ASX Release
30 July 2020

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Highlights

- **Fully Funded for High Impact Exploration Programs over the next 2 years**
  - Strong financial position with cash at bank of $21.7 million (28 July 2020) following completion of a $20 million capital raising (before costs) in July 2020
  - Proceeds from the equity raising will be used to:
    - expedite a 35,000 metre drilling program, scoping study, expand the tenement position, 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
  - Key Management take up to 100% of their remuneration for the rest of 2020 in shares at the capital raising price of $0.20

- **Hualilan Gold Project - San Juan, Argentina**
  - 59 holes totalling 6,487 metres completed with samples from 42 holes submitted for assay during 2020 including 23 diamond core and 18 reverse circulation holes totalling 4,043 metres completed during the quarter.
  - Intrusion-Hosted gold discovery with drill holes GNDD-025 and GNDD-032 intersecting **50 metres at 1.4 g/t gold, 3.4 g/t silver, 0.17 % zinc** and **116 metres at 1.1 g/t gold, 4.0 g/t silver, 0.2 % zinc** in altered dacite porphyry one kilometre apart (refer Table 2).
  - Results from the first 5 holes received with results including (refer Table 3 for details):
    - **8.3 metres at 17.7 g/t gold, 257 g/t silver, 0.3% zinc (GNDD-020)**
      (including 5.5m at 26.0 g/t gold, 355 g/t silver, 0.4% zinc from 74 metres)
    - **3.8 metres at 7.1 g/t gold, 78 g/t silver, 3.6% zinc (GNDD-018)**
      (including 2.6m at 10.3 g/t gold, 114 g/t silver, 4.9% zinc from 64 metres
    - **4.5 metres at 6.0 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 3.9% zinc plus**
      5.0 metres at 1.8 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 8.3% zinc (GNDD-014)

- **El Guayabo/Colorado V Gold/Copper Projects - El Oro, Ecuador**
  - Initial assay results confirm the discovery of large-scale gold system in the Colorado V Project with intersections of (refer Table 4 for full details):
    - **151 metres at 0.9 g/t gold and 3.8 g/t silver** from 225 metres
      (including 134 metres at 1.0 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 227 metres)
    - **146 metres at 1.5 g/t gold, 1.8 g/t silver,** from 211 metres
      (including 87 metres at 2.1 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver from 253 metres)
  - The mineralisation is located on a 500-metre long trend defined by small scale underground mine workings

Challenger Exploration (ASX: CEL) ("**CEL**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for its Gold and Copper projects in Argentina and Ecuador for the period ended 30 June 2020.

HUALILAN GOLD PROJECT - ARGENTINA

Metallurgical test work

During the quarter the Company's Phase 1 metallurgical testing program has commenced with the delivery of a 150kg bulk sample to SGS in Lakefield, Ontario. The test work is designed to confirm, and improve upon, the historical metallurgy which was completed in 1999. This historical metallurgical testing confirmed base case recoveries of approximately 80% for gold and silver by rougher flotation which is a simple and robust process route involving the production of a high-grade gold-silver and a separate zinc concentrate.

The Phase 1 testing program will involve grind testing, gravity recovery tests and a suite of rougher flotation tests examining variables including primary grind size, reagent scheme, and pulp density. The Phase 2 program will be conducted after evaluation the Phase 1 results. Phase 2 will include Bond ball mill grindability and Bond abrasions tests and a suite of cleaner flotation and cleaner variability tests. This testing will provide a clear and early view on recovery and composition of separate gold and zinc concentrates and also any improvements that may not have been available twenty years ago.

The testing is designed to allow the company to research processing options and have initial discussions with concentrate off-takers and better target additional metallurgical testing that will be required as part of a Pre-Feasibility Study.

The bulk sample was collected by the drilling of four dedicated metallurgical holes. These were designed to provide a bulk sample containing grades and mineralogy representative of the project. Accordingly, the metallurgical holes were not drilled targeting the wider and higher-grade portions of the orebody. The four holes were located at Main Manto, Cerro Norte (GNDD-039 and GNDD-043), the Sentazon (GNDD-0040), and the Magnata Vein (GNDD-041). Assays for the metallurgical holes have been received with results including (refer table 1):

- **5.1 metres at 13.1 g/t AuEq[2] - 7.9 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 7.9%) (GMDD-041) and**
  2.0 metres at 21.7 g/t AuEq[2] - 20.0 g/t gold, 29 g/t silver, 1.2% zinc,
- **8.7 metres at 6.8 g/t AuEq[2] - 5.5 g/t gold, 12 g/t silver, 2.2% zinc (GNDD-040), including**
  2.9 metres at 14.2 g/t AuEq[2] - 11.8 g/t gold, 24 g/t silver, 4.2% zinc

Drill hole GMDD-040 was drilled to take a sample primarily of the M2 Magnata zone. The hole successfully sampled the M2 intersecting **5.1 metres at 7.9 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 7.9% zinc**. The hole also successfully intersected a zone of high grade mineralisation in the M1 (upper Magnata Fault) that was not evident in the drill core. This returned **2.0 metres at 20.0 g/t gold, 29 g/t silver, 1.2% zinc** within a broader zone of **16 metres at 2.6 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t silver, 0.3% Zn**. CEL has implemented a policy of 100% assaying given recent high grade results such as **8.3 metres at 17.7 g/t gold, 257 g/t**

silver, in drill hole GNDD-020 and the recent gold in the intrusives which were not evident visually. Hole GMDD-043 deviated significantly during drilling which resulted in the bottom hole location being off the interpreted down plunge extension of the Main Manto in that location. Given sufficient samples were already acquired it was not deemed necessary to re-drill this hole.

Drill hole (#)		From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Au Eq [1] (g/t)
GMDD-039	from	18.0	26.0	**8.0**	0.2	1.9	0.60	0.1	**0.5 g/t AuEq** [2]
(Main Manto)	and	67.6	68.6	**1.0**	24.5	58	3.9	1.8	**28.1 g/t AuEq**
GMDD-040	from	116.7	125.4	**8.7**	5.5	12	2.2	0.0	**6.8 g/t AuEq**
(Sentazon)	inc	122.5	125.4	**2.9**	11.8	24	4.2	0.0	**14.2 g/t AuEq**
GMDD-041	from	31.0	47.0	**16.0**	2.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	**2.9 g/t AuEq** [2]
(Magnata)	and	41.7	43.7	**2.0**	20.0	29	1.2	1.7	**21.7 g/t AuEq**
	and	63.5	68.6	**5.1**	7.9	83	7.9	0.21	**13.1 g/t AuEq**
GMDD-043	from	18.0	28.0	**10.0**	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	**0.4 g/t AuEq** [2]
(Main Manto)	inc	70.5	70.8	**0.3**	25.9	81	9.4	3.1	**33.0 g/t AuEq**

Table 1: Significant Intercepts from dedicated metallurgical holes

[1] test work performed by Lakefield Research Chile S.A., reported to INGEOMA S.A. (1999).

[2] intercepts calculated using a cut-off of 0.2 g/t AuEq cut-off. Other intercepts calculated using a 1.0 g/t AuEq cut-off

[3] Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values - Requirements under the JORC Code

- commodity prices for the calculation of AuEq is Au US$1450 Oz, Ag US$16 Oz, and Zn US$2,200 /t
- Metallurgical recoveries for Au, Ag and Zn are assumed to be the same (see JORC Table 1 Section3)
- AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t)x (16/1450) + Zn (%) x 2.12
- CEL confirms that it is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold

New Discovery of Intrusion Hosted Gold

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company announced the discovery of a new style of intrusion-hosted gold mineralisation contiguous to the historical high-grade gold hosted in limestone units or faults. Drill hole GNDD-025 intersected **50 metres at 1.4 g/t gold, 3.4 g/t silver, 0.15 % lead and 0.17 % zinc** from 53 metres, under cover in dacite porphyry containing weak iron oxide, silica, and pyrite alteration. This was followed by Drill hole GNDD-032 which intersected **116 metres at 1.1 g/t gold, 4.0 g/t silver, 0.2 % zinc *(1.2 g/t AuEq)*** from 49 metres, in dacite porphyry containing weak iron oxide, silica, pyrite and skarn alteration.

The Company defined a near surface conceptual intrusion-hosted target covering 1 kilometre of strike and up to 100 metres wide following the GNDD-025 discovery hole (Figure 1). This is defined by the limited historical drilling, mapping of the surface exposure of the altered dacite porphyry, and recent CEL drill holes. The current northern end of this target is defined by CEL drill hole GNDD-025, with the current southern end of the target defined by CEL drill holes GNDD-032 and GNDD-031. This target remains open in both directions with only one drill hole GNDD-051 (assays pending) currently in between. The Company also notes the recent discovery of extensive surface veining and alteration in porphyry dacite in outcrop to the north of drill hole GNDD-032 which will be tested by drilling.

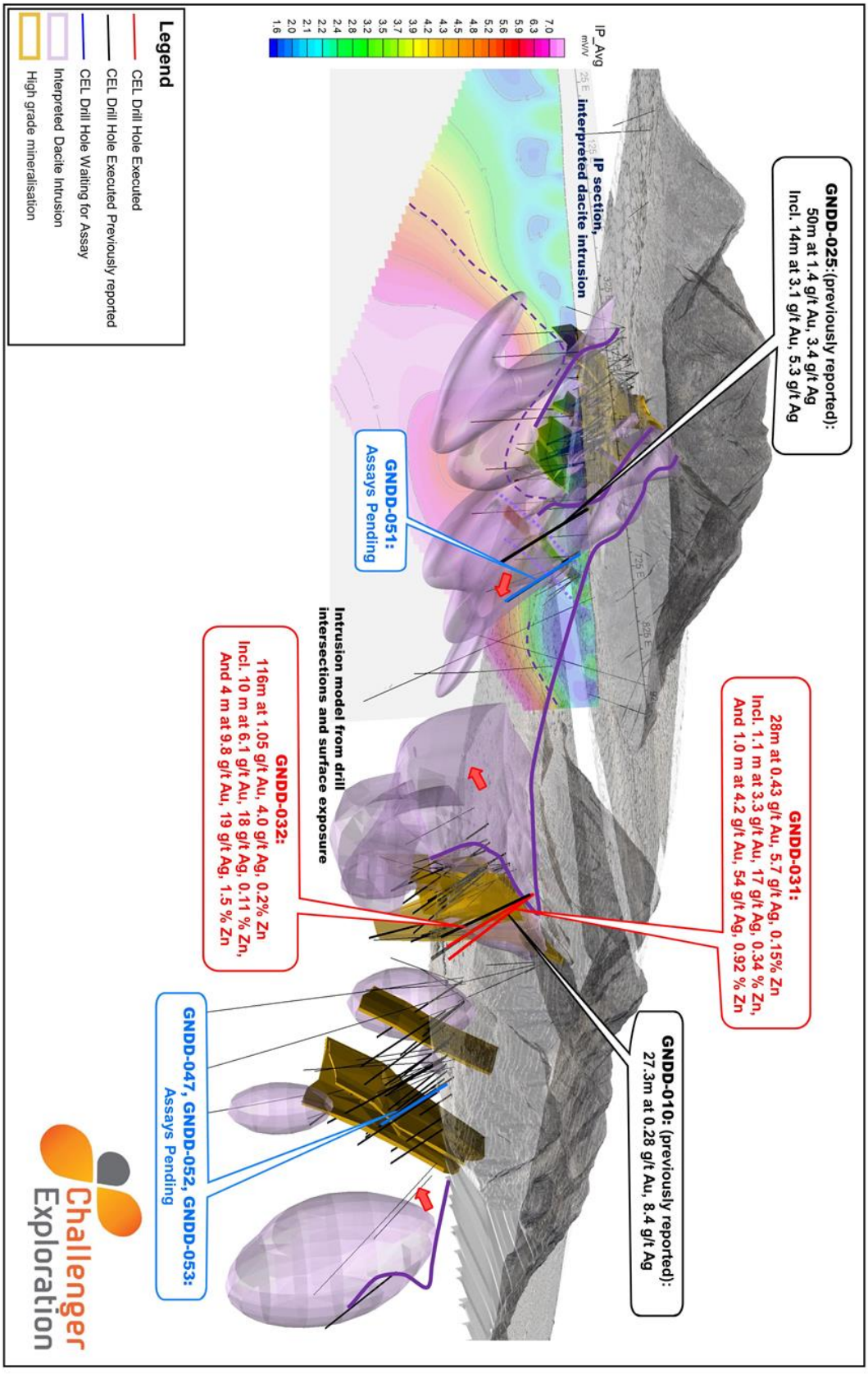

Figure 1 - Showing distribution of dacite intrusives beyond the conceptual Intrusion-hosted gold target in the Gap Zone

The Company will complete a number of holes to test the intrusion-hosted gold target during the current quarter as part of its expanded 35,000 metre drilling program following the successful completion of the $20 million (before costs) capital raising this month. As Figure 2 shows there are expected to be major synergies from an exploration and mine development perspective as the porphyry hosted gold is contiguous to, and underlies, the existing high-grade mineralisation.

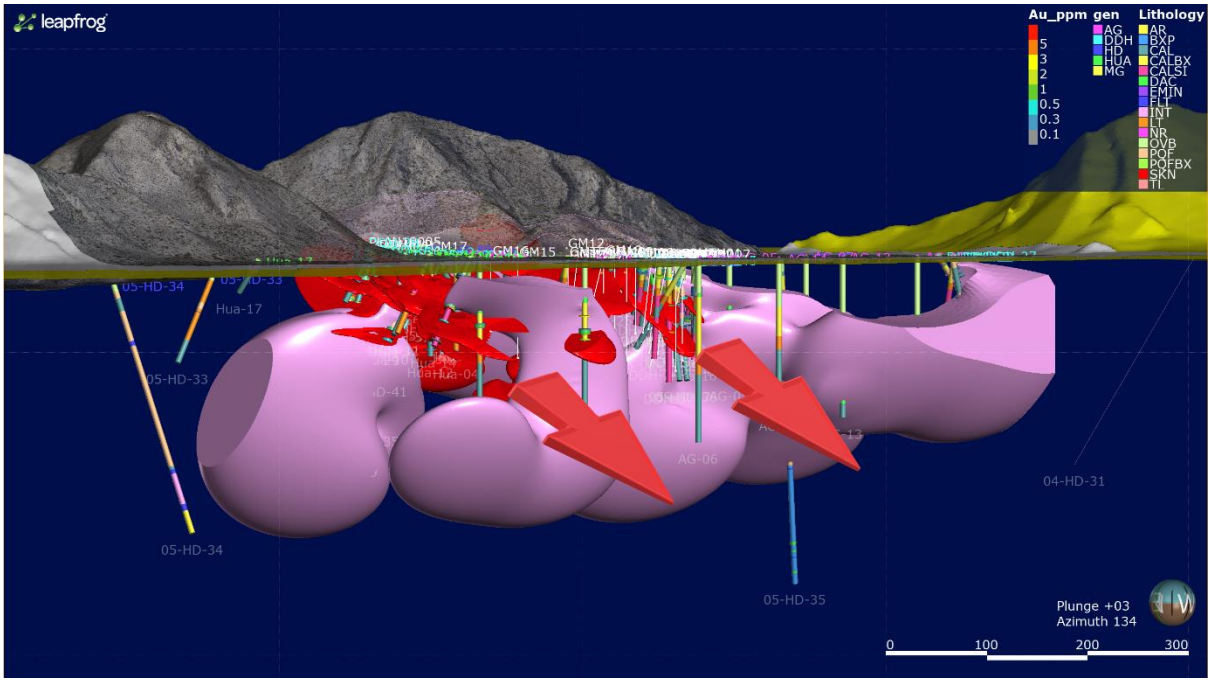

Figure 2 Showing distribution of the high-grade skarn mineralisation and adjacent porphyry at Cerro Norte.

