

22 November 2022

Tietto focuses on resource growth at 3.45Moz Abujar Gold Project

Highlights:

- Tietto has shifted focus to drilling outside existing gold resources at Abujar Gold Project areas since its last Mineral Resource update (5th April 2022).
- Up to 20th November 2022, it has added 87,469m of diamond drilling to the April 2022 resources database, with approximately 15,000m more to be drilled in 2022.
- Results will be included in next resource update due in Q1 2023. Areas of interest from drilling results include:
 - **SG – South Gamina** with 1.6Mt at 1.2 g/t Au for 0.06Moz defined in April 2022 and strong growth expected with exceptionally high-grade intercept of **4m @ 24.73 g/t Au** from 85m incl. **0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au** (ZDD1319 - ASX 20/09/2022) – **Resources growth expected**
 - **PGL** – Outstanding drilling intersection of **1m @ 25.14 g/t Au** from 26m (ZDD1070 - ASX 29/06/2022) – **Maiden resource estimate expected**
 - **PGL West** – results of **7.5m @ 3.85g/t Au** from 78m (ZDD1372) – **Maiden resource estimate expected**
 - **AGM** – Mandanou (south of AG) extensional drilling revealed excellent results of **1m @ 47.35 g/t Au** from 258m (ZDD919 - ASX 29/06/2022) – **Resources growth expected**
 - **Vingt-Deux (22)** – Significant artisanal workings with diamond drilling underway – **Maiden resource estimate expected**
- Abujar gold plant construction is **fully funded with no debt and zero gold hedging. First gold on track for December 2022.**

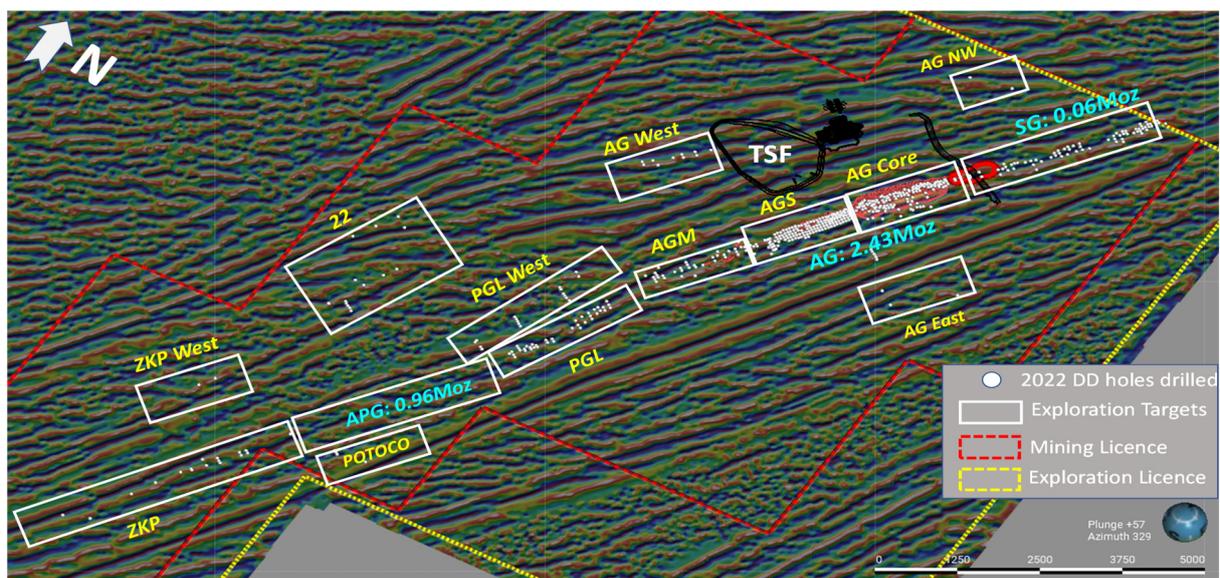


Figure 1: Abujar's defined gold deposits of 3.45Moz and prospects for immediate resources growth

West African gold explorer and developer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its resources drilling in the immediate vicinities of its **3.45Moz** Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa, as part of the Company's 'Drill and Build' strategy.

The Company continues to build its resource potential at Abujar in parallel with construction of its gold plant, which is fully funded with no debt and no gold hedging, and is on track for first gold in December 2022.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said: *"We are very pleased to see potential for imminent growth in gold resources in the immediate vicinity of the 3.45Moz Abujar gold resource. With more than 87,000m of diamond drilling completed since the drilling cut-off date for the April 2022 resource update and approximately 15,000m of additional drilling due to be completed by the end of 2022, we can expect a material resource increase.*

"The near-surface feature of recently defined gold mineralisation means that additional shallow open pittable gold resources will potentially grow the 1.7Moz mining inventory estimated in Abujar's DFS, resulting in a longer life of mine (LOM) and enhanced profitability for all stakeholders.

"Our 'Drill and Build' strategy has demonstrated Tietto's unique capacity for gold resource discovery and growth while also rapidly building the 4.5Mtpa Abujar processing plant with our first gold pour scheduled before the end of December 2022.

"Tietto has no debt and zero hedging while we are transiting to becoming West Africa's next gold producer with forecast gold production of 260koz in CY2023."

DISCUSSION OF DRILLING

SG – South Gamina Prospect

The 3.3km long South Gamina Prospect (**Figure 1**) located north-east of the AG Deposit within the northern portion of the Abujar mining exploitation licence consists of multiple vein structures.

The SG Prospect is arguably characterised by four main high-grade shoots related to the intersection of NW and E-W fault systems (**Figure 2**). Gold mineralisation is associated with a moderately deformed granodiorite, rich in quartz, epidote, chlorite and molybdenum with disseminated pyrite + chalcopyrite.

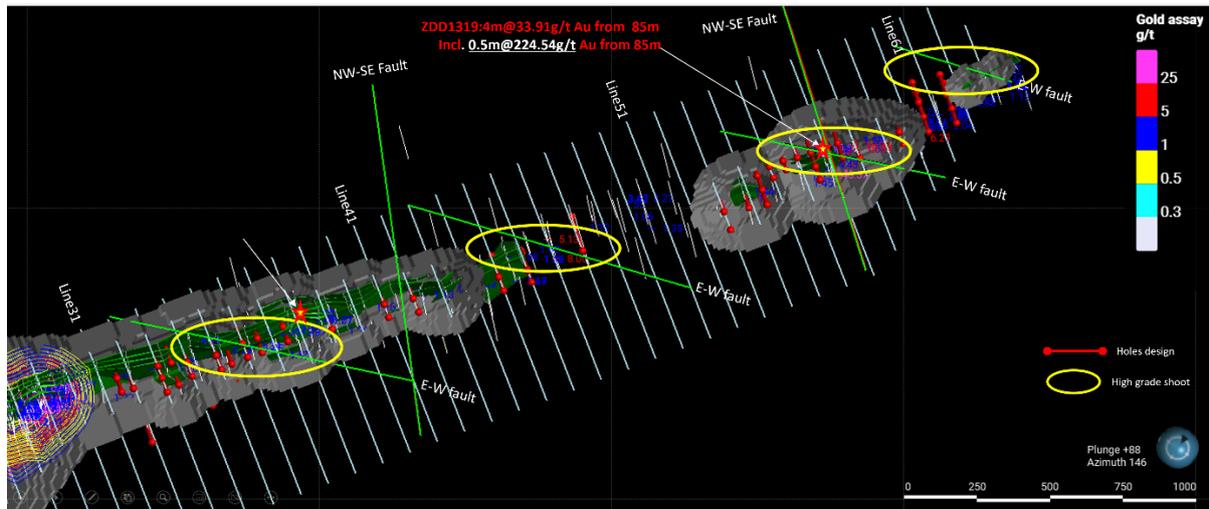


Figure 2: Interpreted expectation of high grade shoots within 3.3km long SG prospect

