ASX Announcement

ANTILLES GOLD LIMITED

ABN: 48 008 031 034 ASX CODE: AAU

3 March 2023

CONFIRMATION OF HIGH GRADE COPPER ASSAYS FROM EL PILAR OXIDE DEPOSIT, CUBA

Antilles Gold Limited ("Antilles Gold" or the "Company") (ASX Code: AAU, FSE Code: PTJ, OTCQB: ANTMF) advises that it has received additional assays from a 1,800m drilling program conducted in September 2022 on the El Pilar gold-copper oxide deposit in central Cuba.

The assays were undertaken by SGS's certified laboratory in Canada, and have validated those previously carried out by the LACEMI laboratory in Cuba.

HIGHLIGHTS:

PDH-004A 134.5m at 1.13% Cu from 49.85m, including 18.5m at 4.85% Cu

PDH-005 18m at 1.1% Cu from 32.7m, including 3.8m at 3.92% Cu - also includes 10.7m at 7.77g/t Au

PDH-002 30.5m at 0.51% Cu from 49.5m, including 8m at 1.27% Cu - also includes 14m at 38.31g/t Au

PDH-001A 72.4m at 0.58% Cu from 36.6m, includes 26.2m at 0.79% Cu.

Sampling Techniques and Data are set out in the JORC Code 2012 Edition Template attached.

A drilling program will commence in April 2023 on the gold and copper oxide domains, and on targets within a cluster of porphyry intrusives at El Pilar

It is anticipated that the Mining Concession covering the oxide deposit, which permits mining to a depth of 100m, will be transferred to the existing joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA ("MLV"), in the near future, and based on results from 28,000m of historic drilling and the recent 1,800m, a low capex mine could potentially be developed soon after construction commencement of the proposed La Demajagua gold, silver, antimony open pit mine which should be "development ready" by mid 2023.

A Cayman Islands registered subsidiary, Antilles Gold Inc ("AGI"), currently holds 49% of MLV but it has recently been agreed that the shareholding will be increased to 50% to better reflect the partnership with the Cuban Government's mining company, GeoMinera SA, and that MLV will be permitted to carry out multiple gold projects.

A new subsidiary, Antilles Metals Inc ("AMI"), is currently being incorporated in the Cayman Islands to enter into a separate joint venture with GeoMinera to explore the large El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system where ground magnetic and induced polarisation surveys are currently being undertaken. The El Pilar porphyry system is currently held in an Exploration Agreement with GeoMinera.

Antilles Gold has also signed a Letter of Intent with GeoMinera that has initiated negotiations on the inclusion in the Exploration Agreement of a second, highly prospective copper belt in Cuba.

Mr Brian Johnson, Executive Chairman of Antilles Gold, said that activities in Cuba were transitioning into two distinct arms – one will focus on developing a series of relatively small gold mines within the Minera La Victoria joint venture, but having the potential for worthwhile cumulative gold production and profitability, and the other on exploring major copper targets.

The Company's objective remains for anticipated surplus cash flow from the near term La Demajagua mine development to assist in funding subsequent gold projects, and in the exploration of the significant copper prospects.

END

This announcement has been authorised by the Chairman of Antilles Gold Limited.
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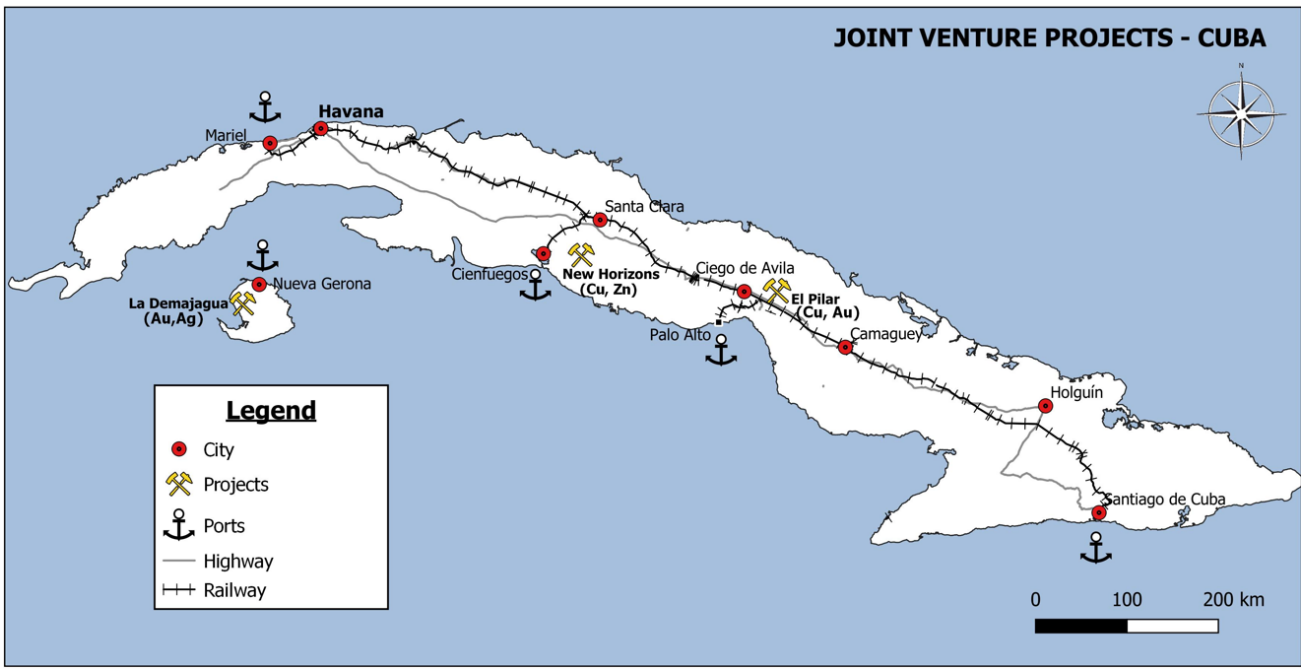
If you have any questions on this announcement or any past Antilles Gold announcements, check out our Interactive Investor Hub. Like, comment, or ask a question on important announcements. You can find this here: https://aau.freshamplify.com

ABOUT ANTILLES GOLD LIMITED:

Antilles Gold's strategy is to participate in the successive development of previously explored copper, gold, and silver deposits in mineral rich Cuba.

