ASX Release
16 July 2020

CEL Completes $20M Placement to Accelerate South American Gold Projects

Highlights

- **CEL receives firm commitments to raise A$20m through the issue of 100 million shares at 20 cents each**
- **Share offer was strongly supported by domestic and international institutions and sophisticated investors with bids received for substantially more than the amount raised**
- **The Company can now rapidly advance both the high-grade Hualilan Gold Project in Argentina and the El Guayabo Gold/Copper Project in Ecuador**
- **Proceeds from the equity raising will be used to:**
  - **expedite a 35,000 metre drilling program, scoping study, expand the footprint, and additional studies (mining and geophysics) at its flagship Hualilan gold project in San Juan, Argentina;**
  - **deliver a 5,000 metre drilling program at Colorado V designed to allow the reporting of a JORC compliant resource; and**
  - **fund working capital and costs of the offer**

Challenger Exploration Limited (**ASX: CEL**) ("**CEL**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has received firm commitments to raise A$20 million (before costs) through the issue of 100 million ordinary shares at a price of 20 cents per share under the Company's existing ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and 7.1A placement capacity (**Placement**). The placement was completed at $0.20 per share, a 13% discount to the last closing price of $0.23 and a 13.5% discount to the 15 Day VWAP of $0.2314.

The placement was strongly supported by a group of domestic and international institutions, sophisticated investors, and existing shareholders. It was closed ahead of schedule with bids for substantially more than the amount raised. The placement was co-managed by Peloton Capital, Henslow and Foster Stockbroking and will settle on 22 July 2020.

The proceeds from the placement will be used to advance the Company's high-grade Hualilan Gold Project in Argentina. This follows the Company's recent high-grade results including **8.3m at 21.1 g/t AuEq, 3.8m at 11.6 g/t AuEq**, and **4.5m at 8.9 g/t AuEq** (ASX Release 17 June 2020), and the discovery of a new style of porphyry hosted gold mineralisation with drill hole GNDD-025 returning **50m at 1.4 g/t gold, 3.4 g/t silver** with the intersection open at depth (ASX release 8 July 2020).

The Company will expedite a 35,000 metre drilling program at Hualilan involving multiple rigs. This program will be designed to drill out the main two kilometre strike extent which contains the existing historical resource (open in all directions), and the new porphyry hosted discovery. Additionally, the program will target extensions to this high-grade mineralisation and the new porphyry discovery further north and south along strike. The Company intends to release a maiden Resource to JORC standard for the Hualilan Gold Project this calendar year.

The Company will now also undertake some 5,000 metres of drilling in Ecuador. This drilling is planned to follow up, and twin holes for JORC reporting, at the Company's recently discovered large-scale gold system at Colorado V in Ecuador. Results include - **146m at 1.5 g/t gold, 1.8 g/t silver,** containing a higher-grade core of **87m at 2.1 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver** and **134m at 1.0 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver** from a 500 metre trend defined by underground mine workings (ASX releases 27 May and 6 July 2020).

In line with the Board's commitment to take up to 100% of their salary for the remainder of CY2020 in shares (subject to shareholder approval), the Board intends to subscribe for a further 1.675 million shares at the placement price for a consideration of A$335,000, in addition to the Placement. This approval will not be sought until the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders.

Use of Funds

Use of Funds	A$m
Hualilan Project – 35,000m drilling program	9.5
Hualilan Project – Scoping Study	0.5
Hualilan Project – Additional mining studies, metallurgy, geophysics	1.0
Hualilan Project – Farm-in spend to expand footprint	2.0
Colorado V/El Guayabo – 5,000m drilling program plus geophysics	3.25
Working capital and costs of the offer	3.75
Total	**20.0**

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised by the Board.

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Previous announcements referred to in this release include:
CEL Confirms Discovery of Large-Scale Gold System - 27 May 2020.
CEL Continues to Receive Outstanding High-Grade Results - 17 June 2020.
Colorado V Assay Results Reinforce Large Scale Gold System - 6 July 2020.

About Challenger Exploration

Challenger Exploration Limited's (ASX: CEL) aspiration is to become a globally significant gold producer. The Company is developing two complementary gold/copper projects in South America. The strategy for the Hualilan Gold Project is for it to provide a high-grade low capex operation in the near term. This underpins CEL with a low risk, high margin source of cashflow while it prepares for a much larger bulk gold operation in Ecuador.

1. **Hualilan Gold Project**, located in San Juan Province Argentina, is a near term development opportunity. It has extensive historical drilling with over 150 drill-holes and a non-JORC historical resource[(2)] of 627,000 oz @ 13.7 g/t gold which remains open in most directions. The project was locked up in a dispute for the past 15 years and as a consequence had seen no modern exploration until CEL acquired the project in 2019. Results from CEL's first drilling program included [(A)] 6.1m @ 34.6 g/t Au, 21.9 g/t Ag, 2.9% Zn, 6.7m @ 14.3 g/t Au, 140 g/t Ag, 7.3% Zn and 10.3m @ 10.4 g/t Au, 28 g/t Ag, 4.6% Zn. This drilling intersected high-grade gold over almost 2 kilometres of strike and extended the known mineralisation along strike and at depth in multiple locations. CEL's 2020 program will include 7,500 metres of drilling, metallurgical test work of key ore types, and an initial JORC Compliant Resource which will allow an economic review.

2. **El Guayabo Gold/Copper Project** covers 35 sqkms in southern Ecuador and was last drilled by Newmont Mining in 1995 and 1997 targeting gold in hydrothermal breccias. Historical drilling has demonstrated potential to host significant gold and associated copper and silver mineralisation. Historical drilling has returned a number of intersections of plus 100m of intrusion related breccia and vein hosted mineralisation. The Project has multiple targets including breccia hosted mineralization, an extensive flat lying late stage vein system and an underlying porphyry system target neither of which has been drill tested. CEL's first results confirm the discovery of large-scale gold system with over 250 metres of bulk gold mineralisation encountered in drill hole ZK-02 which contains a significant high-grade core of 134 metres at 1.0 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver including 63 metres at 1.6 g/t gold and 5.1 g/t silver

Foreign Resource Estimate Hualilan Project

La Mancha Resources 2003 foreign resource estimate for the Hualilan Project ^			
Category	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (koz)**
Measured	218	14.2	100
Indicated	226	14.6	106
Total of Measured & Indicated	445	14.4	206
Inferred	977	13.4	421
Total of Measured, Indicated & Inferred	**1,421**	**13.7**	**627**

^ Source: La Mancha Resources Toronto Stock Exchange Release dated 14 May 2003 -Independent Report on Gold Resource Estimate. Rounding errors may be present. Troy ounces (oz) tabled here

#1 For details of the foreign non-JORC compliant resource and to ensure compliance with LR 5.12 please refer to the Company's ASX Release dated 22 February 2019. These estimates are foreign estimates and not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to clarify the foreign estimates as a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the foreign estimate will be able to be reported as a mineral resource. The company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the foreign estimates that materially impact on the reliability of the estimates that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or CEL's ability to verify the foreign estimates estimate as minimal resources in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code). The company confirms that the supporting information provided in the initial market announcement on February 22, 2019 continues to apply and is not materially changed

Competent Person Statement – Exploration results

The information in this release provided under ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project. The information that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results and geological interpretation has been compiled Dr Stuart Munroe , BSc (Hons), PhD (Structural Geology), GDip (AppFin&Inv) who is a full-time employee of the Company. Dr Munroe is a Member of the AusIMM. Dr Munroe has over 20 years' experience in the mining and metals industry and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

Dr Munroe has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Dr Munroe consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Competent Person Statement – Foreign Resource Estimate

The information in this release provided under ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project. The information that relates to Mineral Resources has been compiled by Dr Stuart Munroe , BSc (Hons), PhD (Structural Geology), GDip (AppFin&Inv) who is a full-time employee of the Company. Dr Munroe is a Member of the AusIMM. Dr Munroe has over 20 years' experience in the mining and metals industry and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

Dr Munroe and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code for Reporting of, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Munroe consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data -Hualilan Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	For historic exploration data, there is little information provided by previous explorers to detail sampling techniques. Drill core was cut with a diamond saw longitudinally and one half submitted for assay. Assay was generally done for Au. In some drill campaigns, Ag and Zn were also analysed. There is limited multielement data available. No information is available for RC drill techniques and sampling. For CEL drilling, diamond core (HQ3) was cut longitudinally on site using a diamond saw. Samples lengths are from 0.5m to 2.0m in length (average 1m), taken according to lithology, alteration, and mineralization contacts. For CEL reverse circulation (RC) drilling, 2-4 kg sub-samples from each 1m drilled are collected from a face sample recovery cyclone mounted on the drill machine. Core samples were crushed to approximately 85% passing 2mm. A 500g or a 1 kg sub-sample was taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. A 50g charge was analysed for Au by fire assay with AA determination. Where the fire assay grade is > 10 g/t gold, a 50g charge was analysed for Au by Fire assay with gravimetric determination. A 10g charge was analysed for 48 elements by 4-acid digest and ICP-MS determination. Elements determined were Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Ag > 100 g/t, Zn, Pb and Cu > 10,000 ppm and S > 10% were re-analysed by the same method using a different calibration. Sample intervals were selected according to geological boundaries. There was no coarse gold observed in any of the core.
Drilling techniques	- *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	Collar details for diamond core drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) historic drilling campaigns is provided below from archival data cross checked with drill logs and available plans and sections where available. Collars shown below are in WGS84, zone 19s which is the standard projection used by CEL for the Project. Collar locations have been check surveyed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	using differential GPS (DGPS) by CEL to verify if the site coincides with a marked collar or tagged drill site. In most cases the drill collars coincide with historic drill site, some of which (but not all) are tagged. The collar check surveys were reported in POSGAR (2007) projection and converted to WGS84.

Hole_id	Type	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Date
AG01	DD	2504908.0	6602132.3	1807.6	000	-90	84.5	Jan-84
AG02	DD	2504846.5	6602041.1	1803.4	112	-70	60.0	Jan-84
AG03	DD	2504794.5	6601925.6	1803.1	080	-55	110.0	Jan-84
AG04	DD	2504797.1	6602065.5	1806.6	000	-90	168.0	Jan-84
AG05	DD	2504843.5	6601820.3	1798.1	000	-90	121.8	Jan-84
AG06	DD	2504781.9	6601922.8	1803.8	000	-90	182.2	Jan-84
AG07	DD	2504826.3	6601731.0	1796.9	000	-90	111.5	Jan-84
AG08	DD	2504469.8	6600673.7	1779.7	090	-57	80.2	Jan-84
AG09	DD	2504455.7	6600458.5	1772.6	000	-90	139.7	Jan-84
AG10	DD	2504415.5	6600263.9	1767.7	000	-90	200.8	Jan-84
AG11	DD	2504464.8	6600566.5	1775.9	000	-90	141.0	Jan-84
AG12	DD	2504847.6	6602161.7	1808.8	000	-90	171.4	Jan-84
AG13	DD	2504773.6	6601731.3	1798.7	000	-90	159.5	Jan-84
AG14	DD	2504774.7	6601818.8	1801.2	000	-90	150.2	Jan-84
AG15	DD	2504770.7	6601631.4	1796.7	000	-90	91.3	Jan-84
AG16	DD	2504429.5	6600665.8	1779.8	000	-90	68.8	Jan-84

Hole_id	Type	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Date
MG01	RC	2504825.5	6602755.4	1800.0	100	-60	51.0	Jan-95
MG01A	RC	2504810.5	6602755.4	1800.0	100	-60	116.0	Jan-95
MG02	RC	2504835.5	6602805.4	1800.0	100	-60	90.0	Jan-95
MG03	RC	2504853.5	6602880.4	1795.0	100	-60	102.0	Jan-95
MG04	RC	2504843.5	6602975.4	1800.0	100	-60	120.0	Jan-95
MG05	RC	2506130.5	6605055.4	1750.0	85	-60	96.0	Jan-95
MG06	RC	2506005.5	6605115.4	1750.0	100	-60	90.0	Jan-95

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

MG07	RC	2506100.5	6605015.4	1750.0	100	-60	96.0	Jan-95
MG08	RC	2505300.5	6603070.4	1740.0	95	-70	66.0	Jan-95
MG09	RC	2505285.5	6603015.4	1740.0	0	-90	102.0	Jan-95
MG10	RC	2505025.5	6600225.4	1724.0	100	-60	120.0	Jan-95
MG11	RC	2503380.5	6598560.5	1740.0	100	-60	78.0	Jan-95
MG12	RC	2503270.5	6597820.5	1740.0	100	-60	66.0	Jan-95

Hole_id	Type	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Date
Hua01	RC	2504845.3	6602041.2	1809.7	117	-50	60.0	1999
Hua02	RC	2504889.5	6602081.1	1809.7	125	-55	45.0	1999
Hua03	RC	2505003.3	6602158.6	1810.7	000	-90	100.0	1999
Hua04	RC	2504873.3	6602169.1	1809.7	000	-90	100.0	1999
Hua05	RC	2505003.2	6602152.6	1810.7	180	-60	100.0	1999
Hua06	RC	2505003.3	6602161.6	1810.7	360	-60	100.0	1999
Hua07	RC	2504967.7	6602153.2	1810.2	000	-90	100.0	1999
Hua08	RC	2504973.2	6602153.7	1810.2	000	-90	13.0	1999
Hua09	RC	2504940.7	6602150.3	1809.7	180	-60	100.0	1999
Hua10	RC	2504941.8	6602156.8	1809.7	360	-60	100.0	1999
Hua11	RC	2504913.3	6602167.4	1809.7	360	-60	88.0	1999
Hua12	RC	2504912.8	6602165.9	1809.7	000	-90	100.0	1999
Hua13	RC	2504912.3	6602156.9	1809.7	180	-60	90.0	1999
Hua14	RC	2504854.3	6602168.2	1809.7	360	-60	100.0	1999
Hua15	RC	2504854.8	6602166.2	1809.7	117	-60	100.0	1999
Hua16	RC	2504834.2	6601877.8	1800.7	000	-90	100.0	1999
Hua17	RC	2504865.9	6602449.8	1814.1	90	-50	42.0	1999
Hua20	RC	2504004.1	6600846.4	1792.7	000	-90	106.0	1999
Hua21	RC	2504552.9	6600795.0	1793.9	000	-90	54.0	1999

