

REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DRILLING GENERATES NEW GOLD-SILVER BROWNFIELDS TARGETS AT CERRO BAYO

Historical results include: 0.45m at 14.95 g/t gold and 1,620.4 g/t silver and 5.05m at 19.45 g/t gold and 302.69 g/t silver

Equus Mining Limited ('Equus' or 'Company') (ASX: EQE) is pleased to report it has identified new brownfields drill targets within 2km from plant infrastructure at its flagship Cerro Bayo Project.

SUMMARY

- ▶ Equus is executing its dual-track development strategy of continued advancement of Greenfields and Brownfields exploration in parallel with re-evaluation of existing resource potential within close proximity of the Cerro Bayo processing plant.
- ▶ Brownfields targeting has defined the near-mine Pegaso I-V Targets, five high priority drill targets with a cumulative strike length of more than 3.5km, located within 2km from Cerro Bayo's 1,500tpd flotation plant infrastructure and along trend from historical high-grade gold and silver producing mines (Figure 1).
- ▶ The Company has designed a 25 hole (5,500m) Diamond Drilling program for initial testing of the Pegaso II-III and IV Targets.

NEW BROWNFIELDS TARGETS

- ▶ **PEGASO II:** 1km long trend which extends along strike of host faulting between the Delia NW and Porvenir-Chatito Mines (Figure 2). Historic gold and silver intercepts include¹:
 - ▶ DCO001: **7.04m @ 3.37 g/t gold and 153.6 g/t silver** from 69.51m including **1.23m @ 7.57 g/t gold and 304.9 g/t silver** from 69.51m
 - ▶ DCO005: **1.32m @ 1.90 g/t gold, 508.61 g/t silver** from 29.8m
 - ▶ DCO009: **1.9m @ 1.33 g/t gold and 400.43 g/t silver** from 191.7m
 - ▶ DCO010: **1.05m @ 21.04 g/t gold and 265.74 g/t silver** from 130.9m
 - ▶ DCO015: **1.4m @ 5.23 g/t gold and 597.9 g/t silver** from 129.75m including **0.45m @ 14.95 g/t gold and 1620.4 g/t silver** from 130.70m
 - ▶ DLV13-049: **4.10m @ 6.74 g/t gold, 40.10 g/t silver** from 156.8m
 - ▶ BPR260: **2m @ 4.41 g/t gold, 112.0 g/t silver** from 58.0m
- ▶ **PEGASO III:** 1km long trend which extends along strike of host faulting between the Dagny and Porvenir-Chatito Mines (Figure 3). Historic gold and silver intercepts include²:
 - ▶ CGH165: **5.05m @ 19.45 g/t gold and 302.69 g/t silver** from 87.95m
 - ▶ DDAG-41: **0.2m @ 4.44 g/t gold and 330.56 g/t silver** from 93.72m

¹ Details regarding the reporting of these historical results can be found on page 6 of this announcement

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- ▶ DDAG-104: **0.4 m @ 0.73 g/t gold and 296.42 g/t silver** from 84.72m
- ▶ FCH215: **0.17m @ 5.4 g/t gold and 721.48 g/t silver** from 133.95m
- ▶ DFLO002: **1.76m @ 0.61 g/t gold, 53.13 g/t silver** from 38.24m
- ▶ Geological re-interpretation of key host structures and rock types for high-grade veining along these trends has defined drill targets beneath and along strike from shallow (< 100m depth), high-grade historic drill intercepts (Table 1-2).

