

# DRILLING SUCCESS AT DIAMBA SUD, DEPTH CONTINUITY CONFIRMED

Chesser Resources Limited ("Chesser" or "the Company"; ASX:CHZ) is pleased to report final drilling results from the Phase 3 drilling program at its flagship Diamba Sud Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest assay results extend the Area A discovery within the Northern Arc target.**
- **Hole DSDD013 drilled below the main zone of high-grade gold mineralisation hits a potential feeder structure at depth.** Significant intersections include:
  - **21m at 2.29 g/t gold** from 156m, including
    - **2.5m at 6.07 g/t gold** from 162m
  - **Further significant intersections above and below the structure include:**
    - **8m at 1.91 g/t gold** from 2m,
    - **10.5m at 1.34 g/t gold** from 115.5m, and
    - **13.5m at 1.12 g/t gold** from 181.5m
- **Step-out drilling to the east intersects further significant gold mineralisation** including;
  - **9m at 2.22 g/t gold** from 94m, including
    - **4m at 4.18 g/t gold** from 98m,
  - **7m at 3.73 g/t gold** from 118m,
  - **14m at 1.83 g/t gold** from 130m, including
    - **7m at 2.72 g/t gold** from 130m
  - **4m at 2.98 g/t gold** from 0m,
  - **2.5m at 3.72 g/t gold** from 107.5m,
  - **9m at 2.16 g/t gold** from 101.5m,
  - **10m at 3.89 g/t gold** from 114m
- Significant potential remains to extend the gold mineralisation at Area A along trend of an interpreted feeder structure (approximately 750m), and where the alteration zones in favourable host lithologies remain open and untested.
  - Follow-up drilling is being planned to test this structure along strike to the southeast and favourable lithologies.

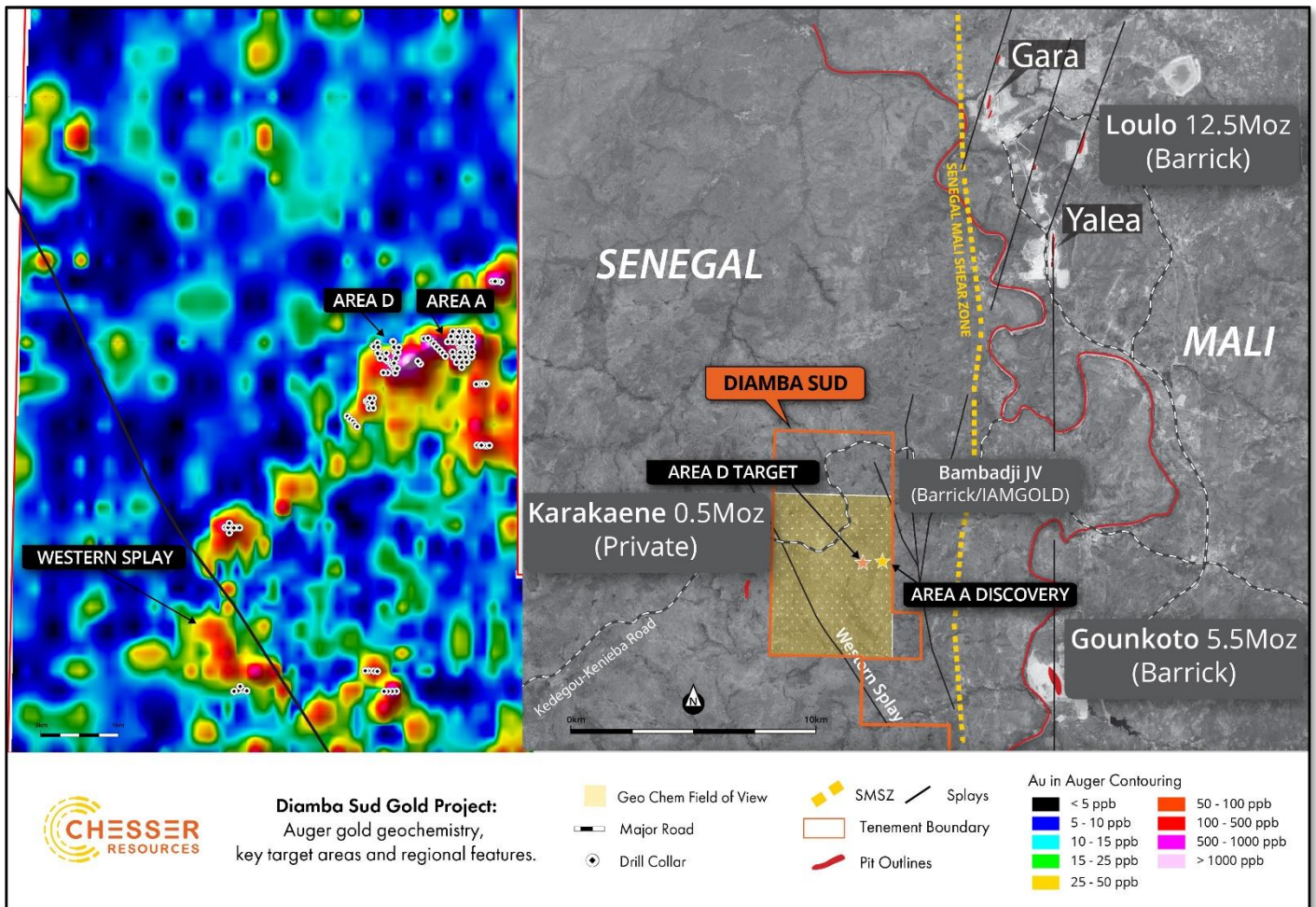
- **Results from Area D indicate a northwest strike to the host structure, to be targeted in next phase of drilling.** Best assay results include;
  - **8m at 5.16 g/t gold** from 10m, and
  - **3m at 4.93 g/t gold** from 101m
- **The drilling has confirmed an alteration style that is analogous to other large systems on the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ) with strong indications it is part of, or proximal to, a large hydrothermal system.**
- **Management are extremely encouraged by these results and planning for the next phase of drilling is underway.**

*"Our understanding of the geology at Area A is rapidly growing and we are very encouraged in terms of the intensity, thickness, continuity and extent of this emerging gold system. The drilling is still relatively widespread and sparse, but we are now able to vector in on a potential feeder system as well as favourable host lithologies. The follow-up drilling at Area D has also stressed the possible critical role of northwest-trending structures at Diamba Sud, as we have already seen at Area A. This enhances the potential of Area D and also the untested Western Splay, which is marked by a strong gold auger anomaly and nearby artisanal mining activity. The team has done incredibly well in advancing this new discovery and we look forward to updating the market on our plans for the next phase of drilling in the near future."* **commented Mike Brown, Managing Director and CEO of Chesser Resources.**

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**Chesser Resources Limited** ("Chesser" or "the Company"; ASX:CHZ) is pleased to report final assay results for 13 DD holes, four previously partially reported, and 12 RC holes from its Phase 3 diamond core (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Area A and Area D within the Northern Arc target.

