8 November 2021
ASX Announcement

FINAL METALLURGY AREA D - DIAMBA SUD

EXCELLENT METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RESULTS from AREA D

- Final direct cyanide leaching testwork results from Area D returned an **average 96% recovery**, similar to the Area A results
- Samples exhibited **rapid leach kinetics and low consumable consumption**
- The high recoveries from the full testwork program show that the gold is likely to be recoverable via a simple cyanide leach process flow sheet, with **no indications of refractory gold**

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- The maiden **Mineral Resource** estimate over Area A and Area D is nearing completion and **will be released this month**
- **Phase 7 drilling has been completed** over high priority explorations targets: Area H, Area F and the Western Splay. Additional planned target areas were not accessible due to wet ground conditions and will be drilled as part of the next drilling campaign

Chesser's MD and CEO Andrew Grove commented: *"The final Area D metallurgical testwork results are consistent with the initial results previously reported and those returned from Area A. They indicate a high recovery, simple, industry standard process flow sheet should be amenable for Diamba Sud. Next we look forward to the imminent release of our maiden Mineral Resource and return of the recent exploration drilling results."*

Diamba Sud photo highlighting Area D, Area A, the exploration camp and proximity to Barrick's Gounkoto mine part of the 8.4Moz[1] Reserve Loulo-Gounkoto complex.

[1] 100% basis. Reserve estimates are as of December 31, 2020, pages 136-143 of Barrick's Fourth Quarter and Year-End 2020 Report issued on February 18, 2021. www.barrick.com

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Chesser Resources Limited ("Chesser" or "the Company" (ASX:CHZ)) is pleased to provide an update on activities from the Diamba Sud Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa.

This release reports on the final metallurgical testwork results from Area D, the results of which are consistent with initial results released on the 2 September 2021.

AREA D METALLURGICAL RESULTS

The metallurgical testwork was undertaken by ALS Metallurgy in Perth, Western Australia under the supervision of Lycopodium Minerals.

A total of 12 samples (Figure 1 and Table 1) were collected from Area D drilling based on geographic distribution, grade and host rock lithology from predominantly oxide and partially oxide mineralised intervals. Only one sample contained any significant sulphide mineralisation, DMET012.

Table 1: Sample description, location and head grades for metallurgical testwork

Sample Id	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Weighted Av Grade (g/t)	Weathering	Lithology
DMET001	DSR022	10	24	7.2	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
DMET002	DSDD035	15	23.4	18.6	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
DMET003	DSDD028	19.5	26	10.4	Saprolite	Hydrothermal Breccia
	DSDD036	9	12.8			
DMET004	DSDD033	12	20	3.5	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
	DSR234	12	36			
DMET005	DSDD038	10.5	16.5	3.6	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
	DSR188	54	60			
DMET006	DSDD015	22.5	31.3	4.0	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
	DSDD032	40	43			
DMET007	DSR011	49	58	0.8	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
DMET008	DSR096	8	22	1.6	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
	DSR244	28	34			
DMET009	DSDD14	45	50.1	1.0	Saprolite	Saprolite/Clay
	DSR172	12	18			
DMET010	DSDD007	44	50	1.8	Saprock	Limestone
DMET011	DSDD015	54.5	59	1.8	Saprock	Hydrothermal Breccia / Limestone
	DSDD029	51	58			
DMET012	DSDD033	55.5	58.5	3.6	Saprock/Fresh	Sandstone
DMET012	DSDD033	63	66			
DMET012	DSDD033	69	73.9			