- The Company is at the forefront of the emerging mining sector in Cuba and expects to be involved in the development of a number of projects through its mining joint venture with the Cuban Government's mining company, GeoMinera SA.

- The near-term project of the joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA, is the proposed development of the La Demajagua open pit mine on the Isle of Youth in south-west Cuba to produce concentrates containing gold, silver, and antimony.



- The current pipeline of additional projects with near-term development potential includes the El Pilar gold-copper oxide deposit which caps a large copper-gold porphyry system in central Cuba. The oxide deposit will be transferred to the existing joint venture with GeoMinera in the near future for additional exploration and studies, and anticipated development.

- The joint venture partners intend to invest part of the expected profits from the La Demajagua mine to fund future mine developments, and an extensive exploration program of major targets, including the El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system.

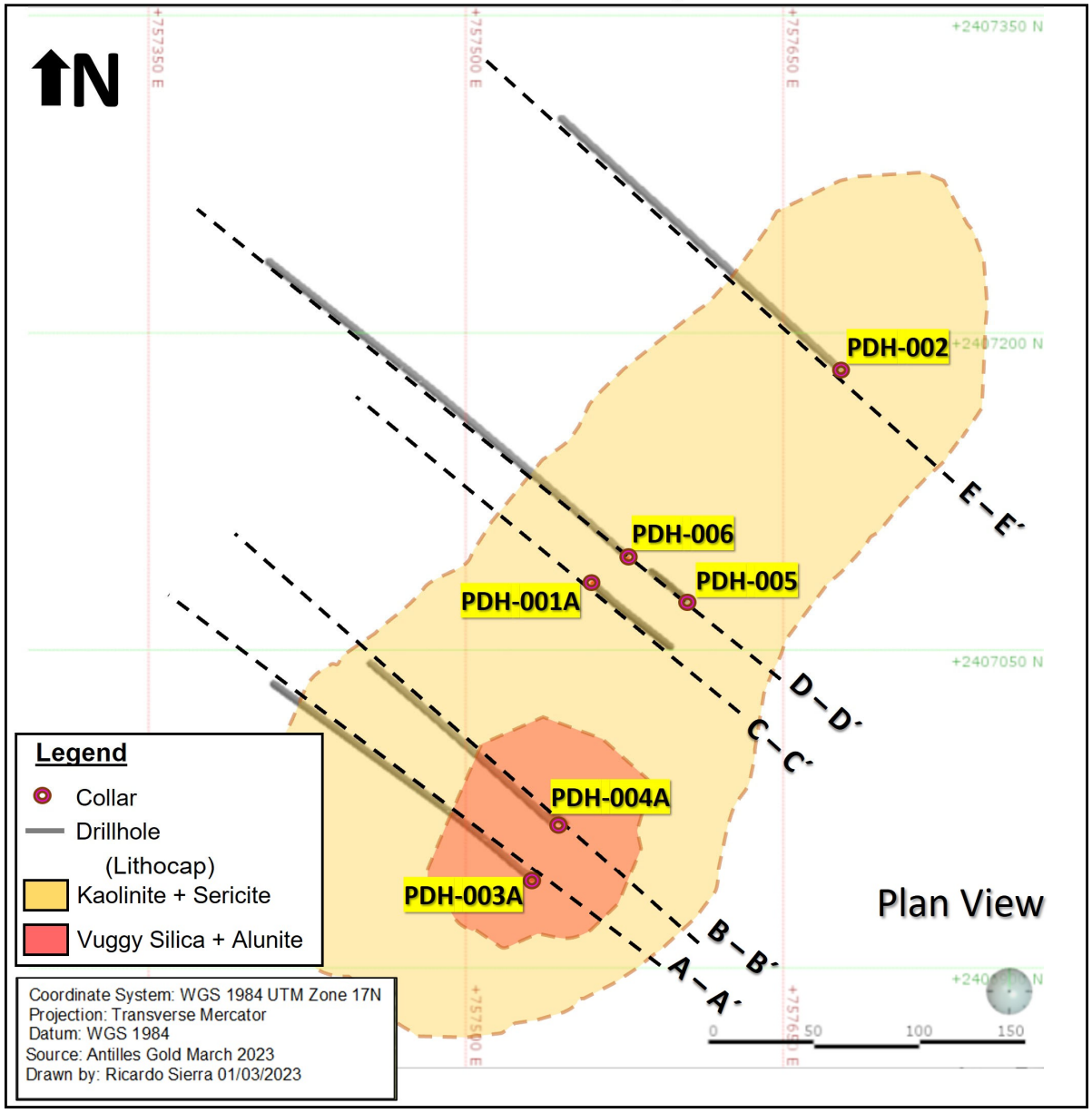
- Antilles Gold is comfortable operating under the applicable law on Foreign Investment in Cuba which protects minority shareholdings, and the realistic Mining and Environmental regulations, and has been granted a generous fiscal regime by the Government which is supportive of its objectives. Also, Antilles Gold nominates all senior management.

- The joint venture agreement includes the requirement for all funds to be held in a foreign Bank account with the only transfers to Cuba being for local expenses, which will obviate country credit risk for foreign lenders and suppliers.

- Importantly, GeoMinera's current 51% shareholding in the joint venture company reflects ownership and does not provide control of decisions at Board or Shareholder Meetings, where the two shareholders have equal votes. The 51:49 arrangement is expected to be adjusted to 50:50 in the near future to better reflect the partnership with GeoMinera.