- It is believed that the high-grade skarn mineralisation at the Hualilan Gold Project lies above, and wraps around, this intrusion-hosted gold mineralisation although this will be confirmed with additional drilling
- The limit of dacite porphyry at depth is governed by a lack of drill data

The high-grade east-west striking Magnata Vein is controlled by the M1 and M2 faults which are regional, steeply dipping, strike-slip faults with up to 200 metres of apparent lateral movement. The east-west faults were conduits for mineralising fluids with high-grade veins (Magnata and Sanchez Veins) forming along these faults. Typical results from the Company's historical drilling of the Magnata Vein are shown on Figure 2 and include 6.70 metres at 14.3 g/t Au, 140 g/t Ag, 7.3 % Zn (GNDD-007) 3 metres at 17.7 g/t Au, 143 g/t Ag, 2.5 % Zn (GNDD-010).

The higher-grade zones of mineralisation in drill hole GNDD-032 contains a component of skarn alteration similar to that seen in the high-grade mineralisation in the Magnata Vein and the Manto's (limestone). The location of the higher grade zones in GNDD-032; **specifically 6 metres at 9.6 g/t gold, 18.7 g/t silver 0.15% zinc** and **4 metres at 9.8 g/t gold, 18.5 g/t silver, 1.5% zinc**; is believed to coincide with the projected location of the M1 Upper Magnata Fault at this location.

The extension of this high-grade skarn mineralisation into the intrusives significantly expands the scope of the Project to contain additional high-grade gold beyond the historical mineralisation. The historical interpretation was that the porphyry dacite intrusives overprinted the high-grade skarn mineralisation thus sterilising the possibility of high-grade mineralisation, and accordingly the intrusives were generally not assayed in the historical drilling. This now appears not to be the case.

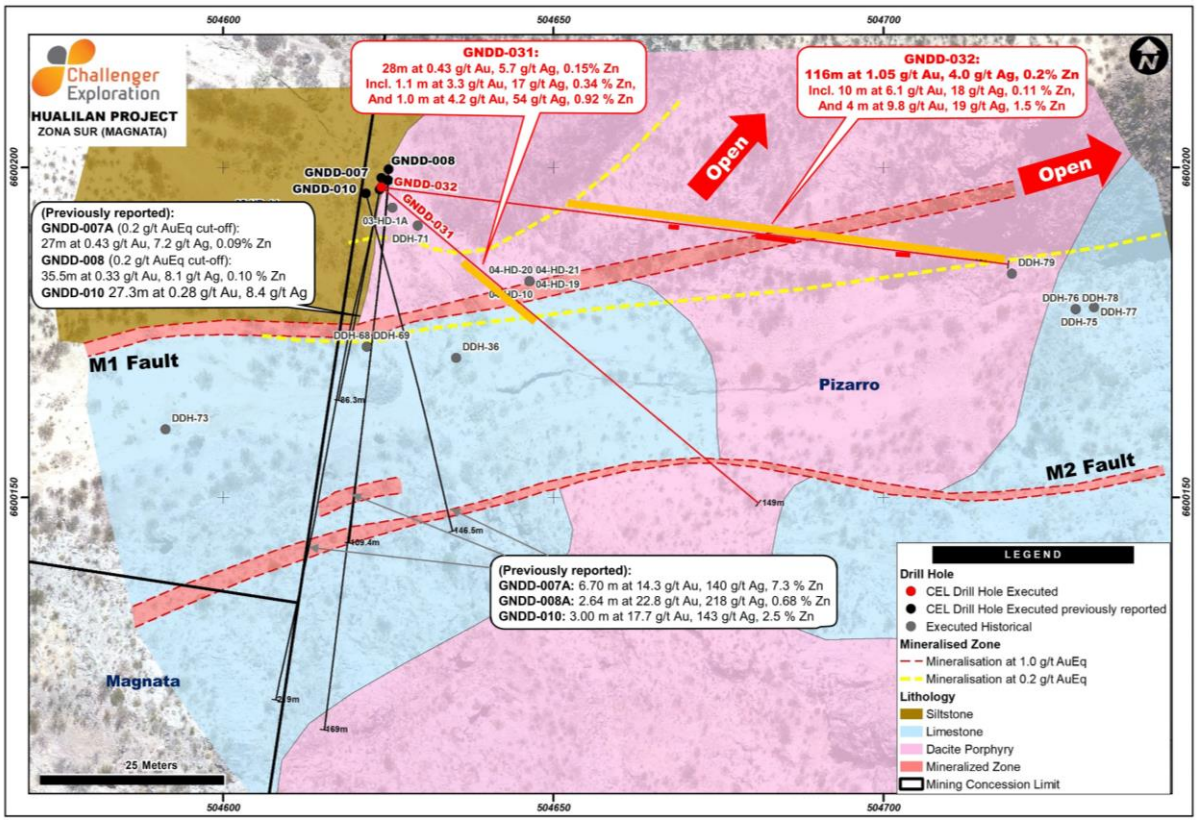

Figure 3 - Plan view showing CEL drilling Magnata Vein

Table 2 - Significant assay results for the Intrusion-hosted gold discovery, Hualilan Project

Hole_id		From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Note
DNDD-025		53.0	**50.0***	1.40	4.4	0.17	**1.5**	0.2 g/t AuEq cut
GNDD-031	from	32.0	**28.0**	0.43	5.7	0.15	**0.6**	0.2 g/t AuEq cut
GNDD-032	from	49.0	**116.0**	1.05	4.0	0.20	**1.2**	0.2 g/t AuEq cut
	including	77.0	**3.0**	0.93	33.7	2.10	**2.3**	1.0 g/t AuEq cut
	and	101.0	**10.0**	6.1	18.1	0.11	**6.4**	1.0 g/t AuEq cut
	including	101.0	**6.0**	9.6	18.7	0.15	**9.9**	10.0 g/t AuEq cut
	and	136.0	**4.0**	9.8	18.5	1.5	**10.7**	1.0 g/t AuEq cut

(1) Intercepts calculated using a using a 0.2 g/t AuEq cut-off, 1.0 g/t and 10 g/t AuEq cut-off as indicated

(2) See [3] under Table 1 for information regarding AuEq's reported under the JORC Code

Hualilan 7500 metre Drill Program

During the quarter the focus at Hualilan was the 7,500 metre drilling program designed to extend the existing mineralisation and support a maiden JORC Resource. The Company completed 41 holes (23 diamond core and 18 reverse circulation) totalling 4,043 metres during the quarter with drilling of further reverse circulation holes continuing. As of 30 July 2020, the Company had completed 42 holes for 5,207 metres with the current status of the 7,500 metre drilling program shown in Appendix 2. During the quarter (including this Quarterly) assay results were reported for the first 15 holes.

Sentazon

GNDD-011, GNDD-013 and GNDD-014 and GNDD-016 were the initial four holes designed to test the Sentazon Zone following the success of hole GNDD-009 in CEL's first drilling program. GNDD-009 returned ***10.3 metres at 10.4 g/t gold, 28 g/t silver, 4.6% zinc - 12.9 g/t AuEq***. The hole was an exploration focussed hole drilled 500 metres further south than any of CEL's existing drill holes to test the lightly explored Sentazon Manto. The Sentazon mineralisation is the southernmost zone included in the historical foreign non-JORC resource and comprises a small part of this historical foreign resource estimate. Previous drilling at Sentazon by La Mancha, was predominantly clustered around and under the Sentazon shaft. Following GNDD-011, GNDD-013 and GNDD-014 and GNDD-016, all of which intersected mineralisation, CEL plans to drill a number of additional holes at Sentazon as the mineralisation remains open in all directions.

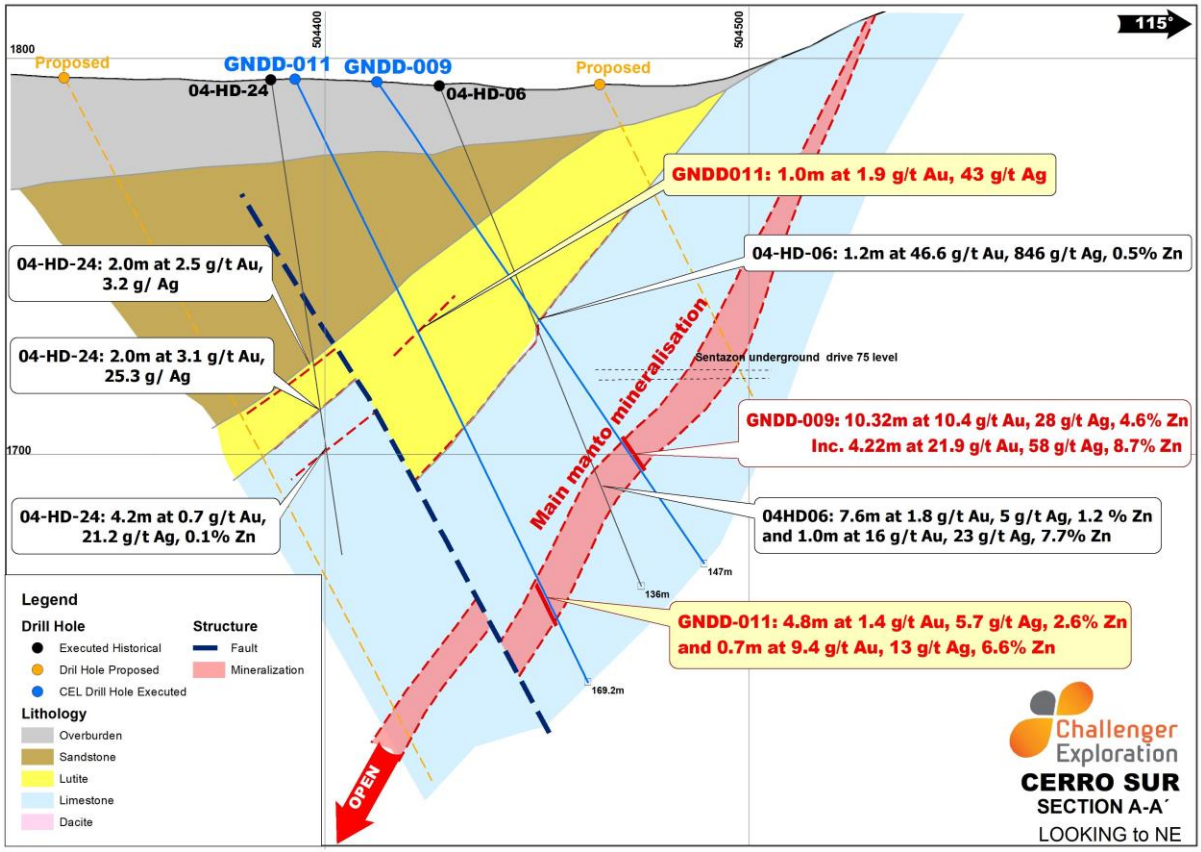

Figure 4 - Cross Section showing GNDD-009 and GNDD-011 and proposed holes

Drill Hole GNDD-011

Drill hole GNDD-011 was designed to extend the mineralisation encountered in GNDD-009 approximately 40 metres down dip. The hole encountered 12 metres of manto mineralisation from 139 metres downhole which was visually similar to the mineralisation encountered in GNDD-009. While the mineralisation encountered in GNDD-011 is of ore grade it is lower in grade than GNDD-009. This lower grade is believed to result from the higher-grade shoots of mineralisation at Sentazon appearing to be controlled by a plunge component which will be tested in future holes.

Drill hole GNDD-013

Drill hole GNDD-013 intersected ***6.9 metres at 1.3 g/t gold, 12 g/t silver, 2.7% zinc - 2.7 g/t AuEq*** including 0.83 metres at 9.9 g/t AuEq. The hole is the southernmost hole drilled by CEL and extends the mineralisation encountered in drill hole GNDD-009 a further 25 metres south along strike and confirms that mineralisation remains open to the south. Follow up holes are planned down-dip and up-dip from GNDD-013 as well as further south along strike.

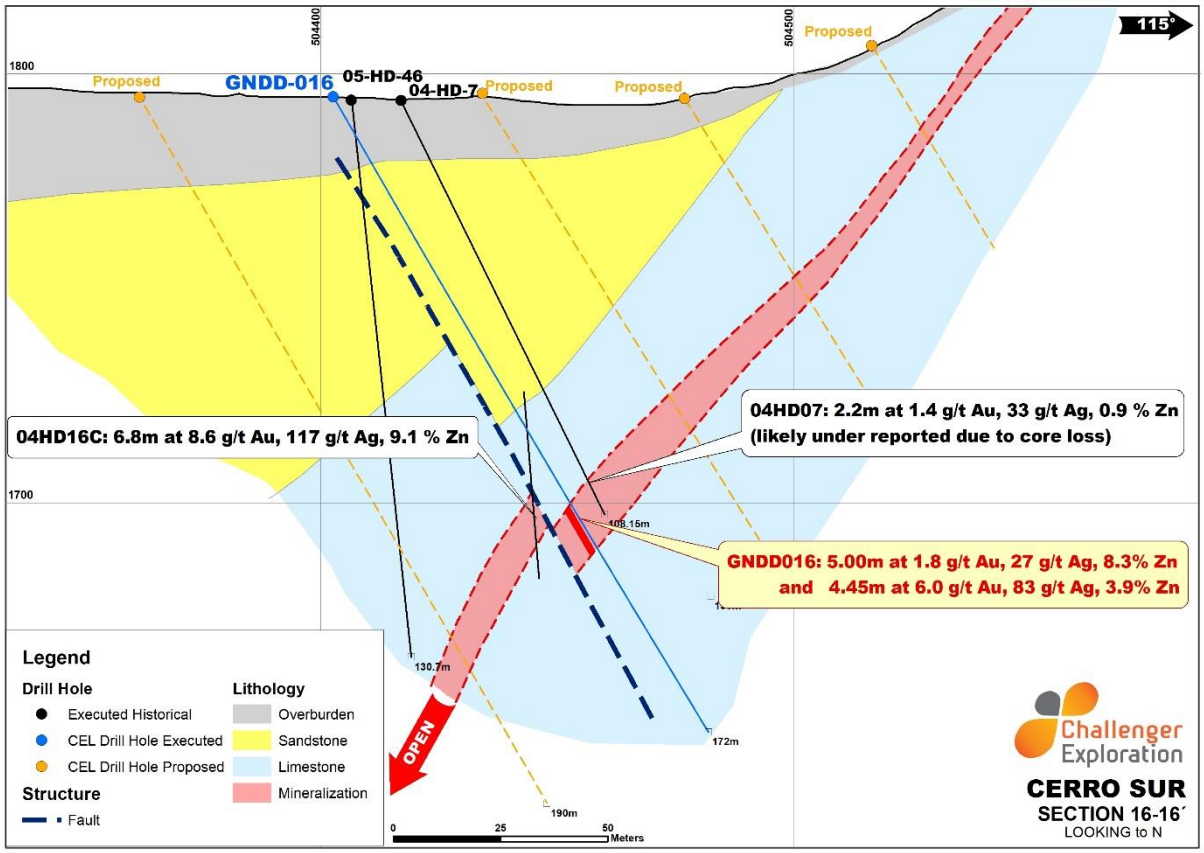

Figure 5 - Cross Section Showing GNDD-014 and proposed drilling

Drill hole GNDD-014

GNDD-014 was drilled as a twin hole to La Mancha hole 05-HD-05, which returned 5.6m at 2.8 g/t gold, 19.9 g/t silver, 1.2% zinc, for JORC purposes. GNDD-014 returned ***7.55 metres at 2.4 g/t gold, 15 g/t silver, 3.6 % zinc - 4.4 g/t AuEq***. The intercept encountered in GNDD-014 was some 35% wider

and 16% higher in grade (on a gold equivalent basis) than that encountered in the historical result. This confirms that the initial La Mancha historical drill holes have understated grade and width. A number of holes are planned to test up-dip and along strike (down plunge) and down-dip of GNDD-014. The hole had a secondary objective to test a deeper intercept of 1.9 m at 4.51 g/t gold, 15 g/t silver, 0.7% zinc encountered in historical drill hole 04-HD-17 however the hole was terminated due to drilling conditions. This potential deeper repeat of the Sentazon Manto will be tested in follow up drilling.

