FURTHER HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION INTERSECTED BEYOND TAITAO MINERAL RESOURCE
8.76m @ 8.05 g/t AuEq[1] (4.9 g/t Au, 237.4 g/t Ag)

Equus Mining Limited ('Equus' or 'Company') **(ASX: EQE)** is pleased to announce further wide vein-breccia hosted high-grade gold and silver drill results from the recently defined large scale, east dipping fault structure, interpreted to extend peripheral to the 1.4km long historic Taitao Pit.

These new results are located approximately 65m to the north of the previously announced high grade results of 4.14m @ 17.9 g/t AuEq[1] (11.0 g/t Au, 520.0 g/t Ag)[2] and 350m north of the operating Cerro Bayo processing plant.

These results report to a new mineralized zone located outside the existing underground resource component of the maiden December 2020 Taitao Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 302koz AuEq[3] and will likely extend the potential of the MRE to the east and at depth.

HIGHLIGHTS

TAITAO DRILL RESULTS

- CBD102:
  - **8.76m @ 8.05 g/t AuEq[1] (4.9 g/t Au, 237.4 g/t Ag)** from 70.44m
    including: **1.25m @ 29.3 g/t AuEq[1] (20.5 g/t Au, 667.0 g/t Ag)** from 77.25m
- CBD103:
  - **29.91m @ 1.84 g/t AuEq[1] (1.0 g/t Au, 63.5 g/t Ag)** from 84.81m
    including: **8.0m @ 3.53 g/t AuEq[1] (1.4 g/t Au, 162.7 g/t Ag)** from 84.81m
- CBD104:
  - **1.46m @ 12.1 g/t AuEq[1] (6.46 g/t Au, 422 g/t Ag)** from 83.99m
  - **4.89m @ 8.5 g/t AuEq[1] (4.31 g/t Au, 313.9 g/t Ag)** from 101.57m
    including: **3.0m @ 12.81 AuEq[1] (6.43 g/t Au, 478.4 g/t Ag)** from 103.46m
  - **7.44m @ 5.68 g/t AuEq[1] (4.59 g/t Au, 81.57 g/t Ag)** from 117.46m
    including: **2.23m @ 12.61 AuEq[1] (10.34 g/t Au, 170.0 g/t Ag)** from 119.88m

Damien Koerber, Chief Operating Officer, Equus Mining Commented:

"These further high-grade results continue to demonstrate the exciting potential of the large, newly defined structure to host wide, cohesive zones of very high-grade gold and silver mineralisation, as part of a newly interpreted, potential high-grade extension to the JORC Inferred resource at Taitao of 302koz gold equivalent. The underexplored nature and potential large scale of this new exploration target continues to drive the focus of current drilling below and to the east of the Taitao Pit, and the 2020 Inferred Mineral Resource, along an approximate +500m long portion adjacent to the operational 0.5Mta flotation plant".

[1] Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is based on the formula AuEq g/t = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / 75).
The AuEq formula assumes a gold and silver price of US$1,800/oz and US$24/oz respectively and similar recoveries for gold and silver
Gold and silver recovery assumptions are based on historical performance of the Cerro Bayo processing plant
[2] ASX Announcement – 20th Jan 2022 Cerro Bayo Exploration Update
[3] ASX Announcement – 22nd Dec 2020 Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate at Cerro Bayo

CERRO BAYO STOCKPILE PROCESSING OPERATIONS

Operations have been impacted by inflationary pressures, particularly the 60% increase in diesel cost during H1-2022.

During the June 2022 quarter additional operating costs were also incurred with the installation of a hired screening plant and the performance of multiple test campaigns. Combined with slightly lower feed grades this resulted in negative cash flows from operations for the quarter.

To attain the required cut-off grade to maintain a viable operation, Equus has implemented changes to the mining methodology and introduced pre-processing of feed material.

The pre-processing reduction of dilution was evaluated for different size fractions and for various feed sources. By the end of June 2022, operating parameters had been defined to optimise the screening plant's performance.

The increase in the required cut-off grade and the pre-processing screen necessitated a mining methodology change. A bulk benching configuration with higher efficiency was established by the end of the quarter, which increases total material movement and maximises feed development in the field.

Importantly, the changes made during the quarter are expected to allow production to continue at full mill capacity, and optimisations in power, recoveries and mining method over the coming months are expected to further improve project economics.

Routine site audits were recently conducted by several regulatory bodies, principally Health & Safety, Mining and Environment. Compliance with all legal and material permit conditions was observed.

TAITAO HIGH GRADE DRILL RESULTS

Partial results (approximately 40%) have been received from a further 9 holes (CBD096-CBD0104) completed to date along a broadly east-west section below the central eastern margin of the Taitao Pit (Figure 1 and for which hole details provided in JORC Code, Table 1 below). This drilling was focused on testing extensions of epithermal vein-hydrothermal breccia hosted in the 10-40m wide, low-angle (30-45°) easterly dipping fault (titled the Appaloosa Fault complex), both along strike and down dip, centered approximately 50m north of the previously reported hole CBD082 (4.14m @ 17.9 g/t AuEq[1] (11.0 g/t Au, 520.0 g/t Ag)[2].

The westernmost surface expression of the Appaloosa vein-breccia complex is interpreted to broadly correspond to the Taitao Pit (Figure 2). Historical production from the Taitao Pit from between 1995-2002 totaled approximately 153Koz AuEq[1] @ 3.4 g/t AuEq[1] (1.9 g/t Au, 115 g/t Ag)[4] over pit dimensions of <35m depth x 30-200m wide x 1,200m length.

