Tietto Minerals Ltd
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12 February 2021

Tietto hits 25 g/t Au within 6m at 6.27 g/t Au at AG as infill drilling builds on 3Moz Abujar gold resource

Highlights:

- Tietto continues to add **high-grade gold intercepts** at the 3Moz Abujar Gold Project with latest results including:
  - ✓ **6m @ 6.27 g/t Au** from 389m includes **1m @ 25.19 g/t Au** within:
    - ✓ 14m @ 2.94 g/t Au from 384m from diamond hole ZDD410
  - ✓ **2m @ 8.82 g/t Au** from 48m includes **1m @ 17.17 g/t Au and;**
  - ✓ **7m @ 3.68 g/t Au** from 63 m includes **5m @ 4.88 g/t Au** from diamond hole ZDD413
- Assay results received for 7 holes of 28 holes drilled, **more assays pending**
- Tietto's 28,000m infill drilling program designed to increase mineral resource confidence categories for resource update due **end of May 2021**
- Geotechnical drill program progressing well – 6 holes completed for 1,267.5m from planned 2,500m program
- **Abujar PFS and maiden reserve delivery** expected by end of **Q1 2021**
- Tietto is well funded with **$57M cash at bank**[1] to complete Abujar project milestones including PFS, DFS and order long lead items to **accelerate project development**
- Tietto's six diamond drill rigs active at Abujar with plans to aggressively drill throughout 2021 to **deliver rapid resource growth** at **low discovery cost per ounce**.

West African gold explorer and developer **Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE)** is pleased to report more high-grade gold results from the **Abujar-Gludehi** (**AG**) deposit, part of its 3Moz Abujar Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa, demonstrating the gold mineralised system's potential for continued growth. Tietto is on track to become West Africa's next gold producer as it develops Abujar, with a PFS and DFS expected this year.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said:

"I am pleased to report further high-grade intervals at AG, with ZDD410 delivering 6m @ 6.27 g/t Au from 389m part of our 28,000m infill program scheduled to finish in mid-April 2021. It is a good result, correlating well with the drilling above and below. We will release further drilling results as assays become available.

[1] As at 31 December 2020

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"The infill drilling was designed to target inferred material in the current resource model, which is on track for an update in May 2021. The updated model will be used to underpin the DFS which is due in Q3 2021.

"Work on the PFS continues and we expect to report the results and a maiden reserve towards the end of the current quarter."

Diamond Drilling Progress

Tietto's current Abujar JORC mineral resource of 3.02Moz includes resources from three deposits hosted within the Central Corridor:

- AG (Abujar Gludehi): 49.6Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 2.3Moz
- APG (Abujar Pischon and Golikro): 31Mt at 0.7g/t Au for 0.7Moz
- SG (South Gamina): 0.5Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 0.02Moz.

The combined strike length of these three prospects accounts for approximately 10% of the overall strike length of the 70km mineralised Abujar gold corridor.

As outlined in its 17 November 2020 ASX announcement, Tietto is undertaking 70,000m of systematic diamond drilling across its tenure design to grow existing resources and test new prospects identified by its exploration team.

The 70,000m diamond drilling program includes 28,000m of infill drilling and 2,500m geotechnical drilling, with progress on these programs highlighted in this release.

Tietto now has six company-owned and operated diamond drill rigs working 24/7 at Abujar on these drill programs. It anticipates completing the infill drilling program by mid-April 2021. Assays and geological information from this program will be used for the Company's 5th resource model update, due for delivery by end of May 2021, and to be used for mine scheduling studies in the DFS (Q3 2021).

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Infill drilling - AG Resource

Tietto has completed 28 holes for 7,134.5m (more than 25%) of the 28,000m diamond drilling infill program designed to increase confidence in current mineral resources (targeting inferred material in the current mineral resource) at AG.

Assay results for 7 holes of the 28 holes drilled to date (part of 28,000m infill program) are reported in this release. Significant intersections from the latest batch of assays received for 1m diamond drill samples are summarised in Table 1.

Drill collar details and assay results are in Table 3 and Table 4 respectively. A plan showing the location of the drill collars reported and associated assay results is presented in Figure 3. An oblique cross-section highlighting selected assay results is presented in Figure 4.

Table 1: Significant Intersections

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes
ZDD410	384	398	14.0	2.94	**6m @ 6.27 g/t Au**
ZDD413	48	50	2.0	8.82	**1.m @ 17.17 g/t Au**
ZDD413	63	70	7.0	3.68	**5m @ 4.88 g/t Au**

Tietto has reported 40 **high-grade** gold intercepts over 50 gold gram metres from drilling within the high-grade core at **AG** (Table 2).

High-grade gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Tietto plans to drill more holes along strike at AG, as well as further step-back drilling to test the depth limits of this large high-grade gold system.

Geotechnical drilling - AG Resource

Geotechnical drill program of 2,500m progressing well, with six holes completed for 1,267.5m. The holes have been designed to deliver data for developing a rock mass model that will be used to provide pit slope information for the Feasibility Study. Once all holes have been completed, they will be logged and intervals selected for physical testwork to establish the rock mass model.