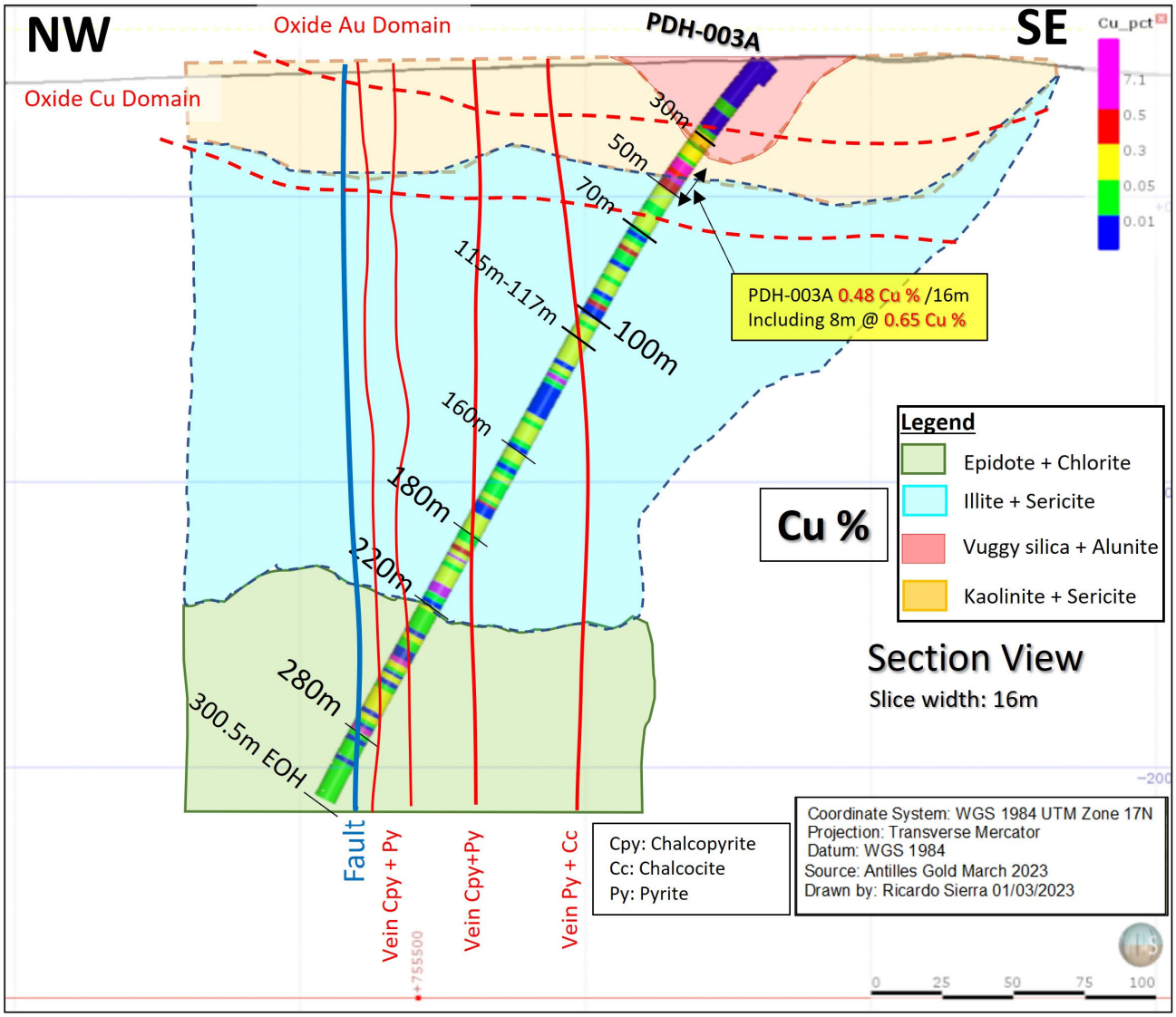
Exploration Director, Dr Christian Grainger Examining Drill Core – El Pilar