On 11 April 2022, Tietto defined a resource estimate at SG containing **1.6Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au for 0.06Moz** to a depth of 150m. In targeting more resources over the 3.3km SG Prospect, Tietto has designed a total of 10,665m of diamond drilling. As of 20th November, ~2,272m remains to be drilled and a material increase in the SG resources is expected.

The latest drill hole ZDD1440 (**Table 1** and **Table 2**) on Section Line 56B intersected multiple zones of mineralisation with visible gold. Laboratory assays are pending.



Figure 3: Visible gold in diamond core from ZDD1440 over the interval 61.5m to 62.0m with assay pending

Previously, Tietto also reported drilling at SG which intercepted multiple high-grade zones of gold mineralisation in both strike and dip extension.

- **4m @ 24.73 g/t Au from 85m incl. 0.50m @ 195.53 g/t Au** (ZDD1319, ASX 20/09/2022)
- **0.50m @ 48.81 g/t Au from 104.9m** (ZDD1311, ASX 20/09/2022)
- **5.50m @ 3.81 g/t Au from 81m incl. 3m @ 6.48 g/t Au** (ZDD1320, ASX 20/09/2022).

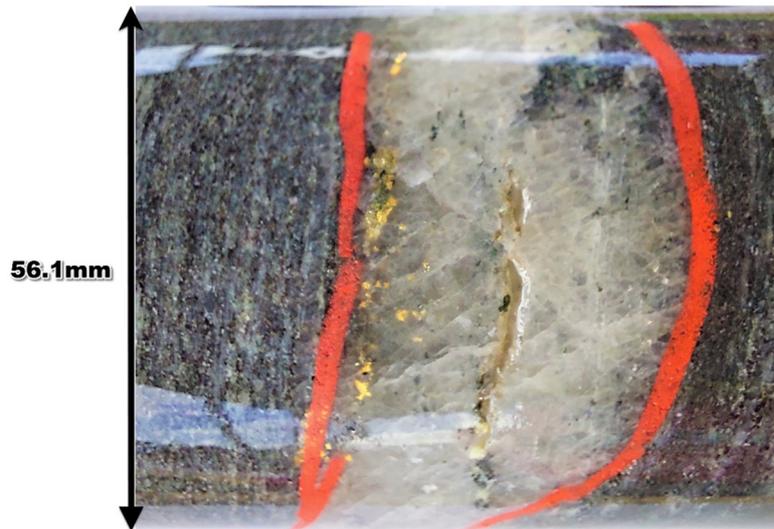


Figure 4: Visible gold in diamond core from ZDD1319 interval from 85m to 85.5m which reported 195.53 g/t gold

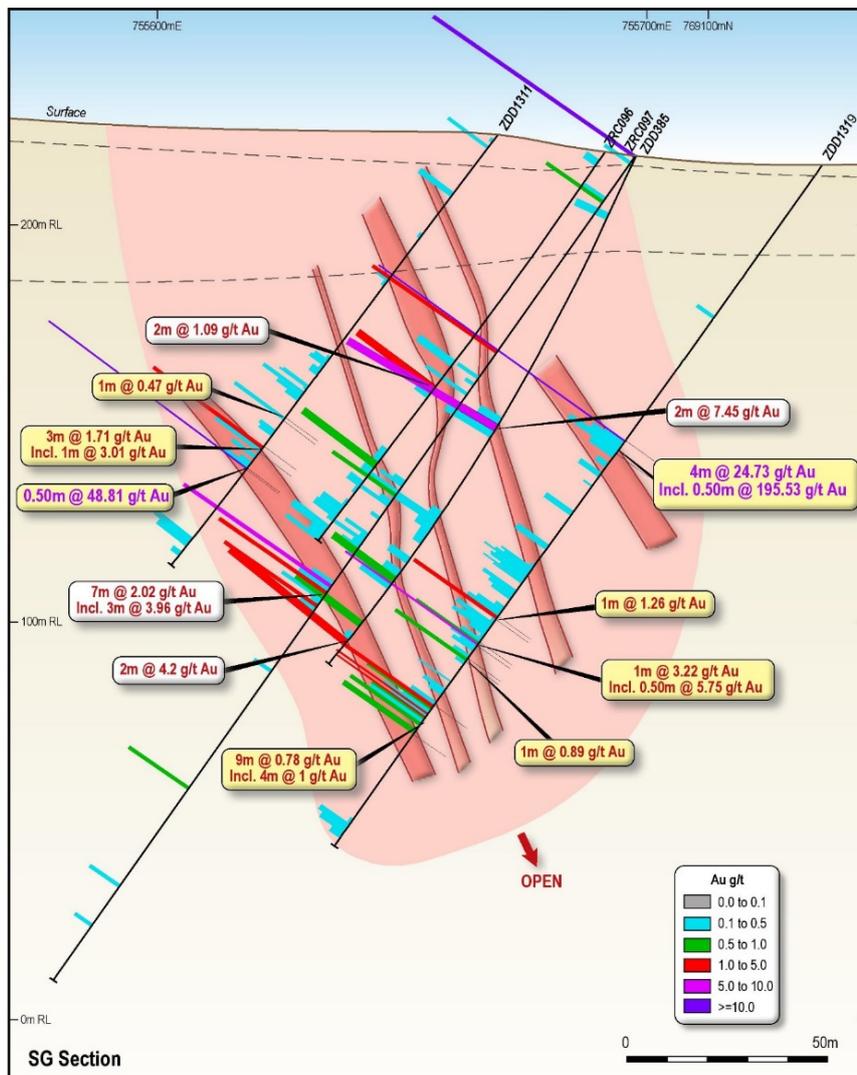


Figure 5: Oblique cross section view showing latest drill results at SG – ZDD1319 (+/-50m)

AGM – Mandanou Prospect (south of AG)

The AGM Prospect with a 2.2km strike length is a southern extension of the AG Deposit. Limited drilling was carried out at the AGM Prospect prior to the April 2022 resources update. Since then, Tietto has been carrying out 3600m of extensional diamond drilling. Resource growth is expected in the next Abujar resource update.

