

MITHRIL DRILLS 74 G/T GOLD, 841 G/T SILVER OVER 6.8 METRES – COPALQUIN DISTRICT, MEXICO

Highlights

- Bonanza high-grade from shallow drill hole completed at El Cometa suggesting north-south trending structure:
 - 6.8m @ 74 g/t gold, 841 g/t silver from 35.2m (CDH-072, twin of historic UC-03), including
 - 2.1m @ 235 g/t gold, 2,554 g/t silver from 37.9m
- Continued expansion of the El Refugio structure to 650m long and 300m down dip:
 - 4.61m @ 1.87 g/t gold, 89.3 g/t silver from 155.84m (CDH-068), plus
 0.77m @ 4.00 g/t gold, 37.0 g/t silver from 176.41m, plus
 0.90m @ 0.59 g/t gold, 38.0 g/t silver from 193.38m,
 - 7.60m @ 2.34 g/t gold, 143.6 g/t silver from 253.25m (CDH-069), plus
 1.00m @ 2.64 g/t gold, 167.0 g/t silver from 266.35m,
 - 6.00m @ 1.41 g/t gold, 66 g/t silver from 240m (CDH-070), including 0.50m @ 9.53 g/t gold, 613 g/t silver from 240m, plus 1.00m @ 4.94 g/t gold, 96.0 g/t silver from 235.87m, plus 1.80m @ 2.38 g/t gold, 53.1 g/t silver from 157.55m,
 - 1.05m @ 2.36 g/t gold, 95.3 g/t silver from 186m (CDH-071), plus
 0.50m @ 28.9 g/t gold, 471 g/t silver from 222.77m, plus
 1.66m @ 2.41 g/t gold, 152.8 g/t silver from 235.87m, plus
- Drilling continues along the El Refugio structure with deep holes CDH-075 076 intercepting multiple veins (awaiting assays)
- Soil sampling commenced to extend the El Refugio structure a further 1.3 km west

Mithril Resources Ltd (**ASX: MTH**) (**Mithril** or the **Company**) is pleased to further exploration and drilling results at its Copalquin Gold Silver District, Mexico.

Mithril CEO and Managing Director, John Skeet, commented:

"With the extremely high-grade intercept in hole CDH-072 we have confirmed the bonanza grades El Cometa intercepted by the historic drilling (UC-03) and further developed the model for the complex El Cometa vein system. The model will guide future exploration in this structure which extends 2km east to Los Reyes. Our deeper drilling to extend the eastern side of the El Refugio clavo has shown excellent continuity intercepting multiple veins. Hole CDH-068 has confirmed further westerly extension of the El Refugio structure ahead of exploration work aimed at expanding the structure up to 1.3km west. El Refugio has already grown to 650m long and 300m down dip and with a very high-grade zone (clavo) within the mineralised structure. Recently completed deep (+400m) drill holes have continued to intercept the central portion of the clavo and we look forward to reporting these results."

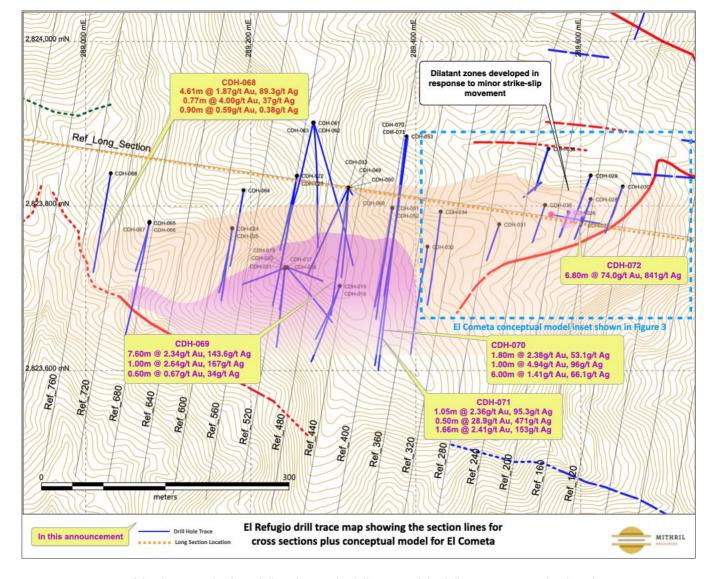


Figure 1: Map view of the El Cometa/El Refugio drilling showing the drill traces and the drill intercepts covered in this release. Long section indicated by orange dotted line shown in Figure 2. The vein model for El Cometa is conceptual at this stage.