Drill hole GNDD-016

GNDD-016 intersected almost 10 metres of mineralisation in the Sentazon manto comprising ***4.5 metres at 6.0 g/t gold, 83 g/t silver, 3.9% zinc -8.9 g/t AuEq and 5.0 metres at 1.8 g/t gold, 27 g/t silver, 8.3% zinc -6.2 g/t AuEq*** separated by 2 metres of barren limestone. GNDD-016 successfully extended the Sentazon mineralisation 40 metres north along strike from CEL hole the GNDD-009, the discovery hole, and confirmed that the Sentazon Manto remains open and strong to the north along strike. GNDD-045 (assays pending) has been drilled to test 40 metres down dip from GNDD-016 and a series of holes are planned to extend the mineralisation intersected in GNDD-016 up-dip.

Magnata Vein

Drill holes GNDD-015, GNDD-018 and GNDD-020 were designed to test the western ends of the Magnata vein. The Magnata vein is believed to be controlled by an east-west orientated strike slip fault which dips from 60 degrees to the north to near vertical. The Magnata Fault is believed to be one of the key structures controlling mineralisation at Hualilan with mineralising fluids migrating up the fault forming the east-west Magnata Vein and, where this fault intersects permeable limestone beds, replacing these limestone beds with north-south orientated massive sulphide Manto bodies.

Drill hole GNDD-015

Drill hole GNDD-015 was designed to test the 100 metres of undrilled strike between CEL holes GNDD-005 (5.0m at 10.9 g/t gold, 101 g/t silver, 1.5% zinc) and GNDD-006 (3.8m at 6.8 g/t gold, 34.0 g/t silver, 0.4% zinc). The hole successfully intersected the Magnata Fault with the fault evident in the drill core and an intersection of **1.9 metres at 3.0 g/t AuEq**. It Is believed that the steepening of the Magnata Fault in the immediate vicinity of where it was intersected by GNDD-015 may have reduced the open space available for mineralisation to form in this location. Accordingly, the plan is to test up-dip and along strike (down plunge) and down-dip of GNDD-015.

Drill hole GNDD-020

Drill hole GNDD-020 was drilled as an up-dip test of GNDD-015 where it was believed open space allowing mineralisation was impacted by the M1 Magnata Fault steepening in the immediate vicinity of GNDD-015. The hole strongly supported this model with GNDD-020 returning ***8.3 metres at 17.7 g/t gold, 257 g/t silver, 0.3% zinc - 21.1 g/t AuEq*** including ***5.5 metres at 26.0 g/t gold, 355 g/t silver, 0.4% zinc***. GNDD-020 successfully extended the high-grade Magnata Vein mineralisation 40 metres to the north-east along strike towards drill hole GNDD-006. Importantly, this hole unlocks the potential of structurally controlled high-grade shoots of mineralisation extending along strike and down-plunge which have yet to be tested.

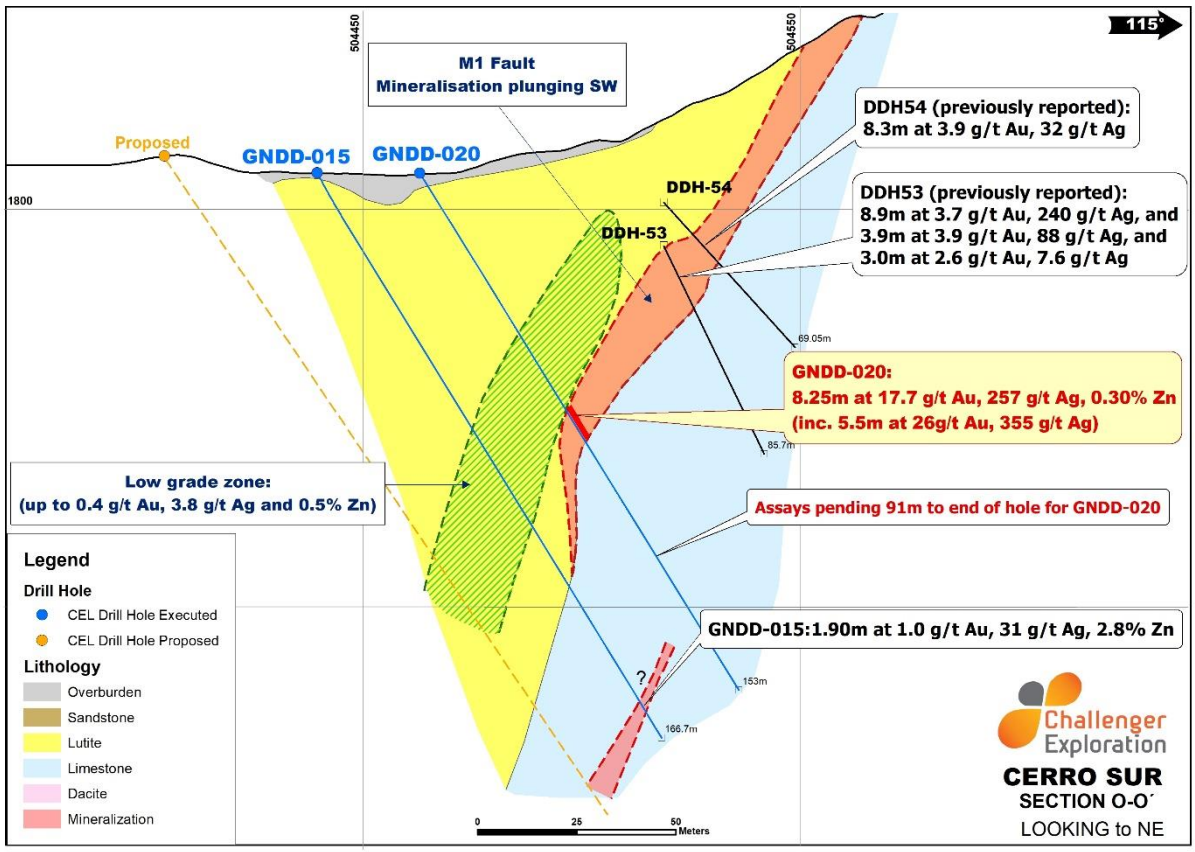

Figure 6 - Cross Section Showing GNDD-015 and GNDD-020 and proposed drilling

Drill hole GNDD-018

GNDD-018 was designed to extend the Magnata mineralisation south-west along strike from hole GNDD-005 which returned a previously reported 5.0 metres at 10.9 g/t gold, 101 g/t silver, 1.5 % zinc at the extreme western end of the Magnata Vein. GNDD-018 returned ***3.8 metres at 7.1 g/t gold, 78 g/t silver, 3.6% zinc -11.6 g/t AuEq*** including a higher-grade section of ***2.6 metres at 10.3 g/t gold, 114 g/t silver, 4.9% zinc - 16.7 g/t AuEq.*** The hole successfully extended the Magnata Vein a further 20 metres along strike and confirmed the high-grades and continuity of the Magnata Vein mineralisation.

Muchilera Manto

Drill hole GNDD-012 is the first hole drilled at Muchilera. Underground inspection and channel sampling by previous explorers and followed up by CEL in 2019 (CEL announcement 16 July 2019) map a 2-3m thick, bedding-parallel mineralised zone. GNDD-012 was collared immediately outside the entrance to the main Muchilera adit. The drill hole intersected skarn alteration in the limestone but bid not return a significant intersection. The hole did intersect ***1.0 metre at 6.3 g/t gold and 290 g/t silver, 0.18% Cu, 1.2% Pb and 0.12% Zn - 10.3 g/t AuEq*** in shale further up hole suggesting there may be a second target. Results are pending for additional drill holes targeting mineralisation in the limestone at Muchilera.

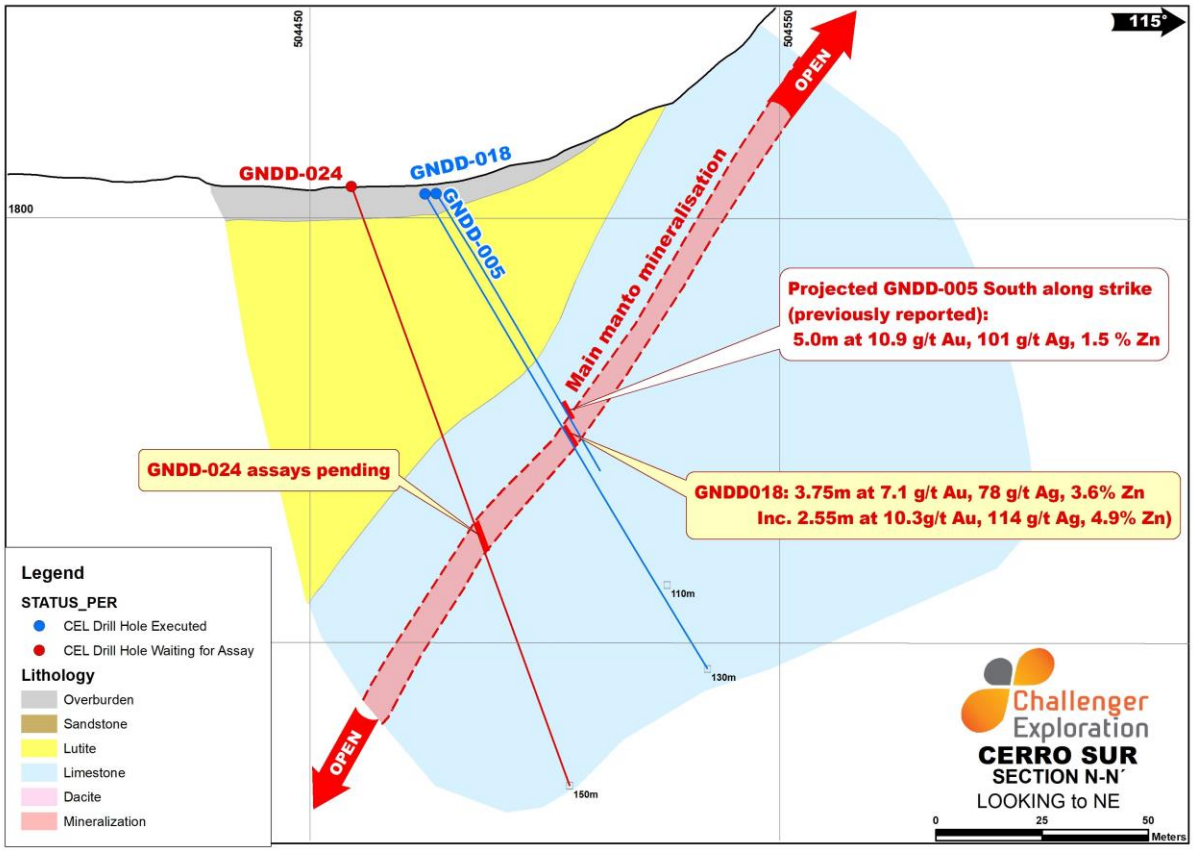

Figure 7 - Cross Section Showing GNDD-018 and GNDD-024 (pending) and proposed drilling

Cerro Norte

Drillhole GNDD-035

Drill hole GNDD-035 intersected **5.75 metres at 9.5 g/t gold, 29 g/t silver, 3.5 % zinc (11.5 g/t AuEq)** from 88.75 metres including a higher grade zone of **3.15 metres at 17.1 g/t gold, 29 g/t silver 5.6 % zinc (20.1 g/t AuEq)**. The mineralisation is typical of the historical high-grade skarn mineralisation and is believed to be a southerly extension of the high-grade Main Manto mineralisation at Cerro Norte.

The hole is located 100 metres south of CEL drill hole GNDD-003, the previous southern-most intersection of high grade mineralisation at Cerro Norte, which returned 6.1m at 34.6 g/t Gold, 21.9 g/t Silver, 2.9% Zinc. GNDD-032 was drilled 70 metres south of a fence of historical drill holes, that had marked the southern limit of the historical resource at Cerro Norte. These historical holes (05-HD-36, DDH-44, HUA-16 : results in Table 1 had failed to encounter high grade zones of mineralisation leading to the historical interpretation that the Main Manto mineralisation may weaken to the south.

