

FURTHER WIDESPREAD HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION DISCOVERED AT CERRO DIABLO PROJECT

Equus Mining Limited ('Equus') (ASX: EQE) is pleased to announce that further mapping and sampling has discovered additional widespread high-grade outcropping mineralisation at the Cerro Diablo precious and base metal project. This project is being prepared for 1st phase drill testing in Q3 2018 and provides potential synergies with the Company's nearby Los Domos project where drilling of the T7 Target is ongoing.

Further Mapping and Sampling at Cerro Diablo

- Further mapping and sampling has discovered additional widespread high-grade mineralisation at the Cerro Diablo precious and base metal project. The top 30 surface samples taken to date are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Cerro Diablo high-grade surface rock chip sample results

Sample Number	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	
D10102	0.26	30.8	20.06	0.38	0.17	NR
D10041	0.01	100.0	1.12	19.01	20.79	PR
D10088	0.01	112.0	0.35	7.95	35.01	NR
D10103	0.15	24.6	16.20	0.18	0.11	NR
D10087	0.03	54.7	0.33	9.74	7.00	NR
D10049	0.53	11.7	6.79	0.02	0.01	PR
D00084	0.07	84.8	0.78	7.21	5.66	PR
D10100	0.05	136.0	0.96	3.98	5.46	NR
D00026	0.03	34.1	0.64	2.31	8.18	PR
D00083	0.14	86.7	2.02	1.67	3.58	PR
D10151	0.02	9.2	0.05	8.47	1.45	NR
D10048	1.76	33.7	2.20	0.07	0.24	PR
D00071	5.40	6.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	PR
D00060	4.91	3.8	0.01	0.00	0.06	PR
D10039	0.12	7.1	2.37	0.01	0.01	PR
D00024	3.93	12.2	0.00	0.01	0.02	PR
D10138	1.47	31.1	2.69	0.00	0.06	NR
D10050	1.73	13.7	1.10	0.01	0.01	PR
D10035	0.04	5.0	1.70	0.01	0.01	PR
D00082	2.51	1.6	0.00	0.00	0.02	PR
D10114	0.01	10.4	1.33	0.01	0.09	NR
D10042	0.00	38.6	0.03	0.64	2.23	PR
D10119	2.16	1.9	0.00	0.00	0.03	NR
D10040	0.01	10.8	0.19	1.10	1.10	PR
D10038	0.07	5.2	0.97	0.02	0.04	PR
D00072	0.07	14.6	0.05	0.29	1.97	PR
D00030	0.07	25.9	0.70	0.02	0.00	PR
D00061	1.36	2.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	PR
D10093	1.35	0.2	0.00	0.01	0.00	NR
D10156	1.14	2.2	0.01	0.00	0.07	NR

NR = newly reported, PR= previously reported

Photo 1. Outcropping high grade copper mineralisation



Photo 2. Outcropping high grade silver-lead mineralisation



- The Cerro Diablo project was secured via strategic open ground staking of a 4,554 hectare area hosting zones of extensive hydrothermal alteration during late 2017. See Figures 1, 2 & 3.
- Mineralisation at Cerro Diablo is interpreted to be of a largely structurally controlled intermediate sulphidation epithermal precious and base metal style. The project area features extensive hydrothermal argillic alteration and hosts outcropping precious–base metal veins within Jurassic aged felsic domes and volcanics (See Photos 1 & 2). The project is interpreted to be located within a NNW trending structural corridor featuring dextral strike slip faulting which has resulted in preferentially orientated NNE dilational structures hosting precious and base metal mineralisation.
- Cerro Diablo has not received any modern-day exploration despite numerous, metallic mineral occurrences having been recorded historically. **Individual veins up to 10m wide have been mapped over +300m strike extensions. Recent sampling and mapping has focussed on an area with dimensions 2,000m x 1,000m where widespread outcropping primary high grade mineralisation has never been exploited.** There are two small historic mines, namely Mina Alón and Mina Las Cáscaras, located within the southern area of the Cerro Diablo project.
- Cerro Diablo is located in Chile’s Region XI, some 40 kilometres north-northwest of the Company’s flagship Los Domos project where a 2nd phase 7,500m drill programme is in progress. See Figure2. Access to the Cerro Diablo project is via 10km of established roads and tracks from the township of Puerto Ibanez located on the north shore of Lake General Carrera across which mine concentrates were historically transported from the Cerro Bayo Mine to the export port facilities at Puerto Aysen.
- Field work including detailed mapping and rock chip sampling is continuing in preparation for 1st phase drill testing in Q3/2018.

