17 August 2022
ASX Announcement

CHESSER EXTENDS MINERALISATION AT AREA D AND WESTERN SPLAY, DIAMBA SUD

MINERALISATION EXTENDED AT AREA D

- Drilling intersected numerous shallow mineralised intervals along the western margin of Area D outside the existing Mineral Resources, intercepts including:
  - **DSDD087: 2m @ 201 g/t gold from 2m and 21m @ 1.6 g/t from 57m**
  - **DSDD083: 19.5m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 6.5m**
  - **DSDD086: 6m @ 5.9 g/t gold from 27m**
- Near surface mineralisation extended to the south and the additional intersection of deeper mineralisation which potentially indicates a new load at depth connecting to DSDD028: 9.5m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 145m, 25m to the north
  - **DSDD089: 6.4m @ 4.4 g/t gold from 17.6m and 17m @ 1.7 g/t from 116m**

MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT WESTERN SPLAY AND MOUNGOUNDI

- Drilling along the Western Splay structure delivered numerous significant shallow intercepts including:
- **WESTERN SPLAY**
  - **DSR401: 18m @ 2.1 g/t gold from 1m**
  - **DSR402: 7m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 26m and 7m @ 7.4 g/t gold from 42m**
  - **DSR404: 11m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 30m and 16m @ 2.8 g/t gold from 92m**
  - **DSR406: 8m @ 3.7 g/t gold from 88m**
  - **DSR400: 11m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 55m**
- **MOUNGOUNDI**
  - **DSR426: 11m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 19m, 6m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 39m and 15m @ 2.9 g/t gold from 74m**
  - **DSR427: 11m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 36m**

KARAKARA INFILL RESULTS

- Infill drilling continued to deliver strong results including:
  - **DSDD093: 21m @ 2.2 g/t gold from 139m**
  - **DSR431: 7m @ 1.5 g/t gold from 31m**

METALLURGICAL DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISATION MODEL

- Metallurgical drilling intersected significant mineralised intervals confirming previous drill results and the Mineral Resource model, including:
- **KARAKARA**
  - **DSDDM103: 10m @ 8.6 g/t gold from 25m and 37m @ 4.3 g/t gold from 66m**
- **AREA D**
  - **DSDDM098: 42m @ 3.1 g/t gold from 10.5m and 5m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 56m**
  - **DSDDM097: 14.3m @ 6.0 g/t gold from 5.7m**
- **AREA A**
  - **DSDDM094: 8.6m @ 6.1 g/t gold from 107.9m and 13.4m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 136.3m**

Chesser's MD and CEO Andrew Grove commented: *"The Area D results should add to the existing Mineral Resources and shallow, high-grade mining inventory on the western margin. Deeper mineralisation intersected on the eastern margin has the potential to develop into another horizontal high-grade lode similar to Area A and is the first indication of the potential for multiple high-grade mineralised lodes in these deposits which is an important development. Shallow mineralisation intersected at Western Splay should also add to the growing Mineral Resource inventory in the future. We look forward to delivering the remainder of the Phase 8 drill results and updating the Mineral Resource later in the year."*

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

This release reports on the fourth batch of assay results from the Phase 8 drill program and includes:

- Western Splay: 15 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes, totalling 1,576m
- Moungoundi: 13 RC drill holes, totalling 1,414m
- Area D: 14 diamond drill ("DD") holes, totalling 1,938m
- Area A: three DD holes, totalling 618m and one RC hole, totalling 156m
- Karakara: two DD holes, totalling 367m and five RC holes, totalling 752m

DIAMBA SUD DRILLING

AREA D

Step out drilling on the western margin of Area D intersected numerous shallow mineralised intervals (Figure 1) outside the existing Mineral Resources and the Scoping Study pit shell. These drill results should add to the Mineral Resource inventory in this area when updated later in the year. Mineralisation remains open to the west.

Western margin drill intercepts included:

- DSDD087: 2m @ 201 g/t gold from 2m and 21m @ 1.6 g/t from 57m (Section: Figure 2)
- DSDD083: 19.5m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 6.5m (Section: Figure 3)
- DSDD086: 6m @ 5.9 g/t gold from 27m
- DSDD079: 9m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 30m and 12.7m @ 1.2 g/t from 48.5m
- DSDD078: 5.5m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 18m

DSDD089 (Figure 1) has extended near surface mineralisation to the south and intersected deeper mineralisation which potentially indicates a new load at depth connecting to DSDD028: 9.5m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 145m, 25m to the north (Section: Figure 4).

- DSDD089: 6.4m @ 4.4 g/t gold from 17.6m and 17m @ 1.7 g/t from 116m (Section: Figure 5)

Mineralisation in both holes is associated with hydrothermal brecciation and quartz-carbonate-hematite-albite-pyrite alteration in sedimentary breccia rocks consistent with high-grade mineralisation observed at Area A. Both intercepts are isolated for other mineralisation and may be connected horizontally, similar to the high-grade lode development at Area A and Karakara.

The new lode target will be subject to drilling during the next drill season.

In the northeast both the metallurgical drill hole DSDDM098 and DSDD090 (Figure 1), extended mineralisation at depth and towards the northeast along the Northern Arc structure.

Drill intercepts included:

- DSDD090: 2m @ 2.2 g/t gold from 2m, 3m @ 6.5 g/t gold from 38m and 10.5m @ 1.3 g/t from 48m
- DSDDM098: 42m @ 3.1 g/t gold from 10.5m and 5m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 56m (Section: Figure 3)

