDD083	111	112	1	0.33	
ZDD083	145	146	1	0.24	
ZDD083	148	149	1	0.19	
ZDD083	150	151	1	0.32	
ZDD083	151	152	1	0.56	
ZDD083	152	153	1	0.22	
ZDD083	153	154	1	0.14	
ZDD083	154	155	1	0.26	
ZDD083	178	179	1	0.31	
ZDD083	179	180	1	0.16	
ZDD083	180	181	1	0.61	
ZDD083	181	182	1	0.2	3m@0.58g/t
ZDD083	182	183	1	0.94	
ZDD083	183	184	1	0.13	
ZDD083	184	185	1	0.29	
ZDD083	185	186	1	0.23	
ZDD083	186	187	1	0.15	
ZDD083	187	188	1	0.13	
ZDD083	188	189	1	0.31	
ZDD083	190	191	1	2.3	1m@2.3g/t
ZDD083	191	192	1	0.27	
ZDD083	192	193	1	0.14	
ZDD083	193	194	1	0.14	
ZDD083	195	196	1	0.11	
ZDD083	196	197	1	0.72	
ZDD083	198	199	1	0.16	
ZDD083	199	200	1	0.54	
ZDD083	205	206	1	0.36	
ZDD083	206	207	1	0.54	2m@1.16g/t
ZDD083	207	208	1	1.78	
ZDD083	208	209	1	0.23	
ZDD083	209	210	1	0.2	
ZDD083	212	213	1	0.16	
ZDD083	214	215	1	0.12	
ZDD083	215	216	1	0.45	3m@1.21g/t
ZDD083	216	217	1	0.13	
ZDD083	217	218	1	3.06	1m@3.06g/t
ZDD083	219	220	1	0.17	
ZDD083	226	227	1	2.42	1m@2.42g/t

*Table 8: Details of assay results for ZDD085 on Line 24 of AG Deposit*

Hole_ID	From, m	To, m	Interval, m	Grade, g/t Au	
ZDD085	0	1	1	0.29	
ZDD085	1	2	1	0.18	
ZDD085	2	3	1	0.22	
ZDD085	3	4	1	0.47	
ZDD085	4	5	1	0.46	
ZDD085	5	6	1	0.4	
ZDD085	12	13	1	0.11	
ZDD085	13	14	1	0.2	
ZDD085	20	21	1	0.1	
ZDD085	21	22	1	0.32	
ZDD085	22	23	1	0.11	
ZDD085	23	24	1	0.14	
ZDD085	29	30	1	0.17	
ZDD085	31	32	1	0.11	
ZDD085	32	33	1	0.14	
ZDD085	33	34	1	0.16	
ZDD085	35	36	1	0.11	
ZDD085	36	37	1	0.11	
ZDD085	44	45	1	0.1	
ZDD085	47	48	1	0.53	3m@0.55g/t
ZDD085	48	49	1	0.84	
ZDD085	49	50	1	0.28	
ZDD085	50	51	1	0.1	
ZDD085	52	53	1	0.15	
ZDD085	55	56	1	0.38	
ZDD085	56	57	1	0.14	
ZDD085	57	58	1	0.1	
ZDD085	59	60	1	0.32	
ZDD085	60	61	1	0.29	
ZDD085	61	62	1	0.2	
ZDD085	63	64	1	2.11	12m@1.16g/t
ZDD085	64	65	1	1.46	
ZDD085	65	66	1	0.84	
ZDD085	66	67	1	0.32	
ZDD085	67	68	1	0.39	
ZDD085	68	69	1	0.24	
ZDD085	69	70	1	0.22	
ZDD085	70	71	1	1.02	
ZDD085	71	72	1	0.12	
ZDD085	72	73	1	0.17	
ZDD085	73	74	1	0.19	