The Northern Arc target within Chesser's flagship Diamba Sud Project is located adjacent to the prolific Senegal-Mali shear zone (SMSZ) and proximal to Barrick's world class Loulo-Gounkoto mine (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Diamba Sud Gold Project location, auger geochemical anomalies with respect to significant mining operations, the SMSZ and associated splay structures.<sup>1</sup>**

## NORTHERN ARC TARGET

### Area A: Extended at depth and to the east

A total of 10 DD holes and 19 RC holes were successfully completed as part of the Phase 3 DD and RC drilling program in the central part of Area A, where previous RC drilling had intersected thick and high-grade gold mineralisation in fresh rock. Results from the remaining six DD and seven RC holes are reported in this release (DSDD08-013, DSR123-129), as well as complete assay results from the previously reported four DD holes<sup>2</sup>.

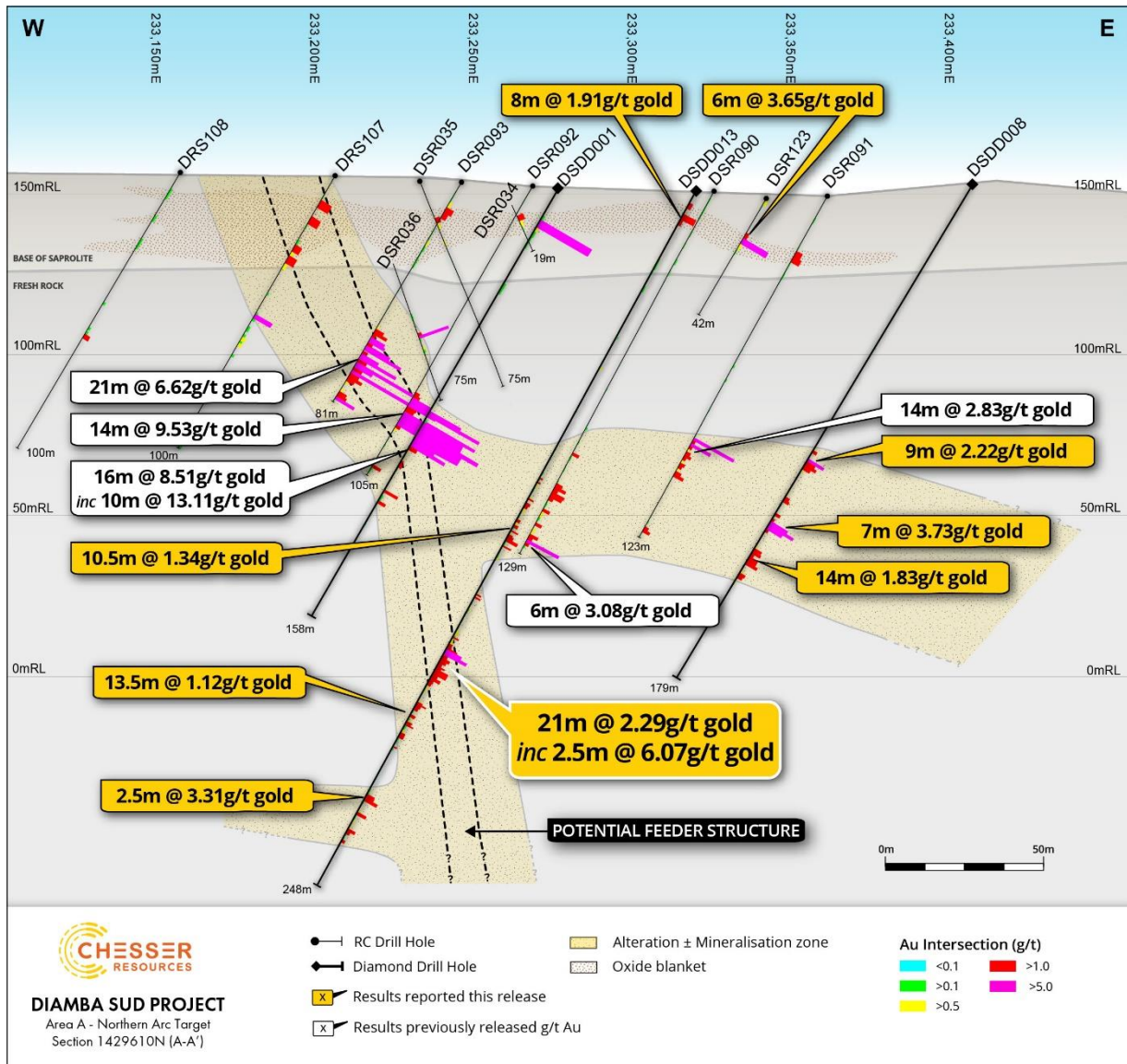
The latest holes targeted two principal areas;

- A single deep DD hole testing the main gold system and a potential feeder structure; and

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX announcements 22 February 2018, 28 May 2018 and 27 August 2018 and 25 March 2019 for details of exploration results for the Diamba Sud auger drilling program. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to ASX release dated 21 January 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

- Five DD holes and 12 RC holes testing the eastern extent of the gold system in 50m step-outs to the north and south.



**Figure 2: Section 1429610 showing new results from DSD013, DSD008, DSDD001 and DSR123, a potential deep feeder structure and mineralised alteration halo. Feeder structure is interpreted as path for mineralising fluids that have bled off into favourable lithologies, causing intense albite-carbonate-quartz alteration, brecciation and mineralisation.<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019, 6 May 2019 and 14 May 2019 for details of the 2019 RC Phase 1 drill results, 26 August 2019 and 3 September 2019 ASX announcements for Phase 2 results and to ASX announcement on 21 January 2020 for Phase 3 results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements.