High-grade drilling intersections reported recently at AGM include:

- **1m @ 47.35 g/t Au** from 258m (ZDD919, ASX 29/06/2022)
- **6m @ 2.66 g/t Au** from 190m incl. **5m @ 3.02 g/t Au** (ZDD921, ASX 29/06/2022)
- **1m @ 27.91 g/t Au** from 151m (ZDD1256, ASX 20/09/2022).

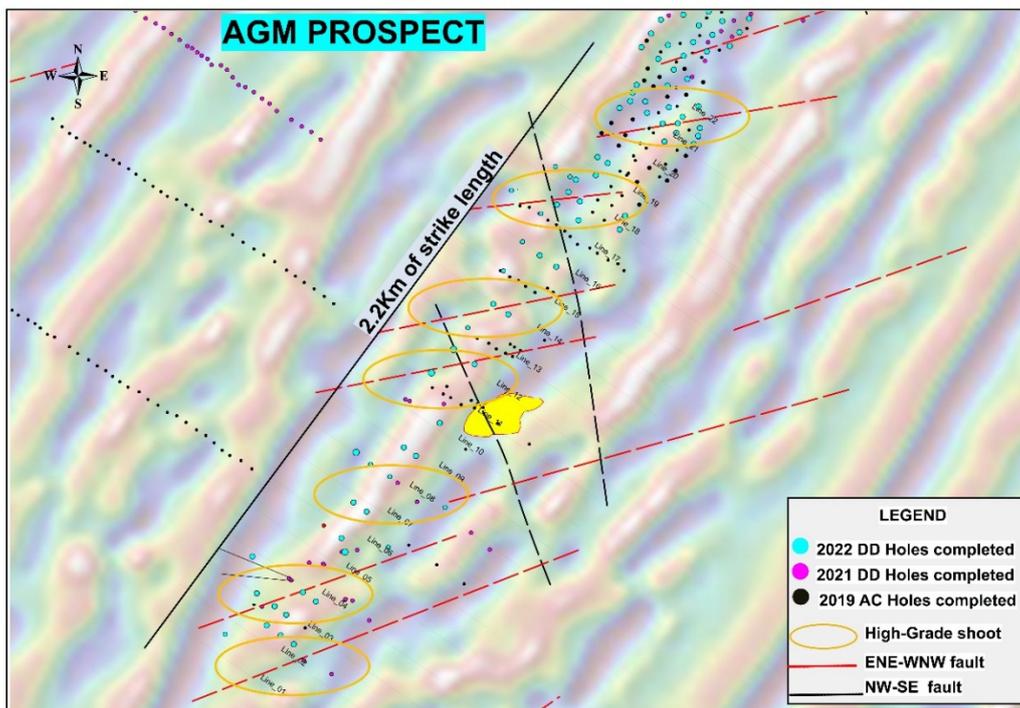


Figure 6: Madanou (AGM) Prospect airmag interpretation and drill hole layout

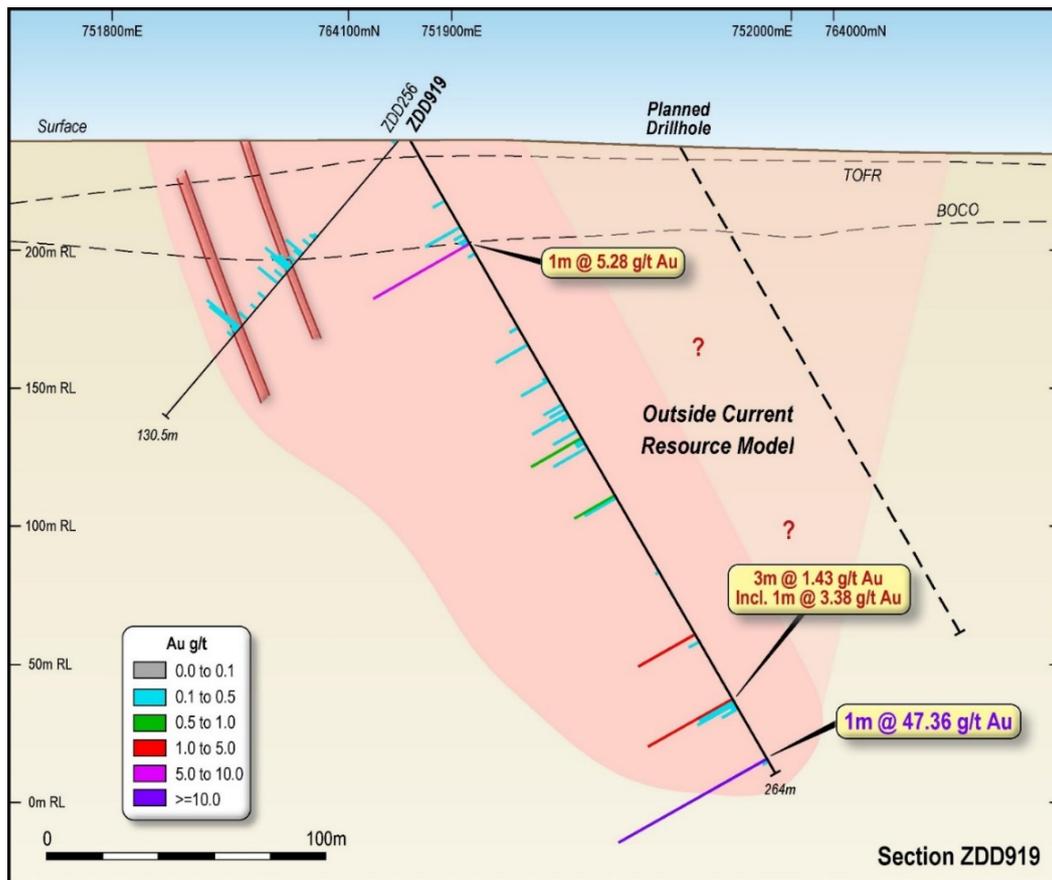


Figure 7: Oblique cross section view showing latest drill results at AGM - ZDD919 (+/-50m)

PGL Prospect – 2.3km link between APG and Madanou

The PGL Prospect is a 2,300m mineralised link that joins Madanou to the north-east with APG (0.96Moz at 0.7g/t) in the south-west. Tietto designed a 7,250m diamond drilling program and 5623m has been drilled to date. Assay results reported recently included the following outstanding gold intercepts:

- **1m @ 25.14 g/t Au** from 26m (ZDD1070, ASX 29/06/2022)
- **0.93m @ 17.67 g/t Au** from 24m (ZDD933, ASX 29/06/2022)
- **1m @ 10.28 g/t Au** from 60m and **2m @ 3.85 g/t Au** from 111m (ZDD947, ASX 29/06/2022)

Tietto expects to report a maiden resource for PGL in the upcoming resources update.

