

ASX Announcement 27 May 2019

Argentine Gold Project Update

High Grade Zones Returned from Drilling at Las Opeñas Field Work Completed in Readiness for First Phase Drilling at Cachi

The Board of Directors of Dark Horse Resources Limited (Dark Horse, the Company, ASX:DHR) is pleased to provide an update on its two major gold projects in Argentina: Las Opeñas in San Juan and Cachi in Santa Cruz, both mining friendly provinces (project locations shown in Figure 8). A first phase drilling program has been completed at Las Opeñas which has resulted in the confirmation of some high grade mineralised zones to moderate depths from surface and provided the justification for proceeding to a second phase of drilling. Mapping and geophysical programs have been completed over some of the mineralised Cachi targets and have provided drill targets for planned drilling later in 2019 following the winter season.

Las Opeñas Gold Project - San Juan

The first phase Reverse Circulation drilling program at the Las Opeñas Gold Project in San Juan province was recently completed and assays results have now been received (project location shown in **Figure 8**). This initial 17 hole program (1,535m) tested known, but previously undrilled, high grade gold, silver and base metal rich quartz veins discovered during surface mapping and sampling by previous companies Teck and Genesis. The previous companies did not test these veins but focused their drilling on an adjacent bulk tonnage, low grade phreatomagmatic breccia target (refer **Figures 1 and 5**). Significantly, most of the best intersections in the recent drilling were made below the weathered, supergene zone, in primary mineralisation showing that grade persists at depth.

Highlights of the March-April 2019 Dark Horse Resources Drilling at Las Opeñas

Five mineralised vein systems have now been identified at Las Opeñas – Tramway, Rock Oven, Presagio, Vultur and Viscacha (refer **Figure 1**). Two prospects were tested by the first 11 drill holes for 1,017m at the Tramway and Rock Oven vein targets (refer **Figures 1 and 5**). Significant assay results from those holes include the following intersections (refer **Figures 5 and 6**):

LORC-19-05 1.0m of 1.03 g/t gold and 1.1 g/t silver from 42m.

LORC-19-06 1.0m of 1.70 g/t gold and 4.1 g/t silver from 15m.

LORC-19-10 1.0m of 1.16 g/t gold and 3.1 g/t silver from 8m.

and 1.0m of 1.78 g/t gold and 28.9 g/t silver from 13m.

LORC-19-11 3.0m of 4.75 g/t gold and 54.9 g/t silver from 101m.

A second zone, called Presagio, was then tested with 6 holes for 518m (refer **Figures 2,3 and 4**). Significant assay results from those holes include the following intersections:

LORC-19-13 1.0m of 4.84 g/t gold and 349.0 g/t silver from 23m.

LORC-19-14 1.0m of 0.20 g/t gold and 62.6 g/t silver from 49m.

LORC-19-15 1.0m of 0.18 g/t gold and 89.5 g/t silver from 56m.

LORC-19-16 1.0m of 1.54 g/t gold and 14.5 g/t silver from 0m.

and 7.0m of 0.04 g/t gold and 162.3 g/t silver from 82m.

LORC-19-17 1.0m of 0.04 g/t gold and 117.4 g/t silver from 87m.

A full table of the assay results from each of these two drilling campaigns has been included in the JORC Table 1 attachment.

The Presagio results occur within a 30m wide structural corridor which is open at depth and extends for at least 1 kilometre to the west as shown on **Figures 2 and 3**. The structure also continues to the east and further mapping and sampling is required to adequately define its full extent.

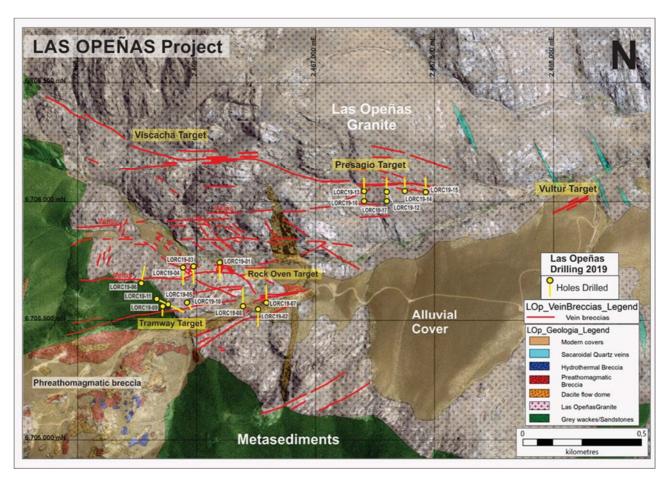


Figure 1. Las Opeñas vein targets and drill hole locations from the DHR March to April 2019 drill program.