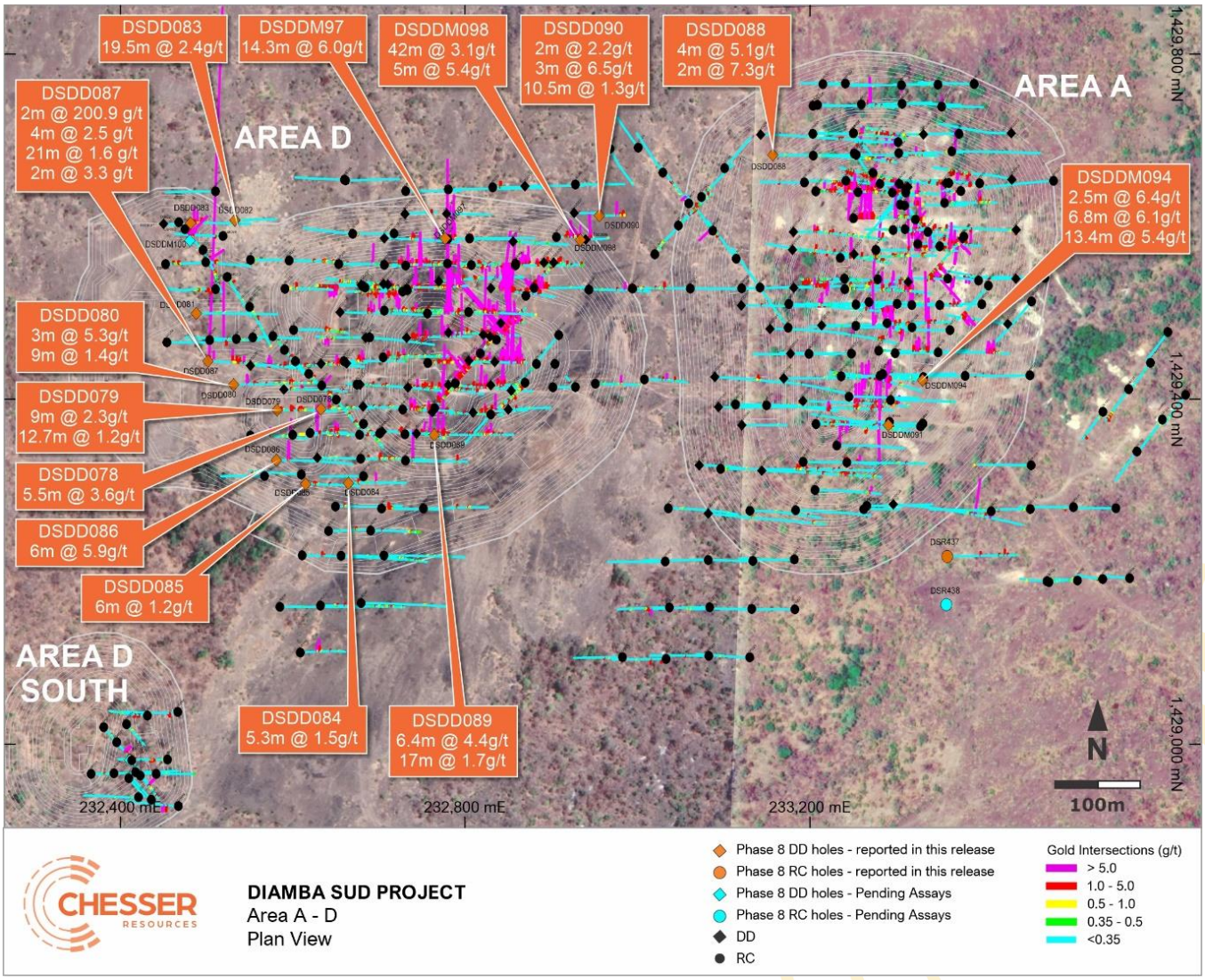

Figure 1: Area A-D plan view showing Scoping Study pit designs, historical drilling and holes reported in this release with selected significant results[1]

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated on 15 March 22 for Scoping Study results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the production targets and financial forecasts derived from the production targets in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those production targets and financial forecasts continue to apply and have not materially changed.

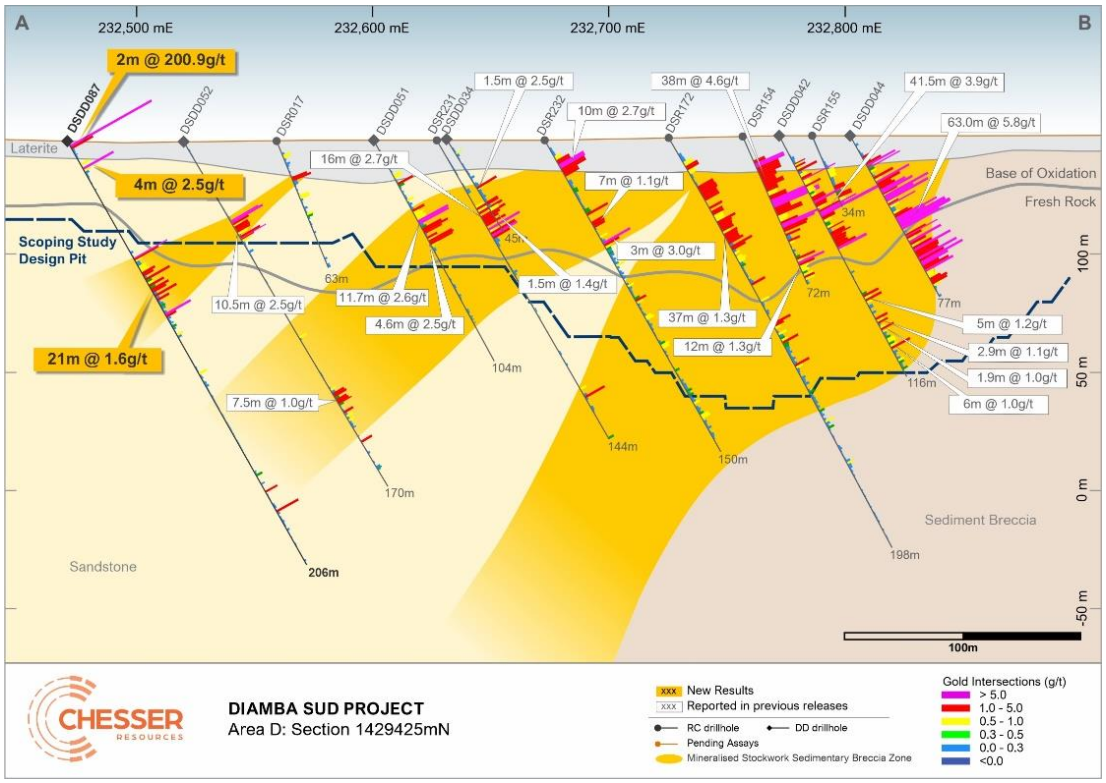

Figure 2: Area D Section 1429425mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[2] Scoping Study pit designs and interpreted geology.

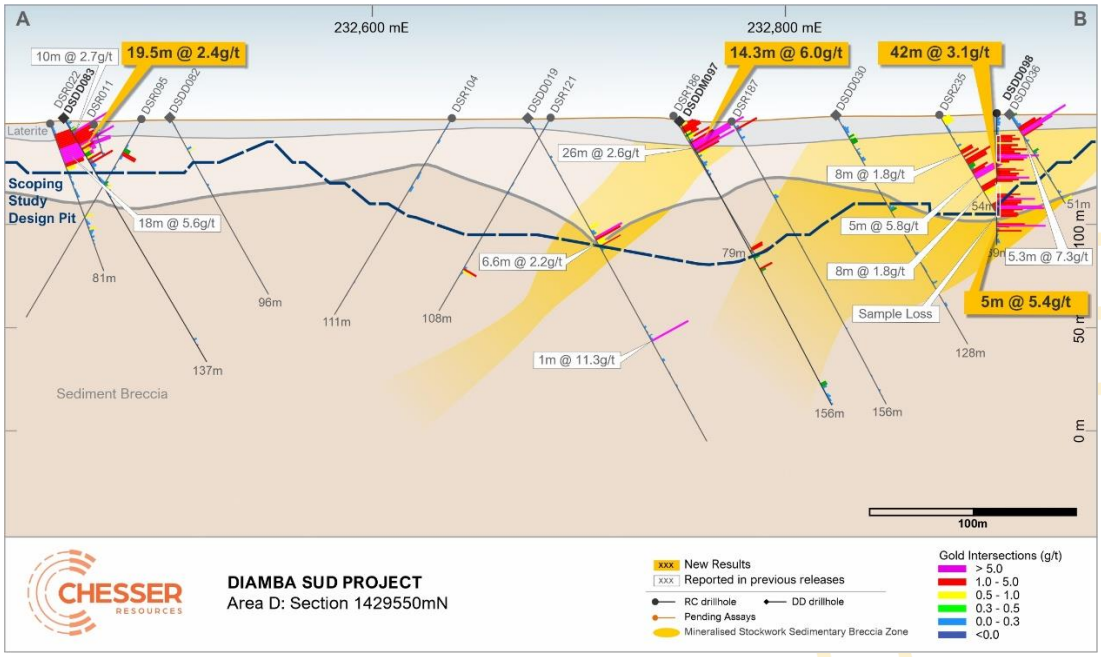

Figure 3: Area D Section 1429550mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[3], Scoping Study pit designs and interpreted geology.