El Pilar Oxide Deposit

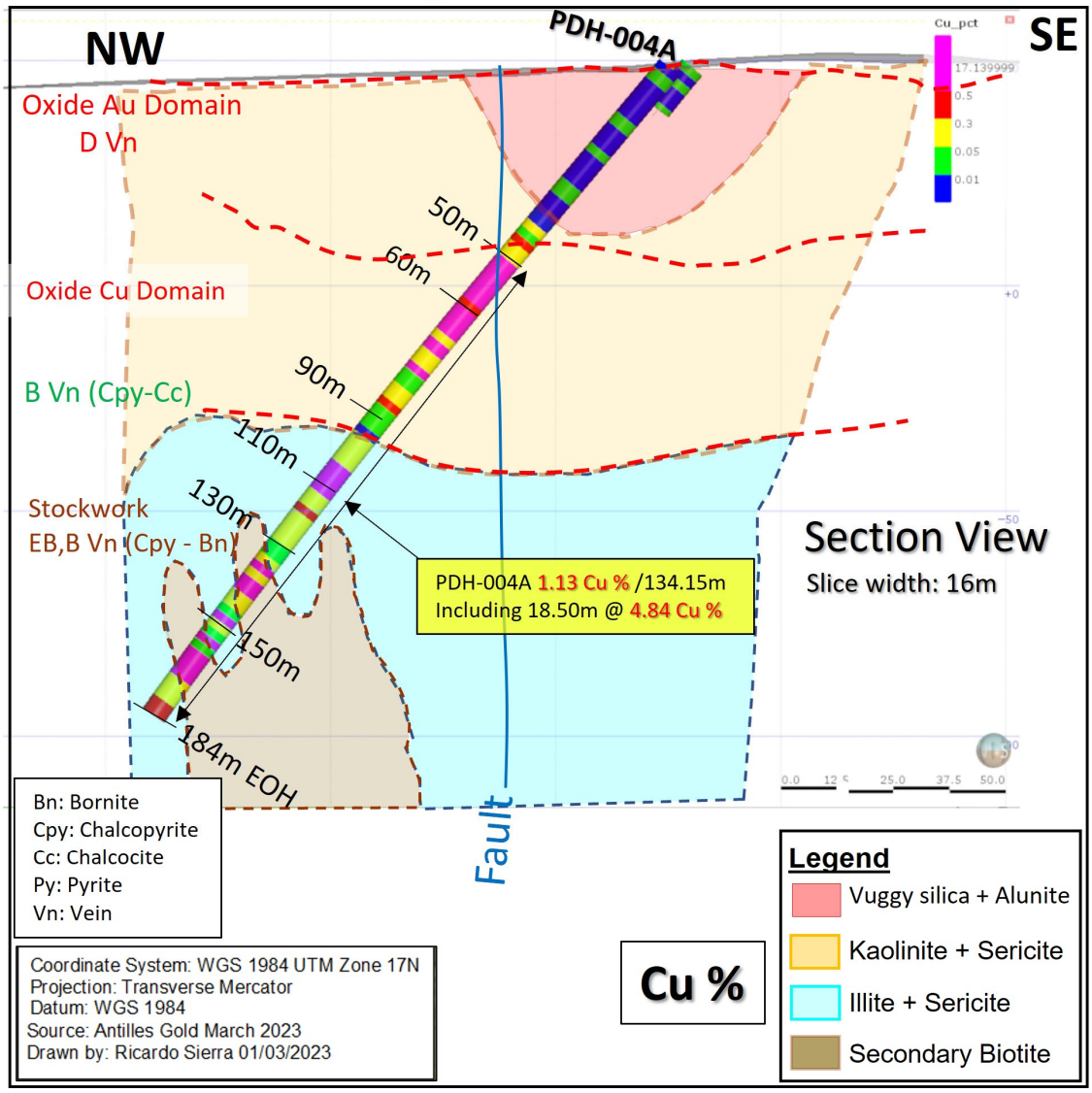


El Pilar Oxide Deposit

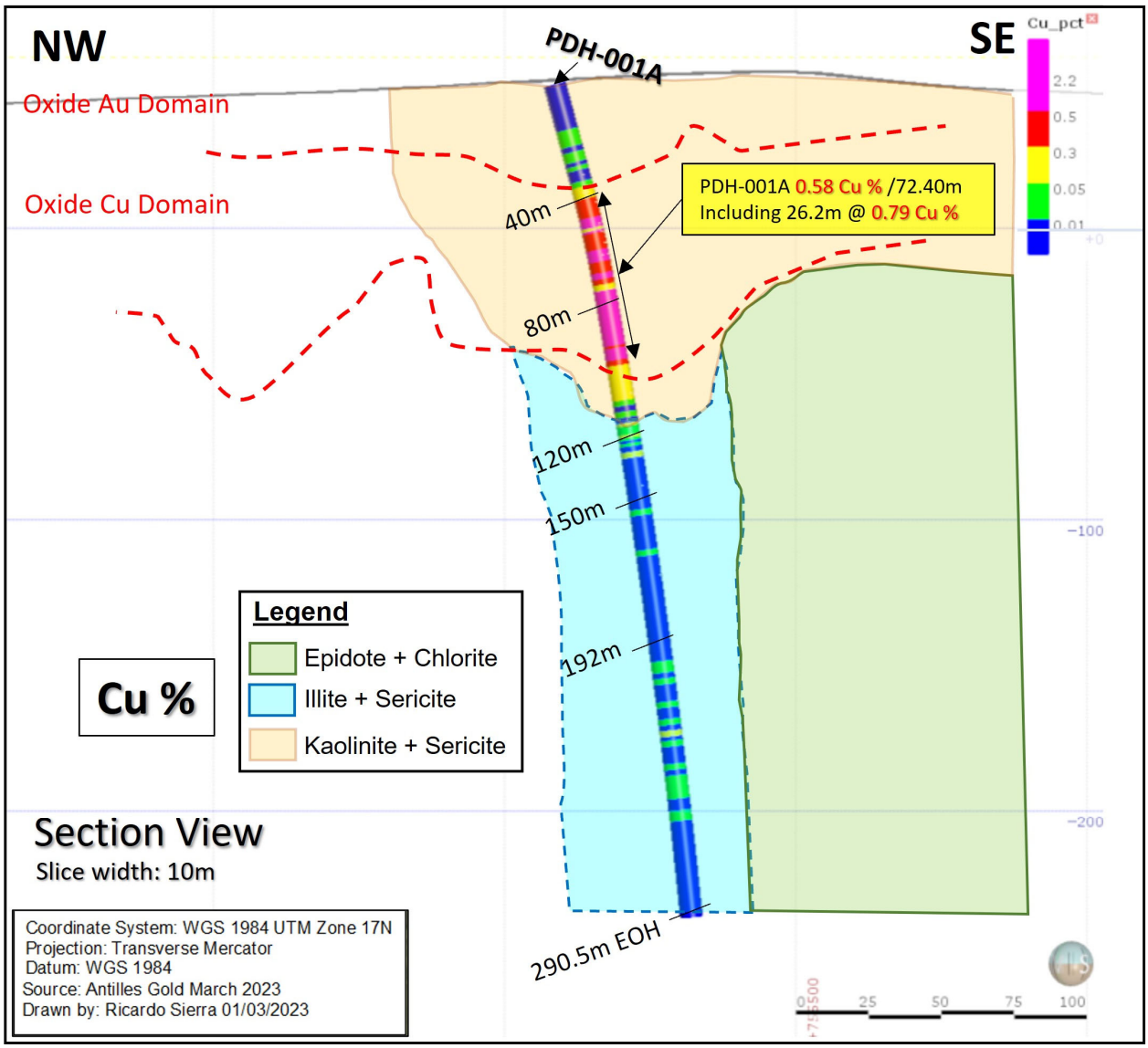
Cross section A - A´



El Pilar Oxide Deposit Cross section B - B´