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Table 2: Previously reported assay intervals greater than 50 gold gram metres[2] at the AG deposit

Hole id	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Includes[3]	Depth	Section
ZDD035	76.0	83.0	7.0	57.79	4m @ 100.73 g/t Au	66	26B
ZDD084	55.0	62.0	7.0	41.76	4m @ 72.87 g/t Au	43	24B
ZDD095	215.0	236.0	21.0	13.02	7m @ 38.08 g/t Au	195	23B
ZDD043	111.0	127.0	16.0	16.31	9m @ 28.67 g/t Au	103	28
ZDD082	83.0	85.0	2.0	113.30	2m @ 113.3 g/t Au	70	26
ZDD028	39.0	57.0	18.0	11.72	1m @ 194.93 g/t Au	40	28B
ZRC171	238.0	244.0	6.0	34.17	6m @ 34.17 g/t Au	212	20
ZDD333	173.0	194.0	21.0	7.34	4m @ 35.08 g/t Au	145	25B
ZDD027	70.0	88.0	18.0	8.37	4m @ 34.93 g/t Au	70	29
ZRC172	108.0	128.0	20.0	6.56	6m @ 20.58 g/t Au	103	19B
ZDD180	286.0	296.0	10.0	12.09	4m @ 29.65 g/t Au	253	20B
ZDD058	179.0	186.0	7.0	15.50	7m @ 15.5 g/t Au	158	25
ZDD061	254.0	255.0	1.0	103.90	1m @ 103.9 g/t Au	218	22
ZRC188	70.0	72.0	2.0	51.14	2m @ 51.14 g/t Au	62	20B
ZDD074	174.0	176.0	2.0	50.65	1m @ 100.39 g/t Au	141	22B
ZDD232	370.0	382.0	12.0	7.54	5m @ 17.22 g/t Au	325	24B
ZRC164A	268.0	286.0	18.0	4.90	12m @ 6.92 g/t Au	249	19
ZDD096	173.0	178.0	5.0	17.27	4m @ 21.45 g/t Au	144	23B
ZDD081	78.0	94.0	16.0	4.75	6m @ 8.44 g/t Au	71	25
ARC17	48.0	58.0	10.0	7.46	8m @ 9.21 g/t Au	37	17B
ZDD029	91.0	97.0	6.0	12.07	6m @ 12.07 g/t Au	80	27B
ZRC047A	208.0	218.0	10.0	7.16	6m @ 11.66 g/t Au	167	23
ZDD212	401.0	406.0	5.0	14.23	2m @ 34.7 g/t Au	350	20B
ZDD043	177.0	178.0	1.0	70.35	1m @ 70.35 g/t Au	152	28
ZDD092	147.0	153.0	6.0	11.49	6m @ 11.49 g/t Au	126	23B
ZRC187	100.0	106.0	6.0	11.37	4m @ 16.69 g/t Au	88	19B
ZDD096	122.0	124.0	2.0	33.53	2m @ 33.53 g/t Au	100	23B
ZDD187	259.0	267.0	8.0	8.26	7m @ 9.38 g/t Au	225	24B
ZRC169B	186.0	192.0	6.0	10.52	6m @ 10.52 g/t Au	156	21B
ZRC037	66.0	68.0	2.0	31.10	2m @ 31.1 g/t Au	48	25
ZDD104	364.0	370.0	6.0	9.91	1m @ 55.28 g/t Au	336	16
ZRC044	74.0	76.0	2.0	29.50	2m @ 29.5 g/t Au	56	24
ZRD104	245.0	251.0	6.0	9.60	5m @ 11.44 g/t Au	221	19
ZDD235	440.0	447.0	7.0	8.16	3m @ 17.16 g/t Au	381	24B
ZDD180	317.0	323.0	6.0	9.35	4m @ 13.85 g/t Au	278	20B
ZRC188	252.0	254.0	2.0	27.70	2m @ 27.7 g/t Au	222	20B
ZDD058	194.0	198.0	4.0	13.63	4m @ 13.63 g/t Au	169	25
ZDD093	0.0	2.0	2.0	26.33	1m @ 52.25 g/t Au	1	23B
ZDD080	54.0	56.0	2.0	26.05	2m @ 26.05 g/t Au	47	26B
ZRC174	240.0	250.0	10.0	5.00	10m @ 5.0 g/t Au	210	16B

[2] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[3] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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COVID-19

Tietto's exploration activities continue at site and there have been no cases of on-site COVID-19 infection reported by any of the Company's employees.

Regular shipments of supplies and fuel are being received at site. Tietto continues to prepare for any interruptions in freight movement and maintains stockpiles of supplies, fuel and drilling consumables on site.

