

SAMPLING DELIVERS FURTHER HIGH GRADE SILVER RESULTS FROM PEGASO TARGETS

Equus Mining Limited ('Equus' or 'Company') (**ASX: EQE**) is pleased to report further rock-chip sampling results from the Pegaso group of brownfields targets, located within 2km from the plant infrastructure at the Cerro Bayo Project, Chile.

SUMMARY

- ▶ Results for a further total of 57 samples were received, which demonstrate high-grade silver mineralisation across the three targets, including a **peak value of 17.8 g/t gold and 4,350 g/t silver (84.7 g/t Au equivalent¹)** (Figures 1 and 2, Appendix 1). Sample results relate to continuous rock chip channel samples of outcropping quartz veins and breccias with widths of between 0.1 to 1m.
- ▶ The mapping and sampling program was designed to further define mineralisation across the Pegaso II, Pegaso III, and Pegaso IV Targets in advance of a planned 25-hole (5,500m) Diamond Drilling program.

ROCK CHIP SAMPLING RESULTS

- ▶ PEGASO II:
 - ▶ 18 samples collected averaging a grade of **0.2 g/t gold and 49.5 g/t silver** including a peak value of **0.9 g/t gold and 239.0 g/t silver**
- ▶ PEGASO III:
 - ▶ 32 samples collected averaging a grade of **2.9 g/t gold and 506.5 g/t silver** including a peak value of **17.8 g/t gold and 4,350.0 g/t silver (84.7 g/t Au equivalent)** (Refer to Figure 2). The higher grade samples (generally > 3 g/t Au equivalent) report to outcropping veining along an approximate 300m long strike length below which remains largely untested by historical drilling.
- ▶ PEGASO IV:
 - ▶ 7 samples collected averaging a grade of **0.3 g/t gold and 45.5 g/t silver** including a peak value of **1.0 g/t gold and 96.7 g/t silver**

Commenting on the results, Managing Director John Braham:

The high-grade rockchip results returned from the Pegaso Targets report to portions of vein structures that sit along strike from high-grade historical mines, and within close proximity to the Cerro Bayo flotation plant, but importantly remain underexplored by historical drilling. The Pegaso Targets form part of the company's dual-track strategy leveraging evaluation of existing resources and brownfields and greenfields discoveries to provide resource ounces for a near-term mine restart.

¹ Gold equivalent (AuEq) is based on the formula $AuEq = Au + (Ag/65)$

ABOUT THE PEGASO TARGETS

- ▶ The Pegaso Targets comprise five underexplored trends and host fault extensions along strike from historic mines in highly prospective margins of the 3.5km x 5km caldera structure.
- ▶ The Targets are located within 2km from Cerro Bayo 1,500tpd flotation plant and geologically comprise the favorable intersection of underexplored host faults and stratigraphy for mineralisation beneath shallow high-grade historic drilling results².
- ▶ 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 numerous shallow (< 100m depth), high-grade historic drill intercepts and recent high-grade surface rockchip samples.
- ▶ Design of a 25-hole (5,500m) Diamond Drilling program complete for initial testing of the Pegaso II-III-IV Targets with shallow historical drill intercepts supporting potential along strike and at depth for significant gold-silver mineralisation.