[2] Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 19, 10 April 19, 6 May 19, 28 July 20, 24 November 20, 2 March 21, 6 April 21, 31 May 21, 1 July 21 and 2 August 21 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

[3] Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 19, 10 April 19, 3 September 19, 2 March 20, 16 December 20, 2 March 21, 31 May 21 and 15 August 22 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

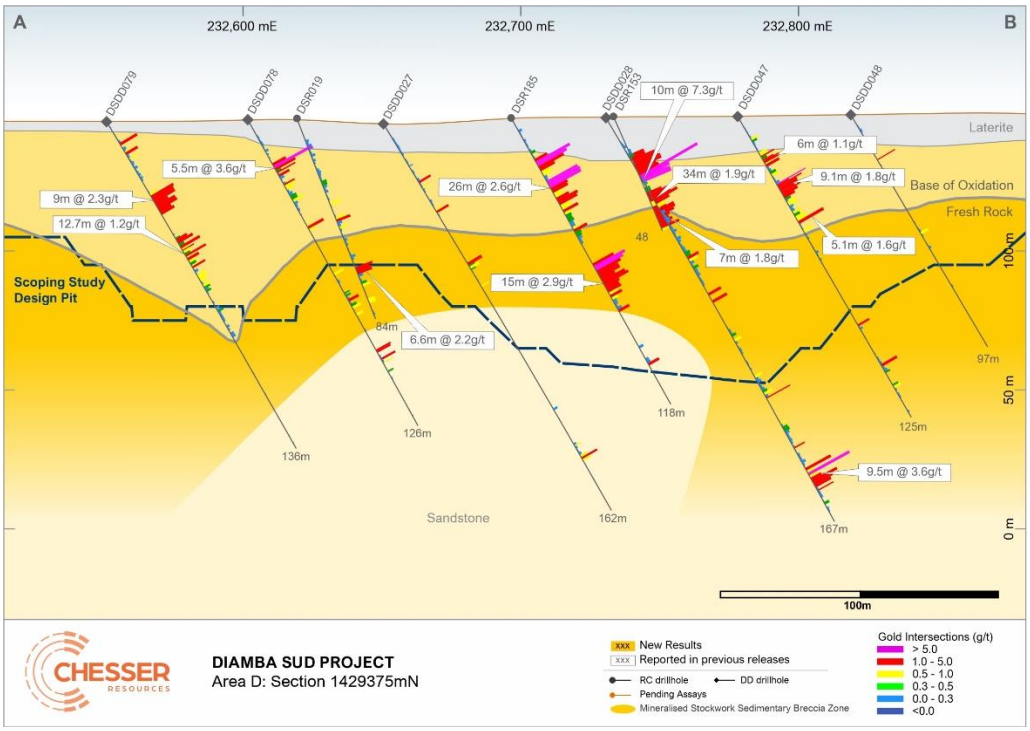

Figure 4: Area D Section 1429375mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[4], Scoping Study pit designs and interpreted geology.

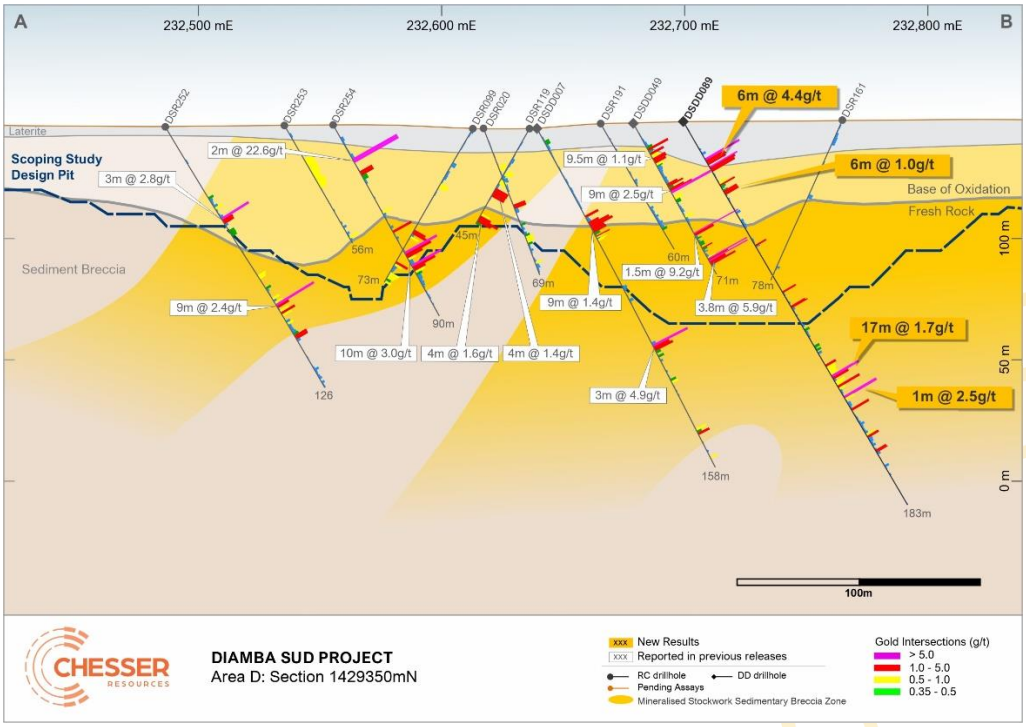

Figure 5: Area D Section 1429350mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[5], Scoping Study pit designs and interpreted geology.

[4] Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 19, 10 April 19, 28 July 20, 16 December 20, 2 March 21, 2 August 20 and 15 August 22 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

[5] Refer to ASX announcements on 25 March 19, 10 April 19, 6 May 19, 3 September 19, 2 March 20, 28 July 20, 6 April 21 and 2 August 21 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

WESTERN SPLAY

Western Splay area is defined by co-incident gold auger geochemical anomaly and a geophysical feature approximately 5km to the southwest of the Area A that has been subject to artisanal mining activity.

Previous drilling has defined a 300m open ended mineralised structure trending northwest-southeast between Moungoundi and Western Splay (Figure 6 and Section: Figure 7).

The geology and mineralisation controls in the area are complex. Mineralised intervals are associated with albite-hematite-carbonate-quartz-pyrite alteration within brecciated sedimentary units and granites. The area has been extensively intruded by granite and diorite dykes.

At Moungoundi east-west trending mineralised structures were observed in the artisanal mining areas with DSR426 and DSR427 drilled to the north, successfully intersecting mineralised intervals, see below.

Phase 8 drilling delivered numerous significant shallow intercepts including:

WESTERN SPLAY

- DSR401: 18m @ 2.1 g/t gold from 1m (Section: Figure 8)
- DSR402: 7m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 26m and 7m @ 7.4 g/t gold from 42m (Section: Figure 8)
- DSR404: 11m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 30m and 16m @ 2.8 g/t gold from 92m
- DSR406: 8m @ 3.7 g/t gold from 88m
- DSR400: 11m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 55m (Section: Figure 8)

MOUNGOUNDI

- DSR426: 11m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 19m, 6m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 39m and 15m @ 2.9 g/t gold from 74m (Section: Figure 9)
- DSR427: 11m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 36m

Additional drilling is required however it is likely that potentially economic Mineral Resource will be defined in the area.