Next Steps

Tietto remains well positioned to advance its dual strategy in 2021:

Aggressively exploring at Abujar to drive rapid resource growth:

- 70,000m diamond drilling program using Tietto's 6 DD rigs drilling at US$35/m
- Drill testing 8.5km of fertile Abujar main shear along strike from AG and APG
- Drill testing high priority regional targets
- Artisanal workings dotted along 70km mineralised corridor

Fast tracking development of the Abujar Gold Project:

- Côte d'Ivoire – premier mining investment destination
- Growing 3.02 million ounce gold open pit opportunity
- Feasibility study underway - PFS in Q1 2021 and DFS expected Q3 2021
- Clear pathway to development – mining licence granted and ESIA approved
- COO started 1 February 2021
- Positioned to deliver on project milestones with more than A$57M in cash[4]

Tietto continues towards delivery of milestones during 2021 including a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for Abujar, which is on track for release in Q1 CY2021.

ENDS

This update has been authorised on behalf of Tietto Minerals Limited by:

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Managing Director
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Mark Strizek
Executive Director
Mob: +61 431 084 305

[4] As of 31 December 2020

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Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member or The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a non-executive director of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Strizek confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this 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.

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 and 18 January 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

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Table 3: Drill Collar Information of holes reported - AG

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	dip	Azi	Section	Drill Type
ZDD386	753,086	765,872	230	150.0	-55	305	15	DD
ZDD387	753,329	766,305	234	162.0	-55	305	20	DD
ZDD389	753,128	765,844	228	231.0	-60	305	16	DD[1]
ZDD391	753,366	766,284	231	180.0	-60	305	20	DD[2]
ZDD393	753,158	765,822	227	291.0	-60	305	15	DD[2]
ZDD396	753,443	766,232	232	271.5	-60	305	20	DD[2]
ZDD399	753,231	765,771	224	381.0	-60	305	15	DD[2]
ZDD400	753,329	766,380	227	171.0	-55	305	21	DD[2]
ZDD404	753,565	766,208	229	421.5	-63	305	21	DD[1]
ZDD406	753,297	765,721	220	436.5	-59	305	15	DD[2]
ZDD409	753,435	766,496	218	153.0	-55	305	23	DD[1]
ZDD410	753,500	766,009	233	500.5	-62	305	19	DD[1]
ZDD411	753,439	766,174	233	330.0	-60	305	20	DD[2]
ZDD412	753,382	766,398	222	201.0	-60	305	21	DD[2]
ZDD413	753,457	766,467	217	169.5	-60	305	22	DD[1]
ZDD414	753,361	765,800	226	471.0	-60	305	16	DD[2]
ZDD415	753,542	766,530	212	150.5	-55	305	23	DD[2]
ZDD416	753,861	766,867	208	190.5	-60	125	28	DDGT
ZDD418	753,387	766,211	234	250.5	-57	305	20	DD[2]
ZDD419	753,765	766,850	208	126.0	-60	305	27	DDGT
ZDD421	753,790	766,600	210	181.5	-60	125	25	DDGT
ZDD422	753,339	766,249	234	184.5	-57	305	20	DD[2]
ZDD423	753,333	766,066	235	241.5	-55	305	18	DD[2]
ZDD424	753,500	766,485	216	292.5	-60	125	23	DDGT
ZDD425	753,313	765,927	233	247.5	-60	305	17	DD[2]
ZDD425A	753,308	765,919	233	390.0	-60	305	17	DD[2]
ZDD426	753,279	766,042	235	232.5	-55	305	18	DD[2]
ZDD428	753,255	766,120	236	151.5	-45	305	18	DD[2]
ZDD429	753,605	766,620	211	165.0	-60	305	25	DDGT
ZDD430	753,337	766,002	234	165.0	-58	305	18	DD[2]
ZDD430A	753,345	765,996	234	316.5	-60	305	18	DD[2]
ZDD432	753,747	766,813	208	132.5	-55	305	27	DD[2]
ZDD433	753,240	766,188	235	151.5	-50	305	19	DD[2]
ZDD434	753,353	766,153	235	312.0	-60	305	19	DDGT
34 Holes				**8,402m**				

DD complete, the subject of this release
DD[1] some results received with assays pending, the subject of this release
DD[2] assays pending
DDGT geotechnical hole

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Table 4: Assay results being reported for AG[5]

Hole id	Depth from	Depth to	Length	g/t Au	Includes[6]
ZDD386	4	7	3	0.45	
ZDD386	37	46	9	0.61	1m @ 1.61 g/t Au
ZDD386	78	79	1	0.87	
ZDD386	118	119	1	0.50	
ZDD387	41	45	4	0.81	2m @ 1.2 g/t Au
ZDD387	51	54	3	0.57	
ZDD389	52	53	1	0.66	
ZDD389	55	56	1	0.56	
ZDD389	82	83	1	3.63	**1m @ 3.63 g/t Au**
ZDD389	93	100	7	0.64	1m @ 1.84 g/t Au
ZDD389	108	109	1	1.20	1m @ 1.2 g/t Au
ZDD389	147	148	1	0.51	
ZDD410	330	332	2	0.46	
ZDD410	340	342	2	2.73	**2m @ 2.73 g/t Au**
ZDD410	352	353	1	1.03	1m @ 1.03 g/t Au
ZDD410	358	362	4	0.62	
ZDD410	374	380	6	0.45	
ZDD410	384	398	14	2.94	**6m @ 6.27 g/t Au**
ZDD410	406	407	1	1.40	1m @ 1.4 g/t Au
ZDD410	419	420	1	0.93	
ZDD413	0	3	3	0.50	
ZDD413	7	8	1	0.40	
ZDD413	9	10	1	0.75	
ZDD413	48	50	2	8.82	**1m @ 17.17 g/t Au**
ZDD413	63	70	7	3.68	**5m @ 4.88 g/t Au**
ZDD413	74	75	1	0.96	

