

## **DRILLING PLAN PROGRESS - COPALQUIN DISTRICT MEXICO**

## **Highlights**

- Refinement of drilling plan designed to achieve multiple exploration objectives
- Resource drilling along the open and expanding El Refugio structure
- Expansion of the resource footprint:
  - La Soledad vein swarm extension beyond the current 300m depth and towards the deep intersection with El Refugio structure
  - o El Cometa drilling to target deeper mineralised zones toward El Refugio structure
  - o First drill holes at the adjacent Los Pinos target
- Maiden JORC resource estimate on track for second half of 2021

Mithril Resources Ltd (ASX: MTH) (**Mithril** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the drilling plan progress and exploration activities at its Copalquin Gold Silver District, Mexico.

### Mithril CEO and Managing Director, John Skeet, commented:

"The drilling plan in the Copalquin District has been enhanced to target the mineral extensions at El Refugio, El Cometa, La Soledad and the untested target of Los Pinos all contiguous and within the Cometa Project area of the Copalquin Gold Silver District. We have entered an exciting phase of the exploration where we have greatly advanced our understanding of this extensive epithermal gold and silver system and are targeting the important interaction between the multiple vein structures as well as extending the mineralisation even further along strike and at depth."

A review of the drilling plan in the Copalquin district is ongoing as we expand our knowledge and understanding of this major epithermal centre for gold and silver. The company has demonstrated a significant mineral discovery with continuity of mineralisation over a significant distance at El Refugio. The Mithril team has designed a program to develop this area towards a maiden mineral resource estimate while simultaneously allocating drill metres to the best of the untested exploration areas. The main points of the current program are given below.

- Extend the Refugio clavo ('ore' shoot) down-dip
  - The Refugio mineralised zone now extends 600m along strike and 200m down dip and varies from 3m to 25m wide. The high grade clavo has been tested for 100m along strike and 175m down-dip with an approximate width of 5m.
  - Two holes will be drilled to test the down-dip continuity of the high-grade zone below holes CDH-050 4.17m @ 62.0 g/t gold and 445 g/t silver from 233.43m, CDH-062 4.82m @ 4.12 g/t gold, 107.13 g/t silver from 259.7m and CDH-063 8.0m @ 5.32 g/t gold, 104.63 g/t silver from 289.3m.

### Maiden drill holes at the Los Pinos target

The Los Pinos target is supported by favourable structure identified by geologic mapping, a large area of clay alteration similar to Cometa/Refugio and an extensive silver-in-soils anomaly. These are considered to be first-pass, high risk holes, but they have the potential to increase the strike length of the known mineralisation by as much as 600 meters to the east from CDH-027 **11.7m @ 1.16 g/t gold**, **70 g/t silver** from 10.9m.

### • Extend three holes at La Soledad to confirm the continuity of the deeper Leon vein structure

First pass drilling at La Soledad in 2020 targeted the margins of the historically mined stope. High-grade intercepts from CDH-014 7.5m @ 6.74g/t gold and 158.1 g/t silver from 253.8m and CDH-054 4.88m @ 10.36 g/t gold and 80.9 g/t silver from 288.25m are within the Leon Vein. Our 3D modelling suggests that holes CDH-004, CDH-012 and CD-013 terminated short of the deeper Leon vein. These holes will be re-entered and extended to cross the Leon vein structure as shown in Figure 1.

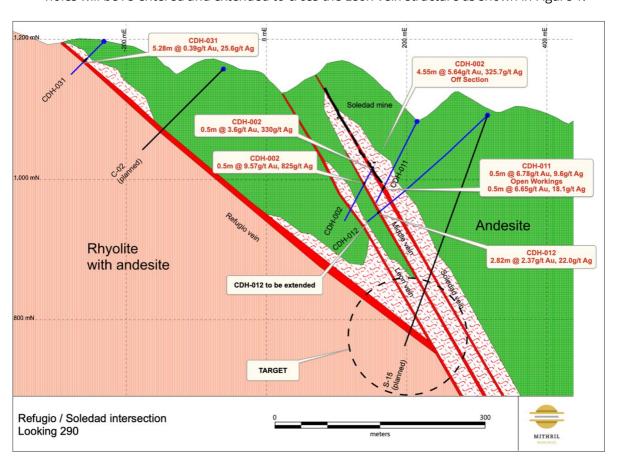


Figure 1 Cross section showing the projected intersection of the eastern end of the Refugio vein with the La Soledad vein swarm. Drill hole CDH-012 with be extended to locate the Refugio vein. Drill hole from drill site S-15 is designed to intersect the projected convergence of the Refugio and La Soledad vein structures.