Assay results for four drill holes have been received expanding the El Refugio structure plus a hole designed to twin historic drill hole UC-03, intercepting extreme high-grade gold and silver (CDH-072).

Hole CDH-072 is Mithril's follow up test of the Cometa portion of the Refugio to Los Reyes structural zone. The first pass drilling (CDH-026 – CDH-031) was oriented perpendicular to the main structural zone and did not intercept the historically reported high grade gold mineralization found in UC Resources hole UC-003. After further detailed geologic mapping, it is postulated that there are a series of N – S tension gashes or dilatant fractures that were favourable for the deposition of bonanza grade gold. Follow up drilling will include (20m) step out drilling to locate the fractures.

Drill hole CDH-068 extends the main Refugio structure another 60 meters to the west (Figure 4). Follow up holes are planned further along strike and down dip in addition to a soil sampling program aiming to expand the El Refugio structure strike a further 1.3km west.

Drill hole CDH-069 is a deeper hole on the same section as CDH-062 (Figure 5) intercepting the veins 70 metres down dip in central part of the current El Refugio drill area with the assays showing the continued width and depth progression of this high-grade mineralised zone within the structure.



Drill holes aggressively stepped down dip of hole CDH-053 on the eastern side of the El Refugio clavo have extended the veins deeper by 50 metres (CDH-070) and 100 metres (CDH-071) as shown in Figure 6.

Deeper holes over 400 metres (CDH-075 – 076) have been completed in the middle of the El Refugio clavo intercepting the targeted structure as shown below in Figure 2 (awaiting assays).

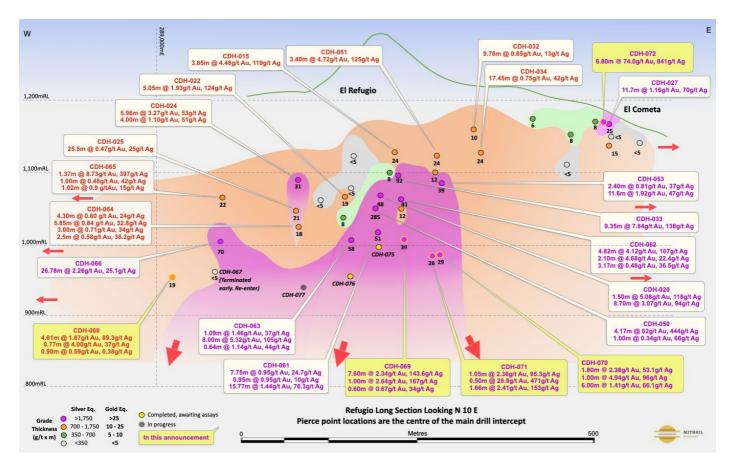


Figure 2: Long section for the El Refugio target in the Copalquin district showing drill hole pierce points. Grade thickness as shown is the sum of all intercepts shown for each hole, pierce points are the midpoint of the main intercept. Figures 4 and 5 over page show the plan location and the full width schematic long section developed to date. 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



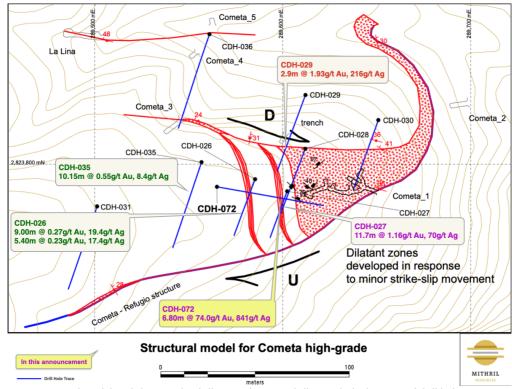


Figure 3: El Cometa structural model and showing the drill traces for 2020 drilling with the location of drill hole CDH-072 reported in this announcement. The location of this model is shown above in Figure 1.