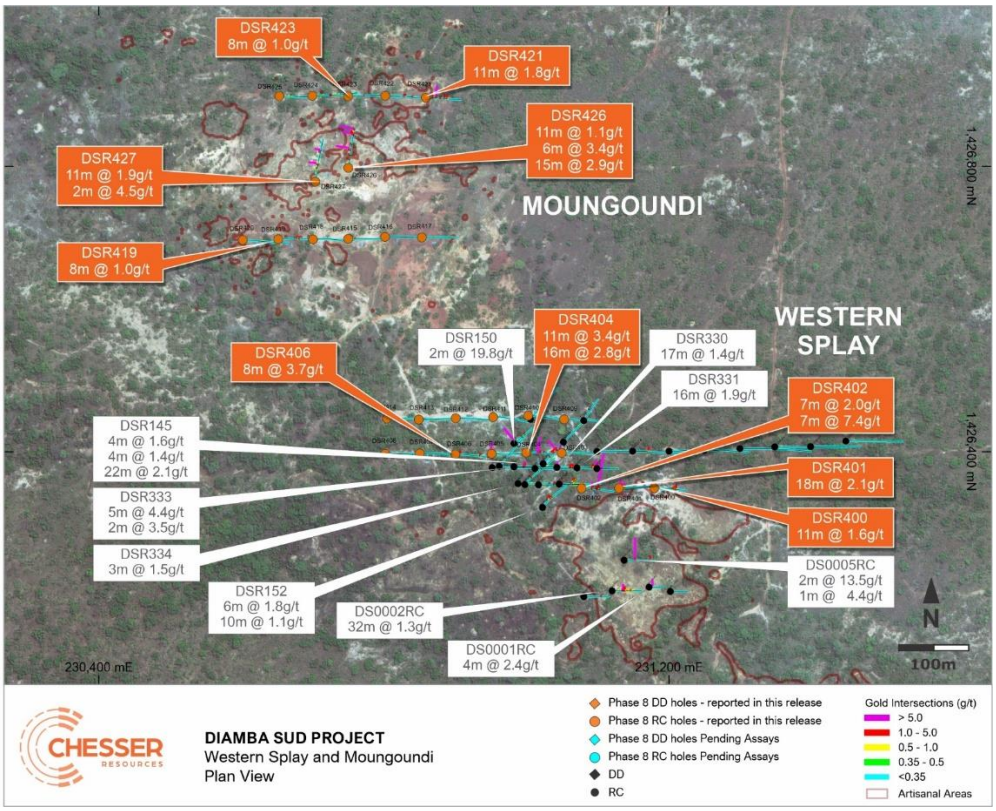

Figure 6: Western Splay plan view showing historical drilling and holes reported in this release with selected significant results[6]

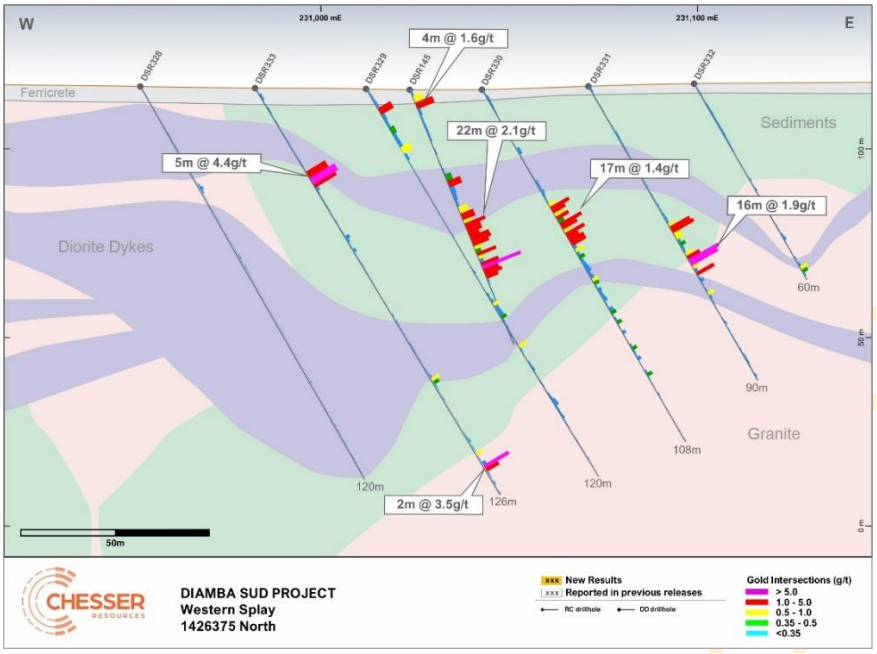

Figure 7: Western Splay Section 1426375mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[7] and interpreted geology.

[6] Refer to ASX announcements 3 April 17, 21 July 20, 28 July 20, 13 April 21 and 22 December 21 for previously reported drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

[7] Refer to ASX announcements 21 July 20 and 22 December 21 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

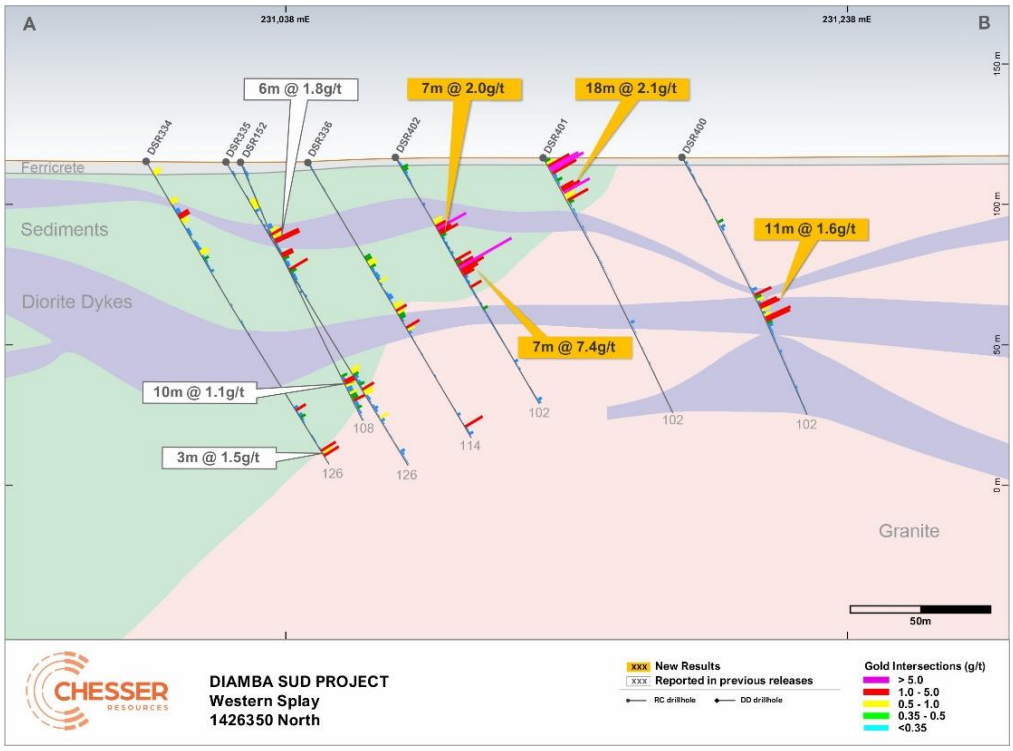

Figure 8: Western Splay Section 1426350mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[8] and interpreted geology.