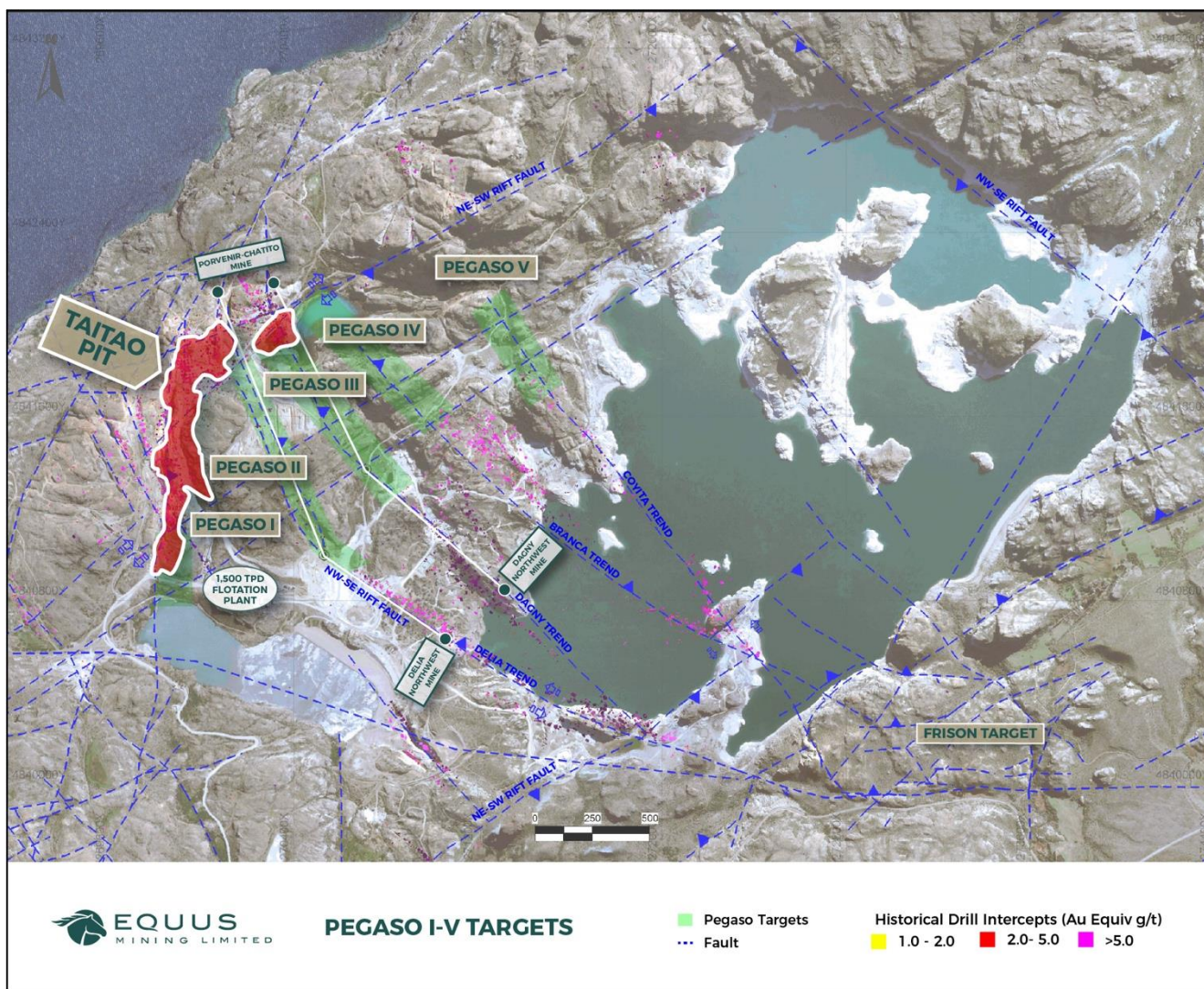


Figure 1 –Pegaso I-V targets within 2km of the Cerro Bayo Gold-Silver Plant