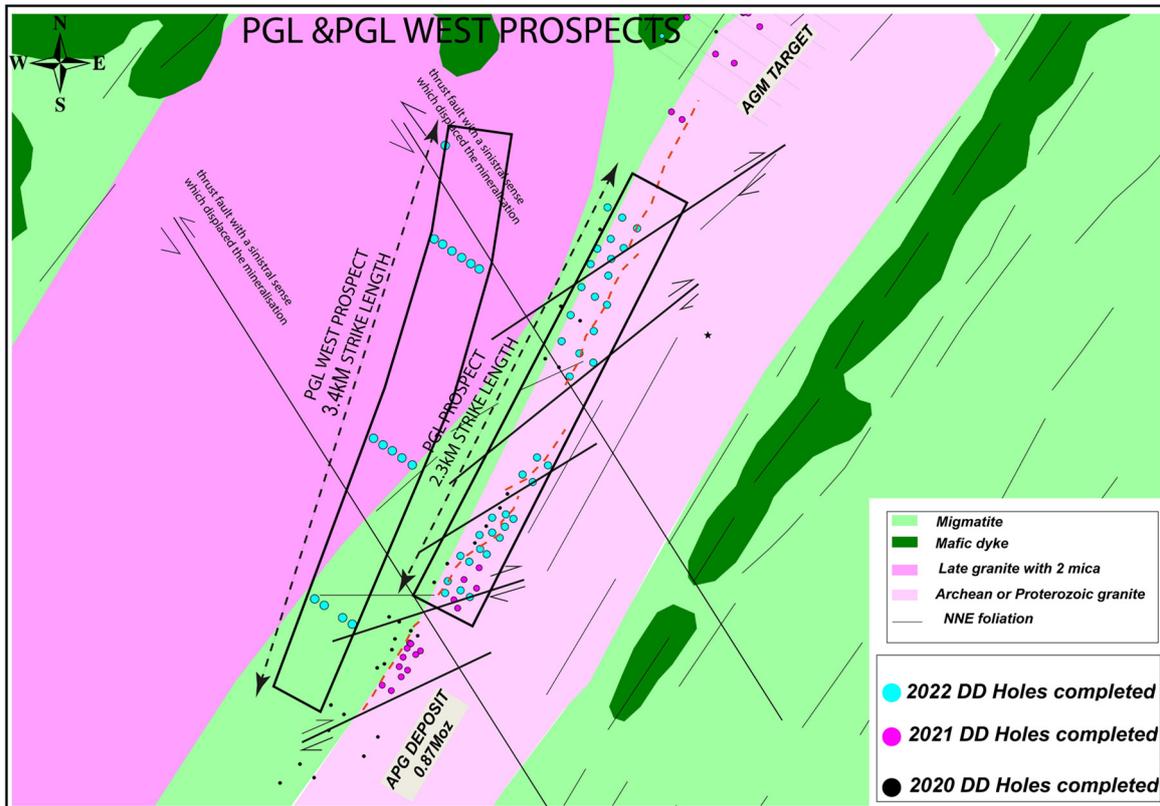


Figure 8: PGL & PGL West geology and diamond drilling layout

PGL West Prospect - 3.4km zone of mineralisation immediate west of PGL

The PGL West Prospect is interpreted to occur within a pressure shadow adjacent to a late felsic granite and gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies (>75ppb), are suggestive of PGL West representing a bending linkage structure from PGL towards the West Corridor of the Abujar gold system (Figure 9).

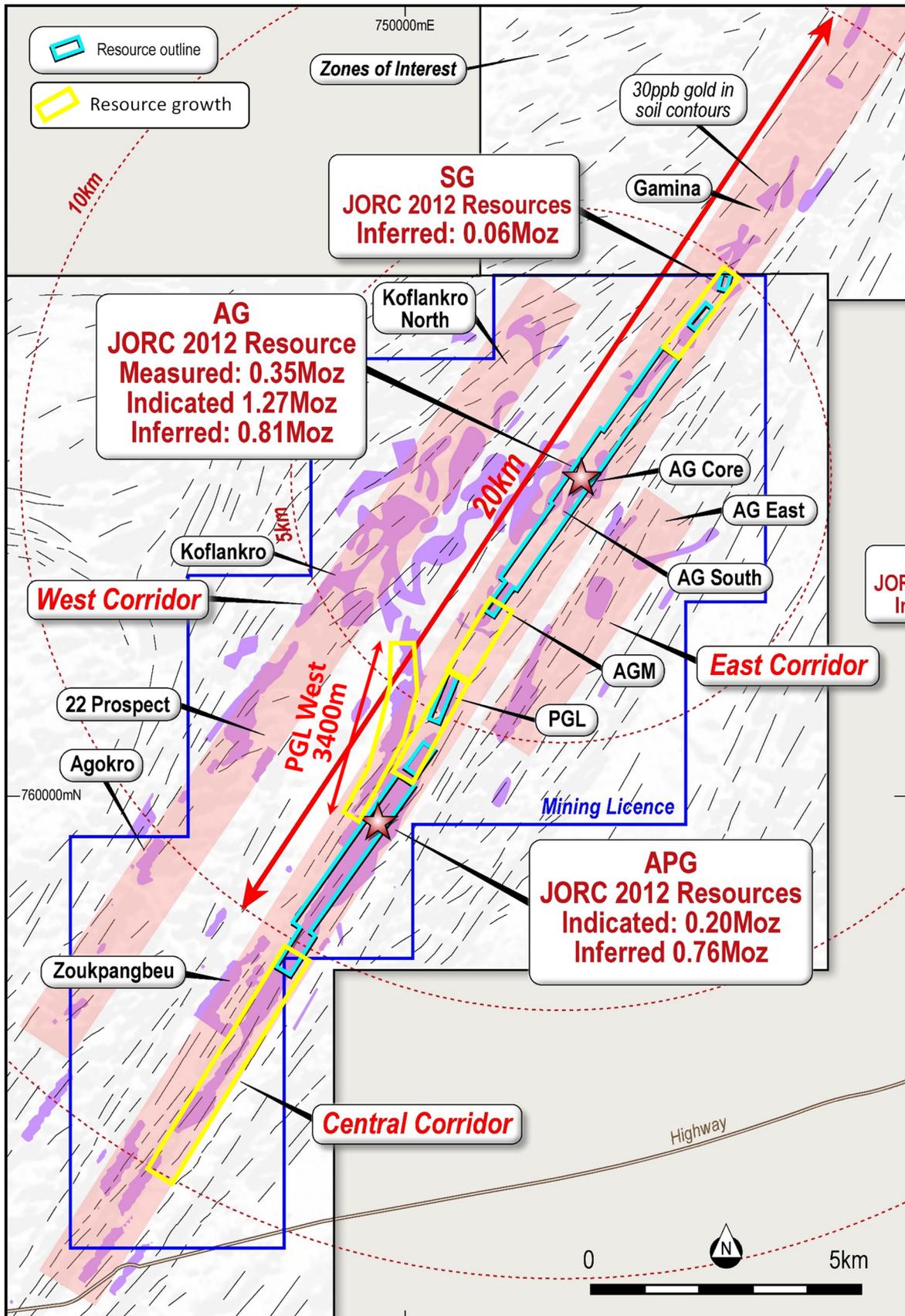


Figure 9: PGL West Prospect and its association within the Abuja gold system

Tietto designed a maiden drilling program to test PGL West consisting of **4,985m** of diamond holes. Initial drilling results received recently for the first three sections lines 800m apart included:

- ZDD1372: **13.5m @ 2.49 g/t Au** from 78m including **7.5m @ 3.75g/t Au** from 78m
- ZDD1384: 15m @ 1.24g/t Au from 21m
5m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 50m

Tietto expects to define a maiden resource for the PGL West Prospect through infill drilling on 100m spaced lines.