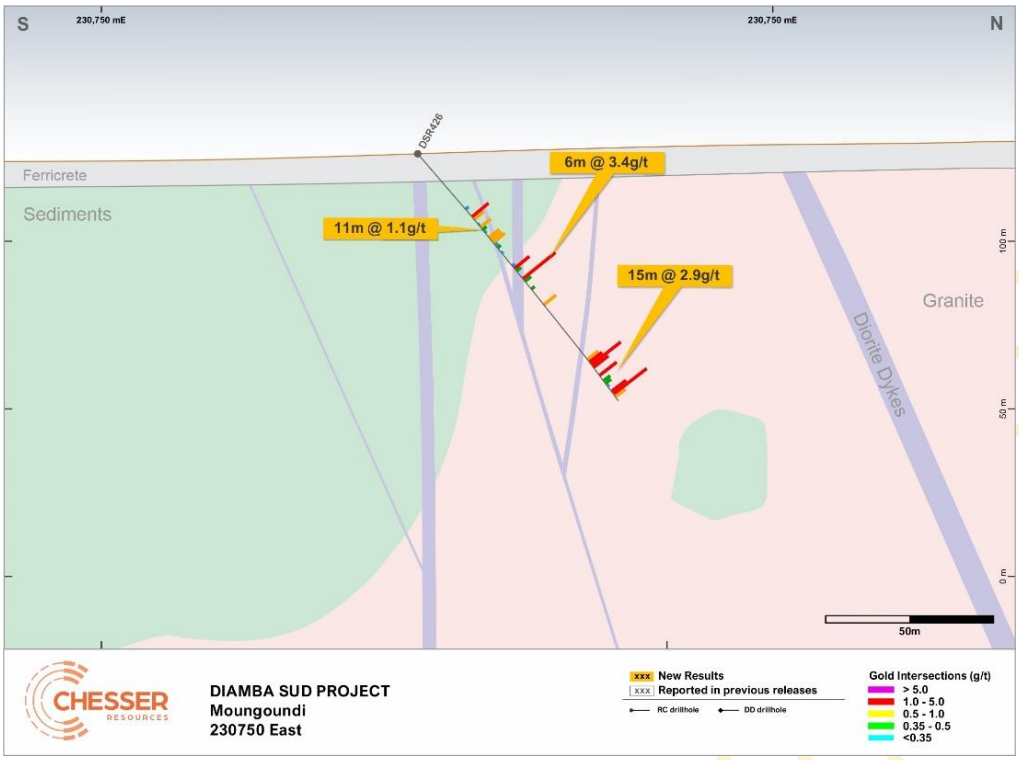

Figure 9: Moungoundi Section 230750mE showing holes reported in this release, selected significant results and interpreted geology.

[8] Refer to ASX announcements 28 July 20 and 22 December 21 for drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

KARAKARA

Karakara is located 1.2km southwest of Area D and over a geochemical anomaly coincident with the interpreted trend of the Northern Arc structure. Drilling has defined shallow, high-grade mineralisation over 200m of strike.

Resource definition drilling results returned in this release (DSR430-432, DSDD093) confirmed the continuity of the mineralised structure in the southern area (Figure 10), results including:

- DSDD093: 21m @ 2.2 g/t gold from 139m
- DSR431: 7m @ 1.5 g/t gold from 31m

DSR430 and DSR432 were drilled on the margins of the mineralised structures and did not intersect any significant mineralisation.

DSR428-429 were drilled to extend the southern line 1428200mN aimed at intersecting the sedimentary rock sequence, however only granite was intersected by these holes.

Assays from numerous drill holes remain outstanding and should be returned over the next one to two months to complete this phase of the resource definition program. Once these have been returned then an initial Mineral Resource estimate for Karakara will be undertaken.

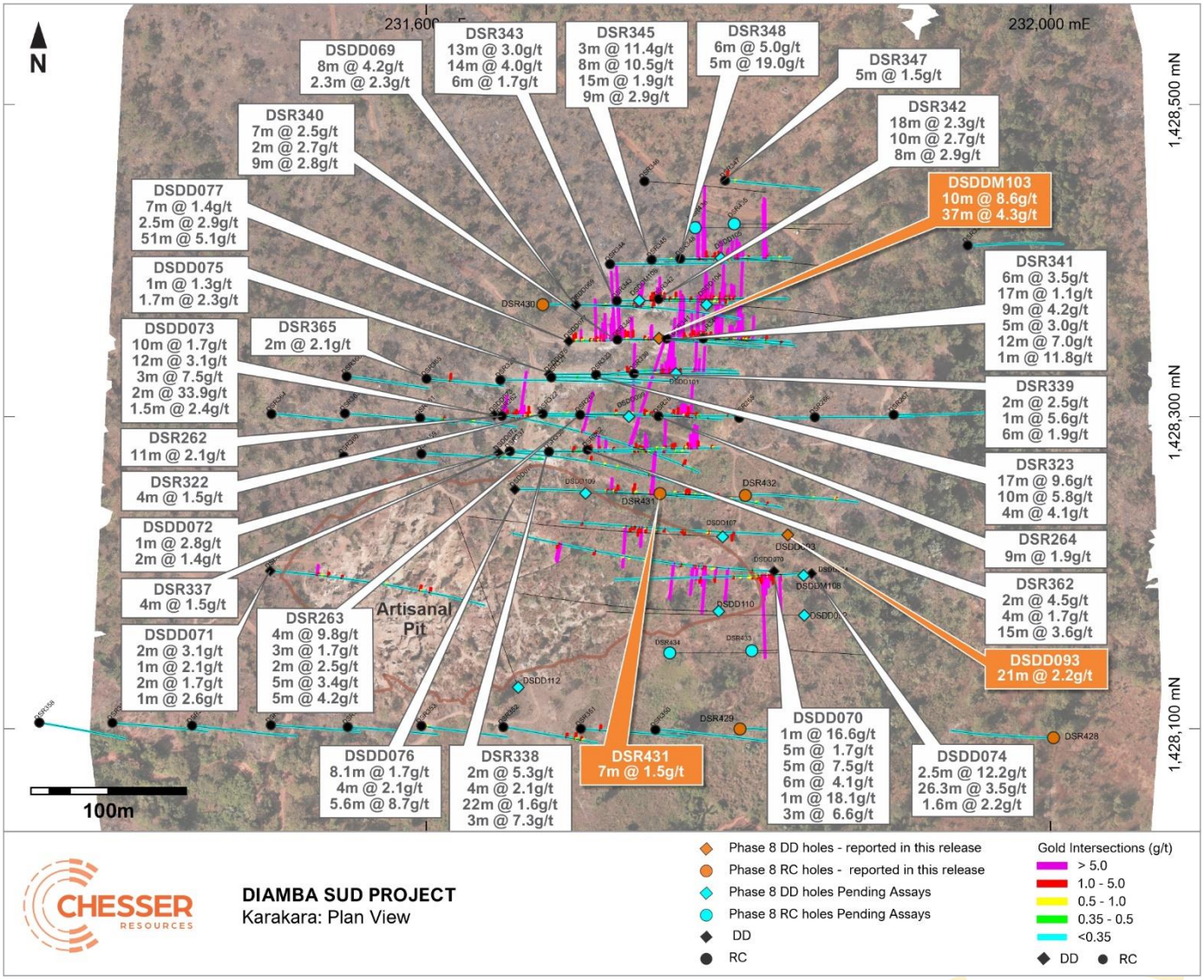

Figure 10: Karakara plan view showing historical drilling and holes reported in this release with selected significant results[9]

AREA A

Drilling on the northwest-southeast structure (DSDD088 and DSR437) on the margin of Area A (Figure 1) intersected narrow mineralised intervals at depth including:

- DSDD088: 4m @ 5.1 g/t gold from 207m and 2m @ 7.3 g/t gold from 219m

[9] Refer to ASX announcements 23 April 21, 22 Dec 21, 9 May 22 and 7 June 22 for previously reported drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

METALLURGICAL DRILLING

A drilling program has been completed over Areas A and D, Area D South and Karakara to collect additional metallurgical samples for the DFS metallurgical testwork program. Metallurgical DD holes are annotated DSDDM. Core samples were generally PQ sized through the oxide material reducing to HQ in the fresh rock and assays were undertaken on quarter core samples.