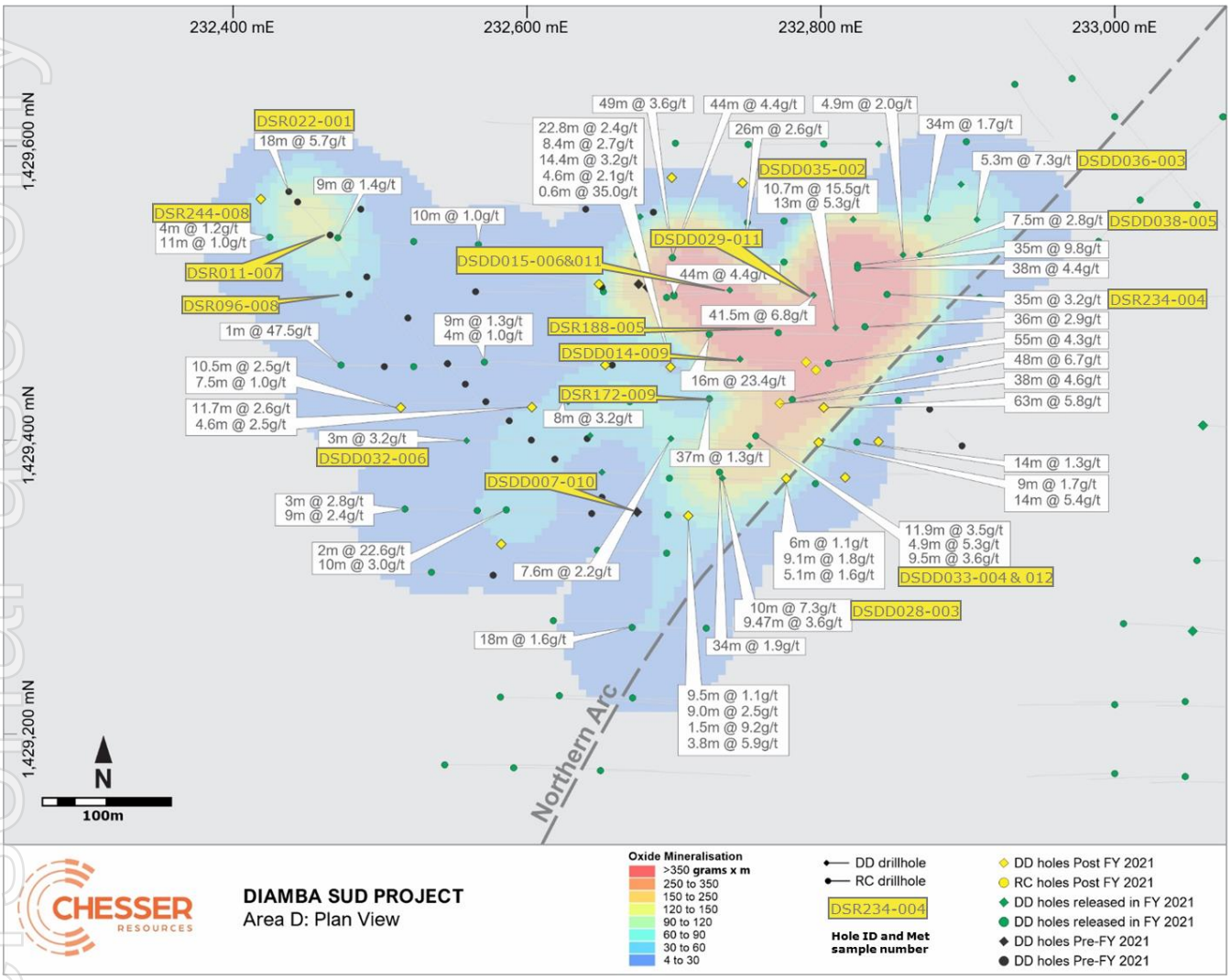

Figure 1: Area D plan view showing historical drilling with selected significant results[2], metallurgical sample locations and oxide mineralisation grade thickness contours.

Representative samples from each composite were subject to head assay analysis, multielement geochemistry and mineralogical analysis (Table 2 and Table 3).

Key findings:

- Screen fire assay results (Figure 2) indicate a generally low level of course gold other than in samples 006, 009 and 012 where >10% of the gold is in the +75µm fraction.
- The presence of carbon in the sample is predominantly not organic carbon, which indicates that preg-robbing should not be an issue with the ores.

[2] Refer to ASX announcements on 3April 2017, 25 March 2019, 10 April 2019, 6 May 2019, 14 May 2019, 28 August 2019, 3 September 2019, 21 January 2020, 2 March 2020, 17 June 2020, 21 July 2020, 28 July 2020, 13 August 2020, 24 November 2020, 16 December 2020, 19 January 2021, 3 February 2021, 2 March 2021, 6 April 2021, 23 April 21, 31 May 2021, 1 July 2021, and 2 August 2021 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

- The low arsenic and mercury assays are favourable from an industrial hygiene perspective.
- The sulphide sulphur grade in DMET 012 indicates the sample could be amenable to flotation concentration if a significant amount of the gold is associated with the sulphide minerals. The remaining samples are either devoid of sulphur or only contained very low levels.
- The X-ray diffraction testing indicated that most of the samples are dominated by kaolinite, quartz, and clay minerals. DMET 009 contains muscovite, whilst the sulphide mineral in 007, 010 and 012 occurs as pyrite.

