

9 May 2019

Tietto intersects 394g/t gold in shallow drilling at AG deposit

Highlights:

- Exceptional high-grade shallow gold intercepts received from the Company's ongoing extensional and infill drilling program at the Abujar Gold Project confirm strike continuity of high-grade, near-surface gold mineralisation
- New results include:
 - **4m @ 100.73 g/t Au** from 76m including:
 - **1m @ 394.36 g/t Au** from 77m, further assay results pending (ZDD035)
 - **7m @ 4.68 g/t Au** from 87m including:
 - **1m @ 13.16 g/t Au** from 87m, **2m @ 8.78 g/t Au** from 92m inc. **1m @ 13.2g/t Au** from 93m, further assay results pending (ZDD036)
 - **5m @ 5.29 g/t Au** from 146m including:
 - **1m @ 12.52 g/t Au** from 150m, **4m @ 8.48 g/t Au** from 195m inc. **1m @ 22.53 g/t Au** from 196m, further assay results pending (ZDD038)
- Drilling aims to extend the high-grade core at AG deposit which hosts 1.06Moz gold at 2.1 g/t Au, resource estimate update expected by end of 2019
- Latest results are from Tietto's 30,000m 2019 drill program focused on growing the existing 1.7Moz Au resource base, with more results expected soon
- Tietto awaiting third diamond rig to accelerate campaign, with two DD rigs double shifting

West African gold explorer Tietto Minerals Limited (ASX: TIE) (**Tietto** or **the Company**) is pleased to report exceptional high-grade gold intersections at the **AG (Abujar-Gludehi)** deposit within its Abujar Gold Project, in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa.

Tietto Managing Director, Dr Caigen Wang, said:

"These latest diamond holes confirm the presence of high to exceptionally high-grade gold mineralisation at shallow depths at the northern half of the AG deposit, where we have already defined a resource of 1.06Moz Au at 2.1g/t. We continue to raise the bar with our

*drilling and this latest project high intercept of **394 g/t Au** will add further shallow high-grade ounces to our resource update planned for the end of the year.*

*“As Tietto has its own fleet of DD rigs, we are in an excellent position to quickly define additional high-grade gold resources, as indicated by our recently reported high-grade intersections including: **2m at 53g/t Au, 1m at 103g/t Au, 1m at 194g/t Au** and now **1m at 394g/t Au**. We are very confident that Tietto can deliver another major resource increase before the end of the calendar year.”*

Exceptional High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Confirms AG Strike Continuity and Extensions

Tietto’s first batch of assay results for three DD holes, ZDD035 (Line26B), ZDD036 (Line26B) and ZDD038 (Line26) received confirmed both strike continuity and depth extension at AG.

Infill diamond hole ZDD035 is a step-back hole of ZDD036 drilled on Line26B within the northern half of the AG deposit. Tietto received only a small portion of sample results this week, with the following exceptional assay results (Figure 1):

With only 5m of 252m core from ZDD035-Line26B assayed to date, results returned:

- **4m @ 100.73 g/t Au** from 76m including;
 - **1m @ 394.36 g/t Au** from 77m (picture below)

Assay results for samples beyond these 5m are pending.

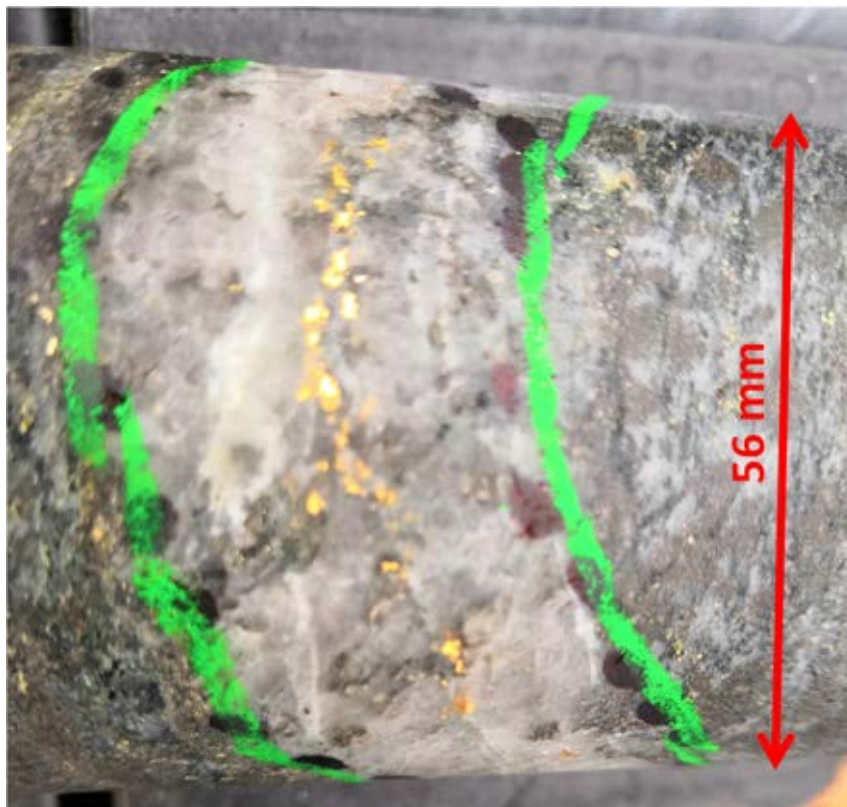


Figure 1. Visible gold between 76m and 77m in DDO35 on Section Line26B at the AG deposit

ZDD036-Line26B:

- o **2m @ 5.13 g/t Au** from 29m including;
 - **1m @ 8.73 g/t Au** from 30m
- o **14m @ 1.47 g/t Au** from 51m including;
 - **1m @ 13.63 g/t Au** from 64m
- o **7m @ 4.68 g/t Au** from 87m including;
 - **1m @ 13.16 g/t Au** from 87m
 - **2m @ 8.78 g/t Au** from 92m which inc. **1m @ 13.2g/t Au** from 93m.