Thus GNDD-035 is one of CEL's more significant holes at the Hualilan Gold project. It has extended the strike extent of Cerro Norte, which accounts for approximately half of the foreign historical 627,000 ounce resource[1], by twenty five percent. It also intersected high-grade mineralisation at Cerro Norte south of the previous southern-most drill holes which returned lower grade results. Demonstrating that the high-grade Main Manto mineralisation at Cerro Norte remains strong and

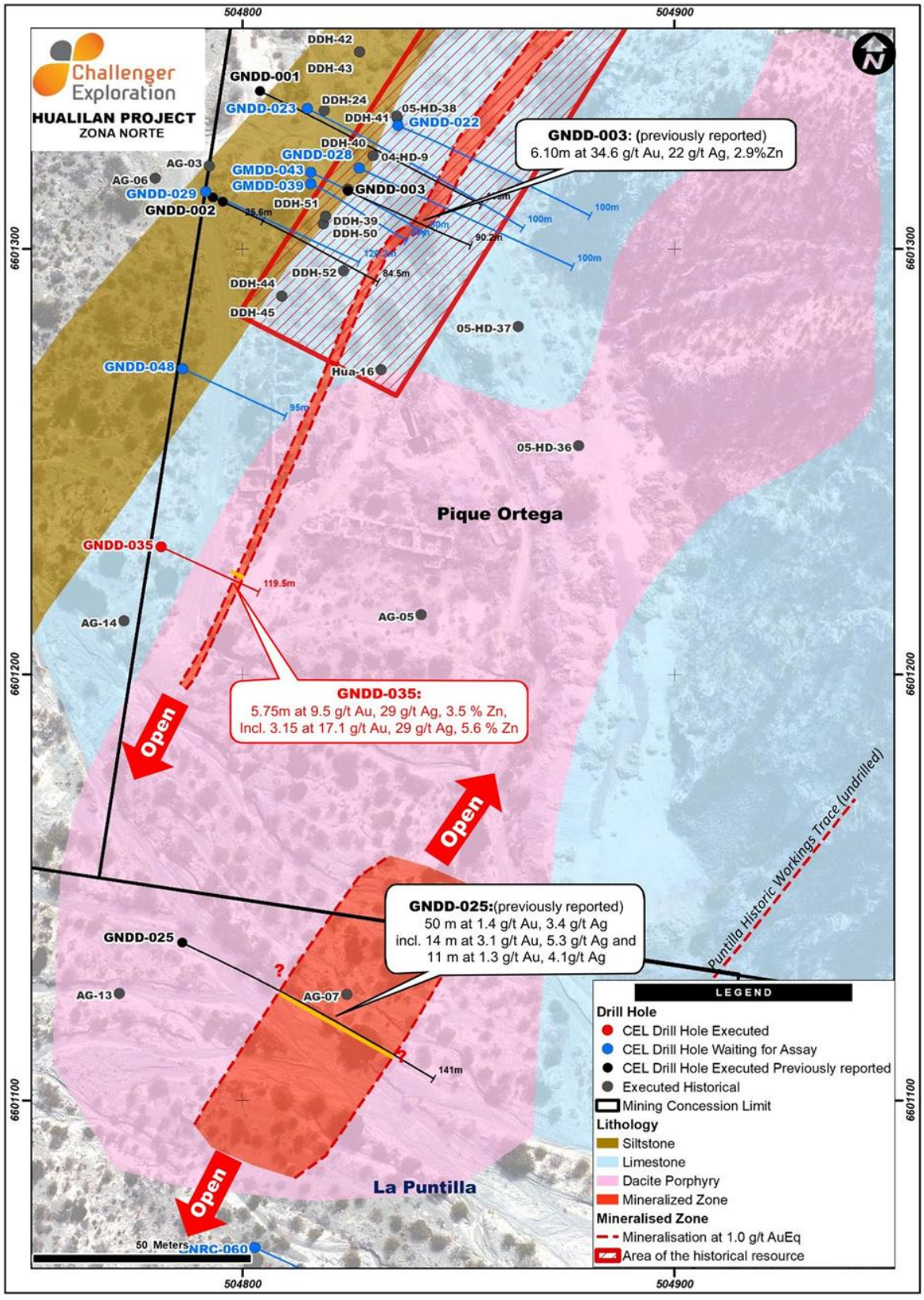

Figure 8 - Plan view showing Interpreted Geology drilling Cerro Norte

open to the south into the largely unexplored 1.2 kilometre Gap one between Cerro Sur and Cerro Norte. Mineralisation at Cerro Norte remains open to the north and south along strike and at depth.

The Company will complete a number of holes, in addition to those currently programmed (Figure 8), to further extend the high-grade Main Manto mineralisation to the south into the Gap Zone as well as up and down dip of GNDD-035 during the current quarter. This will form part of its expanded 35,000 metre drilling program following the completion of the $20 million (before costs) capital raising.

Drill hole (#)		From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Au Equiv (g/t)
GNDD-011	from	81.0	82.0	**1.00**	1.9	43	0.1	0.1	**2.5 g/t AuEq**
	and	139.8	144.6	**4.80**	1.4	5.7	2.6		**2.7 g/t AuEq**
	and	147.2	147.9	**0.70**	9.4	13	6.6		**12.7 g/t AuEq**
	and	151.4	151.9	**0.50**	1.2	5.5	0.2		**1.4 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-012	from	40.7	41.7	**1.00**	6.3	290	0.1	1.2	**10.0 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-013	from	116.4	123.3	**6.93**	1.3	12	2.7	.2	**2.7 g/t AuEq**
	inc	122.5	123.3	**0.83**	4.0	61	10.1	1.2	**9.9 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-014	from	118.5	126.1	**7.55**	2.4	15	3.6	.2	**4.4 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-015	from	54.0	55.0	**1.00**	0.7	8.6	0.4	0.2	**1.1 g/t AuEq**
	and	156.0	157.9	**1.90**	1.0	31	2.8	0.8	**3.0 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-016	from	64.0	65.0	**1.00**	0.80	27	0.0		**1.2 g/t AuEq**
	and	109.5	114.5	**5.00**	1.8	27	8.3	0.0	**6.2 g/t AuEq**
	and	116.6	121.0	**4.45**	6.0	83	3.9	0.0	**8.9 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-018	from	37.8	38.6	**0.85**	1.1	3.6	0.1	0.1	**1.2 g/t AuEq**
	and	63.2	67.0	**3.75**	7.1	78	3.6	3.6	**11.6 g/t AuEq**
	and	64.4	67.0	**2.55**	10.3	114	4.9	5.2	**16.7g/t AuEq**
GNDD-020	from	71.3	79.5	**8.25**	17.7	257	0.3	0.7	**21.1 g/t AuEq**
	inc	74.0	79.5	**5.50**	26.0	355	0.4	0.2	**30.3 g/t AuEq**
	and	83.3	84.0	**0.65**	0.03	2.7	0.0	10.7	**5.1 g/t AuEq**
GNDD-035	From	88.75	94.5	**5.75**	9.5	29.0	3.5	11.5	**11.5 g/t AuEq**
	incl	88.75	91.0	**3.15**	17.1	29.0	5.6	20.1	**20.1 g/t AuEq**

Table 3: Significant Intercepts from 2020 7500 metre Drill Programme

Completion of Earn-in of first 25% of Hualilan Project

During the Quarter the Company earned an initial 25% interest in the Hualilan Gold Project, under the Earn-in Agreements for Cerro Sur (including the 26km^2 surrounding the EL) and Cerro Norte. The Company earned an initial 25% of the project by spending a minimum of A$1 million, previously issuing 3.334 million ordinary full paid CEL shares in 2019, and a further 5 million ordinary fully paid CEL shares ("**Shares**") to the owners of the Cerro Norte and 6.67 million Shares to the owners of the Cerro Sur Project. Challenger Exploration is committed to completing the remaining Earn-in Agreement Milestone, which will see the Company's ownership increase from 25% to 75%, following the completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study within 5 years from commencement date, and the issue of

a further 50 million ordinary full paid CEL shares to the owners of the Cerro Norte and Cerro Sur Projects.

IP Geophysics

Collection of data from a trial Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey covering 77 hectares at Cerro Norte was completed by San Juan-based Geofisica Argentina S.A. The survey consists of 8 lines, each 1 km in length over Cerro Norte spaced at 100 metre intervals with a 50-metre dipole spacing. The survey has been designed to model the geology, including under cover so as to define extensions to the sulphide dominant mineralisation and assist with drill targeting. More specifically the survey is expected to provide high resolution coverage down to a vertical depth of approximately 300 metres. The current foreign historical resource at Hualilan is located within 125 metres of surface.

During the quarter, some interpretation of the data was completed involving raw data reprocessing and inversion. The preliminary review of the survey data is encouraging and shows co-incident resistivity conductors with low IP response that is continuous between the sections and able to provide a 3D model. Possible downdip extensions of the mineralisation are interpreted and will be followed up with drill testing. A further announcement will be made once the re-processing has been finalised and interpretation completed.

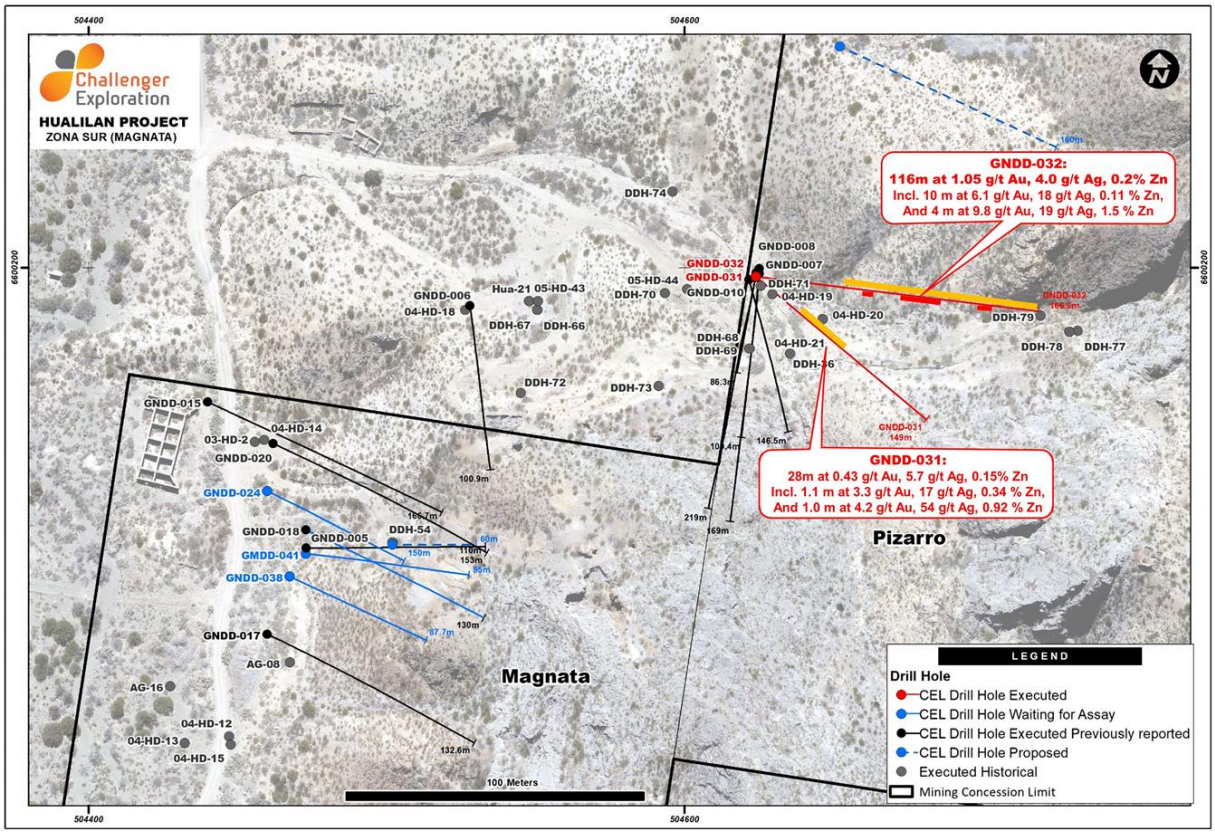

Figure 9 - Plan view showing drilling Magnata Vein

EL GUAYABO GOLD AND COLORADO V GOLD/COPPER PROJECT - ECUADOR

Discovery of large-scale Gold System - Colorado V

During the quarter results from the first drill hole submitted for assay from the recently acquired Colorado V concession in Ecuador confirmed the discovery of large-scale gold system in the Colorado V Project in Ecuador. This was followed, subsequent to the end of the quarter, by results for an additional 3 drill holes, all of which encountered over 100 metres of mineralisation, reinforcing the discovery of a large-scale gold system. Results are given in Table 4.

The drill holes are from a series of 60 historical holes drilled by CEL's farm-in partner targeting extensions to narrow high-grade vein hosted gold mineralisation they are currently exploiting. These historical drill holes were not systematically logged or assayed for bulk tonnage gold or base metal mineralisation. The majority of the holes, including the first four holes assayed by the Company, were drilled on a 500 metre northwest-southeast trend defined by under-ground mine workings.

Drill hole (#)		From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (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**
	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
	(incl)	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**
	(incl)	227.1	361.1	**134.0m**	**1.0**	**4.1**
	(incl)	227.4	290.5	**63.1m**	**1.6**	**5.1**

Table 4: Assay results from Colorado V re-logging and re-sampling program

Drill hole ZK0-2 encountered over 250 metres of gold mineralisation in three zones. Highlights include **151 metres at 0.9 g/t gold and 3.8 g/t silver** from 225 metres containing a higher-grade core of **134 metres at 1.0 g/t gold + 4.1 g/t silver**, including **63 metres at 1.6 g/t gold and 5.1 g/t silver.** ZK-02 is located on the northern end of a 500-metre northwest-southeast trend defined by small scale underground mine workings. Figure 10 is a cross section showing drill holes ZK0-2 and ZK0-1. ZK0-1 was drilled largely above the main diorite unit which contains the mineralisation however the hole still intersected over 100 metres of mineralisation including **23 metres at 0.9 g/t gold, 4.7 g/t silver** and **46 metres at 0.4 g/t gold, 7.1 g/t silver.**