Photo 3. Extensive hydrothermal argillic/FeOx alteration at Mineralised Zone 6, Cerro Diablo

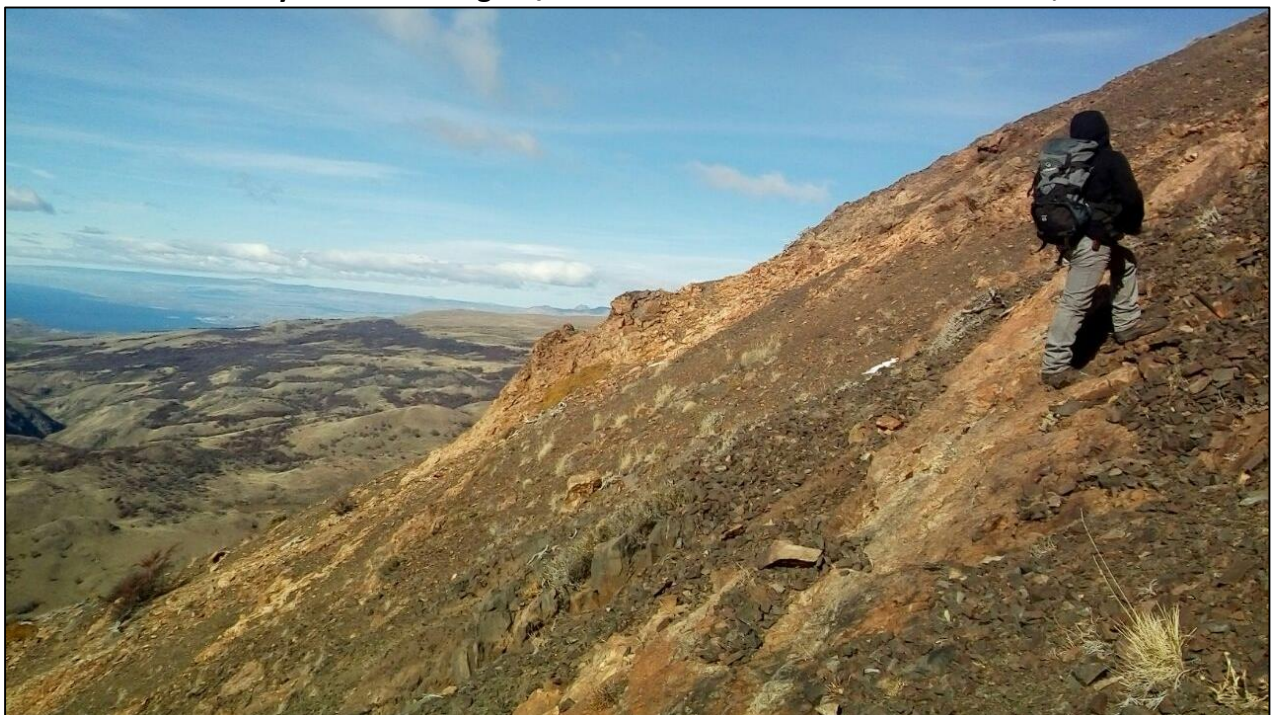


Figure 1. Cerro Diablo project mineralised zones

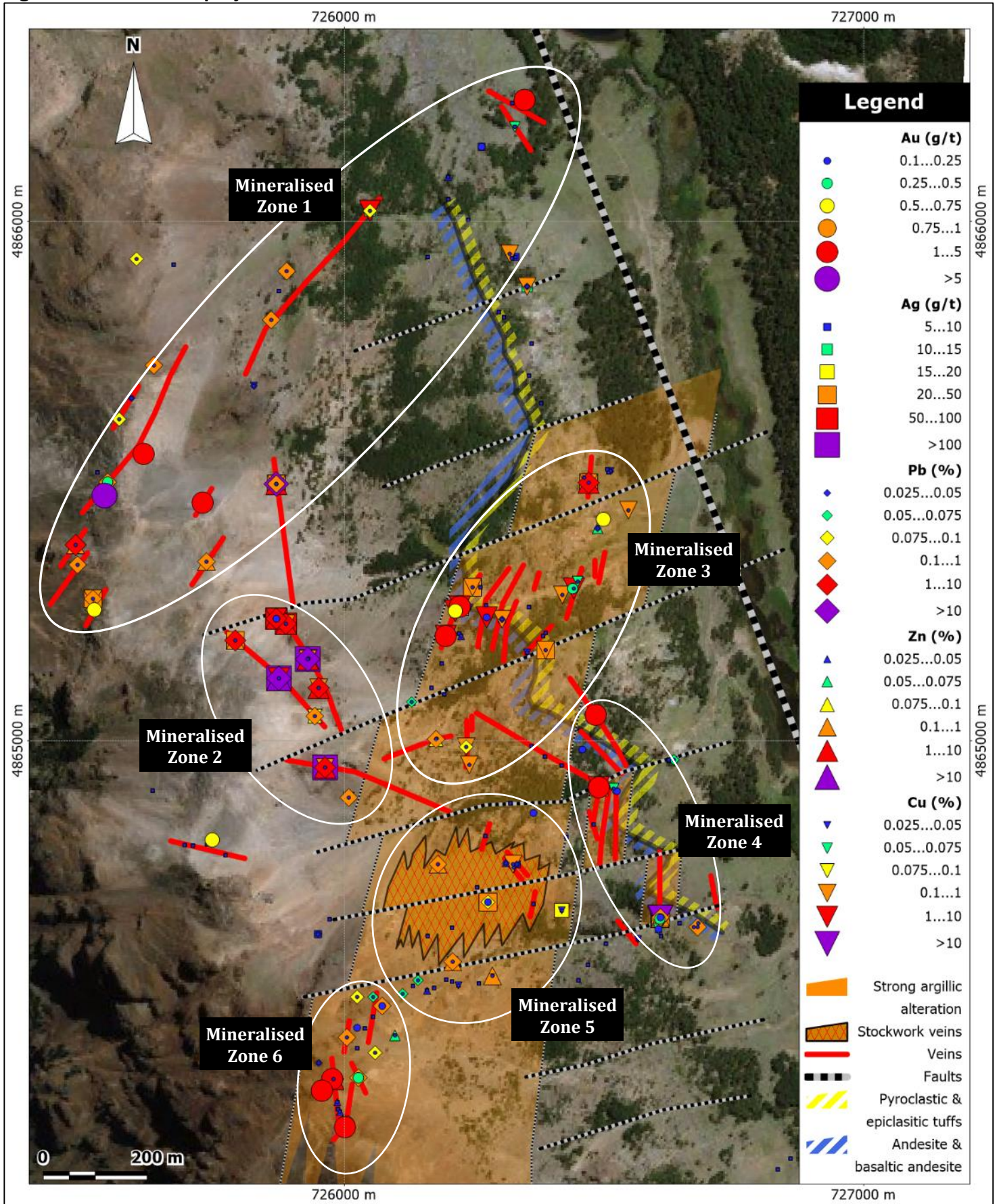




Table 2. Cerro Diablo surface rock chip sample results – precious-base metal values from key mineralised zones

Mineralised Zone 1					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D00071	5.40	6.2	0.00	0.06	0.00
D00024	3.93	12.2	0.00	0.02	0.01
D00082	2.51	1.6	0.00	0.02	0.00
D10114	0.01	10.4	1.33	0.09	0.01
D10119	2.16	1.9	0.00	0.03	0.00
D00072	0.07	14.6	0.05	1.97	0.29
D00074	0.09	32.7	0.17	0.20	0.02
D10123	0.67	2.6	0.01	0.22	0.00
D00070	0.36	4.1	0.02	0.35	0.01
D10043	0.00	3.0	0.02	0.27	0.23

Mineralised Zone 4					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D10102	0.26	30.8	20.06	0.17	0.38
D10103	0.15	24.6	16.20	0.11	0.18
D10138	1.47	31.1	2.69	0.06	0.00
D10093	1.35	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.01
D10020	0.00	8.3	0.00	0.36	0.01
D10023	0.21	0.4	0.06	0.01	0.03
D00093	0.19	1.5	0.01	0.00	0.00
D10146	0.01	0.7	0.07	0.00	0.01
D10134	0.13	0.5	0.02	0.00	0.00
D10017	0.03	1.6	0.05	0.01	0.01

Mineralised Zone 2					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D10041	0.01	100.0	1.12	20.79	19.01
D10088	0.01	112.0	0.35	35.01	7.95
D10087	0.03	54.7	0.33	7.00	9.74
D00084	0.07	84.8	0.78	5.66	7.21