Hole_id	Type	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Date
DDH20	DD	2504977.3	6602133.3	1804.8	116	-54	49.1	1999-00

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		DDH21	DD	2504978.3	6602118.3	1804.8	000	-90	88.6	1999-00
		DDH22	DD	2504762.9	6601587.1	1769.8	116	-65	66.0	1999-00
		DDH23	DD	2504920.4	6601994.3	1767.9	000	-90	58.8	1999-00
		DDH24	DD	2504821.0	6601938.8	1802.0	116	-80	100.3	1999-00
		DDH25	DD	2504862.6	6601964.5	1803.7	116	-74	49.2	1999-00
		DDH26	DD	2504920.4	6601975.3	1795.0	312	-60	80.3	1999-00
		DDH27	DD	2504752.7	6601565.1	1806.6	116	-60	43.2	1999-00
		DDH28	DD	2505003.6	6602174.3	1806.6	116	-50	41.7	1999-00
		DDH29	DD	2504964.1	6602136.6	1810.0	350	-52	113.5	1999-00
		DDH30	DD	2505004.1	6602156.3	1809.3	059	-85	62.1	1999-00
		DDH31	DD	2504897.6	6602112.7	1808.1	116	-75	41.4	1999-00
		DDH32	DD	2504939.4	6602139.2	1809.1	350	-51	100.7	1999-00
		DDH33	DD	2504939.4	6602139.2	1809.1	350	-65	62.9	1999-00
		DDH34	DD	2504826.5	6601920.2	1801.3	116	-70	69.4	1999-00
		DDH35	DD	2505003.9	6602156.7	1808.8	310	-85	174.6	1999-00
		DDH36	DD	2504637.5	6600777.3	1799.9	330	-50	45.5	1999-00
		DDH37	DD	2504826.5	6601920.2	1809.4	000	-90	121.0	1999-00
		DDH38	DD	2504820.8	6601912.2	1801.1	116	-75	67.7	1999-00
		DDH39	DD	2504820.8	6601912.2	1801.1	116	-81	90.7	1999-00
		DDH40	DD	2504832.3	6601928.1	1801.7	116	-70	85.7	1999-00
		DDH41	DD	2504837.8	6601937.5	1801.6	116	-70	64.2	1999-00
		DDH42	DD	2504829.2	6601952.5	1801.8	116	-60	65.1	1999-00
		DDH43	DD	2504829.2	6601952.5	1801.8	116	-70	70.8	1999-00
		DDH44	DD	2504811.3	6601895.1	1802.0	116	-60	102.2	1999-00
		DDH45	DD	2504811.3	6601895.1	1802.0	116	-83	95.3	1999-00
		DDH46	DD	2504884.4	6601976.3	1805.9	116	-45	71.6	1999-00
		DDH47	DD	2504884.4	6601976.3	1805.9	116	-65	71.0	1999-00
		DDH48	DD	2504866.9	6601962.7	1803.1	116	-47	30.7	1999-00
		DDH49	DD	2504866.9	6601962.7	1803.1	116	-72	41.9	1999-00
		DDH50	DD	2504821.4	6601913.9	1801.1	116	-77	87.5	1999-00
		DDH51	DD	2504821.4	6601913.9	1801.1	116	-80	87.5	1999-00
		DDH52	DD	2504825.5	6601901.1	1800.9	116	-83	74.0	1999-00
		DDH53	DD	2504504.1	6600714.0	1788.7	090	-62	85.7	1999-00

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

DDH54	DD	2504504.1	6600714.0	1788.7	090	-45	69.1	1999-00
DDH55	DD	2504997.9	6602163.5	1808.6	360	-53	63.1	1999-00
DDH56	DD	2504943.1	6602171.3	1810.5	360	-75	50.6	1999-00
DDH57	DD	2504943.1	6602171.3	1810.5	000	-90	66.2	1999-00
DDH58	DD	2504970.3	6602153.3	1809.1	360	-71	62.0	1999-00
DDH59	DD	2504970.3	6602153.3	1809.1	000	-90	66.3	1999-00
DDH60	DD	2504997.9	6602162.5	1809.0	360	-67	59.9	1999-00
DDH61	DD	2504997.9	6602162.5	1809.0	000	-90	58.1	1999-00
DDH62	DD	2504751.4	6601602.6	1789.2	170	-45	68.4	1999-00
DDH63	DD	2504751.4	6601602.6	1789.2	170	-70	131.5	1999-00
DDH64	DD	2504776.3	6601596.9	1789.1	170	-45	66.7	1999-00
DDH65	DD	2504552.7	6600792.0	1793.8	194	-45	124.8	1999-00
DDH66	DD	2504552.7	6600792.0	1793.8	194	-57	117.0	1999-00
DDH67	DD	2504552.7	6600792.0	1793.8	194	-66	126.1	1999-00
DDH68	DD	2504623.9	6600779.0	1800.7	000	-90	79.5	1999-00
DDH69	DD	2504623.9	6600779.0	1800.7	194	-60	101.5	1999-00
DDH70	DD	2504595.5	6600797.7	1798.1	190	-81	128.0	1999-00
DDH71	DD	2504631.6	6600797.4	1799.0	194	-63	136.3	1999-00
DDH72	DD	2504547.2	6600764.1	1799.6	194	-45	75.6	1999-00
DDH73	DD	2504593.4	6600766.5	1807.5	190	-57	70.8	1999-00
DDH74	DD	2504598.2	6600831.8	1795.3	190	-62	190.9	1999-00
DDH75	DD	2504731.2	6600784.7	1821.4	194	-45	40.2	1999-00
DDH76	DD	2504731.2	6600784.7	1821.4	180	-60	138.7	1999-00
DDH77	DD	2504734.1	6600785.0	1821.6	000	-90	85.6	1999-00
DDH78	DD	2504731.2	6600784.7	1821.4	180	-75	132.9	1999-00
DDH79	DD	2504721.6	6600790.1	1820.4	060	-70	38.6	1999-00

Hole_id	Type	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
03HD01A	DD	2504627.8	6600800.1	1798.4	180	-60	130.2
03HD02	DD	2504457.9	6600747.8	1782.9	180	-60	130.5
03HD03	DD	2504480.1	6600448.6	1774.0	360	-45	100.2
04HD04	DD	2504436.6	6600439.3	1773.4	360	-60	104.6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		04HD05	DD	2504420.9	6600256.8	1769.5	110	-68	122.6
		04HD06	DD	2504428.6	6600236.6	1768.1	110	-68	136.0
		04HD07	DD	2504415.7	6600277.7	1769.0	100	-63	108.2
		04HD08	DD	2504826.5	6601920.2	1801.3	116	-70	70.0
		04HD09	DD	2504832.3	6601928.1	1801.7	116	-70	75.9
		04HD10	DD	2504648.5	6600788.9	1801.5	205	-60	120.0
		04HD11	DD	2504462.0	6600428.3	1773.6	075	-62	95.1
		04HD12	DD	2504449.3	6600648.9	1779.6	360	-60	77.4
		04HD13	DD	2504434.5	6600646.6	1779.7	360	-60	74.0
		04HD14	DD	2504461.1	6600748.4	1783.1	180	-70	130.6
		04HD15	DD	2504449.9	6600646.2	1779.6	360	-64	160.0
		04HD16C	DD	2504457.1	6600311.7	1770.3	195	-65	225.5
		04HD17	DD	2504417.5	6600256.6	1769.5	110	-72	213.2
		04HD18	DD	2504528.5	6600792.0	1791.9	170	-50	140.7
		04HD19	DD	2504648.5	6600788.9	1801.5	205	-77	120.0
		04HD20	DD	2504648.5	6600788.9	1801.5	205	-80	120.0
		04HD21	DD	2504648.5	6600788.9	1801.5	205	-60	120.0
		04HD23	DD	2504441.0	6600456.0	1772.5	075	-82	499.7
		04HD24	DD	2504389.0	6600252.0	1766.5	090	-81	188.2
		04HD25	DD	2504456.0	6600294.0	1768.5	155	-84	500.8
		04HD26	DD	2504424.0	6600409.0	1771.5	180	-69	464.9
		04HD27	DD	2504461.0	6600428.0	1773.0	100	-45	60.0
		04HD28	DD	2504461.0	6600428.0	1773.0	100	-60	63.7
		04HD29	DD	2504438.0	6600087.0	1764.5	108	-45	265.0
		04HD30	DD	2504421.0	6600044.0	1764.0	108	-45	128.2
		04HD31	DD	2504687.0	6601326.0	1794.0	045	-60	242.9
		04HD32	DD	2504828.0	6601916.0	1801.3	116	-70	68.4
		05HD33	DD	2505410.0	6601983.0	1765.0	000	-60	81.4
		05HD34	DD	2505451.0	6602079.0	1763.0	273	-60	269.0
		05HD35	DD	2504905.0	6601689.0	1794.0	140	-65	350.0
		05HD36	DD	2504880.0	6601860.0	1802.0	295	-70	130.0
		05HD37	DD	2504866.0	6601888.0	1797.0	295	-70	130.0
		05HD38	DD	2504838.0	6601937.0	1796.0	115	-70	70.0

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

05HD39	DD	2504964.0	6602128.0	1814.0	030	-70	217.5
05HD40	DD	2504964.0	6602128.0	1814.0	030	-50	150.0
05HD41	DD	2504931.0	6602125.0	1812.0	022	-60	142.5
05HD42	DD	2504552.7	6600791.5	1797.0	194	-57	120.0
05HD43	DD	2504552.7	6600791.5	1797.0	194	-45	95.5
05HD44	DD	2504603.0	6600799.0	1798.0	190	-61.5	130.5
05HD45	DD	2504362.0	6600710.0	1767.0	088	-60	121.5
05HD46	DD	2504405.0	6600282.0	1766.0	090	-75	130.7
05HD47	DD	2504212.0	6599177.0	1729.0	065	-45	181.5
05HD48	DD	2504160.0	6599164.0	1728.0	065	-60	100.7

CEL drilling of HQ3 core (triple tube) was done using a LM90 truck mounted drill machine that is operated by Foraco Argentina S.A. (Mendoza) and a trailer mounted Hydrocore drill machine operated by Energold Drilling (Mendoza). The core has not been oriented.

CEL drilling of reverse circulation (RC) drill holes is being done using a track-mounted LM650 universal drill rig set up for reverse circulation drilling. Drilling is being done using a 5.5 inch hammer bit.

Collar details for DD drill holes and RC drill holes completed by CEL are shown below in WGS84, zone 19s projection. Collar locations for drill holes to GNDD010 are surveyed using DGPS. Collar location for holes from GNDD011 are surveyed with a handheld GPS to be followed up with DGPS in the near future.

Hole_id	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)
GNDD001	504803.987	6601337.067	1829.289	-57	115	109.0
GNDD002	504793.101	6601312.095	1829.393	-60	115	25.6
GNDD002A	504795.405	6601311.104	1829.286	-60	115	84.5
GNDD003	504824.427	6601313.623	1827.768	-70	115	90.2
GNDD004	504994.416	6601546.302	1835.345	-60	115	100.0
GNDD005	504473.042	6600105.922	1806.448	-55	090	110.0

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		GNDD006	504527.975	6600187.234	1817.856	-55	170	100.9
		GNDD007	504623.738	6600196.677	1823.447	-68	190	86.3
		GNDD007A	504624.021	6600198.394	1823.379	-68	190	219.0
		GNDD008	504625.047	6600198.059	1823.457	-60	184	109.4
		GNDD008A	504625.080	6600199.718	1823.264	-60	184	169.0
		GNDD009	504412.848	6599638.914	1794.22	-55	115	147.0
		GNDD010	504621.652	6600196.048	1823.452	-68	165	146.5
		GNDD011	504393	6599645	1795	-64	115	169.2
		GNDD012	504453	6599821	1799	-55	115	120.0
		GNDD013	504404	6599614	1793	-58	112	141.0
		GNDD014	504405	6599661	1795	-59	114	140.0
		GNDD015	504440	6600155	1809	-62	115	166.7
		GNDD016	504402	6599684	1795	-60	115	172.0
		GNDD017	504460	6600077	1806	-55	115	132.6
		GNDD018	504473	6600112	1806	-60	115	130.0
		GNDD019	504936	6601533	1834	-70	115	80.0
		GNDD020	504462	6600141	1809	-58	115	153.0
		GNDD021	504937	6601565	1838	-60	115	120.0
		GNDD022	504836	6601329	1830	-60	113	100.0
		GNDD023	504815	6601333	1830	-55	117	100.0
		GNDD024	504460	6600125	1808	-70	115	150.0
		GNDD025	504786	6601137	1825	-60	115	141.0
		GNDD026	504815	6601440	1834	-55	115	100.0
		GNDD028	504827	6601319	1829	-57	115	100.0
		GNDD029	504792	6601314	1829	-71	115	120.2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		GNDD030	504792	6601314	1829	-60	115	148.0
		GNDD031	504454	6599860	1794	-60	130	149.0
		GNDD032	504624	6600197	1822	-55	097	166.6
		GNDD033	504624	6600197	1822	-55	115	62.0
		GNDD034	504834	6601384	1830	-60	115	60.0
		GNDD035	504866	6601523	1837	-78	115	119.5
		GNDD036	504781	6601230	1829	-55	115	131.0
		GNDD037	504305	6599130	1777	-55	115	83.5
		GNDD038	504465	6599833	1796	-55	115	87.7
		GMDD039	504468	6600096	1806	-70	115	80.0
		GMDD040	504816	6601315	1829	-55	115	135.5
		GMDD041	504402	6599642	1795	-55	095	95.0
		GNDD042	504471	6600104	1806	-60	115	140.0
		GMDD043	504391	6599576	1791	-67	115	80.0
		GNDD044	504816	6601318	1829	-65	115	185.0
		GNDD045	504380	6599623	1793	-57	115	242.0
		GNDD046	504362	6599704	1795	-60	115	191.0
		GNDD047	504454	6599640	1792	-60	115	101.0
		GNDD048	504786	6601272	1828	-74	115	95.0
		GNDD049	504809	6601416	1834	-60	115	90.0
		GNDD050	504822	6601512	1836	-60	115	80.0
		GNDD051	504767	6601034	1822	-60	115	120.0
		GNRC052	504444	6599556	1790	-60	115	90
		GNRC053	504454	6599595	1791	-60	115	96
		GNRC054	504463	6599679	1793	-60	115	90