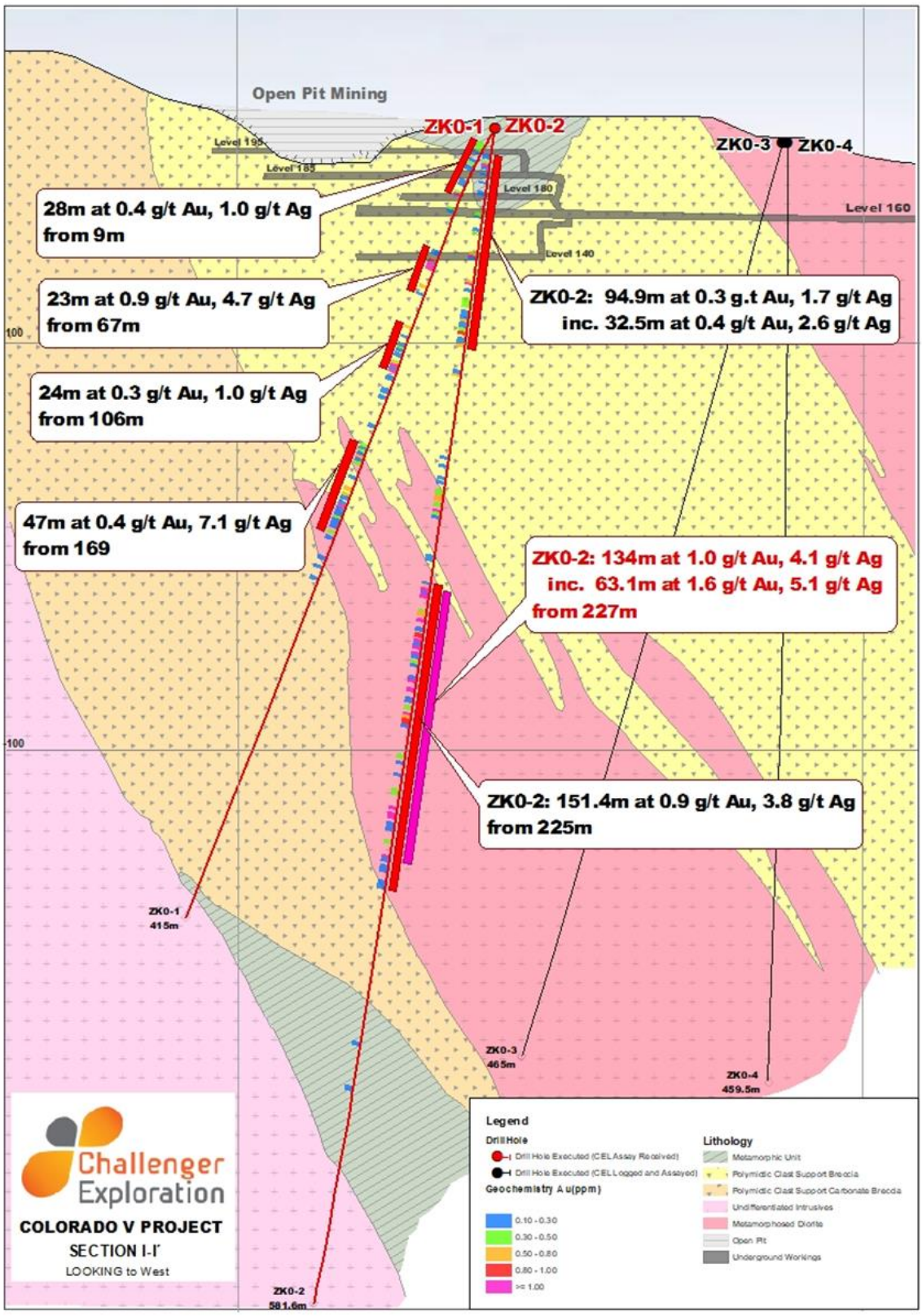

Figure 10 - Cross Section showing ZK0-2 and ZK0-1

Drill Hole ZK1-5 returned **146 metres at 1.5 g/t gold, 1.8 g/t silver,** that contains a higher-grade core of **87 metres at 2.1 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver**. Drill hole ZK1-5 is located 80 metres along strike from, and correlates with, the ZK0-2 discovery hole which returned **151 metres at 0.9 g/t gold and 3.8 g/t silver** and also contained a higher-grade core of **63 metres at 1.6 g/t gold and 5.1 g/t silver**. ZK1-5 was drilled across the mineralisation and the intercept is believed to represent near true width.

Drill Hole ZK1-3 intersected 225 metres of mineralisation comprising **58 metres at 0.5 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver** from near surface (including **30 metres at 0.8 g/t gold, 3.1 g/t silver)**, plus a zone of **131 metres at 0.5 g/t gold, 3.1 g/t silver** (including **78 metres at 0.7 g/t gold, 3.5 g/t silver)**. ZK1-3 Is located on the same section as ZK1-5 and is believed to have been drilled nearer the margins of the mineralised domain.

Figure 11 shows the location of ZK1-3 and ZK1-5, and the other ZK series of drill holes which are yet to be logged and assayed. It shows antimony in soil which does appear to image the mineralisation due to the strong correlation of antimony with the intrusion related gold in the four holes assayed to date. As Figure 12 which shows combined Au-Cu-Mo in soil geochemistry, the current 500-metre-long zone of mineralisation shows relatively little geochemical expression, possibly masked by the larger gold-copper in soil anomalies believed to relate to gold-copper porphyry mineralisation.

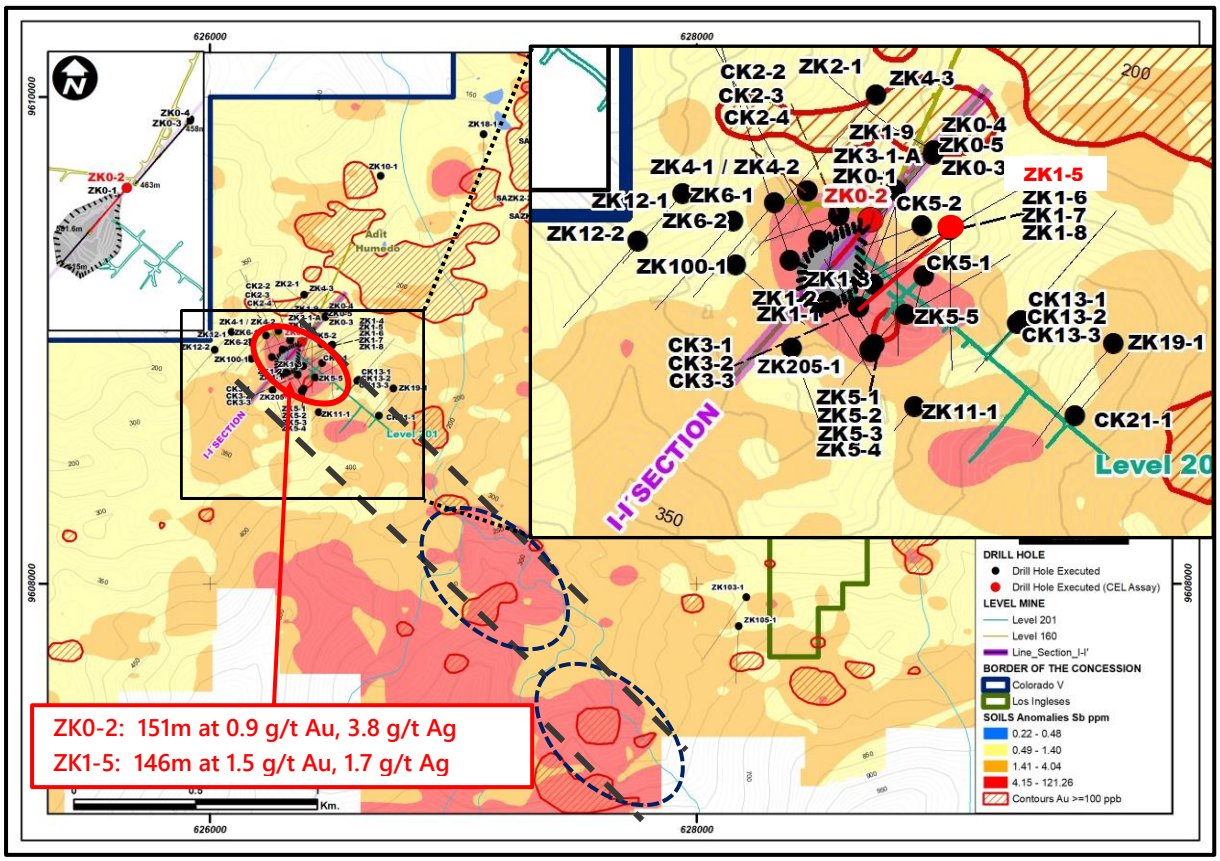

Figure 11 - Antimony in soil, and coincident gold, anomalies and new targets along strike

The mineralisation encountered in ZK1-5, ZK1-3 and ZK0-1 is consistent with that encountered in the ZK0-2 discovery hole. The mineralisation is primarily contained within a diorite and metamorphosed diorite unit. The mineralisation is defined by a 500-metre northwest-southeast belt of under-ground mine workings which is parallel to a main structural trend in the region. The diorite unit that hosts the mineralisation is some 200 metres wide and appears to dip to the northeast at 50-70 degrees. There is also a second zone of mineralisation, as yet not well defined, located in an overlying intrusive breccia unit.

In addition to the 500 meter strike extent defined by the underground workings and historical drilling there are two larger antimony in soil anomalies, with coincident gold in soil anomalies, along strike to the southeast which were not recognised prior to the Company's farm-in. Challenger is currently undertaking surface exploration and sampling of mineralised outcrop along the creeks in these anomalies

Figure 12 shows composite gold-copper-molybdenum in soils. This map highlights a number of large coincident gold-copper-molybdenum soil anomalies which were the Company's main targets prior to the ZK0-2 intrusion related gold discovery hole. Each anomaly covers approximately 1 km^2 and the limited historical drilling only tested the margins of these anomalies. In drill hole SAK0-1A, which was drilled the flank of Anomaly B, the Company has logged a zone of over 200 metres of porphyry style

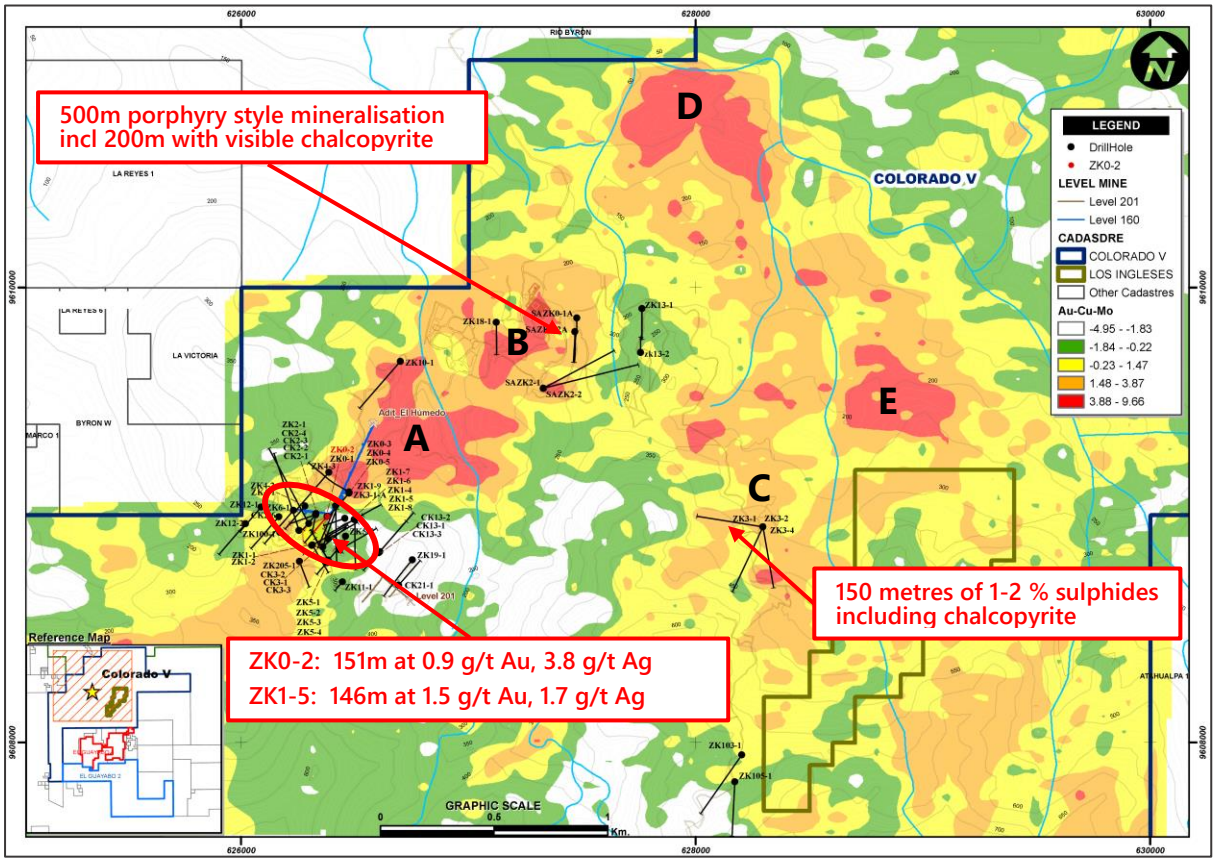

Figure 12 - Colorado V gold/copper/molybdenum soil geochemistry and historical drill holes

mineralisation containing 1-2% sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite) in diorite with potassic alteration within a broader 500 metre zone of mineralisation. While the focus has switched to prioritising the assay of drill holes on the current discovery trend the Company remains excited by, and committed to, assaying the holes which were drilled on the flanks of soil anomalies A, B and C. Each of these anomalies has the scale to support a significant discovery and are located less than 10km along strike from Lumina Gold's 17 million-ounce Cangrejos gold discovery[(1)] which is currently going through permitting.

The sole focus of the Company's field work will be logging and submission for assay of the historical drill core from Colorado V. CEL submitted samples from 3 additional Colorado V historical drill holes on 2 June, taking the number of holes submitted for assay to five. CEL's forward program is to log and (subject to this logging) split and sample for assaying the core from the remaining 55 historical drill holes. The Company expects it will be able to split and sample core from 2-3 historical drill holes per week.

Re-assaying Program El Guayabo Concession

The historical drill core at El Guayabo was subjected to a limited assay program when the holes were drilled 25 years ago. The first five holes were assayed for gold only with subsequent holes only assayed for gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, and arsenic. CEL undertook a program of re-assaying the historical El Guayabo core prior to starting work on the Colorado V historical core. This program involved re-assaying approximately 1,000 metres of the total 7,600 metres of historical drill core.

The aims of the program were to provide multi element assay data to better vector on the porphyry targets and to validate the historical assay data. Due to the desire to keep at least quarter core for future reference, the sections re-assayed were constrained to subsections within the larger historical intercepts. The results included intercepts of (refer Table 5 for full details):

- **62 metres at 5.2 g/t gold, 21.3g/t silver and 0.25% copper from 40 metres, and**
- **57 metres at 1.2 g/t gold and 3.4 g/t silver and 0.18% copper from 114 metres** available samples from drill hole GGY-02 within a broader historical intercept of ***156 metres at 2.6 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t silver and 0.16% copper from 76 metres***
- **42.7 metres at 2.1 g/t gold, 2.8 g/t silver and 0.05% copper from 112 metres** available samples from drill hole GGY-02 within a broader historical intercept of ***65 metres at 1.4 g/t gold, 2.8 g/t silver and 0.06% copper from 89 metres***

The results validated the historical assays with the re-assays being within 3% of the historical results for gold and 7% for silver. The re-assays returned copper results averaging 22% lower across the 1,000 metres. Inspection of the discrepancies indicate most are likely related to missing sections of core. The higher-grade copper zones, unlike the higher-grade gold zones, are visual and as such the material with the higher copper grades may have been taken and processed over the past 25 years by artisanal miners.