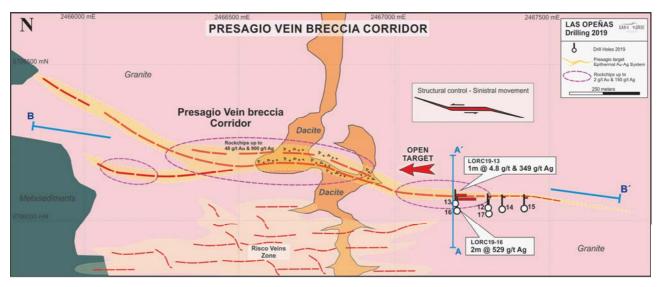


Figure 2. Drill hole location and geology of the Presagio target.

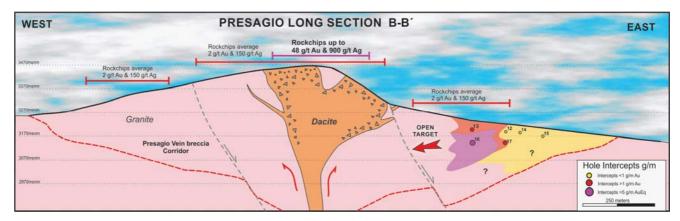


Figure 3. Presagio long-section looking north.

In the coming months a program of diamond sawn trenches and detailed mapping is proposed for the 1km, western extension of the Presagio target, focussing on previous rock-chip samples which includes assay results up to 185 g/t gold and 6,789 g/t silver (average 2.0 g/t gold and 150 g/t silver) which have not been drilled (results from historical work reported by Teck and Genesis). Mapping and trenching will also be completed to the east of the recent Presagio drilling to Vultur. Results of that work will be used to target further drilling, which will be planned to commence in the last quarter of 2019 following winter.

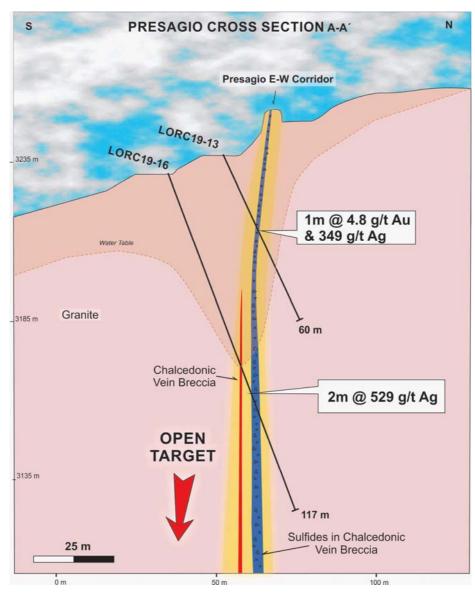


Figure 4. Presagio drill section with holes LORC19-13 and 16.

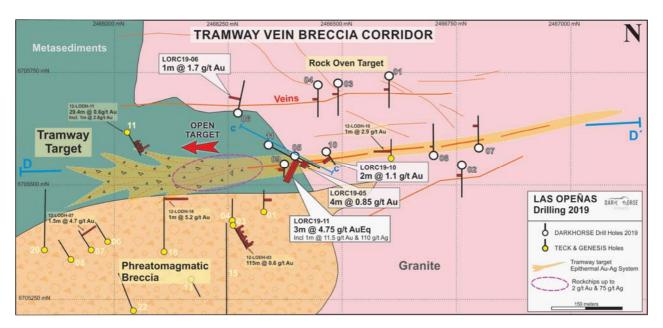


Figure 5. Plan view of the Tramway area which borders an intrusive related Phreatomagmatic Breccia which was previously drill tested at shallow levels by Teck and Genesis. A three dimensional review is underway as this may represent an additional possible target in the future.

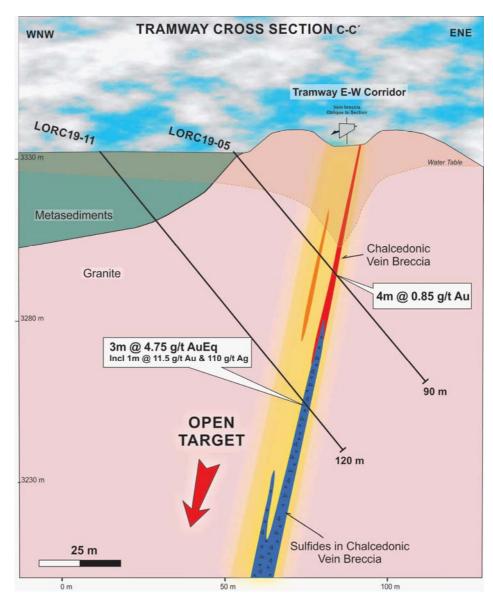


Figure 6. Tramway section with holes LORC19-05 and 11.