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		GNRC055 504463 6599724 1796 -60 115 102
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* - *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* - *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Drill core is placed into wooden boxes by the drillers and depth marks are indicated on wooden blocks at the end of each run. These depths are reconciled by CEL geologists when measuring core recovery. Triple tube drilling has been being done by CEL to maximise core recovery. RC sub-samples are collected from a rotary splitter mounted to the face sample recovery cyclone. A 2-4 kg sub-samples is collected for each metre of RC drilling. Duplicate samples are taken at the rate of I every 25-30 samples using a riffle splitter to split out a 2-4 kg sub-sample. The whole sample recovered is weighed to measure sample recovery and consistency in sampling. A possible relationship has been observed between historic sample recovery and Au Ag or Zn grade whereby low recoveries have resulted in underreporting of grade. Insufficient information is not yet available to more accurately quantify this. Core recovery is influenced by the intensity of natural fracturing in the rock. A positive correlation between recovery and RQD has been observed. The fracturing is generally post mineral and not directly associated with the mineralisation.
Logging	- *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation mining studies and metallurgical studies.* - *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean channel etc) photography.* - *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Detailed logs are available for most of the historical drilling. Some logs have not been recovered. No core photographs from the historic drilling have been found. No drill core has survived due to poor storage and neglect. No RC sample chips have been found. For CEL drilling, all the core is logged for recovery RQD weathering lithology alteration mineralization and structure to a level that is suitable for geological modelling resource estimation and metallurgical test work. RC drill chips are logged for geology, alteration and mineralisation. Where possible logging is quantitative. Geological logging is done in MS Excel in a format that can readily be transferred to a database which holds all drilling logging sample and assay data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- *If core whether cut or sawn and whether quarter half or all core taken.* - *If non-core whether riffled tube sampled rotary split etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* - *For all sample types the nature quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	Competent drill core is cut longitudinally using a diamond saw for sampling of ½ the core. Soft core is split using a wide blade chisel. The geologist logging the core indicates on the drill core where the saw cut is to be made to ensure half-core sample representivity. Sample intervals are selected based on lithology alteration and mineralization boundaries. Sample lengths average 1.16m. No second-half core samples have been submitted. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	second half of the core samples has been retained in the core trays for future reference. RC sub-samples are collected at the drill site. A duplicate RC sample is collected for every 25-30m drilled. CEL samples have been submitted to the MSA laboratory in San Juan and the ALS laboratory in Mendoza for sample preparation. The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralization present in the Project. Sample sizes are appropriate for the mineralisation style and grain size of the deposit.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- *The nature quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* - *For geophysical tools spectrometers handheld XRF instruments etc the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model reading times calibrations factors applied and their derivation etc.* - *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards blanks duplicates external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The MSA laboratory used for sample preparation in San Juan has been inspected by Stuart Munroe (Exploration Manager) and Sergio Rotondo (COO) prior to any samples being submitted. The laboratory procedures are consistent with international best practice and are suitable for samples from the Project. The ALS laboratory in Mendoza has not yet been inspected by CEL representatives. Internal laboratory standards were used for each job to ensure correct calibration of elements. CEL submit blank samples (cobble and gravel material from a quarry nearby to Las Flores San Yuan) to both the MSA laboratory and the ALS laboratory which were strategically placed in the sample sequence immediately after samples that were suspected of containing high grade Au Ag Zn or Cu to test the lab preparation contamination procedures. 21 blanks have been received from MSA laboratory and 18 blanks have been received from ALS laboratory. The values received from the blank samples suggest no significant contamination of the samples during sample preparation. For GNDD001 – GNDD010 three different Certified Standard Reference pulp samples (CRM) with known values for Au Ag Pb Cu and Zn have been submitted with samples of drill core to test the precision and accuracy of the analytic procedures and determination of the MSA laboratory in Canada. 22 reference samples were analysed in the samples submitted in 2019. For CRM 1 one sample returned an Au value > 2 standard deviations (SD) above the certified value. For CRM 2 one sample returned an Au value < 2SD below the certified value. For CRM 3 one sample returned a Cu value > 2SD above the certified value. All other analyses are within 2SD of the expected value. The standards demonstrate suitable precision and accuracy of the analytic process. No systematic bias is observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For drill holes from GNDD011 onwards three different Certified Standard Reference pulp samples (CRM) with known values for Au Ag Fe S Pb Cu and Zn have been submitted with samples of drill core to test the precision and accuracy of the analytic procedures and determination of the ALS Laboratory in Canada. In the results received to date 30 CRM standards have been received from ALS Laboratory. In all cased the values returned have been within +/- 2SD of the mean value. The standards demonstrate suitable precision and accuracy of the analytic process. No systematic bias is observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data entry procedures data verification data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Repeat sampling of 186 coarse reject samples from 2019 drilling has been done to verify sampling. Original samples were from the 2019 DD drilling which were analysed by MSA (San Juan preparation and Vancouver analysis). Repeat samples were analysed by ALS (Mendoza preparation and Vancouver analysis). The repeat analysis technique was identical to the original. The repeat analyses correlate very closely with the original analyses providing a high confidence in the sample preparation and analysis from MSA and ALS. A summary of the results for the 186 sample pairs for key elements is provided below:

	Mean		Median		Std Deviation		
Element	**MSA**	**ALS**	**MSA**	**ALS**	**MSA**	**ALS**	**Correlation coefficient**
Au (FA and GFA ppm)	4.24	4.27	0.50	0.49	11.15	11.00	0.9972
Ag (ICP and ICF ppm)	30.1	31.1	5.8	6.2	72.4	73.9	0.9903
Zn ppm (ICP ppm and ICF %)	12312	12636	2574	2715	32648	33744	0.9997
Cu ppm (ICP ppm and ICF %)	464	474	74	80	1028	1050	0.9994
Pb ppm (ICP ppm and ICF %)	1944	1983	403	427	6626	6704	0.9997
S (ICP and ICF %)	2.05	1.95	0.05	0.06	5.53	5.10	0.9987
Cd (ICP ppm)	68.5	68.8	12.4	12.8	162.4	159.3	0.9988
As (ICP ppm))	76.0	79.5	45.8	47.6	88.1	90.6	0.9983
Fe (ICP %)	4.96	4.91	2.12	2.19	6.87	6.72	0.9994
REE (ICP ppm)	55.1	56.2	28.7	31.6	98.2	97.6	0.9954

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cd values >1000 are set at 1000. REE is the sum off Ce, La, Sc, Y. CE > 500 is set at 500. Below detection is set at zero CEL have sought to twin some of the historic drill holes to check the results of previous exploration. An analysis of the twin holes has yet to be completed. Final analyses are received by digital file in PDF and CSV format. The original files are backed-up and the data copied into a drill hole database for geological modelling. Assay results summarised in the context of this report have been rounded appropriately to 2 significant figures. No assay data have been otherwise adjusted.
Location of data points	- *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys) trenches mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Following completion of drilling collars are surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS) relative into the Argentinian SGM survey. The locations have been surveyed in POSGAR 2007 zone 2 and converted to WGS84 UTM zone 19s. The drill machine is set-up on the drill pad using hand-held equipment according to the proposed hole design. Drill holes are surveyed at 30-40m intervals down hole using a Reflex tool. All current and previous drill collar sites Minas corner pegs and strategic surface points have been surveyed using DGPS to provide topographic control for the Project.
Data spacing and distribution	- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* - *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* - *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No regular drill hole spacing has been applied across the Project, although a nominal 40m x 40m drill spacing is being applied to infill and extension drilling where appropriate. The current drilling is designed to check previous exploration, extend mineralisation along strike, and provide some information to establish controls on mineralization and exploration potential. No Mineral Resource Estimate to JORC 2012 reporting standards has been made at this time. Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known considering the deposit type.* - *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and*	As far as is currently understood the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of structures and geology controlling the mineralisation. Drilling has been designed to provide an unbiased sample of the geology and mineralisation targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were under constant supervision by site security, senior personnel and courier contractors prior to delivery to the preparation laboratory in San Juan or Mendoza.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has not yet been any independent reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- *Type reference name/number location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures partnerships overriding royalties native title interests historical sites wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* - *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The current Hualilan project comprises 15 Minas (equivalent of mining leases) and 2 Demasias (mining lease extensions). This covers approximately 4 km of strike and includes all of the currently defined mineralization. There are no royalties on the project. CEL is earning a 75% interest in the Project by funding exploration to a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). *Granted mining leases (Minas Otorgadas) at the Hualilan Project*

Name	Number	Current Owner	Status	Grant Date	Area (ha)
Cerro Sur					
Divisadero	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Flor de Hualilan	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Pereyra y Aciar	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Bicolor	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Sentazon	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Muchilera	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Magnata	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Pizarro	5448-M-1960	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Cerro Norte					
La Toro	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
La Puntilla	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Pique de Ortega	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Descrubidora	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Pardo	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Sanchez	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6
Andacollo	5448-M-1960	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	30/04/2015	6

Mining Lease extensions (Demasias) at the Hualilan Project

Name	Number	Current Owner	Status	Grant date	Area (ha)
Cerro Sur					
North of "Pizarro" Mine	195-152-C-1981	Golden Mining S.R.L.	Granted	05/12/2014	1.9
Cerro Norte					
South of "La Toro" Mine	195-152-C-1981	CIA GPL S.R.L.	Granted	05/12/2014	1.9

Additional to the Minas and Demasias an application for an Exploration Licence covering 26 km2 surrounding the 15 Minas has been accepted by the San Juan Department of Mines and is currently being processed.

Exploration licence application surrounding the Minas and Demasias at the Hualilan Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Number</th><th>Status</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Josefina</td><td>30.591.654</td><td>Pending</td><td>-</td><td>5 year application</td><td>2570</td></tr></table> There are no know impediments to obtaining the exploration license or operating the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Intermittent sampling dating back over 500 years has produced a great deal of information and data including sampling geologic maps reports trenching data underground workings drill hole results geophysical surveys resource estimates plus property examinations and detailed studies by several geologists. Prior to the current exploration no work has been completed since 2006. There is 6 km of underground workings that pass through mineralised zones. Records of the underground geology and sampling are currently being compiled and digitised as are sample data geological mapping trench data adit exposures and drill hole results. Geophysical surveys exist but have largely yet to be check located and digitised. Drilling on the Hualilan Project (Cerro Sur and Cerro Norte combined) extends to over 150 drill holes. The key historical exploration drilling and sampling results are listed below. - 1984 – Lixivia SA channel sampling & 16 RC holes (AG1-AG16) totalling 2040m - 1995 - Plata Mining Limited (TSE: PMT) 33 RC holes (Hua- 1 to 33) + 1500 samples - 1998 – Chilean consulting firm EPROM (on behalf of Plata Mining) systematic underground mapping and channel sampling - 1999 – Compania Mineral El Colorado SA (“CMEC”) 59 core holes (DDH-20 to 79) plus 1700m RC program - 2003 – 2005 – La Mancha (TSE Listed) undertook 7447m of DDH core drilling (HD-01 to HD-48) - Detailed resource estimation studies were undertaken by EPROM Ltda. (EPROM) in 1996 and CMEC (1999 revised 2000) both of which were written to professional standards and La Mancha 2003 and 2006. - The collection of all exploration data by the various operators was of a high standard and had appropriate sampling techniques intervals and custody procedures were used.
Geology	- *Deposit type geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation occurs in all rock types but it preferentially replaces limestone shale and sandstone and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		occurs in fault zones. The mineralisation has previously been classified as a Zn-Cu distal skarn (or manto-style skarn) with vein-hosted Au-Ag mineralisation. It has been divided into three phases – prograde skarn retrograde skarn and a late quartz–galena event the evolution of the hydrothermal system and mineral paragenesis is the subject of more detailed geometallurgical work. Gold occurs in native form in tellurides (hessite) and as inclusions with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The mineralisation also commonly contains chalcopyrite sphalerite and galena. Mineralisation is either parallel to bedding in bedding-parallel faults or in east-west striking steeply dipping siliceous quartz-dominated veins that cross the bedding at a high angle. The veins have thicknesses of 1–4 m and contain abundant sulphides. The intersection between the bedding-parallel mineralisation and east-striking cross veins seems to be important in localising the mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	- *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *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.*	The following significant intersections have been reported by previous explorers. A cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au equivalent (calculated using a price of US$1,300/oz for Au, $15/oz for Ag and $2,500/t. for Zn) has been used with up to 2m of internal diltion or a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au equivalent and up to 4m of internal diltion has been allowed. No metallurcial or recovery factors have been used. Drill collar location is provided in the previous section.