Vingt-Deux (22) Prospect

The 2.7km long Vingt-Deux Prospect is part of the Western Corridor of the Abujar gold mineralisation system.

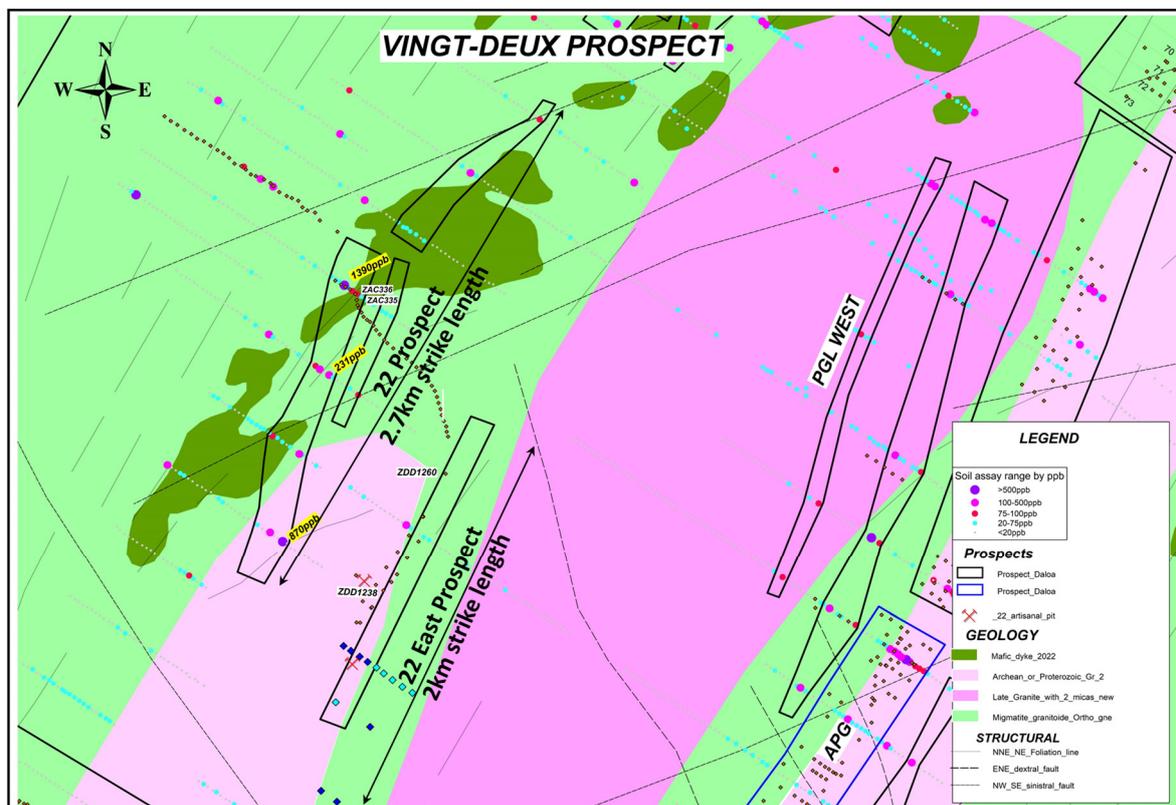


Figure 10: Geological interpretation of Vingt-Deux (22) within the West Corridor of the Abujar gold mineralisation system

The Vingt-Deux Prospect contains significant artisanal workings shown in **Figure 11** and **Figure 12**, highlighting the potential in this underexplored area.



Figure 11: Artisanal working at Vingt-Deux (southern side)



Figure 12: Artisanal working at Vingt-Deux (northern side)

At Vingt-Deux, gold mineralisation occurs along a pressure-shadow related structure created at the contact between a diorite and a late granite. Tietto is targeting a high-grade shoot related to a cross-cutting NE-ENE fault which can be identified in magnetic data from analytic signalling.

Tietto designed 3195m of diamond drilling for this first phase of resource definition drilling and two diamond rigs are currently operating on the Vingt-Deux on a 24/7 basis.

OTHER PROSPECTS

AG East Prospect

Within the Abujar mining exploitation permit, Tietto is also undertaking scouting drilling at the 4.8km long AG East Prospect (**Figure 13**), where it has defined five targets through gold-in-soil anomalies.