Table 2: Metallurgical sample head assay results

A22538 - Diamba Sud - Met D

Head Analysis

Sample ID	DMET 001	DMET 002	DMET 003	DMET 004	DMET 005	DMET 006	DMET 007	DMET 008	DMET 009	DMET 010	DMET 011	DMET 012
Mass (kg)	11.26	10.59	10.14	11.31	11.28	10.41	11.79	9.84	9.51	8.07	9.96	10.74
Moisture (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DWE (g)	11.26	10.59	10.14	11.31	11.28	10.41	11.79	9.84	9.51	8.07	9.96	10.74
	DMET 001	DMET 002	DMET 003	DMET 004	DMET 005	DMET 006	DMET 007	DMET 008	DMET 009	DMET 010	DMET 011	DMET 012
Au(g/t)	7.35	14.6	8.65	3.53	3.61	6.06	0.76	1.84	2.00	1.59	2.15	6.48
Au(g/t)	6.94	14.5	8.82	3.10	4.60	4.88	0.83	1.63	1.06	1.41	2.00	5.10
Au(g/t) Av.	7.15	14.6	8.74	3.32	4.11	5.47	0.80	1.74	1.53	1.50	2.08	5.79
SFA Au (g/t)	7.82	14.4	8.06	3.79	4.61	5.99	0.69	1.85	1.24	1.72	1.92	4.96
	DMET 001	DMET 002	DMET 003	DMET 004	DMET 005	DMET 006	DMET 007	DMET 008	DMET 009	DMET 010	DMET 011	DMET 012
Ag(g/t)	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Al(%)	15.9	14.9	10.3	11.9	11.2	12.4	6.6	15.5	10.8	5.44	9.36	8.16
As(ppm)	90	30	20	30	50	50	30	30	40	20	30	50
Ba(ppm)	25	50	155	150	130	105	40	120	670	100	95	105
Be(ppm)	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bi(ppm)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
C(%)	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.06	2.94	0.06	0.09	5.22	0.09	1.62
C org(%)	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.06	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.03	<0.03	0.06	0.12
Ca(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.5	0.6
Cd(ppm)	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Co(ppm)	15	30	95	135	185	160	70	40	235	95	165	280
Cr(ppm)	140	330	200	160	400	140	100	240	210	180	180	240
Cu(ppm)	236	12	42	82	48	212	42	154	240	122	12	278
Fe(%)	8.74	5.18	11.6	11.4	12.1	12.4	4.54	4.16	16.6	5.9	7.4	9.08
Hg(ppm)	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
K(%)	0.06	0.2	0.43	0.38	0.78	0.77	1.77	0.84	1.99	2.01	0.78	4.21
Li(ppm)	5	15	25	15	15	20	15	15	25	15	10	15
Mg(%)	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.28	0.44	0.36	4.4	0.32	0.6	4.64	0.48	1.24
Mn(ppm)	100	45	800	1600	800	1800	400	200	5000	1100	1100	2800
Mo(ppm)	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	15	<5	<5	<5
Na(%)	0.016	0.02	0.032	0.606	1	0.752	2.31	0.036	0.062	2.13	3.79	0.578
Ni(ppm)	70	80	215	375	265	295	120	75	450	340	305	445
P(ppm)	700	800	1200	1200	1400	800	700	600	1700	800	1500	1500
Pb(ppm)	50	25	<5	<5	10	<5	<5	25	<5	<5	<5	15
S(%)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	0.32	<0.02	<0.02	0.24	<0.02	1.32
S2-(%)	-	-	-	-		-	0.26	-	-	0.20	-	1.24
Sb(ppm)	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.5
SiO2(%)	42.6	50.2	52.2	41.8	46	44.4	45.2	49.8	42	35.4	53	50.6
Sr(ppm)	18	36	14	14	22	22	78	50	104	82	32	24
Te(ppm)	3.8	5.2	3.2	2.4	5.6	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6
Ti(ppm)	8600	7000	5200	4800	5400	5000	3000	7200	4800	2200	4200	4000
V(ppm)	304	282	186	182	366	194	142	270	246	98	134	176
Y(ppm)	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Zn(ppm)	8	<2	10	8	6	30	6	10	18	6	4	26
SG	2.765	2.707	2.812	2.774	2.727	2.834	2.706	2.698	2.961	2.777	2.618	2.749