Cachi Gold Project - Santa Cruz

Mapping, ground magnetic, Induced Polarisation (IP) and rock-chip sampling programs have recently been completed at the Cachi property in Santa Cruz province. Not all assay results have been received to date but sufficient results from the current program and prior programs has allowed the Company to make the following conclusions. Nine (9) mineralised targets have now been identified within the Cachi property, the five mains ones being Vetas Cachi, Morena, Vetas NW, Patricia and Puma (refer **Figure 7**).

Epithermal gold expert and Dark Horse geological consultant Matt Houston visited and reviewed all of the Cachi prospects over three weeks in March and April 2019. Matt was closely involved in the discovery of several bonanza grade shoots at the high grade Cerro Moro gold and silver project in eastern San Juan Province, which is currently being mined by Yamana Gold Inc.

Several targets have been prioritised for further work to assist with designing a drilling program, planned to commence following winter in the last quarter of 2019. Highlights of the recent work are as follows:

- The main areas of quartz veining are located on structures close to a significant caldera margin. These
 structures are interpreted to be deep seated, cut-back structures related to the later stages of caldera
 collapse, which act as channel-ways for mineralising fluids. Veining occurs over an area of 10km by 6km
 (refer Figure 7).
- The Vetas Cachi area contains an extensive array of mineralised quartz veins over a length of 1.5km which are anomalous in gold and arsenic with local antimony, silver, lead, zinc and molybdenum, which shows that the system is fertile and is worthy of drilling. Vein textures at surface suggest these have been deposited at a medium to high level in the mineralised system. This prospect has not been drilled previously, despite gold rock chip samples up to 9.7 g/t (DHR ASX release 5 March 2019). Five holes are proposed to test this prospect for approximately 750m. Three recent IP lines have confirmed that the drill holes are justified.
- The Morena Prospect has been identified as having veins worthy of drill testing. There are only two previous drill holes by De Grey Mining in 2013 which targeted a north west south east vein in this area. One of those holes returned a 2.4m intersection of 21.5 g/t silver, 17.1% zinc and 4.2% lead from 135.8m (refer DEG:ASX Quarterly Report June 2013). Recent Dark Horse Resources work has shown that the north south veins at the Morena Prospect are far more prospective for gold. Importantly, an area of mineralised quartz float with trace visible gold at the northern part of the prospect with previous results of 11.75 g/t gold and 96.2 g/t silver and 7.87 g/t gold and 58 g/t silver (refer DEG:ASX Quarterly Report June 2013). This area was recently resampled by DHR with 3.63 g/t gold and 46 g/t silver being returned. From the distribution of the quartz float and nearby outcrop it is interpreted that this material is close to source, from a series of north south veins and these should be tested by further detailed mapping, sampling and trenching with a view to drilling two holes after winter. This area has not been tested by any previous drilling.
- One kilometre to the north of the Morena prospect is another series of north south veins at the Vetas NW prospect with several previous rock chip results of over 100 g/t silver and up to 573 g/t (refer DEG:ASX Quarterly Report June 2013). Dark Horse Resources has taken several grab samples of that vein and four of those samples confirmed anomalous silver values between 20.2 and 51.7 g/t. The mineralisation occurs as sheeted veins over 250m with a surface width of 40m and are covered by shallow alluvium at both ends. Clearly further systematic mapping channel sampling and trenching is justified in this area, with a view to drilling two holes after winter. This area has never been drilled.
- Two new areas have been given higher priority for further work at the recently identified Patricia and Puma prospects. These prospects lie on or very close to the intersection of north west structures with east west structures, 1 to 3 km west of the Vetas Cachi prospect. This is a similar structural setting to the established Zoe shoot at the Cerro Moro mine (to be mined in future Yamana Gold schedule). Although very little work has been done, further systematic sampling will be required with a view of possibly including these areas in the drilling program later in the year.

- At the Patrica prospect some archival rock chip results were recently found to contain a selected rock chip result of 0.5 g/t gold, 110.9 g/t silver, >1% As, 382 ppm Sb, 0.36% Cu, >1% Pb and 0.64% Zn. The sample site was located in the field and found to be part of a 30m wide stockwork zone. A recent DHR sample confirmed this result returning 0.87 g/t Au, 182.5 g/t Ag, >1% As, 0.12% Cu, 0.1% Pb and 0.34%Zn. The high copper, lead and zinc values are considered significant when compared to the geochemistry of the Cerro Moro deposit.
- At the Puma prospect there is a one kilometre long, east-west zone of abundant white quartz float. At the western end there is a rubbly, iron rich sub-crop zone with a single DHR sample of 0.26 g/t gold, 75.2 g/t silver, 361 ppm arsenic, 940ppm antimony, and 14 ppm molybdenum. This mineral assemblage is considered significant due to the lack of outcrop in the area and the fact that only the white quartz has survived the weathering with the possibility of a non-outcropping, softer gossanous structure below.