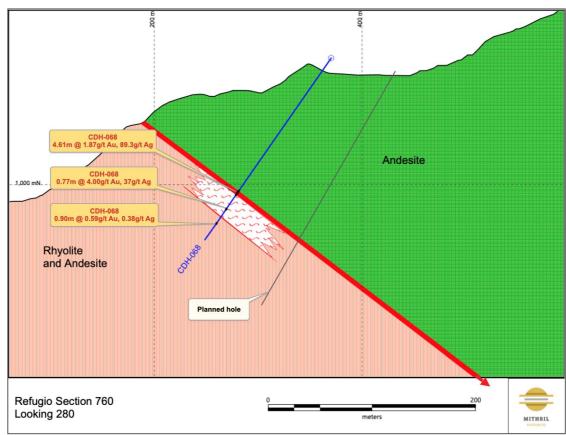


Figure 4: Cross section showing CDH-068 intercept on most western extent of the El Refugio structure to date.



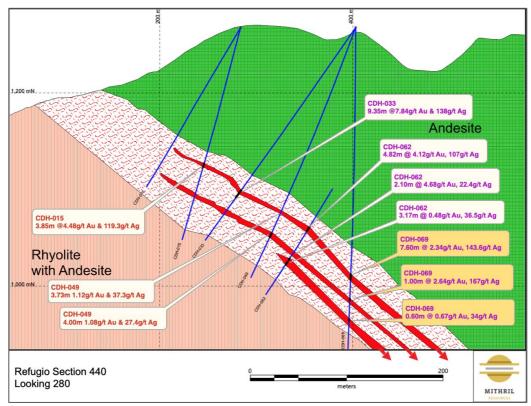


Figure 5: Cross Section showing deeper intercepts of CDH-069.

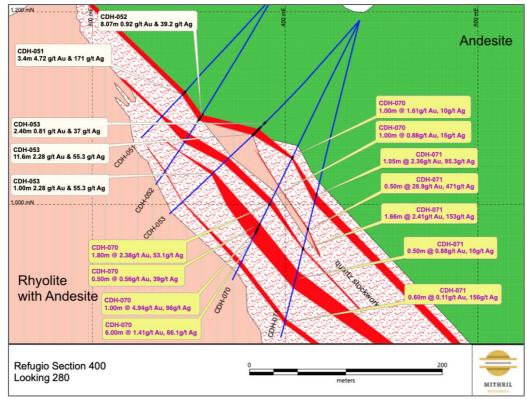


Figure 6: Cross section showing multiple intercepts for holes CDH-070 and CDH-071.

The drill will soon be relocated to La Soledad to deepen existing drill holes to intercept the Leon vein intercepted by CDH-014 and CDH-054 and which was also observed in CDH-001 and CDH-010. Subsequently the drill will target the intersection of the El Refugio and the La Soledad structures (see Figure 7 below). This an important target determined by the vein models developed from the 3D modelling of the drill data.



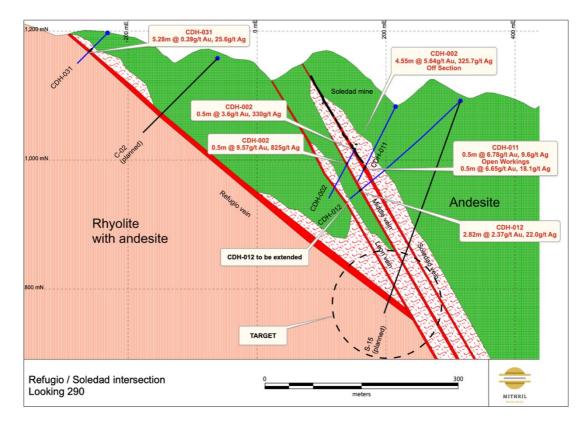


Figure 7: Cross section showing the projected intersection of the Refugio vein with the La Soledad vein swarm. Drill hole CDH-012 will be extended to locate the Leon vein and the Refugio vein. Drill hole from drill site S-15 is designed to intersect the projected convergence of the Refugio and La Soledad vein structures.