Hole_id	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
AG16	38.6	1.2	0.1	28.6	1.7
MG10	108.0	3.0	1.3	No assay	No assay
DDH36	24.7	9.3	1.6	46.3	1.2
DDH53	17.3	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.00
DDH53	24.0	8.9	3.7	239.5	0.03
DDH53	35.7	3.9	3.9	87.8	0.06
DDH53	41.0	3.0	2.6	7.6	0.20
DDH54	20.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.00
DDH54	31.1	8.3	3.9	32.1	0.80
DDH65	62.0	8.2	11.0	60.6	1.2
DDH65	82.0	1.0	1.8	33.4	0.30
DDH66	83.1	7.2	23.7	42.9	2.4
DDH66	87.9	2.4	69.9	114.4	2.2
DDH66	104.9	2.8	1.8	29.0	0.10

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
		DDH67	98.7	1.3	0.2	7.8	1.3
		DDH68	4.0	17.9	2.2	6.3	0.20
		DDH68	73.7	0.5	0.8	9.0	1.2
		DDH69	4.0	16.1	2.3	1.6	0.10
		DDH69	76.9	0.3	0.1	7.0	28.0
		DDH69	79.7	0.8	1.3	120.0	4.5
		DDH70	84.0	7.0	5.2	13.5	0.70
		DDH71	11.0	2.0	0.5	218.0	0.06
		DDH71	39.9	1.0	1.3	6.0	0.03
		DDH71	45.5	1.1	0.4	22.8	0.60
		DDH71	104.0	10.0	33.5	126.7	7.9
		DDH72	26.0	11.7	3.8	14.1	1.3
		DDH72	52.7	6.3	1.5	30.4	0.04
		DDH73	62.5	3.5	0.5	15.6	0.60
		DDH74	119.9	0.5	7.3	98.5	2.6
		DDH76	61.3	0.7	4.0	11.1	0.50
		DDH76	74.4	4.0	0.8	8.8	0.30
		DDH76	84.8	1.2	1.4	10.9	2.0
		DDH78	109.1	0.7	1.1	13.4	1.9
		03HD01A	90.1	1.7	2.1	37.4	2.4
		03HD03	55.0	2.4	2.5	25.6	2.3
		04HD05	80.3	2.0	0.9	42.7	0.02
		04HD05	97.5	1.8	1.9	35.0	0.04
		04HD05	102.0	1.0	1.3	42.1	0.01
		04HD05	106.0	1.0	0.7	28.0	0.05
		04HD05	108.0	5.6	2.8	19.9	1.2
		04HD06	65.4	1.2	46.6	846.0	0.50
		04HD06	75.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	0.01
		04HD06	104.5	7.6	1.8	5.0	1.2
		04HD06	115.1	0.9	16.4	23.1	7.7
		04HD07	98.3	2.2	1.4	32.5	0.90
		04HD10	44.3	0.2	3.9	81.5	5.6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
		04HD10	55.5	0.5	1.3	11.5	0.46
		04HD10	78.6	1.7	4.8	93.7	2.4
		04HD11	28.0	1.0	0.1	9.3	1.4
		04HD12	49.3	0.7	1.5	16.1	0.10
		04HD13	61.5	1.0	0.8	7.9	0.20
		04HD15	103.7	0.3	1.7	32.9	0.80
		04HD16C	107.5	6.8	8.6	117.1	9.1
		04HD16C	111.8	2.5	7.6	75.6	11.5
		04HD16C	144.9	1.9	9.1	31.2	5.5
		04HD16C	171.1	0.4	0.5	9.4	1.7
		04HD17	134.9	0.7	2.5	14.3	4.1
		04HD17	139.1	0.5	10.5	9.4	0.20
		04HD17	199.6	0.2	0.8	3.5	5.9
		04HD17	202.1	1.9	4.5	1.5	0.70
		04HD20	43.2	1.8	0.9	83.9	0.20
		04HD21	70.1	0.2	4.8	60.6	6.4
		04HD21	141.1	0.6	12.9	105.0	4.8
		04HD24	72.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	0.04
		04HD24	83.0	2.0	3.1	25.3	0.04
		04HD24	94.0	4.2	0.7	21.2	0.10
		04HD25	92.0	1.7	2.4	51.5	6.3
		04HD26	21.7	2.3	1.5	32.5	3.0
		04HD28	42.8	0.4	1.9	4.5	0.10
		04HD29	37.0	1.0	0.1	112.0	0.01
		05HD42	90.5	1.0	1.9	6.1	0.03
		05HD42	115.0	3.0	29.0	103.1	0.20
		05HD43	69.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	0.01
		05HD43	81.0	3.0	2.8	51.5	0.50
		05HD43	90.7	2.3	1.4	29.6	0.30
		05HD44	87.5	1.1	3.8	3.4	0.01
		05HD44	91.2	1.4	0.0	3.6	2.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

For GNDD001 – GNDD010 the following significant assay results have been received reported to a cut-off of 1 g/t Au (equivalent) unless otherwise indicated. Drill collar location is provided in the previous section.

Hole_id	Interval (m)	From	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Au eq (g/t)	
GNDD001	3.00	32.00	2.3	5.8	0.50	2.6	
GNDD002A	1.00	31.00	1.0	2.4	0.89	1.4	
GNDD002A	1.00	35.00	1.4	2.8	0.75	1.8	
GNDD002A	0.60	81.50	2.8	27	28.1	16.4	
GNDD003	6.10	55.00	34.6	22	2.9	36.2	(1)
GNDD004	8.47	6.03	2.0	7.8	0.68	2.4	
GNDD004	3.43	18.67	1.2	3.2	0.26	1.3	
GNDD005	3.00	29.00	0.7	14	2.5	2.0	
GNDD005	1.00	43.00	0.4	10	1.4	1.1	
GNDD005	5.00	59.00	10.9	101	1.5	12.7	
inc	*3.00*	*61.00*	*16.5*	*135*	*1.6*	*18.8*	(1)
GNDD005	3.00	77.00	1.7	39	0.43	2.3	
GNDD005	1.00	83.00	1.2	156	0.72	3.2	
GNDD006	6.50	78.50	4.2	21	0.29	4.6	
inc	*3.80*	*78.50*	*6.8*	*34*	*0.41*	*7.4*	
GNDD006	1.45	90.00	2.1	41	0.92	3.0	
GNDD007A	1.80	46.00	2.4	3.1	0.12	2.5	
GNDD007A	0.70	60.30	0.8	25	0.21	1.1	
GNDD007A	6.70	149.00	14.3	140	7.3	19.3	
inc	*3.06*	*150.60*	*27.5*	*260*	*12.9*	*36.5*	(1)
GNDD007A	0.60	176.40	1.9	6.7	0.99	2.4	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

GNDD008	1.15	47.85	1.2	16	0.56	1.7	
GNDD008	1.00	90.00	49.1	557	1.2	55.8	(1)
GNDD008	2.70	94.00	7.7	173	0.89	10.1	(1)
GNDD008	1.00	99.70	0.9	43	0.52	1.6	
GNDD008A	2.64	96.60	22.8	218	0.68	25.5	(1)
GNDD008A	10.00	105.00	0.6	28.2	0.71	1.2	
GNDD009	3.00	100.00	0.85	50	0.02	1.4	
GNDD009	10.32	109.10	10.4	28	4.6	12.9	
inc	4.22	115.20	21.9	58	8.7	26.7	(1)
GNDD010	2.00	30.00	0.91	37	0.14	1.4	
GNDD010	1.00	34.00	0.92	7.6	0.09	1.0	
GNDD010	1.30	55.00	1.1	30	0.80	1.8	
GNDD010	3.00	139.00	17.7	143	2.5	20.5	(1)

(1) cut-off of 10 g/t Au equivalent

Hole_id	interval (m)	From (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	
GNDD011	1.00	81.00	1.9	43	0.01	0.06	0.13	2.5	
GNDD011	4.80	139.80	1.4	5.7	0.02	0.02	2.6	2.7	
GNDD011	0.70	147.20	9.4	13	0.07	0.00	6.6	12.7	(1)
GNDD011	0.50	151.40	1.2	5.5	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.4	
GNDD012	1.00	40.70	6.3	290	0.18	1.2	0.12	10.3	
GNDD013	6.93	116.40	1.3	12	0.05	0.18	2.7	2.9	
inc	0.83	122.50	4.0	61	0.21	1.2	10.1	10.2	
GNDD014	7.55	118.50	2.4	15	0.05	0.16	3.6	4.4	
GNDD015	1.00	54.00	0.69	8.6	0.03	0.24	0.39	1.1	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
		GNDD015	1.90	156.00	1.0	31	0.02	0.79	2.8	3.0	
		GNDD016	1.00	64.00	0.80	27	0.02	0.06	0	1.2	
		GNDD016	5.00	109.50	1.8	27	0.16	0.01	8.3	6.2	
		GNDD016	4.45	116.55	6.0	83	0.13	0.02	3.9	8.9	
		GNDD018	0.85	37.75	1.1	3.6	0.01	0.05	0.1	1.2	
		GNDD018	3.75	63.20	7.1	78	0.28	3.6	3.6	11.6	
		inc	2.55	64.40	10.3	114	0.41	5.2	4.9	16.7	(1)
		GNDD020	8.25	71.25	17.7	257	0.60	0.68	0.30	21.1	
		inc	5.50	74.00	26.0	355	0.05	0.21	0.42	30.3	(1)
		GNDD020	0.65	83.30	0.03	2.7	0.00	0.02	10.7	5.1	
		GNDD025	50.00	53.00	1.4	3.4	0.01	0.15	0.17	1.6	(2)
		inc	14.00	61.00	3.1	5.3	0.01	0.11	0.19	3.3	
		inc	11.00	79.00	1.3	4.1	0.00	0.25	0.16	1.5	
		inc	1.00	93.00	1.1	2.5	0.00	0.37	0.09	1.3	

(1) cut off of 10 g/t Au equivalent
(2) cut off 0.2 g/t Au equivalent

Data aggregation methods	- *In reporting Exploration Results weighting averaging techniques maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* - *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* - *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Weighted average significant intercepts are reported to a gold grade equivalent. For GNDD001 – GNDD010 results are reported to cut-off grade of a 1.0 g/t Au equivalent allowing for up to 2m of internal waste between samples above the cut-off grade. The following metals and metal prices have been used to report gold grade equivalent: Au US$ 1450 / oz Ag US$16 /oz and Zn US$ 2200 /t. For GNDD010 onwards results are reported to a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au equivalent allowing for up to 2m of internal waste between samples above the cut-off grade. The following metals and metal prices have been used to report gold grade equivalent: Au US$ 1450 / oz Ag US$16 /oz Cu US$ 5610/t Pb US$ 2110/t Zn US$ 2200 /t. No metallurgical or recovery factors have been applied to the metal equivalent grades as there has been insufficient work done at this stage of the exploration to establish these factors. No top cuts have been applied to the reported grades

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length true width not known').*	The mineralisation is moderately or steeply dipping and strikes strike NNE and ENE. There is insufficient information in most cases to confidently establish the true width of the mineralized intersections at this stage of the exploration program. Apparent widths may be thicker in the case where bedding-parallel mineralisation may intersect ENE-striking cross faults and veins. Cross section diagrams have been provided with release of significant intersections to allow estimation of true widths from individual drill intercepts.
Diagrams	- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Representative maps and sections are provided in the body of report.
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All available data have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	- *Other exploration data if meaningful and material should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density groundwater geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Geological context and observations about the controls on mineralisation where these have been made are provided in the body of the report. 229 specific gravity measurements have been taken from the drill core recovered during the drilling program. These data are expected to be used to estimate bulk densities in future resource estimates. Eight Induced Polarisation (IP) lines have been completed in the northern area. Each line is approximately 1 kilometre in length lines are spaced 100m apart with a 50m dipole. The initial results indicate possible extension of the mineralisation with depth. Data will be interpreted including detailed re-processing and drill testing.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions*	• CEL Plans to undertake the following over the next 12 months • Additional data precision validation and drilling as required;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Detailed interpretation of known mineralized zones; • Geophysical tests for undercover areas. • Structural interpretation and alteration mapping using high resolution satellite data and geophysics to better target extensions of known mineralisation. • Field mapping program targeting extensions of known mineralisation. • Investigate further drilling requirements to upgrade both the unclassified mineralisation and mineralisation in the existing historical resources to meet JORC 2012 requirements; • Initial drill program comprising verification (twin holes) and targeting extensions of the historically defined mineralisation; • Metallurgical test work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	- *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by for example transcription or keying errors between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* - *Data validation procedures used.*	Geological logging completed by previous explorers was done on paper copies and transcribed into the drill hole database. The data was checked for errors. Checks can be made against the original logs and core photographs. Assay data is received in digital format. Backup copies are kept and the data is copied into the drill hole database. The drill hole data is backed up and is updated periodically by a Company GIS and data team.
Site visits	- *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* - *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Site visits have been undertaken from 3 to 16 October 2019 15 to 30 November 2019 and 1-19 February 2020. The performance of the drilling program collection of data and sampling procedures were initiated during these visits.
Geological interpretation	- *Confidence in (or conversely the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* - *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* - *The effect if any of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* - *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* - *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The interpretation is considered appropriate given the stage of the project and the nature of activities that have been conducted. The interpretation captures the essential geometry of the mineralised structure and lithologies with drill data supporting the findings from the initial underground sampling activities. The most recent resource calculation (2006 and 2003 – La Mancha) used all core drilling at the time and detailed underground channel sampling collected by EPROM CMEC and La Mancha. Overlying assumptions included a reduction of the calculated grade in each resource block by a factor of 10% to account for possible errors in the analyses and samples. An arbitrary reduction factor was applied to the 2006 resource whereby the net reported tonnage was reduced by 25% for indicated resource blocks 50% for inferred resource blocks and 75% of potential mineral resource blocks. The reason for the application of these tonnage reduction factors was not outlined in the resource report. It is noted that at the time of this report La Mancha was in a legal dispute concerning the project with its joint venture partner and given the acquisition of a 200000 Oz per annum producing portfolio the project was likely no longer a core asset for La Mancha at that time. Additionally under the original