[5] 0.4 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied
[6] 1.0 g/t Au cut off used with max 3m internal dilution and no top cut applied

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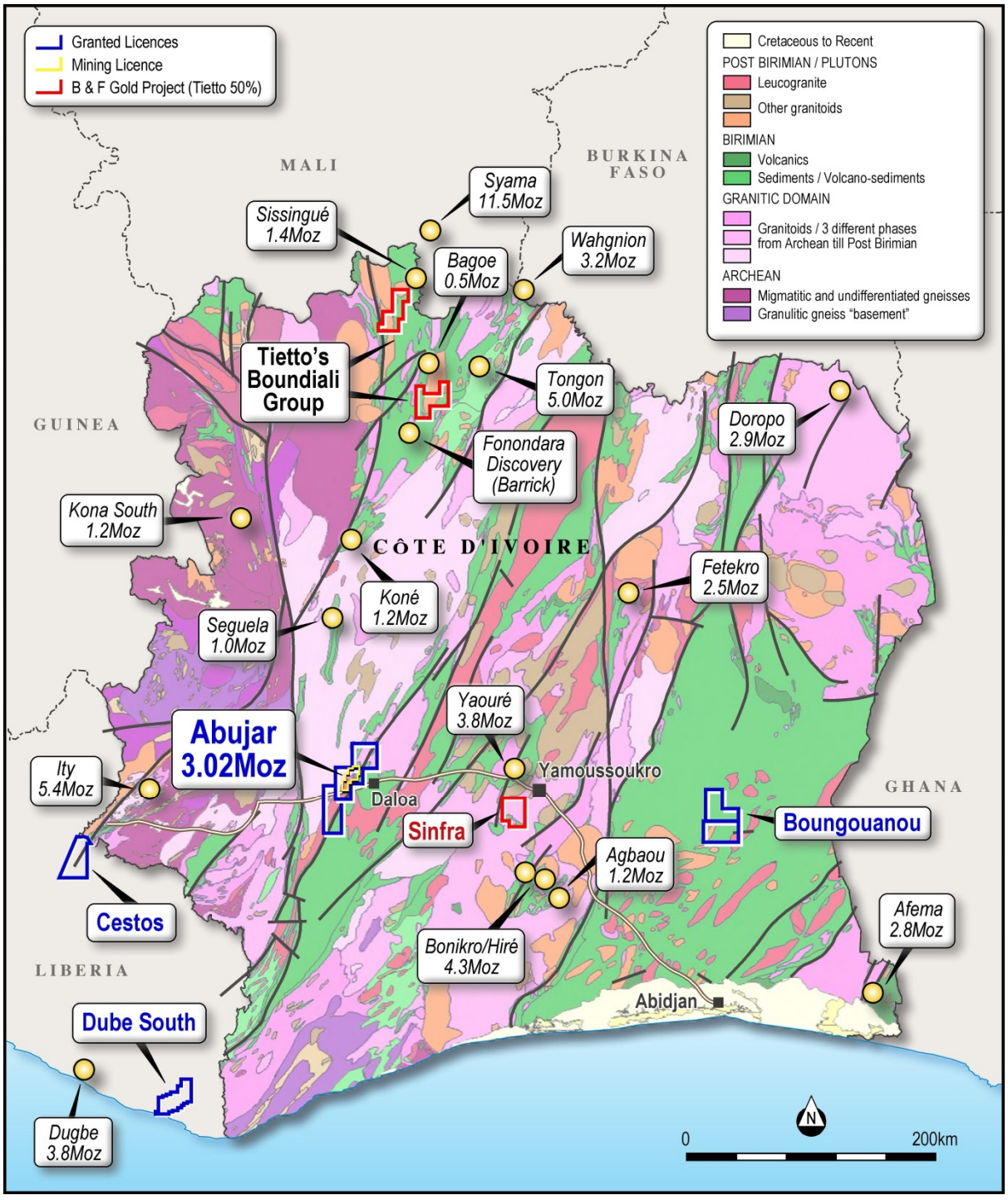