Soils Sampling Program - El Refugio West

Mithril <u>announced</u> soil sampling results (silver only) for the Refugio and part of Refugio West areas on March 24, 2021. After receipt of the gold analysis the area has been re-interpreted identifying low-level gold anomalies that correspond to the locations of mapped quartz-bearing structures.

A follow-up soil sampling program over the Refugio West target is underway with 240 samples planned to be collected from five sample grids of 48 samples each. This sampling program tests the hypothesis that the mapped structures to the west of Refugio are likely to be gold-bearing veins. Successful results from this program may extend the target zone for drilling a full 1,300 meters west from the currently westernmost drill holes.

Observations in the field include zones of quartz stockwork, large areas of clay alteration and the presence of rhyolite dikes and domes which are associated with mineralisation in the main Refugio target-area.

A map of the planned soil grids is shown below in Figure 8 with quartz-bearing structures shown in red.



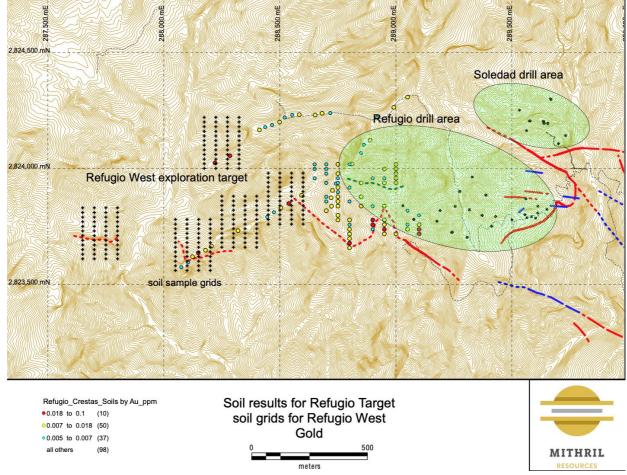


Figure 8: Soil sampling program results and planned sampling grids. Geochemical gold levels in soils determined by fire assay.

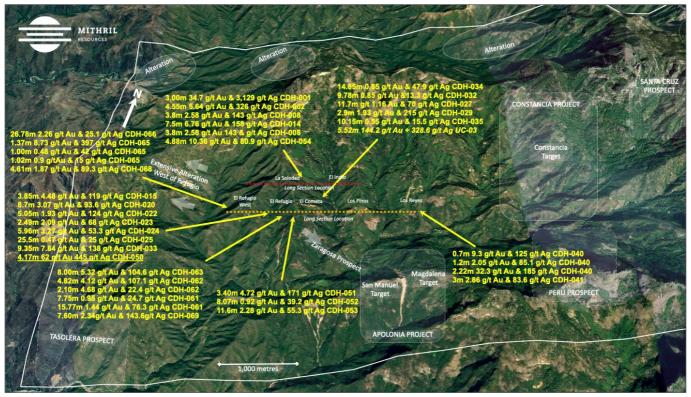


Figure 9: Western part of the Copalquin District with the schematic long section in Figure 5 below, shown by the orange dashed line and the schematic long section in Figure 6 by the red dashed line.



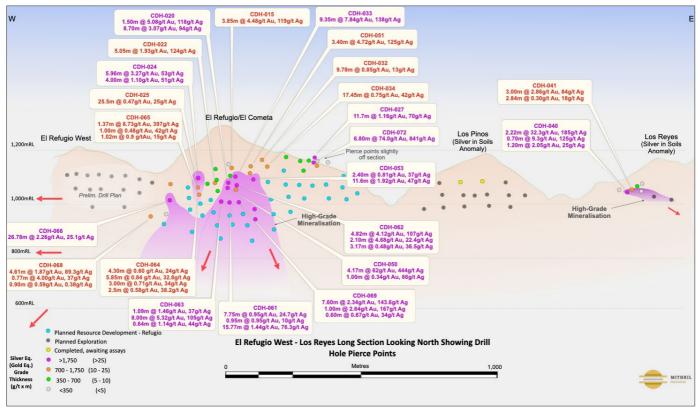


Figure 10: Schematic Long section Refugio West-Los Reyes with drill hole pierce point for holes completed to date plus conceptual planned resource development holes in turquoise and exploration holes shown in grey.