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		acquisition agreement La Mancha had to issue additional acquisition shares based on resource targets. The effect of removing the assumptions relating to application of the arbitrary tonnage reduction factors applied increases the overall resource tonnage by in excess of 50%. Removing these correction factors would bring the overall tonnage and grade close the earlier (2003 1999 and 1996) tonnage and grade estimates albeit in different categories (lower confidence) which are considered more appropriate. The mineralisation is defined to the skarn and vein bodies detailed cross section and plan maps were prepared for these bodies with their shapes used in controlling the resource estimate. The structure of the area is complex and a detailed structural interpretation is recommended as this may provide a better understanding of the continuity of mineralisation and possible extensions to it. The deposit contains bonanza gold values and while very limited twinning has indicated acceptable repeatability a rigorous study of grade continuity needs to be undertaken as part of future resource calculations.
Dimensions	- *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise) plan width and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	For the historic resource no reliable information has been provided to the owner however through further ongoing investigation is being conducted by the owner to address this information gap.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions including treatment of extreme grade values domaining interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* - *The availability of check estimates previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* - *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* - *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage*	The historic resource estimation techniques are considered appropriate. The 2003 and 2006 resources used a longitudinal section polygonal method was used for estimating resources with individual blocs representing weighted averages of sampled underground and/or areas of diamond drill pierce points with zones of influence halfway to adjacent holes. The area of the block was calculated in AutoCad directly from the longitudinal sections. Check assaying by PG Consulting returned values in the check assay sample which were 3.4% and 13% greater for Au and Ag than the original assays. A number pf previous resource estimates were available to check the 2006 resource estimate when the arbitrary tonnage reduction factors are removed brings the overall tonnage and grade close the earlier (2003 1999 and 1996) tonnage and grade estimates albeit indifferent categories which are considered more appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characterisation). - *In the case of block model interpolation the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* - *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* - *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* - *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* - *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* - *The process of validation the checking process used the comparison of model data to drill hole data and use of reconciliation data if available*	It was assumed only gold silver and zinc would be recovered and that no other by products would be recovered. This is viewed as conservative given metallurgical data pointing to the production of a saleable zinc concentrate. Based on the preliminary metallurgy estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance was not required. The minimum mining width of 0.8m was assumed for veins less than 0.6m and for wider widths a dilution of 0.2m was used to calculate the grade. No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables. The mineralisation is defined within skarn and associated vein deposits. Detailed cross section and plan maps were prepared for these domains with their shapes used in controlling the resource estimate. Long sections of the veins and skarn were taken and sampling was plotted and the blocks outlined considering this. Grade cutting was not used in the calculation of the resource and no discussion was given as to why it was not employed. It is recommended that a study be undertaken to determine if an appropriate top cut need be applied No data is available on the process of validation.
Moisture	- *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	No data is available.
Cut-off parameters	- *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate is above a cut-off grade of 3.89 g/t Au. This is based on the assumed mining cost at the time of the estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	- *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods minimum mining dimensions and internal (or if applicable external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters*	The Mineral Resource Estimate considered the assumptions outlined below which are considered appropriate; - Metal prices: Au US$550 Oz Ag US$10 Oz - Metallurgical Recovery; Au – 80% Ag – 70% Zn - nil - Operating cost: US$55t based on underground cut and fill mining and flotation and cyanidation combined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	The minimum mining width of 0.8m was assumed for veins less than 0.6m and for wider widths a dilution of 0.2m was used to calculate the grade.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	- *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Historical metallurgical test-work is currently under review however the assumptions used (80% Au recovery 70% Ag and no zinc recovery) seem conservative. The most recent test work was conducted in 2000 and was a preliminary assessment only. This work was conducted at Lakefield Labs (cyanidation) and CIMM Labs (flotation) in Chile. While this work is preliminary it indicates recoveries for differential flotation in conjunction with a Knelson concentrator at 80% each for gold and silver and 50% for zinc regardless of the type of material (sulphide or oxidized).
Environmental factors or assumptions	- *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts particularly for a greenfields project may not always be well advanced the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility.
Bulk density	- *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed the basis for the assumptions. If determined the method used whether wet or dry the frequency of the measurements the nature size and representativeness of the samples.* - *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs porosity etc) moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* - *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Densities of 2.7 t/m3 were used for mineralised veins and 2.6 t/m3 for wall rock. No data of how densities were determined is available. The bulk densities used in the evaluation process are viewed as appropriate at this stage of the Project. CEL is collecting specific gravity measurements from drill core recovered in 2019 and 2020 drilling programs, which it is expected will be able to be used to estimate the block and bulk densities in future resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	- *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* - *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations reliability of input data confidence in continuity of geology and metal values quality quantity and distribution of the data).* - *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate has both Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications under the National Instrument 43-101 code and is considered foreign. These classifications are considered appropriate given the confidence that can be gained from the existing data and results from drilling. The reliability of input data for the 2003 and 2006 resources is acceptable as is the confidence in continuity of geology and metal values quality quantity and distribution of the data. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors with the exception of studies into the appropriateness of the application of a top cut. The reported 2006 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant Measured and Indicated) estimate for the Hualilan Project is measured resource of 164294 tonnes averaging 12.6 grams per tonne gold and 52.1 g/t silver and 2.5% zinc plus an indicated resource of 51022 tonnes averaging 12.4 grams per tonne gold and 36.2 g/t silver and 2.6% zinc plus an inferred resource of 213952 tonnes grading 11.7 grams per tonne gold and 46.6 g/t silver and 2.3% zinc. (Source La Mancha resources Toronto Stock Exchange Release April 7 2007 - Interim Financials) – See Table 1. The 2006 estimate did not include the east-west mineralised Magnata Vein despite the known mineralisation in the Magnata Vein being drilled on a 25 x 50-metre spacing. The 2003 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant) estimate attributed approximately half of its measured and indicated tonnage to the Magnata Vein. The 2006 estimate also included arbitrary tonnage reduction factors of 25% for indicated category 50% for inferred category and 75% for potential category. The 2006 estimate also included a significant tonnage of Potential Category Resources which have not been reported. The reported 2003 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant) estimate for the Hualilan project is a measured resource of 299578 tonnes averaging 14.2 grams per tonne gold plus an indicated resource of 145001 tonnes averaging 14.6 grams per tonne gold plus an inferred resource of 976539 tonnes grading 13.4 grams per tonne gold representing some 647809

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ounces gold. (Source La Mancha resources Toronto Stock Exchange Release May 14 2003 - Independent Report on Gold Resource Estimate) – See Table 1. The 2003 Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit and the current level of risk associated with the project to date. **Historic 2003 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant):** CATEGORY / TONNES / Au (g/t) / Ag (g/t) / Zn% Measured / 299578 / 14.2 Indicated / 145001 / 14.6 Inferred / 976539 / 13.4 **Historic 2006 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant)** CATEGORY / TONNES / Au (g/t) / Ag (g/t) / Zn% Measured / 164294 / 12.5 / 52.1 / 2.5 Indicated / 51022 / 12.4 / 36.2 / 2.6 Inferred / 213952 / 11.7 / 46.6 / 2.3
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The historic resource estimate has not been audited. The earlier (1996 and 2000) Mineral Resource Estimates were audited and re-stated in a 2003 resource report. This independent report was done to NI-43-101 standard and the results of this report were released to the TSX. This report concluded that "Detailed resource calculations made by three different groups are seen to be realistic.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example the application of statistical or geostatistical*	There is sufficient confidence in the data quality drilling methods and analytical results that they can be relied upon. The available geology and assay data correlate well. The approach or procedure are deemed appropriate given the confidence limits. The main two factors which could affect relative accuracy is grade continuity and top cut.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits or if such an approach is not deemed appropriate a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. - *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates and if local state the relevant tonnages which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* - *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data where available.*	Grade continuity is variable in nature in this style of deposit and has not been demonstrated to date and closer spaced drilling is required to improve the understanding of the grade continuity in both strike and dip directions. It is noted that the results from the twinning of three holes by La Mancha are encouraging in terms of grade repeatability. The deposit contains very high grades and there is a potential need for the use of a top cut. It is noted that an arbitrary grade reduction factor of 10% has already been applied to the resource as reported. No production data is available for comparison

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data -El Guayabo Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more*	**El Guayabo:** • Newmont Mining Corp (NYSE: NEM) ("**Newmont**") and Odin Mining and Exploration Ltd (TSX: ODN) ("**Odin**") core drilled the property between February 1995 and November 1996 across two drilling campaigns. • The sampling techniques were reviewed as part of a 43-101 Technical report on Cangrejos Property which also included the early results of the El Joven joint venture between Odin and Newmont, under which the work on the El Guayabo project was undertaken. This report is dated 27 May 2004 and found the sampling techniques and intervals to be appropriate with adequate QA/QC and custody procedures, core recoveries generally 100%, and appropriate duplicates and blanks use for determining assay precision and accuracy**.** • Duplicates were prepared by the Laboratory (Bonder Cleg) which used internal standards. Newmont also inserted its own standards at 25 sample intervals as a control on analytical quality

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Diamond drilling produced core that was sawed in half with one half sent to the laboratory for assaying per industry standards and the remaining core retained on site. • Cu assays above 2% were not re-assayed using a technique calibrated to higher value Cu results hence the maximum reported assay for copper is 2%. • All core samples were analysed using a standard fire assay with atomic absorption finish on a 30 g charge (30 g FAA). Because of concerns about possible reproducibility problems in the gold values resulting from the presence of coarse gold, the coarse crusher rejects for all samples with results greater than 0.5 g/t were re-assayed using the "blaster" technique - a screen type fire analysis based on a pulverized sample with a mass of about 5 kg. Samples from most of these intersections were also analysed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ag. **Colorado V:** • Soil sampling: A database of 4,495 soil analyses has been provided by Goldking Mining Company S.A. (GK) which has yet to be fully evaluated. No information has been provided on the method of sample collection or assay technique. The soil analyses include replicate samples and second split analyses. Pulps have been securely retained by Goldking Mining Company and have ben made available to CEL for check assaying. Check assaying is planned, including collection of field duplicates. • Selected intervals of drill core have been cut longitudinally and half core has been submitted for gold determination at GK's on-site laboratory. • Re-sampling of the core involves taking ¼ core (where the core has previously been sampled) or ½ core (where the core has not previously been sampled). The core is cut longitudinally and sample intervals of 1 – 3 meters have been collected for analysis of gold by fire assay (30g) and other elements by 4 acid digest with ICP-AES finish at SGS del Peru S.A.C..
Drilling techniques	- *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**El Guayabo:** • Diamond core drilling HQ size from surface and reducing to NQ size as necessary. The historical records do not indicate if the core was oriented **Colorado V:** • Diamond drilling was done using a rig owned by GK. Core size collected includes HQ, NQ2 and NQ3. There is no indication that oriented core was recovered.
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* - *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• In a majority of cases core recovery was 100%. • In the historical drill logs where core recoveries were less than 100% the percentage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	core recovery was noted. • No documentation on the methods to maximise sample recovery was reported in historical reports however inspection of the available core and historical drilling logs indicate that core recoveries were generally 100% with the exception of the top few metres of each drill hole. • No material bias has presently been recognised in core. • Observation of the core from various drill holes indicate that the rock is generally fairly solid even where it has been subjected to intense, pervasive hydrothermal alteration and core recoveries are generally 100%. Consequently, it is expected that the samples obtained were not unduly biased by significant core losses either during the drilling or cutting processes **Colorado V:** • Core from Gold King has been re-boxed prior to sampling where boxes have deteriorated, otherwise the original boxes have been retained. Core lengths have been measured and compared to the depth tags that are kept in the boxes from the drilling and recovered lengths have been recorded with the logging. • Where re-boxing of the core is required, core has ben placed in the new boxes, row-by row with care taken to ensure all of the core has been transferred. • No relationship has been observed between core recovery and sample assay values.
Logging	- *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* - *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* - *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**El Guayabo:** • Geological logging was completed at 1-3 m intervals which is appropriate given the exploration was reconnaissance in nature. • All core was logged qualitatively at 1 to 3 m intervals depending on geology intercepted and core was photographed. • Inspections of core and logging have concluded that the logging was representative. • 100% of all core including all relevant intersections were logged **Colorado V:** • Sorting, re-boxing and re-logging of available drill core is in progress. Core is being logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Where possible, logging is quantitative. • Progress of Colorado V logging and sampling is summarized below: **Hole_ID** **Depth (m)** **Logging Status** **Core Photograph** **Sampling Status** **Total Samples**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

ZK0-1	415.00	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	281
ZK0-2	581.60	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	388
ZK1-3	425.00	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	279
ZK0-5	624.50	Complete	In Progress		
ZK10-1	454.00	Complete	Complete	In Progress	
SAZK0-1	568.75	Complete	In Progress		
SAZK0-2	403.75	Complete	In Progress		
ZK3-4	314.02	Complete	Complete	In Progress	
CK21-1	143.47	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-2	403.10	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-4	379.50	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-5	419.50	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-6	607.50	Complete	Complete		
ZK3-1	372.48	Complete	Complete		
ZK3-2	364.06	Complete	Complete		
ZK205-1	347.00	Complete	Complete		
ZK2-1	397.75	In Progress			
ZK13-2	190.00				
ZK18-1	408.25	Complete	In Progress		
ZK13-1	394.10				
SAZK2-1	430.00				
ZK5-1	321.90				
	8,965.23				**948**