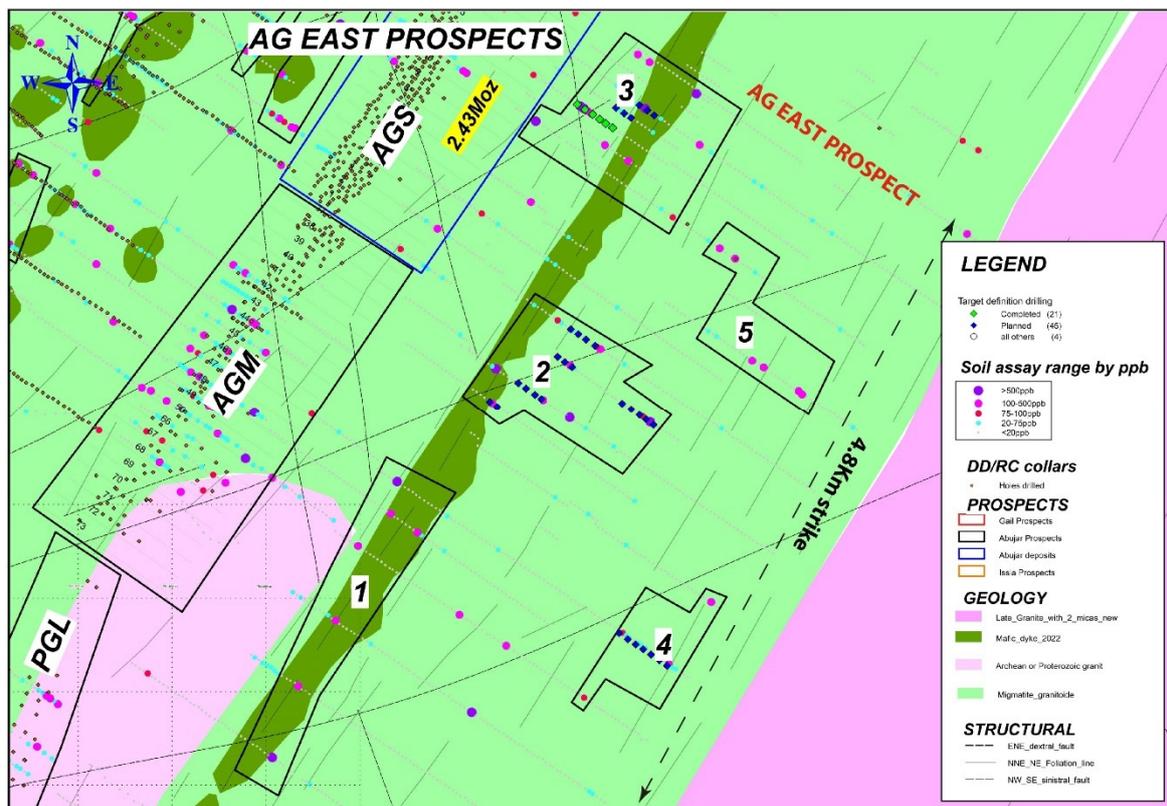


Figure 13: Five targets defined at AG East

Zouk pangbeu Prospect - South of APG

Tietto completed scouting drilling on the 6km long Zouk pangbeu Prospect earlier this year with preliminary but encouraging results, which included:

- ZDD924A: 3m @ 2.11g/t from 187m and 3m @ 2.47g/t from 195m (ASX 29/06/2022)
- ZDD924: 7m @ 1.31g/t from 163m (ASX 29/06/2022)

Further drilling is planned for this significantly long zone of gold mineralisation but currently awaits for rig availability.

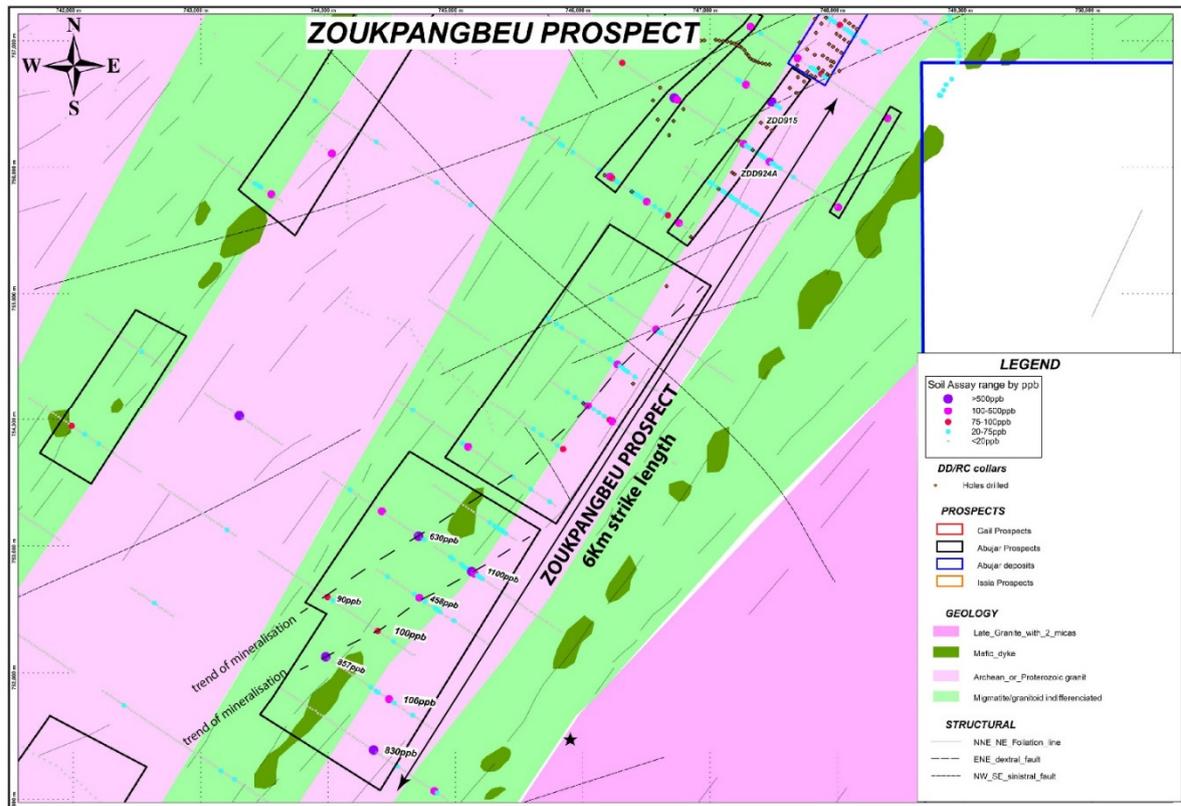


Figure 14: Geological map of 6km length Zoukpangbeu prospect

Next Steps

Tietto has no debt with zero gold hedging and is advancing towards first gold production at Abujar by the end Q4 CY22. Abujar is forecast to **produce 260,000oz gold in its first year of production**. Tietto is uniquely 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 aims to complete up to 120,000m of diamond drilling in CY2022 with its fleet of eight rigs in operation at Abujar, and it is finalising construction of the process plant and associated infrastructure, which remains on schedule.

The Abujar Gold Project expects its first gold pour prior to 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 Yaya Ouattara, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ouattara is the Company's Exploration Superintendent. Mr Ouattara has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Ouattara is also mentored by Mr. Jeremy Clary, an experienced independent Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Both Mr. Ouattara and Mr. Clark consent to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, both Mr. Ouattara and Mr. Clark confirm 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 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, 12 September 2022, 20 September 2022 and 11 October 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 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Drill Type	Area
ZDD1384	750069	762443	229	105.5	-50	125	DD	PGL WEST
ZDD1772	750181	761926	251	96	-50	125	DD	PGL WEST
ZDD1440	755670	769064	219	232.5	-60	307	DD	SG