The most significant results received to date (refer to Appendix 1) were reported from the deeper intersections along this section which define a broadly cohesive, high-grade envelope extending approximately +80m down dip and which remains open at depth (see Figure 2), which include:

- CBD102:
  - **8.76m @ 8.05 g/t AuEq[1] (4.9 g/t Au, 237.4 g/t Ag)** from 70.44m
    including: **1.25m @ 29.3 g/t AuEq[1] (20.5 g/t Au, 667.0 g/t Ag)** from 77.25m
- CBD103:
  - **29.91m @ 1.84 g/t AuEq[1] (1.0 g/t Au, 63.5 g/t Ag)** from 84.81m
    including: **8.0m @ 3.53 g/t AuEq[1] (1.4 g/t Au, 162.7 g/t Ag)** from 84.81m
- CBD104:
  - **1.46m @ 12.1 g/t AuEq[1] (6.46 g/t Au, 422 g/t Ag)** from 83.99m
  - **4.89m @ 8.5 g/t AuEq[1] (4.31 g/t Au, 313.9 g/t Ag)** from 101.57m
    including: **3.0m @ 12.81 AuEq[1] (6.43 g/t Au, 478.4 g/t Ag)** from 103.46m
  - **7.44m @ 5.68 g/t AuEq[1] (4.59 g/t Au, 81.57 g/t Ag)** from 117.46m
    including: **2.23m @ 12.61 AuEq[1] (10.34 g/t Au, 170.0 g/t Ag)** from 119.88m

Drill intersections from progressively shallower, interpreted up-dip extensions of the higher-grade intercepts mentioned above, approximately 60m below and 80m to the east of the base of the Taitao open pit, include:

- CBD097:
  - **5.82m @ 4.38 g/t AuEq[1] (1.76 g/t Au, 195.84 g/t Ag)** from 60.53m
    including: **1.56m @ 5.9 g/t AuEq[1] (2.6 g/t Au, 250.4 g/t Ag)** from 63.66m
- CBD096:
  - **5.83m @ 3.16 g/t AuEq[1] (1.43 g/t Au, 130.1 g/t Ag)** from 58m
    including: **0.73m @ 13.24 g/t AuEq[1] (4.73 g/t Au, 638.0 g/t Ag)** from 60.34m

[4] Based on Mandalay Resources Corporation, Cerro Bayo Mine NI 43-101 Technical Reports dated May 14, 2010. & March 21, 2017 Report #2699

Progressively shallower intercepts, to within approximately 25m below the base of the Taitao Pit, and which are encompassed in 10-15m wide intervals of lower grade (0.3-0.5 g/t AuEq) stockwork-breccia style mineralization, include:

- CBD098:
  - 4.79m @ 0.85 g/t AuEq[1] (0.52 g/t Au, 25.3 g/t Ag) from 51.99m
    including: 0.38m @ 3.1 g/t AuEq[1] (1.8 g/t Au, 98.0 g/t Ag) from 54.51m
- CBD099:
  - 4.45m @ 2.12 g/t AuEq[1] (1.04 g/t Au, 80.3 g/t Ag) from 39.27m
    including: 0.97m @ 4.4 g/t AuEq[1] (1.65 g/t Au, 206 g/t Ag) from 40.28m
- CBD100:
  - 5.22m @ 1.56 g/t AuEq[1] (1.3 g/t Au, 20.0 g/t Ag) from 35.68m
    including: 0.6m @ 4.12 g/t AuEq[1] (2.73 g/t Au, 105.0 g/t Ag) from 36.48m

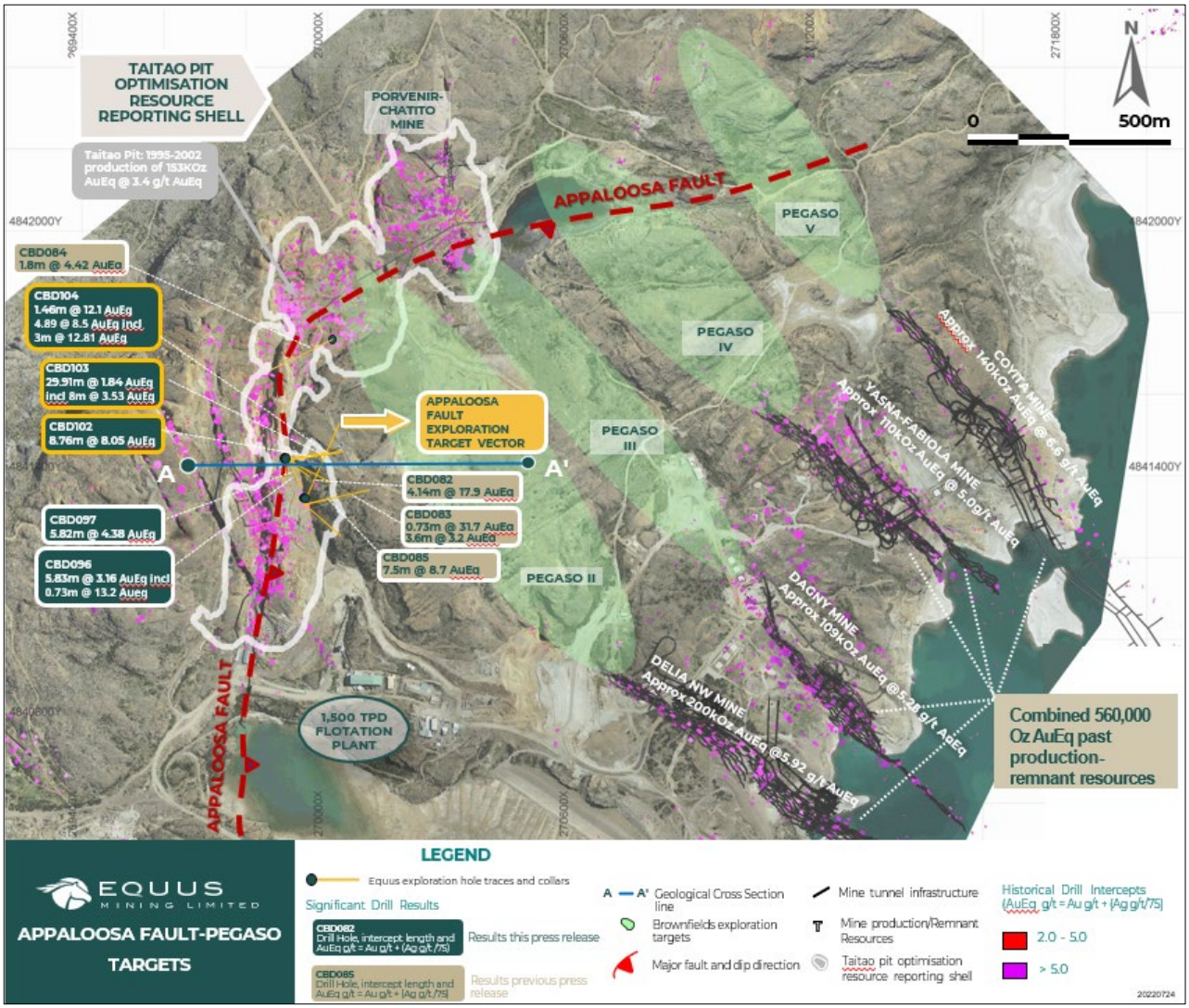

Figure 1 – Plan view showing location of Appaloosa Fault-Pegaso II- V targets, location of cross section A -A´(Figure 2) and historic underground mine workings and summary resources of the Delia, Dagny, Fabiola and Coyita Mines, and historic production of the Taitao Pit.