Assay results for samples from 97m to 180m are pending.

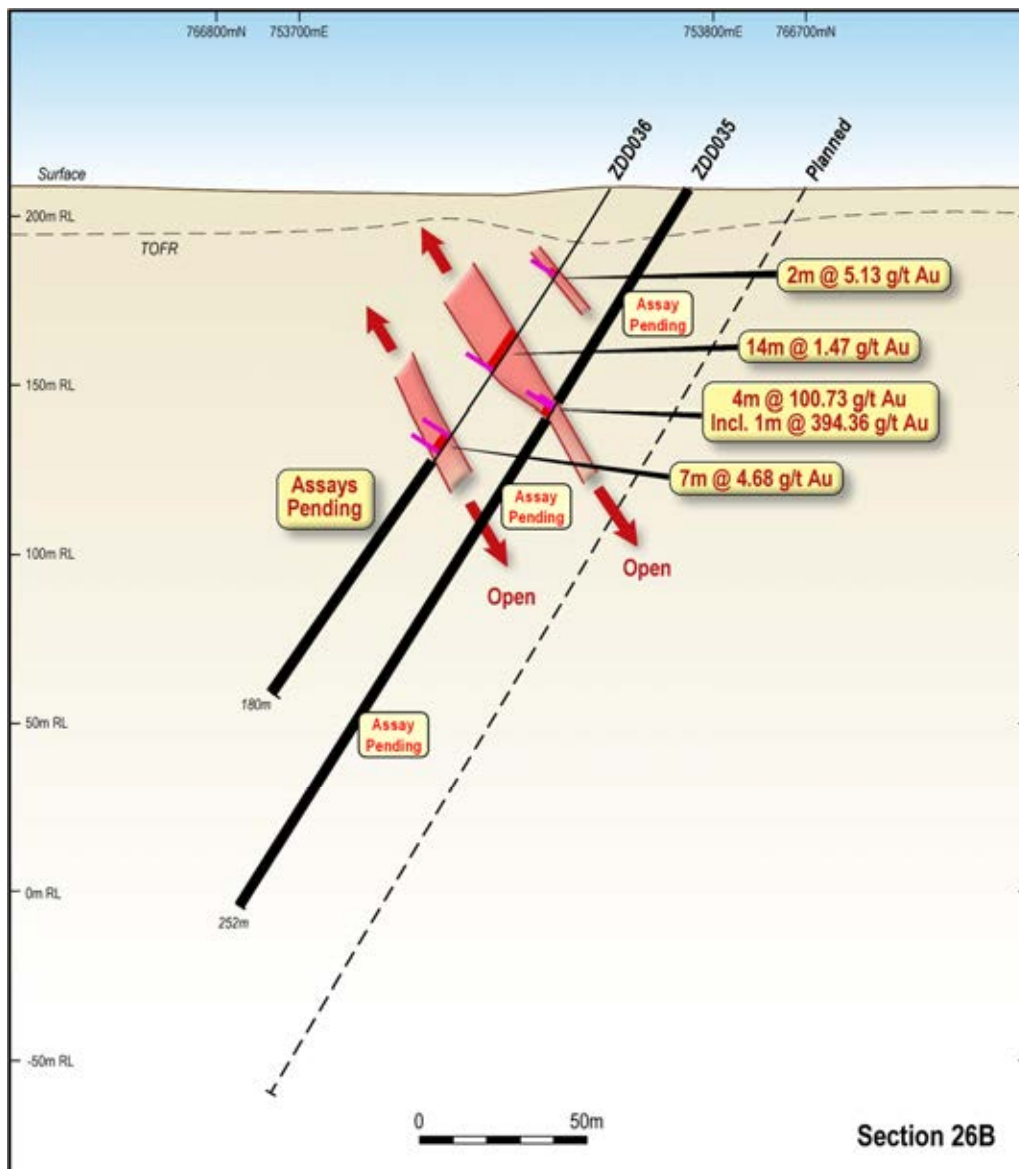


Figure 2. Section Line26B with diamond holes ZDD035-036

Tietto drilled depth extension hole ZDD038 on Line26, assay results for two 5m sections were received as follows (Figure 3):

- o **5m @ 5.29 g/t Au** from 146m including;
 - **1m @ 12.52 g/t Au** from 150m
- o **4m @ 8.48 g/t Au** from 195m including;
 - **1m @ 22.53 g/t Au** from 196m.

Assay results from samples beyond these two zones are pending.