D10100	0.05	136.0	0.96	5.46	3.98
D00083	0.14	86.7	2.02	3.58	1.67
D10042	0.00	38.6	0.03	2.23	0.64
D10040	0.01	10.8	0.19	1.10	1.10
D00085	0.01	5.3	0.09	0.19	0.08
D10004	0.01	9.2	0.06	0.12	0.01

Mineralised Zone 5					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D10143	0.01	5.2	0.32	0.01	0.00
D10148	0.12	25.5	0.00	0.08	0.02
D00089	0.02	4.3	0.01	0.52	0.20
D10030	0.03	11.6	0.01	0.19	0.17
D10027	0.05	17.1	0.04	0.02	0.02
D10012	0.02	2.8	0.03	0.02	0.02
D00063	0.02	4.0	0.01	0.07	0.01
D10014	0.00	0.3	0.00	0.01	0.13
D10142	0.01	1.1	0.06	0.01	0.00
D00068	0.02	3.0	0.00	0.06	0.01

Mineralised Zone 3					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D10049	0.53	11.7	6.79	0.01	0.02
D00026	0.03	34.1	0.64	8.18	2.31
D10048	1.76	33.7	2.20	0.24	0.07
D10039	0.12	7.1	2.37	0.01	0.01
D10050	1.73	13.7	1.10	0.01	0.01
D10035	0.04	5.0	1.70	0.01	0.01
D10038	0.07	5.2	0.97	0.04	0.02
D00030	0.07	25.9	0.70	0.00	0.02
D10046	0.01	26.4	0.20	0.01	0.01
D10036	0.04	2.5	0.40	0.00	0.00

Mineralised Zone 6					
Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
D10151	0.02	9.2	0.05	1.45	8.47
D00060	4.91	3.8	0.01	0.06	0.00
D00061	1.36	2.7	0.00	0.01	0.00
D10156	1.14	2.2	0.01	0.07	0.00
D10155	0.97	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00
D10150	0.38	4.0	0.01	0.10	0.01
D00062	0.10	2.4	0.01	0.25	0.00
D00066	0.11	3.3	0.01	0.14	0.02
D10006	0.07	6.9	0.02	0.10	0.01
D00058	0.13	1.8	0.01	0.01	0.00