## Deep exploration drilling at La Soledad

 After completing the extensions of three holes at Soledad, two deep holes will be drilled targeting the Soledad vein and the Leon vein near the projected intersection with the large Refugio breccia zone.
 See circled zone in Figure 1.



- Extend the near-surface intercepts at El Cometa down-dip to the deeper high-grade intercepts in the El Refugio structure
  - Drilling at Cometa has focused on the shallow mineralised zone explored by Bell Coast Capital and UC Resources from the late 1990's to the early 2000's. Mithril's next pass drilling will include a twin of an historic drill hole and will step down dip to infill between holes CDH-061 7.75m @ 0.95 g/t gold, 24.7 g/t silver from 272m and CDH-027 11.7m @ 1.16 g/t gold, 70 g/t silver from 10.9m.

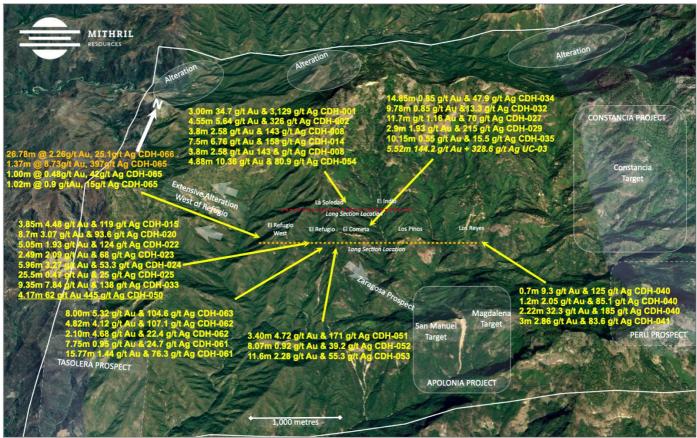


Figure 2: Western part of the Copalquin District with the long section in Figure 3 below, shown by the orange dashed line and the long section in Figure 4 by the red dashed line.



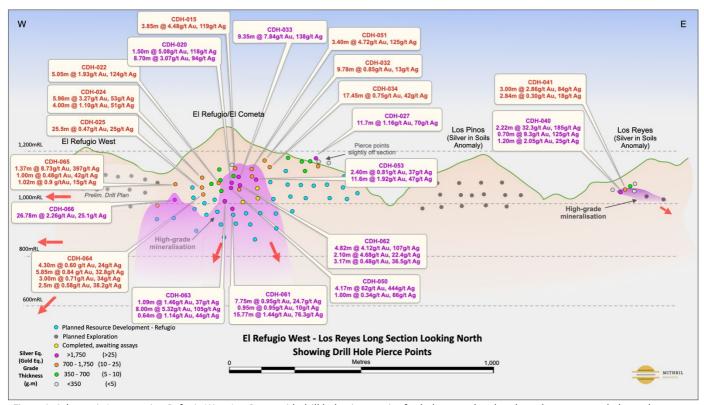


Figure 3: Schematic Long section Refugio West-Los Reyes with drill hole pierce point for holes completed to date plus conceptual planned resource development holes in turquoise and exploration holes shown in grey.