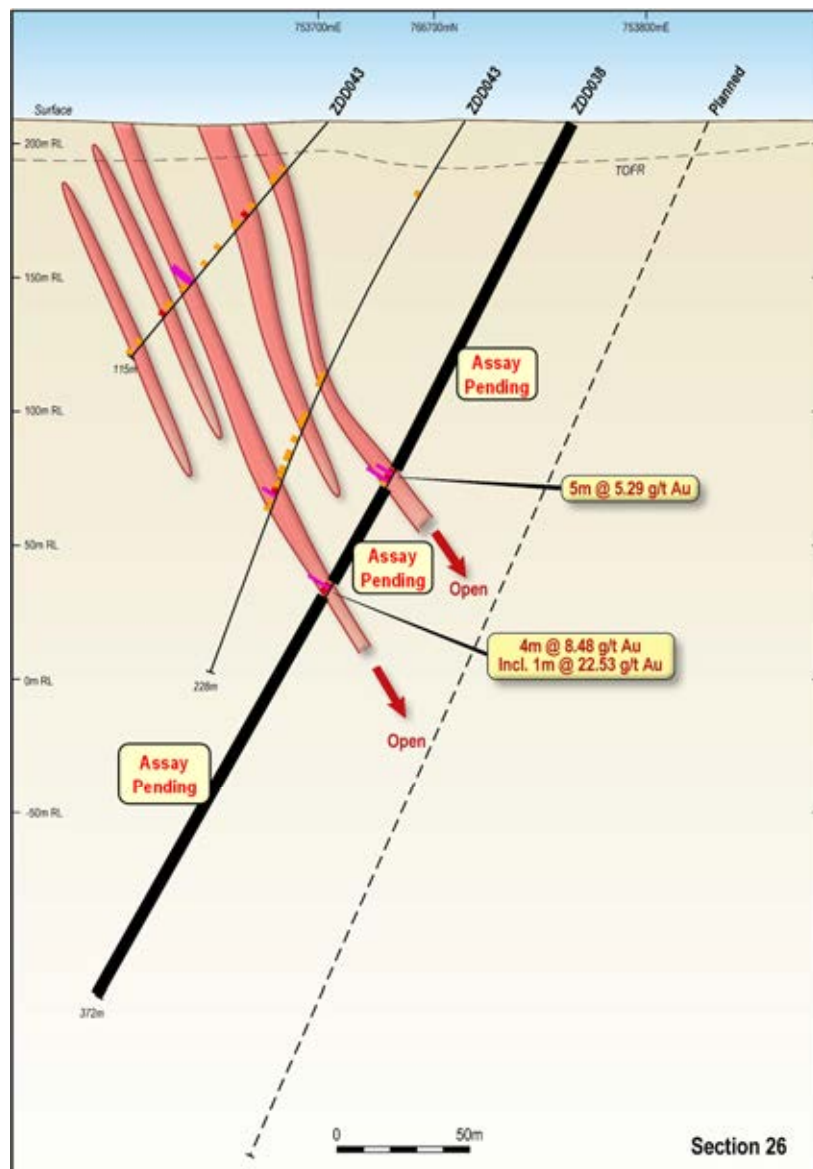


Figure 3. Section Line26 with diamond holes ZDD038

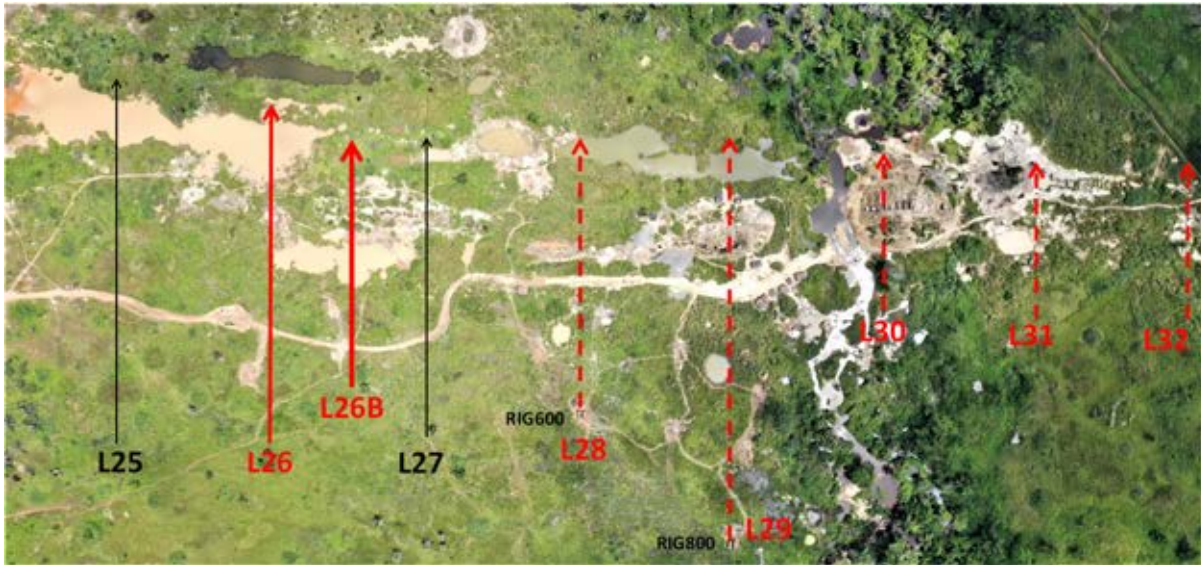


Figure 4. Diamond holes ZDD035-36 on Line26B and ZDD38 on Line26 and to-be-drilled Line30 to Line 32 of the AG deposit

Ongoing DD Drilling and Next DD Holes

Tietto's two DD rigs are currently drilling step-back holes at Line 28 and Line 29 (Figure 4) where the Company recently reported broad high-grade intersections of:

- o ZDD027 (Line29): **36m @ 4.40 g/t Au** from 52m inc. **1m @ 103.17 g/t Au** and **1m @ 33.45 g/t Au** (ASX 12 March 2019)

Following completion of the current holes, the DD rigs will move to section Lines 30, 31 and 32 to test the strike extension of the gold mineralisation exposed by extensive surface artisanal workings, as shown in Figure 4.