The intercepts in holes CBD102 to CBD104 represent the interpreted northern extension to the high-grade vein-breccia intersected in the previously reported hole CBD082 of 4.14m @ 17.9 g/t AuEq[1] (11.0 g/t Au, 520.0 g/t Ag), located approximately 65m to the south (refer to Figure 1).

Importantly, the high-grade gold-silver mineralization in these holes is comprised of brecciated, massive to crudely banded chalcedonic veining and vein clasts (Photo 1- CBD102), in which the origin of the vein clasts is interpreted to be from a potentially deeper source. This coupled with the overall increasing grade distribution from the multiple intercepts at differing elevations between holes CBD096 to CBD104 strongly suggests a vector of potentially increasing grade with depth (i.e. down dip to the east and for which it remains open).

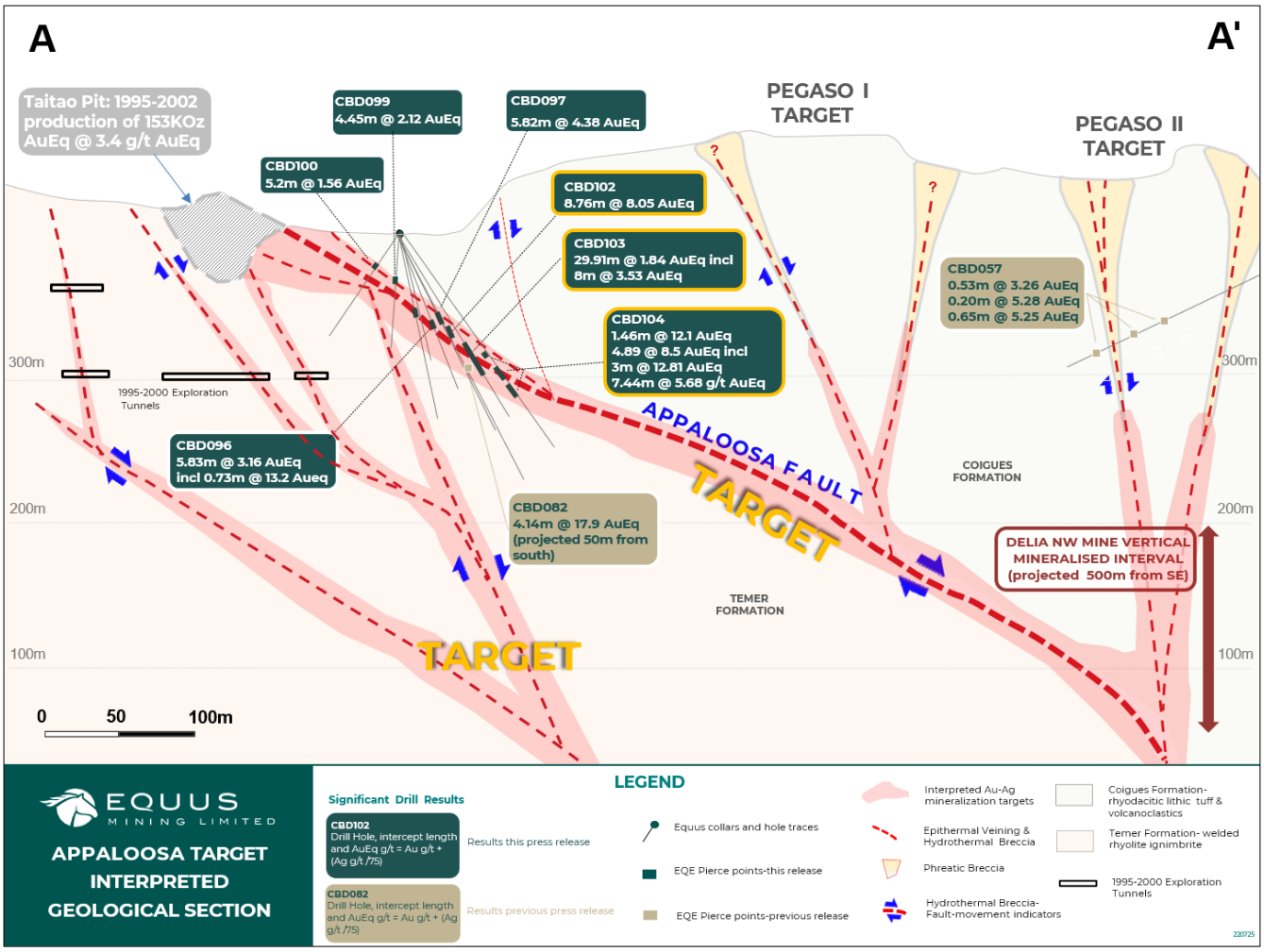

Figure 2 – A-A´Section view showing a summary of Equus and historic drill results, interpreted mineralisation and exploration targets along and at intersections of low and high angle splays along the Appaloosa Fault and Pegaso I-II zones (west to east). All individual gold and silver results are provided in Appendix 1.

Furthermore, the chalcedonic texture of veining intersected in the above holes (the deepest of which to date is at approximately 280m RL) is commonly characteristic of lower temperature and hence upper levels of low-sulphidation type epithermal systems. The Pegaso II target structure, defined approximately 450-500m east of current drilling along the Appaloosa Fault (see Figure 2), is interpreted to represent the higher level, north-west extension of the nearest historic mine, Delia NW, and possibly represents a sub-vertical splay, emanating at depth, off the east dipping Appaloosa Fault complex.

Vein hosted mineralization mined from Delia NW was emplaced throughout an approximate 150m vertical interval between lower elevations of approximately 50m to 200m RL, as compared to the 300m RL intercepts in holes CBD102 to CBD104. Veining at Delia NW is characterized texturally by higher temperature saccharoidal quartz than that observed from veining intersected in the holes CBD096 to CBD104.