Table 3: Metallurgical sample XRD results

BULK MINERALOGY (XRD): SUMMARY OF RESULTS												
Mineral or Mineral Group	DMET 001	DMET 002	DMET 003	DMET 004	DMET 005	DMET 006	DMET 007	DMET 008	DMET 009	DMET 010	DMET 011	DMET 012
	Mass (%)											
Clay Minerals	0	0	0	12	24	6	9	0	0	4	30	2
Kaolinite	85	75	42	49	40	56	0	75	38	0	6	4
Chlorite	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3
Muscovite &/or Illite	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	10	1	< 1	5
Plagioclase	0	0	< 1	6	9	6	31	0	0	33	52	8
K-feldspar	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	5	3	17
Quartz	9	18	43	18	14	16	19	17	29	5	5	25
Pyrite	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Goethite	0	3	11	12	6	8	0	2	20	1	1	0
Hematite	3	< 1	< 1	0	2	3	0	0	0	< 1	1	0
Rutile	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	1	3
Dolomite - Ankerite	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	50	0	0
Siderite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Apatite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	< 1	0

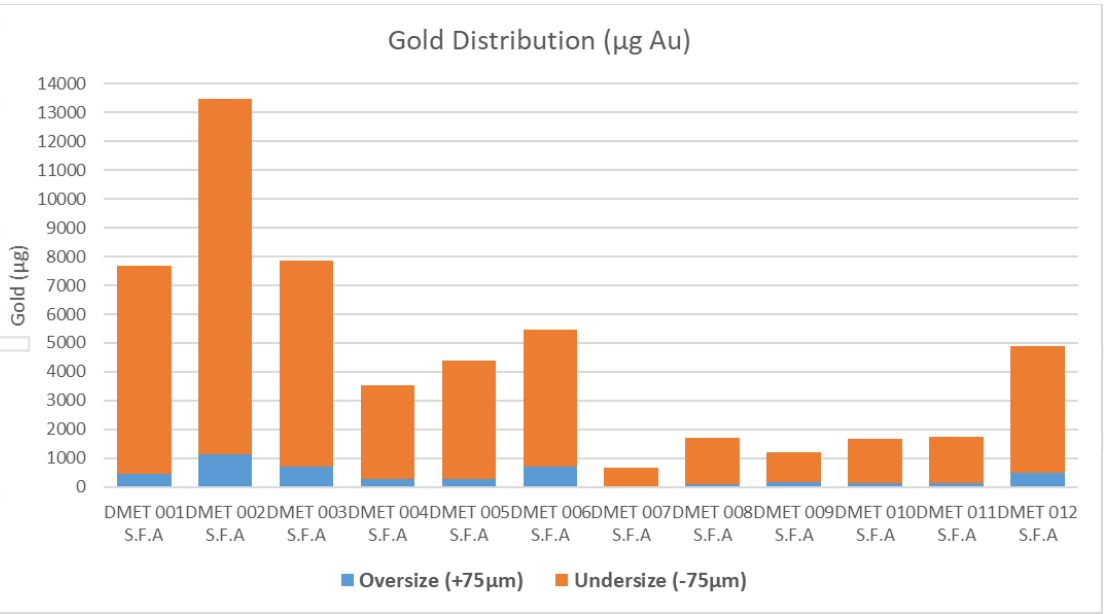

Figure 2: Screen fire assay gold size distribution results

Each composite was ground to P_{80} 75µm and subjected to direct cyanide leaching over 12, 24 and 48-hour periods, with lime and cyanide consumption measured. The results of the direct leach testwork are summarised in Table4.