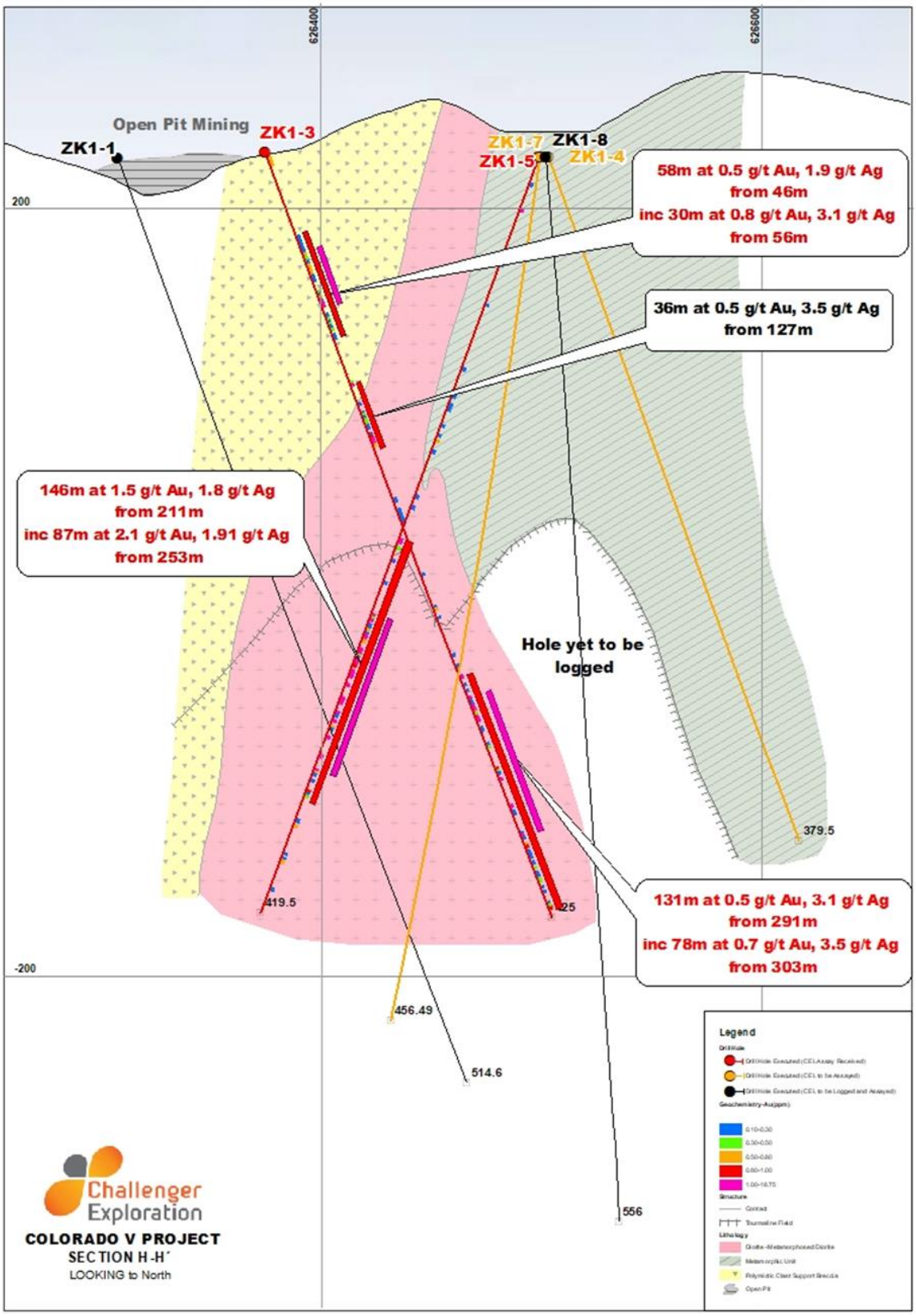

Figure 13 - Cross Section showing ZK1-3 and ZK1-5

Of note are the re-assays for 2 sections of drill hole GY-02 and drill hole JDH-013. Drill hole GY-02 reported a historical intercept of ***156 metres at 2.6 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t silver and 0.16% copper*** from 76 metres. The section from 40-102 metres re-assayed by CEL returned **62 metres at 5.2 g/t gold, 21.3 g/t silver and 0.25% copper** compared to historical assays of 4.8 g/t gold, 20.0 g/t silver and 0.23% copper over the same interval. Re-assays for JDH-013 returned **42.7 metres at 2.1 g/t gold, 2.8 g/t silver and 0.05% copper** from 112 metres compared to the historical result of 2.0 g/t gold, 3.7 g/t silver and 0.08% copper over the same interval.

Interestingly the high-grade gold zone encountered in drill holes GY-02 and JDH-13 shows a similar association with arsenic and antimony as seen in the gold zone in the recently assayed ZK0-2 drill hole from the Colorado V concession. Drill holes GGY-02 and JDH-13 are located approximately 4 kilometres south-east of ZK0-2 directly in line with the structure believed to control the mineralisation encountered in ZK0-2. This spatial association on trend will be investigated with detailed mapping once the program of logging and assaying of Colorado V drill core is complete.

The re-assays also confirm that the copper dominant mineralisation at El Guayabo in drill holes such as JDH-009 (historical intercept **112 metres at 0.7 g/t gold, 14.6 g/t silver and 0.6% copper**, see JORC Table 1 for details) importantly appears to represent a distinct second, and separate target.

KAROO BASIN - SOUTH AFRICA

The Company continues to pursue its application for shale gas exploration rights in South Africa. As previously reported, the Department of Mineral Resources is progressing a new petroleum resources development bill, and the Minister reportedly indicated during his address in the debate on the Presidential State of the Nation Address in June that the bill will soon undergo public participation, as part of the cabinet and parliamentary approval processes.

CORPORATE

Challenger is in a strong financial position, with the successful completion of a capital raising of A$20.0m, before costs, on 23 July 2020 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. 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. Cash at bank as of July 28 was $21.7m.

While the costs of the Company's exploration programs are exposed to the USD, the Company has largely mitigated this risk by converting Australian dollars into US dollars. As of 30 June 2020, CEL had approximately US$1.45m in US dollars.

As a demonstration of their strong commitment to the Company and our projects, the board, key management personnel, and senior employees (including employees in Ecuador and Argentina) have all agreed to receive shares in Challenger in lieu of cash consideration of between 40% and 100% of their current gross salaries and consulting fees for a minimum of six months (commencing April 2020) or until the end of the year.

Shareholder approval will be required to issue shares to Directors with the price used to be the recent capital raising price of 20 cents. This salary swap for shares has made an additional A$600,000 available for exploration from April 2020 until December 2020. Payments to related parties for the quarter, as per section 6 of the Appendix 5B was $45,000.

COVID-19

Following a brief suspension of all activities in Argentina and Ecuador, due to COVID-19 restrictions, CEL has recommenced all exploration programs with strict COVID-19 protocols in place. The Company continues to work with all levels of government and local communities in relation to COVID-19. To date no employee or contractor has tested positive to COVID-19.

The Company's priority remains the health and wellbeing of all its staff and contractors and their families. A copy of the Company's COVID-19 protocols is available on our website.

Ends

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Drill hole (#)		From	To	Total (m)	Gold (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au Eq (g/t)
GGY-001	**historical intercept**	139	249.2	**110.2m**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**0.06**	**0.5**
	(re-assayed section)	141	177	**36.0m**	**0.54**	**2.30**	**0.08**	0.7
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**36.0m**	**0.56**	**1.51**	**0.08**	0.7
	(re-assayed section)	205	236	**31.0m**	**0.19**	**0.89**	**0.03**	0.3
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**31.0m**	**0.21**	**0.13**	**0.03**	0.3
GGY-002	**historical intercept**	9.7	166	**156.3m**	**2.6**	**9.7**	**0.16**	**3.0**
	(re-assayed section)	40	102	**62.0m**	**5.22**	**21.33**	**0.25**	5.9
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**62.0m**	**4.83**	**19.96**	**0.23**	5.5
	historical intercept	114	166	**52.0m**	**1.3**	**3.3**	**0.18**	**1.6**
	(re-assayed section)	114	171	**57.0m**	**1.20**	**3.44**	**0.18**	1.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**57.0m**	**1.24**	**3.53**	**0.17**	1.6
GGY-005	**historical intercept**	12	162	**150.0m**	**0.4**	**11.0**	**0.30**	**1.0**
	(re-assayed section)	10	60	**50.0m**	**0.45**	**19.23**	**0.33**	1.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**50.0m**	**0.51**	**21.74**	**0.44**	1.5
	(re-assayed section)	64	98	**34.0m**	**0.10**	**5.25**	**0.16**	0.4
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**34.0m**	**0.84**	**6.22**	**0.16**	1.2
	(re-assayed section)	132	162	**30.0m**	**0.10**	**6.35**	**0.33**	0.7
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**30.0m**	**0.07**	**6.18**	**0.31**	0.7
GGY-011	**historical intercept**	14	229	**215.0m**	**0.2**	**9.6**	**0.36**	**0.9**
	(re-assayed section)	14	126	**112.0m**	**0.17**	**10.89**	**0.30**	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**112.0m**	**0.18**	**11.73**	**0.36**	0.9
	(re-assayed section)	166	206	**40.0m**	**0.09**	**5.08**	**0.22**	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**40.0m**	**0.09**	**4.90**	**0.22**	0.5
	(re-assayed section)	218	231	**13.0m**	**0.22**	**8.52**	**0.41**	1.0
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**13.0m**	**0.34**	**19.48**	**0.96**	2.2
GGY-017	**historical intercept**	69	184	**115.0m**	**0.5**	**2.1**	**0.03**	**0.5**
	(re-assayed section)	94	129	**35.0m**	**0.45**	**2.76**	**0.04**	0.6
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**35.0m**	**0.30**	**4.01**	**0.03**	0.4
	(re-assayed section)	206	258	**52.0m**	**0.37**	**2.00**	**0.06**	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**52.0m**	**0.26**	**1.42**	**0.06**	0.4
JDH-006	**historical intercept**	17.99	89.6	**71.6m**	**0.2**	**2.0**	**0.10**	**0.4**
	(re-assayed section)	10.3	81.3	**71.0m**	**0.18**	**1.38**	**0.03**	0.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**71.0m**	**0.20**	**1.59**	**0.07**	0.3
	historical intercept	164.8	281	**116.2m**	**0.6**	**8.9**	**0.40**	**1.4**
	(re-assayed section)	150.6	281.1	**130.5m**	**0.26**	**7.21**	**0.26**	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**130.5m**	**0.42**	**8.02**	**0.36**	1.1
JDH-009	**historical intercept**	10.3	122	**111.7m**	**0.7**	**14.6**	**0.58**	**1.8**
	(re-assayed section)	6.7	107.8	**101.1m**	**0.21**	**13.80**	**0.36**	1.0
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**101.1m**	**0.22**	**15.08**	**0.59**	1.4
JDH-10	**historical intercept**	1.5	50.9	**49.4m**	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.09**	**0.7**
	(re-assayed section)	15.2	50.9	**35.7m**	**0.44**	**2.88**	**0.10**	0.6
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**35.7m**	**0.41**	**2.96**	**0.10**	0.6
	historical intercept	140	203	**81.6m**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.07**	**0.5**
	(re-assayed section)	150.5	203.4	**52.9m**	**0.36**	**1.34**	**0.07**	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**52.9m**	**0.39**	**1.24**	**0.06**	0.5
JDH-012	**historical intercept**	12.2	53.96	**41.8m**	**0.6**	**6.5**	**0.02**	**0.7**
	(re-assayed section)	18.3	54	**35.7m**	**0.68**	**7.62**	**0.02**	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**35.7m**	**0.69**	**7.36**	**0.02**	0.8
JDH-013	**historical intercept**	89.9	154.9	**65.0m**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**0.06**	**1.5**
	(re-assayed section)	112.3	155	**42.7m**	**2.11**	**2.84**	**0.05**	2.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**42.7m**	**2.00**	**3.70**	**0.08**	2.2
JDH-014	**historical intercept**	26.96	75.69	**48.7m**	**0.4**	**5.2**	**0.10**	**0.6**
	(re-assayed section)	27	61.5	**34.5m**	**0.64**	**5.99**	**0.13**	0.9
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**34.5m**	**0.52**	**6.25**	**0.13**	0.8
	historical intercept	128.52	175.3	**46.8m**	**0.46**	**3.3**	**0.08**	**0.6**
	(re-assayed section)	140.7	167.2	**26.5m**	**0.26**	**2.24**	**0.07**	0.4
	(original assays)	‘	‘	**26.5m**	**0.65**	**2.91**	**0.08**	0.8

Table 5 Showing results of re-assaying program El Guaybo Historical Drill Core

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values - Requirements under the JORC Code

- commodity prices for the calculation of AuEq is Au US$1275 Oz, Ag US$16.43 Oz, and Cu US$6,776 /t
- Metallurgical recoveries for Au, Ag and Cu are assumed to be the same (see JORC Table 1 Section3)
- AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t)x (16.43/1275) + Cu (%) x 1.69
- CEL confirms that it is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold

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 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.

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.

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 25 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 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 25, 2019 continues to apply and is not materially changed

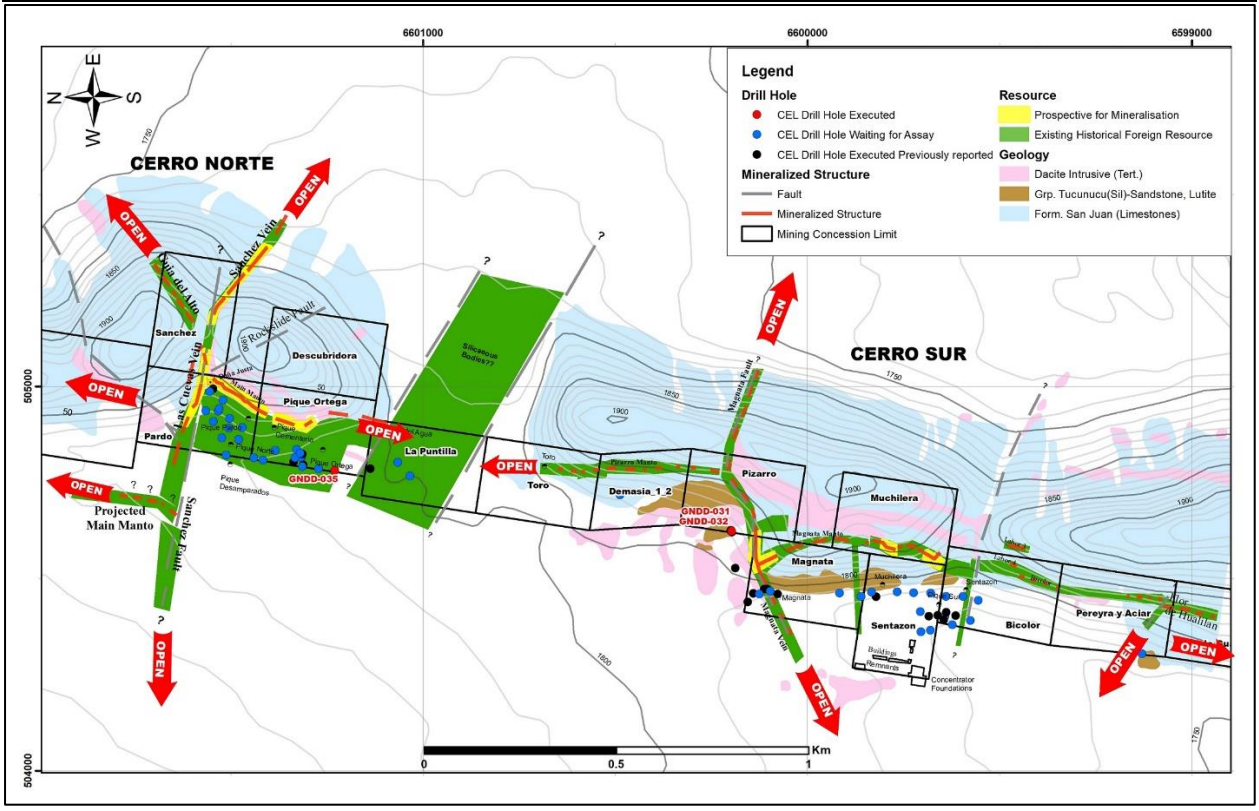
Appendix 1 - Schedule of Tenements

Project	Property Name	Tenure Title Holder	Interest %	Area (ha)	DNPM No of Area	Status of Tenure
El Guayabo	El Guayabo	Torata Mining Resources S.A	earning 100%	281	COD225	Granted
El Guayabo	Colorado V	Goldking Mining Company S.A	earning 50%	2331	COD3363.1	Granted
El Guayabo	El Guaybo 2	Mr. Segundo Ángel Marín Gómez	earning 80%	957	COD300964	Granted
Hualilan	Divisadero	Golden Mining S.R.L.	earning 75%	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Flor de Hualilan	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Pereyra y Aciar	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Bicolor	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Sentazon	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Muchilera	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Magnata	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Pizarro	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	La Toro	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	La Puntilla	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Pique de Ortega	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Descrubidora	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Pardo	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Sanchez	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	Andacollo	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	6	5448-M-1960	Granted
Hualilan	North of "Pizarro" Mine	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	1.9	195-152-C-1981	Granted
Hualilan	South of "La Toro" Mine	CIA GPL S.R.L.	as above	1.9	195-152-C-1981	Granted
Hualilan	Josefina	Golden Mining S.R.L.	as above	2570	30.591.654	Pending