Sub-sampling techniques and	- *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**El Guayabo:** • Core was cut with diamond saw and half core was taken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	- *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.*	• All drilling was core drilling as such this is not relevant • Sample preparation was appropriate and of good quality. Each 1-3 m sample of half core was dried, crushed to a nominal – 10 mesh (ca 2mm), then 250 g of chips were split out and pulverized. A sub-sample of the pulp was then sent for analysis for gold by standard fire assay on a 30 g charge with an atomic absorption finish with a nominal 5 ppb Au detection limit. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected is not outlined in the historical documentation however a program of re-assaying was undertaken by Odin which demonstrated the repeatability of original assay results • The use of a 1-3 m sample length is appropriate for deposits of finely disseminated mineralisation where long mineralised intersections are to be expected. **Colorado V:** • No information is available on the method/s that have been used to collect the soil samples. • Selected intervals of drill core have been cut longitudinally using a diamond saw and ½ core has been sampled. Sample intervals range from 0.1m to 4.5m with an average length of 1.35m. The size of the samples is appropriate for the mineralisation observed in the core. • Re-sampling of the core involves cutting of ¼ core (where previously sampled) or ½ core where not previously sampled. ¼ or ½ core over intervals of 1-3 metres provides an adequate sample size for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* - *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* - *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether*	**El Guayabo:** • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used by Newmont and Odin are still in line with industry best practice with appropriate QA/QC and chain of custody and are considered appropriate. • Available historical data does not mention details of geophysical tools as such it is believed a geophysical campaign was not completed in parallel with the drilling campaign. • Duplicates were prepared by the Laboratory (Bonder Cleg) which used internal standards. Newmont also inserted its own standards at 25 sample intervals as a control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	on analytical quality. Later Odin undertook a re-assaying program of the majority of the higher grade sections which confirmed the repeatability. • Given the above, it is considered acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established **Colorado V:** • No information is available on the methods used to analyse the soil or drill core samples. Assay results are not provided in this report. Soil samples have been analysed by GK for Au, Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb, As, Mn, Ni, Cr, Mo, Sn, V, Ti, Co, B, Ba, Sb, Bi and Hg. Pulps have been securely retained and check assaying is planned. • Drill core was partially assayed for gold only with assays undertaken by Goldking's on site laboratory • Core re-sampled by CEL has been analysed for gold by fire assay (30g) and 49 additional elements by 4-acid digest with ICP-AES finish (Al, Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Ti, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr). The samples have had blanks and CRM added to the batched to check sample preparation and analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**El Guayabo:** • All intersections with results greater than 0.5 g/t were re-assayed using the "blaster" technique - a screen type fire analysis based on a pulverised sample with a mass of about 5 kg. Additionally Odin re-assayed the many of the higher grade sections with re-assay results demonstrating repeatability of the original results. • Neither Newmont nor Odin attempted to verify intercepts with twinned holes • Data was sourced from scanned copies of original drill logs and in some cases original paper copies of assay sheets are available. This data is currently stored in a drop box data base with the originals held on site. • No adjustments to assay data were made. **Colorado V:** • There is no information available on the verification of sample and assay results. No assay data is provided in this report. Soil replicate samples and second split assay results have been provided but not fully analysed at this stage. • Of the 4,495 soil samples in the GK database, 166 are replicate samples and 140 are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		second split re-analyses. 37 samples have no co-ordinates in the database. The remaining 4,152 have analyses for all 19 elements indicated above. • Significant intersections have been internally checked against the assay data received. The data received from SGS (Peru) has been archived electronically and a database of all drill information is being developed. There is no adjustment of the assay data. • For ZK0-2, assays for Au received by CEL have been checked against assays report to CEL by Goldking from their original sampling. There is a poor correlation between the two data sets (R^2 of 0.1) with an average sample interval of 1.4 metres. Not enough information is available at this stage to determine a cause for the differences.
Location of data points	- *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**El Guayabo:** • Newmont undertook survey to located drill holes in accordance with best practice at the time. No formal check surveying has been undertaken to verify drill collar locations at this stage • Coordinate System: PSAD 1956 UTM Zone 17S Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: Provisional S American 1956 • Quality of topographic control appears to be+ - 1 meter which is sufficient for the exploration activities undertaken. **Colorado V:** • Coordinate System: PSAD 1956 UTM Zone 17S Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: Provisional S American 1956 • No information is available on the collar and down-hole survey techniques used on the Colorado V concession.
Data spacing and distribution	- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* - *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* - *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling on both concessions is exploration based and a grid was not considered appropriate at that time. • A JORC compliant Mineral Resource has not been estimated • Sample compositing was not used
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* - *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the*	• A sampling bias is not evident.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**El Guayabo:** • Newmont sent all its field samples to the Bondar Clegg sample preparation facility in Quito for preparation. From there, approximately 100 grams of pulp for each sample was air freighted to the Bondar Clegg laboratory (now absorbed by ALS-Chemex) in Vancouver, for analysis. There is no record of any special steps to monitor the security of the samples during transport either between the field and Quito, or between Quito and Vancouver. However, Newmont did insert its own standards at 25 sample intervals as a control on analytical quality. **Colorado V:** • GK analysed samples in an on-site laboratory. It is understood that the samples have remained on site at all times. • CEL have collected samples at the core shed at El Guayabo and secured the samples in polyweave sacks for transport by courier to SGS Laboratories in Quito for preparation. SGS in Quito courier the prepared sample pulps to SGS in Peru for analysis. Photographs and documentation are retained to demonstrate the chain of custody of the samples at all stages.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**El Guayabo:** • The sampling techniques were reviewed as part of a 43-101 Technical report on Cangrejos Property which also included the early results of the El Joven joint venture between Odin and Newmont, under which the work on the El Guayabo project was undertaken. This report is dated 27 May 2004 and found the sampling techniques and intervals to be appropriate with adequate QA/QC and custody procedures, core recoveries generally 100%, and appropriate duplicates and blanks use for determining assay precision and accuracy**.** **Colorado V:** • No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data is known. Goldking did twin two earlier holes with results still being compiled.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* - *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	- The El Guayabo (Code. 225) mining concession is located within El Oro Province. The concession is held by Torata Mining Resources S.A (TMR S.A) and was granted in compliance with the Mining Act ("MA") in on April 27, 2010. There are no overriding royalties on the project other than normal Ecuadorian government royalties. - The property has no historical sites, wilderness or national park issues. - The mining title grants the owner an exclusive right to perform mining activities, including, exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals over the area covered by the prior title for a period of 25 years, renewable for a further 25 years. Under its option agreement, the owner has been granted a negative pledge (which is broadly equivalent to a fixed and floating charge) over the concession. In addition a duly notarized Irrevocable Promise to Transfer executed by TMR S.A in favour of AEP has been lodged with the Ecuador Mines Department. - The Colorado V mining concession (Code No. 3363.1) located in Bellamaria, Santa Rosa, El Oro, Ecuador was granted in compliance with the Mining Act ("MA") in on July 17, 2001. It is adjacent to El Guayabo concession to the north. The concession is held by Goldking Mining Company S.A. There are no overriding royalties on the project other than normal Ecuadorian government royalties. - The concession has no historical sites, wilderness or national park issues. - The El Guayabo 2 Guayabo (Code. 300964) mining concession is located Torata parish, Santa Rosa canton, El Oro province, Ecuador. The concession is held by T Mr. Segundo Angel Marín Gómez and Mrs. Hermida Adelina Freire Jaramillo and was granted in compliance with the Mining Act ("MA") on 29April 29, 2010. There are no overriding royalties on the project other than normal Ecuadorian government royalties. - The property has no historical sites, wilderness or national park issues.
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**El Guayabo:** - Previous exploration on the project has been undertaken by Newmont and Odin from 1994 to 1997. This included surface pit and rock chip geochemistry, followed by the drilling of 33 drill holes for a total of 7605.52 meters) to evaluate the larger geochemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		anomalies. - The collection of all exploration data by Newmont and Odin was of a high standard and had appropriate sampling techniques and intervals, adequate QA/QC and custody procedures, and appropriate duplicates and blanks used for determining assay precision and accuracy. - The geological interpretation of this data, including core logging and follow up geology was designed and directed by in-country inexperienced geologists. It appears to have been focused almost exclusively for gold targeting surface gold anomalies or the depth extensions of higher-grade gold zones being exploited by the artisanal miners. The geologic logs for all drill holes did not record details that would have been typical, industry standards for porphyry copper exploration at that time. A number of holes which ended in economic mineralisation have never been followed up. - In short, important details which would have allowed the type of target to be better explored were missed which in turn presents an opportunity to the current owner. **Colorado V:** - All exploration known has been completed by GK. Drilling has been done from 2016 to 2019. 56 drill holes, totalling 21,471.83m have been completed by GK. **El Guaybo 2:** - Exploration work undertaken by the previous owner was limited to field mapping and sampling including assaying of a small number of samples for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The report is only available in Spanish and assays were conducted in a local laboratory in Ecuador with the majority of this work undertaken in 2017.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- It is believed that the El Guayabo, El Guayabo 2, and Colorado V concessions contain a "Low Sulphide" porphyry gold copper system and intrusive-related gold. The host rocks for the intrusive complex is metamorphic basement and Oligocene – Mid-Miocene volcanic rocks. This suggests the intrusions are of a similar age to the host volcanic sequence, which also suggests an evolving basement magmatic system. Intrusions are described in the core logs as quartz diorite and dacite. Mineralisation has been recognized in: – Steeply plunging breccia bodies and in the metamorphic host rock adjacent to the breccia (up to 200 m in diameter)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		– Quartz veins and veinlets – Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in the intrusions and in the metamorphic host rock near the intrusions.
Drill hole Information	- *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	El Guayabo and Colorado V Drill results are provided below. Location data for the Colorado V drilling is provided below. Colorado V drill results are currently being compiled. No summary of data is available at this time, and no drill hole assay results have been reported.

Drillhole (#)		Mineralised Inte From	To	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)		Ag (g/t)		Cu (%)		Au Equiv (g/t)	Azimuth (deg)	Incl (deg)	TD (m)
JDH-001	from	183	190.6	**7.6**	**m @ 0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a	280	-60	236.9
JDH-002	from	7.6	152.9	**145.3**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a	280	-45	257.5
	and	199	243	**44.0**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
JDH-003	from	35.95	71.6	**35.7**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a	280	-45	261
	and	120.4	254.6	**134.2**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
	inc	146.81	224.08	**77.3**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
JDH-004	from	3.96	21.95	**18.0**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a	280	-45	219
	and	79.74	120.42	**40.7**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
	and	150.9	203.7	**52.8**	**m @ 0.7**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
JDH-005	from	5.2	81.4	**76.2**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a	280	-45	210.4
	and	169.7	208.5	**38.8**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**not assayed**				n/a			
JDH-006	from	17.99	89.6	**71.6**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**2.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	0.42	150	-45	302.7
	and	164.8	281	**116.2**	**m @ 0.6**	**g/t Au +**	**8.9**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.40**	**% Cu**	1.37			
	inc	227.8	281.09	**53.3**	**m @ 1.2**	**g/t Au +**	**13.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.62**	**% Cu**	2.39			
JDH-007	from	39.7	84.45	**44.8**	**m @ 0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**1.4**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.04**	**% Cu**	0.38	150	-75	105.8
JDH-008	from	104.7	136.7	**32.0**	**m @ 0.1**	**g/t Au +**	**3.6**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.13**	**% Cu**	0.41	150	-60	352.7
	and	249.08	316.15	**67.1**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**5.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.21**	**% Cu**	0.62			
	and	291.76	316.15	**24.4**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**9.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.34**	**% Cu**	1.13			
JDH-009	from	10.3	122.03	**111.7**	**m @ 0.7**	**g/t Au +**	**14.6**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.58**	**% Cu**	1.85	150	-45	256.7
	inc	34.6	91.54	**56.9**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**19.1**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.82**	**% Cu**	1.80			
	and	201.4	205.4	**4.0**	**m @ 11.4**	**g/t Au +**	**9.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	11.54			
	and	255.1	eoh	**1.5**	**m @ 0.7**	**g/t Au +**	**1.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.02**	**% Cu**	0.75			
JDH-10	from	1.5	50.9	**49.4**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**2.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.09**	**% Cu**	0.68	270	-45	221.6
	and	90.54	119	**28.5**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**3.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	0.40			
	and	140	203	**81.6**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**1.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.07**	**% Cu**	0.53			
JDH-011	from	100.7	218	**117.3**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**4.6**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	0.62	270	-45	218.0
JDH-012	from	122	53.96	**41.8**	**m @ 0.6**	**g/t Au +**	**6.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.02**	**% Cu**	0.67	150	-60	124.1
JDH-013	from	53.35	696	**16.3**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**1.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	0.48	150	-60	239.3
	and	89.9	154.9	**65.0**	**m @ 1.4**	**g/t Au +**	**2.8**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	1.53			
	inc	114.32	142.76	**28.4**	**m @ 2.8**	**g/t Au +**	**4.9**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	3.03			
JDH-014	from	26.96	75.69	**48.7**	**m @ 0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**5.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	0.63	90	-60	239.4

Challenger Exploration Limited
ACN 123 591 382
ASX: CEL

Issued Capital
548.7m shares
86.6m options
120m perf shares
16m perf rights

Australian Registered Office
Level 1
1205 Hay Street
West Perth WA 6005

Directors
Mr Kris Knauer, MD and CEO
Mr Scott Funston, Finance Director
Mr Fletcher Quinn, Chairman