**Depth Extension to Main Zone Confirmed:**

Hole DSDD013 was drilled to test the potential for a feeder structure down dip of the main zone of high-grade gold mineralisation previously reported in holes DSR092, DSR093 and DSDD001 (Figure 2). The hole successfully intersected altered and mineralised sedimentary breccias in the upper section and an intensely altered and brecciated structural zone at depth (likely feeder structure).

- Within the sedimentary breccia, significant intersections included; **3.5m at 1.00 g/t gold** from a downhole depth of 110m, **10.5m at 1.34 g/t gold** from 115.5m, and **2m at 1.12 g/t gold** from 142.5m. From 156m the hole was marked by strong brecciation, intense carbonate (iron rich)-quartz alteration and minor visible gold. This zone returned **21m at 2.29 g/t gold**, including **2.5m at 6.07 g/t gold** from 162.5m and is interpreted as a potential sub-vertical conduit for fluids (Figure 4, 7 and 8). The gold mineralisation occurs within the structure and also in the adjoining sedimentary breccia units, characterised by intense to strong carbonate-quartz-pyrite alteration, country rock alteration and hydrothermal brecciation.
- Below this structural zone, further gold mineralisation was intersected in strongly fractured and marbleised carbonate units associated with pyrite±hematite (Figure 6). Significant intersections included; **13.5m at 1.12 g/t gold** from 181.5m, **2.5m at 3.31 g/t gold** from 215.5m, **2m at 1.86 g/t gold** from 221m and **3m at 1.46 g/t gold** from 227m, within an envelope of 0.1-0.3 g/t gold. It is noteworthy that carbonate units are key hosts to the gold mineralisation at the nearby, multimillion-ounce Loulo and Fekola gold deposits.

The interpreted feeder structure is steeply east-dipping with a southeast-northwest strike (Figure 3). Follow-up drilling is being planned to test this structure along strike to the southeast and where it intersects favourable lithologies.

The strike length of the structure is currently estimated at approximately 275m based on the sparse drilling completed to date, with approximately 750m of untested strike to the eastern project boundary.

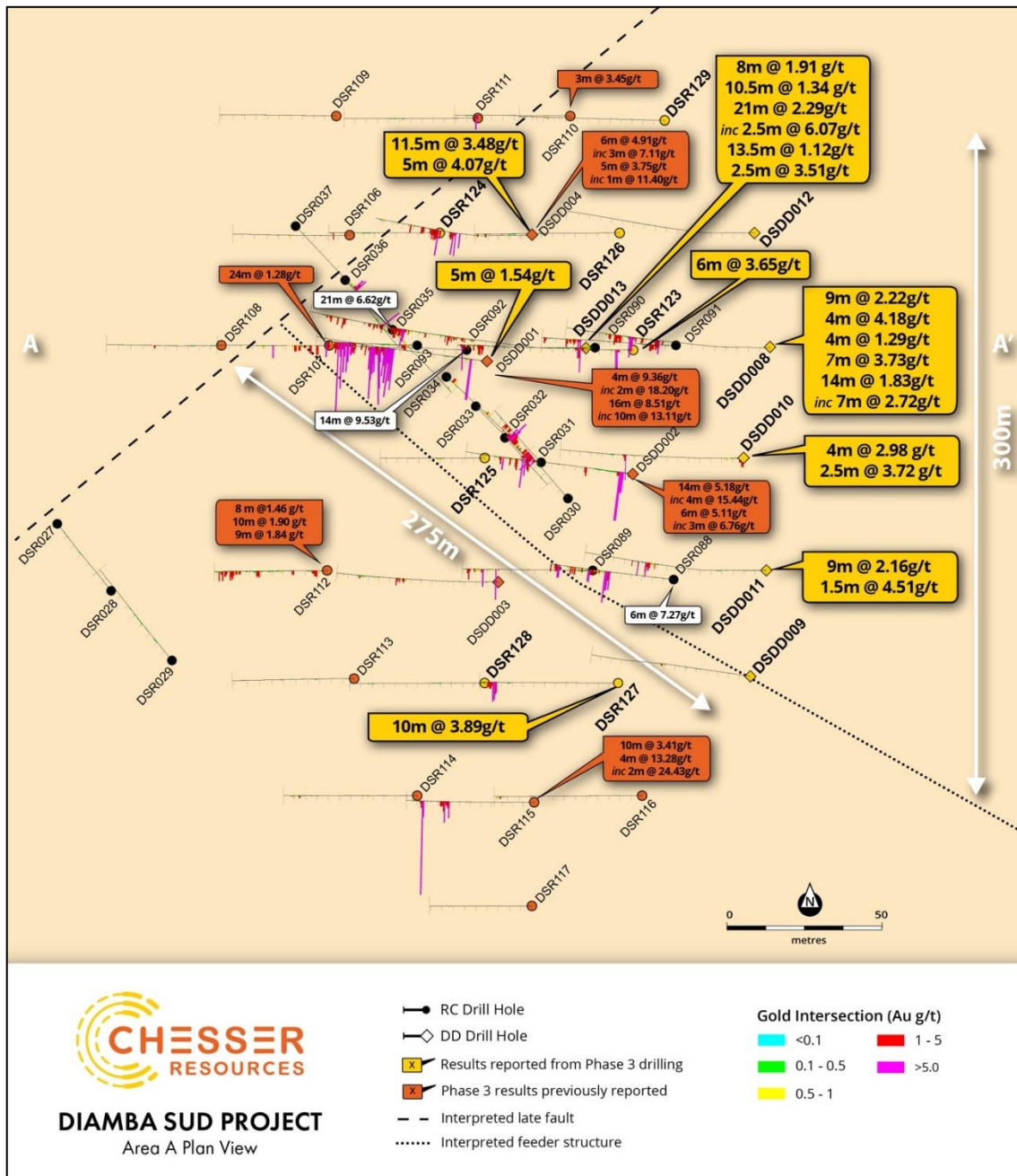
**Easterly Zone Step-Out Drilling Confirms Extensions:**

Five DD holes were drilled at a 50m spacing along the 233,400mE line, marking the easternmost extent of drilling to date at Area A (Figure 3). Three of the DD holes intersected significant gold mineralisation associated with multiple zones of albite-carbonate-quartz altered sedimentary breccia, supporting a potential flat-lying lithological control to the mineralisation.

Hole DSDD008 intersected:

- **9m at 2.22 g/t gold** from 94m,
- **4m at 1.29 g/t gold** from 110m,
- **7m at 3.73 g/t gold** from 118m, and
- **14m at 1.83 g/t gold** from 130m.