A full table of rock chip samples not previously reported is included in the JORC Table 1 attachment.

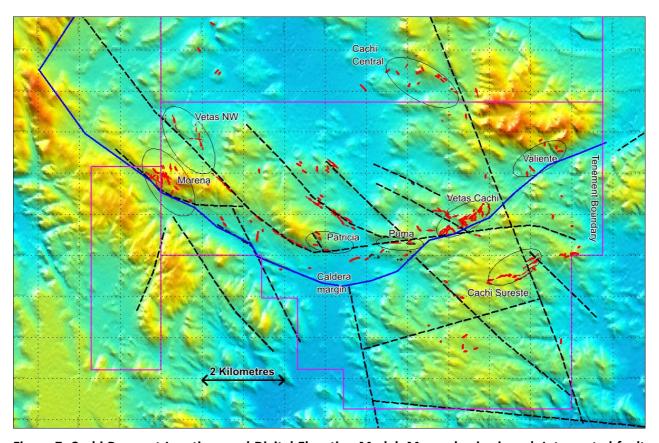


Figure 7. Cachi Prospect Locations and Digital Elevation Model. Mapped veins in red. Interpreted fault block margins in black. Interpreted caldera margin in blue.

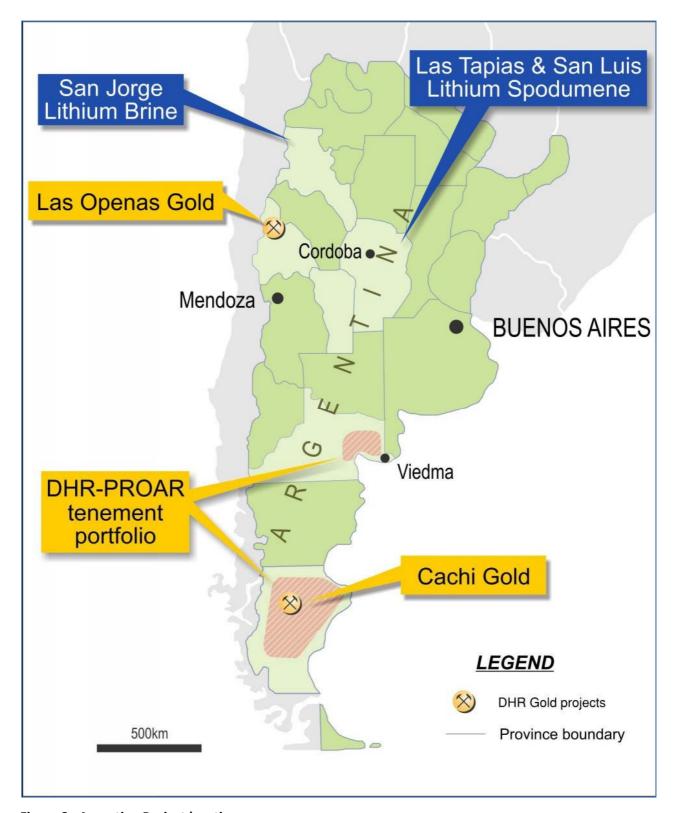


Figure 8. Argentina Project locations

On behalf of the Board Mr Karl Schlobohm Company Secretary

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About Dark Horse Resources

Dark Horse Resources Ltd is an Australian, publicly listed mineral resource company (ASX: DHR), with a particular focus on Argentina, where it has invested in lithium and gold projects, with objectives to:

- > Discover and define several multimillion ounce gold deposits.
- ➤ Define substantial lithium resources, mine spodumene and brine, and produce high grade lithium products for the domestic and international battery and electronic markets.

Dark Horse also has a power generation subsidiary, Dark Horse Energy and a substantial holding (31%) in Australian-based and ASX-listed oil and gas exploration company Lakes Oil NL (ASX:LKO).

The Board believes that it will be successful in the short to medium term in defining Company making projects for which it will add value through further exploration and resource definition, with commercialisation options to be reviewed on a case by case basis upon maiden resource definition.

Company website: www.darkhorseresources.com.gold

Follow us on Twitter: @ASX_DHR

Competent Persons Statement

The information herein that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jason Beckton is a Director of Dark Horse Resources Ltd.