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Drillhole (#)		Mineralised Inte From	To	Total (m)		Gold (g/t)		Ag (g/t)		Cu (%)		Au Equiv (g/t)	Azimuth (deg)	Incl (deg)	TD (m)
GGY-001	from	10	69	**59.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**2.8**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.07**	**% Cu**	0.35	360	-90	249.2
	and	139	249.2	**110.2**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**1.1**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	0.51			
	inc	141	174	**33.0**	**m @**	**0.6**	**g/t Au +**	**2.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.08**	**% Cu**	0.76			
GGY-002	from	9.7	166	**156.3**	**m @**	**2.6**	**g/t Au +**	**9.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.16**	**% Cu**	2.99	360	-90	272.9
	inc	27	102	**75.0**	**m @**	**4.6**	**g/t Au +**	**19.1**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.22**	**% Cu**	5.21			
	and	114	166	**52.0**	**m @**	**1.3**	**g/t Au +**	**3.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.18**	**% Cu**	1.64			
	plus	244	272.9	**28.9**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**2.4**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.04**	**% Cu**	0.37			
GGY-003	from	40	260.75	**220.8**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**2.9**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	0.36	305	-60	295.9
GGY-004	from	1	42	**41.0**	**m @**	**0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**2.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	0.56	125	-60	172.2
GGY-005	from	12	162	**150.0**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**11.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.30**	**% Cu**	0.99	145	-60	258.3
	inc	14	54	**40.0**	**m @**	**0.6**	**g/t Au +**	**25.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.60**	**% Cu**	1.95			
	and	180	194	**14.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**6.1**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.22**	**% Cu**	0.64			
GGY-006	from	72	101.9	**49.0**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**2.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	0.45	305	-60	101.9
GGY-007	from	0.9	41	**40.1**	**m @**	**1.1**	**g/t Au +**	**2.6**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.04**	**% Cu**	1.20	305	-75	127
	inc	110	127	**17.0**	**m @**	**0.9**	**g/t Au +**	**1.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.04**	**% Cu**	0.98			
GGY-008	from	16	271	**255.0**	**m @**	**0.1**	**g/t Au +**	**6.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.24**	**% Cu**	0.62	145	-75	312.3
	inc	235	271	**36.0**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**11.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.50**	**% Cu**	1.32			
GGY-009	from	1.65	45	**43.4**	**m @**	**1.7**	**g/t Au +**	**3.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	1.80	45	-75	166.2
GGY-010	from	0	69	**69.0**	**m @**	**1.6**	**g/t Au +**	**2.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	1.67	225	-75	194.5
	inc	21	50	**29.0**	**m @**	**2.9**	**g/t Au +**	**2.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	2.98			
	and	75	95	**20.0**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**0.8**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	0.33			
GGY-011	from	14	229	**215.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**9.6**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.36**	**% Cu**	0.89	160	-60	241.6
	inc	14	97	**83.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**14.9**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.50**	**% Cu**	1.24			
	inc	202	229	**27.0**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**15.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.80**	**% Cu**	1.90			
GGY-012	from	57	192	**135.0**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**2.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	0.39	125	-60	256
	and	156	192	**36.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**3.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.13**	**% Cu**	0.44			
GGY-013	from	229.7	280	**50.3**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**2.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.05**	**% Cu**	0.31	320	-65	340.9
GGY-014				**nsi**								0.00	320	-75	309.1
GGY-015	from	110	132.4	**22.4**	**m @**	**0.4**	**g/t Au +**	**0.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	0.41	320	-60	251.1
	and	157	225.5	**68.5**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**1.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.10**	**% Cu**	0.45			
GGY-016	from	8	30	**22.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**0.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	0.26	320	-60	195.7
	and	42	57	**15.0**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**0.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.02**	**% Cu**	0.34			
	and	105	118	**13.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**0.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	0.26			
	and	185	188	**3.0**	**m @**	**1.0**	**g/t Au +**	**0.8**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.02**	**% Cu**	1.04			
GGY-017	from	0	24	**24.0**	**m @**	**0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**1.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.01**	**% Cu**	0.49	125	-82	280.4
	and	69	184	**115.0**	**m @**	**0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**2.1**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	0.53			

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86.6m options
120m perf shares
16m perf rights

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Directors
Mr Kris Knauer, MD and CEO
Mr Scott Funston, Finance Director
Mr Fletcher Quinn, Chairman

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	-	

DRILLHOLE CODE	EAST (X)	NORTH (N)	ELEVATION (m.a.s.l)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	FINAL DEPTHP	DRILLED BY
DDHGY01	628928.09	9605517.20	839.01	360	-90.0	249.20	Odin
DDHGY02	629171.15	9606025.55	983.16	360.0	-90.0	272.90	Odin
DDHGY03	629041.84	9606312.81	1063.37	305.0	-60.0	295.94	Odin
DDHGY04	629171.68	9606025.18	983.2	125.0	-60.0	172.21	Odin
DDHGY05	628509.21	9606405.29	989.87	145.0	-60.0	258.27	Odin
DDHGY06	629170.56	9606025.97	983.11	305.0	-60.0	101.94	Odin
DDHGY07	629170.81	9606025.80	983.16	305.0	-75.0	127.00	Odin
DDHGY08	628508.95	9606405.74	989.86	145.0	-75.0	312.32	Odin
DDHGY09	629171.22	9606025.88	983.22	45.0	-75.0	166.25	Odin
DDHGY10	629170.77	9606025.24	983.12	225.0	-75.0	194.47	Odin
DDHGY11	628507.97	9606405.33	989.83	160.0	-60.0	241.57	Odin
DDHGY12	629087.18	9606035.53	996.98	125.0	-60.0	255.7	Odin
DDHGY13	629242.46	9605975.42	997.292	320.0	-65.0	340.86	Odin
DDHGY14	629242.27	9605975.64	997.285	320.0	-75.0	309.14	Odin
DDHGY15	629194.67	9605912.35	977.001	320.0	-60.0	251.07	Odin
DDHGY16	629285.92	9606044.44	1036.920	320.0	-60.0	195.73	Odin
DDHGY17	629122.31	9606058.64	1021.053	125.0	-82.0	280.04	Odin
DDHGY18	628993.10	9606035.45	977.215	140.0	-60.0	160.35	Odin
DDHGY19	629087.23	9606034.98	997.332	45.0	-53.0	175.41	Odin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

DRILLHOLE CODE	EAST (X)	NORTH (N)	ELEVATION (m.a.s.l)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)	FINAL DEPTHP	DRILLED BY
JDH01	627185.78	9606463.27	933.47	280.0	-60.0	236.89	Newmont
JDH02	627260.37	9606353.12	921.56	280.0	-45.0	257.62	Newmont
JDH03	627191.61	9606200.35	952.82	280.0	-45.0	260.97	Newmont
JDH04	627429.81	9606324.00	933.80	280.0	-45.0	219.00	Newmont
JDH05	627755.97	9606248.70	1066.24	280.0	-45.0	210.37	Newmont
JDH06	628356.37	9606416.13	911.58	150.0	-45.0	302.74	Newmont
JDH07	628356.37	9606416.13	911.58	150.0	-75.0	105.79	Newmont
JDH08	628356.37	9606416.13	911.58	150.0	-60.0	352.74	Newmont
JDH09	628507.01	9606408.43	990.18	150.0	-45.0	256.70	Newmont
JDH10	628897.96	9606813.62	985.60	270.0	-45.0	221.64	Newmont
JDH11	628878.64	9606674.39	1081.96	270.0	-45.0	217.99	Newmont
JDH12	629684.61	9606765.31	993.45	150.0	-60.0	124.08	Newmont
JDH13	629122.61	9606058.49	1020.98	125.0	-60.0	239.33	Newmont
JDH14	628897.15	9605562.77	852.59	90.0	-45.0	239.32	Newmont

El Guayabo Drill hole information

Colorado V drill hole information:

hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	final depth	Driller
ZK0-1	626378.705	9608992.99	204.452	221	-60	413.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
ZK0-2	626378.705	9608992.99	204.452	221	-82	581.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
ZK5-1	626377.846	9608790.388	273.43	221	-78	321.9	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
ZK5-2	626377.539	9608793.769	273.542	041	-78	319	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		ZK5-3	626383.556	9608800.999	273.622	330	-70	446.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK5-4	626383.556	9608800.999	273.622	330	-78	508	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK5-5	626432.795	9608847.735	242.572	061	-70	532	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK11-1	626446.263	9608705.238	290.028	221	-78	237.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK205-1	626257.123	9608795.904	243.297	160	-70	346	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-1	626310.629	9608865.923	226.385	061	-70	514.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-2	626313.901	9608867.727	226.494	150	-70	403.1	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-3	626382.401	9608894.404	229.272	061	-70	424.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK6-1	626230.28	9609020.202	260.652	221	-70	552.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK6-2	626165.623	9608991.594	271.928	221	-70	531	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK12-1	626088.326	9609034.197	314.552	221	-70	531.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK12-2	626019.538	9608961.409	294.649	221	-70	510.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-4	626502.206	9608982.539	227.333	061	-70	379.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-5	626497.992	9608979.449	227.241	241	-70	415	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-6	626500.813	9608979.367	227.315	180	-70	607	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK2-1	626328.573	9609000.856	216.798	221	-45	121.64	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		CK2-2	626328.573	9609000.856	216.798	251	-45	171.85	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK2-3	626328.573	9609000.856	216.798	191	-45	116.4	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK2-4	626328.573	9609000.856	216.798	221	-70	146.12	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-7	626498.548	9608979.541	227.28	241	-82	456.49	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK1-8	626501.094	9608980.929	227.208	061	-85	556	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK3-1	626359.641	9608859.373	205.96	020	-15	185.09	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK3-2	626359.641	9608859.373	205.96	163	-00	21.75	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		CK3-3	626359.641	9608859.373	205.96	050	-15	138.02	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK19-1	626753.271	9608802.634	386.627	221	-70	548.6	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK0-3	626475.236	9609095.444	197.421	221	-75	463	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK0-4	626476.119	9609098.075	197.225	221	-90	458	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK0-5	626475.372	9609100.909	197.17	300	-70	624.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK2-1	626329.859	9609005.863	213.226	221	-90	395.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		SAZK0-1A	627477.062	9609865.618	217.992	180	-70	569.1	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		SAZK0-2A	627468.807	9609805.054	213.63	180	-70	403.75	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK13-1	627763.877	9609906.484	197.899	180	-70	394	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		ZK18-1	627123.327	9609846.268	142.465	180	-70	410.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		zk13-2	627757.925	9609713.788	234.34	000	-70	194.8	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK4-1	626281.066	9609038.75	224.176	221	-90	434	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK4-2	626281.066	9609038.75	224.176	221	-70	390.5	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK4-3	626386.498	9609186.951	225.517	221	-70	650.66	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK100-1	626170.882	9608923.778	251.177	131	-70	415	Shandong Zhaojin Geological Exploration Co Ltd
		ZK3-1	626416.4	9609040.6	202.416	179	-29	295.52	Lee Mining
		ZK1-9	626416.4	9609040.6	202.416	203	-23	218.3	Lee Mining
		SAZK2-1	627330.0126	9609556.466	201.145	076	-05	430.89	Lee Mining
		SAZK2-2	627330.0126	9609556.466	201.145	062	-05	354.47	Lee Mining
		CK5-2	626457.0999	96089.8.4999	202.126	251	-69	273.11	Lee Mining
		CK5-1	626460.1233	9608906.592	202.124	194	-74	273.56	Lee Mining
		ZK10-1	626700.8538	9609675.002	126.617	221	-53	450.99	Lee Mining
		ZK103-1	628203.1453	9607944.85	535.324	215	-53	524.21	Lee Mining
		CK13-1	626610.0642	9608838.445	202.556	41	-05	227.1	Lee Mining
		CK2-5	626254.4315	9608931.693	190.593	342	-05	357.56	Lee Mining
		CK13-2	626610.0642	9608838.445	202.556	041	-40	231.16	Lee Mining
		CK13-3	626605.2307	9608833.471	202.556	221	-59	197.06	Lee Mining
		CK2-6	626298.1066	9608961.819	203.231	332	-18	392.56	Lee Mining
		ZK105-1	628172.5923	9607826.055	541.244	183	-54	404.57	Lee Mining

Colorado V drill hole results from re-sampling of available core:

Drill hole (#)		From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ZK0-1	from	9.4	37.5	**28.1m**	**0.4**	**1.0**
	and	66.5	89.5	**23.0m**	**0.9**	**4.7**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
			and	105.7	129.7	**24.0m**	**0.3**	**1.0**
			and	167.5	214.0	**46.5m**	**0.4**	**7.1**
		ZK1-3	from	46.0	103.7	**57.7m**	**0.5**	**1.9**
			(incl)	*56.0*	*85.7*	***29.7m***	***0.8***	***3.1***
			from	127.0	163.0	**36.0m**	**0.5**	**3.5**
			and	290.5	421.0	**130.5m**	**0.5**	**3.1**
			(incl)	*302.5*	*380.5*	***78.0m***	***0.7***	***3.5***
		ZK1-5	from	211.4	355.0	**145.6m**	**1.5**	**1.7**
			(incl)	*253.0*	*340.0*	***87.0***	***2.1***	***1.9***
		ZK0-2	from	13.3	108.2	**94.9m**	0.3	1.7
			inc	75.7	108.2	**32.5m**	0.4	2.6
			and	172.7	193.1	**20.4m**	0.3	2.1
			and	224.6	376.0	**151.4m**	**0.9**	**3.8**
			inc	227.1	361.1	**134.0m**	**1.0**	**4.1**
			inc	227.4	290.5	**63.1m**	**1.6**	**5.1**