ZDD085	74	75	1	6.86		1m@6.86g/t
ZDD085	75	76	1	0.27		
ZDD085	80	81	1	0.13		
ZDD085	81	82	1	0.21		
ZDD085	82	83	1	0.06		
ZDD085	88	89	1	0.21		
ZDD085	91	92	1	0.22		
ZDD085	92	93	1	0.41		
ZDD085	93	94	1	0.71		
ZDD085	94	95	1	0.18		
ZDD085	102	103	1	0.21		
ZDD085	103	104	1	0.12		
ZDD085	105	106	1	2.17	6m@1.28g/t	
ZDD085	106	107	1	1.54		
ZDD085	108	109	1	1.68		
ZDD085	109	110	1	0.92		
ZDD085	110	111	1	1.34		
ZDD085	111	112	1	0.16		
ZDD085	113	114	1	0.12		
ZDD085	117	118	1	0.34		
ZDD085	121	122	1	0.16		

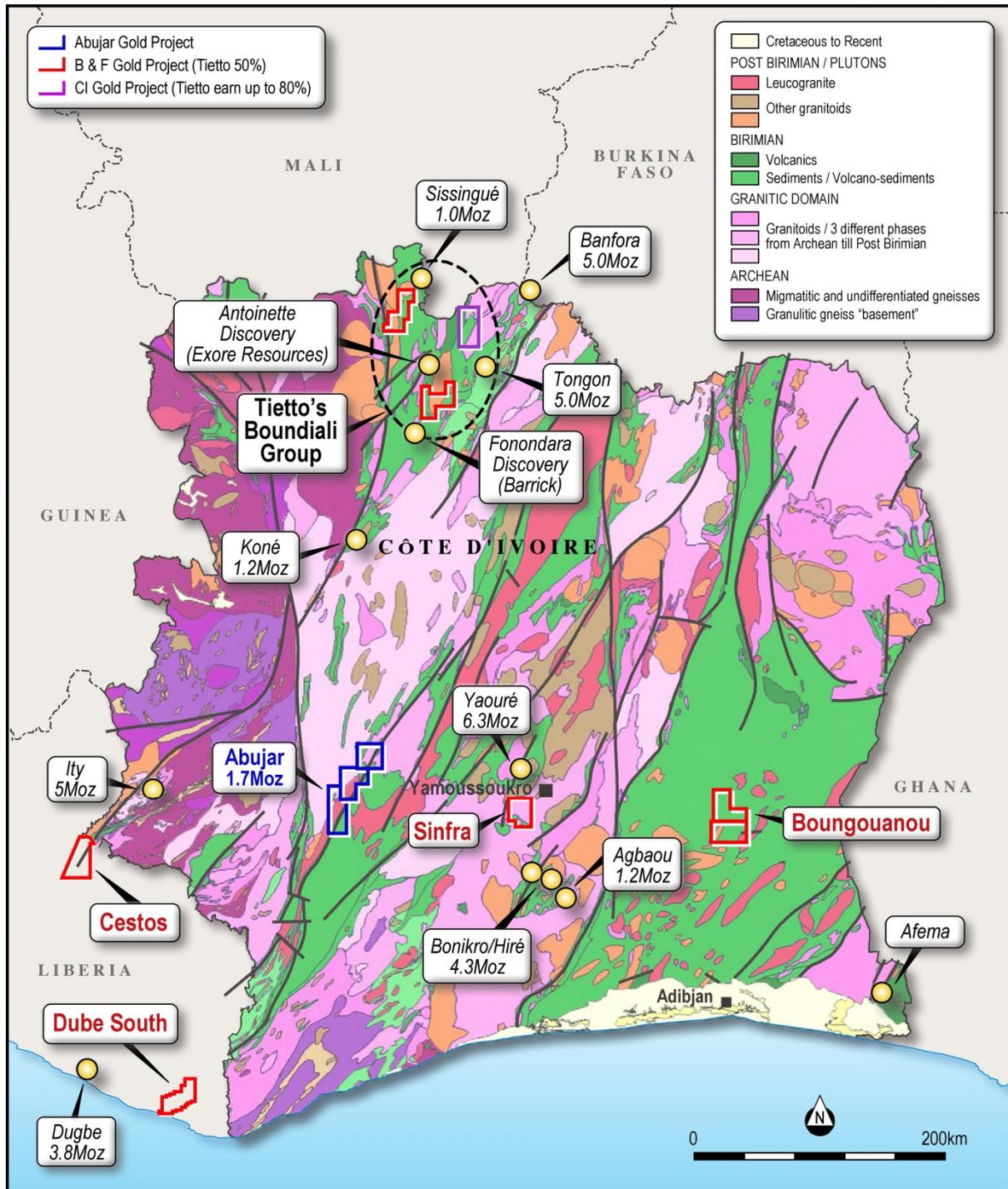


Figure 4: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

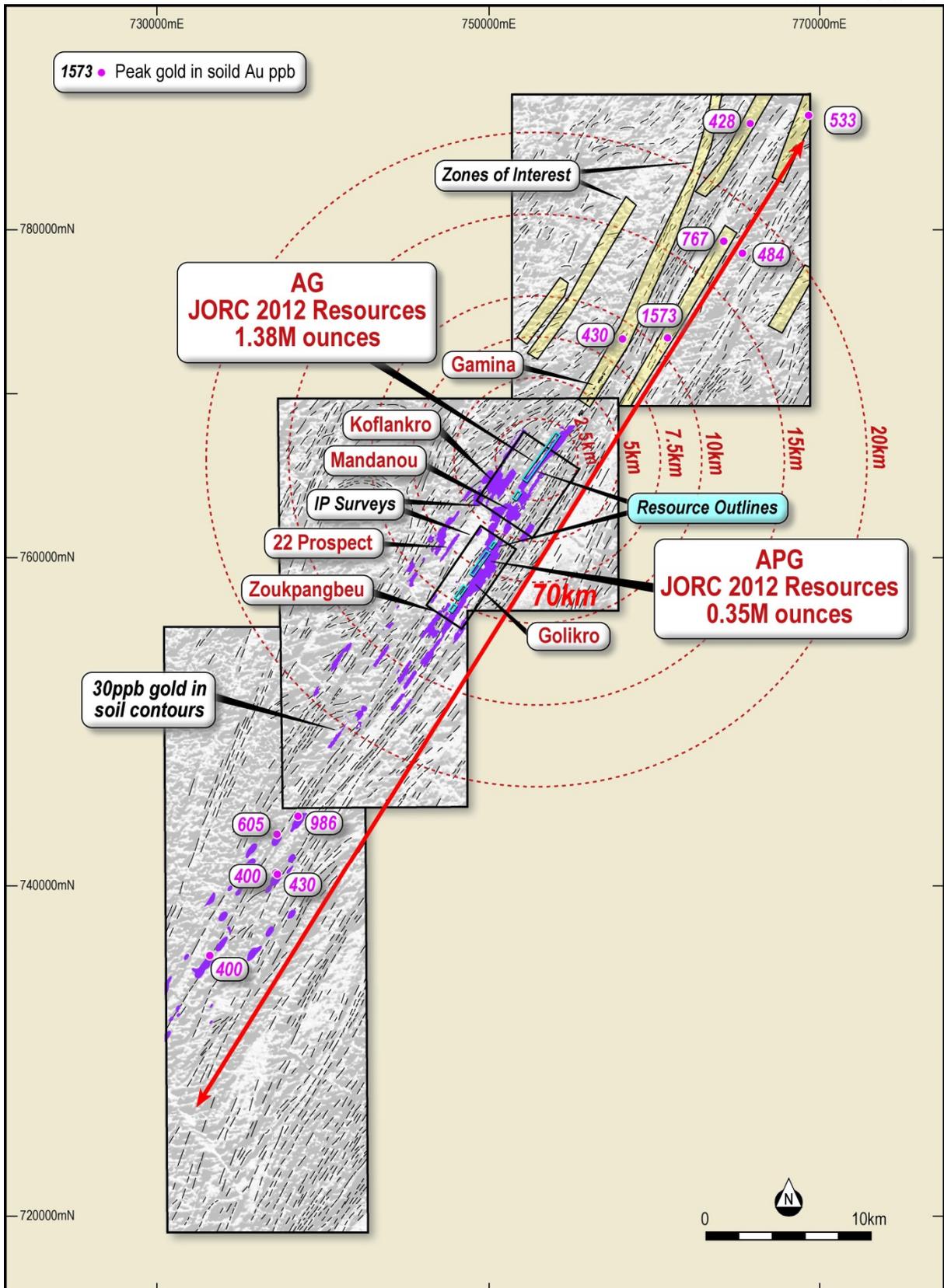
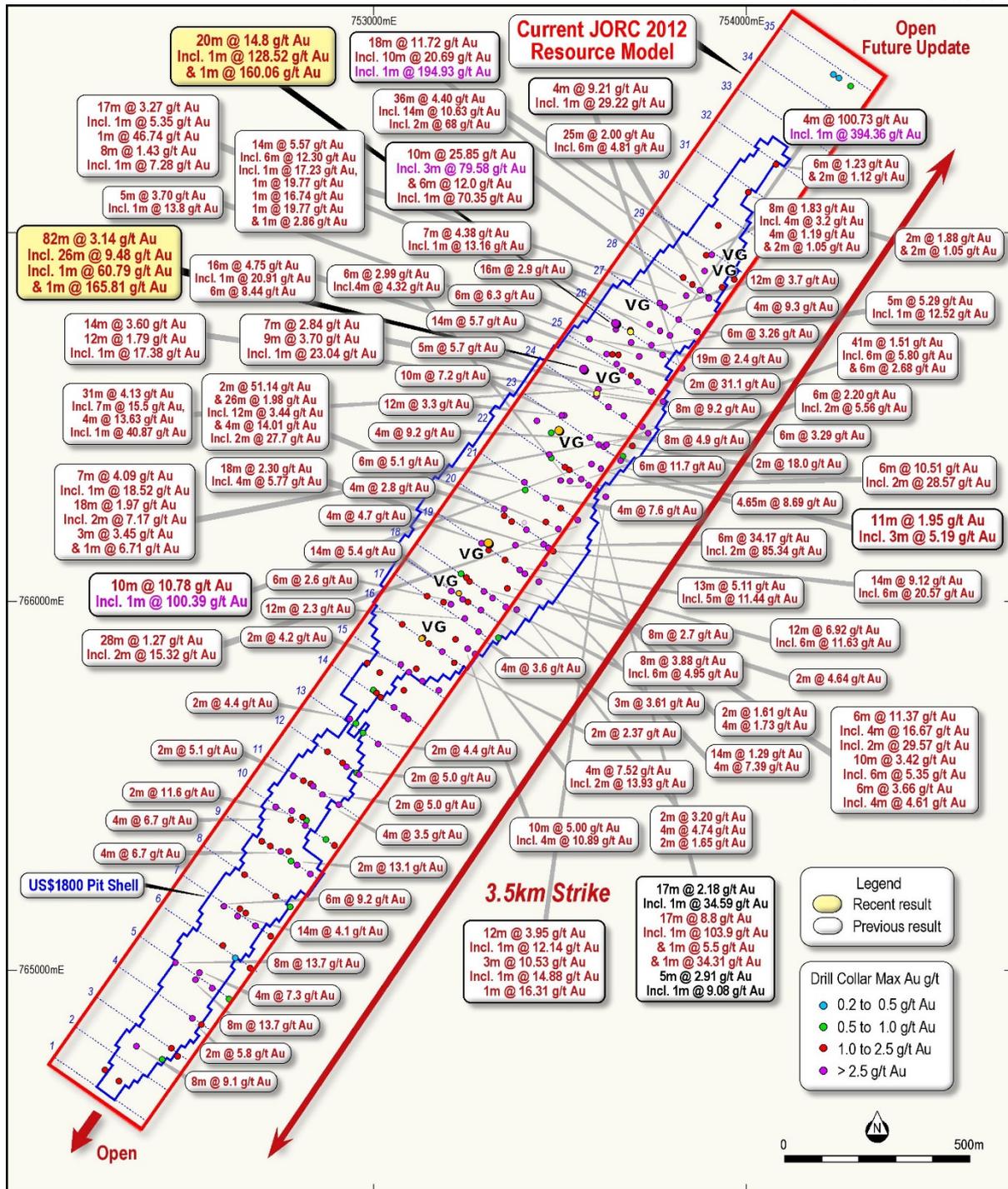