Tietto will continue to report drilling results over the coming weeks and months as the Company accelerates its drilling efforts with its existing two DD rigs and upcoming third DD rig. Tietto expects to deliver another resource update to its current JORC Mineral Resource Estimates for the **AG** and **APG** (Abujar-Pischon-Golikro) deposits in late 2019.

ENDS

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Table 1: Information about the Drill Holes being reported

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole_type
ZDD035	753796	766721	205	252.08	-60	304	DD
ZDD036	753775	766733	205	180.26	-55	304	DD
ZDD038	753778	766671	208	372	-65	304	DD

Table 2: ZDD035 significant intercepts and grades

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade, g/t Au		
76	77	1	6.02	4m@100.73 g/t	
77	78	1	394.36		1m@394.36g/t
78	79	1	0.72		
79	80	1	1.83		

Table 3: ZDD036 significant intercepts and grades

29	30	1	1.53	2m@5.13g/t	
30	31	1	8.73		1m@8.73g/t
51	52	1	1.38	14m@1.47g/t	
52	53	1	0.75		
53	54	1	0.16		
54	55	1	0.15		
55	56	1	0.09		
56	57	1	0.9		
57	58	1	2.31		
58	59	1	0.31		
59	60	1	0.25		
60	61	1	0.2		
61	62	1	0.28		
62	63	1	0.05		
63	64	1	0.11		
64	65	1	13.63		1m@13.63g/t
87	88	1	13.16	7m@4.68g/t	13.16
88	89	1	0.005		
89	90	1	0.18		
90	91	1	0.7		
91	92	1	1.19		
92	93	1	4.35		
93	94	1	13.2		1m@13.2g/t

Table 4: ZDD038 significant intercepts and grades

146	147	1	4.09	5m@5.29g/t	
147	148	1	7.39		
148	149	1	0.48		
149	150	1	1.96		
150	151	1	12.52		1m@12.52g/t
195	196	1	3.53	4m@8.48g/t	
196	197	1	22.53		1m@22.53g/t
197	198	1	4.3		
198	199	1	3.54		

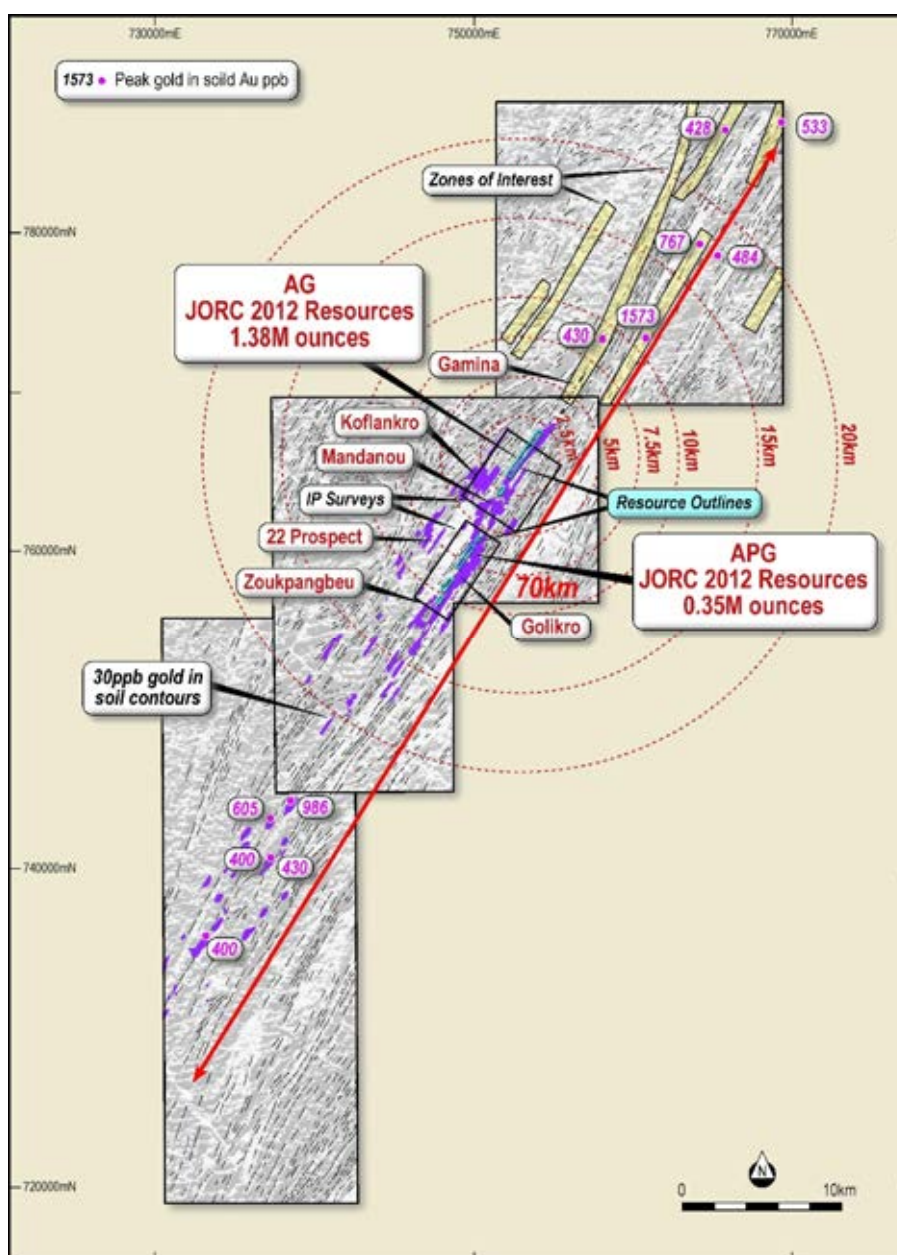


Figure 4. Plan view showing location of deposits and resources at the Abujar Gold Project