Data aggregation methods

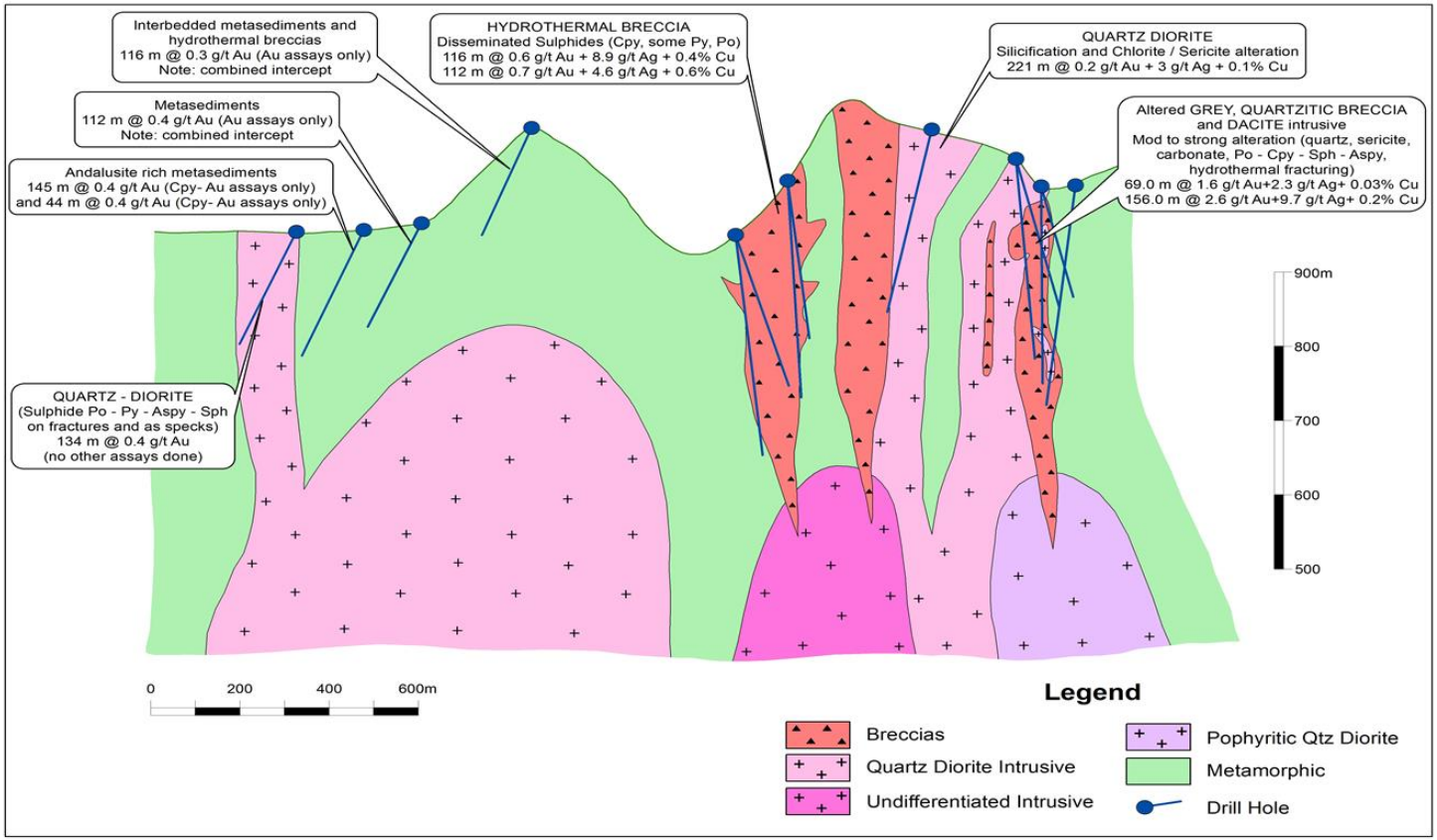
- *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*
- *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*
- *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*

El Guayabo:

No weighted averaging techniques or maximum grade truncations were used.

- Minimum cut of grade of 0.2 g/t Au Equivalent was used for determining intercepts.
- Aggregate intercepts have been reported with higher grade inclusions to demonstrate the impact of aggregation. A bottom cut of 0.5 g/t Au Equiv has been used to determine the higher-grade inclusions. Given the generally consistent nature of the mineralisation the impact of the aggregation of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results does not have a large impact. For example, in the intercept of 156m @ 2.6 g.t Au in hole GGY-02:
  - over half of the intercept comprises gold grades in excess of 1 g/t Au
  - only 20% of the intercept includes grades between 0.2 and 0.5 g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		– over one third includes gold grades in excess of 2 g/t Au. **Colorado V:** A cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au was used to report the assays of re-samples core with up to 10 metres of internal dilution below cut-off allowable for the reporting of significant intercepts, consistent with a large low grade mineralized system.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	- The owner cautions that the geometry of the breccia hosted mineralisation appears to be predominantly vertical pipes while the geometry of the intrusive hosted mineralisation is not yet clear. The owner cautions that only and only the down hole lengths are reported and the true width of mineralisation is not known. - The preliminary interpretation is that the breccia hosted mineralisation occurs in near vertical breccia pipes. Thus, intersections in steeply inclined holes may not be representative of the true width of this breccia hosted mineralisation. The relationship between the drilling orientation and some of the key mineralised structures and possible reporting bias in terms of true width is illustrated in the figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Diagrams	- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view*	See section above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	- The reporting is fair and representative of what is currently understood of the geology of the project.
Other substantive exploration data	- *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	**El Guayabo:** Quantec Geophysical services conducted a SPARTAN Broadband Magnetotelluric and TITAN IP/EMAP surveys completed February 3rd to April 1st, 2019 over the El Guayabo property by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. on behalf of AAR Resources. The survey covered 16 square kilometersa with data collected on 300m 3D spacing on a gride oriented at 10 degerees and 100 degerees. The grid was moved 10 degrees so the survey could be orineted perpendicu;lar to the main geological srtuctures. The survey involved a total of 205 Magnetotelluric (MT) sites and 2 test TITAN IP/EMAP profiles were surveyed The final survey results to which will be delivered will consist of : • Inversion 2D products · 2D model sections (for each line) of the: · DC resistivity model; · IP chargeability model using the DC resistivity model as a reference; · IP chargeability model using a half-space resistivity model as a reference; · MT(EMAP) resistivity model; · Joint MT+DC resistivity model; IP chargeability model using the MT+DC resistivity model; • Inversion 3D products · 3D MT model; · Cross-sections and Elevation Plan maps of the 3D MT models; Figures showing Survey Locations and Results are included in the boidy of this release **DCIP INVERSION PROCEDURES** DCIP is an electrical method that uses the injection of current and the measurement of voltage difference along with its rate of decay to determine subsurface resistivity and chargeability respectively. Depth of investigation is mainly controlled by the array geometry but may also be limited by the received signal (dependent on transmitted current) and ground resistivity. Chargeability is particularly susceptible to data with a low signal-to-noise ratio. The differences in penetration depth between DC resistivity and chargeability are a function of relative property

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contrasts and relative signal-to-noise levels between the two measurements. A detailed introduction to DCIP is given in Telford, et al. (1976). The primary tool for evaluating data is through the inversion of the data in two or three dimensions. An inversion model depends not only on the data collected, but also on the associated data errors in the reading and the "model norm". Inversion models are not unique and may contain "artefacts" from the inversion process. The inversion model may not accurately reflect all the information apparent in the actual data. Inversion models must be reviewed in context with the observed data, model fit, and with an understanding of the model norm used. The DC and IP inversions use the same mesh. The horizontal mesh is set as 2 cells between electrodes. The vertical mesh is designed with a cell thickness starting from 20 m for the first hundred metres to accommodate the topographic variation along the profiles, and then increases logarithmically with depth. The inversions were generally run for a maximum of 50 iterations. The DC data is inverted using an unconstrained 2D inversion with a homogenous half-space of average input data as starting model. For IP inversions, the apparent chargeability is computed by carrying out two DC resistivity forward models with conductivity distributions $\boldsymbol{\sigma(xi,zj)}$ and $\boldsymbol{(1-\eta)\sigma(xi,zj)}$ (Oldenburg and Li, 1994), where $\boldsymbol{(xi,zj)}$ specifies the location in a 2D mesh. The conductivity distributions used in IP inversions can be the inverted DC model or a half space of uniform conductivity. Two IP inversions are then calculated from the same data set and parameters using different reference models. The first inversion of the IP data uses the previously calculated DC model as the reference model and is labelled the IP dcref model. The second IP inversion uses a homogeneous half-space resistivity model as the reference model and is labelled IP hsref model. This model is included to test the validity of chargeability anomalies, and to limit the possibility of inversion artefacts in the IP model due to the use of the DC model as a reference. The results of this second IP inversion are presented on the digital archived attached to this report. **MAGNETOTELLURIC INVERSIONS** The Magnetotelluric (MT) method is a natural source EM method that measures the variation of both the electric (E) and magnetic (H) field on the surface of the earth to determine the distribution at depth of the resistivity of the underlying rocks. A complete review of the method is presented in Vozoff (1972) and Orange (1989). The measured MT impedance Z, defined by the ratio between the E and H fields, is a tensor of complex numbers. This tensor is generally represented by an apparent resistivity (a parameter proportional to the modulus of Z) and a phase (argument of Z). The variation of those parameters with frequency relates the variations of the resistivity with depth, the high frequencies sampling the sub-surface and the low frequencies the deeper part of the earth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		However, the apparent resistivity and the phase have an opposite behaviour. An increase of the phase indicates a more conductive zone than the host rocks and is associated with a decrease in apparent resistivity. The objective of the inversion of MT data is to compute a distribution of the resistivity of the surface that explains the variations of the MT parameters, i.e. the response of the model that fits the observed data. The solution however is not unique and different inversions must be performed (different programs, different conditions) to test and compare solutions for artefacts versus a target anomaly. An additional parameter acquired during MT survey is the Tipper. Tipper parameters Tzx and Tzy (complex numbers) represent the transfer function between the vertical magnetic field and the horizontal X (Tzx), and Y (Tzy) magnetic fields respectively (as the impedance Z represent the transfer function between the electric and magnetic fields). This tipper is a 'local' effect, mainly defined by the lateral contrast of the resistivity. Consequently, the tipper can be used to estimate the geological strike direction. Another important use of the tipper is to display its components as vectors, named induction vectors. The induction vectors (defined by the real components of Tzx and Tzy) plotted following the Parkinson-Real-Reverse-Angle convention will point to conductive zones. The tipper is then a good mapping tool to delineate more conductive zones. The depth of investigation is determined primarily by the frequency content of the measurement. Depth estimates from any individual sounding may easily exceed 20 km. However, the data can only be confidently interpreted when the aperture of the array is comparable to the depth of investigation. The inversion model is dependent on the data, but also on the associated data errors and the model norm. The inversion models are not unique, may contain artefacts of the inversion process and may not therefore accurately reflect all the information apparent in the actual data. Inversion models need to be reviewed in context with the observed data, model fit. The user must understand the model norm used and evaluate whether the model is geologically plausible. For this project, 2D inversions were performed on the TITAN/EMAP profiles data. For each profile, we assume the strike direction is perpendicular to the profile for all sites: the TM mode is then defined by the inline E-field (and cross line H-field); no TE mode (crossline E-field) were used in the 2D inversions. The 2D inversions were performed using the TM-mode resistivity and phase data interpolated at 6 frequencies per decade, assuming 10% and 5% error for the resistivity and phase respectively, which is equivalent to 5% error on the impedance component Z. No static shift of the data has been applied on the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The 3D inversion was carried out using the CGG RLM-3D inversion code. The 3D inversions of the MT data were completed over an area of approximately 5km x 3.5km. All MT sites from this current survey were used for the 3D inversion. The 3D inversion was completed using a sub sample of the MT data with a maximum of 24 frequencies at each site covering the measured data from 10 kHz to 0.01 Hz with a nominal 4 frequencies per decade. At each site, the complete MT complex impedance tensors (Zxx, Zxy, Zyx, and Zyy) were used as input data with an associated error set to 5% on each parameter. The measured tipper data (Tzx, Tzy) were also used as input data with an associated error set to 0.02 on each parameter. A homogenous half space with resistivity of 100 Ohm-m was used as the starting model for this 3D MT inversion. A uniform mesh with 75 m x 75 m cell size was used in horizontal directions in the resistivity model. The vertical mesh was defined to cover the first 4 km. Padding cells were added in each direction to accommodate the inversion for boundary conditions. The 3D inversion was run for a maximum of 50 iterations. In addition a total of 129 samples distributed along 12 holes were analysed to measure the resistivity (Rho (Ohm*m) and chargeability properties (Chargeability M and Susceptibility (SCPT 0.001 SI) . The equipment used for the analyses was the Sample Core IP Tester, manufactured by Instrumentation GDD Inc. It should be noted that these measures should be taken only as first order estimate, and not as “absolute” (true) value as readings by the field crew were not repeated and potentially subject to some errors (i.e. wrong size of the core entered in the equipment). **Colorado V:** No additional substantive work is known.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* - *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	**El Guaybo Project** - Re-logging and re-assaying core including SWIR/alteration mapping to better vector on the porphyry and breccia targets – available assays 6 elements only, no SWIR, and not logged by porphyry experts. The Company understands that this is complete with assays being waited on. - Channel sampling of the adit and artisanal workings - > 1km of underground exposure of the system which has never been systematically mapped or sampled. - Sampling of additional breccia bodies – only 2 of the 10 known breccias have been systematically defined and properly sampled. - Complete interpretation of the 3D MT survey (with IP lines) covering 16 sq. This will include integration of all the geological data and constrained inversion modelling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- MMI soil survey covering 16 sq. kms - The aim of the program above is to define targets for a drilling program **Colorado V Project** - Re-logging and re-assaying of drill core where only partial gold assays are available. - Channel sampling of mineralized exposures in the adits and underground workings. - Surface mapping and sampling. - Compile and integrate existing soil survey data with CEL's MMI soil survey covering 16 sq. kms. - The aim of the program above is to define targets for a drilling program.