

21 August 2023

AMENDMENT TO ANNOUNCEMENT 18 AUGUST 2023

**TESTWORK ESTABLISHES GOLD CONCENTRATE GRADE
FOR PROPOSED NUEVA SABANA MINE, CUBA**

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN RE-LOGGED TO INCLUDE JORC EDITION 2012 TABLE 1.

Antilles Gold Limited (“Antilles Gold” or the “Company”) (ASX: AAU, OTCQB: ANTMF) advises on-going metallurgical test work on drill cores from the gold domain of the El Pilar oxide deposit in central Cuba, has demonstrated a marketable gold concentrate can be produced from the proposed Nueva Sabana mine.

- **Test work has been carried out at the laboratory of Blue Coast Research in Canada, under the supervision of the Company’s highly experienced Technical Director, Dr Jinxing Ji.**
- **Based on a flotation circuit consisting of a rougher stage and an optional cleaner stage, the anticipated gold content in the concentrate is 54.8 g/t Au from an ore sample with a head grade of 2.20 g/t Au, with 84% gold recovery to the concentrate.**
- **Outstanding gold grades from approximately 5,000m of recent drilling of the El Pilar oxide deposit (reported to ASX on 15 December 2022, and 4, 17, and 27 July 2023), together with selected results from 24,000m of historic drilling, and 4,000m yet to be completed, should allow the Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the proposed mine to be completed by the end of 2023.**
- **If the MRE establishes a gold grade higher than 2.20 g/t Au, test work has shown there would be a corresponding increase in the concentrate grade.**
- **The attached schedule of elements of the concentrate indicates a very saleable clean product with minimal quantities of contaminants Sb, As, and Hg.**
- **A potential buyer of the concentrate has indicated payables of ~95% for the gold content at prevailing gold prices, and a reasonable processing fee.**

- Test work on cores from the underlying copper domain is continuing to establish recoveries, and the copper concentrate grade.
- The Nueva Sabana project is held in a 50:50 joint venture with the Cuban Government's mining company, GeoMinera.
- The joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA ("MLV") is planning to commence construction for the Nueva Sabana mine in Q2 2024, and has commenced discussions with a major commodity trader to procure ~US\$20M of financing for the low cap-ex mine through advances on gold concentrate purchases.
- Antilles Gold's contributions to the Nueva Sabana project will consist of a US\$1.0M loan to MLV for preliminary drilling, metallurgical test work, and financial modelling in 2022, US\$1.5M subscription for a 50% shareholding in MLV currently being spent on pre-development activities, and a possible additional shareholders loan to MLV of US\$1.5M to meet general overheads, and interest during the 10 month construction period.
- Though only a small project, the proposed Nueva Sabana mine could produce significant returns for Antilles Gold from early 2025, on a total outlay of only US\$4.0M, of which the outstanding 50% for the planned construction will be met in 2024.

END.

This announcement has been authorised by the Chairman of Antilles Gold Limited.
For further information, please contact:

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14/08/2023

Nueva Sabana Gold Project

Gold Concentrate from Test F-6

Concentrate Mass Pull		%	3.6%
Gold	Au	ppm	54.8
Silver	Ag	ppm	8
Antimony	Sb	%	<0.01
Arsenic	As	%	0.005
Carbon	C	%	0.28
Lead	Pb	%	0.05
Sulphur	S	%	0.13
Aluminium	Al	%	11.4
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.9
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	19
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	2.2
Calcium	Ca	%	0.04
Chloride	Cl	%	<0.01
Chromium	Cr	ppm	866
Cobalt	Co	ppm	14
Copper	Cu	%	0.09
Fluorine	F	%	0.05
Gallium	Ga	ppm	32
Germanium	Ge	ppm	<20
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	<20
Iron	Fe	%	6.8
Lithium	Li	%	<0.01
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.29
Manganese	Mn	%	0.02
Mercury	Hg	ppm	0.052
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	23
Nickel	Ni	ppm	518
Phosphorus	P	%	0.05
Potassium	K	%	3.2