Mineralisation was hosted in strongly altered sedimentary breccias, minor felsic porphyries and carbonate units with coarse pyrite-quartz stringers, breccia infill and disseminated coarse pyrite. Brecciation was intense in parts, suggesting intense hydrothermal activity. The alteration has strong similarities to that seen at Loulo-Goukoto mine, which is 7-12km to the east of Area A.



Encouragingly, significant gold mineralisation was intersected in RC hole DSR127, which returned **10m at 3.89 g/t gold** from 114m, drilled 50m to the west of DSDD009. This hole is located between the interpreted feeder structure and the significant gold mineralisation previously intersected in hole DSR115 (10m at 3.41 g/t gold and 4m at 13.28 g/t gold)<sup>4</sup>, confirming continuity to the southwest (Figure 3).

#### **Final Assay Results from 4 Previously Reported DD Holes:**

Final results from DSDD001 were received, with **5m at 1.54 g/t gold** from 111m intersected below the previously reported main mineralised zone (16m at 8.51 g/t gold from 86m)<sup>3</sup>. This new intersection is interpreted as being within the footwall of the feeder structure (Figure 2).

Three additional mineralised zones were returned for hole DSD004, and one intersection was extended (previously reported as 5m at 3.75 g/t gold from 83m, including 1m at 11.40 g/t gold from 86m)<sup>3</sup>, including;

- **11.5m at 3.48 g/t gold** from 83m (extension of previously reported intersection)
- **2.9m at 2.55 g/t gold** from 99.6m
- **2.5m at 1.54 g/t gold** from 112m, and
- **5m at 4.07 g/t gold** from 146m

#### **Area D – northwest strike indicated**

The recently completed drilling at Area D drilling (three DD holes and five RC holes) was focused on determining the nature of the significant gold mineralisation previously intersected in hole DSR103 (53m at 2.61 g/t gold)<sup>5</sup> and the potential for a north-south strike related to an induced polarisation (IP) geophysical anomaly.

Hole DSDD005, drilled as a twin to DSR103, was terminated prematurely due to a technical issue, however it did intersect **8m at 5.16 g/t gold** from 10m in oxide (Figure 4). This hole was re-drilled as DSDD006 and returned **6m at 1.15 g/t gold** from 20m and **5.6m at 1.04 g/t gold** from 84m. Both holes intercepted a structure in the upper sections, interpreted as dipping to the southwest and striking to the northwest (Figure 4 and 5).

Narrow intervals of low to medium grade gold mineralisation were returned from the remaining step-out holes, which are now believed to be off the interpreted trend of the structure. Significant intersections included:

Hole DSDD007

- **8m at 1.51 g/t gold** from 41m
- **3m at 4.93 g/t gold** from 101m

Hole DSR120

- **4m at 2.78 g/t gold** from 26m

Hole DSR121

- **2m at 1.19 g/t gold** from 84m

Planning for follow-up drilling specifically targeting this structure is underway in advance of the next phase of drilling.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to ASX announcement on 21 January 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to ASX announcement on 3 September 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in that announcement.

