BECKER GOLD PROJECT

Initial Drilling at Lajuelas Prospect
includes 8.1 g/t Au + 15.2g/t Ag over 12m

13 September 2018 - Santana Minerals Limited ('Santana' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce initial drill program and additional trenching results from the Becker Project in Chile (Region VII) (**Figure 1**).

HIGHLIGHTS

Lajuelas Prospect **Drill** results:

BDH18-08

1.3g/t Au over **4m** (from 2m) **plus**

8.1g/t Au + 15.3g/t Ag over **12 m** (from 9m) **plus**

3.5g/t Au over **16m** (from 25m)

and

BDH18-09

2.8g/t Au over **7m** (from surface) **plus**

2.63g/t Au over **1m** (from 14m)

Lajuelas Prospect **Trench** results:

3.33 g/t Au over 4**m; *incl* 7.15 g/t Au** over **1m** (BDT18-1)

10.35g/t Au over **1m** (BDT18-2)

10.58 g/t Au over **3m; *incl* 19 g/t Au** over **1m** (BDT18-3)

5.44 g/t Au over **9m**; *incl* **21 g/t Au** over **2m** (Lajuelas road exposure)

Lajuelas Drill Program

As shown in **Figures 2 and 3**, a total of 10 holes were completed in the Lajuelas prospect area. Collar details are provided in Table 1. The drilling (BDH18-01 to 09) was designed to test quartz veins identified as a result of previous surface mapping and trenching by Arauco Resources in 1996 and confirm results of surface exploration and ground geophysics by Carlin Resources in 2017.

Assay results have been received for the 10 holes completed in the Lajuelas prospect area (Table 2). The initial 6 holes (BDH18-01 to 06) were planned with the objective of testing the down-dip continuity of targeted quartz veins at a depth of 60-75m. One or more inferred low-angle fault

zones appear to have displaced the veins in part and a number of previously unknown veins were intersected. These include:

- 1.5m of 1.86 g/t Au in BDH18-03 from 70.5 to 72m downhole
- 1.0m of 1.80 g/t Au in BDH18-05 from 5.0 to 6.0m downhole

The remaining 4 Lajuelas holes (BDH18-7,7A,8,9) were designed to intersect the main Lajuelas vein system above the fault zone(s). These holes were successful in intersecting the veins as targeted and effectively confirm the presence of high-grade Au and Ag within the veins. Most notable of these holes is BDH18-8 which intersected:

- 12 metres of 8.1g/t Au, 15.2g/t Ag from 9-21 metres (includes 1.3m of 17.5g/t Au, 24.6g/t Ag from 14.7-16m and 2m of 12.9g/t Au from 18-20m)
- 16 metres of 3.5g/t Au, 4g/t Ag from 25-41 metres (includes 2m of 17.2g/t Au, 14.2g/t Ag from 33-35m)