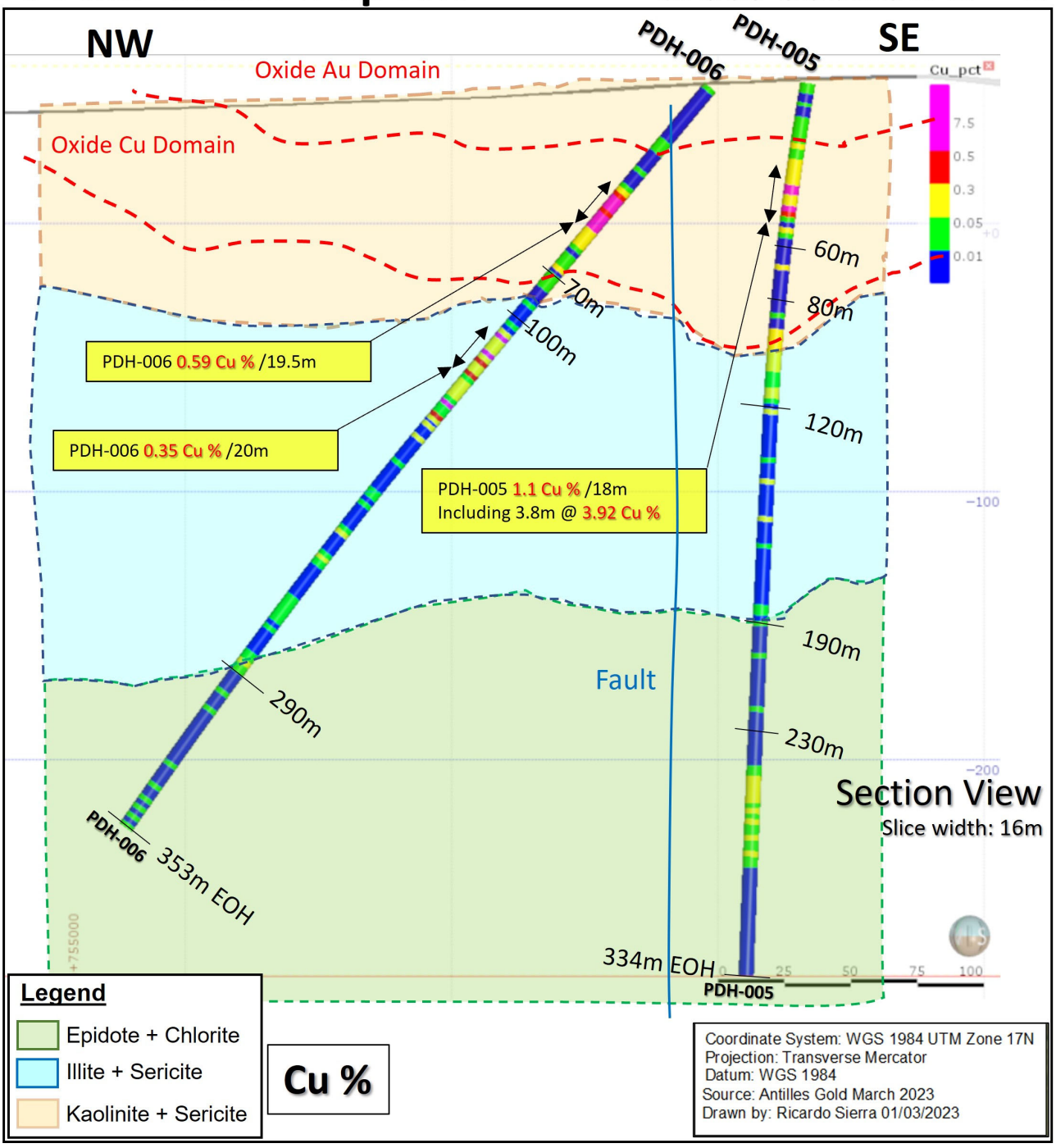


El Pilar Oxide Deposit Cross section C - C´



El Pilar Oxide Deposit

Cross section D - D´



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El Pilar Oxide Deposit Cross section E - E´