Appendix 2 - Hualilan Gold Project status of 7,500 metre drilling program

Hole_ID	Zone	East_UTM	North_UTM	Elevation masl	TD m	Drilling Status	Logged	Sampled
GNDD011	Sentazon	504393.0	6599645.0	1794.9	**169.2**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD012	Muchilera	504453.0	6599821.0	1798.7	**120.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD013	Sentazon	504404.0	6599614.0	1793.2	**141.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD014	Sentazon	504405.0	6599661.0	1794.5	**140.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD015	Magnata	504440.0	6600155.0	1809.3	**166.7**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD016	Sentazon	504402.0	6599684.0	1795.1	**172.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD017	Magnata	504460.0	6600077.0	1806.1	**132.6**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD018	Magnata	504473.0	6600112.0	1806.4	**130.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD019	Dona Justa	504936.0	6601533.0	1834.0	**80.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD020	Magnata	504462.0	6600141.0	1809.2	**153.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD021	Dona Justa	504937.0	6601565.0	1838.0	**120.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD022	Cerro Norte	504836.0	6601329.0	1830.0	**100.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD023	Cerro Norte	504815.0	6601333.0	1830.0	**100.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD024	Magnata	504460.0	6600125.0	1808.1	**100.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD025	Cerro Norte	504786.0	6601137.0	1825.0	**141.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD026	Ortega	504815.0	6601440.0	1834.0	**100.0**	completed	yes	
GNDD027	Sentazon	504414.0	6599706.0	1795.0	**139.2**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD028	Cerro Norte	504827.0	6601319.0	1829.0	**100.0**	completed		
GNDD029	Cerro Norte	504791.5	6601313.5	1829.1	**120.2**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD030	Muchilera	504453.9	6599860.0	1793.5	**150.0**	completed	yes	yes
GNDD031	Magnata	504624.0	6600197.0	1821.9	149.0	completed	yes	yes
GNDD032	Magnata	504624.0	6600197.0	1821.9	166.6	completed	yes	yes
GNDD033	Ortega	504834.0	6601384.0	1830.6	62.0	completed		
GNDD034	Norte	504866.0	6601523.0	1837.0	60.0	completed	yes	yes
GNDD035	Ortega	504781.2	6601230.0	1828.5	119.5	completed	yes	yes
GNDD036	Pereyra	504304.7	6599129.8	1777.4	131.0	completed		
GNDD037	Muchilera	504465.1	6599832.7	1796.3	83.5	completed		
GNDD038	Magnata	504467.5	6600096.4	1806.3	87.7	completed		
GMDD039	Norte (Ortega)	504815.8	6601315.3	1829.1	80.0	completed	yes	yes
GMDD040	Sentazon Primary	504402.1	6599641.5	1794.8	135.5	completed	yes	yes
GMDD041	Magnata Primary	504471.0	6600104.0	1806.4	95.0	completed	yes	yes
GNDD042	Sentazon	504391.0	6599576.0	1791.0	140.0	completed		
GMDD043	Norte (Ortega)	504815.8	6601318.0	1829.1	80.0	completed	yes	yes
GNDD044	Sentazon	504380.0	6599623.0	1792.6	185.0	completed		
GNDD045	Sentazon	504366.0	6599680.0	1795.1	242.0	completed		
GNDD046	Sentazon	504361.7	6599704.4	1795.0	191.0	completed		
GNDD047	Sentazon	504453.6	6599639.4	1792.1	101.0	completed		
GNDD048	Ortega	504786.1	6601271.9	1828.3	95.0	completed		In Progress

GNDD049	Ortega	504808.7	6601415.8	1834.2	90.0	completed		
GNDD050	Pardo	504822.0	6601512.0	1835.6	80.0	completed		
GNDD051	Puntilla	504767.0	6601034.0	1822.4	120.0	completed	In Progress	
GNRC052	Sentazon	504443.7	6599555.8	1789.5	90.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC053	Sentazon	504453.9	6599595.2	1790.8	96.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC054	Sentazon	504463.0	6599679.2	1793.4	90.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC055	Muchilera	504463.1	6599723.5	1795.9	102.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC056	Muchilera	504466.1	6599766.1	1796.2	102.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC057	Muchilera	504463.0	6599916.0	1800.9	96.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC058	Demasia	504718.3	6600487.0	1822.1	102.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC059	Toro	504782.3	6600722.0	1811.1	84.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC061	Pardo	504964.6	6601519.7	1837.3	30.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC062	Pardo	504942.8	6601529.9	1834.7	30.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC063	Pardo	504917.0	6601503.0	1836.0	36.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC064	Pardo	504893.0	6601470.0	1835.0	36.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC065	Pardo	504862.0	6601479.2	1833.4	60.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC066	Pardo	504892.0	6601505.0	1837.0	48.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC067	Pardo	504908.8	6601545.6	1833.9	50.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC068	Sanchez	504987.0	6601555.0	1835.0	114.0	completed	yes	yes
GNRC069	Sanchez	504933.1	6601578.5	1836.4	120.0	completed	yes	In Progress
GNRC070	Chiflon1	504924.5	6601564.0	1837.5	84.0	completed	yes	



Location of CEL drill holes at Hualilan

Appendix 3 - ASX Waivers

The ASX granted the Company a waiver from ASX Listing Rule 7.3.2 to permit the notice of meeting (the "Notice") seeking shareholder approval for the issue of up to 245,000,001 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company ("Waiver Securities") upon the Company satisfying the milestones in relation to each of the Projects ("Milestones") not to state that the Waiver Securities will be issued within 3 months of the date of the shareholder meeting.

The Waiver Securities must be issued no later than 60 months after the date of reinstatement of the Company's securities to official quotation.

15,000,001 Waiver Securities have been issued.

The total Earn-In Shares will be issued progressively subject to the achievement of the following milestones:

El Guayabo Project Milestones

Project Interest	Cumulative Interest	Project Milestones
19.9%	19.9%	Existing interest in the project
15.1%	35%	Minimum expenditure on project of A$2m - ~1 Year after relisting
16%	51%	Minimum expenditure on project of A$3m - ~3 Years after relisting
49%	100%	180m CEL shares payable at the sole discretion of the Board of CEL. Shares to be issued no later than 15 December 2022.

Hualilan Project Milestones

- A payment of 1.667 million shares (being shares in CEL assuming the Transaction completes) to Cerro Sur owners for assignment of Cerro Norte farmin due no later than one month after re-listing on the ASX.
- A milestone payment of 1.667 million shares (being shares in CEL assuming the Transaction completes) due on 22 June 2019.
- Minimum expenditure of A$1 million on the Hualilan Project.
- The issue of a 11.667 million shares (being shares in CEL assuming the Transaction completes) no later than 1 July 2020 to acquire a 25% interest in the project.
- Completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study within five years and the issue of 50 million shares (being shares in CEL assuming the Transaction completes) to move from 25% to 75% of the project.

Performance Shares

The Company has 60,000,000 Class A Performance Shares and 60,000,000 Class B Performance Shares on Issue.

A summary of the terms and conditions of the Performance Shares are as follows:

The Performance Shares shall automatically convert into Shares, provided that if the number of Shares that would be issued upon such conversion is greater than 10% of the Company's Shares on issue as at the date of conversion, then that number of Performance Shares that is equal to 10% of the Company's Shares on issue as at the date of conversion under this paragraph will automatically convert into an equivalent number of Company Shares. The conversion will be completed on a pro rata basis across each class of Performance Shares then on issue as well as on a pro rata basis for each Holder. Performance Shares that are not converted into Shares under this paragraph will continue to be held by the Holders on the same terms and conditions.

(**No Conversion if Milestone not Achieved**): If the relevant Milestone is not achieved by the required date (being seven years from the date of the Proposed Acquisition or such other date as required by ASX), then all Performance Shares held by each Holder shall lapse.

(**After Conversion**): The Shares issued on conversion of the Performance Shares will, as and from 5.00pm (WST) on the date of issue, rank equally with and confer rights identical with all other Shares then on issue and application will be made by the Company to ASX for official quotation of the Shares issued upon conversion (subject to complying with any restriction periods required by the ASX).
(**Milestones**):

The Performance Shares will, convert upon the satisfaction of the following milestones:

(**Class A**): A JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of at least Inferred category on either Project of the following:

a minimum 500,000 ounces of gold (AU) or Gold Equivalent (in accordance with clause 50 of the JORC Code) at a minimum grade of 6 grams per tonne Gold Equivalent; or
a minimum 1,500,000 ounces of gold (AU) or Gold Equivalent (in accordance with clause 50 of the JORC Code) at a minimum grade of 2.0 grams per tonne Gold Equivalent; or
a minimum 3,000,000 ounces of gold (AU) or Gold Equivalent (in accordance with clause 50 of the JORC Code) at a minimum grade of 1.0 grams per tonne Gold Equivalent.

(**Class B**): The Class B Performance Shares held by the holder will convert into an equal number of Shares upon the Company:

Completion and announcement by CEL (subject to the provision of information allowable at the time of completion) of a positive Scoping Study (as defined in the JORC Code) on either Project by an independent third-party expert which evidences an internal rate of return of US Ten Year Bond Rate plus 10% (using publicly available industry assumptions, including deliverable spot commodity / mineral prices, which are independently verifiable) provided that the total cumulative EBITDA over the project life is over US$50m.

No Performance Milestones were met during the quarter.

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 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.*	**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 • 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. • CEL has re-sampled sections of the Newmont and Odin drill core. ¼ drill core was cutover intervals that replicated the earlier sampling. Sample intervals ranged from 0.7 – 4.5m with and average of 2.0m. 533 samples totaling 1,094.29m were collected. Sampling was done for Au analysis by fire assay of a 30g charge and 43 element 4-acid digest with ICP_AES determination. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• In a majority of cases core recovery was 100%. • In the historical drill logs where core recoveries were less than 100% the percentage 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 GoldKing 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
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	Complete		
ZK10-1	454.00	Complete	Complete		
SAZK0-1A	568.75	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	396
SAZK0-2A	403.75	Complete	Complete		
ZK3-4	314.02	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	156
CK21-1	143.47	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-2	403.10	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-4	379.50	Complete	Complete		
ZK1-5	419.50	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	266
ZK1-6	607.50	Complete	Complete		
ZK3-1	372.48	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	250
ZK3-2	364.06	Complete	Complete		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

ZK205-1	347.00	Complete	Complete		
ZK2-1	397.75	Complete	Complete	Samples Submitted	320
ZK13-2	190.00				
ZK18-1	408.25	Complete	Complete		
ZK13-1	394.10				
SAZK2-1	430.00	Complete	Complete	In Progress	
ZK5-1	321.90	Complete			
	8,965.23				**2,336**

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 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.*

El Guayabo:

- Core was cut with diamond saw and half core was taken
- 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.
- CEL ¼ core sampling was done by cutting the core with a diamond saw. Standards (CRM) and blanks were inserted into the batched sent for preparation and analysis. No duplicate samples were taken and ¼ core was retained for future reference. The sample size is appropriate for the style of mineralistion observed.

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**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 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 • CEL ¼ core samples were prepared for assay at SGS Del Ecuador S.A.in Quito, Ecuador and analysis was completed by in Lima at SGS del in Peru S.A.C. Samples were crushed and a 500g sub-sample was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. A 30g charge was analysed for Au by fire assay. 4-acid digest with ICP_AES determination was done for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. Standards (CRM) and blanks inserted into the batches showed an acceptable level of analytical accuracy to within 2SD of the mean CRV and limited contamination of the samples during preparation. **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.*	**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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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. • CEL assay data has not been independently verified or audited. Data is stored electronically in MS Excel and PDF format from the Laboratory and entered into a Project database for analysis. There has been no adjustment of the data. **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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• A sampling bias is not evident.
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. • CEL samples are kept in a secure location and prepared samples are transported with appropriate paperwork, securely by registered couriers. Details of the sample security and chain of custody are kept at the Project office for future audits. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • There have been no audits of reviews of CEL data for the El Guayabo. **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 favor 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, Ecuadorwas 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 Ángel 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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, totaling 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 Sulfide" 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) – 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:*	El Guayabo drill hole information is provided below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- *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.*

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

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
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		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
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		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
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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.*	No grade cutting has been used to derive the weighted average grades reported. • Minimum cut of grade of 0.2 g/t Au Equivalent (AuEq) 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 Equivalent 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 – over one third includes gold grades in excess of 2 g/t Au. • Au Eq assumes a gold price of USD 1,275/oz, a silver price of USD 16.43 /oz and a copper price of USD 6,766 /t. • Metallurgical recovery factors for gold, silver and copper are assumed to be equal. No metallurgical factors have been applied in calculating the Au Eq, hence the formula for calculating the Au Eq is Au (g/t) + (Ag (g/t) x 16.43/1275) + (1.650373 x Cu (%)). • CEL confirms that it is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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	12.2	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	69.6	**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
	and	85.84	116.32	**30.5**	**m @ 0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**4.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.1**	**% Cu**	0.42			
	and	128.52	175.3	**46.8**	**m @ 0.5**	**g/t Au +**	**3.3**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.08**	**% Cu**	0.63			
	and	179.35	217.98	**38.6**	**m @ 0.1**	**g/t Au +**	**2.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.08**	**% Cu**	0.26			