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Selenium	Se	ppm	<10
Silicon	Si	%	26.8
Sodium	Na	%	0.05
Strontium	Sr	ppm	106
Thallium	Tl	ppm	2
Tin	Sn	ppm	<10
Titanium	Ti	%	0.43
Tungsten	W	ppm	<10
Vanadium	V	ppm	59
Zinc	Zn	%	0.007
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	300

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Memorandum

To: Brian Johnson Antilles Gold Limited	cc: James Tyers
From: Jinxing Ji JJ Metallurgical Services Inc	
Date: August 17, 2023	
Re: El Pilar Project – Gold Concentrate from the Gold Oxide Sample	

This memo presents the details about the mineralized Gold Oxide sample, flotation procedure and conditions, gold recovery and concentrate sample submitted for detailed assays. Sample preparation, flotation testing and most assays were carried out by Blue Coast Research in Canada.

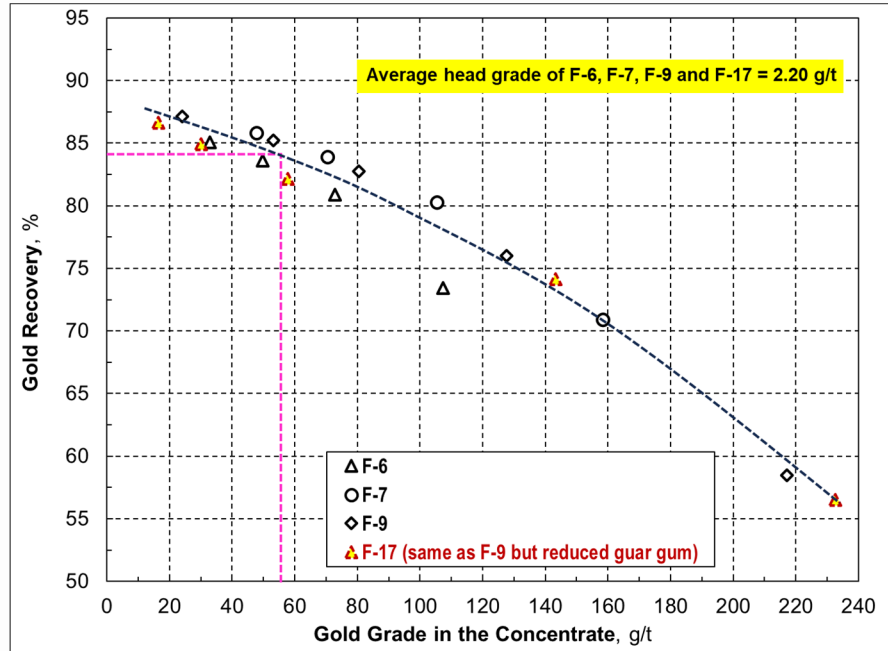
1 The Mineralized Gold Oxide sample

The mineralized Gold Oxide sample was a composite, which was made up from the intervals listed in the following table. These materials were received in the form of coarse assay rejects which were sealed in bags and containers.

Drill#	Depth	
	from	to
	m	
PDH-001	20.50	24.50
PDH-001A	14.30	18.20
	20.20	22.20
	26.20	27.70
PDH-002	10.00	12.00
	20.00	22.00
	35.10	37.10
	41.10	43.10
PDH-003	6.00	8.00
PDH-003A	4.00	8.00
	10.00	18.00
	20.00	22.00
PDH-004	2.00	4.00
	10.70	14.00
PDH-004A	2.90	4.90
	16.90	23.85
	29.85	31.85
PDH-006	12.00	14.00
	20.00	26.00

2 Gold Recovery

The 84% gold recovery was derived from the trendline of four flotation tests, which corresponds to 54 ~ 55 g/t gold grade in the concentrate. Refer to the graph below. Small fluctuations occurred between the tests and thus 84% gold recovery is viewed as an average of these four flotation tests.