Figure 1: Plan view showing location of Tietto's Projects

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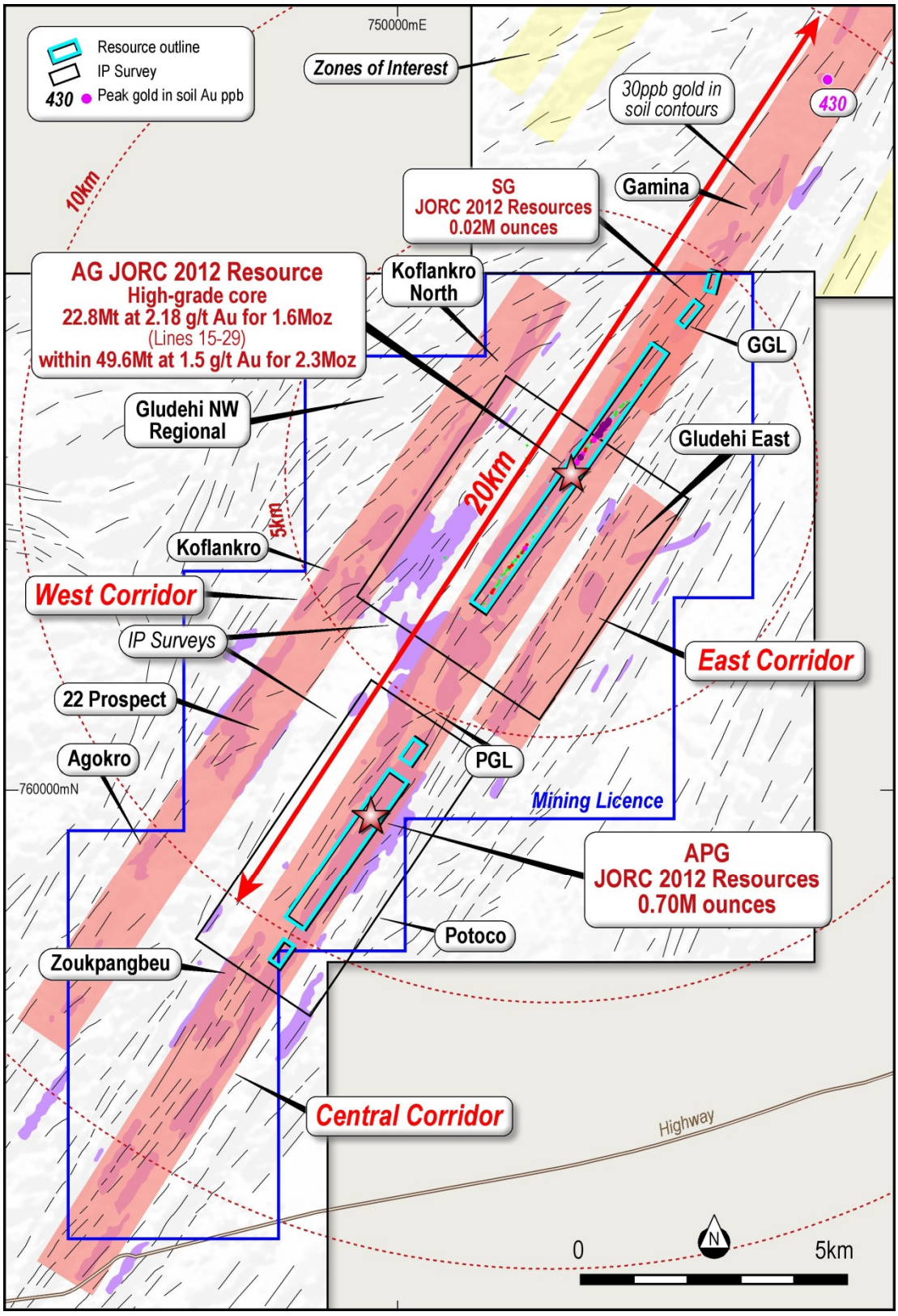