Table 2: Assay results being reported for completed holes¹

Hole_ID	Depth(from)	Depth(to)	Interval (m)	Au, g/t	Intercepts		
ZDD1372	67.5	69	1.5	0.8	1.5m @ 0.8 g/t		
ZDD1372	78	79.5	1.5	0.44	13.5m @ 2.49 g/t	7.5m @ 3.75g/t	
ZDD1372	79.5	81	1.5	6.15			
ZDD1372	81	82.5	1.5	10.52			
ZDD1372	82.5	84	1.5	1.21			
ZDD1372	84	85.5	1.5	0.45			
ZDD1372	85.5	87	1.5	0.12			
ZDD1372	87	88.5	1.5	0.1			
ZDD1372	88.5	90	1.5	0.42			
ZDD1372	90	91.5	1.5	3.04			
ZDD1384	3	21	1	Pending			
ZDD1384	21	22	1	0.67	15m @ 1.24g/t		
ZDD1384	22	23	1	0.85			
ZDD1384	23	24	1	2.48			
ZDD1384	24	25	1	2.55			
ZDD1384	25	26	1	0.79			
ZDD1384	26	27	1	0.5			
ZDD1384	27	28	1	2.07			
ZDD1384	28	28.64	0.64	1.54			
ZDD1384	28.64	30	1.36				
ZDD1384	30	31	1	1.79			
ZDD1384	31	32	1	0.66			
ZDD1384	32	33	1	1.19			
ZDD1384	33	34	1	1.88			
ZDD1384	34	35	1	0.41			
ZDD1384	35	36	1	1.72			
ZDD1384	41	42	1	1.18		1m @ 1.18 g/t	
ZDD1384	50	51	1	1.39		5m @ 1.75 g/t	
ZDD1384	51	52	1	2.99			
ZDD1384	52	53	1	1.54			
ZDD1384	53	54	1	1.02			
ZDD1384	54	55	1	1.82			
ZDD1440	0	232.5		Pending			

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

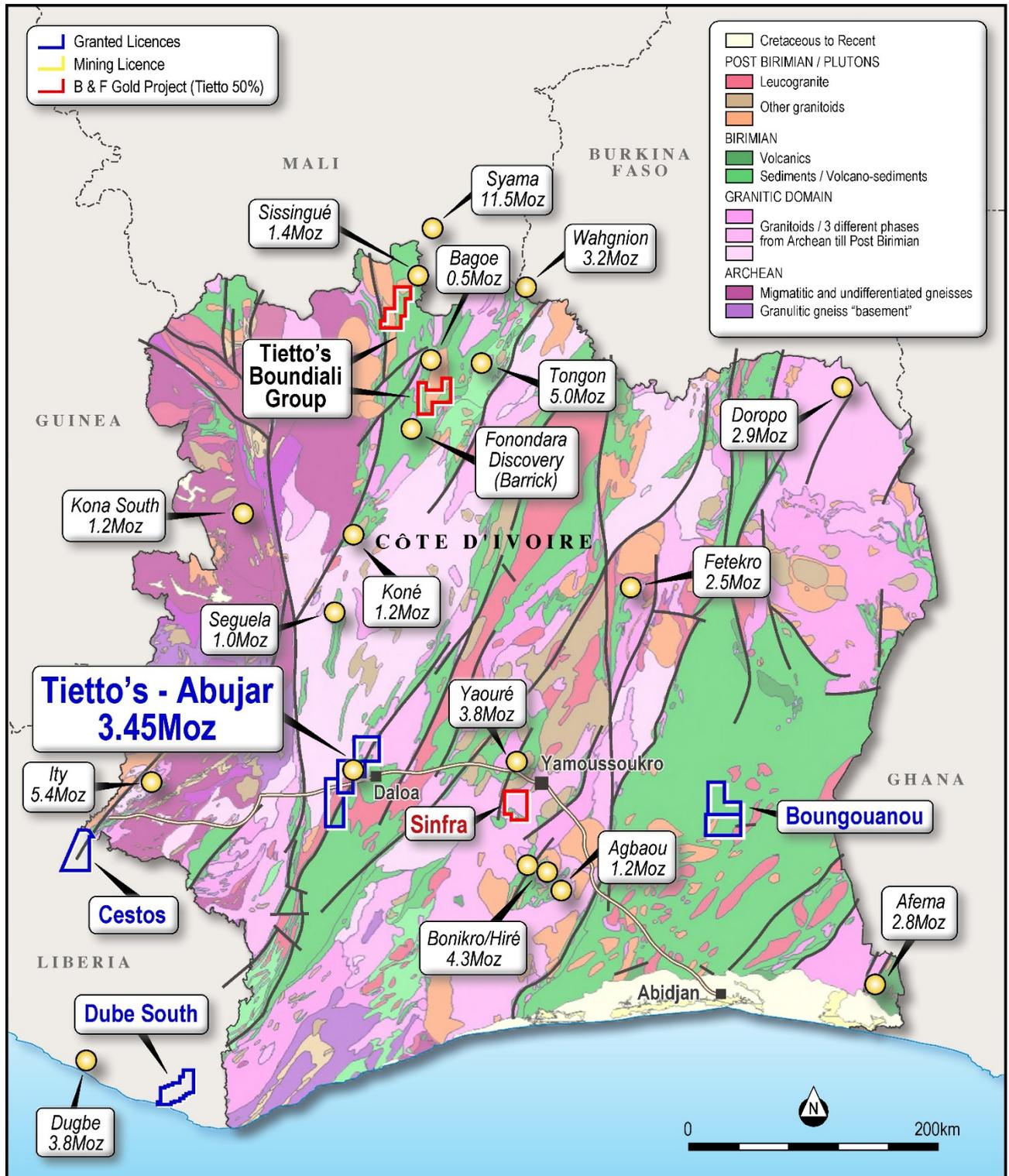


Figure 15: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

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 3.

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 3: 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.

- 1. 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.*
- 2. 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).*
- 3. 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 4 below. However, RPM recommends that the Mineral Resource be reported using the criteria shown in Table 3. It is highlighted that Table 4 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 3 will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be completed.

Table 4: 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 5 (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 5: 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.*
- The Company first reported the production targets and forecast financial information derived from its production targets in accordance with Listing Rules 5.16 and 5.17 in its ASX announcement on 5 October 2021 titled "Tietto to Deliver 260,000 oz Gold in Abujar First Year". The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets and the forecast financial information derived from the production targets continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples at AG and APG project areas were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), and Diamond Drilling (DD). Holes were generally angled at 60° to 90° towards northwest at AG to optimally intersect the mineralised zones however within APG the recent holes were drilled to the North East due to the reinterpreted westerly dip of the mineralisation. AC samples were collected every 1m from cyclone, and 2m composite samples which is combined with two 1/3 of each one meter sample were sent for assaying. No Aircore samples were used in the estimates reported in the Report. RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently spear sampled to form 2 m samples which were subsequently sent to the laboratory. All one-meter samples were split using a riffle splitter with 1/4 of the same retained in the plastic bags, the remainder was re-split with 1/4 retained in calico bag and the remainder discarded. Diamond core was logged both for geological and mineralised structures as noted above. The core was then cut in half using a diamond brick cutting saw on 1m intervals. Typically the core was sampled to geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. The right-hand side of the core was always submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site. No QAQC was completed during the 2015 drilling program, however the vast majority of the data is sourced from the 2016-2020 drilling which implemented definitive QAQC program, to provide verification of the sample procedure, the sample preparation and the analytical precision and accuracy of the primary laboratory. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards upon the advice of RPM. Sample preparation was completed by independent international accredited laboratories ALS Ghana in 2016 and Intertek Minerals Ltd in 2018 to 2020. Following cutting or splitting, the samples were bagged by the Client employees and then sent to the laboratory for preparation. These samples were subsequently sent to Ghana for analysis via 30g fire assay in 2016-2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<i>(ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC drilling size is 89 mm, RC drilling comprising 105mm diameter face sampling bit. Diamond drilling carried out with mostly NTW and some HQ sized equipment. PQ-size rods and casing were used at the top the holes to stabilise the collars although no samples were taken from the PQ size core.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Diamond drilling typically core recoveries ranged between 85% and 100% for all holes with no significant issues noted. All 2019 and 2020 holes have recoveries above 95% in the majority of the mineralised areas. • Some low recoveries are associated with intensely fractured or faulted intervals and the more intensely weathered upper zone however These low recoveries are not considered material to the total Mineral Resource currently estimated. • AC, RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. RPM notes that it has relied on information for the majority of holes for sample recovery based on drilling plods however considers sample recovery suitable and notes that the majority of the Mineral Resources reported are underpinned by diamond holes. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. Metallurgical, Geotechnical and structural data has been recorded from both purpose designed and general resource definition holes. • Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole • All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HQ and NTW core were cut in half using a core saw. Typically, the core was sampled to major geological intervals as defined by the geologist within the even two metre sample intervals utilised. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. • AC, RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the cyclone, which were subsequently composited using as spear samples to form 2 m samples. • Sampling of diamond core and AC, RC chips