Figure 5: Abujar Gold Project



## 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 tenements, Middle, South and North tenement, with a total land area of 1,114km<sup>2</sup>, of which less than 10% has been explored. It features an NNE-orientated gold corridor over 70km striking across three tenements.

### Tietto JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources in below, which are reported in line with both 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 9.

Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.4 Au g/t within a pit shell based on a gold price of 1,800 USD per troy ounce, and 0.8 Au g/t below the pit shell. The cut-off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recoveries factors of similar projects in the Ivory Coast.

**Table 9: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 9 April, 2019 Reported at 0.4 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 0.8 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG, and 0.4 g/t to a depth of 40m and 0.8 g/t below 40m for APG.**

Area	Class	Type	Quantity (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Metal Au (Mounces)
AG	Inferred	Oxide	0.7	1.5	0.03
		Transition	1.6	1.3	0.07
		Fresh	24.1	1.7	1.28
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.38</b>
APG	Inferred	Oxide	1.2	0.7	0.03
		Transition	3.4	0.8	0.09
		Fresh	6.6	1.1	0.23
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>37.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.73</b>

**Table 10: AG Total Inferred Mineral Resource at varying cut off grades**

<b>COG Au g/t</b>	<b>Quantity Mtonnes</b>	<b>Au g/t</b>	<b>Au Moz</b>
0.4	32.3	1.4	1.50
0.6	26.1	1.7	1.40
<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.25</b>
1	15.6	2.3	1.14
1.2	13.1	2.5	1.05
1.4	11.1	2.7	0.97
1.6	9.3	2.9	0.88
1.8	8.0	3.2	0.81
2	6.8	3.4	0.74

**Note:**

- The Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.*
- All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 9 April, 2019. 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.*