Figure 2: Plan view showing Abujar Project

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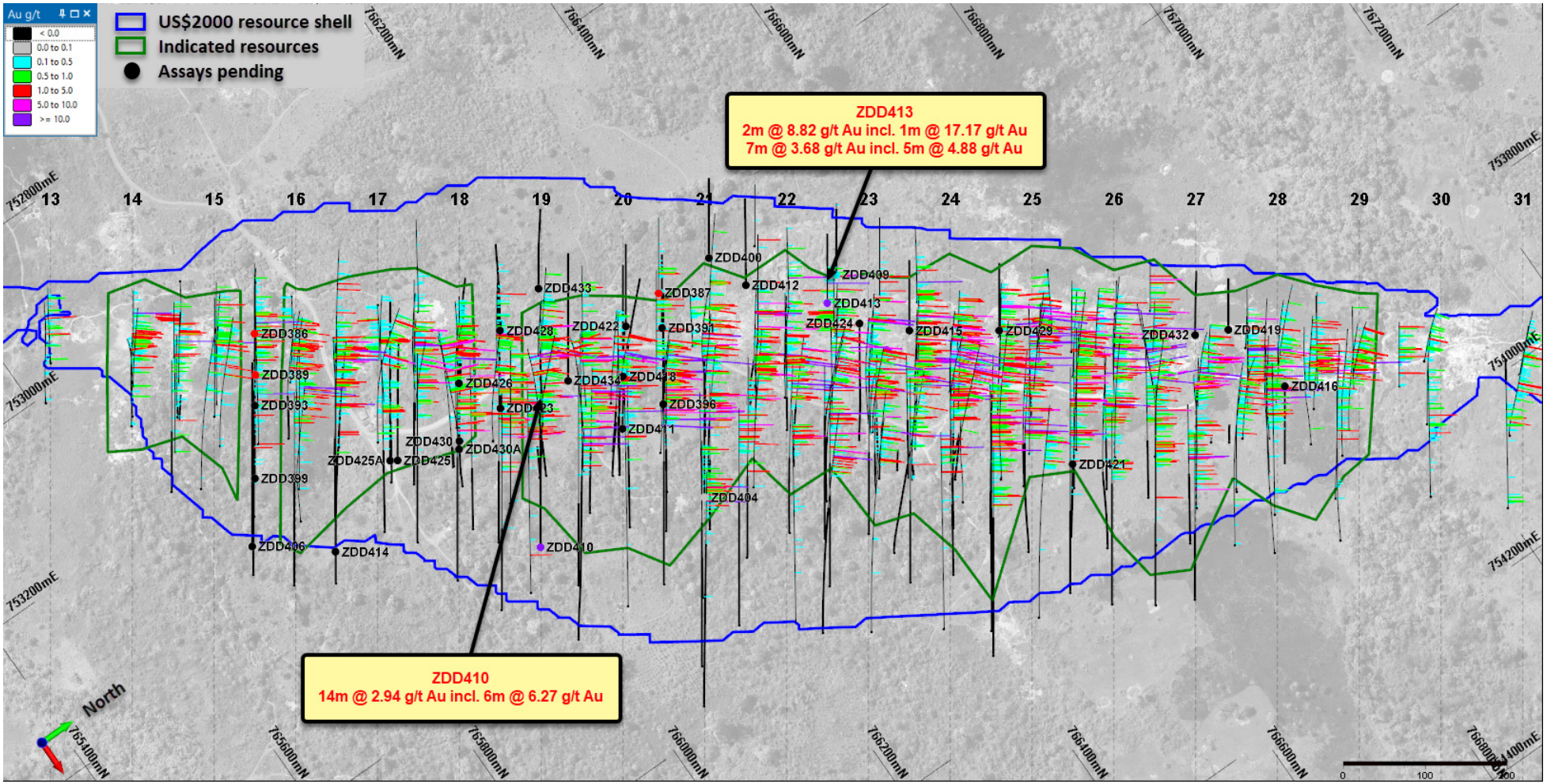

Figure 3: Plan view showing drill results

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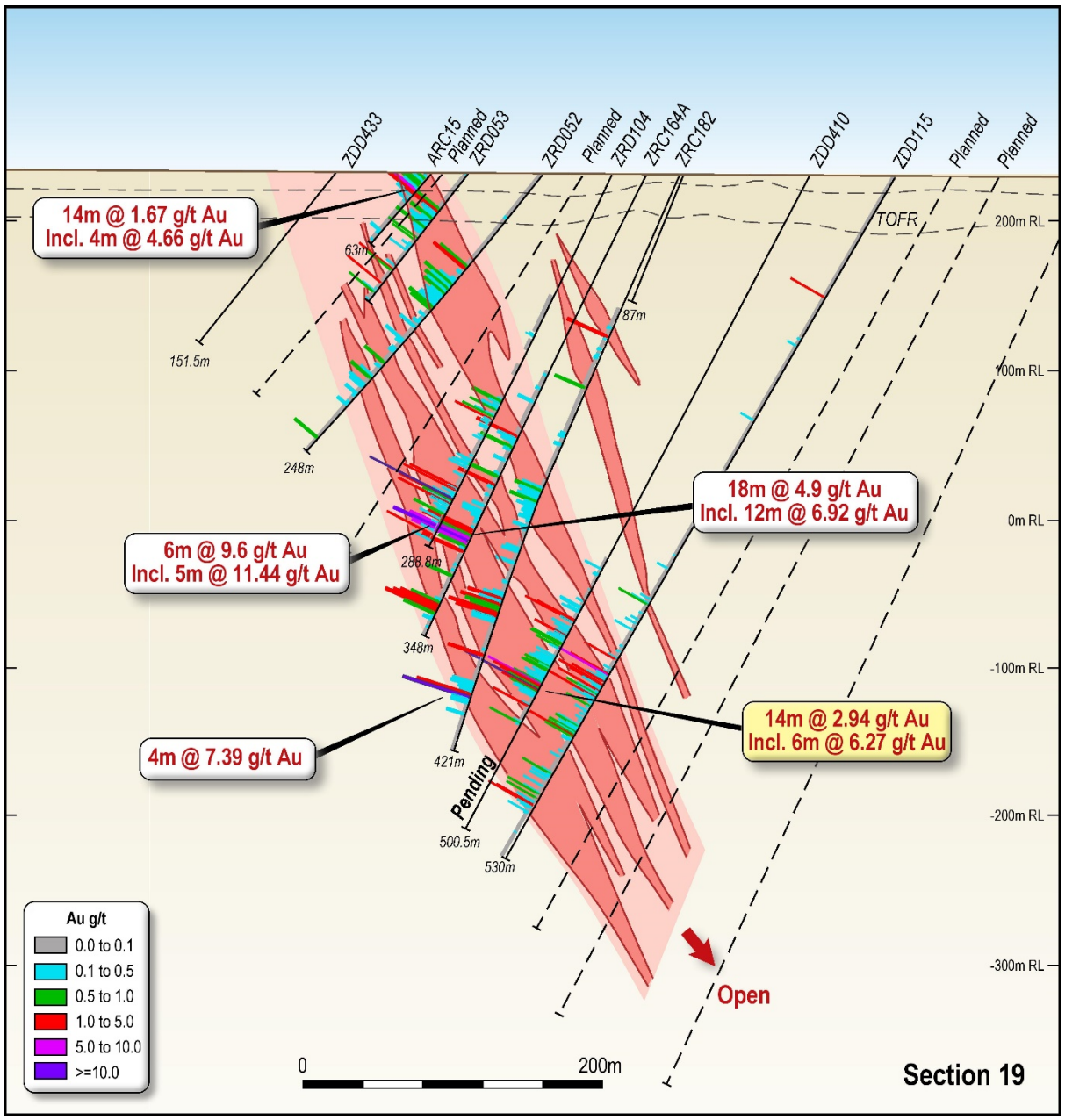