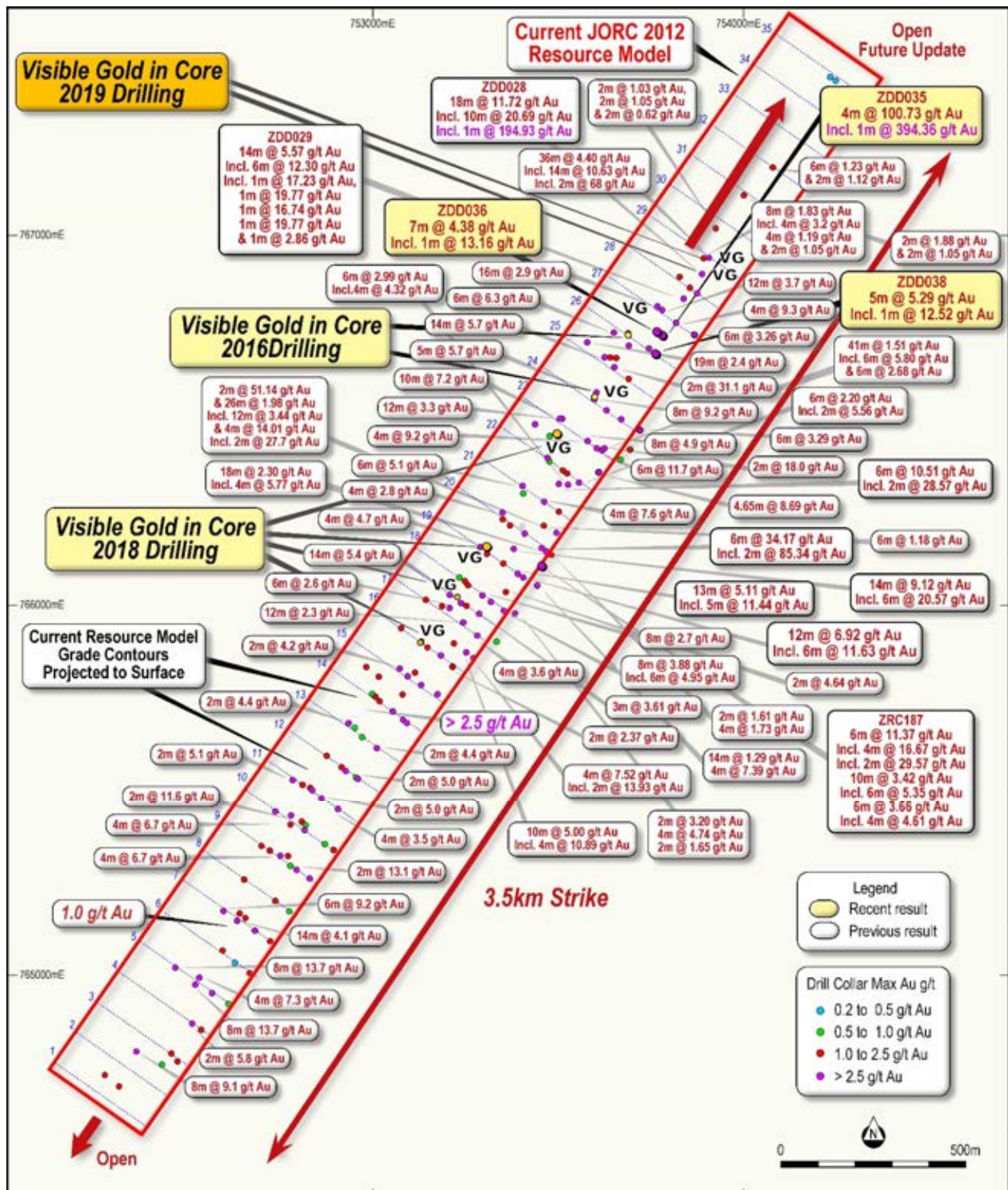


Figure 5. Plan view showing drill results at AG

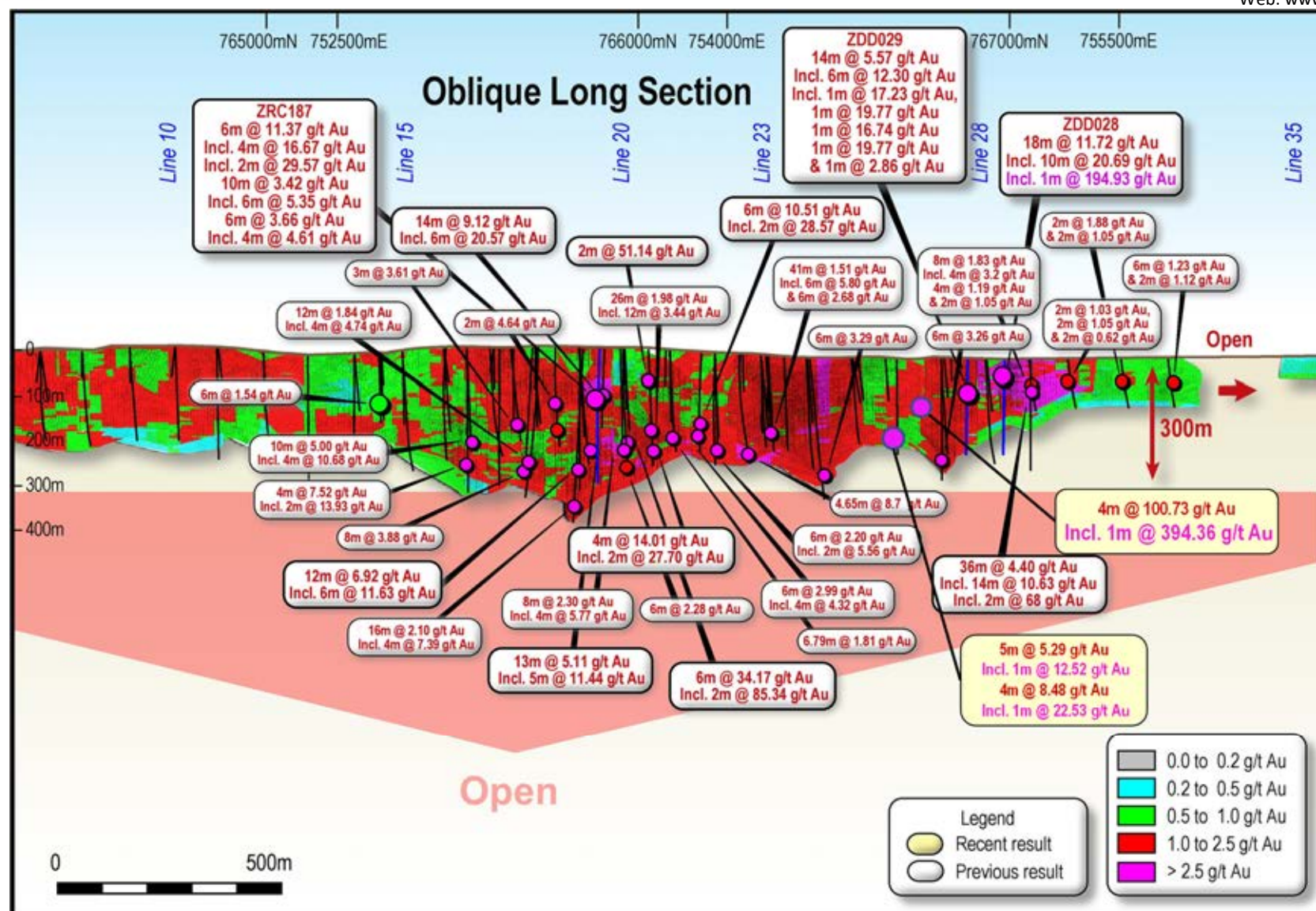


Figure 6. Oblique long-section view showing drilling at AG

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 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.

Tietto JORC Statement of Mineral Resources

Results of the independent Mineral Resources estimate for the Project are tabulated in the Statement of Mineral Resources in below, which are reported in line with both 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.

Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.4 Au g/t within a pit shell based on a gold price of 1,800 USD per troy ounce, and 0.8 Au g/t below the pit shell. The cut-off grades were based on estimated mining and processing costs and recoveries factors of similar projects in the Ivory Coast.

Table 5: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 9 April, 2019 Reported at 0.4 g/t Au cut off within pit shells; and 0.8 g/t Au cut off below the pit shells for AG, and 0.4 g/t to a depth of 40m and 0.8 g/t below 40m for APG.

Area	Class	Type	Quantity (Mtonnes)	Au (g/t)	Metal Au (Mounces)
AG	Inferred	Oxide	0.7	1.5	0.03
		Transition	1.6	1.3	0.07
		Fresh	24.1	1.7	1.28
		Total	26.4	1.6	1.38
APG		Oxide	1.2	0.7	0.03
		Transition	3.4	0.8	0.09
		Fresh	6.6	1.1	0.23
		Total	11.2	1.0	0.35
Grand Total			37.6	1.4	1.73

Table 6: AG Total Inferred Mineral Resource at varying cut off grades

COG Au g/t	Quantity Mtonnes	Au g/t	Au Moz
0.4	32.3	1.4	1.50
0.6	26.1	1.7	1.40
0.8	19.4	2.0	1.25
1	15.6	2.3	1.14

1.2	13.1	2.5	1.05
1.4	11.1	2.7	0.97
1.6	9.3	2.9	0.88
1.8	8.0	3.2	0.81
2	6.8	3.4	0.74