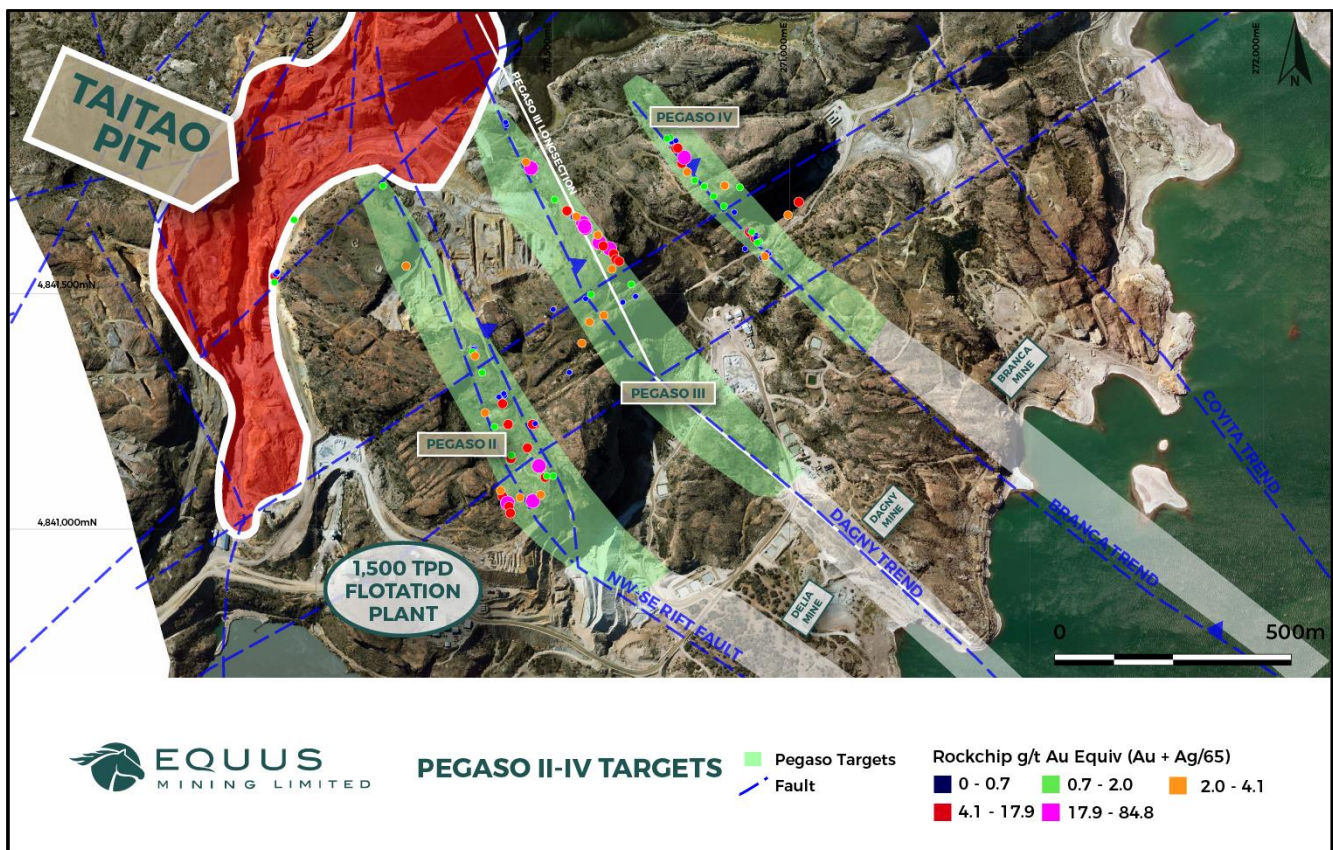


Figure 1 – Pegaso Prospects, with location of rock-chip sample results within the mapped vein hosting trends

²ASX Announcement: REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DRILLING GENERATES NEW GOLD-SILVER BROWNFIELDS TARGETS AT CERRO BAYO
<https://wsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/EQE/02266302.pdf>