3 Flotation Procedure and Conditions

The concentrate sample, which was submitted for assay, was composited from the concentrate samples of Test F-6. Test F-6 was carried out under the following procedure and conditions.

- Quantity of sample used in the flotation test was 2.0 kg. The measured weight based on flotation concentrates and the final tailing was 1.9951 kg.
- Grinding was carried out in a stainless-steel rod mill at pulp density of 60% solid. No chemicals were added to the grinding.
- Targeted grind size was 80% passing 100 micron. The measured actual grind size was 80% passing 97 micron.
- The ground slurry was then transferred to a 8-litre flotation cell
- Pulp density was reduced to 22% solid
- The 1st-stage flotation was carried out under the following conditions:
 - ✓ Reagent additions: 700 g/t guar gum, 250 g/t copper sulfate, 15 g/t Aero 208 (collector), 90 g/t PAX (collector) and MIBC (frother)
 - ✓ pH = natural (pH 6.0 ~ 5.6)
 - ✓ Conditioning time = 5 minutes
 - ✓ Flotation time = 2 minutes
 - ✓ 20.69-gram concentrate was produced, which contained 116.91 g/t gold

- The 2nd-stage flotation was carried out under the following conditions:
 - ✓ Reagent additions: 100 g/t guar gum, 7.5 g/t Aero 208, 30 g/t PAX and MIBC
 - ✓ pH = natural (pH 6.1 ~ 6.3)
 - ✓ Conditioning time = 5 minutes
 - ✓ Flotation time = 4 minutes
 - ✓ 10.20-gram concentrate was produced, which contained 88.24 g/t gold
- The 3rd-stage flotation was carried out under the following conditions:
 - ✓ Reagent additions: 100 g/t guar gum, 7.5 g/t Aero 208, 30 g/t PAX and MIBC
 - ✓ Natural pH (pH 6.3 ~ 6.5)
 - ✓ Conditioning time = 5 minutes
 - ✓ Flotation time = 8 minutes
 - ✓ 19.30-gram concentrate was produced, which contained 17.50 g/t gold
- The 4th-stage flotation was carried out under the following conditions:
 - ✓ Reagent additions: 100 g/t guar gum, 7.5 g/t Aero 208, 30 g/t PAX and MIBC
 - ✓ Natural pH (pH 6.3 ~ 6.5)
 - ✓ Conditioning time = 5 minutes
 - ✓ Flotation time = 12 minutes
 - ✓ 25.88-gram concentrate was produced, which contained 4.75 g/t gold
- The 5th-stage flotation was carried out under the following conditions:
 - ✓ Reagent additions: 100 g/t guar gum, 7.5 g/t Aero 208, 30 g/t PAX and MIBC
 - ✓ Natural pH (pH 6.2 ~ 6.9)
 - ✓ Conditioning time = 5 minutes
 - ✓ Flotation time = 16 minutes
 - ✓ 41.02-gram concentrate was produced, which contained 1.60 g/t gold

4 Concentrate Sample for Detailed Assays

The concentrate sample, which was submitted for detailed assays, was composited as follows based on the targeted 55 g/t gold grade in the concentrate

- 9.41 gram was taken from the 1st concentrate
- 4.64 gram was taken from the 2nd concentrate
- 8.78 gram was taken from the 3rd concentrate
- 8.12 gram was taken from the 4th concentrate
- The weighted average gold grade = $(9.41 \times 116.91 + 4.64 \times 88.24 + 8.78 \times 17.50 + 8.12 \times 4.75) / (9.41 + 4.64 + 8.78 + 8.12) = 55.0 \text{ g/t}$

For this blended composite concentrate sample, the weight ratios for the 1st concentrate, 2nd concentrate and 3rd concentrate match exactly the concentrate weight ratios as produced. For the 4th concentrate, 25.88 grams were produced, and 8.12 gram was split out to make up this blended composite concentrate sample in order to achieve the weighted average gold grade of 55.0 g/t

Most of assays were carried out by Blue Coast Research in Canada. A few elements (such as chloride, and fluoride, etc) were assayed by Actlabs in Canada.