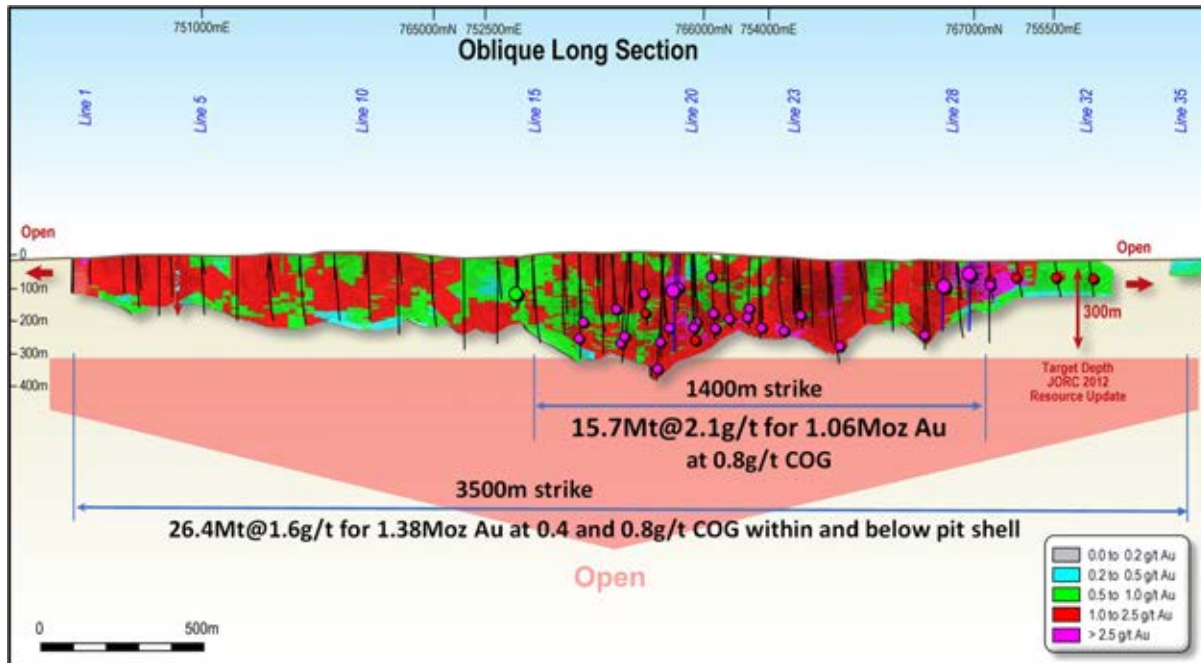


Figure 7. Oblique long section view of the AG deposit

Note:

1. The Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Jeremy Clark who is a full-time employee 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 9 April, 2019. 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.

Competent Person 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 of 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 employee of RPMGlobal Asia Limited 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 and 12 March 2019 - The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table1, Section 1-2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The drilling completed prior to March 2018 has been conducted with a multiple purpose drill rig using Reverse Circulation (RC) techniques for collar of each hole and Diamond Drilling (DD) techniques for the tail of some deep hole. In general, the RC to DD switch point is at around 120-150m hole depth. Holes are angled to optimally intersect mineralised zones. All RC and DD samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. DD core were cut at the camp site of the Abujar project. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling). In general, 2m RC composite samples and 0.5-1.67m DD half core were despatched to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub pulps for fire assay. The pulps were then sent to ALS’s assay Lab in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) or Kumasi (Ghana) where 50g fire assays, AAS finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted. Following a review of results for intervals where visible gold had been observed in drill core. Pulps from some of the DD

		holes that had been prepared at ALS Yamoussoukro Lab were sent to Intertek Ghana for check assaying which involved a re-assay of three times on each pulp. • The new assay results for RC samples and AC samples reported in this announcement are from RC holes drilled by AMS's RC600 rig and AC holes drilled by AMS's truck mounted aircore rig. • The new assay results for DD samples reported in this announcement are from DD holes drilled by the Company owned portable diamond drill rig. • Intertek Lab's truck picked up all samples from the Abujar Project site and prepared/analysed the samples in Intertek lab in Ghana. Fire assay are used for all AC, RC and DD samples. • All AC and RC samples are 2m composite.
Drilling techniques	• <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	• Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the exploration area comprises 5 1/8-inch diameter face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling within the exploration area prior to 31st March 2018 comprises NQ sized core. • The RC-DD holes drilled prior to 31st March 2018 normally had RC to DD switch point at around 120-150m hole depth. • The DD holes in the currently drilling programs are being drilled by the Company's own portable hydraulic diamond drill rig. DD holes are drilled in HQ size from collar to the point where fresh rock is reached which is approximately 20-40m deep (inclined depth at -50°). In fresh rock, the DD holes are drilled in NTW size of 75.7mm with core

		diameter of 56.1mm. The AC holes were drilled with a drill bit of 3.5 inches.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	- Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs; marking depths were checked against the depths marked on core blocks. - RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >75% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and were routinely cleaned. Tietto employees managed sampling to ensure correct sampling practices. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A booster was used when drilling wet holes, to maintain dry samples each wet hole was purged after a rod change and before the commencement of drilling the next rod. - Core recoveries were generally good with above 90% average recovery. As the mineralised zone is generally silicified and competent, core loss was not observed to be an issue over the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Tietto uses specifically designed log sheets to capture all geological data. During logging, part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed (using glue) to chip boards meter by meter, which are stored on site. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and