Figure 4: Oblique cross section (19) showing latest drill results at AG

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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 3.02 million ounces Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resources and has completed metallurgical test work and is currently undertaking feasibility studies with a PFS expected to be released in Q1 2021.

JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources below, which are reported in line with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code; as such the Statement of Mineral Resources is suitable for public reporting. The Statement of Mineral Resources shown in **Table 5** .

Within AG, the Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 Au g/t within a pit shell at a gold price of 2,000 USD per troy ounce, and 0.8 Au g/t below the pit. The cut-off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recovery factors of similar projects in Cote d'Ivoire as 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 1,881 USD per troy ounce which is 1.25 times the consensus forecast as of September, 2020.

Within APG due to the shallow nature of mineralisation (maximum depth 250m) and Inferred classification the resource was reported with a changing cut-off grade at depth. This was due to the increased costs of potential mining and likely requirement to haul material to the plant at AG. The resource is reported using a 0.3 g/t cut off to a depth of 120m and a 0.8 g/t cut off below 120m at APG. Similarly, the South Gamina Resource was reported to a depth of 120m and not reported at depths below 120m.

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Table 5: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at October 21, 2020 Reported at 0.3 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 0.8 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG, and 0.3 g/t to a depth of 120m and 0.8 g/t below 120m for APG, and 0.3 g/t to a depth of 120m for SG

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	Indicated	0.2	1.3	0.006	0.7	1.2	0.029	23.2	1.6	1.207	**24.1**	**1.6**	**1.24**
	Inferred	0.6	1.2	0.024	2.2	1.0	0.069	22.7	1.3	0.963	**25.6**	**1.3**	**1.06**
	Total	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.03**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**0.10**	**45.9**	**1.5**	**2.17**	**49.6**	**1.5**	**2.30**
APG	Inferred	1.2	0.6	0.02	6.3	0.6	0.13	23.5	0.7	0.54	**31.0**	**0.7**	**0.70**
SG	Inferred	0.04	0.7	0.00	0.1	0.8	0.00	0.4	1.6	0.02	**0.5**	**1.4**	**0.02**
Grand Total		**2.04**	**0.8**	**0.05**	**9.3**	**0.8**	**0.23**	**69.8**	**1.2**	**2.73**	**81.2**	**1.2**	**3.02**

Note:

1. *The Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is an associate of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.*
2. *All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 21 October, 2020. 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.*
3. *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).*
4. *The Mineral Resources have been reported at a 100% equity stake and not factored for ownership proportions.*

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The total resource at AG and APG is reported at varying cut-off grades as provided in below. However, RPM recommends that the Mineral Resource be reported using the criteria shown in **Table 5**.

It is highlighted that **Table 6** is not a Statement of Mineral Resources and does not include the use of pit shells to report the quantities rather the application of various cut off grades. As such variations with **Table 5** will occur and a direct comparison is not able to be completed.