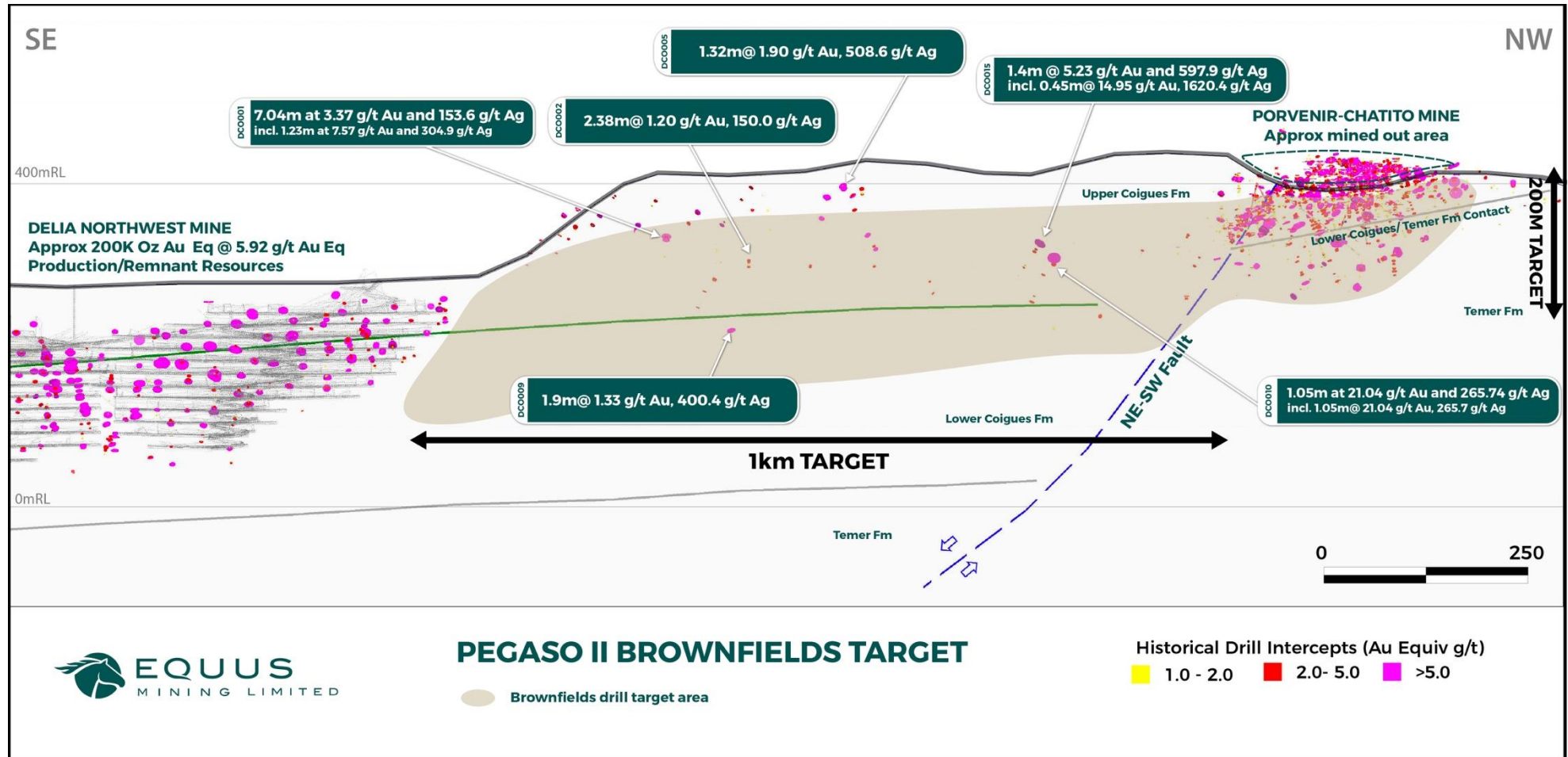


Figure 2- Pegaso II Brownfields Target, with historical drilling results and target area