Figure 2. Cerro Diablo project

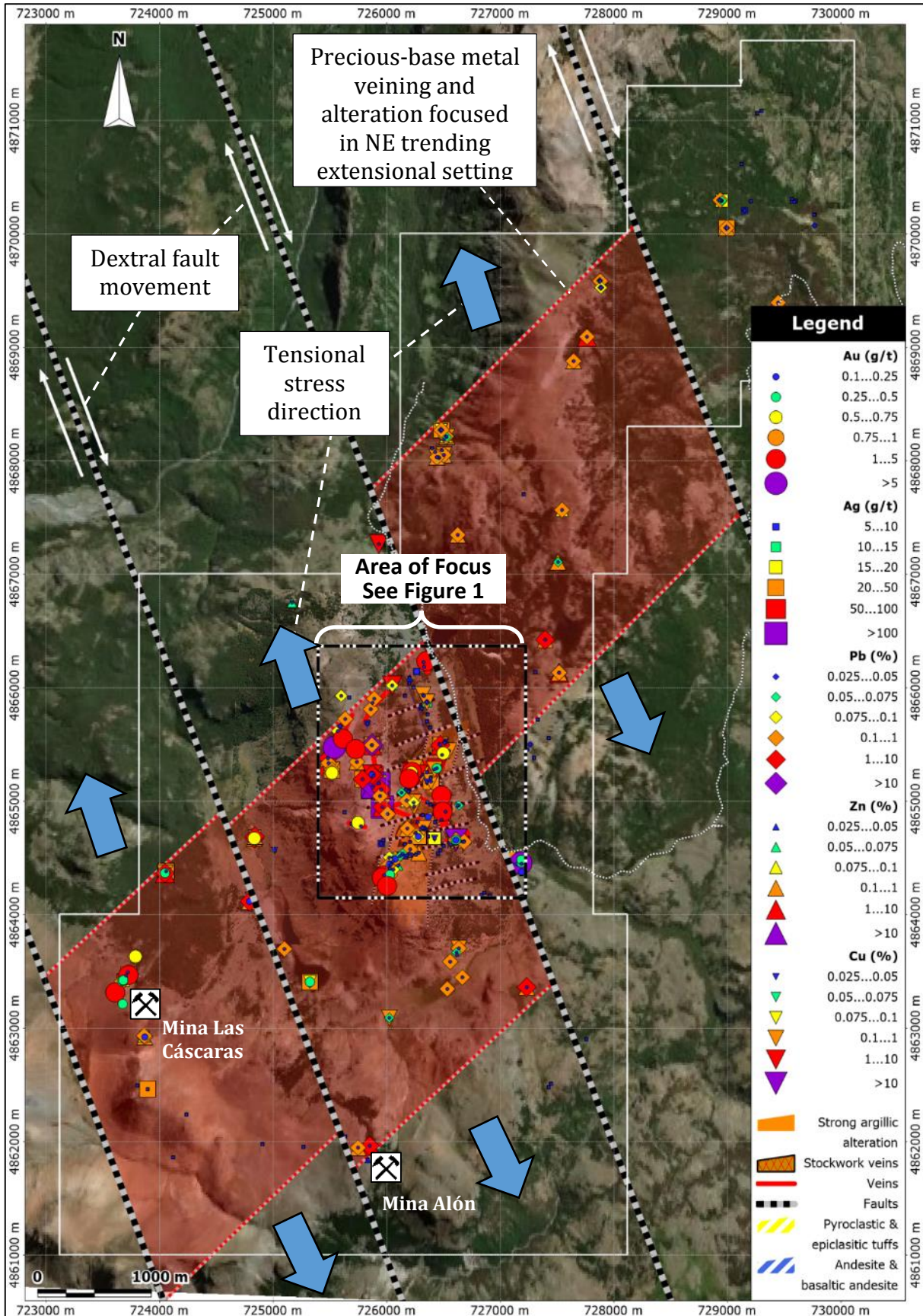