Metallurgical drilling intersected significant mineralised intervals generally confirming previous drill results and the Mineral Resource model.

Metallurgical drill results included:

KARAKARA

- DSDDM103: 10m @ 8.6 g/t gold from 25m and 37m @ 4.3 g/t gold from 66m – grades appear to be higher than existing drilling (Section: Figure 11)

AREA D

- DSDDM098: 42m @ 3.1 g/t gold from 10.5m and 5m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 56m - increased the size and grade of mineralisation (Section: Figure 3)
- DSDDM097: 14.3m @ 6.0 g/t gold from 5.7m (Section: Figure 3)

AREA A

- DSDDM094: 8.6m @ 6.1 g/t gold from 107.9m and 13.4m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 136.3m (Section: Figure 12)
- DSDDM091: drilled into granite no significant results

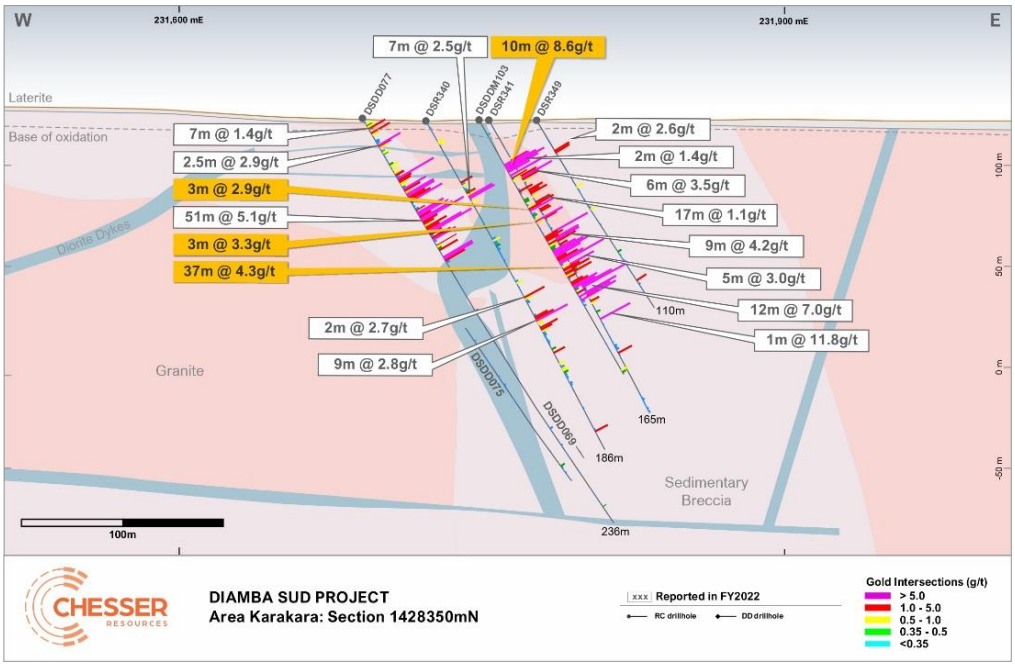

Figure 11: Karakara Section 1428350mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[10] and interpreted geology.

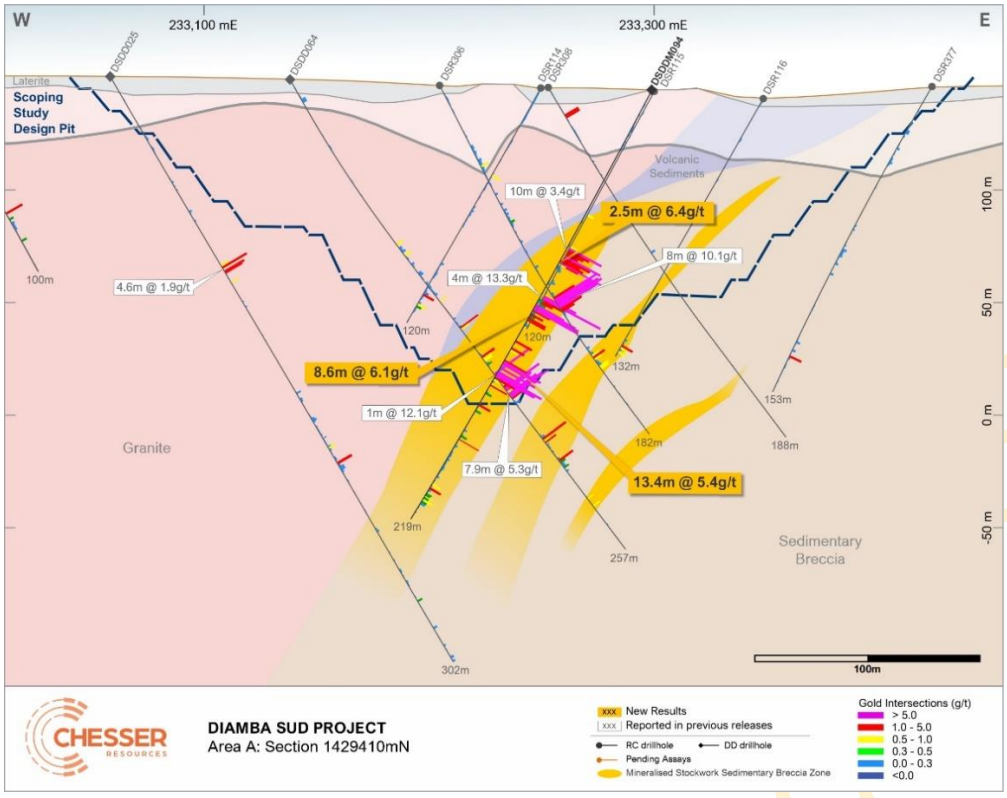

Figure 12: Area A Section 1429410mN showing historical drilling, holes reported in this release, selected significant results[11] Scoping Study pit designs and interpreted geology.

[10] Refer to ASX announcements 22 Dec 21, 9 May 22, 7 June 22 and 4 July 22 for previously reported drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

[11] Refer to ASX announcements 21 January 20, 3 February 20, 18 October 21 Dec 21 and 4 July 22 for previously reported drilling results. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements.

NEXT STEPS

The Phase 8 drill program has been completed and all assays have been delivered to the assay lab. The ~20,000m drill program was designed to aggressively target resource expansion at Areas A and D, add the new Karakara discovery into the resource inventory and to test a number of other prospective targets on the Diamba Sud tenement. Further results will be released as the assays are returned from this program.

Maiden Mineral Resource estimates will be estimated over Karakara and Bougouda plus a full update of the Mineral Resources for the whole Project area during 2022, after the completion of the current drilling program.

Definitive Feasibility Studies ("DFS") have commenced. Metallurgical testwork is currently underway with additional samples from the recently completed metallurgical drilling to be delivered in September.