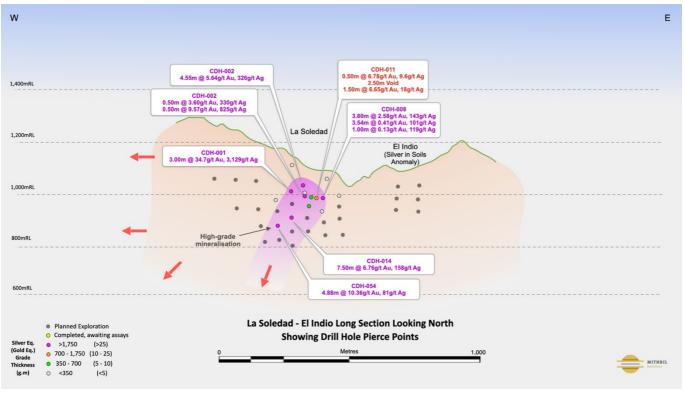


Figure 11: Schematic Long section La Soledad-El Indio with drill hole pierce point for holes completed to date plus conceptual planned resource development holes in turquoise and exploration holes shown in grey. CDH-011 shown in red as a reminder that the void (historic mine workings) probably had mineralisation of a similar, or higher grade than the two intercepts reported. 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 70km² 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 12: Copalquin District location map within the Sierra Madre gold-silver trend with North American majors currently working in this part of Mexico.



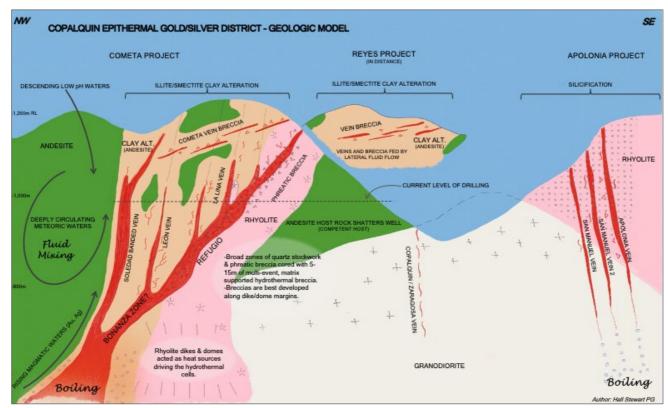


Figure 13: Copalquin District Geologic Model for epithermal gold/silver - geologic model (author: Hall Stewart PG, Chief Geologist)

-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 Drilling 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. Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger Rangka 	 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. Deeper portions of holes from CDH-075 onward consist of ½ NQ core. Sample sizes are tracked by core diameter and sample weights. The same side of the core is always sent to sample (left side of saw). Reported intercepts are calculated as either potentially underground mineable (below 120m below surface) or as potentially open-pit mineable (near surface). 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. 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. 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. 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 HO size although we are prepared.
•	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).	data all core has been HQ size although we are prepared to reduce to NQ if needed.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	 Drill recovery is measured based on measured length of core divided by length of drill run. Recovery in holes CDH-001 through CDH-025 and holes
		1222 . er j in notes e Dir vor unough e Dir v 25 unu notes