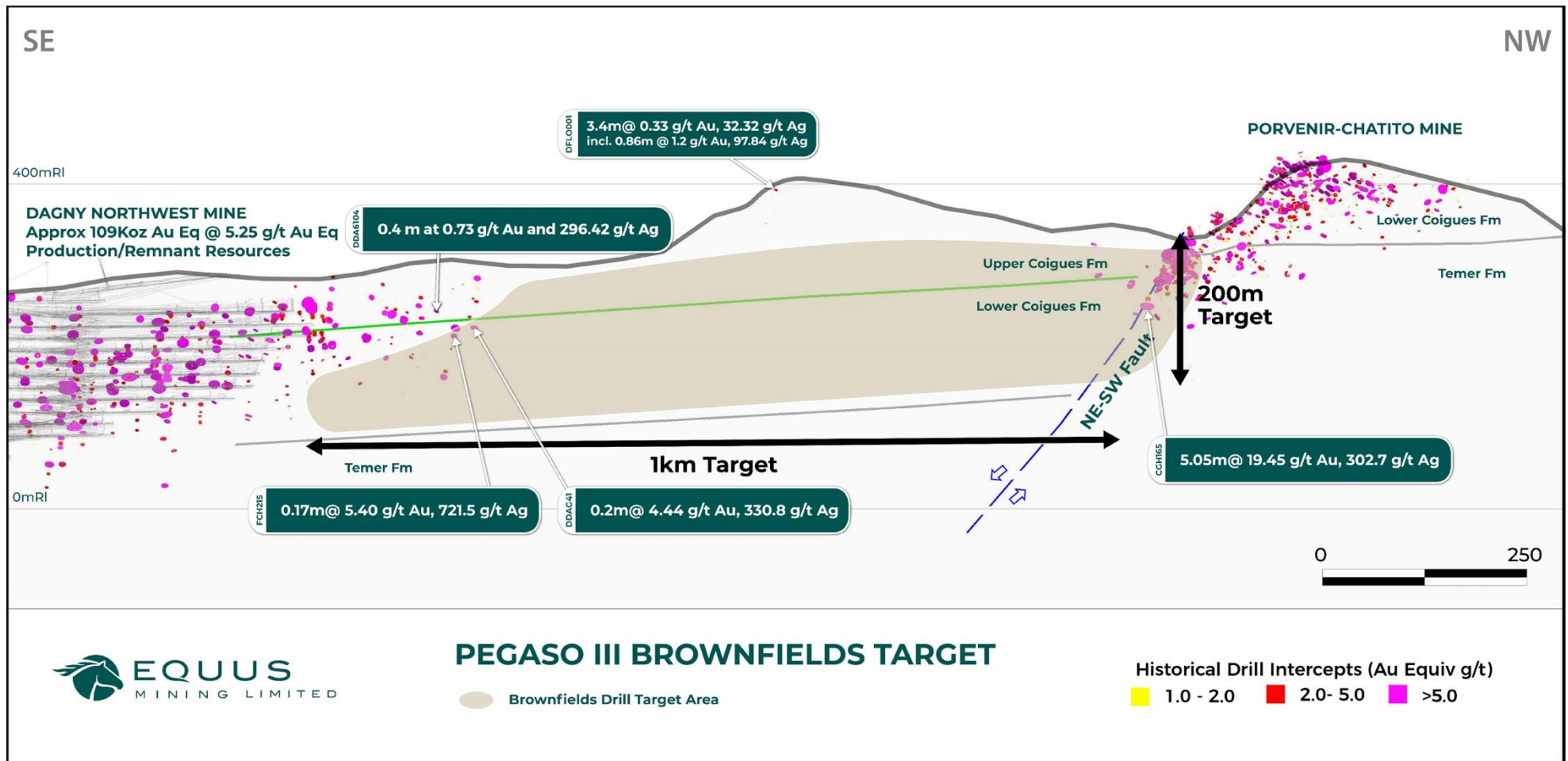


Figure 3 - Pegaso III Brownfields Target, with historical drilling results and target area