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

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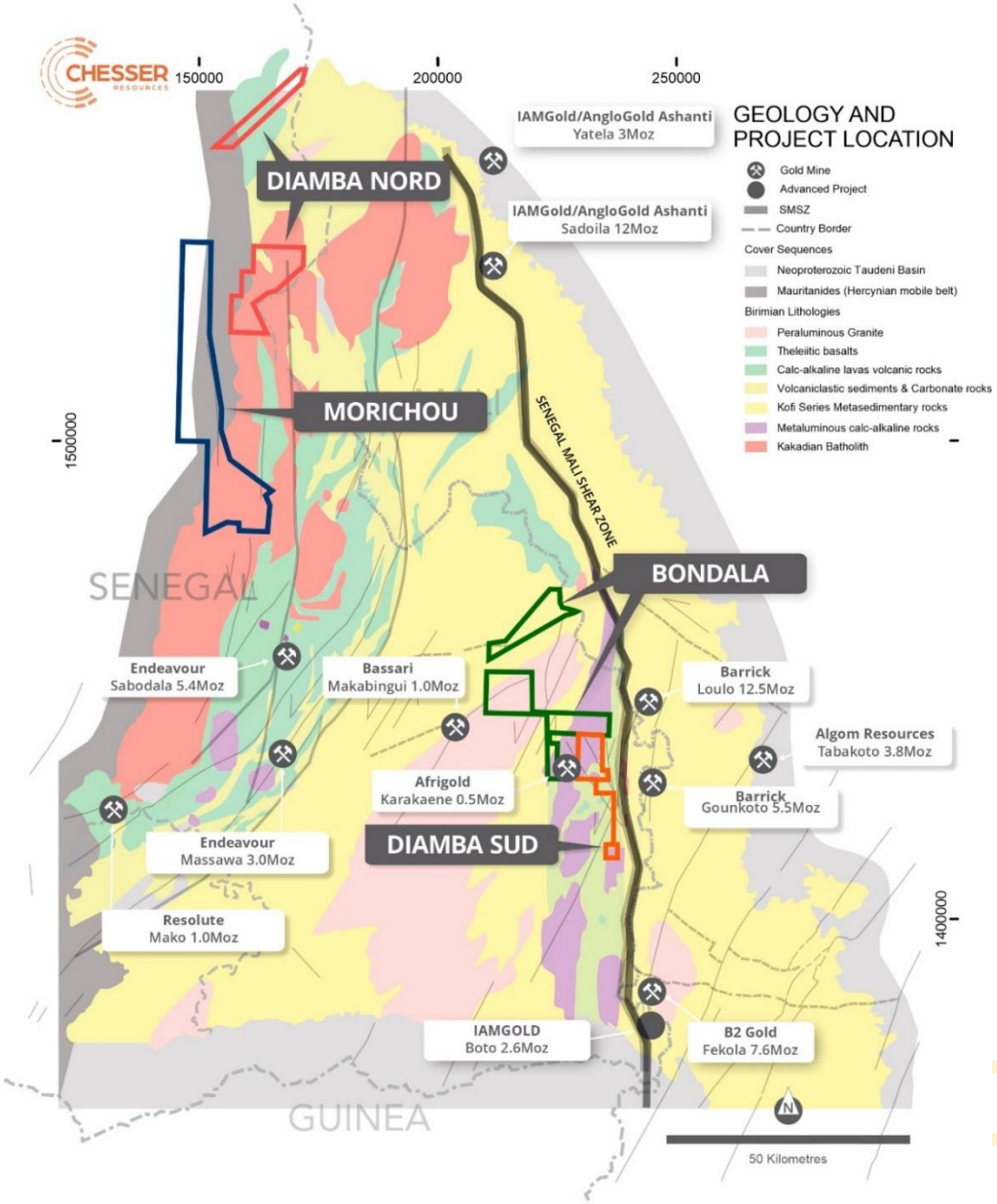

Figure 13: Schematic regional geology of eastern Senegal, showing Chesser's Project locations including the Diamba Sud Gold Project and its proximity to both the SMSZ and the major gold operations and projects.

ABOUT CHESSER RESOURCES

Chesser Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with projects located in Senegal, West Africa. Chesser has discovered three high-grade gold Projects (Areas A and D and Karakara) at its flagship Diamba Sud Gold Project. The Company currently holds 872km2 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 53.2km2 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.

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.

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this report that relates to the Diamba Sud and Diamba Nord exploration results, 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.

The information in this report that relates to ***Mineral Resources*** *was first reported in the announcement titled 'Robust Maiden Mineral Resource – Diamba Sud' released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 16 November 2021 (Original Announcement) and available to view at www.chesserresources.com.au and for which a Competent Persons' consent was obtained. The Competent Person's consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Announcement.*

The Information in this report that relates to ***Scoping Study*** *was first reported in the announcement titled 'Chesser Scoping Study Confirms Robust, Low-Cost Gold Project' released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 15 March 2022 (Original Announcement) and available to view at www.chesserresources.com.au and for which a Competent Persons' consent was obtained. The Competent Person's consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original Announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Announcement.*

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 1: Location of reported drilling and summary of significant gold intersections

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSR400	Western Splay	231,179	1,426,349	117	92	-61	102	55	66	11	1.6
DSR401	Western Splay	231,130	1,426,349	117	86	-60	102	1	19	18	2.1
DSR402	Western Splay	231,077	1,426,349	117	88	-60	102	26	33	7	2.0
								42	49	7	7.4
							including	45	46	1	39.5
								53	54	1	1.3
DSR403	Western Splay	231,049	1,426,398	117	87	-58	102				NSR
DSR404	Western Splay	231,000	1,426,399	117	89	-60	108	30	41	11	3.4
							including	33	34	1	16.7
								49	50	1	1.6
								92	108	16	2.8
							including	97	98	1	10.3
DSR405	Western Splay	230,951	1,426,397	117	90	-60	100				NSR
DSR406	Western Splay	230,900	1,426,396	117	92	-58	96	12	15	3	2.2
								66	67	1	2.1
								88	96	8	3.7
							including	91	92	1	17.2
DSR407	Western Splay	230,850	1,426,398	116	89	-60	114				NSR
DSR408	Western Splay	230,802	1,426,397	116	89	-59	114				NSR
DSR409	Western Splay	231,053	1,426,445	118	90	-60	120				NSR
DSR410	Western Splay	231,003	1,426,451	117	93	-59	102				NSR
DSR411	Western Splay	230,953	1,426,448	118	88	-58	102				NSR
DSR412	Western Splay	230,901	1,426,447	117	89	-58	102				NSR
DSR413	Western Splay	230,849	1,426,445	116	89	-58	102				NSR
DSR414	Western Splay	230,804	1,426,447	116	89	-58	108				NSR
DSR415	Moungoundi	230,750	1,426,698	120	89	-59	100	19	20	1	1.1
DSR416	Moungoundi	230,802	1,426,701	121	88	-58	102				NSR
DSR417	Moungoundi	230,853	1,426,700	122	89	-59	100				NSR
DSR418	Moungoundi	230,701	1,426,698	120	87	-59	114				NSR
DSR419	Moungoundi	230,652	1,426,698	119	86	-59	102	46	47	1	1.0
								52	60	8	1.0
DSR420	Moungoundi	230,602	1,426,697	119	93	-60	132				NSR
DSR421	Moungoundi	230,859	1,426,896	124	90	-61	100	19	30	11	1.8