Comments on the leach testwork results are as follows:

- High gold recovery was evident at greater than 95% for all composites, except DMET 007 (Low Au feed grade) and DMET 012 (higher sulphide content).
- Leach kinetics were rapid with most samples reaching ultimate extraction in 12 hours.
- The oxygen uptake data suggest that oxygen demand is low for all composites.
- Slurry viscosities were high at pulp densities of greater than 50% solids (w/w) due to the high clay content in most samples. Slurry handling issues will need to be addressed in the plant design and/or material scheduling.
- The results indicate excellent gold recovery via direct cyanidation, and further optimisation of the grinding and cyanidation circuit could yield lower losses to tailings.
- The final residue grades were also low with only two composites at >0.15 g/t remaining in the tailings DMET 003 (0.17 g/t) and DMET 012 (0.63 g/t).
- The majority of the remaining gold in the leach residue tailings of DMET 003 were recovered in the intensive cyanidation stage indicating additional cyanide, oxygen, and time may result in increased recovery.
- DMET 011 had an even distribution of gold throughout the diagnostic indicating fine disseminated gold distribution.
- For the DMET 007, DMET 010 and DMET 012 composites, the majority of the non-cyanidable gold was found in the acid digestible sulphide and carbonate minerals indicating possible gold locked in solid solution with pyrite. DMET 012 also had a large portion of gold closely related to the silicate minerals (Table 5).

Table 4: Direct cyanide bottle roll testwork results – Area D

Composite	Test #	Grind Size P80 (µm)	Pulp Density (%)	Gold				Consumption	
				Head Assay (g/t)	Leach Feed (g/t)	Leach Recovery (%)	Residue (g/t)	NaCN (kg/t)	Lime (kg/t)
DMET001	CT3301	75µm	30%	7.35 / 6.94	7.91	**99.7**	0.02	0.16	2.40
DMET002	CT3302	75µm	30%	14.6/ 14.5	15.04	**99.4**	0.09	0.16	1.82
DMET003	CT3303	75µm	30%	8.65/ 8.82	7.77	**97.8**	0.17	0.16	2.81
DMET004	CT3304	75µm	30%	3.53/3.10	3.98	**98.2**	0.07	0.28	3.20
DMET005	CT3305	75µm	30%	3.61/4.60	3.74	**98.9**	0.04	0.16	3.74
DMET006	CT3306	75µm	30%	6.06/4.88	4.69	**99.1**	0.04	0.23	2.32
DMET007	CT3307	75µm	40%	0.76 / 0.83	0.72	**88.9**	0.08	0.32	2.36
DMET008	CT3308	75µm	30%	1.84/1.63	1.83	**98.4**	0.03	0.28	1.97
DMET009	CT3309	75µm	30%	2.0 / 1.06	1.16	**97.4**	0.03	0.28	2.59
DMET010	CT3310	75µm	40%	1.59/1.41	1.82	**95.1**	0.09	0.18	2.23
DMET011	CT3311	75µm	40%	2.15/2.0	2.17	**95.4**	0.10	0.18	4.57
DMET012	CT3312	75µm	40%	6.48/5.10	4.52	**86.0**	0.63	0.33	3.53
Average						**96.2**		0.23	2.80

Table 5: Diagnostic leach testwork results

MULTI-STAGE DIAGNOSTIC LEACH TESTWORK – SUMMARY OF RESULTS					
Description of Gold Deportment	DMET 003	DMET 007	DMET 010	DMET 011	DMET 012
Cyanide-Soluble	97.5	84.2	92.4	95.1	83.3
Intense Cyanide-Soluble	1.64	1.53	0.62	1.61	0.75
Carbonate Locked Au	0.58	1.14	1.67	1.43	0.59
Acid Digestible Mineral Locked Au	0.13	11.84	4.81	1.38	7.28
Silicate (Gangue)-Locked	0.13	1.32	0.53	0.46	8.13
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NEXT STEPS

Work is advanced on estimation of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate over Area A and Area D the results of which will be released to the market this month.

Drilling of the Phase 7 RC drill program has now been completed. The program was designed to target five priority exploration targets on the greater Diamba Sud tenement outside of the Area A and D resource areas. However due to access issues resulting from wet ground conditions drilling was undertaken over only three of the targets being Area F, Area H and Western Splay. 4,178m of RC drilling was drilled during the program and analytical results will be reported once received.