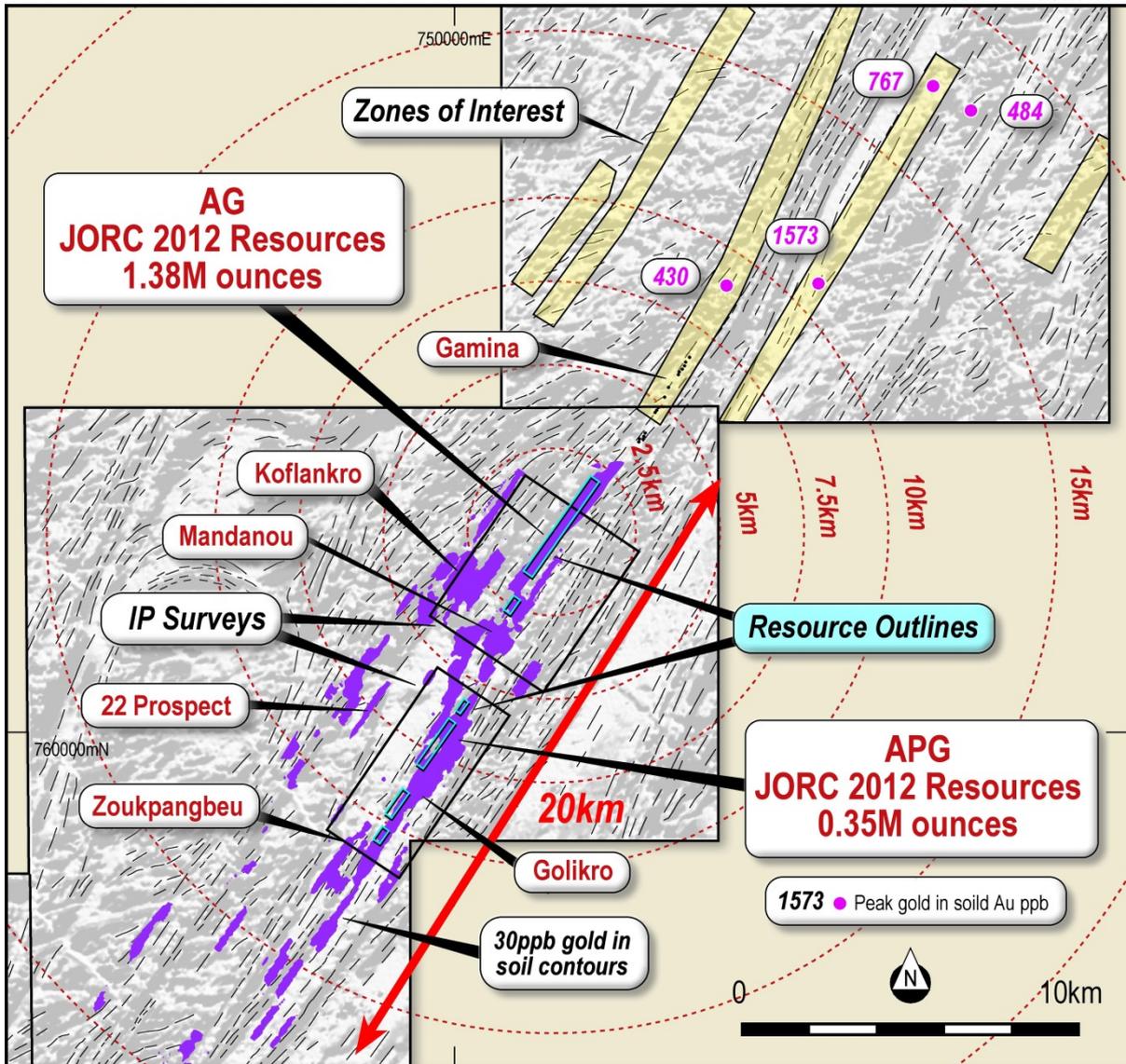


Figure 7: Plan view showing location of deposits and resources at the Abujar Gold Project

## 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"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling completed prior to March 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</li> </ul>

		<p>Yamousoukro Lab were sent to Intertek Ghana for check assaying which involved a re-assay of three times on each pulp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new assay results for RC samples and AC samples reported in this announcement are from RC holes drilled by AMS's RC600 rig and AC holes drilled by AMS's truck mounted aircore rig.</li> <li>• The new assay results for DD samples reported in this announcement are from DD holes drilled by the Company owned portable diamond drill rig.</li> <li>• Intertek Lab's truck picked up all samples from the Abujar Project site and prepared/analysed the samples in Intertek lab in Ghana. Fire assay are used for all AC, RC and DD samples.</li> <li>• All AC and RC samples are 2m composite.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the exploration area comprises 5 1/8-inch diameter face sampling hammer.</li> <li>• Diamond drilling within the exploration area prior to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 comprises NQ sized core.</li> <li>• The RC-DD holes drilled prior to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 normally had RC to DD switch point at around 120-150m hole depth.</li> <li>• The DD holes in the current 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 20-40m 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.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The AC holes were drilled with a drill bit of 3.5 inches.</li> <li>• Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs; marking depths were checked against the depths marked on core blocks.</li> <li>• RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are &gt;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 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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,</li> </ul>

		<p>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>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

		<p>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>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 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.</li> <li>• All samples from drilling after March 2018 are assayed at Intertek Lab in Ghana.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DD holes being reported are spaced on sections of between 100m and 300m.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Mineralised intervals are reported as a weighted average across zones of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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°</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

		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"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tietto personnel and consultants working on the Abujar project site conducted data reviews as their routine work. No material issues have been noted.</li> </ul>

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"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Abujar Project hosts three exploration licences, the Abujar South Exploration License (“Issia Licence”, 390.5 km<sup>2</sup>, to which Tietto holds a 100% interest), the Abujar Middle Exploration License (“Zoukougbeu Licence”, 383.5 km<sup>2</sup>, to which Tietto holds a 90% interest through the licence holding company Tiebaya Gold Sarl) and the Abujar North Exploration License (“Zahibo Licence”, 340 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All licences are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid.</li> <li>The ownership of mineral lease rights in Côte d’Ivoire is governed primarily by the Law n°2014-138 dated on March 24 2014 (<b>Côte d’Ivoire Mining Code</b>). 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.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were no historical exploration activities on any of the three licences comprising the Abujar project.</li> <li>• Tietto started systematic exploration as soon as the licences were granted on each of the three licenced areas.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervals are shown in detail</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to diagrams in text</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.</li> </ul>

	<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"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project delivered in late 2016 a JORC 2012 Inferred resource of 10.42mt at 2.1g/t containing 703,600oz gold.</li> <li>• Preliminary metallurgical study was also carried out at ALS Perth in 2015.</li> <li>• Details about the above report are available within the Company.</li> <li>• No work has been carried out on geotechnical, hydrogeological or environmental issues etc.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed.</li> <li>• Extensive geophysical study of the project area is currently being conducted.</li> </ul>