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
							including	29	30	1	13.3
								35	36	1	1.0
								41	44	3	1.3
								53	54	1	3.2
								60	61	1	3.9
DSR422	Moungoundi	230,802	1,426,899	123	89	-60	114	52	53	1	2.4
								55	56	1	2.4
								76	77	1	1.3
DSR423	Moungoundi	230,750	1,426,898	123	87	-60	144	45	46	1	1.0
								95	96	1	1.6
								107	115	8	1.0
DSR424	Moungoundi	230,700	1,426,899	123	89	-59	120	48	49	1	1.0
DSR425	Moungoundi	230,653	1,426,898	122	92	-60	96	81	82	1	1.2
DSR426	Moungoundi	230,750	1,426,798	122	8	-49	90	19	30	11	1.1
								39	45	6	3.4
							including	43	44	1	16.6
								53	54	1	1.9
								74	89	15	2.9
							including	76	77	1	11.8
							including	87	88	1	16.1
DSR427	Moungoundi	230,704	1,426,779	121	7	-49	100	36	47	11	1.9
								67	68	1	1.7
								71	73	2	4.5
DSR428	Karakara	232,001	1,428,095	120	271	-61	150				NSR
DSR429	Karakara	231,800	1,428,100	119	89	-59	150				NSR
DSR430	Karakara	231,674	1,428,372	126	89	-60	138				NSR
DSR431	Karakara	231,749	1,428,251	120	90	-59	162	31	38	7	1.5
								71	73	2	1.2
								139	140	1	1.3
DSR432	Karakara	231,804	1,428,250	122	87	-60	152	119	120	1	1.0
DSR437	Area A	233,328	1,429,225	145	88	-59	156	74	75	1	3.2
								116	117	1	1.5
								127	129	2	2.6
								135	136	1	1.6
DSDD078	Area D	232,602	1,429,376	147	88	-61	126	18	23.5	5.5	3.6
							including	19	20	1	13.0
								26.5	28	1.5	1.0
								43.45	46	2.55	1.1

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
								74	75	1	1.0
								94.7	96	1.3	1.6
								98.25	99	0.75	1.7
DSDD079	Area D	232,551	1,429,375	147	89	-59	136	9	10	1	2.3
								12.5	14	1.5	1.1
								30	39	9	2.3
								48.5	61.23	12.73	1.2
DSDD080	Area D	232,501	1,429,401	147	89	-60	195	30	33	3	5.3
								48.5	49.5	1	2.2
								54	55	1	1.0
								76	76.75	0.75	1.2
								105	107	2	1.0
								130	139	9	1.4
								173	174	1	1.1
								181	182	1	1.4
DSDD081	Area D	232,457	1,429,475	149	90	-60	186				NSR
DSDD082	Area D	232,502	1,429,571	152	89	-61	98				NSR
DSDD083	Area D	232,451	1,429,568	151	89	-59	137	6.5	26	19.5	2.4
							including	8	9	1	12.8
DSDD084	Area D	232,634	1,429,300	146	87	-60	137	22	27.3	5.3	1.5
								64.5	66.45	1.95	2.7
DSDD085	Area D	232,584	1,429,299	146	91	-59	122	19	25	6	1.2
								55	56	1	1.4
DSDD086	Area D	232,550	1,429,324	146	90	-61	188	27	33	6	5.9
							including	27	28	1	15.7
							including	29	30	1	14.1
DSDD087	Area D	232,471	1,429,426	148	93	-61	207	2	4	2	200.9
							including	2	3	1	398.0
								11	15	4	2.5
								57	78	21	1.6
							including	57	57.5	0.5	10.9
								84	86	2	3.3
								170.5	171.35	0.85	1.3
								180	181	1	3.9
DSDD088	Area A	233,126	1,429,638	157	93	-60	231	158	159	1	2.7
								203	204	1	3.0
								207	211	4	5.1
								219	221	2	7.3

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
							including	220	221	1	13.8
DSDD089	Area D	232,733	1,429,350	148	93	-60	183	17.6	24	6.4	4.4
							including	17.6	18.5	0.9	10.8
								29	35	6	1.0
								58.8	59.5	0.7	1.2
								81	81.75	0.75	1.6
								88	89	1	1.9
								116	133	17	1.7
								137	138	1	2.5
								149	151	2	1.0
								156.7	158	1.3	1.2
DSDD090	Area D	232,925	1,429,576	155	88	-60	59	2	4	2	2.2
								38	41	3	6.5
							including	40	41	1	11.2
								48	58.5	10.5	1.3
DSDDM091	Area A	233,259	1,429,360	143	277	-59	168				NSR
DSDD093	Karakara	231,831	1,428,224	122	272	-50	222	53	55.3	2.3	2.0
								77	79	2	1.0
								101	105	4	1.4
								139	160	21	2.2
							including	143	144	1	10.0
							including	159	160	1	21.1
								202	203	1	1.0
DSDDM094	Area A	233,299	1,429,406	144	275	-62	219	85.5	88	2.5	6.4
							including	86.5	87.2	0.7	17.3
								107.9	116.5	8.6	6.1
							including	107.9	111	3.1	14.5
								126.35	127.35	1	2.0
								130	132	2	1.1
								136.3	149.7	13.4	5.4
							including	137	138	1	10.8
							including	143	145	2	15.3
								159	160	1	1.2
								177	177.4	0.4	2.9
								202	203	1	1.1
DSDDM097	Area D	232,746	1,429,552	153	92	-60	79	5.7	20	14.3	6.0
							including	16	19	3	22.4
								74	75	1	1.2
								78	78.7	0.7	1.8

Hole ID	Area	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azim	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
DSDDM098	Area D	232,902	1,429,550	154	89	-89	86	10.5	52.5	42	3.1*
							including	20	21	1	11.6
								56	61	5	5.4
							including	57	58	1	18.0
DSDDM103	Karakara	231,749	1,428,350	122	90	-61	145	25	35	10	8.6
							including	26	29	3	16.5
							including	31	32	1	21.1
								40	41	1	2.1
								49	52	3	2.9
								56	59	3	3.3
								66	103	37	4.3
							including	75	77	2	14.6
							including	81	82	1	42.0
							including	102	103	1	19.1

Note: Azimuths taken from the top of the down hole survey, holes with no significant results are annotated with NSR
** Includes 7.26m of core loss assigned zero grade*

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 PQ, HQ & NQ Diamond Core drilling. • Rock chip samples were collected in the field, weighing between 1-3kg. • 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, marked up, recovery recorded and core split in half by a diamond saw. Metallurgical drilling was quarter core sampled, PQ or HQ sized core. • 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. • Samples were submitted to internationally accredited Laboratories either; SGS in Bamako Mali or ALS for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis. ALS sample preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is conducted in their facilities in Senegal with the analysis performed in their lab in Burkina Faso. • 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 IDC or Forage FTE or 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 IDC or 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, 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 drill samples were geologically logged by Chesser Resources geologists. • 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. • Sample preparation was undertaken at the respective laboratories by laboratory staff. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried, and crushed to 75% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 either the SGS or ALS laboratories under secure ''chain of custody'' procedure by laboratory staff. • Sample pulps remain at the laboratory under secure ''chain of custody''. • The RC samples remaining were removed from the site and stored at the company's field camp.
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.*	• Phase 8 a 20,000m drill program aimed at expanding resources and testing the exploration potential at Diamba Sud is ongoing. The next drill program planning has commenced.