Best Regards

Jinxing Ji



August 17, 2023

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling has been completed using diamond drilling at HQ and NQ core size. Samples were collected at 2m intervals in 2022 and are collected at 1m intervals from April 2023 although adjusted for geological features as required.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling was completed exclusively using diamond drilling methods using HQ triple tube techniques (HQ3) with a core diameter of ~61mm, and NQ3 with a core diameter of 45mm.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed records on drill core and chip recovery are not available. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 not oriented due to technological limitations in-country.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drill logs have been seen for the historical drilling. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 is sent to SGS Peru for Au, and 49 element 2 acid digest analysis. • Duplicates are being collected from quartered ½ core at an average rate of 1 in every 20 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 than 1000 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 <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2023)</u></p> <p>Analysis is being undertaken at SGS laboratories in Lima Peru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for gold is via 30g fire assay with AA finish. Over range gold assays (+30g/t) are repeated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>with Fire Assay and a gravimetric finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (908, 907, 506, 503e, 254b and 258) are inserted at a rate of one every 25 samples, with a blank inserted every 40 samples. Coarse field duplicates are submitted at a rate of 1 in every 20 samples.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are reviewed by multiple personnel. • 2023 drilling has been designed to twin historic drilling as part of a sample verification process in generation of the Mineral Resource to include historic results, as well as extend further into the mineralisation at depth.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in 2022 were aimed at verifying historical intercepts. • An additional 19 holes are being drilled to twin historic holes for validation of the historical drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 flown to Lima via Cubana airfreight for customs clearance prior to transport to the SGS Lima laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits have been conducted to date

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The El Pilar Reconnaissance Permit is registered to the Los Llanos International economic Association, which is an agreement between Antilles Gold Inc (a 100% subsidiary of Antilles Gold Limited) and Gold Caribbean Mining SA, which is a subsidiary of the Cuban State owned mining company Geominera SA. The Reconnaissance Permit encompasses 17,839 Ha and is located in the topographic sheets at scale 1: 50 000 Ceballos (4481-I), Gaspar (4481-II), Corojo (4581-III) and Primero de Enero (4581-IV), 25 km east-southeast of the city of Ciego de Ávila, central Cuba.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The El Pilar prospect was explored most recently by Canadian company KWG, who undertook airborne geophysics, trenching (22 trenches totalling 4640m) and RC and Diamond drilling. Drilling was undertaken between 1994 and 1997, with 159 RC holes drilled for a total of 20,799m and 29 diamond holes drilled for a total of 3,611m. Chemical analysis for Au, Cu and other elements undertaken at Chemex laboratories in Canada. No core samples remain.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system is hosted within a Cretaceous age volcanic island arc setting that is composed of mafic to intermediate composition tuffs, ash and volcanoclastic rocks that are intruded by similar age granodiorite and diorite intrusive stocks. The geological setting is very similar to the many prospective volcanic island arc geological environments that are related to porphyry style mineralization, and associated vein systems. The El Pilar system has shown to date both overlapping hydrothermal alteration styles, and complex multiple veining events that is common with the emplacement of a mineralized porphyry copper-gold system.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data is listed in Table 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted averaging for Au and Cu has been used to determine intercepts, with no top cut.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept lengths are down the hole intercepts.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer sections within this release. Relevant plans were included in previous releases dated 8 November 2022, 17 November 2022, 1 December 2022, 15 December 2022, 20 January 2023, 3 March 2023, 21 June 2023, 4 July 2023, 17 July 2023, 20 July 2023 and 27 July 2023.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw data +0.5g/t Au and +0.3% Cu is included in Table 3. All previous raw data as per releases noted above.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer attached memo: El Pilar – Gold Concentrate Produced from a Gold Oxide Sample, dated 17 August 2023, by Antilles Gold Limited Technical Director Dr Jinxing Ji, JJ Metallurgical Services Inc
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The oxide domain drilling is to comprise approximately 7,000m of HQ3 diamond drilling, to further delineate the oxide domain Au and Cu mineralisation. The location of remaining holes will be determined as soon as the twinned holes have been assessed and a determination as to what historical drill data can be utilised for resource estimation purposes has been completed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A •