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			
	inc	125	147	**22.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**2.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.05**	**% Cu**	0.29			
	and	206	241	**35.0**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**1.7**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.05**	**% Cu**	0.41			
	and	254	277	**23.0**	**m @**	**0.6**	**g/t Au +**	**1.2**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.04**	**% Cu**	0.63			
GGY-018	from	81	136	**55.0**	**m @**	**0.2**	**g/t Au +**	**3.5**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.06**	**% Cu**	0.34	140	-60	160.4
GGY-019	from	89	155	**66.0**	**m @**	**0.3**	**g/t Au +**	**2.0**	**g/t Ag +**	**0.03**	**% Cu**	0.36	45	-53	175.4

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Comparison showing historic and re-assayed intercepts for El Guayabo drill holes are shown below:

Drill hole (#)		From	To	Total (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au Eq (g/t)
GGY-001	historical intercept	139	249.2	110.2m	0.4	1.1	0.06	0.5
	(re-assayed section)	141	177	36.0m	0.54	2.30	0.08	0.7
	(original assays)	‘	‘	36.0m	0.56	1.51	0.08	0.7
	(re-assayed section)	205	236	31.0m	0.19	0.89	0.03	0.3
	(original assays)	‘	‘	31.0m	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.3
GGY-002	historical intercept	9.7	166	156.3m	2.6	9.7	0.16	3.0
	(re-assayed section)	40	102	62.0m	5.22	21.33	0.25	5.9
	(original assays)	‘	‘	62.0m	4.83	19.96	0.23	5.5
	historical intercept	114	166	52.0m	1.3	3.3	0.18	1.6
	(re-assayed section)	114	171	57.0m	1.20	3.44	0.18	1.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	57.0m	1.24	3.53	0.17	1.6
GGY-005	historical intercept	12	162	150.0m	0.4	11.0	0.30	1.0
	(re-assayed section)	10	60	50.0m	0.45	19.23	0.33	1.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	50.0m	0.51	21.74	0.44	1.5
	(re-assayed section)	64	98	34.0m	0.10	5.25	0.16	0.4
	(original assays)	‘	‘	34.0m	0.84	6.22	0.16	1.2
	(re-assayed section)	132	162	30.0m	0.10	6.35	0.33	0.7
	(original assays)	‘	‘	30.0m	0.07	6.18	0.31	0.7
GGY-011	historical intercept	14	229	215.0m	0.2	9.6	0.36	0.9
	(re-assayed section)	14	126	112.0m	0.17	10.89	0.30	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	112.0m	0.18	11.73	0.36	0.9
	(re-assayed section)	166	206	40.0m	0.09	5.08	0.22	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	40.0m	0.09	4.90	0.22	0.5
	(re-assayed section)	218	231	13.0m	0.22	8.52	0.41	1.0
	(original assays)	‘	‘	13.0m	0.34	19.48	0.96	2.2
GGY-017	historical intercept	69	184	115.0m	0.5	2.1	0.03	0.5
	(re-assayed section)	94	129	35.0m	0.45	2.76	0.04	0.6
	(original assays)	‘	‘	35.0m	0.30	4.01	0.03	0.4
	(re-assayed section)	206	258	52.0m	0.37	2.00	0.06	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	52.0m	0.26	1.42	0.06	0.4
JDH-006	historical intercept	17.99	89.6	71.6m	0.2	2.0	0.10	0.4
	(re-assayed section)	10.3	81.3	71.0m	0.18	1.38	0.03	0.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	71.0m	0.20	1.59	0.07	0.3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
	historical intercept	164.8	281	116.2m	0.6	8.9	0.40	1.4
	(re-assayed section)	150.6	281.1	130.5m	0.26	7.21	0.26	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	130.5m	0.42	8.02	0.36	1.1
JDH-009	historical intercept	10.3	122	111.7m	0.7	14.6	0.58	1.8
	(re-assayed section)	6.7	107.8	101.1m	0.21	13.80	0.36	1.0
	(original assays)	‘	‘	101.1m	0.22	15.08	0.59	1.4
JDH-10	historical intercept	1.5	50.9	49.4m	0.5	2.5	0.09	0.7
	(re-assayed section)	15.2	50.9	35.7m	0.44	2.88	0.10	0.6
	(original assays)	‘	‘	35.7m	0.41	2.96	0.10	0.6
	historical intercept	140	203	81.6m	0.4	1.3	0.07	0.5
	(re-assayed section)	150.5	203.4	52.9m	0.36	1.34	0.07	0.5
	(original assays)	‘	‘	52.9m	0.39	1.24	0.06	0.5
JDH-012	historical intercept	12.2	53.96	41.8m	0.6	6.5	0.02	0.7
	(re-assayed section)	18.3	54	35.7m	0.68	7.62	0.02	0.8
	(original assays)	‘	‘	35.7m	0.69	7.36	0.02	0.8
JDH-013	historical intercept	89.9	154.9	65.0m	1.4	2.8	0.06	1.5
	(re-assayed section)	112.3	155	42.7m	2.11	2.84	0.05	2.2
	(original assays)	‘	‘	42.7m	2.00	3.70	0.08	2.2
JDH-014	historical intercept	26.96	75.69	48.7m	0.4	5.2	0.10	0.6
	(re-assayed section)	27	61.5	34.5m	0.64	5.99	0.13	0.9
	(original assays)	‘	‘	34.5m	0.52	6.25	0.13	0.8
	historical intercept	128.52	175.3	46.8m	0.46	3.3	0.08	0.6
	(re-assayed section)	140.7	167.2	26.5m	0.26	2.24	0.07	0.4
	(original assays)	‘	‘	26.5m	0.65	2.91	0.08	0.8

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.

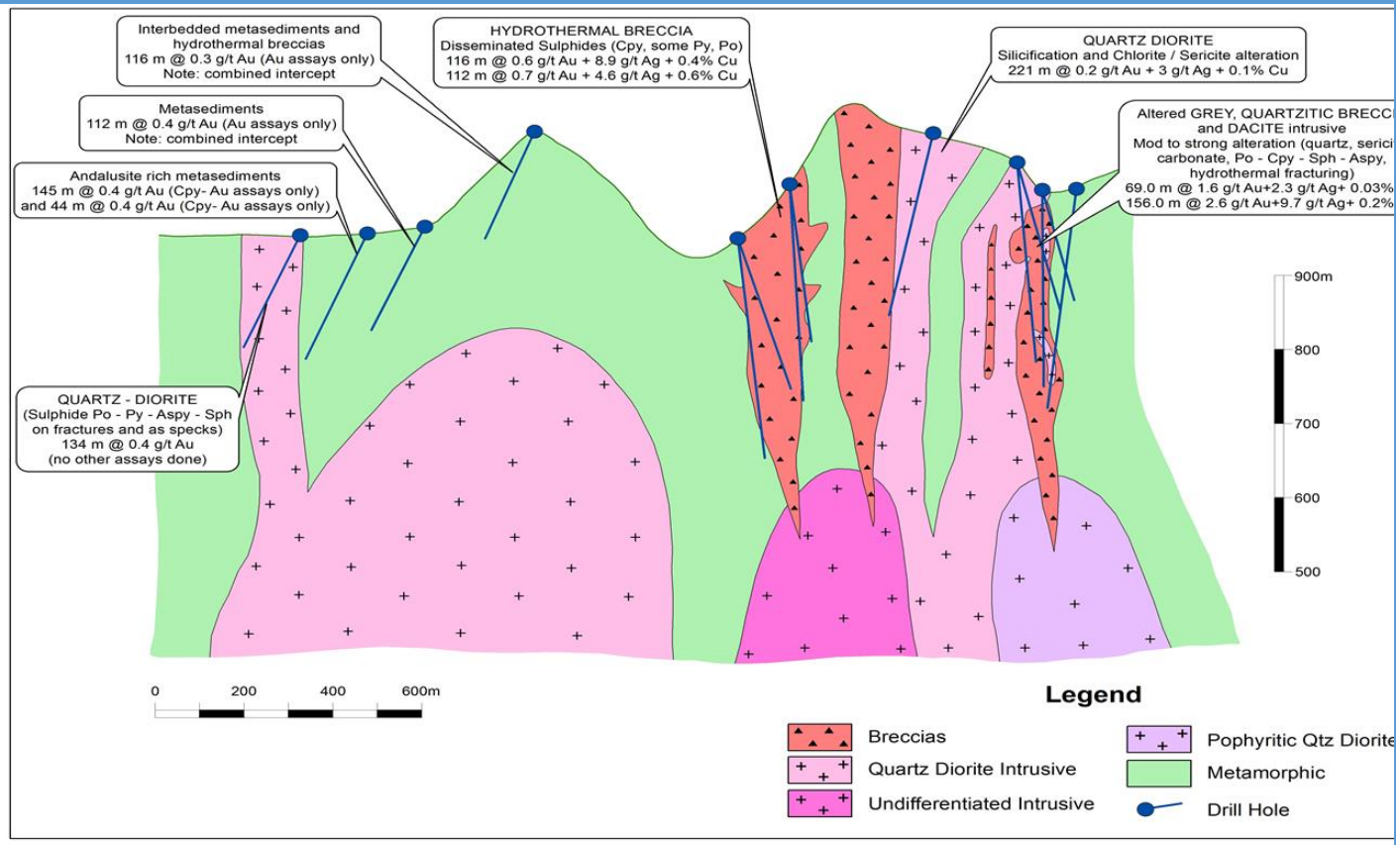
Colorado V drill hole results from re-sampling of available core:

Hole_id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ZK0-1	9.4	37.5	28.1	0.4	1.0
and	66.5	89.5	23.0	0.9	4.7
and	105.7	129.7	24.0	0.3	1.0
and	167.5	214.0	46.5	0.4	7.1
ZK1-3	46.0	103.7	57.7	0.5	1.9
including	56.0	85.7	29.7	0.8	3.1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

from	127.0	163.0	36.0	0.5	3.5
and	290.5	421.0	130.5	0.5	3.1
including	302.5	380.5	78.0	0.7	3.5
ZK1-5	211.4	355.0	145.6	1.5	1.7
including	253.0	340.0	87.0	2.1	1.9
KZ0-2	13.3	108.2	94.9	0.3	1.7
including	75.7	108.2	32.5	0.4	2.6
and	172.7	193.1	20.4	0.3	2.1
and	225.0	376.4	151.4	0.9	3.8
including	227.0	361.0	134.0	1.0	4.1
including	227.0	290.0	63.0	1.6	5.1

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 of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See section above
Balanced reporting	- *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,*	- The reporting is fair and representative of what is currently understood of the geology of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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. - 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 - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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.

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.*	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. Core samples were crushed to approximately 85% passing 2mm. A 500g or a 1 kg sub-sample was taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75um. A 50g charge was analysed for Au by fire assay with AA determination. Where the fire assay gold grade returned was > 10 g/t 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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	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). Where possible the core is being oriented using a Reflex tool. Collar details for drill holes completed by CEL are shown below. Collar locations for drill holes after GNDD010 are surveyed with a handheld GPS:

Hole_id	East	North	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		GNDD004	504994.416	6601546.302	1835.345	-60	115	100.0
		GNDD005	504473.042	6600105.922	1806.448	-55	90	110.0
		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
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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.						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *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.*	Triple tube drilling has been being done to maximise core recovery. A possible relationship has been observed between sample recovery and Au, Ag or Zn grade whereby low core 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.*	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. 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 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.*	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 second half of the core samples has been retained in the core trays for future reference. 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*	The MSA laboratory used for sample preparation in San Juan has been inspected by Stuart Munroe (Exploration Manager) and Sergio Rotondo (Country Manager) 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 submitted blank samples 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	contamination procedures. 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. As highlighted below, 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.

CRM 1	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Cert. Value	**4.76**	**126**
2SD	**0.21**	**10**
1	4.869	133
1	4.87	123
1	4.86	129
1	5.02	123

CRM 2	Au (ppm)
Cert. Value	**5.33**
2SD	**0.33**
2	4.94
2	5.21
2	5.33
2	5.09

CRM 3	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Cert. Value	**0.995**	**11.6**	**0.692**	**0.049**	**0.80**
2SD	**0.088**	**1.3**	**0.028**	**0.003**	**0.04**
3	1.021	11.08	0.696	0.048	0.78

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
		3	0.959	10.8	0.700	0.046	0.77
		3	0.959	10.8	0.685	0.047	0.78
		3	1.011	11.28	0.691	0.047	0.78
		3	1.073	10.6	0.724	0.046	0.78
		3	1.068	10.6	0.700	0.048	0.79
		3	0.978	11.6	0.699	0.049	0.80
		3	0.932	10.9	0.689	0.046	0.78
		3	0.978	11.1	0.694	0.048	0.81
		3	0.985	11.6	0.708	0.047	0.78
		3	0.946	10.6	0.693	0.047	0.78
		3	1.001	11.3	0.686	0.047	0.78
		3	0.911	10.7	0.714	0.047	0.78
		3	0.981	10.8	0.687	0.048	0.78
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.*	Significant intersections have not yet been independently verified by an alternative laboratory. 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. No assay data have been 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.					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 at this stage of the exploration. The current drilling is designed to check previous exploration 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 the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were under constant supervision by site security and senior personnel prior to delivery to the preparation laboratory in San Juan.
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
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

Name	Number	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
Josefina	30.591.654	Pending	-	5 year application	2,570

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 2,040m - 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 1,700m 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 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:*	The following significant assay results have been received, reported to a cut-off of 1 g/t Au (equivalent) unless otherwise indicated: **Hole_id** **Interval** **From** **Au (g/t)** **Ag (g/t)** **Zn (%)** **Au eq (g/t)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
	○ *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.*	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	
		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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		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						
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. Results are reported to 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$ 1,450 / oz, Ag, US$16 /oz and Zn US$ 2,200 /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						
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.						
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*	All available data have been reported.						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 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.*
		• CEL Plans to undertake the following over the next 12 months
		  • Additional data precision validation and drilling as required;
		  • 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 200,000 Oz per annum producing portfolio the project was likely no longer a core asset for La Mancha at that time. Additionally, under the original 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*	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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	available	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 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 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 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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.
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 164,294 tonnes averaging 12.6 grams per tonne gold and 52.1 g/t silver and 2.5% zinc plus an indicated resource of 51,022 tonnes averaging 12.4 grams per tonne gold and 36.2 g/t silver and 2.6% zinc plus an inferred resource of 213,952 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 299,578 tonnes averaging 14.2 grams per tonne gold plus an indicated resource of 145,001 tonnes averaging 14.6 grams per tonne gold plus an inferred resource of 976,539 tonnes grading 13.4 grams per tonne gold representing some 647,809 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 / 299,578 / 14.2 Indicated / 145,001 / 14.6 Inferred / 976,539 / 13.4 **Historic 2006 NI43-101 (non-JORC Code compliant)** CATEGORY / TONNES / Au (g/t) / Ag (g/t) / Zn% Measured / 164,294 / 12.5 / 52.1 / 2.5 Indicated / 51,022 / 12.4 / 36.2 / 2.6 Inferred / 213,952 / 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	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. 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