TABLE 1 - PEGASO II HISTORIC DRILL DATA AND INTERCEPTS

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	INTERCEPT
DCO001	69.51	76.55	7.04m at 3.37 g/t Au and 153.3 g/t Ag
DCO002	141.50	143.88	2.38m @ 1.20 g/t Au, 150.01 g/t Ag
DCO005	29.80	31.12	1.32m @1.90 g/t Au , 508.61 g/t Ag
DCO007	45.60	47.10	1.5m @ 0.90 g/t Au, 343.24 g/t Ag
DCO009	191.70	193.60	1.90m @ 1.33 g/t Au, 400.43 g/t Ag
DCO010	130.9	131.95	1.05m at 21.04 g/t Au and 265.74 g/t Ag
DCO015	129.75	131.15	1.4m @ 5.23 g/t Au and 597.9 g/t Ag
DLV13-049	156.80	160.90	4.10m@ 6.74 g/t Au, 40.10 g/t Ag
BPR260	58.00	60.00	2m @ 4.41 g/t Au, 112.0 g/t Ag

TABLE 2 - PEGASO III HISTORIC DRILL DATA AND INTERCEPTS

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	INTERCEPT
CGH165	87.95	93.00	5.05m @ 19.45 g/t Au, 302.69 g/t Ag
DDAG-41	93.72	93.96	0.24m @ 4.44 g/t Au, 330.56 g/t Ag
FCH215	133.95	134.12	0.17m @ 5.4 g/t Au, 721.48 g/t Ag
FCH162	178.60	179.65	1.05m @ 5.56 g/t Au, 64.01 g/t Ag
DFLO002	38.24	40.00	1.76m @ 0.61 g/t Au, 53.13 g/t Ag
DDAG-104	84.72	85.15	0.4 m @ 0.73 g/t Au, 296.42 g/t Ag

ABOUT CERRO BAYO

On the 8th October 2019, Equus executed a binding Option Agreement with Mandalay Resources Corporation (TSX:MND, OTCQB: MNDJF) for a 3-year option to acquire the Cerro Bayo Project.

Equus can exercise its option at any time to acquire all the Cerro Bayo mining properties, resources and mine infrastructure; including the 1,500tpd Cerro Bayo processing plant currently on care and maintenance. The option agreement allows for an 18-month extension from January 2022 until June 2023 on agreement with Mandalay.

The Cerro Bayo Project area has nine historical mines which sustained significant historical high-grade operations with production to date of ~650Koz gold and 45Moz silver³.

Equus has a dual-track development strategy comprising continued advancement of greenfields and brownfields exploration in parallel with re-evaluation of existing resource potential within close proximity of the Cerro Bayo processing plant.

³Based on Mandalay Resources Corporation, Cerro Bayo Mine NI 43-101 Technical Reports dated May 14, 2010. & March 21, 2017 Report #2699

Stage 2 of the Company's Greenfields diamond drilling program is scheduled to commence in late August, with a planned 1,500m program to target beneath and along strike from previously reported high-grade silver-gold intercepts at the the Droughtmaster Prospect⁴.

REPORTING OF HISTORIC RESULTS FROM PEGASO TARGET AREAS

The above historical results include exploration results collected between approximately 2000-2013. The mining and exploration activity was undertaken up until approximately 2009 by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation (now Coeur Mining or "Coeur") and Mandalay Resources from 2010 to 2013. As per ASX requirements, Equus notes that a minor portion of the drill results dating prior to 2005 are not reported in accordance with the National Instrument 43.101 or JORC Code 2012; a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the corresponding exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of Equus that questions the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's exploration results, but Equus is in the process of independently validating the former owner's exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

The levels of gold and silver reported, from past drilling activity, is a key factor in guiding Equus's exploration strategy. The previous drilling activity, which produced these results, involved multiple reverse circulation and diamond drill holes and check assaying, providing Equus with confidence that the results are reliable, relevant and an accurate representation of the available data and studies undertaken by previous exploration activity. Proposed verification work includes further drilling and resampling of historical drill core which Equus is currently undertaking using existing funds.