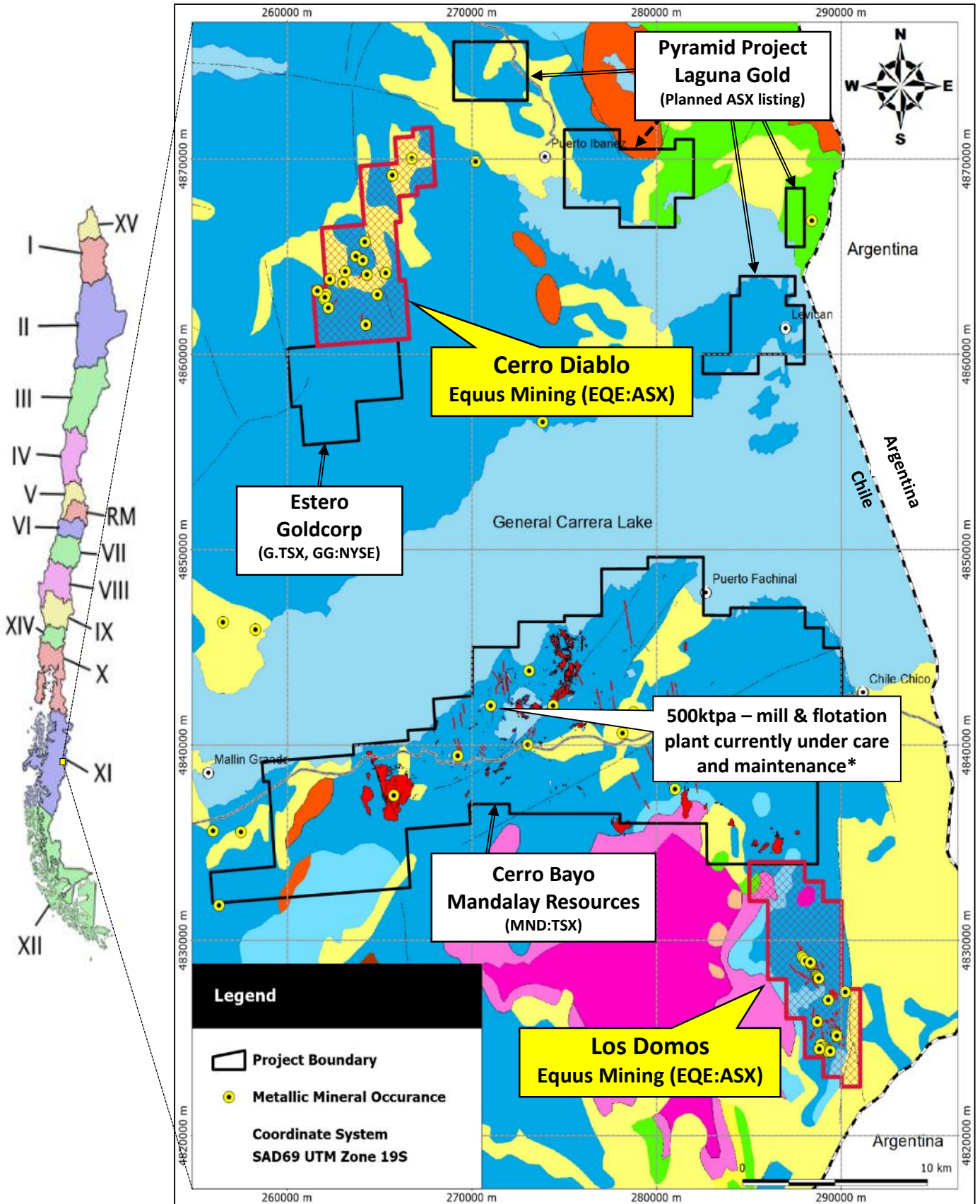