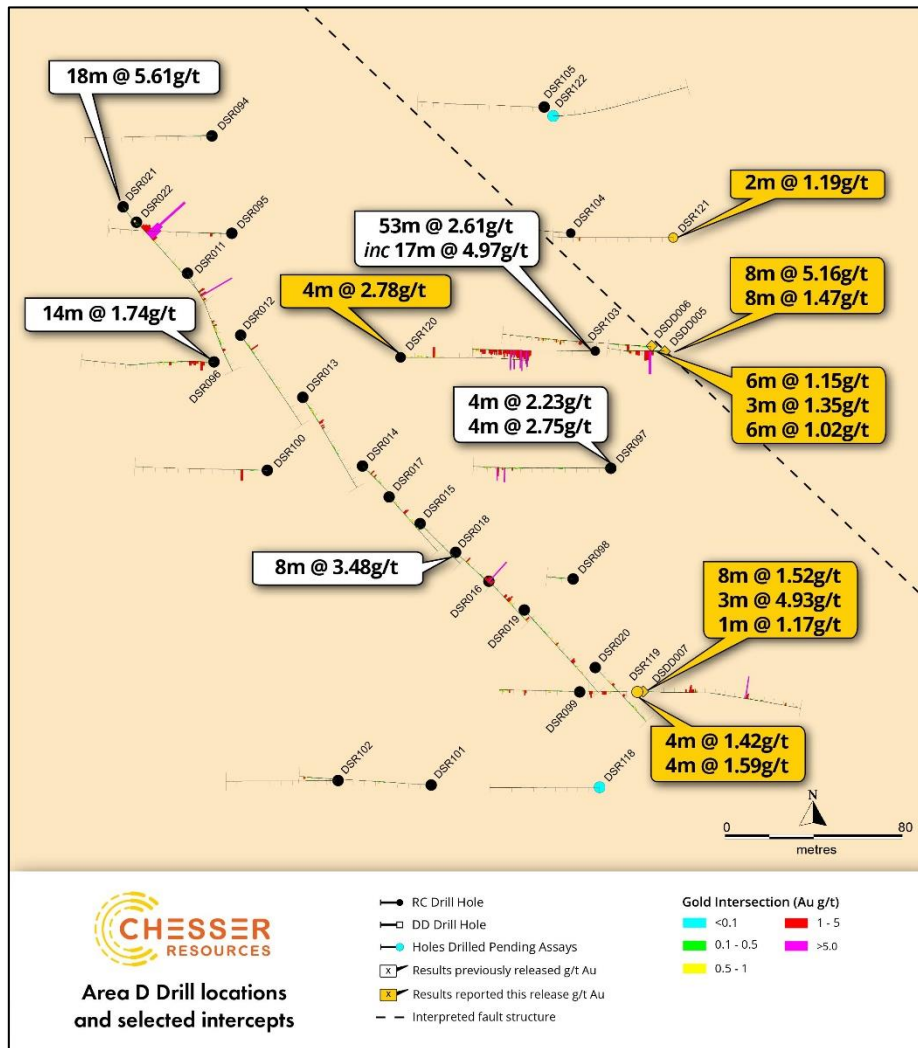


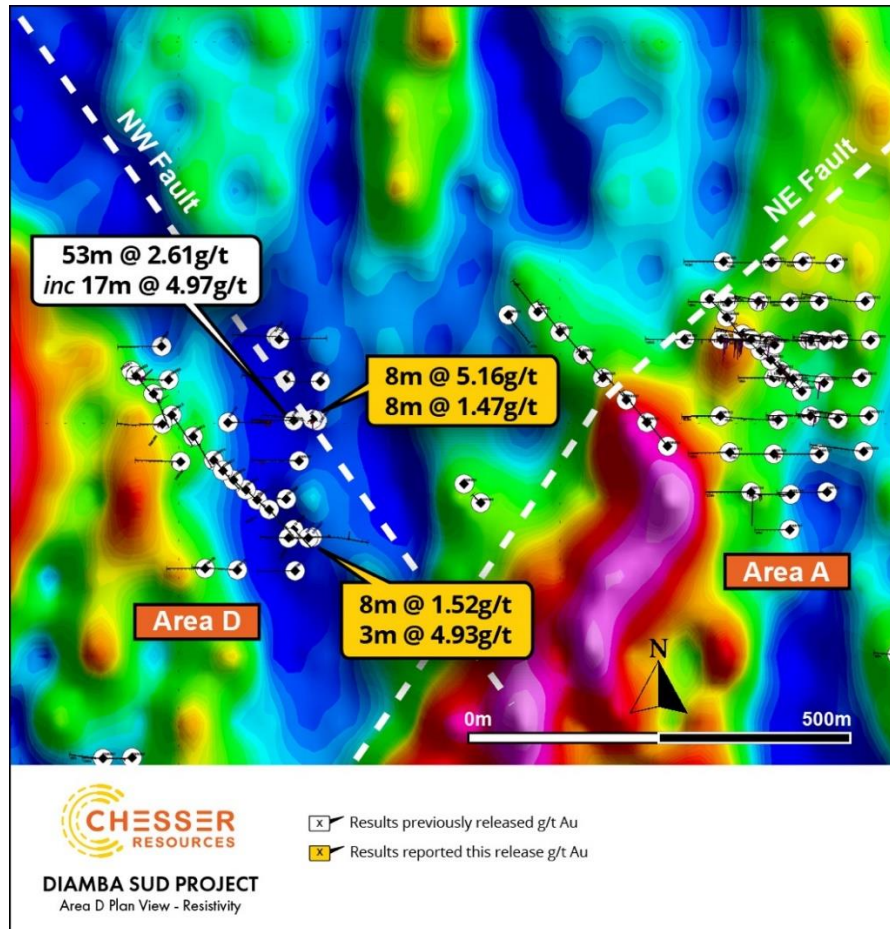
Figure 4: Area D target, showing previous drilling and current results. The target structure is interpreted as trending NW-SE, dipping to the southwest, as shown by dashed line.<sup>6</sup>

### Next Steps

Building on the knowledge gained through the recent exploration program, the Company is currently advancing planning for the next phase of drilling at Diamba Sud, which would be expected to be completed by onset of the wet season in mid-July. Specifically, this drilling is expected to target the following areas:

<sup>6</sup> Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019, 6 May 2019 and 14 May 2019 for details of the 2019 RC Phase 1 drill results and 26 August 2019 and 3 September 2019 ASX announcements for Phase 2 results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements.





**Figure 5: Northern Arc target area showing drilling and NW fault structure passing through Area D drilling. Regional NE structure is also marked, which passes through top of Area A discovery.**

#### Area A:

- The feeder structure along strike to the southeast (approx. 750m until tenement boundary with Barrick/IAMGOLD JV) and where it intersects favourable lithologies. Significant potential remains to extend the gold mineralisation at Area A as well as the auger anomalies to the west of it towards Area D (Figure 5b).

#### Area D:

- The interpreted northwest striking structure which is to date untested along strike in both directions (Figure 5).

#### Western Splay:

- Northwest striking IP feature, strong auger gold geochemical anomaly and artisanal hard rock mining is expected to be targeted by RC drilling (Figure 1).

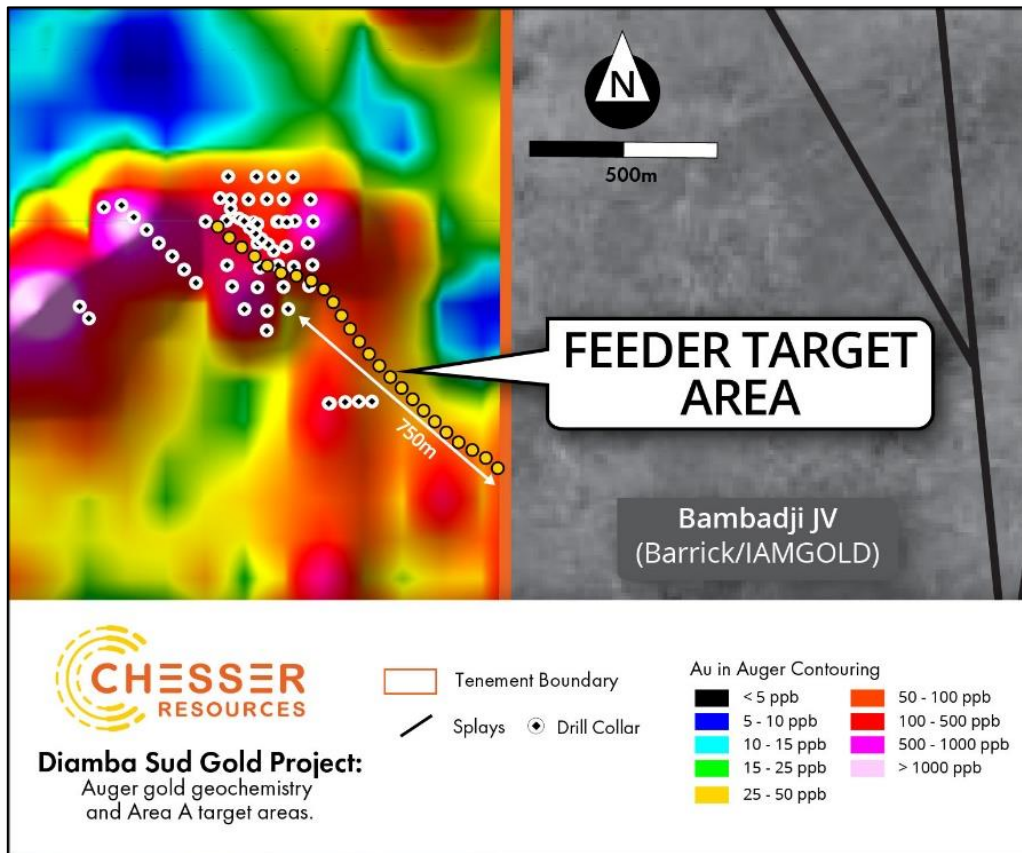


Figure 5b: Area A target area for feeder structure with gold in auger geochemical anomaly up against Barrick/IAMGOLD's Bambadji JV.