- END -

This announcement has been approved by the Managing Director, John Braham.

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⁴ ASX Announcement - DRILLING TO FOCUS ON HIGH GRADE GOLD AND SILVER TARGETS WITHIN HISTORICAL 45MOZ SILVER PRODUCING DISTRICT AT CERRO BAYO
<https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/EQE/02264242.pdf>

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Cerro Bayo Project is based on information compiled by Damien Koerber. Mr Koerber is a fulltime employee to the Company. Mr Koerber 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 Koerber 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 3

EQUUS MINING LIMITED CERRO BAYO EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A. DIAMOND DRILLING & 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>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard diamond drilling is used by Equus to obtain continuous core samples. Continuous core sampling ensures high sampling representation. All HQ (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core sample depths are recorded according to depths maintained by the project geologist's technician. These depths are determined by a combination of cross checking of driller recorded depths and the geologists own recorded depths which takes into account core loss. All core samples are placed in secure industry standard core storage trays and transported to a secure logging and core cutting facility onsite in the Cerro Bayo Mine facilities. Core sampling and logging by a qualified geologist is targeting Au-Ag and base metal bearing quartz veins, breccias and zones of silicification, which are known to host gold-silver and base metal mineralisation, within rhyolite ignimbrite of the Jurassic age Ibanez Formation. The use of a Vanta XRF instrument is generally utilised by Equus geologists to aid the logging process of mineralised zones. <p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were collected by a qualified geologist of quartz veins, breccias and zones of silicification, all hosted within rhyolite ignimbrite of the Jurassic age, Ibanez Formation. 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 perpendicular to the strike of the outcrop over varying width intervals generally between 0.1-2.0m except where noted.
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). 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes drilled by Equus are cored in their entirety from the base of surface regolith cover in which HQ (63.5 mm diameter) triple tube coring is conducted to hole completion. Diamond drilling size may be reduced to NQ (47.6 mm diameter) in the case that broken ground is encountered. Historic drilling conducted at Cerro Bayo includes reverse