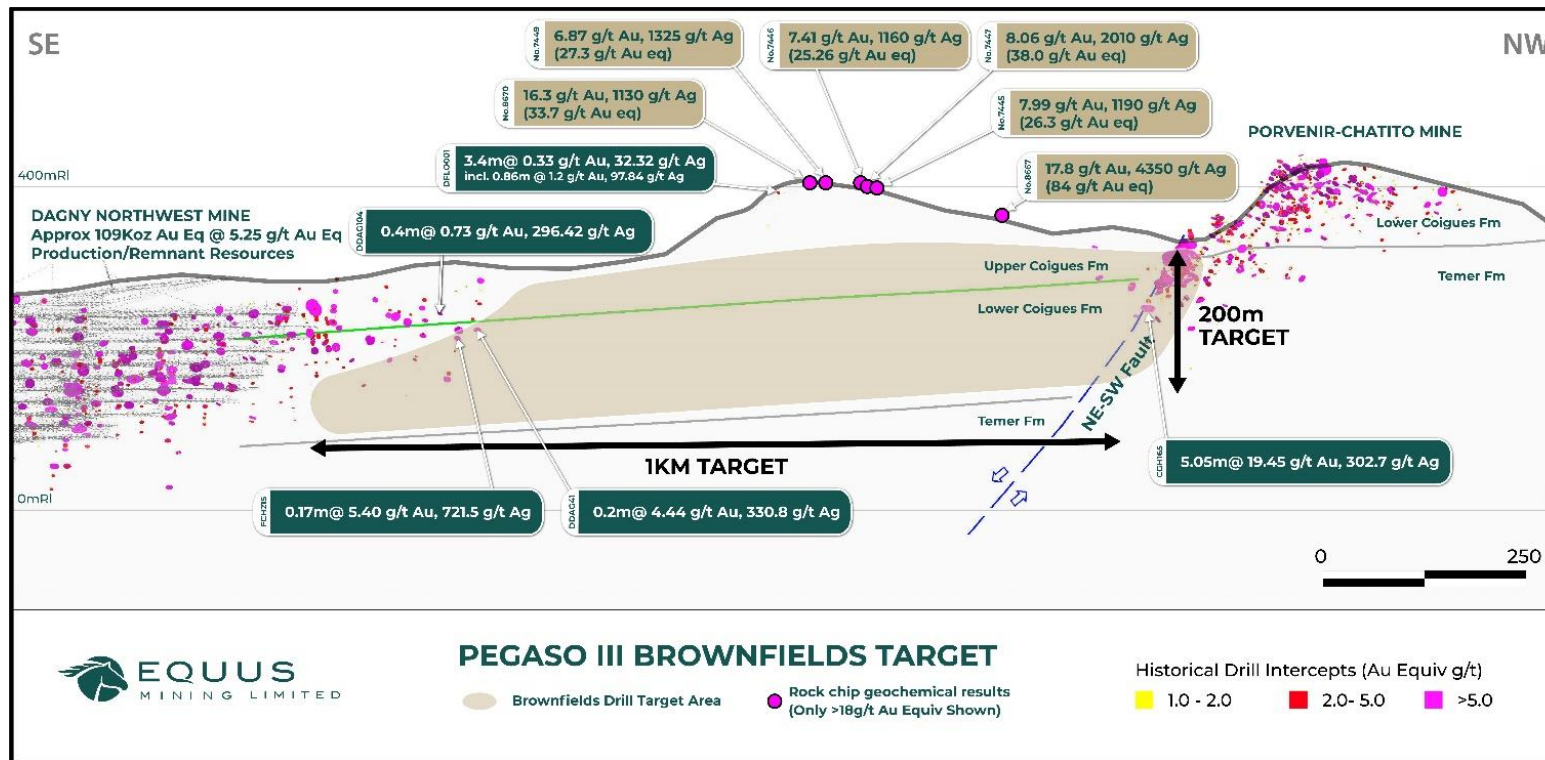


Figure 2 - Pegaso III Brownfields Target, with historical drilling results, recent rockchip sample results and target area

CERRO BAYO PROJECT

The Company's Flagship Cerro Bayo Project is held under a 3-year option to acquire 100% of all the Project's mining properties, resources and mine infrastructure from Mandalay Resources Corporation³. The project contains an existing 1,500 tpd processing plant through which historical production of 645Koz Gold and 45Moz Silver⁴ was achieved up until the mine's temporary closure in mid-2017. The Cerro Bayo Project is located central to the approximate 350km² of prospective gold-silver claim holdings held by the company (Figure 3).