The above comparative distribution of vein textures also suggests potential for increases in grade with depth exist down dip along the Appaloosa Fault. Based on the above, the company believes that highly prospective, deeper drill targets are provided by both the along strike and down dip extension of the large-scale Appaloosa Fault and particularly at the intersection of it with the Pegaso II and other subsidiary fault splays (See Figure 2).

Current drilling is focused along a +500m long portion of the host fault complex broadly extending from hole CBD104 to approximately 200m south of the operational plant infrastructure. Drilling is designed to test the down dip extension of the Appaloosa Fault structure at depth, east of the Taitao Pit, and below the underground resource component of the 2020 Inferred Mineral Resource[3]. The drilling will also be targeting the interpreted potential down dip extension of high-grade mineralisation intersected in historical shallow drilling conducted on the eastern margin of the Taitao Pit between 1995-2007, and a series of exploration and minor development tunnels (See Figure 2). Results from this drilling included:[5] [6]

- RLV-128A:
  - **10m @ 28.21 AuEq[1] (25.79 g/t Au, 181.5 g/t Ag)** from 81m
    including: **3m @ 58.64 AuEq[1] (55.14 g/t Au 263.0 g/t Ag)** from 87m
- BPR134:
  - **3m @ 8.98 g/t AuEq[1] (4.45 g/t Au, 340 g/t Ag)** from 107m
- LV-33:
  - **6.20m @ 14.85 g/t AuEq[1] (12.57 g/t Au, 170.8 g/t Ag)** from 8.80m
- CTA3-2
  - **2.85m @ 14.21 g/t AuEq[1] (8.66 g/t Au, 415.55 g/t Ag)** from 2m
- UTH04
  - **2.38m @ 21.46 g/t AuEq[1] (15.74 g/t Au, 428.93 g/t Ag)** from 7.23m
  - **2.68m @ 25.32 g/t AuEq[1] (16.31 g/t Au, 675.9 g/t Ag)** from 47.08m
- BPR140
  - **2.0m @ 13.73 g/t AuEq[1] (7.78 g/t Au, 446.50 g/t Ag)** from 117m

[5] ASX Announcement – 1 April 2022 High Grade Mineralisation Intersected
[6] Details regarding the reporting of these historical results can be found on page 8 of this report

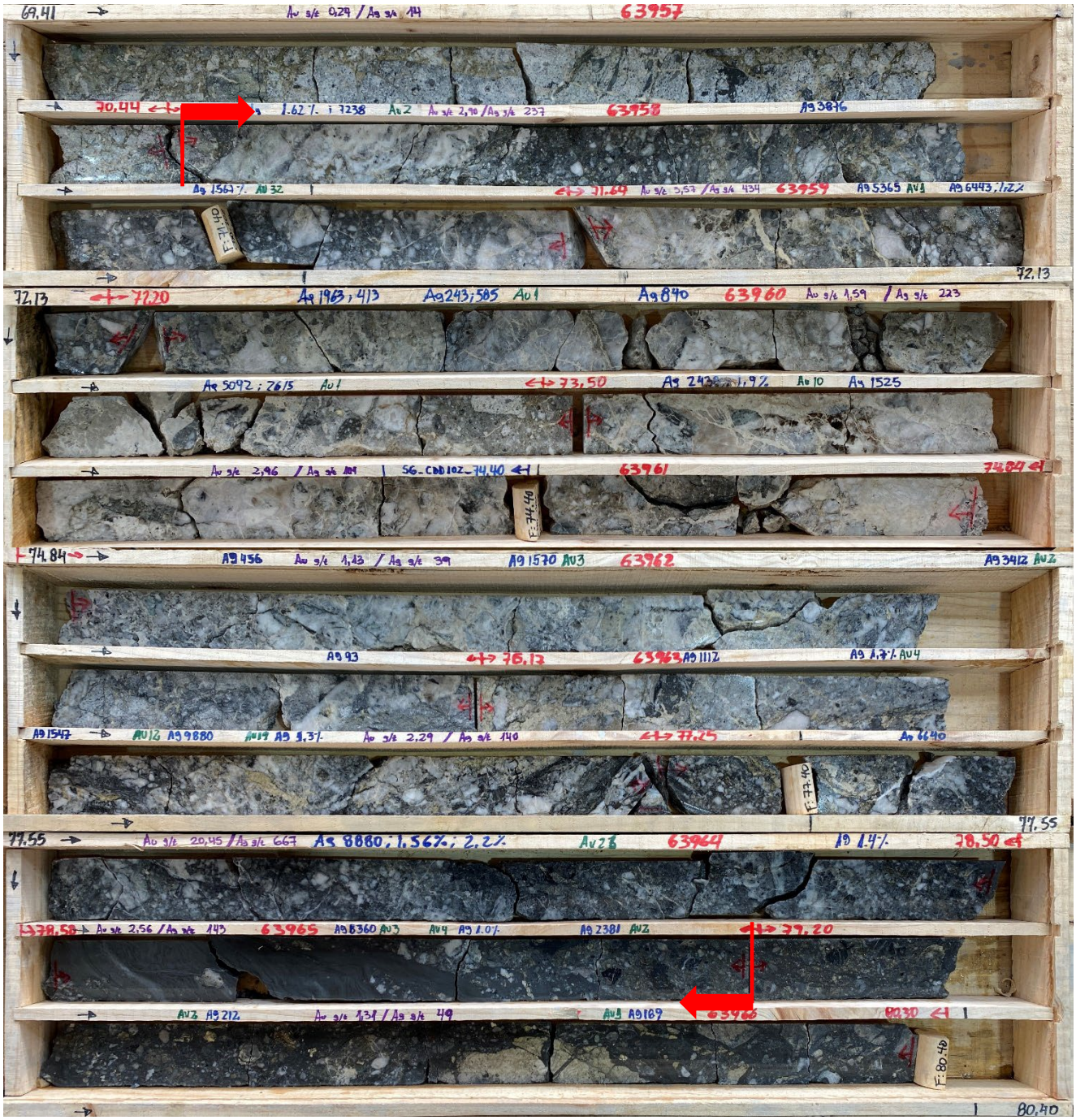

Photo 1. CBD102 drill core displaying the high-grade epithermal vein-breccia interval (extending between red arrows) which returned 8.76m @ 8.05 g/t AuEq[1] (4.9 g/t Au, 237.4 g/t Ag) from 70.44m including: 1.25m @ 29.3 g/t AuEq[1] (20.5 g/t Au, 667.0 g/t Ag) from 77.25m

REPORTING OF HISTORIC RESULTS FROM CERRO BAYO PROJECT

The above historical results include exploration results collected between approximately 1995-2013. The mining and exploration activity was undertaken up until approximately 2009 by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation (now Coeur Mining or "Coeur") and Mandalay Resources from 2010 to 2017. As per ASX requirements, Equus notes that a minor portion of the drill results dating prior to 2005 are not reported in accordance with the National Instrument 43.101 or JORC Code 2012; a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the corresponding exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of Equus that questions the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's exploration results, but Equus is in the process of independently validating the former owner's exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

The levels of gold and silver reported, from past drilling activity, is a key factor in guiding Equus's exploration strategy. The previous drilling activity, which produced these results, comprised of multiple diamond drill holes and analysis of diamond drill core which underwent rigorous quality control and check assaying protocols, providing Equus with confidence that the results are reliable, relevant and an accurate representation of the available data and studies undertaken by previous exploration activity.