Figure 3. Regional map showing location of new Cerro Diablo Project



*owned by Mandalay Resources

Cerro Diablo – located within a world class mineral province

- The Cerro Diablo precious and base metal project, like Los Domos, is located within the world class Deseado Massif mineral province. See Figure 4.
- This mineral province includes the Santa Cruz Province mining district in Argentina and the Cerro Bayo mine district in Chile, the latter of which is where EQE’s projects are located, and throughout which mineralisation is dominantly hosted by Jurassic age volcanic rocks.
- The Deseado Massive hosts large gold and silver deposits in Argentina including Cerro Vanguardia, Cerro Negro, San Jose & Cerro Moro and has a current combined 29.8 Moz AuEq known resource endowment.

Figure 4. Cerro Diablo and Los Domos projects are both located within the Deseado Massif

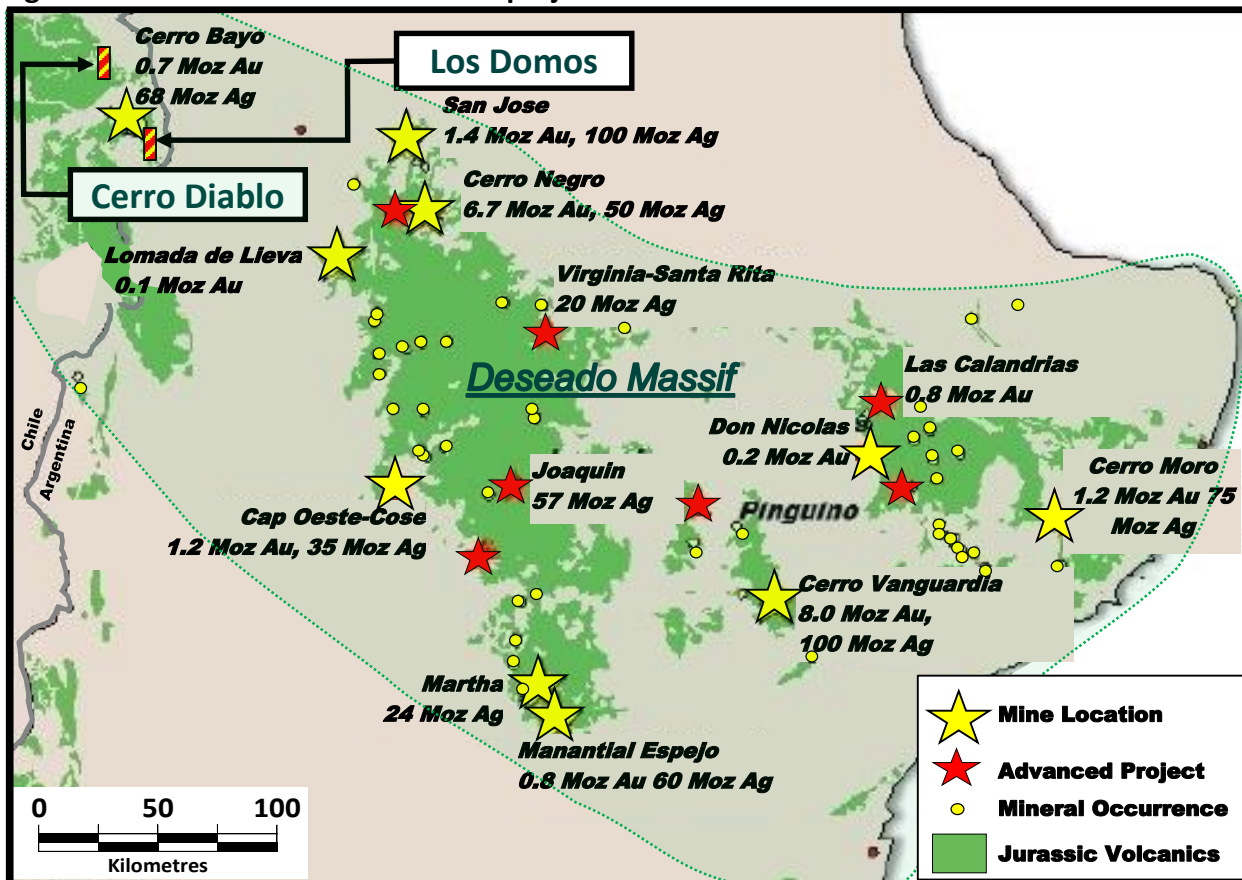


Table 3. Deposits located within the Deseado Massif mineral province

	Gold Moz	Silver Moz	Gold Equiv. Moz
Cerro Vanguardia	8.0	100	9.5
Cerro Negro	6.7	50	7.4
San Jose (Huevos Verdes)	1.4	100	2.9
Cerro Morro	1.2	75	2.3
Cape Oeste-Cose	1.2	35	1.7
Manantial Espejo	0.8	60	1.7
Cerro Bayo	0.7	68	1.7
Joaquin	0.0	57	0.9
Las Calandrias	0.8	0	0.8
Martha	0.0	24	0.4
Virginia-Santa Rita	0.0	15	0.2
Don Nicolas	0.2	0	0.2
Lomada de Leiva	0.1	0	0.1
	21.2	585	29.8

For further information, please contact:

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About Equus Mining and the flagship Los Domos and Cerro Diablo Precious and Base Metal Projects

Equus Mining Limited (Equus, ASX: EQE) has acquired the rights to acquire the Los Domos project located in the XI Region of Chile from Terrane Minerals SpA under a staged earn-in agreement. With the completion of an initial 1,000m drill programme Terrane is now to transfer the Los Domos project assets into a Joint Venture (JV) Company in which Equus will hold an initial 51% (previously the requirement was 2,000m). Equus then has a two-year option period to buy the remaining 49% interest in the JV Company by issuing Terrane \$450,000 worth of Ordinary Shares at an issue price of 1.2c. The Cerro Diablo project consist of 4,554 hectares in exploration licences 100% held by EQE.

The Los Domos gold-silver project is well located 15km south of the township of Chile Chico and adjacent to the Cerro Bayo gold-silver mine. The Cerro Diablo project is located 25 kilometres north-northwest of the mine. See Figure 3. This mine was until recently producing approximately 2 Mozpa of silver and 20 Kozpa gold or approximately two thirds nominal flotation plant capacity of 500ktpa throughput, however production has been suspended indefinitely and *force majeure* declared following a mine flooding event in June 2017^(xi). With an altitude range of 800m to 1,200m and a dry, moderate climate, the Los Domos Project is able to be explored year-round. Cerro Diablo has a similar altitude range with slightly higher precipitation.