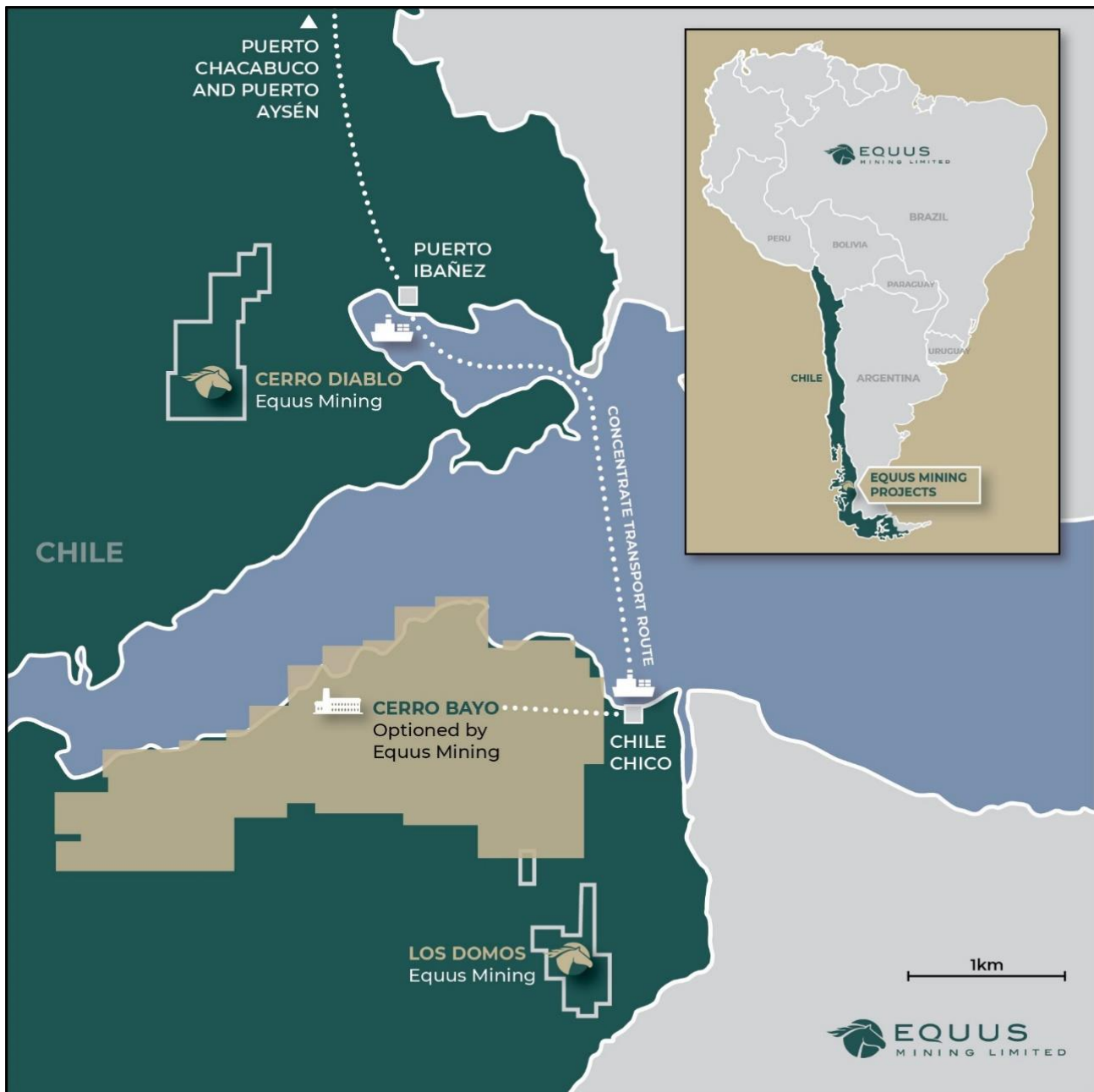


Figure 3 – Location plan of Equus Mining's Cerro Bayo mining district and other projects.

³ ASX Announcement - 8 October 2019 Equus Executes Option to Acquire Mandalay Resources Corporation's Cerro Bayo Mining Project <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/EQE/02156517.pdf>

⁴ Based on Mandalay Resources Corporation, Cerro Bayo Mine NI 43-101 Technical Reports dated May 14, 2010. & March 21, 2017 Report #2699

- END -

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

For further information please contact:

John Braham

Managing Director

T: +61 400 852 245

E: jbraham@equusmining.com

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 1
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 mineralisation 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 ½ 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) 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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 applied.</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. • 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"> • <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</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>assessed and reported if material.</i>	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 mineralisation. The deposits show multiple stages of mineralisation and display open-space filling and banding, typical of low-sulphidation epithermal style mineralisation. Mineralogy is complex and is associated with mineralisation 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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><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.
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 rock sampled assays are weighted according to the sample 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>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 mineralisation. <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>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"> 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 	<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 mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.