CERRO BAYO PROCESSING JUNE 2022 QUARTER RESULTS

Overall, higher comparable production costs in the June 2022 quarter relate to the processing of lower gold and silver grades plus higher fuel and transportation costs. Continued optimization of mining, screening and processing of finer feed is expected to improve in the coming months. The operation's complete results for the Quarter and Full Year ended 30 June 2022 results are provided in Tables 1-3.

Table 1. Quarterly and Yearly Production and Cash Cost Highlights

Group Production and Cash Cost		**Quarter ended 30 June 2022**	**Quarter ended 31 March 2022**	**Year ended 30 June 2022**
Ore Milled	DMT	119,856	120,401	491,040
Feed Grade Au	g/t	0.44	0.47	0.49
Feed Grade Ag	g/t	25.7	33.6	28.4
Gold in Mill Feed	Oz	1,688	1,834	7,705
Silver in Mill Feed	Oz	98,907	129,908	448,781
Concentrate produced	DMT	846	1,144	3,719
Concentrate Grade Au	g/t	49.8	44.4	52.9
Concentrate Grade Ag	g/t	2,773	3,045	2,863
Recovery Au	%	80.3%	81.9%	82.1%
Recovery Ag	%	76.3%	79.3%	76.3%
Gold Production	Oz	1,356	1,503	6,325
Silver Production	Oz	75,425	103,074	342,254
Gold Production AuEq	Oz	2,272	2,819	10,737
Cash Cost (Oz AuEq)	$/oz	2,230	1,518	1,505

Table 2. Saleable Production for the June and March 2022 Quarter, and Full-Year to 30 June 2022

Metal	**Quarter ended 30 June 2022**	**Quarter ended 31 March 2022**	**Year ended 30 June 2022**
Gold (oz)	1,356	1,503	5,997
Silver (oz)	75,425	103,074	294,517
Average quarterly prices			
Gold US$/oz	1,873.0	1,873.7	1,832.8
Silver US$/oz	22.6	23.9	23.6
Total Gold Eq. (oz) (*)	2,272	2,819	10,737

(*). Quarterly gold equivalent ounces ("Au Eq. oz") produced is calculated by multiplying the saleable quantities of gold ("Au"), silver ("Ag") in the period by the respective average market prices of the commodities in the period, adding the amounts to get a "total contained value based on market price", and then dividing that total contained value by the average market price of Au in the period. Average Au and Ag prices in the periods are calculated as the average of the monthly LBMAAM/PM Precious Metals Prices in the period, with price on weekend days and holidays taken of the last business day, average. The source for Au and Ag prices is www.lbma.org.uk.

Table 3. Sales for the June and March 2022 Quarter, and Full-Year to 30 June 2022

Metal	Quarter ended 30 June 2022	Quarter ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 30 June 2022
Gold (oz)	1,726	1,631	6,393
Silver (oz)	116,761	77,647	341,159
Average quarterly prices			
Gold US$/oz	1,873.0	1,873.7	1,832.8
Silver US$/oz	22.6	23.9	23.6
Total Gold Eq. (oz) (*)	3,135	2,621	10,786

(*). Quarterly gold equivalent ounces ("Au Eq. oz") produced is calculated by multiplying the saleable quantities of gold ("Au"), silver ("Ag") in the period by the respective average market prices of the commodities in the period, adding the amounts to get a "total contained value based on market price", and then dividing that total contained value by the average market price of Au in the period. Average Au and Ag prices in the periods are calculated as the average of the monthly LBMAAM/PM Precious Metals Prices in the period, with price on weekend days and holidays taken of the last business day, average. The source for Au and Ag prices is www.lbma.org.uk.

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This announcement has been approved by the Managing Director, John Braham.

For further information please contact:

John Braham
Managing Director
T: +61 400 852 245
E: jbraham@equusmining.com

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Cerro Bayo Project is based on information compiled by Damien Koerber. Mr Koerber is a fulltime employee to the Company. Mr Koerber is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Koerber has a beneficial interest as shareholder of Equus Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

EQUUS MINING LIMITED CERRO BAYO EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A. DIAMOND DRILLING & SURFACE SAMPLING