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

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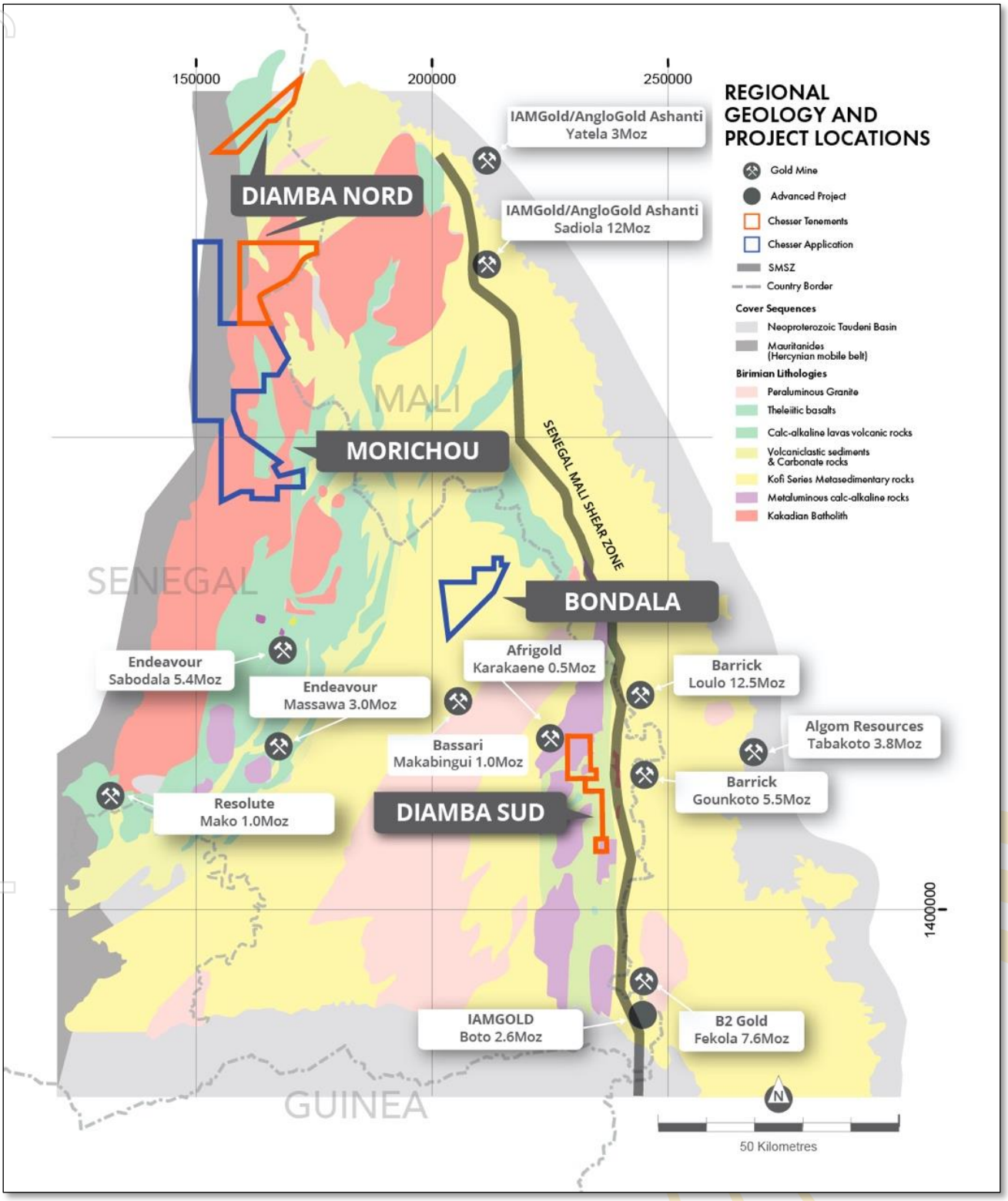

Figure 3: **Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing Chesser's Project locations including the Diamba Sud Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ and the major gold operations and projects.**

ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with projects located in Senegal, West Africa. Chesser has discovered two high-grade gold Projects (Area A and Area D) at its flagship Diamba Sud project. The Company currently holds or has under application ~1,000km^2 of highly prospective ground in this underexplored world-class gold region. The Company has corporate offices located in Brisbane and Perth, Australia and a corporate and technical team based in Dakar, Senegal.