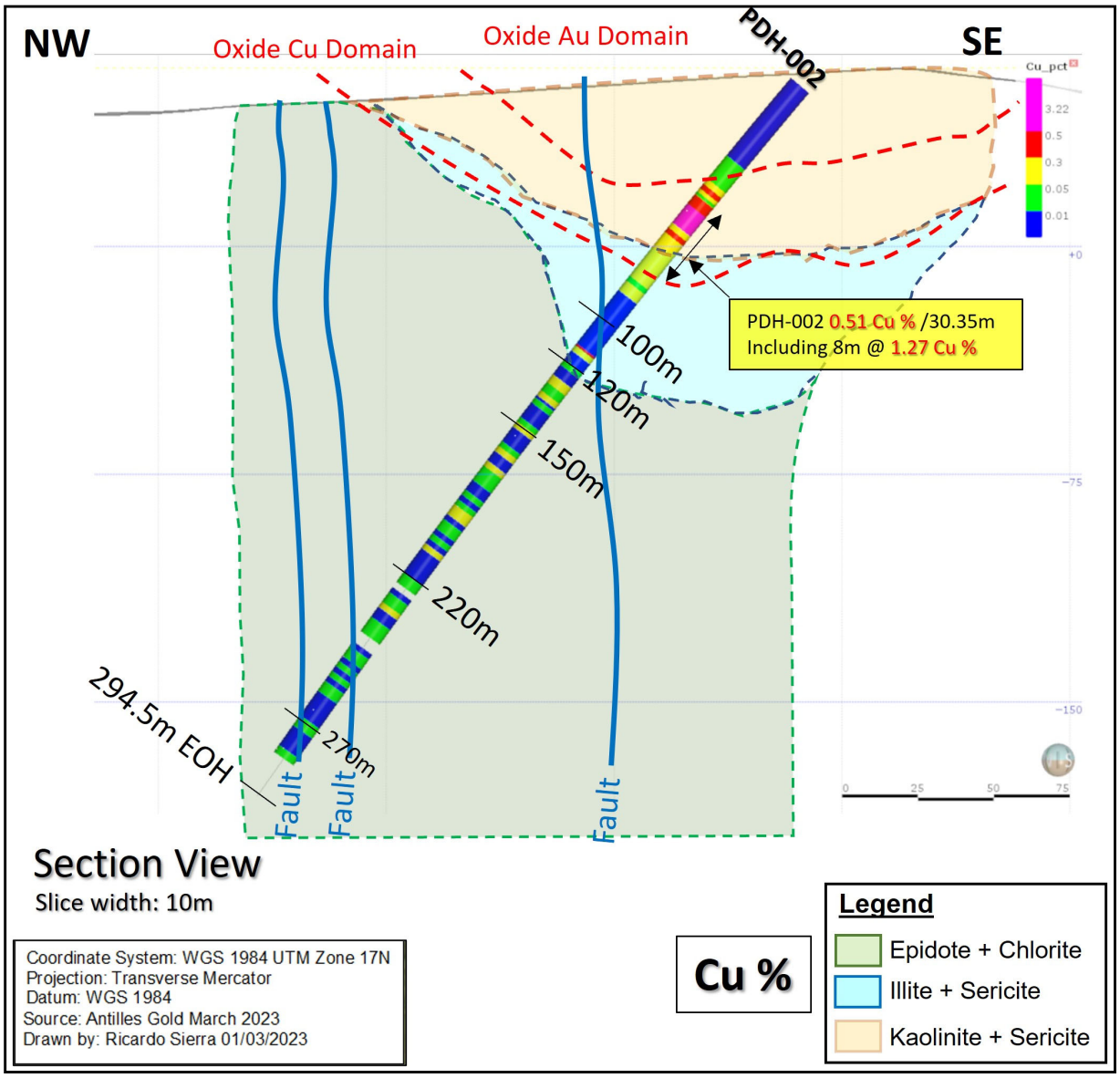

Table 2: Hole Co-Ordinates

Hole Id	Northing	Easting	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Length
PDH-001	757,557	2,407,085	49.5	-70	132	33
PDH-001A	757,560	2,407,081	49.5	-70	132	290.5
PDH-002	757,678	2,407,182	53.07	-50	312	294.5
PDH-003	757,534	2,406,941	46.83	-50	312	8
PDH-003A	757,531	2,406,942	46.83	-50	312	300.5
PDH-004	757,547	2,406,968	48.49	-57	302	14
PDH-004A	757,541	2,406,968	48.49	-57	302	184
PDH-005	757,601	2,407,080	52.41	-80	312	334
PDH-006	757,572	2,407,100	50.8	-50	312	353

Please note that shallow holes PDH-001, PDH-003, and PDH-004 were not drilled into the copper domain and did not record copper assays above the 0.3% cut-off.

Table 3: Raw Data +0.3% Cu (includes +0.5g/t Au for overlapping Au intercept in holes PDH-002 and PDH-005)

Samp_Id	Hole_Id	Depth_From	Depth_To	Sample Interval	Au_G/T	Cu_%
PEL-0042	PDH-001A	40.60	42.60	2.00		0.34
PEL-0043	PDH-001A	42.60	44.60	2.00		0.49
PEL-0044	PDH-001A	44.60	46.00	1.40		0.39
PEL-0046	PDH-001A	46.00	47.50	1.50		0.34
PEL-0047	PDH-001A	47.50	49.00	1.50		0.89
PEL-0048	PDH-001A	49.00	50.00	1.00		1.43
PEL-0049	PDH-001A	50.00	51.00	1.00		2.20
PEL-0051	PDH-001A	52.00	52.80	0.80		1.85
PEL-0052	PDH-001A	52.80	54.80	2.00		0.36
PEL-0053	PDH-001A	54.80	56.80	2.00		0.46
PEL-0054	PDH-001A	56.80	58.80	2.00		0.44
PEL-0055	PDH-001A	58.80	60.80	2.00		0.73
PEL-0057	PDH-001A	60.80	62.80	2.00		0.85
PEL-0058	PDH-001A	62.80	64.80	2.00		0.41
PEL-0059	PDH-001A	64.80	66.80	2.00		0.30
PEL-0061	PDH-001A	66.80	68.80	2.00		0.53
PEL-0062	PDH-001A	68.80	70.80	2.00		0.43
PEL-0064	PDH-001A	72.80	73.80	1.00		0.85
PEL-0065	PDH-001A	73.80	74.80	1.00		0.92
PEL-0066	PDH-001A	74.80	75.80	1.00		0.75
PEL-0067	PDH-001A	75.80	76.70	0.90		1.13
PEL-0068	PDH-001A	76.70	78.70	2.00		0.75