(a) www.mandalayresources.com

(i) All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for historical samples D00001 – D00157 as outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the report titled Newly Acquired Cerro Diablo Project Augments Equus Mining’s Strategy at Los Domos (see ASX release dated 19 February 2018) continue to apply and have not materially changed

(ii) All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for historical samples D10001 – D10085 as outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the report titled Widespread Mineralisation Confirmed At

Newly Acquired Cerro Diablo Project (see ASX release dated 18 April 2018) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

pjn9433

COMPETENT PERSON’S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Cerro Diablo precious and base metal project is based on information compiled by Jason Beckton. Mr Beckton is a geological consultant to the Company. Mr Beckton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Beckton has a beneficial interest as shareholder of Equus Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 CERRO DIABLO EXPLORATION PROGRAM EQUUS MINING LIMITED

A. SURFACE SAMPLING

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples were collected of quartz veins and zones of silicification, within Jurassic age Ibanez Formation rhyolite ignimbrite by a qualified geologist. Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS using Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. Representative chip samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken across the strike of the outcrop over various width intervals except where noted. Samples are taken at angles to geological strike except where noted. Limited analysing of hand samples was conducted by a handheld XRF instrument prior to despatch of samples for conventional laboratory analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples were geologically logged by a qualified geologist. The orientation of the associated mineralised structures was logged by a qualified geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or Rock Chip and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples were a minimum width of 30cm and approximate sample support of half core NQ from diamond drilling, ie sample diameter of 56mm, being a half core sample of that.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Santiago via a certified courier for sample preparation initially comprising weighing, fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm under laboratory code Prep-31. Pulps are generally analysed for Au, Ag and trace and base elements using method code Au-ICP21, ME-MS41 For high grade sample intervals, Au-AA25 (for Au values up to 100 g/t), Ag-OG46 (for Ag values > 100 g/t Ag) and Zn-AA62 (up to 30%) and Pb-AA62 (up to 20%) for Zn and Pb values over 1% respectively or analysis method code Zn-OG62 (up to 30%) and Pb-OG62 (up to 20%) is implemented. For Pb values (over 20% to 100%), the analysis method code Pb-VOL70 is implemented. Alternate blanks and certified standards for Au and Ag are submitted within each laboratory batch at a ratio of 1:15 (i.e. 6.5%) for which QA/QC revision is conducted on each batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For rock chip sample data, laboratory CSV result files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are located using handheld GPS receivers. Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S The topographic control, using handheld GPS, was adequate for the survey.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results will not be used for resource estimation prior to any supporting drilling being carried out. Compositing of assay results where applicable on contiguous samples has been applied on a weighted average basis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative rock chip samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken perpendicular to the strike of the vein outcrop over 0.2m to 1 metre intervals except where noted.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are numbered and packaged under the supervision of a qualified geologist and held in a secure locked

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		facility and are not left unattended at any time. Samples are dispatched and transported by a registered courier to ALS Minerals in Santiago.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equus Mining Limited holds exploration licences covering the Cerro Diablo project. The laws of Chile relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances, specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Chilean mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Equus Mining's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling to date has been supervised by Damien Koerber who is a qualified geologist with 20 years of experience in Latin America and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Cerro Diablo is interpreted to be largely structurally controlled intermediate sulphidation epithermal precious and base metal style mineralisation. The project area features extensive hydrothermal argillic alteration and hosts outcropping precious–base metal veins within Jurassic aged felsic domes and volcanics. The project is interpreted to be located within a NNW trending structural corridor featuring dextral strike slip faulting which has resulted in preferentially orientated NNE dilational structures hosting precious and base metal mineralisation. The Cerro Bayo district hosts epithermal veins and breccias containing gold and silver as well as base metal mineralization. The deposits show multiple stages of mineralization and display open-space filling and banding, typical of low-sulphidation epithermal style mineralization. Mineralogy is complex and is associated with mineralization and alteration assemblages that suggest at least three stages of precious and base metal deposition. Exploration model types of both Low Sulphidation (e.g. Cerro Negro, Santa Cruz, Argentina) and Intermediate Sulphidation deposits (San Jose and Cerro Morro, Santa Cruz, Argentina and Juanacipio, Mexico) are being targeted at Cerro Diablo
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS using Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. Please refer to Appendix 1 for relevant information. In due course sample locations may be surveyed by a differential GPS however to date surveying has been conducted by a handheld Garmin GPS using grid system SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. Azimuths and dips of the Sawn trenches were surveyed by a Brunton compass. Surface Sampling assays are show in Appendix I when reported for the first time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neither equivalent or upper or lower cut-off grades are used in any tables or summations of the data. • Aggregated averages of sampled core assays are weighted according to the core length as per normal weighted average calculations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample intervals over vein outcrop were taken perpendicular to the strike of the vein outcrop
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and results received for surface samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or Tables.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results for samples with material assay values are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables. In most cases the barren country rocks either side of a mineralise intervals were also sampled to establish mineralization boundaries.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical recoveries tests are yet to be completed
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is dependent on management review of the existing data and pending assays.