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		circulation drilling and HQ, NQ and BQ diameter drilling.
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. 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each core hole drill interval is reviewed for linear core recovery based on measured recovered intervals from drilled intervals from which percentage recoveries are calculated.
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>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill core is geologically logged, marked up and photographed by a qualified geologist. All geological and geotechnical observations including lithology and alteration, mineralisation type, orientation of mineralised structures with respect to the core axis, recoveries, specific density and RQD are recorded. <p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were geologically logged by a qualified geologist. The geology, mineralogy, nature and characteristics of mineralization and host rock geology, and orientation of the associated mineralised structures, was logged by a qualified geologist and subsequently entered into a geochemical database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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. 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. 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised core and adjacent intervals core are sampled at intervals ranging from a minimum 0.3m interval to maximum 1m based on geological boundaries, defined by a qualified geologist. Assaying is undertaken on representative, diamond saw cut 1/2 core portions of HQ core (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core. <p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were generally taken under dry conditions with a minimum and maximum sample width of 0.1m and 2.0m respectively.
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. Sample preparation initially comprises weighing, fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm under laboratory code Prep-31. Pulps are generally initially analysed for Au, Ag and trace and base elements using method codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Au-ICP21 (Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30 g nominal sample weight with lower and upper detection limit of 0.001 and 10 ppm Au respectively), ME-MS41 (Multi-Element Ultra Trace method whereby a 0.5g sample is digested in aqua regia and analyzed by ICP-MS + ICP-AES with lower and upper detection limit of 0.01 and 100 ppm Ag respectively) Au-AA23 (Au by fire assay and analysis by Atomic Absorption. 30 g)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ag-AA62 (Ag via 0.5g sample digested HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ digestion, HCl leach and Atomic Absorption) ● For high grade samples method codes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Au-GRA21 (by fire assay and gravimetric finish 30 g nominal sample weight for Au values > 10 g/t up to 1,000 g/t Au), ○ ME-OG46 Ore Grade Ag by Aqua Regia Digestion and ICP-AES (with lower and upper detection limit of 1 and 1500 ppm Ag respectively) and Ag-GRA21 (Ag by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30 g nominal weight for ≥ 1500 g/t to 10,000 g/t Ag) ○ Zn-AA62 (for > 1% up to 30% Zn) ○ Pb-AA62 (for > 1% up to 20% Zn) ● Alternate certified blanks and standards for Au and Ag are submitted by Equus within each laboratory batch at a ratio of 1:20 (i.e. 5%) for which QA/QC revision is conducted on results from each batch. ● Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ● <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> ● <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> 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For drill core sample data, laboratory CSV result files are merged with downhole geological logs and unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data. <p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For rock chip sample data, laboratory CSV result files are extracted from the secure ALS webtrieve online platform and merged with geological and GPS location data files using unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data. ● Reported geochemical results are compiled by the company's chief geologist, and verified by the Company's chief operating officer. ● Surface rockchip sample assays are shown in Appendix I as per when reported for the first time.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drill hole collar position are currently located using handheld GPS receivers and will be subsequently more accurately surveyed by a qualified surveyor at a later date using a differential GPS system. ● Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. ● All holes are surveyed for downhole deviation using a Gyroscope downhole survey tool at the completion of each hole. <p><u>Surface Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Samples are located in x, y and z coordinates using handheld GPS receivers. ● Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S ● The topographic control, using a handheld GPS, is considered adequate for the sampling program.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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</i> 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling 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. <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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to intersect host mineralised structures as perpendicular to the strike and dip as practically feasible. In the initial stages of drill testing of targets, scout drilling is in some cases required to establish the geometries of the target host mineralised structures. <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 0.1m to 2 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 facility and are not left unattended at any time. Samples are dispatched and transported by a registered courier via air 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.

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 on the 7th October 2019 executed binding documentation with Mandalay Resources Corporation (TSX:MND, OTCQB: MNDJF) for a 3 year option to acquire Mandalay's Cerro Bayo Project in Region XI, Southern Chile. Under this agreement, Equus Mining Limited is funding and managing exploration with the aim of defining sufficient resources to warrant execution of the option. 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"> Historic exploration was conducted by Compania Minera Cerro Bayo Ltda (owned previously by Couer Mining and currently by Mandalay Resources Corporation) which included both reverse circulation and diamond drilling and surface sampling and mapping. Validation of drill information is carried out by Equus in the form of inspection of original logs and assay certificates and where possible physical hole collar positions.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 throughout the Cerro Bayo district.