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 30g 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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Industry standard diamond drilling is used to obtain continuous core samples. • Continuous core sampling ensures high sampling representation. • All HQ (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core sample depths are recorded according to depths maintained by the project geologist's technician. These depths are determined by a combination of cross checking of driller recorded depths and the geologists own recorded depths which takes into account core loss. • All core samples are placed in secure industry standard core storage trays and transported to a secure logging and core cutting facility onsite in the Cerro Bayo Mine facilities. • Core sampling and logging by a qualified geologist is targeting Au-Ag and base metal bearing quartz veins, breccias and zones of silicification, which are known to host gold-silver and base metal mineralisation, within rhyolite ignimbrite of the Jurassic age Ibanez Formation. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were collected by a qualified geologist of quartz veins, breccias and zones of silicification, all hosted within rhyolite ignimbrite of the Jurassic age, Ibanez Formation. • Sample locations were surveyed with a Trimble Nomad 1050 LC differential GPS using Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. • Representative chip samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken perpendicular to the strike of the outcrop over varying width intervals generally between 0.1-2.0m except where noted.
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).*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • All holes are cored in their entirety from the base of surface regolith cover and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) coring is conducted to hole completion. • Diamond drilling size may be reduced to NQ (47.6 mm diameter) in the case that broken ground is encountered.
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*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Each core hole drill interval is reviewed for linear core recovery based on measured recovered intervals from drilled intervals from which percentage recoveries are calculated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • All diamond drill core is geologically logged, marked up and photographed by a qualified geologist. All geological and geotechnical observations including lithology and alteration, mineralisation type, orientation of mineralised structures with respect to the core axis, recoveries, specific density and RQD are recorded. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • The geology, mineralogy, nature and characteristics of mineralisation and host rock geology, and orientation of the associated mineralised structures, was logged by a qualified geologist and subsequently entered into a geochemical database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or Rock Chip 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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Mineralised core and adjacent intervals core are sampled at intervals ranging from a minimum 0.3m interval to maximum 1m based on geological boundaries, defined by a qualified geologist. • Assaying is undertaken on representative, diamond saw cut ½ core portions of HQ core (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Rock chip and continuous rockchip channel samples were generally taken under dry conditions with a minimum and maximum sample width of 0.1m and 2.0m respectively.
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*	• Samples once cut are placed in individual bags with unique sample numbers, sealed and then bagged in groups of 10 samples and stored in a secure, clean location in the core logging shed. • From 1st June 2022, in certain cases samples corresponding to core intervals of particular geological interest were prepared and analysed in the Cerro Bayo Mine lab, for which the resultant pulps were transported to the ALS laboratory in Santiago via a certified courier. The remaining samples pertaining to core intervals of geological interest warranting analysis were transported to the ALS laboratory in Santiago via a certified courier. For the Cerro Bayo Mine laboratory, the process comprises: • Sample preparation initially comprises drying, weighing, jaw and fine roll crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm • Au: Fire Assay 30 gr - Au by fire assay fusion and Atomic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish on 30 g nominal sample weight with lower and upper detection limit of 0.01 ppm and 8 ppm Au respectively. Au-GRA (by fire assay and gravimetric finish 30 g nominal sample weight) for Au values > 8 g/t up to 1,000 g/t Au. • Ag by 4 acid HNO3-HClO4-HF-HCl digestion, HCl leach and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish with lower and upper detection limit of 2 and 500 ppm Ag respectively. Ag-GRA (by fire assay and gravimetric finish 30 g nominal sample weight) for Ag values > 500 g/t up to 10,000 g/t Ag. • Alternate certified blanks and standards for Au and Ag are submitted by Equus within each laboratory batch at a ratio of 1:20 (i.e. 5%) for which QA/QC revision is conducted on results from each batch. • Silica sand is routinely pulverized at the end of the entire sample run • Internal laboratory QAQC checks and use of certified reference materials (CRM's) are analysed reported by the Cerro Bayo mine laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits For the ALS laboratory, the process comprises: • Sample preparation initially comprises weighing, fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm under laboratory code Prep-31. • Pulps are generally initially analysed for Au, Ag and trace and base elements using method codes: • Au-ICP21 (Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30 g nominal sample weight with lower and upper detection limit of 0.001 and 10 ppm Au respectively), • Au-AA23 Au by fire assay fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish on 30 g nominal sample weight with lower and upper detection limit of 0.005 and 10 ppm Au respectively • Ag-AA62 Ore grade Ag by HNO3-HClO4-HF-HCl digestion, HCl leach and AAS with lower and upper detection limit of 1 and 1500 ppm Ag respectively • ME-MS41 (Multi-Element Ultra Trace method whereby a 0.5g sample is digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS + ICP-AES with lower and upper detection limit of 0.01 and 100 ppm Ag respectively) • For high grade samples method codes include: • Au-GRA21 (by fire assay and gravimetric finish 30 g nominal sample weight for Au values > 10 g/t up to 1,000 g/t Au), • ME-OG46 Ore Grade Ag by Aqua Regia Digestion and ICP-AES (with lower and upper detection limit of 1 and 1500 ppm Ag respectively) and Ag-GRA21 (Ag by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30 g nominal weight for ≥ 1500 g/t to 10,000 g/t Ag) • Zn-AA62 (for >1% up to 30% Zn) • Pb-AA62 (for >1% up to 20% Zn) • Alternate certified blanks and standards for Au and Ag are submitted by Equus within each laboratory batch at a ratio of 1:20 (i.e. 5%) for which QA/QC revision is conducted on results from each batch. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the ALS laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits

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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • For drill core sample data, laboratory CSV result files are merged with downhole geological logs and unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • For rock chip sample data, laboratory CSV result files are extracted from the secure ALS webtrieve online platform and merged with geological and GPS location data files using unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data. • Reported geochemical results are compiled by the company's chief geologist and verified by the Company's chief operating officer. • Surface rockchip sample assays are shown in Appendix I as per when reported for the first time.
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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by a Trimble Nomad 1050 LC differential GPS. • Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. • All holes are surveyed for downhole deviation using a Gyroscope downhole survey tool at the completion of each hole. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Samples are located in x, y and z coordinates using a Trimble Nomad 1050 LC differential GPS Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S • The topographic control is considered adequate for the sampling program.
Data spacing and distributio n	• *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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Results will not be used for resource estimation prior to any supporting drilling being carried out. • Compositing of assay results where applicable on contiguous samples has been applied on a weighted average basis. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Results will not be used for resource estimation prior to any supporting drilling being carried out. • Compositing of assay results where applicable on contiguous samples has been applied on a weighted average 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.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • Drilling is designed to intersect host mineralised structures as perpendicular to the strike and dip as practically feasible. All DDH core is orientated using a Gen 4 Orishot orientation device and marked at the drill platform. In the initial stages of drill testing of targets, scout drilling is in some cases required to establish the geometries of the target host mineralised structures. <u>Surface Sampling</u> • Representative rock chip samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken perpendicular to the strike of the vein outcrop over 0.1m to 2 metre intervals except where noted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are numbered and packaged under the supervision of a qualified geologist and held in a secure locked facility and are not left unattended at any time. Samples are dispatched and transported by a registered courier via air to ALS Minerals in Santiago.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