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. 	 CDH-032 through CDH-060 was always above 90% in the mineralized zones. Holes CDH-026 through CDH-031 had problems with core recovery in highly fractured, clay rich breccia zones. There is no adverse relationship between recovery and grade identified to date.
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. 	 Core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 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. All core has been logged and photographed.
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. 	 Core is sawn and half core is taken for sample. Samples are prepared using ALS Minerals Prep-31 crushing, splitting and pulverizing. This is appropriate for the type of deposit being explored. Visual review to assure that the cut core is ½ of the core is performed to assure representativity of samples. field duplicate/second-half sampling is undertaken for 3% of all samples to determine representativity of the sample media submitted. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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- AA25 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	 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. 	 AgGRAV21. These are considered a total assay technique. 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. Soil sampling is also subject to a program of standards and blanks using the X-ray florescence (XRF) analyser. Results are acceptable. Samples were analysed using three wavelengths 50Kv, 40 Kv and 15 Kv for times of 120 seconds, 30 seconds and 30 seconds respectively.
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. 	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has not been conducted. The use of twinned holes. No twin holes have been drilled. MTH has drilled one twin hole. Hole CDH-072, reported in this announcement, is a twin of holes EC-002 and UC-03. Results are comparable. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols are maintained in the company's core facility. Assay data have not been adjusted other than applying length weighted averages to reported intercepts.
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. 	 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. Hole CDH-005 was not surveyed UTM/UPS WGS 84 zone 13 N High quality topographic control from Photosat covers the entire drill project area.
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 	 Data spacing is appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results. No Resource Estimation is included in this News Release. No sample compositing has been applied.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
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 	 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. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not 					
	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.	considered to have introduced a sampling bias.					
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		2	EL COMETA	164869	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico			
	park and environmental settings.		3	SAN MANUEL	165451	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico			
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of		4	COPALQUIN	178014	20	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico			
	reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to	0		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			
Explorati on done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 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. 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) 								
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Copalquin is a low sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit hosted in andesite. This deposit type is common in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico and is characterized by quartz veins and stockworks surrounded by haloes of argillic (illite/smectite) alteration. Veins have formed as both low-angle semi-continuous lenses parallel to the contact between granodiorite and andesite and as tabular veins in high-angle normal faults. Vein and breccia thickness has been observed up to 30 meters wide with average widths on the order of 3 to 5 meters. The overall strike length of the semi-continuous mineralized zone from Refugio to Cometa to Los Pinos to Los Reyes is 2 kilometres. Additional strike length at La Constancia and San Manuel provide additional exploration potential.								



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commen	itary						
Drill hole	A summary of all	Hole_ID	WGS84_E	WGS84_N	El_M	Azimuth	Incl	Depth	Target
Informatio	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
	C V	CDH-003	289591	2824210	1113	155	-70	153.00	Soledad
	exploration results	CDH-004	289591	2824210	1113	245	-55	202.50	Soledad
	including a tabulation of	CDH-005	289665	2824195	1083	205	-60	10.50	Soledad
	the following information	CDH-006	289665	2824195	1083	200	-59	87.00	Soledad
	for all Material drill	CDH-007	289665	2824195	1083	240	-68	12.00	Soledad
	holes:	CDH-008	289645	2824196	1088	150	-62	165.00	Soledad
	 easting and northing of 	CDH-009	289645	2824196	1088	197	-70	21.00	Soledad
	the drill hole collar	CDH-010	289649	2824206	1083	198	-64	180.00	Soledad
	• elevation or RL	CDH-011	289649	2824206	1083	173 200	-62	138.00	Soledad
	(Reduced Level –	CDH-012 CDH-013	289678 289678	2824313 2824313	1095 1095	180	-45 -45	228.00 240.30	Soledad Soledad
	elevation above	CDH-013	289678	2824313	1095	220	-45	279.00	Soledad
	• sea level in metres) of the	CDH-015	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
		CDH-019	289234	2823727	1236	140	-65	201.00	Refugio
	• down hole length and	CDH-020	289234	2823727	1236	115	-78	216.00	Refugio
	interception depth	CDH-021	289234	2823727	1236	250	-75	222.00	Refugio
	• hole length.	CDH-022	289255	2823835	1251	190	-54	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
	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 289510	2823823	1153	200	-45	55.50	Cometa
	Person should clearly	CDH-031 CDH-032	289510	2823781 2823752	1197 1223	200 190	-45 -50	66.00 207.00	Cometa
	explain why this is the	CDH-032	289325	2823752	1269	190	-50 -55	270.00	Refugio Refugio
	case.	CDH-033	289429	2823795	1197	190	-50	183.00	Refugio
	cuse.	CDH-035	289560	2823733	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	Constancia
		CDH-045	292761	2824372	1489	240	-62	130.50	Constancia
		CDH-046	292778	2824259	1497	240	-70	133.00	Constancia
		CDH-047	290887	2822835	1285	265	-65	234.00	San Manuel
		CDH-048	290902	2822734	1335	265	-65	249.00	San Manuel
		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 CDH-053	289370 289385	2823795 2823885	1225 1200	190 190	-60 -47	231.00 211.00	Refugio
		CDH-053	289385	2823885	1155	200	-47		Refugio
		CDH-054 CDH-055	289536	2824255	1074	190	-60	321.00 174.00	Soledad Soledad
	<u> </u>	CD11 000	203730	202 1170	10/4	130	_ 55	177.00	Joicuau