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>used industry standard techniques. Sample preparation for the 2020 drilling is detailed below: previous releases detail the 2016 and 2018 drilling results. After drying the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm. Sample is split through a riffle splitter until 250gm is left (this involves 4-5 splits through the riffle splitter).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 250gm sample is milled through an LM5 using a single puck to 90% <75 micron • Milled sample is homogenised through a matt roll with a 150gm routine sample collected using a spoon around the quadrants and sent to Ghana for analysis and the remaining 100gm kept at Intertek for checks. • Field QC procedures involved the use of 2 types of certified reference materials (1 in 20) which is certified by Geostats Ltd, • Primary RC duplicates: Generated from the first splitter off the rig and inserted 5% (1 in 20 samples). This sample is collected from a spear sample from the reject material of the primary split. • Primary DD duplicate: Generated by cutting the remaining half core into a ¼ and sampled. • Coarse blank samples: Inserted 1 in every 20 samples • Laboratory Internal Duplicates and Standards • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the moderately nuggetty gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical techniques used Fire Assay on 150g pulp samples. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Mineral Resource estimate. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 2mm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. No anomalous assays were noted in information provided to RPM or from discussions with the Client. • The QAQC results confirm that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the Classifications applied.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has developed logging and sampling procedures that is based on the African experience of the local teams and subsequently reviewed by RPM during the site visits that confirmed the processes and protocols implemented giving the results a high level of confidence. The Company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>geologists log the core and RC samples according to the existing lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content. Photography and recovery measurements were carried out by assistants under a geologist's supervision. The logging for all RC holes is also recorded on a logging "chip-board", where the chips for each metre are glued to a board to form a visual log of the entire hole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twinned holes have not been drilled as not considered appropriate as the Company has been responsible for all holes. • Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal. • The selective original data review and site visit observations carried out by RPM did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition, RPM considers that the onsite data management system meets industry standard which minimizes potential 'human' data-entry errors and no systematic fundamental data entry errors or data transfer errors.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole and trench collar locations were surveyed utilising the differential GPS methods by third party surveyors. • RPM notes that the DGPS system utilised is typically within a 10 cm accuracy range which is suitable for the classification applied. • The Client's drilling teams utilised the Reflex EZ-shot instrument to measure deviations in azimuth and inclination angles for all holes; however, vertical holes were not surveyed. The first measurement is taken at 5 m depth, and then at approximately every 30 to 50m depth interval and at the end of the hole. • Small scale artisanal mining has been undertaken on several areas within the project. This mining is restricted typically to the upper 10m of the oxide material however is variable in depth and extent with recent underground mining occurring in the fresh rock. For AG area, the latest provided topographic survey models based on satellite imagery. In addition, two key areas with known underground mining were depleted a further 20m. For AGP area, no significant UG mining has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as such the latest topography was utilised as the depletion.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars were generally spaced on an approximate 100 m by 50 m grid in both deposits with recent drilling including infill drilling on 50m by 50m spacing within AG with some closer spacing in the central core of AG. • The drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource estimation procedures. A combined composited file of the 5 largest lodes with the AG area was created for constructing variogram. Object 40 was also investigated which returned very similar variograms. • The most prevalent sample lengths inside the mineralised wireframes are 1m and as a result, 1m was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 1 m lengths
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bias was interpreted to be introduced as most drill holes are angled to northwest in AG, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends are interpreted being comprised of southeast-dipping lodes striking 30° dipping at varying angles of inclination typically between 60° and 80°. • APG has recently been reinterpreted to have a westerly dipping orientation, as such recent holes have been drilled to the southeast. All previous holes were drilled to the northwest, however given the large drill spacing this is not considered to be a bias in the sampling and was considered during interpretation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody is managed by the Client's senior site geologists and geotechnicians. Samples are stored in a core shed at site and samples were delivered to the laboratory by client geologists. Client employees have no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of sampling techniques was carried out on each site visit by RPM in July 2016, July 2018, October 2019 and December 2021.

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<p>which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource is contained within the Zahibo tenement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration programs have been conducted by other parties on the Project. The license area was not historically known as a prospective region for gold, but recent artisanal workings revealed the presence of primary gold mineralisation in artisanal pits and small-scale underground mining.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AG-APG Deposits are located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield. It is situated on the Daloa 1:200,000 geologic sheet, 30km west of Daloa. It is located in the Hana-Lobo belt, east of the Sassandra fault that marks the boundary between the Man shield (Archean) and Eburnean domain. The regional trend is NNE to NE. The AG-APG deposits resemble typical shear zone deposits of the West African granite-greenstone terrane. The deposits themselves are associated with a major regional shear zone and are developed in a granodiorite host. Mineralisation may be spatially related to the emplacement of intrusives. The gold mineralisation is mesothermal in origin and occurs as free gold in quartz vein stockworks and zones of silicification, associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is found in linear zones with the contacts showing evidence of shearing. Free gold is frequently observed. Alteration is weak to strong depending on the development of the system. Two types of deformation are present in the drill cores: ductile deformation and brittle deformation. The gold mineralisation is related to deformed granodiorite, in shear zones, with sulphides (mainly pyrite and minor chalcopyrite) associated with visible gold. Alteration is characterized by chlorite, sericite, calcite, secondary quartz and disseminated pyrite. This assemblage is well developed in schistose, foliated rocks with presence of quartz veins or veinlets.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations are shown on the map within the body of this Mineral Resource report and the ASX release. All information has been included in the appendices. No RC or DD drill hole information has been excluded however no AC drilling is utilised.

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