Mr Beckton has more than fifteen years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits being reported and the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). This public report is issued with the prior written consent of the Competent Person(s) as to the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Dark Horse Resources Limited LAS OPENAS PROJECT - EXPLORATION PROGRAM REPORTING - DARK HORSE RESOURCES

Section 1: Reporting of Exploration Results

Section 2: Sampling Techniques and Data

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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. 	Sampling of visually mineralised zones including quzrtz vein breccias. Reverse Circulation Sampling Samples generated in dry conditions from a 5 ¼ face sampling hammer. Sample return was directed through a cyclone into a riffle splitter. As discussed below this was later replaced with a rotary splitter.
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). 	 Holes were drilled with a UDR 650 using dual pipe RC rods and a 5 ¼ face sampling hammer. A standpipe of 3 to 6m of poly pipe was installed at the collar to pressurize the hole. Sample return was directed through a cyclone into a riffle splitter. As discussed below this was later replaced with a rotary splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	 Sample recovery from the rig is generally good. The estimated weight of a full sample from the first principals is 28kg. A double split of samples from the first two holes of the program using a riffle splitter consistently returned sample weights of 7kg. This is equivalent to 28kg of collected material and hence a theoretical sample recovery of 100%. As the manual splitting protocol was impacting severely on drill progress a rotary cone splitter was introduced from drill hole LORC-19-03 onwards. A feature of the cone splitter is that it can be set to give a percentage return of the sample as a way of minimizing over-weight samples going to the laboratory. The setting on this specific unit is indicated by the smaller average value of the Cone Split sample, a value of ~4kg or 16% of the sample. The equivalent percentage value of a double split through a Riffle Splitter is 25%. From the average weight of 6.6kg this equates to an average recovery of 94%, which is considered acceptable. No significant wet sampling was completed and less than 1% of sample returned wet were dried first and split.
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. 	 A graphic log format was utilized. Data entry of logs is up to date and entered into a relational database for use in GIS and 3D software Important features such as lithology, oxidation, sulphide content and type and quartz percent are logged at a minimum
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 subsampling 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. 	 Samples are extracted per metre basis, As per above 99% of samples were sampled dry. QAQC was an integral part of the drill program. An adequate number of Standards, Field Duplicates and Blanks were built into the sampling program. Standards were inserted every 25 samples, Duplicates every 30 and Blanks every 40 samples. This distribution results in at least one standard, one duplicate and one blank in every 40 samples sent to the laboratory. Two standards were inserted in the sample stream on a 'random alternate' basis. Standards 68A and 50C were sourced from OREAS (Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd, Bayswater North, Australia). ORE68A with an average grade of 3.89 g/t gold and ORE50C with an average grade of 0.84g/t gold. Duplicates are generated on site by riffle splitting a second cut of the drill reject. Blanks sample material was acquired from an outcrop of meta sediments known to unmineralized in the project area.
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. 	 Results are not returned for the program to analyse accuracy and precision of results and will be reported in due course All samples are being assayed by Alex Stewart International Argentina S.A. Mendoza. For gold, method gold 4A-30 Fire assay of a 30gram pulp with a final volume of 20ml for Atomic Absorption. For all other 39 elements, method ICP-MA 39 with dissolution of 0.2gm in 4 acids. Partial loss of As, Cr, Sb and Hg is standard. Spectra analysed by ICP-OES radial.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 storages (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	Results from both the general sampling stream and the QAQC program suggest no issues with accuracy and precision.
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. 	 Collars are located using handheld GPS receivers with accuracy from 10-5m which is considered sufficient for the current program. A digital terrain model available initially at 10m resolution and later improved to 5m resolution was used to ensure drill location was optimized.
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. 	In the case of drilling, Samples are taken on a metre by metre basis.
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. 	No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were delivered to Alex Stewart Laboratory in Mendoza by Dark Horse Resources trusted contractor and were not left unattended at any time.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Trevor Leahey an independent consultant (Computer Aided Geoscience) reviewed the all aspects of the drill program including sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area. 	Dark Horse Resources Ltd, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, current holds Rights to the Las Openas tenements with GENESIS MINERALS (ARGENTINA) SA Payment Scheme Payments USD Payments DHR shares DHR equity Earn Signing Fee U\$50,000 0% 1 year from start date U\$110,000 20,000,000 25% 2 years from start date U\$110,000 30,000,000 51% 3 years from start date U\$110,000 40,000,000 75% payment for Addn 20% U\$500,000 95% Should Dark Horse elect not to increase its share to 95%, each party will fund the project based on their then current equity positions. If it progresses to a 95% level of equity, Dark Horse has a call option for the vendor to convert the remaining 5% equity and the NSR at an agreed price (to be independently valued) for cash or equivalent DHR shares at the discretion of DHR. Dark Horse is also required to make a series of expenditure payments on the project totaling U\$1.4 million over three years as follows: Expenditure Amount U\$ Year 1 U\$250,000 Year 2 U\$350,000 Year 3 U\$800,000
Previous Work	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Teck Minerals discovered the property in a modern sense in 2005 and subsequently Significant surface sampling was completed by Teck with 912 rock chips samples taken. Teck farmed the rights out to Genesis Minerals Ltd, an ASX listed company. Genesis completed two drill programs in 2012 and 2014 focused on a preato magmatic breccia of the style of Salares Norte in Chile. No significant results were returned from the drill program but Teck did recommend deeper drilling on the untested margins of a altered dacitic dome.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	 Epithermal veins –. The presence of breccia style veins is targeted including Presagio vein which has been identified and sampled during the initial program of Teck carried out in 2006. Preato magmatic or possible High Sulphidation mineralisation – was the principal target of Teck and Genesis, seeking systems such as Salares Norte (goldfields Mineral Resource 2015 26.8Mt @ 3.9g/t gold and 48g/t silver for 3.3 Moz gold and 42 Moz silver.) This remains a target of Dark Horse.