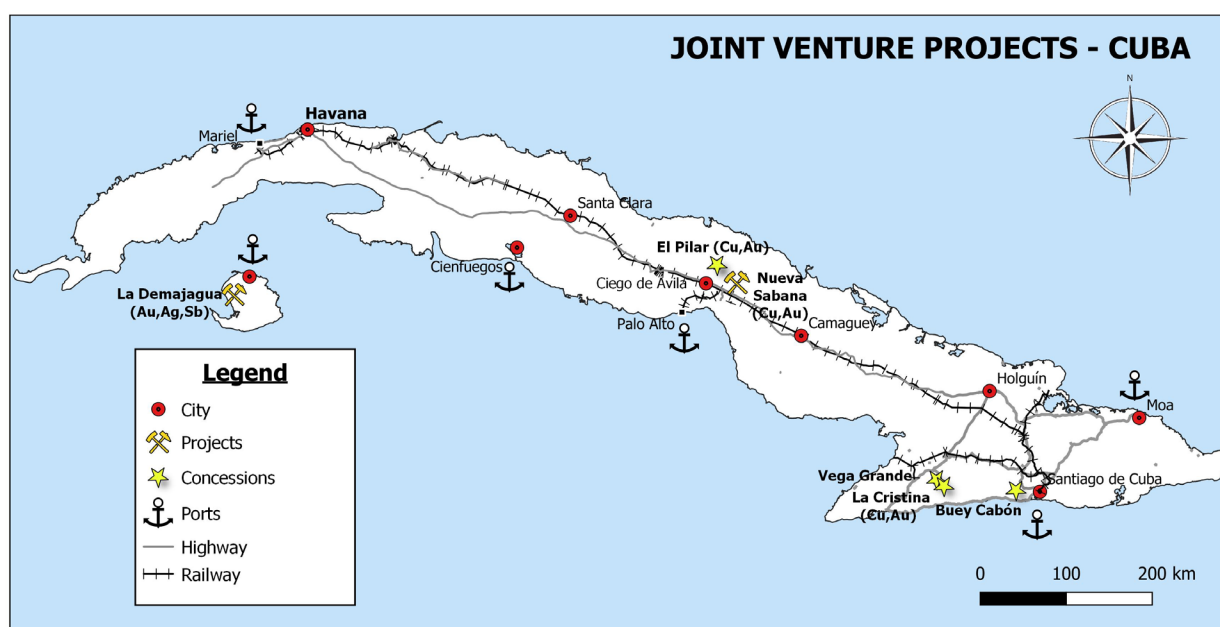
Competent Person – K. Marc LeVier BSci, MSci - (Metallurgical Engineering).

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical Testwork and observations is based on information reviewed by Mr LeVier, a Competent Person who is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME). Mr LeVier 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'. Mr LeVier consents to the inclusion of the Metallurgical Results based on the information and in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT ANTILLES GOLD LIMITED:

Antilles Gold's strategy is to participate in the successive development of previously explored gold, silver, and copper 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 several projects through its joint venture with the Cuban Government's mining company, GeoMinera SA.
- A proposed near-term project of the joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA, is the development of the La Demajagua open pit mine on the Isle of Youth in south-west Cuba which, based on geological modelling and metallurgical test work, is planned to produce concentrates containing gold, silver, and antimony.



- An additional project with near-term development potential is the proposed Nueva Sabana mine on the El Pilar gold-copper oxide deposit which caps a large copper-gold porphyry system in central Cuba.
- The joint venture partners intend to invest part of the expected surplus cash flow from early mine developments to fund exploration of major copper targets, including the El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system.
- Antilles Gold is comfortable operating under the applicable law on Foreign Investment in Cuba, 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. Documentation is in progress to increase Antilles Gold’s shareholding from 49% to 50% to better reflect the partnership with GeoMinera.



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