	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material are stored in the structure/Geotech table of the database. Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for inclusion in any future Mineral Resource estimation or mining studies and metallurgical studies.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Diamond core sampling intervals were based on lithological or alteration boundary contacts, with a minimum down hole length of 0.5 and maximum of 1.55m. The core was photographed, logged, cut and half core was sent for assay. Sampling of RC holes was completed on 1-metre downhole intervals, but 2-metre composite samples were created and assayed; bulk samples were taken from the cyclone meter by meter by Tietto field assistants and split through a three-tier Jones riffle splitter to collect two 6.5kg samples. Every attempt was made to ensure that the splitter that was used was in good condition, level and that the splitter was cleaned with compressed air after each sample was passed through it to minimise contamination. Every effort was made to ensure that samples were sampled dry. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Field duplicates were inserted at 15m intervals or where mineralisation was anticipated, and Standards were

		inserted at 30m intervals (every 15 RC samples for 2m composite RC samples). Approximately 1:15 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m riffle split samples at the rig. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the gold mineralisation at Abujar based on the intersections, the sampling methodologies, observed gold particle size and assay values.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, 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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• All samples from drilling prior to the end of March 2018 were assayed at ALS laboratories either in Ouagadougou or Kumasi depending on LAS lab's working loads using 50g fire assay and an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish which is considered a near total assaying technique if completed properly. This method is appropriate and returns accurate and precise values for gold. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. The laboratory inserted feldspar flushes, standards, repeats and duplicates. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples (assayed in the past three years) showed that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. However, pulps from DD core samples with visible gold were re-assayed in Intertek Ghana with three repeats and the average results for these samples were reported. • All samples from drilling after March 2018 are assayed at Intertek Lab in Ghana.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	• Several independent personnel visually verified intersections in diamond core and RC chips as well as trenches and outcrops. Primary data was

	• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	collected using a set of company standard Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The geo-information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then validated and merged into a final database by the company's database manager.
<i>Location of data points</i>	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill hole collar locations as reported have been picked-up using a Garmin GPS. Final locations will come from a pickup by a surveyor using a total station. Downhole surveying was completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex EZ-shot Downhole Survey instrument prior to the end of March 2018. All drill holes have been located using UTM grid WGS84 Z31N.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The DD holes being reported are spaced on sections of between 100m and 300m. • Further drilling will be required and is planned to bring the section spacing to a uniform 100m. This drilling will be incorporated into a future update of the current 2012 JORC classified Mineral Resource. • Mineralised intervals are reported as a weighted average across zones of mineralisation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• Drill sections are approximately orientated West to East with respect to grid North. This orientation allows for the delineation of North-South structures internal to the shear zone as well as the overall NS trend. Holes are drilled at -65° to -50°
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Chain of custody is managed by Tietto until the samples were despatched to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro (for drilling prior to the end of March

		2018) and Intertek Lab in Ghana for drilling after March 2018. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Tietto personnel to ALS Lab in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation for drilling prior to the end of March 2018 and picked up by Intertek truck for drilling after March 2018. Whilst in storage, they remain under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Tietto personnel and consultants working on the Abujar project site conducted data reviews as their routine work. No material issues have been noted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The Abujar Project hosts three exploration licences, the Abujar South Exploration License ("Issia Licence", 390.5 km², to which Tietto holds a 100% interest), the Abujar Middle Exploration License ("Zoukougbeu Licence", 383.5 km², to which Tietto holds a 90% interest through the licence holding company Tiebaya Gold Sarl) and the Abujar North Exploration License ("Zahibo Licence", 340 km², to which Tietto holds a 15% interest through the licence holding company Gail Exploration Sarl, with the right to acquire a further 65% interest. Currently, Tietto and Gail are in the process of legalizing Tietto's 50% interest in this tenement.), which together, cover an area of 1,114 km². - The Issia Licence was granted on 22 March 2017. The Zoukougbeu Licence was granted on 15 September 2014 and is at the final approval process stage of 3-year extension. The Zahibo Licence was granted on 6 May 2015 - All exploration licences have an initial tenure of 4 years with two entitled extension of 3 years each plus a special extension of 2 years, for a total of up to 12-year tenure. - All licences are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid. - The ownership of mineral lease rights in Côte d'Ivoire is governed primarily by the Law n°2014-138 dated on March 24 2014 (Côte d'Ivoire Mining Code). If the exploration licences were to be subsequently converted into Mining Licences, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire would hold a 10% share of the permit and Tietto would hold 90%, 85% and 80% for the Abujar South, Abujar Middle and Abujar North, respectively.
<i>Exploration done by other</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There were no historical exploration activities on any of the three licences comprising the Abujar project.

<i>parties</i>		Tietto started systematic exploration as soon as the licences were granted on each of the three licenced areas.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The Abujar Project is located within the Proterozoic Birimian rocks of the Man shield, as situated on the Daloa 1:200,000 geologic sheet, 30km west of city 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 north-northeast to northeast. Formations which have been structured by the Eburnean cycle are Birimian. 17 volcano sedimentary belts have been recorded in this domain, and reported to hold 95% of the gold mineralisation in the country. - Within the Project, outcrops are very uncommon, only laterite cover is mainly spread with hardpans and duricrust spots occurring. The Abujar Deposit is located in NNE SSW orientated body of granitoid migmatite and is hosted within in an interpreted regional shear structure. This is enclosed in two mica granite bodies of similar interpreted orientation which are regionally referred to as granodiorites.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the</i>	Included

	<i>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.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Intervals are shown in detail
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Drill hole angles of 50~65° on varying azimuths are adequate for the mineralisation intercepted. All exploration drilling results to date have been reported as down hole lengths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to diagrams in text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be</i>	All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with “from” and “to” depths and “hole identification” shown.

	<i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	- The project delivered in late 2016 a JORC 2012 Inferred resource of 10.42mt at 2.1g/t containing 703,600oz gold. - Preliminary metallurgical study was also carried out at ALS Perth in 2015. - Details about the above report are available within the Company. - No work has been carried out on geotechnical, hydrogeological or environmental issues etc.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed. - Extensive geophysical study of the project area is currently being conducted.



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