Table 6: AG and APG Mineral Resources at varying cut off grades

COG	AG Indicated			AG Inferred			AG Total			APG Inferred			Combined 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)	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
0.1	28.5	1.4	1.3	45.4	0.9	1.3	73.9	1.1	2.6	57.5	0.6	1.0	131.4	0.9	3.7
0.2	28.2	1.4	1.3	44.6	0.9	1.3	72.8	1.1	2.6	56.0	0.6	1.0	128.8	0.9	3.7
0.3	26.8	1.5	1.3	41.5	1.0	1.3	68.3	1.2	2.6	48.5	0.6	1.0	116.8	1.0	3.6
0.4	24.0	1.6	1.3	35.3	1.1	1.2	59.3	1.3	2.5	35.9	0.7	0.8	95.2	1.1	3.3
0.5	20.6	1.8	1.2	28.9	1.2	1.2	49.5	1.5	2.4	23.6	0.9	0.6	73.2	1.3	3.0
0.6	17.9	2.0	1.2	23.4	1.4	1.1	41.2	1.7	2.2	16.3	1.0	0.5	57.5	1.5	2.7
0.7	15.6	2.2	1.1	18.8	1.6	1.0	34.4	1.9	2.1	10.8	1.2	0.4	45.2	1.7	2.5
0.8	13.8	2.4	1.1	15.7	1.8	0.9	29.5	2.1	2.0	7.6	1.3	0.3	37.1	1.9	2.3
0.9	12.4	2.6	1.0	13.5	1.9	0.8	25.8	2.2	1.9	6.0	1.5	0.3	31.9	2.1	2.1
1.0	11.2	2.8	1.0	11.8	2.0	0.8	23.1	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.7	0.2	27.0	2.3	2.0
1.1	10.2	2.9	1.0	10.4	2.2	0.7	20.6	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.2	23.4	2.5	1.9
1.2	9.4	3.1	0.9	9.3	2.3	0.7	18.7	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.2	0.2	21.1	2.6	1.8
1.3	8.7	3.2	0.9	8.3	2.4	0.6	17.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.2	19.1	2.8	1.7
1.4	8.0	3.4	0.9	7.5	2.5	0.6	15.4	3.0	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.1	17.1	2.9	1.6
1.5	7.4	3.6	0.8	6.7	2.7	0.6	14.1	3.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	0.1	15.7	3.1	1.6
1.6	6.8	3.7	0.8	6.0	2.8	0.5	12.9	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	0.1	14.3	3.2	1.5
1.8	5.9	4.0	0.8	5.0	3.0	0.5	10.9	3.6	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	12.1	3.5	1.4
1.9	5.6	4.2	0.7	4.5	3.2	0.5	10.0	3.7	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1	11.2	3.6	1.3
2.0	5.2	4.3	0.7	4.0	3.3	0.4	9.2	3.9	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1	10.3	3.8	1.3
2.5	4.0	4.9	0.6	2.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	4.5	1.0	0.8	3.3	0.1	7.4	4.4	1.0
3.0	3.2	5.5	0.6	1.8	4.4	0.3	5.0	5.1	0.8	0.4	3.8	0.1	5.4	5.0	0.9

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• Samples at AG and APG project areas were collected using drilling techniques including Air Core Drilling (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis via 30g fire assay in 2016-2017 (ALS Ghana) and 150g fire assay in 2018-2020 (Intertek Ghana).
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• 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	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• 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 recovery 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	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithological, alteration and mineralogical nomenclature of the deposit as well as sulphide content were recorded. No geotechnical and structural data measured has been recorded until the last 10 holes of the 2019 program and the 2020 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• HQ and NTW core was 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	m samples. • Sampling of diamond core and AC, RC chips 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). • 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 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	protocols implemented giving the results a high level of confidence. The Company 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 • Twinned holes have not been drilled as not considered appropriate as the Company has been responsible for all holes. • Logging records were mostly registered in physical format and were input into a digital format. The core photographs, collar coordinates and down the hole surveys were received in digital format. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value. Un-sampled intervals were assumed to have no mineralisation and they were therefore set to blank in the database, however these are minimal. • The selective original data review and site visit observations carried out by RPM did not identify any material issues with the data entry or digital data. In addition RPM considers that the onsite data management system meets industry standard which minimizes potential 'human' data-entry errors and no systematic fundamental data entry errors or data transfer errors.
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		depleted a further 20m. For AGP area, no significant UG mining has been undertaken as such the latest topography was utilised as the depletion.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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 was 1m and 2 m, and as a result, 2m was chosen as the composite length. The samples inside the mineralised wireframes were then composited to 2 m lengths
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• 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 consider to be a bias in the sampling and was considered during interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of sampling techniques was carried out on each site visit by RPM in July 2016 and July 2018 and again in October 2019.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	• The Project is contained within three adjacent exploration licenses (Zoukougbeu, Zahibo and Issia licenses) which are currently held by third party companies, of which Tietto or its wholly owned subsidiaries are part owners. All resource are contained within the Zahibo tenement. • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *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.*	appendices. No RC or DD drill hole information has been excluded however no AC drilling is utilised.
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• 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	• *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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at approximately every 30m depth interval and at the end of the hole.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• All interpretations for each deposit are consistent with observations made and information gained during drilling at the project. • Feasibility studies are underway with a PFS due in Q1 2021 • Work completed to date **has not identified** any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed • Diagrams accompany this release