Rockchip Information

- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material rock chips:

 easting and northing of each rock chip
 Samples provided over 0.50g/t Au.

Sample	Prospect 🔻	ΧŢ	Y	Z ~	Au_pp ▼	Ag_pp 🔻	As_pp ▼	Sb_pp ▼	Мо_рр ▼	Cı
A-04606	Aurora	2432400	4686899	763	9.71	4.7	215	93	13	I
A-04613	Aurora	2432268	4686852	753	3.82	48.6	266	143	17	I
A-04761	Aurora	2432423	4686912	761	3.80	9.3	167	3	18	
A-04865	Vetas Cachi	2425084	4688146	872	3.63	46.6	456	68	335	
A-04759	Aurora	2432398	4686894	764	2.85	1.9	1071	3	13	ı
A-04662	Morena	2425097	4687955	800	2.57	5.4	1058	66	31	
A-04610	Aurora	2432438	4686924	760	1.88	4.2	254	49	18	ı
A-04605	Aurora	2432409	4686877	765	1.65	2.2	1417	3	17	
A-04607	Aurora	2432398	4686930	757	1.35	2.3	405	76	18	
A-04553	Cachi Sureste	2433186	4685296	778	1.30	4.0	203	3	27	Г
A-04678	Morena	2424927	4687875	779	1.19	6.1	195	3	36	
A-04543	Cachi Sureste	2433617	4685493	769	1.18	1.8	108	3	11	
A-04587	Vetas Cachi	2432830	4686969	748	1.18	55.7	1204	92	13	Г
A-04687	Morena	2425023	4687775	787	1.16	49.1	469	146	277	Г
A-04969	Valiente	2434536	4686909	749	1.05	2.6	560	3	52	
A-04604	Aurora	2432410	4686880	765	1.01	2.9	264	3	19	
A-04968	Valiente	2434642	4687145	725	1.00	2.2	364	3	21	
A-04870	Vetas Cachi	2432540	4686902	757	0.99	28.7	11111	74	12	I
A-04598	Vetas Cachi	2432654	4686913	751	0.94	32.6	2093	92	17	Ī
A-04663	Morena	2425100	4687940	806	0.94	1.7	402	74	48	
A-04984	Vetas Cachi	2432960	4687321	750	0.90	5.4	81	3	16	Г
A-04992	Vetas Cachi	2432717	4687067	757	0.90	2.0	729	36	23	T
A-04608	Aurora	2432384	4686925	759	0.89	0.7	189	3	12	
A-04688	Morena	2425010	4687704	771	0.88	8.3	74	3	25	
A-05060	Morena	2425152	4687886	821	0.88	1.8	719	3	44	Г
A-05053	Patricia	2428804	4686217	716	0.87	182.5	10000	847	28	
A-04656	Morena	2425225	4688145	775	0.84	4.7	248	3	22	
A-04567	Vetas Cachi	2432791	4687129	765	0.82	0.3	100	39	16	
A-04623	Aurora	2432423	4686741	748	0.74	5.5	276	3	18	
A-04710	Cachi Central	2432068	4690042	739	0.73	225.5	10000	488	14	1
A-04954	Valiente	2434674	4687465	730	0.66	1.0	946	3	23	i
A-04602	Vetas Cachi	2432553	4686913	759	0.64	24.5	415	62	17	
A-04681	Morena	2424920	4687643	753	0.64	1.6	316	3	17	Ħ
A-04660	Morena	2425088	4687899	812	0.62	0.8	481	3	30	Ħ
A-04872	Vetas Cachi	2432555	4686942	761	0.62	32.9	446	98	15	i
A-04679	Morena	2424923	4687889	784	0.60	3.9	89	3	25	t
A-04603	Vetas Cachi	2432513	4686911	756	0.58	26.7	361	61	14	H
A-04823	Vetas NW	2425318	4689269	729	0.58	67.3	2248	129	46	i
A-04673	Vetas NW	2425312	4689290	736	0.57	51.7	2646	289	67	i
A-04979	Cachi Sureste	2433273	4685342	778	0.56	2.8	197	3	31	i
A-04540	Cachi Sureste	2433658	4685403	764	0.53	0.8	113	3	35	-
A-04540 A-04611	Aurora	2433038	4686849	757	0.53	0.6	88	3	15	
A-04638	Chiara	2432251	4686904	735	0.50	2.1	575	3	14	-
A-04665	Morena	2432031	4687620	774	0.50	3.5	966	3	351	
A-04063 A-04764	Candela	2432022	4686648	742	0.50	16.5	1121	3	8	-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a	Collar and Survey Information									
IIIIOIIIIauoii	tabulation of the following information for all Material	Hole_ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	RL	AZ	DIP	DEPTH			
	drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	LORC-19-01	2466594	6705743	3243	180	-50	78			
	 elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above 	LORC-19-02	2466761	6705543	3264	180	-50	100			
	sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole	LORC-19-03	2466486	6705725	3261	180	-50	90			
	down hole length and interception depth hole length	LORC-19-04	2466439	6705723	3272	180	-50	97			
	ii aile exclusion et alle illientation le justine d'en	LORC-19-05	2466377	6705559	3342	110	-50	90			
	the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of		2466267	6705654	3331	10	-50	84			
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly	LORC-19-07	2466780	6705561	3261	0	-50	114			
	explain why this is the case.		2466707	6705565	3265	0	-50	84			
		LORC-19-09	2466360	6705555	3344	190	-60	120			
		LORC-19-10	2466453	6705560	3335	150	-60	40			
		LORC-19-11	2466343	6705573	3341	110	-50	120			
		LORC-19-12	2467299	6706039	3249	0	-50	72			
		LORC-19-13	2467207	6706047	3243	0	-50	60			
		LORC-19-14	2467351	6706036	3242	0	-50	66			
		LORC-19-15	2467444	6706037	3219	0	-50	78			
		LORC-19-16	2467203	6706030	3239	0	-50	117			
		LORC-19-17	2467306	6706022	3246	0	-50	120			
Relationship between mineralisation on 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'). 	Mineralisation is epithermal vein related. There are steep hosted mineralization which is feed afore mentioned phreatomagmatic zone are related to them temporarily. Mineralised intervals between 0.5m and 30m width as returned from logged intercepts.									

JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
	HoleID	From		Length	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppn
	LORC-19-01	19	23	4	0.00	1.4	78	166	754
	and	42	60	18	0.04	0.9	23	271	903
	including	55	56	1	0.42	3.9	30	171	418
	LORC-19-02	8	32	24	0.02	0.5	19	306	881
	including	10	11	1	0.20	0.2	16	232	384
	and	41	46	5	0.02	0.4	19	226	585
	and	72	81	9	0.03	0.6	30	236	730
	including	73	74	1	0.13	1.0	45	325	1410
	and	94	95	1	0.17	14.2	20	148	402
	LORC-19-03	13	15	2	0.01	0.7	1183	298	269
	and	15	24	9	0.01	0.3	99	238	779
	and	24	35	11	0.07	2.8	976	892	3155
	including	27	28	1	0.25	1.8	54	2770	5127
	and	34	35	1	0.21	15.9	1519	727	6758
	and	48	66	18	0.05	1.0	58	300	1030
	including	49	50	1	0.66	2.0	101	179	1320
	and	72	73	1	0.15	0.2	38	97	168
	LORC-19-04	20	27	7	0.01	0.3	14	286	627
	and	32	42	10	0.05	0.8	42	353	1220
	including	40	41	1	0.19	3.8	173	99	2301
	and	55	63	8	0.13	2.6	75	901	2485
	including	57	58	1	0.28	0.2	22	1129	1861
	and	60	62	2	0.29	9.1	222	819	4062
	LORC-19-05	36	37	1	0.16	2.3	152	187	100
	and	42	43	1	1.03	1.1	53	119	97
	and	46	54	8	0.47	6.2	1558	136	324
	including	50	54	4	0.85	4.1	1842	245	600
	and	55	59	4	0.01	0.2	79	199	717
	and	74	80	6	0.00	0.3	14	121	961
	LORC-19-06	13	16	3	0.58	3.3	69	823	394
	including	15	16	1	1.70	4.1	93	782	705
	and	20	25	5	0.08	4.1	165	331	1228
	including	23	24	1	0.33	3.7	47	395	2489
	and	28	30	2	0.01	5.9	539	635	384
	and	30	33	3	0.18	19.6	187	380	346
	and	38	42	4	0.02	1.2	779	670	226
	and	44	47	3	0.01	2.0	670	133	223

riteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
		HoleID	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
		LORC-19-07	0	11	11	0.00	0.4	14	338	735
		and	18	22	4	0.01	1.2	31	460	1864
		and	27	29	2	0.01	0.2	24	277	1827
		and	35	40	5	0.03	1.2	40	306	1562
		and	45	53	8	0.00	0.2	15	315	969
		and	57	61	4	0.10	9.4	31	3179	2934
		including	58	59	1	0.38	35.7	50	11600	9526
		and	84	93	9	0.02	0.6	34	231	1880
		and	96	103	7	0.01	0.9	29	562	2760
		including	99	101	2	0.01	0.9	33	1351	7755
		and	105	106	1	0.63	0.2	10	54	245
		and	107	108	1	0.00	0.7	15	1028	1834
		LORC-19-08	9	28	19	0.03	1.0	41	287	3247
		including	11	13	2	0.06	3.7	69	803	14365
		and	19	20	1	0.04	4.1	381	43	7339
		and	21	22	1	0.03	2.2	16	1262	4533
		LORC-19-09	0	74	74	0.04	1.7	174	253	1520
		including	8	10	2	0.05	0.2	49	912	822
		and	11	12	1	0.25	0.7	42	180	1443
		and	17	19	2	0.04	0.9	47	1680	4066
		and	34	37	3	0.11	24.3	2797	365	594
		and	37	38	1	0.22	2.7	325	139	443
		and	47	48	1	0.18	6.0	278	630	29800
		and	49	50	1	0.59	1.1	87	894	1936
		and	79	81	2	0.04	1.8	16	368	1091
		LORC-19-10	1	3	2	0.00	0.2	66	587	170
		and	8	10	2	1.16	3.1	159	169	75
		and	13	14	1	1.78	28.9	50	214	23
		and	20	39	19	0.04	0.6	58	512	1332
		including	21	24	3	0.14	1.9	52	2375	4332
		LORC-19-11	41	44	3	0.05	5.4	443	473	600
		and	70	95	25	0.06	0.5	26	428	1287
		including	72	73	1	0.25	0.8	41	978	1735
		and	83	84	1	0.29	1.6	54	2163	2831
		and	101	104	3	4.75	54.9	3446	3593	962
		and	107	117	10	0.04	0.4	40	151	794

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
		HoleID	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
		LORC-19-12	21	32	11	0.14	7.1	13	364	1040
		including	28	30	2	0.60	16.8	25	1198	1094
		and	39	48	9	0.09	15.3	13	483	2075
		including	45	48	3	0.22	45.5	22	1394	5115
		LORC-19-13	18	30	12	0.46	38.1	39	1976	3308
		including	23	24	1	4.84	349.0	276	15900	12800
		and	27	28	1	0.27	37.7	54	3042	11000
		LORC-19-14	36	39	3	0.00	0.6	8	29	595
		and	42	50	8	0.03	10.5	9	179	678
		including	49	50	1	0.20	62.6	17	742	735
		LORC-19-15	23	24	1	0.03	2.5	109	179	2411
		LORC-19-15	56	58	2	0.18	89.5	23	2010	2666
		LORC-19-16	0	1	1	1.54	14.5	23	937	362
		and	55	73	18	0.03	3.6	13	158	871
		including	67	71	4	0.10	15.7	23	602	1754
		zone 1	67	69	2	0.17	7.9	30	713	2182
		zone 2	69	71	2	0.04	23.5	16	491	1326
		and	82	89	7	0.04	162.3	18	1401	2591
		including	86	88	2	0.04	528.9	31	3559	6499
		LORC-19-17	48	56	8	0.04	12.4	25	741	1785
		including	48	49	1	0.13	49.5	106	3545	9196
		and	70	71	1	0.04	21.0	14	506	1133
		and	87	88	1	0.04	117.4	28	2089	3715
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scale)			·		ed in the at	tached map	os and/or ta	bles.	
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for significant discovery being reported These sh include, but not be limited to a plan view of dr collar locations and appropriate sectional view	nould rill hole ws.								
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exp Results is not practicable, representative reports both low and high grades and/or widths shown practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exp Results. 	orting of • Results for all s tables.	amples co	llected	in this pro	gram are d	lisplayed or	the attach	ed maps ar	d/or
Other substantive	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and should be reported including (but not limited t 		l or bulk de	ensity to	ests were	conducted	at the proje	ect by Dark	Horse Res	ources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
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. 	Further work is dependent on management review of the existing data.

END.