PEL-0069	PDH-001A	78.70	80.70	2.00		0.82
PEL-0070	PDH-001A	80.70	82.70	2.00		0.73
PEL-0071	PDH-001A	82.70	84.70	2.00		0.98
PEL-0072	PDH-001A	84.70	86.70	2.00		0.86
PEL-0073	PDH-001A	86.70	88.70	2.00		0.78
PEL-0074	PDH-001A	88.70	90.70	2.00		1.28
PEL-0075	PDH-001A	90.70	92.00	1.30		0.51
PEL-0076	PDH-001A	92.00	93.00	1.00		0.45
PEL-0077	PDH-001A	93.00	95.00	2.00		0.62
PEL-0078	PDH-001A	95.00	97.00	2.00		0.77
PEL-0079	PDH-001A	97.00	99.00	2.00		0.44
PEL-0221	PDH-002	45.10	47.10	2.00	15.00	0.48
PEL-0222	PDH-002	47.10	48.30	1.20	19.40	0.07
PEL-0223	PDH-002	48.30	49.50	1.20	85.90	0.04
PEL-0224	PDH-002	49.50	51.50	2.00	123.00	0.34
PEL-0225	PDH-002	51.50	53.50	2.00	46.40	0.33
PEL-0226	PDH-002	53.50	55.50	2.00	1.25	0.80
PEL-0227	PDH-002	55.50	57.50	2.00	45.70	3.21
PEL-0229	PDH-002	57.50	59.50	2.00	3.80	0.51
PEL-0230	PDH-002	59.50	61.50	2.00	43.10	0.54
PEL-0231	PDH-002	61.50	63.50	2.00	4.98	0.27
PEL-0232	PDH-002	63.50	65.50	2.00	0.52	0.36
PEL-0233	PDH-002	65.50	67.50	2.00	0.74	0.29
PEL-0262	PDH-002	112.15	113.00	0.85		0.35
PEL-0387	PDH-003A	43.60	45.60	2.00		0.68
PEL-0388	PDH-003A	45.60	47.60	2.00		0.67
PEL-0389	PDH-003A	47.60	49.60	2.00		0.50
PEL-0390	PDH-003A	49.60	51.60	2.00		0.76
PEL-0391	PDH-003A	51.60	53.60	2.00		0.36
PEL-0392	PDH-003A	53.60	55.60	2.00		0.46
PEL-0407	PDH-003A	79.60	81.60	2.00		0.33
PEL-0418	PDH-003A	101.60	103.60	2.00		0.35
PEL-0435	PDH-003A	131.00	133.00	2.00		1.30
PEL-0463	PDH-003A	179.00	180.75	1.75		0.30
PEL-0465	PDH-003A	182.00	182.90	0.90		0.35
PEL-0475	PDH-003A	199.80	201.80	2.00		0.35
PEL-0477	PDH-003A	203.50	204.50	1.00		7.03
PEL-0484	PDH-003A	214.50	216.50	2.00		0.56
PEL-0486	PDH-003A	216.50	218.50	2.00		0.83
PEL-0503	PDH-003A	244.40	246.40	2.00		0.51
PEL-0519	PDH-003A	271.90	273.90	2.00		1.51
PEL-0575	PDH-004A	49.85	51.85	2.00		0.49
PEL-0578	PDH-004A	55.85	57.85	2.00		0.64
PEL-0579	PDH-004A	57.85	59.00	1.15		0.90

PEL-0581	PDH-004A	59.00	60.05	1.05		7.59
PEL-0582	PDH-004A	60.05	60.90	0.85		2.74
PEL-0583	PDH-004A	60.90	62.20	1.30		12.48
PEL-0584	PDH-004A	62.2	64.2	2		0.98
PEL-0585	PDH-004A	64.2	66.2	2		0.52
PEL-0586	PDH-004A	66.2	68.2	2		3.95
PEL-0587	PDH-004A	68.2	70.2	2		0.37
PEL-0588	PDH-004A	70.2	71.4	1.2		0.61
PEL-0589	PDH-004A	71.4	73	1.6		4.00
PEL-0590	PDH-004A	73	74.5	1.5		7.35
PEL-0591	PDH-004A	74.5	76	1.5		17.14
PEL-0592	PDH-004A	76	77.5	1.5		4.99
PEL-0594	PDH-004A	79.5	81.5	2		0.56
PEL-0595	PDH-004A	81.5	82.5	1		0.96
PEL-0598	PDH-004A	86.5	88.5	2		1.33
PEL-0604	PDH-004A	96.5	98.5	2		0.40
PEL-0615	PDH-004A	114.5	116.5	2		0.73
PEL-0616	PDH-004A	116.5	118.5	2		1.39
PEL-0617	PDH-004A	118.5	120.5	2		1.52
PEL-0618	PDH-004A	120.5	122.5	2		0.93
PEL-0622	PDH-004A	126.5	128.5	2		0.37
PEL-0630	PDH-004A	142.5	144.5	2		0.52
PEL-0632	PDH-004A	146.5	148.5	2		1.11
PEL-0633	PDH-004A	148.5	150.5	2		1.39
PEL-0637	PDH-004A	156.5	158.5	2		0.67
PEL-0642	PDH-004A	162.5	164.5	2		0.66
PEL-0644	PDH-004A	166.5	168.5	2		1.30
PEL-0646	PDH-004A	168.5	170.5	2		6.43
PEL-0647	PDH-004A	170.5	172	1.5		5.61
PEL-0648	PDH-004A	172	174	2		0.81
PEL-0652	PDH-004A	180	182	2		0.34
PEL-0653	PDH-004A	182	184	2		0.46
PEL-0664	PDH-005	16.85	18.85	2	1.24	0.03
PEL-0672	PDH-005	30.85	32.5	1.65	0.92	0.07
PEL-0673	PDH-005	32.5	34.5	2	1.55	0.13
PEL-0676	PDH-005	38.5	39.8	1.3	0.04	0.95
PEL-0677	PDH-005	39.8	41.05	1.25	9.77	7.46
PEL-0678	PDH-005	41.05	42.3	1.25	18.30	3.46
PEL-0681	PDH-005	44.3	46.3	2	2.41	0.17
PEL-0682	PDH-005	46.3	47.4	1.1	4.37	0.96
PEL-0683	PDH-005	47.4	48.5	1.1	3.94	0.90
PEL-0684	PDH-005	48.5	50.5	2	16.90	0.45
PEL-0710	PDH-005	94.5	96.5	2		0.30
PEL-0875	PDH-006	52	54	2		0.45

PEL-0876	PDH-006	54	56	2		0.52
PEL-0877	PDH-006	56	58	2		0.76
PEL-0878	PDH-006	58	60	2		0.72
PEL-0879	PDH-006	60	62	2		0.47
PEL-0881	PDH-006	62	64	2		0.73
PEL-0882	PDH-006	64	66	2		0.75
PEL-0883	PDH-006	66	68	2		0.65
PEL-0884	PDH-006	68	69.5	1.5		0.77
PEL-0915	PDH-006	121	123	2		0.74
PEL-0919	PDH-006	129	131	2		0.85
PEL-0922	PDH-006	133	135	2		0.31
PEL-0926	PDH-006	139	141	2		0.46
PEL-0934	PDH-006	153	155	2		0.50
PEL-0937	PDH-006	159	161	2		0.40