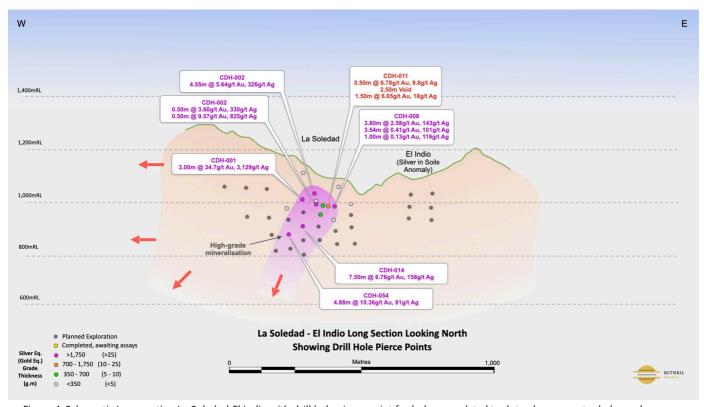


Figure 4: Schematic Long section La Soledad-El Indio with drill hole pierce point for holes completed to date plus conceptual planned resource development holes in turquoise and exploration holes shown in grey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Metal equivalent grades calculated using 70 g/t Ag = 1 g/t Au, based on gold price of USD1,610 per ounce and silver price of USD23 per ounce.



## ABOUT THE COPALQUIN GOLD SILVER PROJECT

The Copalquin mining district is located in Durango State, Mexico and covers an entire mining district of 70km<sup>2</sup> containing several dozen historic gold and silver mines and workings, ten of which had notable production. The district is within the Sierra Madre Gold Silver Trend which extends north-south along the western side of Mexico and hosts many world class gold and silver deposits.

Multiple mineralisation events, young intrusives thought to be system-driving heat sources, widespread alteration together with extensive surface vein exposures and dozens of historic mine workings, identify the Copalquin mining district as a major epithermal centre for Gold and Silver.

Mithril Resources is earning 100% interest in the Copalquin District mining concessions via a purchase option agreement detailed in ASX announcement dated 25 November 2019.



Figure 5: Copalquin District location map within the Sierra Madre gold-silver trend with North American majors currently working in this part of Mexico.



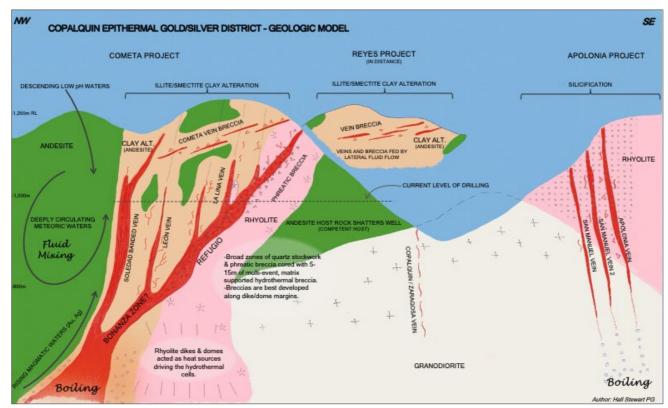


Figure 6: Copalquin District Geologic Model for epithermal gold/silver - geologic model (author: Hall Stewart PG, Chief Geologist)

#### -ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

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## **Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results and geological interpretation has been compiled by Mr Hall Stewart who is Mithril's Chief Geologist. Mr Stewart is a certified professional geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. This is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO) under the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code.

Mr Stewart 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.



# JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

## SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Samples for the Copalquin, Mexico drill programs consist of ½ HQ core cut lengthwise with a diamond saw. Intervals are nominally 1 m but may vary between 1.5 m to 0.5 m based on geologic criteria.</li> <li>The same side of the core is always sent to sample (left side of saw).</li> <li>Reported intercepts are calculated as either potentially underground mineable (below 120m below surface) or as potentially open-pit mineable (near surface).</li> <li>Potentially underground mineable intercepts are calculated as length weighted averages of material greater than 1 g/t AuEQ_70 allowing up to 2m of internal dilution.</li> <li>Potentially open-pit mineable intercepts are calculated as length weighted averages of material greater than 0.25 g/t AuEQ_70 allowing for up to 2m of internal dilution.</li> <li>2021 soil sampling has been carried out by locating pre-planned points by handheld GPS and digging to below the first colour-change in the soil (or a maximum of 50 cm). In the arid environment there is a 1 – 10 cm organic horizon and a 10 – 30 cm B horizon above the regolith. Samples are sieved to -80 mesh in the field. A 15 g aliquot of sample is split from the soil "pulps" for analysis by X-Ray fluorescence (XRF). Mithril uses an Olympus Vanta 50kV X-Ray fluorescence analyser with a lower detection limit for silver of 2 ppm.</li> </ul>
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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling is done with an MP500 man-portable core rig capable of drilling HQ size core to depths of 400 m. To data all core has been HQ size although we are prepared to reduce to NQ if needed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drill recovery is measured based on measured length of core divided by length of drill run.</li> <li>Recovery in holes CDH-001 through CDH-025 and holes</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>CDH-032 through CDH-060 was always above 90% in the mineralized zones.</li> <li>Holes CDH-026 through CDH-031 had problems with core recovery in highly fractured, clay rich breccia zones.</li> <li>There is no adverse relationship between recovery and grade identified to date.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>Core logging is both qualitative or quantitative in nature. Photos are taken of each box of core before samples are cut. Core is wetted to improve visibility of features in the photos.</li> <li>All core has been logged and photographed.</li> </ul>
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Core is sawn and half core is taken for sample.</li> <li>Samples are prepared using ALS Minerals Prep-31 crushing, splitting and pulverizing. This is appropriate for the type of deposit being explored.</li> <li>Visual review to assure that the cut core is ½ of the core is performed to assure representativity of samples.</li> <li>field duplicate/second-half sampling is undertaken for 3% of all samples to determine representativity of the sample media submitted.</li> <li>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Samples are assayed for gold using ALS Minerals Au- AA23 method a 30 g fire assay with an AA finish. This is considered a total assay technique. Samples are assayed for silver using ALS Minerals ME- ICP61 method. Over limits are assayed by AgOG63 and



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>AgGRAV21. These are considered a total assay technique.</li> <li>Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted appropriately into the sample stream. External laboratory checks will be conducted as sufficient samples are collected. Levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have not yet been established.</li> <li>Soil sampling is also subject to a program of standards and blanks using the X-ray florescence (XRF) analyser. Results are acceptable.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has not been conducted.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes. No twin holes have been drilled.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols are maintained in the company's core facility.</li> <li>Assay data have not been adjusted other than applying length weighted averages to reported intercepts.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drill collar coordinates are currently located by handheld GPS. Precise survey of hole locations is planned. Downhole surveys of hole deviation are recorded for all holes. Locations for holes CDH-001 through CDH-048 have been surveyed with differential GPS to a sub 10 cm precision.</li> <li>Hole CDH-005 was not surveyed</li> <li>UTM/UPS WGS 84 zone 13 N</li> <li>High quality topographic control from Photosat covers the entire drill project area.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Data spacing is appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>No Resource Estimation is included in this News Release.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cut lines are marked on the core by the geologists to assure that the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. This is reasonably well observed in the core and is appropriate to the deposit type.</li> <li>The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.</li> </ul>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a secure core storage facility until they are shipped off site by small aircraft and delivered directly to ALS Minerals.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.

## SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
Mineral tenement	Type, reference name/number, location	Concessions at Copalquin							
and land tenure status	and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties		No.	Concession	Concession Title number	Area (Ha)	Location		
	such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title		1	LA SOLEDAD	52033	6	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico		
	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		2	EL COMETA	164869	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico		
		settings.  The security of the tenure	settings.  The security of the tenure	3	SAN MANUEL	165451	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
				4	COPALQUIN	178014	20	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
			5	EL SOL	236130	6,000	Tamazula, Durango and Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico		
	operate in the area.		6	EL CORRAL	236131	907.3243	Tamazula, Durango and Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
Explorati on done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>Previous exploration by Bell Coast Capital Corp. and UC Resources was done in the late 1990's and in 2005 – 2007. Work done by these companies is historic and non-JORC compliant. Mithril uses these historic data only as a general guide and will not incorporate work done by these companies in resource modelling.</li> <li>Work done by the Mexican government and by IMMSA and will be used for modelling of historic mine workings which are now inaccessible (void model)</li> </ul>							
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	andesi of Mer surrour formed betwee norma meters overall Refugi	te. This departed and is nded by had as both losen granodical faults. Ve wide with strike lengto to Comeonal strike	w sulfidation bosit type is characterized loes of argilow-angle serorite and and in and brecon average wingth of the set at to Los Pillength at Lation potent	commo ed by qu llic (illite mi-conticulesite an etia thick dths on the emi-conticules to La Consta	n in the Sartz veins artz veins e/smectite nuous lens d as tabul ness has beine order order order order or Reyes in the order or the ord	and st and st altera- ses par ar vein been ob- of 3 to neraliz	fladre Oc ockwork ation. Ve allel to t as in high oserved to 5 meters and zone ometres	ccidental cs eins have the contact th-angle up to 30 s. The from
Drill hole	- A	Hole_ID	WGS84_E	WGS84_N	El_M	Azimuth	Incl	Depth	Target
Informatio	A summary of all information material to	CDH-001	289591	2824210	1113	220	-65	210.50	Soledad
n	the understanding of the	CDH-002	289591	2824210	1113	165	-60	204.00	Soledad
	exploration results	CDH-003	289591	2824210	1113	155	-70	153.00	Soledad
	including a tabulation of	CDH-004	289591	2824210	1113	245	-55	202.50	Soledad
	the following information	CDH-005	289665	2824195	1083	205	-60	10.50	Soledad
	for all Material drill	CDH-006 CDH-007	289665 289665	2824195 2824195	1083 1083	200	-59 -68	87.00 12.00	Soledad Soledad
	holes:	CDH-007	289645	2824196	1088	150	-62	165.00	Soledad
1	• easting and northing of	CDH-009	289645	2824196	1088	197	-70	21.00	Soledad
1	the drill hole collar	CDH-010	289649	2824206	1083	198	-64	180.00	Soledad
	• elevation or RL	CDH-011	289649	2824206	1083	173	-62	138.00	Soledad
	(Reduced Level –	CDH-012	289678	2824313	1095	200	-45	228.00	Soledad
	elevation above	CDH-013 CDH-014	289678 289678	2824313 2824313	1095 1095	180 220	-45 -45	240.30 279.00	Soledad Soledad
	• sea level in metres) of the	CDH-014	289311	2823706	1271	200	-75	256.50	Refugio
	drill hole collar	CDH-016	289311	2823706	1271	200	-60	190.50	Refugio
	• dip and azimuth of the	CDH-017	289234	2823727	1236	190	-75	171.00	Refugio
	hole	CDH-018	289234	2823727	1236	190	-53	159.00	Refugio
	• down hole length and	CDH-019	289234	2823727	1236	140	-65	201.00	Refugio
	interception depth	CDH-020 CDH-021	289234 289234	2823727 2823727	1236 1236	115 250	-78 -75	216.00 222.00	Refugio Refugio
	• hole length.	CDH-021 CDH-022	289234	2823727	1251	190	-75	261.00	Refugio
	• If the exclusion of this	CDH-023	289255	2823835	1251	190	-70	267.00	Refugio
	information is justified on	CDH-024	289170	2823774	1185	190	-55	150.00	Refugio
	the basis that the	CDH-025	289170	2823774	1185	190	-70	213.00	Refugio
	information is not	CDH-026	289585	2823795	1183	200	-50	51.00	Cometa
	Material and this	CDH-027	289605	2823790	1179	200	-60	51.00	Cometa