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comm	entary								
		CDH-05	6 290	903 2	2824030	1182	295	-4	5 10	2.00	Los Reyes
		CDH-05	7 290	841 2	2823795	1143	217	-5	0 20	1.00	Los Reyes
		CDH-05	8 290	841 2	2823795	1143	240	-5	5 22	2.00	Los Reyes
		CDH-05	9 290	867 2	2823750	1142	230	-5	0 18	0.00	Los Reyes
		CDH-06	0 290	765 2	2823810	1110	230	-5	0 18	3.00	Los Reyes
		CDH-06	1 289	280 2	2823900	1285	177	-6	4 35	1.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	2 289	280 2	2823900	1285	162	-6	2 34	5.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	3 289	280 2	2823900	1285	195	-7	0 35	1.00	Refugio
		CDH-06			2823820	1190	190	-6	7 24	0.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	5 289	077 2	2823776	1150	190	-5	5 24	6.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	6 289	077 2	2823776	1150	190	-7	5 25	3.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	7 289	077 2	2823776	1150	0	-9	0 19	8.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	8 289	021 2	2823837	1115	190	-5	5 21	3.00	Refugio
		CDH-06	9 289	325 2	2823822	1269	0	-9	0 34	5.00	Refugio
		CDH-07	0 289	385 2	2823885	1200	190	-6	4 30	0.00	Refugio
		CDH-07	1 289	385 2	2823885	1200	190	-7	6 33	9.00	Refugio
		CDH-07	2 289	565 2	2823788	1190	100	-4	5 81	.00	Cometa
aggregati on methods	Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of	 AuEQ_70 using a 70:1 Silver to gold price ratio. No upper cut-off is applied to reporting intercepts. Length weighted averaging is used to report intercepts. The example o CDH-002 is shown. The line of zero assays is a standard which was removed from reporting. 									
	high grades) and cut-off grades are usually	Au raw	Ag raw	Length (m)	Au *length	Ag *length					
	Material and should be	7.51	678	0.5	3.755	339					
	stated.	11.85	425	0.55	6.5175	233.75					
	Where aggregate	0	0	0	0	0					
	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					
		10.7	709	0.5	5.35	354.5					
	lengths of low grade	15.6	773	0.5	7.8	386.5					
	results, the procedure	10.0	110	0.0	1.0	000.0				Au	
	used for such aggregation						From	To	Length	gpt	Ag gpt
	should be stated and some			4.55	25.6675	1481.95	91.95	96.5	4.55	5.64	325.70
	typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Metal equivalent grades are reported using a 70:1 silver ratio. This ratio is based on the gold and silver prices rep kitco.com as of 18 March 2021 (actual ratio at that date of the control of the							d price		



Cuitonia	IODC Code evalenction	Commentary
Relationsh ip between mineralisa tion widths and intercept lengths Diagrams	 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'). 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. 	True widths at Refugio between sections 400 and 680 vary according to the hole's dip. Holes drilled at -50 degrees may be considered to have intercept lengths equal to true-widths, Holes drilled at -70 degrees have true widths approximately 92% of the reported intercept lengths and holes drilled at -90 degrees have true widths of 77% of the reported intercept lengths. True widths are not known at La Soledad and downhole intercepts are reported.
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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 contaminating substances.	No additional exploration data are substantive at this time.
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. 	Observations from 5 new holes drilled at the El Refugio target reported on in this release CDH-068 to CDH-072.