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.*	• Equus Mining Limited on the 2nd December 2021 executed the 100% acquisition of Mandalay Resources Corporation (TSX:MND, OTCQB: MNDJF) Cerro Bayo Project in Region XI, Southern Chile whereby Equus Mining Limited owns 100% of all the mine infrastructure, including the operational 0.5Mtpa Cerro Bayo flotation plant and stockpile processing, mining infrastructure, existing mineral resources and 295 sqkm mining claim package. • The laws of Chile relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances, specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Chilean mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Equus Mining's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration was conducted by Compania Minera Cerro Bayo Ltda which included drilling and surface sampling and mapping.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cerro Bayo district hosts epithermal veins and breccias containing gold and silver as well as base metal mineralisation. The deposits show multiple stages of mineralisation and display open-space filling and banding, typical of low-sulphidation epithermal style mineralisation. Mineralogy is complex and is associated with mineralisation and alteration assemblages that suggest at least three stages of precious and base metal deposition. Exploration model types of both Low Sulphidation (e.g. Cerro Negro, Santa Cruz, Argentina) and Intermediate Sulphidation deposits (San Jose and Cerro Moro, Santa Cruz, Argentina and Juanacipio, Mexico) are being targeted throughout the Cerro Bayo district.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	<u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u> • All drill hole collar positions are determined by a Trimble Nomad 1050 LC differential GPS using the grid system SAD69 UTM Zone 19S **Equus Drill Hole Collars**

Hole ID	*Target*	*East*	*North*	*RL*	*Dip*	*Azimuth*	*Total Depth*
		(SAD 69 Zone19S)		*(m)*	*-x°*	*x°*	*(m)*
CBD096	Taitao	269930	4841423	398	63.0	134	121.3
CBD097	Taitao	269930	4841423	398	60.0	121	192.4
CBD098	Taitao	269930	4841423	398	63.0	156	143.4

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>CBD099</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>57.0</td><td>187</td><td>95.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBD100</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>39.5</td><td>214</td><td>111.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBD101</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>76.0</td><td>70</td><td>119.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBD102</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>63.0</td><td>79</td><td>191.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBD103</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>59.0</td><td>79</td><td>145.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBD104</td><td>Taitao</td><td>269930</td><td>4841423</td><td>398</td><td>54.0</td><td>79</td><td>184.5</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Surface Sampling</u>
• Sample locations were surveyed with a Trimble Nomad 1050 LC differential GPS using Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. Composite sample channels were surveyed with collar, dip, azimuth and length whereby azimuths and dips of Composite chip channel samples were surveyed by a Brunton compass as per the table below. Individual channel and/or rockchip samples were surveyed with a point coordinate.
• Drilling and surface sampling assays are shown in Appendix I as per when reported for the first time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• Neither equivalent or upper or lower cut-off grades are used in any tables or summations of the data.
• Aggregated averages of rock sampled assays are weighted according to the sample length as per normal weighted average calculations.
• Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is based on the formula AuEq g/t = Au g/t + (Ag g/t / 75). The AuEq formula assumes a gold and silver price of US$1,800/oz and US$24/oz respectively and similar recoveries for gold and silver. Gold and silver recovery assumptions are based on historical performance of the Cerro Bayo processing plant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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’).</td><td><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u>
• Intercepts quoted for all drill holes relate only to down hole intervals at this stage and further drilling will be required to determine the true widths of mineralisation.

<u>Surface Sampling</u>
• All sample intervals over vein outcrop were taken perpendicular to the strike of the vein outcrop</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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</td><td><u>Diamond Drilling Sampling</u>
• The location and visual results received in diamond drilling are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables.

<u>Surface Sampling</u>
• The location and results received for surface samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or Tables.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results for samples with material assay values are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables. In most cases the adjacent host bedrock to veining either side of an apparent mineralised interval was also sampled to establish mineralisation boundaries.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical recovery tests have not been conducted. Historical recoveries from the processing of ore sourced from mines throughout the Cerro Bayo Mine district with similar characteristics and grades to that intersected in the exploration drill holes characteristically achieved approximately 89-93% for silver and 86%-91% for gold.
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 including exploration drilling is planned to test zones beneath and along strike from both high grade and anomalous precious metal and pathfinder element surface geochemical results.