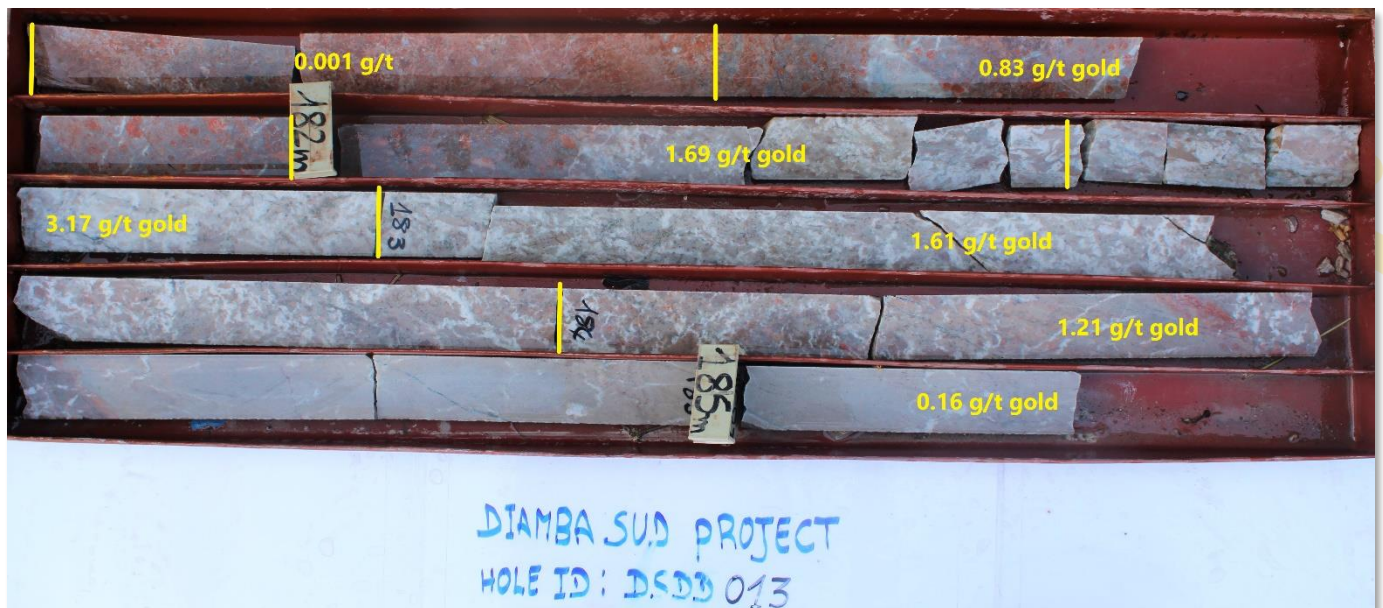


Figure 6: Area A, hole DSDD013 intersection from 181m-185.25m showing contact of intense albite-carbonate-quartz alteration in sedimentary breccia with marbled carbonates (at 182.15m). Carbonates intensely fractured (jigsaw/dissolution breccia) with coarse pyrite±minor hematite alteration.



**Figure 7: Area A, hole DSDD013 intersection from 161m to 168.5m showing intense albite-carbonate-quartz alteration. Brecciated section 161-168.6 marks feeder structure. Mineralisation associated with coarse pyrite quartz stringers and minor visible gold.**



Figure 8: Area A, hole DSDD013 intersection from 168.5m-176.6m showing intense albite-carbonate-quartz alteration. Brecciated section marked with quartz infill (grey) and carbonate alteration of wall rock and clasts.

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM DIAMBA SUD**

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
<b>DSR119</b>	28	32	<b>4</b>	<b>1.42</b>
	40	44	<b>4</b>	<b>1.59</b>
<b>DSR120</b>	26	30	<b>4</b>	<b>2.78</b>
<b>DSR121</b>	84	86	<b>2</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<b>DSR123</b>	12	18	<b>6</b>	<b>3.65</b>
<b>DSR124</b>	86	87	<b>1</b>	<b>1.19</b>
	97	98	<b>1</b>	<b>3.05</b>
<b>DSR126</b>	120	121	<b>1</b>	<b>1.50</b>
	127	129	<b>2</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>DSR127</b>	114	124	<b>10</b>	<b>3.89</b>
<b>DSDD001*</b>	111	116	<b>5</b>	<b>1.54</b>
<b>DSDD003*</b>	128	129	<b>1</b>	<b>1.18</b>
<b>DSDD004*</b>	83	94.5	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.48</b>
	99.6	102.5	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.55</b>
	112	114.5	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.54</b>
	146	151	<b>5</b>	<b>4.07</b>
<b>DSDD005</b>	10	18	<b>8</b>	<b>5.16</b>
	22	30	<b>8</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>DSDD006</b>	20	26	<b>6</b>	<b>1.15</b>
	63	66	<b>3</b>	<b>1.35</b>
	84	89.6	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.04</b>
	99	100	<b>1</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<b>DSDD007</b>	41	49	<b>8</b>	<b>1.52</b>
	50.5	51.5	<b>1</b>	<b>1.26</b>
	101	104	<b>3</b>	<b>4.93</b>
	142	143	<b>1</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>DSDD008</b> <i>including</i>	94	103	<b>9</b>	<b>2.22</b>
	98	102	<b>4</b>	<b>4.18</b>
	110	114	<b>4</b>	<b>1.29</b>
	118	125	<b>7</b>	<b>3.73</b>
	130	144	<b>14</b>	<b>1.83</b>
	130	137	<b>7</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>DSDD010</b>	0	4	<b>4</b>	<b>2.98</b>
	107.5	110	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.72</b>
<b>DSDD011</b>	101.5	110.5	<b>9</b>	<b>2.16</b>
	116.5	118	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.51</b>