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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 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. 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar positions are determined by a Garmin GPS using the grid system SAD69 UTM Zone 19S and will be more accurately surveyed by a qualified surveyor at a later date. <p>Historic Drill Hole Collars -PEGASO II Target</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Hole ID</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>Total Depth</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(SAD 69 Zone19S)</th> <th></th> <th>(m)</th> <th>-x°</th> <th>x°</th> <th>(m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>DCO001</td><td>270387</td><td>484109</td><td>392</td><td>54.6</td><td>55</td><td>189.55</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO002</td><td>270322</td><td>484110</td><td>398</td><td>54.3</td><td>81</td><td>216.05</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO005</td><td>270416</td><td>4841389</td><td>418</td><td>45.1</td><td>257.2</td><td>252</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO007</td><td>270416</td><td>4841389</td><td>418</td><td>49.6</td><td>210</td><td>231.05</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO009</td><td>270475</td><td>4841234</td><td>390</td><td>64.4</td><td>245</td><td>206.95</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO010</td><td>270178</td><td>4841549</td><td>386</td><td>34.3</td><td>53</td><td>233.65</td></tr> <tr><td>DCO015</td><td>270115</td><td>4841542</td><td>418</td><td>44.5</td><td>88</td><td>299.65</td></tr> <tr><td>DLV13-049</td><td>270384</td><td>4841796</td><td>340</td><td>24.4</td><td>271</td><td>170.3</td></tr> <tr><td>BPR260</td><td>270259</td><td>4841768</td><td>375</td><td>60</td><td>90</td><td>100</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Historic Drill Hole Collars -PEGASO III Target</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Hole ID</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>Total Depth</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(SAD 69 Zone19S)</th> <th></th> <th>(m)</th> <th>x°</th> <th>x°</th> <th>(m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>CGH165</td><td>270321</td><td>4841895</td><td>330</td><td>60</td><td>90</td><td>133.3</td></tr> <tr><td>DDAG-41</td><td>270875</td><td>4841296</td><td>301</td><td>55</td><td>222</td><td>146.55</td></tr> <tr><td>FCH215</td><td>270761</td><td>4841173</td><td>307</td><td>40</td><td>55</td><td>249.55</td></tr> <tr><td>FCH162</td><td>270833</td><td>4841587</td><td>331</td><td>49.9</td><td>49.8</td><td>240.25</td></tr> <tr><td>DFLO002</td><td>270580</td><td>4841535</td><td>422</td><td>49.2</td><td>206</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>DDAG-104</td><td>270761</td><td>4841173</td><td>307</td><td>49.2</td><td>91.4</td><td>284.9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <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. Composite sample channels were surveyed with collar, dip, azimuth and length whereby azimuths and dips of Composite chip channel samples were surveyed by a Brunton compass as per the table below. Individual channel and/or rockchip samples were surveyed with a point coordinate for which please refer to Appendix 1-Surface Sampling for relevant coordinate and elevation information. In due course sample locations may be surveyed by a differential GPS. Drilling and surface sampling assays are shown in Appendix I as per when reported for the first time. 	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	(SAD 69 Zone19S)		(m)	-x°	x°	(m)	DCO001	270387	484109	392	54.6	55	189.55	DCO002	270322	484110	398	54.3	81	216.05	DCO005	270416	4841389	418	45.1	257.2	252	DCO007	270416	4841389	418	49.6	210	231.05	DCO009	270475	4841234	390	64.4	245	206.95	DCO010	270178	4841549	386	34.3	53	233.65	DCO015	270115	4841542	418	44.5	88	299.65	DLV13-049	270384	4841796	340	24.4	271	170.3	BPR260	270259	4841768	375	60	90	100	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	(SAD 69 Zone19S)		(m)	x°	x°	(m)	CGH165	270321	4841895	330	60	90	133.3	DDAG-41	270875	4841296	301	55	222	146.55	FCH215	270761	4841173	307	40	55	249.55	FCH162	270833	4841587	331	49.9	49.8	240.25	DFLO002	270580	4841535	422	49.2	206	120	DDAG-104	270761	4841173	307	49.2	91.4	284.9
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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 	<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 rock sampled assays are weighted according to the sample length as per normal weighted average calculations. 																																																																																																																																			

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	<i>of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<p><u>Drill Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercepts quoted for all drill holes relate only to down hole intervals at this stage and further drilling will be required to determine the true widths of mineralization. <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"> • <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> 	<p><u>Drill Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and geological and geochemical information received in drilling are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. <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"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 adjacent host bedrock to veining either side of an apparent mineralised interval was also sampled to establish mineralization boundaries.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical recovery tests have not been conducted on the Greenfields prospects explored by Equus Mining.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work including exploration drilling is planned to test zones beneath and along strike from both high grade and anomalous precious metal and pathfinder element surface geochemical results.