Appendix I – Assay Results

Sample Number	Easting SAD69 H18	North SAD69 H18	<i>In situ</i> or float	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
D10087	725,931	4,865,158	in situ	0.026	54.7	3340	97400	70000
D10088	725,930	4,865,157	in situ	0.009	112.0	3460	79500	350050
D10089	726,547	4,865,443	float	0.045	1.2	2080	149	150
D10090	726,499	4,865,426	float	0.506	3.4	69	99	93
D10091	726,487	4,865,409	float	0.032	0.7	65	569	450
D10092	726,484	4,865,051	in situ	0.046	0.1	8	40	12
D10093	726,484	4,865,050	in situ	1.345	0.2	7	67	44
D10094	726,418	4,864,952	float	0.001	0.2	31	12	12
D10095	726,386	4,864,970	in situ	0.039	4.5	24	46	187
D10096	726,360	4,864,989	in situ	0.007	0.9	119	40	53
D10097	726,240	4,864,953	float	0.003	1.3	2720	171	28
D10098	726,235	4,864,988	in situ	0.023	6.1	1160	110	758
D10099	726,178	4,865,004	in situ	0.001	0.6	28	39	179
D10100	725,963	4,864,949	in situ	0.049	136.0	9580	39800	54600
D10101	726,177	4,865,003	in situ	0.040	4.8	139	878	5810
D10102	726,607	4,864,657	in situ	0.261	30.8	200600	3800	1720
D10103	726,608	4,864,659	in situ	0.145	24.6	162000	1830	1060
D10104	727,185	4,864,448	in situ	0.001	0.1	15	111	23
D10105	727,185	4,864,448	float	0.002	0.3	52	111	39
D10106	727,185	4,864,448	in situ	0.006	0.3	76	124	55
D10107	727,104	4,864,450	in situ	0.001	0.1	30	65	19
D10108	727,104	4,864,450	in situ	0.001	0.1	19	76	16
D10109	727,104	4,864,450	in situ	0.001	0.0	5	78	6
D10110	727,222	4,864,269	in situ	0.041	0.1	3	36	26
D10111	726,323	4,866,227	in situ	0.001	0.0	29	18	16
D10112	726,328	4,866,182	in situ	0.002	0.2	87	41	5
D10113	726,328	4,866,182	float	0.007	0.3	642	186	164
D10114	726,049	4,866,020	float	0.010	10.4	13250	90	942
D10116	725,869	4,865,494	in situ	0.041	3.5	285	473	1350
D10117	725,869	4,865,494	in situ	0.054	31.0	2710	48700	200790
D10118	725,869	4,865,494	in situ	0.007	3.3	577	246	1060
D10119	725,727	4,865,459	in situ	2.160	1.9	49	42	302
D10120	725,567	4,865,619	in situ	0.016	0.8	49	126	880
D10121	725,590	4,865,660	in situ	0.003	0.6	53	53	337
D10122	725,518	4,865,252	in situ	0.314	1.0	11	88	607
D10123	725,518	4,865,252	in situ	0.673	2.6	77	36	2170
D10124	726,504	4,868,051	in situ	0.001	7.4	2540	1940	2540
D10125	726,503	4,868,050	in situ	0.001	3.7	515	1930	1690
D10126	726,526	4,868,210	in situ	0.004	9.0	1500	180	670
D10127	726,524	4,868,216	in situ	0.001	4.6	464	899	1315
D10128	726,524	4,868,216	in situ	0.001	0.6	65	125	236
D10129	726,526	4,868,215	in situ	0.002	2.8	532	1130	4750
D10130	726,635	4,864,963	in situ	0.003	2.8	269	115	568

D10131	726,624	4,864,961	float	0.062	3.0	162	43	151
D10132	726,625	4,864,963	float	0.032	1.9	80	25	91
D10133	726,523	4,864,902	in situ	0.001	0.5	210	50	35
D10134	726,524	4,864,903	in situ	0.129	0.5	151	26	23
D10135	726,507	4,864,910	in situ	0.015	1.3	144	57	32
D10136	726,507	4,864,910	in situ	0.025	1.8	72	27	49
D10137	726,507	4,864,910	in situ	0.047	1.6	47	54	54
D10138	726,490	4,864,910	in situ	1.465	31.1	26800	35	615
D10139	726,480	4,864,839	in situ	0.002	0.8	37	60	53
D10140	726,427	4,864,815	in situ	0.062	3.0	168	33	97
D10141	726,332	4,864,762	in situ	0.009	5.1	18	43	424
D10142	726,326	4,864,756	in situ	0.008	1.1	565	31	62
D10143	726,325	4,864,762	in situ	0.009	5.2	3210	30	56
D10144	726,311	4,864,764	in situ	0.001	0.4	46	324	314
D10145	726,255	4,864,718	in situ	0.001	2.7	241	116	177
D10146	726,518	4,864,908	in situ	0.012	0.7	743	108	37
D10147	726,364	4,864,686	in situ	0.004	0.9	49	14	50
D10148	726,277	4,864,689	in situ	0.117	25.5	30	184	775
D10149	726,055	4,864,468	in situ	0.001	1.9	12	74	133
D10150	726,027	4,864,351	in situ	0.376	4.0	54	108	1020
D10151	725,979	4,864,348	float	0.023	9.2	497	84700	14450
D10152	725,986	4,864,304	in situ	0.026	0.9	105	422	120
D10153	725,988	4,864,290	in situ	0.014	1.1	195	52	89
D10154	725,991	4,864,285	in situ	0.002	0.5	85	314	159
D10155	726,002	4,864,261	in situ	0.969	0.5	30	23	55
D10156	726,001	4,864,256	in situ	1.135	2.2	131	19	695