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
	122.5	123	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.43</b>
<b>DSDD013</b>	2	10	<b>8</b>	<b>1.91</b>
	108	109	<b>1</b>	<b>1.37</b>
	110	113.5	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>
	115.5	126	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<i>including</i>	115.5	120.5	<b>5</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<i>and</i>	121	126	<b>5</b>	<b>1.80</b>
	142.5	144.5	<b>2</b>	<b>1.12</b>
**	156	177	<b>21</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<i>including **</i>	162.5	165	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.07</b>
	181.5	195	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.12</b>
<i>including</i>	181.5	185	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<i>including</i>	189	190.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.16</b>
<i>including</i>	192	195	<b>3</b>	<b>1.13</b>
	215.5	218	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.31</b>
	221	223	<b>2</b>	<b>1.86</b>
	227	230	<b>3</b>	<b>1.46</b>
	232	233	<b>1</b>	<b>1.13</b>

Intervals are reported using a threshold of 1g/t Au or greater average over the interval equal or greater to 1m and selects all material greater than 0.3g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. Intervals are interpreted as being 70-90% of true width based on current interpretation of the orientation of the mineralised zones. Holes not included in this Table were not considered to have intersected significant gold mineralisation.

\* Results from DSDD001 and DSDD004 are additional results received since being previously reported on January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

\*\* True width is estimated to be 50-60% of reported interval based on current interpretation of a sub vertical structure striking NW-SE.

This release was authorised by the Board of Directors of Chesser Resources Limited.

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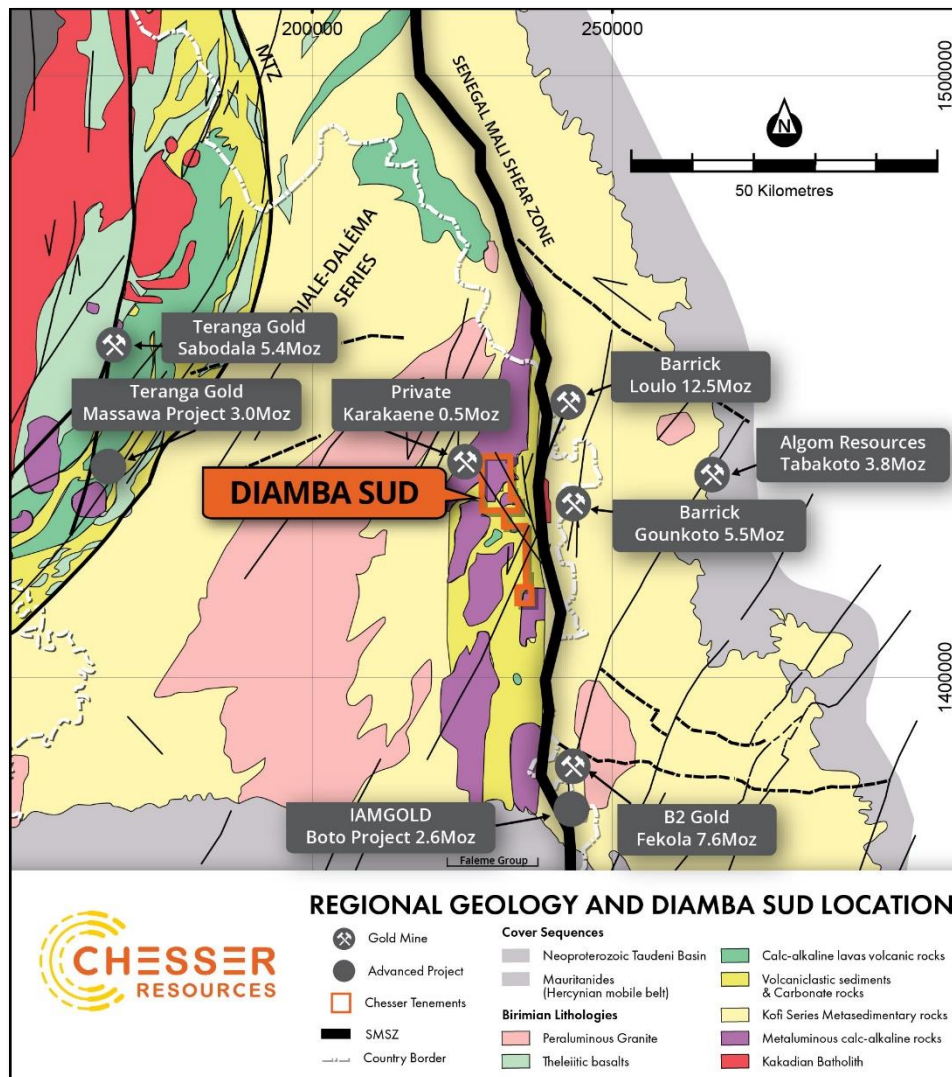
Mobile: +1 778 822 4345

**ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES**

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with projects located in Senegal, West Africa. Chesser has announced a high-grade gold discovery at its Northern Arc target on its flagship Diamba Sud project. The Company currently holds ~300km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region. The Company has a corporate office located in Brisbane, Australia and a corporate and technical team based in Dakar, Senegal.

Diamba Sud is the Company's flagship project, covering 53.2km<sup>2</sup> over the gold-bearing Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier, Diamba Sud consists of two blocks referred to as DS1 in the north and DS2 in the south.

The Project is located ~2km to the west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ), a major regional structure and host to numerous multimillion-ounce gold deposits including; B2Gold's 7.6Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Goukoto complex and AngloGold Ashanti/IAMGold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. DS1 lies 7km to the west of the 5.5Moz Goukoto mine and to the immediate east of the privately owned 0.5Moz Karakaene mine.