APPENDIX 1- ROCK CHIP SAMPLING RESULTS FROM THE PEGASO II, III, IV TARGETS

Sample_ID	Target	East SAD69 H19	North SAD69 H19	RL	Sample Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Equiv g/t (Au + Ag/65)
7433	PEGASO IV	270898	4841728	403	0.15	0.142	90.8	1.539
7434	PEGASO IV	270866	4841732	408	0.15	0.627	96.7	2.115
7435	PEGASO IV	270822	4841730	404	0.10	0.211	32.4	0.709
7436	PEGASO IV	270753	4841825	385	0.15	0.091	4.3	0.157
7437	PEGASO IV	270762	4841828	385	0.60	0.131	6.3	0.228
7438	PEGASO IV	270749	4841834	374	0.20	0.212	36.1	0.767
7439	PEGASO IV	270743	4841832	363	0.20	1.00	51.8	1.797
7440	PEGASO III	270504	4841702	382	0.20	0.388	45	1.080
7441	PEGASO III	270530	4841678	390	0.40	3.23	105	4.845
7442	PEGASO III	270543	4841665	388	0.10	0.023	1.89	0.052
7443	PEGASO III	270550	4841666	387	1.00	1.43	117	3.230
7444	PEGASO III	270549	4841665	385	0.10	0.592	45.5	1.292
7445	PEGASO III	270564	4841652	392	0.20	7.99	1190	26.298
7446	PEGASO III	270570	4841641	398	0.80	7.41	1160	25.256
7447	PEGASO III	270568	4841644	398	0.10	8.06	2010	38.983
7448	PEGASO III	270596	4841626	402	0.10	0.818	201	3.910
7449	PEGASO III	270599	4841610	408	0.10	6.87	1325	27.255
8645	PEGASO II	270398	4841284	438	0.40	0.016	6.21	0.112
8646	PEGASO II	270396	4841288	440	0.70	0.008	1.15	0.026
8647	PEGASO II	270386	4841281	444	0.20	0.002	0.72	0.013
8648	PEGASO II	270350	4841332	442	0.07	0.044	55.6	0.899
8649	PEGASO II	270335	4841368	458	0.40	0.863	115	2.632

Sample_ID	Target	East SAD69 H19	North SAD69 H19	RL	Sample Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Equiv g/t (Au + Ag/65)
8650	PEGASO II	270329	4841377	449	0.40	0.217	58.1	1.111
8651	PEGASO II	270336	4841385	450	0.30	0.005	0.86	0.018
8652	PEGASO II	270333	4841384	452	0.25	0.007	1.09	0.024
8653	PEGASO II	270331	4841382	453	0.40	0.005	1.08	0.022
8654	PEGASO II	270188	4841560	442	0.20	0.648	169	3.248
8655	PEGASO II	269909	4841526	451	1.00	0.367	36	0.921
8656	PEGASO II	269909	4841526	451	0.20	0.137	9.65	0.285
8657	PEGASO II	269910	4841538	436	0.35	0.828	239	4.505
8658	PEGASO II	269911	4841542	435	0.40	0.137	12.55	0.330
8659	PEGASO II	269912	4841544	441	0.40	0.417	56.5	1.286
8660	PEGASO II	269915	4841547	447	0.40	0.015	1.48	0.038
8661	PEGASO II	269950	4841659	428	0.07	0.367	69.6	1.438
8662	PEGASO II	270139	4841731	443	0.15	0.043	57.5	0.928
8663	PEGASO III	270607	4841603	407	0.50	0.02	1.93	0.050
8664	PEGASO III	270402	4841861	339	0.80	0.015	1.68	0.041
8665	PEGASO III	270400	4841867	339	0.80	0.01	1.78	0.037
8666	PEGASO III	270667	4841521	363	1.00	0.011	1.85	0.039
8667	PEGASO III	270454	4841769	343	0.10	17.8	4350	84.723
8668	PEGASO III	270443	4841782	338	0.15	0.612	154	2.981
8669	PEGASO III	270619	48412603	320	0.20	0.924	63.4	1.899
8670	PEGASO III	270621	4841597	406	1.00	16.3	1130	33.685
8671	PEGASO III	270629	4841586	404	0.50	2.54	216	5.863
8672	PEGASO III	270634	4841574	401	0.40	2.74	234	6.340
8673	PEGASO III	270641	4841570	402	0.30	3.69	201	6.782
8674	PEGASO III	270626	4841554	406	0.25	0.79	110	2.482
8675	PEGASO III	270607	4841603	407	0.15	1.91	161	4.387
8676	PEGASO III	270667	4841521	366	0.80	0.321	34.3	0.849
8677	PEGASO III	270649	4841483	371	0.20	0.019	33.6	0.536
8678	PEGASO III	270676	4841495	363	0.15	0.035	5.15	0.114
8680	PEGASO III	270393	4841069	386	0.10	0.635	581	9.573
8681	PEGASO III	270404	4841054	400	0.10	5.76	2230	40.068
8682	PEGASO III	270407	4841047	398	0.10	1.29	367	6.936
8683	PEGASO III	270410	4841033	399	0.10	1.225	384	7.133
8684	PEGASO III	270389	4841081	400	0.10	0.332	109	2.009
8685	PEGASO III	270865	4841732	403	0.10	0.892	144	3.107