Diamba Sud, covers an area of 53.2km^2 and is located ~2km to the west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone ("SMSZ"), a major regional structure that host numerous multimillion-ounce world class gold deposits including: B2Gold's 7.6Moz Fekola mine, Barrick's 18Moz Loulo-Gounkoto complex and Allied Gold's Sadiola and Yatela mines. Diamba Sud lies just 7km to the west of Barrick's 5.5Moz Gounkoto mine and to the immediate east of the privately owned 0.5Moz Karakaene mine.

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. Andrew Grove, BEng (Geology), MAIG, who is employed as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Chesser Resources Ltd. Mr. Grove 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. Grove 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, 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 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Diamba Sud)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling, 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.*	• The Diamond holes were sampled by HQ & NQ Diamond Core drilling. • Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over contact zones and geologically significant zones it was reduced to 0.5 m. • 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. • Early RC holes were sampled at 2m intervals from 0 to 40 metres and thereafter at 1m intervals. Later zone D holes were sampled at 1m intervals. • 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. • Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 1 to 3 kg per sample. • Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. • All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis. • All diamond holes are sampled at geological intervals with a nominal maximum interval of 2 metres.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was carried out by Forage FTE Drilling, using an Atlas Copco CS14 drill rig. • The core was orientated using an ACT II tool and an EZ Trac survey tool. • Reverse Circulation drilling was carried out by Forage FTE Drilling, using an Atlas Copco T3W drilling rig with an auxiliary booster.
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.*	• 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%. • There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship. • An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each RC sample metre collected. • Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. • Sample recovery and condition was recorded at the drill site. • 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by Chesser Resources geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. • A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for each drill metre for future reference and logging checks.
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.* • *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.*	• Diamond core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. • Sample size assessment has not been conducted but is consistent with typical for West African gold deposits. • All RC samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3-tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken of the 1 metre samples. • Two-metre composite RC samples were collected from and submitted for analysis, between 0-40 metres downhole. From 40 metres to EOH 1 metre samples were submitted for analysis. More recently RC holes in Area D have been sampled at 1m intervals. • Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness. • Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried, and crushed to 75% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. • The crushed sample was split and 1.5kg sample was collected using a single stage riffle splitter. • The 1.5kg split samples were pulverised in a an LM2 to 95% passing 200 mesh. • Re-assays were performed on samples that reported at the upper detection limit (100 g/t Au), consisting of a 50g fire assay and gravimetric analysis. • Barren sand wash was required at the start of each batch and between samples. • Sample pulps are retained at the SGS laboratory under secure ''chain of custody'' procedure for possible future analysis. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early-stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	• 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. • The fire assay method used has an upper limit of 100g/t. • Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • 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. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QA/QC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QA/QC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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.*	• All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. • All digital data is verified and validated before loading into the drill hole database. • No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early-stage exploration in nature. • Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's exploration manager. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located using GPS averaging. • Accuracy of the averaging of the GPS < +/- 2m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration. • The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
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.*	• All drill holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 50m between various collars along the line. • Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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.*	• 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drilling samples were collected and taken to the SGS laboratory in Mali under secure ''chain of custody'' procedure by SGS Mali staff. • Sample pulps remain at the SGS laboratory under secure ''chain of custody''. • The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp in Saraya.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• 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. • The Diamba Sud permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 09/6/2024.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area that is presently covered by the Diamba Sud was explored intermittently by several companies prior to 2015. • Exploration consisted of a government backed regional aeromagnetic survey, gridding, soil sampling and minor auger and exploration drilling. • 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. • This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. • Deposits are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 70m below surface.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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*
	  ○ *drill 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.*
		• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 and within the main body of the announcement.
		• Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL).
		• All holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood at the time of drilling.
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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*	• Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.0 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.35 g/t Au, with maximum of 2m of continuous internal dilution. • Where voids (no sample) occurred within reported intervals, a grade of zero was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	assigned to that portion of the reported sample interval. • A top grade cut off of 100 g/t Au, based on detection limits, been applied to results presented in Attachment 1. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The results reported in this announcement, are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. • Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. • Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
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.*	• Drill hole location plans are provided in the main text of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• The drilling programme is ongoing, but all drill holes completed with assay results as of the reported date have been included herein - refer Table 1. • No completed surveyed holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.
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.*	• No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• These results form part of a planned 5,200m DD and 4,800m RC program. Upon completion of the entire program further RC and possible diamond drilling is expected to be planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement and upon receipt of the remaining assays for holes not reported in this release, subject to results.