**Figure 10: Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing the Diamba Sud Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ, and the major gold operations and projects on or adjacent to splays off the SMSZ.**

**Competent Person's Declaration**

*The information in this report that relates to the Diamba Sud and Diamba Nord exploration results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Brown, BSc-Hons, MAIG, who is employed as Managing Director for Chesser Resources Ltd. Mr Brown has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Brown consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.*

**Forward looking statements**

*Statements relating to the estimated or expected future production, operating results, cash flows and costs and financial condition of Chesser Resources Limited's planned work at the Company's projects and the expected results of such work are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words such as the following: expects, plans, seeks, anticipates, forecasts, believes, intends, estimates, projects, assumes, potential and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements also include reference to events or conditions that will, would, may, could or should occur. Information concerning exploration results and mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is developed.*

*These forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable at the time they are made, are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfil projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's projects; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests and the estimation of gold reserves and resources; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Company's projects; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government requirements; fluctuations in the price of gold and other risks and uncertainties.*



**ATTACHMENT 1**
**TABLE 3: LOCATION OF DRILLING REPORTED**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (at 10m depth)	Depth (m)
DSDD001	233281	1429603	153	-60.0	270.0	157.5
DSDD003	233286	1429505	148	-59.86	269.92	151
DSDD004	233301	1429659	151	-60.6	269.3	152
DSDD005	232682	1429504	149	-60.5	270.1	52
DSDD006	232676	1429506	149	-60.9	274.1	137
DSDD007	232675	1429351	147	-61.4	90.2	158
DSDD008	233407	1429609	153	-60.7	270.9	179
DSDD009	233398	1429463	149	-61.2	278.3	149
DSDD010	233395	1429560	151	-60.8	269.9	169
DSDD011	233405	1429510	152	-60.9	270.0	170
DSDD012	233400	1429660	157	-61.1	270.3	167
DSDD013	233325	1429609	151	-61.0	270.0	248
DSR118	232653	1429307	146	-60.7	269.8	100
DSR119	232670	1429350	147	-60.3	269.7	45
DSR120	232565	1429501	149	-60.1	90.0	114
DSR121	232686	1429555	151	-60.2	270.0	108
DSR122	232632	1429610	151	-60.6	89.5	126
DSR123	233351	1429608	149	-60.0	270.0	42
DSR124	233267	1429655	151	-61.6	270.0	102
DSR125	233279	1429561	154	-60.7	270.0	95
DSR126	233342	1429660	149	-60.3	269.6	130
DSR127	233333	1429457	149	-61.1	270.5	130
DSR128	233289	1429460	151	-60.9	270.0	120
DSR129	233360	1429710	155	-61.5	271.3	132

**ATTACHMENT 2**
**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Diamba Sud)**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Diamond holes were sampled by HQ &amp; NQ Diamond Core drilling.</li> <li>Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over contact zones it was reduced to 0.5 m.</li> <li>Samples were collected from the core trays after they had been transported to the camp at Saraya, marked up, recovery recorded and core split in half by a diamond saw.</li> <li>All RC holes were sampled RC drill holes were sampled at 2m intervals from 0 to the base of weathering (approximately 40 metres) and thereafter at 1m intervals.</li> <li>1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required.</li> <li>Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 1 to 3 kg per sample.</li> <li>Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling was carried out by Forage FTE Drilling, using an Atlas Copco CS14 drill rig</li> <li>Diamond drilling holes had a RC pre-collar drilled to fresh rock, after which the diamond drill set up on the hole and commenced drilling till end of hole.</li> <li>The core was orientated using an ACT II tool and an EZ Trac survey tool.</li> <li>Reverse Circulation drilling was carried out by Forage FTE Drilling, using an Atlas Copco T3W drilling rig with an auxiliary booster.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%.</li> <li>There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship.</li> <li>For RC drilling an initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.</li> <li>Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.</li> <li>Sample recovery and condition was recorded at the drill site</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No systematic sampling issues, recovery issues or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill samples were geologically logged by Chesser Resources geologists.</li> <li>Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering.</li> <li>Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.</li> <li>For RC holes a small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for each drill metre for future reference and logging checks.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay.</li> <li>Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WAfrica gold deposits.</li> <li>For RC all samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3-tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken of the 1 metre samples.</li> <li>Two-metre composite samples were collected from and submitted for analysis, between 0-40 metres downhole. From 40 metres to EOH 1metres samples were submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</li> <li>At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 75% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %&lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish.</li> <li>The crushed sample was split and 1.5kg sample was collected using a single stage riffle splitter</li> <li>The 1.5kg split samples were pulverised in an LM2 to 95% passing 200 meshes</li> <li>Barren sand wash was required at the start of each batch and between samples</li> <li>Sample pulps are retained at the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure for possible future analysis.</li> <li>Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis for gold is undertaken at SGS Mali by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.</li> <li>The fire assay method used has an upper limit of 100g/t.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire assay is considered a “total” assay technique.</li> <li>• No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</li> <li>• A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</li> <li>• Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled.</li> <li>• Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</li> <li>• All digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database.</li> <li>• No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature.</li> <li>• Reported drill results were compiled by the company’s geologists, verified by the Company’s exploration manager.</li> <li>• No adjustments to assay data were made.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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 collars were located using GPS averaging.</li> <li>• Accuracy of the averaging of the GPS &lt; +/- 2m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration</li> <li>• The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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>• Diamond and RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 50m between various collars along the line.</li> <li>• Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>• Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources. The diamond drilling is being orientated and the company is collecting data, including structure type, orientation and any timing observations.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<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>• The diamond core is transported in core boxes to the Saraya camp where it is stored in a secure compound.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond and RC samples were collected and taken to the SGS laboratory in Mali under secure "chain of custody" procedure by SGS Mali staff.</li> <li>• Sample pulps remain at the SGS laboratory for three months before being returned to Saraya camp under secure "chain of custody"</li> <li>• The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp in Saraya.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<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>• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.</li> </ul>



**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this report are all contained within The Diamba Sud permit which is held 100% by Boya S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Chesser Resources.</li> <li>The Diamba Sud permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 08/6/2021.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area that is presently covered by the Diamba Sud was explored intermittently by several companies prior to 2015.</li> <li>Exploration consisted of a government backed regional aeromagnetic survey, gridding, soil sampling and minor auger and exploration drilling.</li> <li>IAMGold undertook minor RAB and Auger drilling at the project (Bembala Prospect) during 2012. The results of which are not known by Chesser Resources Ltd</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.</li> <li>This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.</li> <li>Deposits are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults &amp; shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.</li> <li>Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50m below surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>drill hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed drill holes are summarised in Table 1 and within the main body of the announcement</li> <li>Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)</li> <li>Diamond and RC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood at the time of drilling.</li> <li>Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au, with maximum of 2m of internal dilution.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Attachment 1.</li> <li>No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.</li> <li>Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.</li> <li>Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 1 and 3.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling programme has been completed and this release reports full and final assay results from all RC and DD drilling conducted for Phase 3. Results from earlier drilling are referenced to ASX announcements.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current program is completed. No immediate further work is planned until results from all the drilling have been fully reviewed, and interpretation and analysis of results is complete. Planning for the next phase of drilling has commenced.</li> </ul>