Appendix I – Equus Drill Hole Assay Results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Eq g/t (Au +Ag/75)
CBD096	57.99	59.01	1.02	63409	1.11	38	1.62
CBD096	59.01	60.34	1.33	63410	0.11	8	0.22
CBD096	60.34	61.07	0.73	63411	**4.73**	**638**	**13.24**
CBD096	61.07	62.10	1.03	63412	**1.03**	**95**	**2.30**
CBD096	62.10	62.80	0.70	63413	**2.77**	**151**	**4.78**
CBD096	62.80	63.82	1.02	63414	0.57	39	1.09
CBD097	60.53	61.28	0.75	63495	**1.45**	**223**	**4.42**
CBD097	61.28	62.50	1.22	63496	**1.66**	**190**	**4.19**
CBD097	62.50	63.66	1.16	63497	**0.88**	**218**	**3.79**
CBD097	63.66	64.33	0.67	63498	**1.98**	**352**	**6.67**
CBD097	64.33	65.22	0.89	63499	**2.99**	**174**	**5.31**
CBD097	65.22	66.35	1.13	63500	**1.90**	**86**	**3.05**
CBD098	51.99	53.12	1.13	63638	0.45	27	0.81
CBD098	53.12	53.86	0.74	63639	0.40	24	0.72
CBD098	53.86	54.51	0.65	63640	0.01	4	0.06
CBD098	54.51	54.89	0.38	63641	**1.77**	**98**	**3.08**
CBD098	54.89	55.55	0.66	63642	0.06	7	0.15
CBD098	55.55	56.78	1.23	63643	0.77	23	1.08
CBD098	74.400	75.180	0.780	63663	**4.85**	**60**	**4.85**
CBD099	39.27	40.28	1.01	63743	0.86	82	1.95
CBD099	40.28	41.25	0.97	63744	**1.65**	**206**	**4.40**
CBD099	41.25	41.91	0.66	63745	0.92	30	1.32
CBD099	41.91	42.84	0.93	63746	0.76	27	1.12
CBD099	42.84	43.72	0.88	63747	0.98	34	1.43
CBD100	35.68	36.48	0.80	63785	0.80	5	0.87
CBD100	36.48	37.08	0.60	63786	**2.73**	**105**	**4.12**
CBD100	37.08	38.05	0.97	63787	0.37	5	0.44
CBD100	38.05	39.20	1.15	63788	0.79	9	0.91
CBD100	39.20	40.12	0.92	63789	**2.48**	**15**	**2.68**
CBD100	40.12	40.90	0.78	63790	1.20	11	1.35
CBD101	38.23	39.10	0.87	63873	0.20	10	0.33
CBD101	39.10	40.55	1.45	63874	0.05	4	0.10
CBD101	40.55	41.18	0.63	63875	0.21	8	0.32
CBD102	69.18	70.44	1.26	63957	0.24	14	0.4
CBD102	70.44	71.69	1.25	63958	**2.90**	**237**	**6.1**
CBD102	71.69	72.2	0.51	63959	**3.57**	**434**	**9.4**
CBD102	72.2	73.5	1.3	63960	**1.59**	**223**	**4.6**
CBD102	73.5	74.84	1.34	63961	**2.96**	**101**	**4.3**
CBD102	74.84	76.17	1.33	63962	**1.13**	**39**	**1.7**
CBD102	76.17	77.25	1.08	63963	**2.29**	**140**	**4.2**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Eq g/t (Au +Ag/75)
CBD102	77.25	78.5	1.25	63964	**20.45**	**667**	**29.3**
CBD102	78.5	79.2	0.7	63965	**2.56**	**143**	**4.5**
CBD102	79.2	80.3	1.1	63966	1.31	49	2.0
CBD102	80.3	81.65	1.35	63967	0.36	16	0.6
CBD103	74.86	75.97	1.11	64044	**1.38**	**104**	**2.76**
CBD103	75.97	76.68	0.71	64045	0.29	13	0.46
CBD103	76.68	77.76	1.08	64046	0.13	8	0.23
CBD103	77.76	79.06	1.30	64047	0.05	2	0.08
CBD103	79.06	80.39	1.33	64048	0.07	4	0.12
CBD103	80.39	80.91	0.52	64049	0.32	4	0.37
CBD103	80.91	82.00	1.09	64050	0.18	9	0.30
CBD103	82.00	82.79	0.79	64051	0.14	9	0.26
CBD103	82.79	84.25	1.46	64052	0.48	27	0.84
CBD103	84.25	84.81	0.56	64053	0.16	40	0.69
CBD103	84.81	85.76	0.95	64054	**2.75**	**389**	**7.94**
CBD103	85.76	86.94	1.18	64055	**1.23**	**129**	**2.95**
CBD103	86.94	88.44	1.50	64056	**1.26**	**155**	**3.33**
CBD103	88.44	89.14	0.70	64058	**0.82**	**59**	**1.61**
CBD103	89.14	90.13	0.99	64059	**1.97**	**256**	**5.38**
CBD103	90.13	91.39	1.26	64060	**0.69**	**89**	**1.88**
CBD103	91.39	92.83	1.44	64061	**1.07**	**100**	**2.40**
CBD103	92.83	94.33	1.50	64062	**0.35**	**31**	**0.76**
CBD103	94.33	95.35	1.02	64063	**0.31**	**58**	**1.08**
CBD103	95.35	96.58	1.23	64064	**0.63**	**48**	**1.27**
CBD103	96.58	97.92	1.34	64065	**2.21**	**115**	**3.74**
CBD103	97.92	99.25	1.33	64066	**1.22**	**30**	**1.62**
CBD103	99.25	100.35	1.10	64067	0.61	22	0.90
CBD103	100.35	101.02	0.67	64068	0.15	10	0.28
CBD103	101.02	101.86	0.84	64069	1.39	15	1.59
CBD103	101.86	102.97	1.11	64070	0.71	15	0.91
CBD103	102.97	104.08	1.11	64071	0.23	25	0.56
CBD103	104.08	105.14	1.06	64072	0.64	23	0.95
CBD103	105.14	106.16	1.02	64073	0.74	16	0.95
CBD103	106.16	107.21	1.05	64074	0.28	10	0.41
CBD103	107.21	108.21	1.00	64075	0.15	9	0.27
CBD103	108.21	109.61	1.40	64076	1.58	16	1.79
CBD103	109.61	110.83	1.22	64077	1.77	13	1.94
CBD103	110.83	111.78	0.95	64079	1.53	11	1.68
CBD103	111.78	113.13	1.35	64080	0.56	9	0.68
CBD103	113.13	113.73	0.60	64081	0.26	6	0.34
CBD103	113.73	114.72	0.99	64082	1.15	23	1.46
CBD103	114.72	115.59	0.87	64083	0.57	14	0.76
CBD103	115.59	116.21	0.62	64084	0.38	8	0.49
CBD104	83.99	85.45	1.46	64122	**6.46**	**422**	**12.09**
CBD104	85.45	86.95	1.50	64123	0.63	6	0.71

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au Eq g/t (Au +Ag/75)
CBD104	101.57	101.98	0.41	64133	**3.24**	**172**	**5.53**
CBD104	101.98	103.46	1.48	64134	**0.32**	**19**	**0.57**
CBD104	103.46	104.93	1.47	64135	**6.96**	**611**	**15.11**
CBD104	104.93	105.44	0.51	64136	**0.85**	**95**	**2.12**
CBD104	105.44	106.46	1.02	64137	**8.46**	**480**	**14.86**
CBD104	106.46	107.40	0.94	64139	0.57	32	1.00
CBD104	107.40	108.38	0.98	64140	0.82	41	1.37
CBD104	108.38	109.70	1.32	64141	0.10	7	0.19
CBD104	109.70	111.20	1.50	64142	0.05	5	0.12
CBD104	111.20	112.21	1.01	64143	0.10	6	0.18
CBD104	112.21	113.70	1.49	64144	0.08	6	0.16
CBD104	113.70	114.42	0.72	64145	0.10	4	0.15
CBD104	114.42	115.38	0.96	64146	0.07	5	0.14
CBD104	115.38	116.61	1.23	64147	0.79	28	1.16
CBD104	116.61	117.46	0.85	64148	0.15	9	0.27
CBD104	117.46	118.40	0.94	64149	**2.96**	**42**	**3.52**
CBD104	118.40	119.88	1.48	64150	**2.72**	**78**	**3.76**
CBD104	119.88	120.92	1.04	64151	**10.83**	**139**	**12.68**
CBD104	120.92	122.11	1.19	64152	**9.91**	**197**	**12.54**
CBD104	122.11	123.45	1.34	64153	**0.97**	**35**	**1.44**
CBD104	123.45	124.90	1.45	64154	**2.05**	**18**	**2.29**
CBD104	124.90	125.88	0.98	64155	0.70	19	0.95
CBD104	125.88	126.99	1.11	64156	0.42	16	0.63
CBD104	126.99	128.44	1.45	64157	0.31	11	0.46