Competent Person – Christian Grainger PhD. AIG

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and observations is based on information reviewed by Dr Christian Grainger, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Grainger is a Consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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'. Dr Grainger consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results based on the information and in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	<u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u> • Historic drilling (pre-2021) was completed using open hole (reverse Circulation) and diamond core. • Sample intervals were variable based on geological features however the majority range from 1m to 2m in length <u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u> • Recent drilling has been completed using diamond drilling at HQ core size. Samples are collected at 2m intervals although adjusted for geological features as required.
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>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u> • Historical drilling was undertaken utilising both Reverse Circulation and Diamond drilling. It is not known the diameter of either the RC or diamond holes that were drilled. <u>Recent Drilling (2021 onwards)</u> • Recent drilling was completed exclusively using diamond drilling methods using HQ triple tube techniques (HQ3) with a core diameter of ~61mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	<u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u> • Detailed records on drill core and chip recovery are not available. <u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u> • Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered vs. drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 96% however core recoveries as low as 80% have been recorded in some vein zones. There is no relationship between core recovery and grade. * Diamond drill core was no oriented due to technological limitations in-country.
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>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u> • No drill logs have been seen for the historical drilling. <u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u> • All core has been geologically logged by qualified geologists under the direct supervision of a consulting geologist to a level to support reporting of Mineral Resources. • Core logging is qualitative and all core trays have been digitally photographed and will be stored to a server.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	<u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u> • Records on the nature of sub-sampling techniques associated with the historical drilling are not available for review. • Information available from historic reports regarding the sample preparation techniques are that 1m core intervals were course ground, homogenised and screened at 1mm. Cuttings from RC drilling were similarly homogenised, pulverised and screened at 1mm. • It is not known what sample size was sent for analysis. <u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u> • Core is cut using diamond saw, with half core selected for sample analysis. • Samples submitted for preparation at LACEMI in Havana are dried at a temperature between 80 and 100 deg C for a minimum 24hrs. Sample is then crushed to 75% passing 2mm, with two 250g subsamples collected through a Jones riffle splitter. • One 250g sample will be analysed at Havana based LACEMI (Au/Cu only) and the other sample sent for Au, and 49 element 4 acid digest analysis at SGS Burnaby in Canada. • Duplicates are being collected from quartered ½ core at an average rate of 1 in every 33 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		<u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u>
		• Soil samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver through CIMTEC, where they were analyzed by means of Fire Assay with AA finish (Au – AA) for gold, determining another 32 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn) via ICP.
		• The trench and drill samples were sent to the XRAL laboratory in Canada where the determination of the gold was carried out via fire assay with instrumental finish (FA – DCP, ppb), the results higher than1000 ppb were verified with Fire Assay (FA) reporting their values in g / t. The rest of the elements (Be, Na, Mg, Al, P, K, Ca, Sc, Tl, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, La, W, Pb and Bi), were determined by ICP
		<u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u>
		• Preliminary analysis was undertaken at LACEMI in Havana Cuba, which is not a certified laboratory for the purposes of JORC. The LACEMI facilities have however been inspected by Competent Persons and it is the intention to work through the process of having the laboratory certified.
		  • Analysis for gold is via 30g fire assay with AA finish. Over range gold assays (+30g/t) are repeated with Fire Assay and a gravimetric finish.
		  • Cu is analysed by 2 acids HNO3 -HCL, and measurement by ICP
		  • Both Fire Assay and 2 acid digest are considered total assay methods for the elements of interest.
		  • Certified reference materials from OREAS (21f, 907, 506, 503d, 254b and 258) are inserted at a rate of one every 20 samples, with a blank inserted every 40 samples. Coarse field duplicates are submitted at a rate of 1 in every 33 samples.
		• The corresponding duplicate pulp samples were analysed at the SGS laboratory in Burnaby Vancouver, utilising 30g Fire Assay AAS for Au, with 30g Fire Assay gravimetric for overrange analysis.
		• 49 element 4 acid digest ICP-AAs/ICP-MS is being utilised for other elements including Cu.

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.*	• Significant intersections are reviewed by multiple personnel. • Recent drilling has been designed in part to twin where possible historic drilling as part of a sample verification process in generation of the Mineral Resource, as well as extend further into the mineralisation at depth.
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.*	• Two datum points have been established on the site using high precision GPS. • All drill collars were surveyed by total station utilizing the local survey datum, on the WGS 84 UTM 17N grid. • A total Station has be utilised to survey completed hole collars. • Natural surface topography is developed from 1m contours across the project area and is sufficient for use in Mineral Resources.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The holes drilled were aimed at verifying data from historical drilling, rather than being on a specific spacing. • Approximately 25,000m of historical drilling exists in a database, and the 6 holes drilled to date were aimed at verifying historical intercepts. •
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.*	• Given the oxide zones are sub-horizontal and elongated, based on the level of oxidation, the drilling has been oriented to cut both the oxide gold and copper zones at optimal angles from previous drilling. However, given there are multiple subvertical structures, along with the oxidation boundaries, this has to be taken in mind also in the optimum orientation of drillholes. The underlying sulphide mineralization has been shown to be largely sub-vertical in nature and drilling has cut these zones at more optimal angles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core is securely stored in a warehouse in Ciego de Avila where it is logged and sampled. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory in Havana in a company vehicle with Company driver. • For transport of pulp samples to SGS Peru, the prepared samples are collected by company personnel in a company vehicle, and driven directly to the Jose Marti International airport, where the waybill is prepared by Cubana . The samples are be flown to Lima via Cubana airfreight. The samples were required to be processed in the Burnaby laboratory of SGS, so were transported by secure air freight to the Vancouver laboratories customs clearance agent prior to transport to the SGS Burnaby laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted to date