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
	exclusion does not detract	CDH-028	289612	2823815	1170	200	-45	51.00	Cometa	
	from the understanding of	CDH-029	289611	2823835	1152	200	-45	60.00	Cometa	
	the report, the Competent	CDH-030	289653	2823823	1153	200	-45	55.50	Cometa	
	Person should clearly	CDH-031	289510	2823781	1197	200	-45	66.00	Cometa	
	•	CDH-032	289414	2823752	1223	190	-50	207.00	Refugio	
	explain why this is the	CDH-033	289325	2823822	1269	190	-55	270.00	Refugio	
	case.	CDH-034	289429	2823795	1197	190	-50	183.00	Refugio	
		CDH-035	289560	2823800	1185	200	-45	69.00	Cometa	
		CDH-036	289556	2823868	1150	200	-45	75.00	Cometa	
		CDH-037	289650	2824145	1156	200	-45	159.40	Soledad	
		CDH-038	289565	2824170	1185	200	-45	135.00	Soledad	
		CDH-039	290765	2823760	1119	230	-70	123.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-040	290801	2823733	1112	230	-51	123.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-041	290842	2823702	1120	240	-45	120.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-042	290365	2823765	1128	200	-50	60.00	Los Pinos	
		CDH-043	290365	2823765	1128	0	-90	15.00	Los Pinos	
		CDH-044	292761	2824372	1489	200	-62	130.50	Constanc	
		CDH-045	292761	2824372	1489	240	-62	130.50	Constanc	
		CDH-046	292778	2824259	1497	240	-70	133.00	Constanc	
		CDH-047	290887	2822835	1285	265	-65	234.00	San Manu	
		CDH-048	290902	2822734	1335	265	-65	249.00	San Manu	
		CDH-049	289325	2823822	1269	185	-70	282.00	Refugio	
		CDH-050	289325	2823822	1269	206	-67	288.00	Refugio	
		CDH-051	289370	2823795	1225	190	-47	201.00	Refugio	
		CDH-052	289370	2823795	1225	190	-60	231.00	Refugio	
		CDH-053	289385	2823885	1200	190	-47	211.00	Refugio	
		CDH-054	289536	2824255	1155	200	-70	321.00	Soledad	
		CDH-055	289738	2824140	1074	190	-60	174.00	Soledad	
		CDH-056	290903	2824030	1182	295	-45	102.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-057	290841	2823795	1143	217	-50	201.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-058	290841	2823795	1143	240	-55	222.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-059	290867	2823750	1142	230	-50	180.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-060	290765	2823810	1110	230	-50	183.00	Los Reyes	
		CDH-061	289280	2823900	1285	177	-64	351.00	Refugio	
		CDH-062	289280	2823900	1285	162	-62	345.00	Refugio	
		CDH-063	289280	2823900	1285	195	-70	351.00	Refugio	
		CDH-064	289190	2823820	1190	190	-67	240.00	Refugio	
		CDH-065	289077	2823776	1150	190	-55	246.00	Refugio	
		CDH-066	289077	2823776	1150	190	-75	253.00	Refugio	
		CDH-067	289077	2823776	1150	0	-90	198.00	Refugio	
		CDH-068	289021	2823837	1115	190	-55	213.00	Refugio	
		CDH-069	289325	2823822	1269	0	-90	345.00	Refugio	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comm	entary	7							
Data aggregati on methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of	Aulappl  Len CDl	EQ_70 lied to gth we H-002	are report using a 7 reporting ighted av is shown. rom report	0:1 Silve intercept eraging is The line	r to gold s. s used to	price i	ratio.	No uppo	er cut- he exa	off is ample of
	high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be	Au raw	Ag raw	Length (m)	Au *length	Ag *length					
	stated.	7.51	678	0.5	3.755	339	-				
	• Where aggregate	11.85 0	425 0	0.55 0	6.5175 0	233.75					
	intercepts incorporate	0.306	16	1	0.306	16					
	short lengths of high	0.364	31.7	1	0.364	31.7					
	grade results and longer	3.15	241	0.5	1.575	120.5					
	lengths of low grade	10.7	709	0.5	5.35	354.5					
	results, the procedure	15.6	773	0.5	7.8	386.5				Α	
	used for such aggregation						From	То	Length	Au gpt	Ag gpt
	should be stated and some			4.55	25.6675	1481.95	91.95	96.5	4.55	5.64	325.70
	shown in detail.  The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<ul> <li>Metal equivalent grades are reported using a 70:1 silver to gold price ratio. This ratio is based on the gold and silver prices reported on kitco.com as of 18 March 2021 (actual ratio at that date 66.3:1)</li> </ul>								on	
Relationsh ip between mineralisa tion widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	data		intercept additional ed.							



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.	280,000 pt 8
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
Other substantiv e exploratio n 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	No additional exploration data are substantive at this time.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Observations from 3 new holes drilled at the El Refugio target reported on in this release CDH-061 to CDH-063.