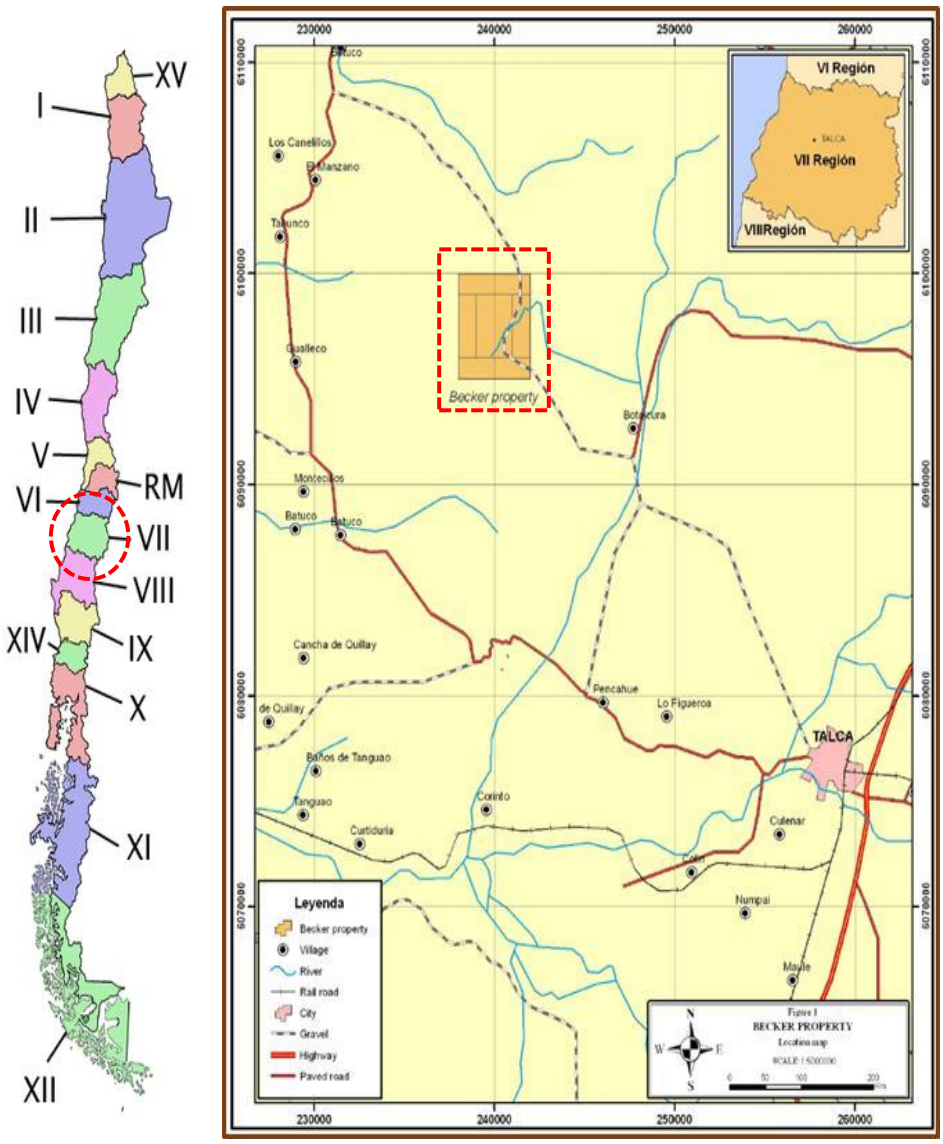


Figure 1: Project Location

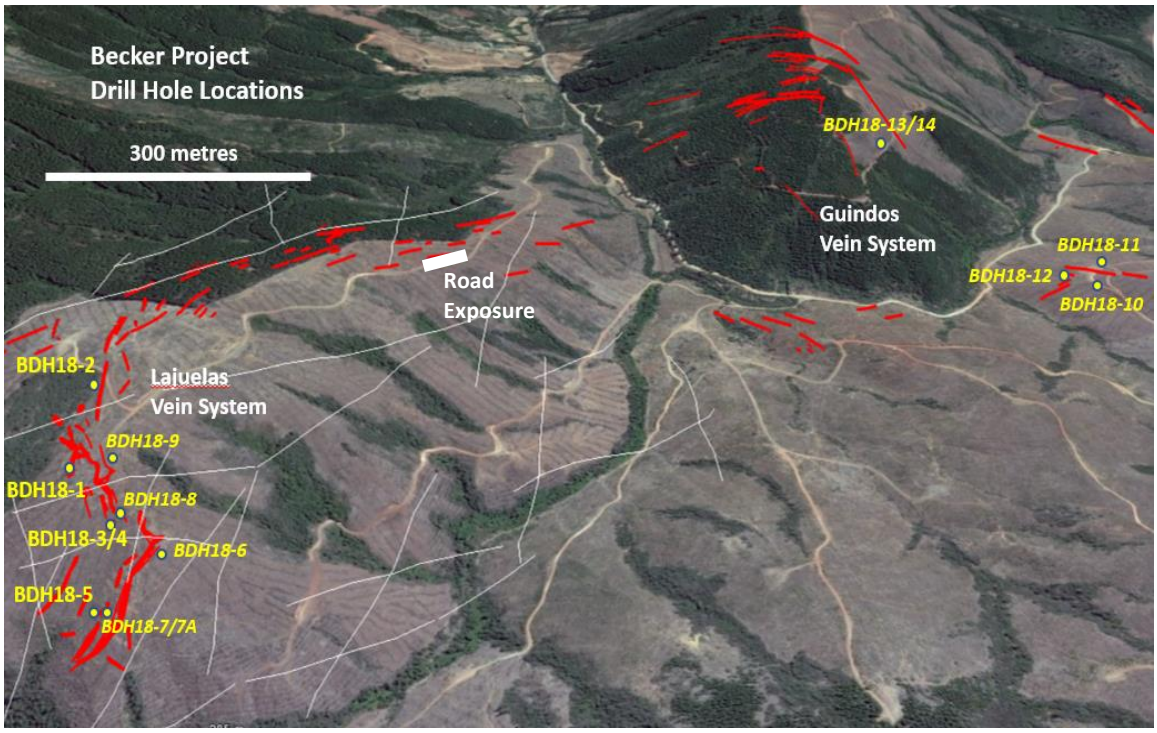


Figure 2: Becker property area showing location of completed 2018 drillholes (BDH) with mapped quartz veins (in red) and structural features inferred from ground geophysics.

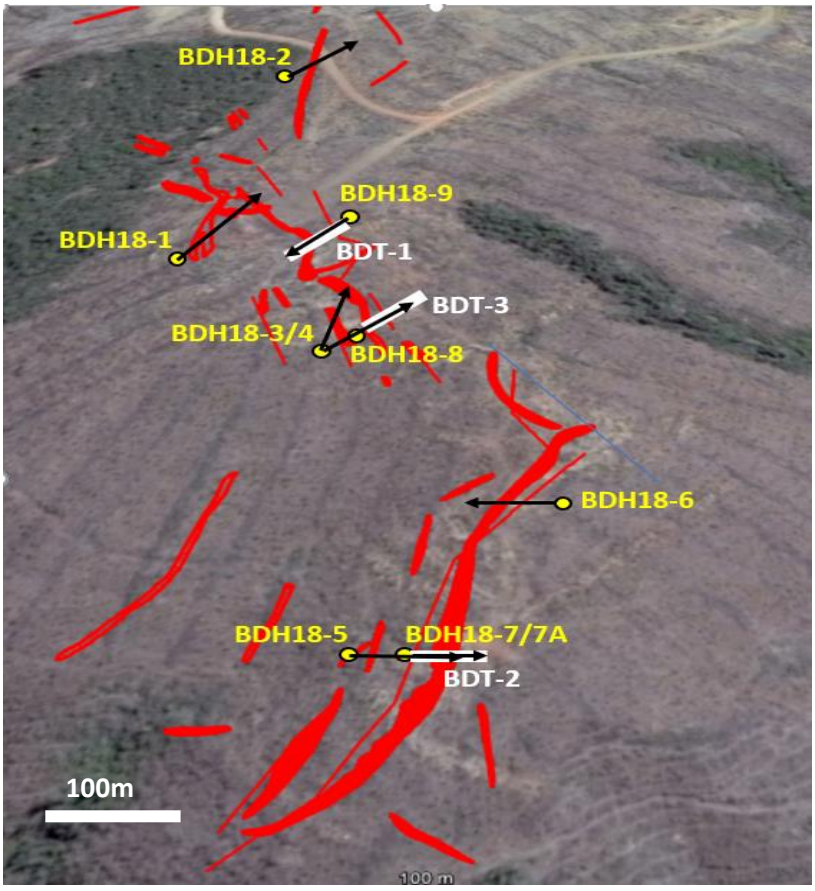


Figure 3: Drill holes and trench locations (BDT) within the Lajuelas prospect area relative to the Lajuelas vein system.

Table 1: Lajuelas Drill Collar Coordinates (Datum PSAD56-Zone19S)

Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Comment
BDH18-1	239923	6096497	367	45	50	122	intensely altered, >pyrite; fault zones; 35cm quartz vein intersected,
BDH18-2	239900	6096880	382	70	50	94.9	intensely altered, >pyrite; fault zones; narrow quartz-pyrite veins intersected,
BDH18-3	239986	6096665	355	45	50	99.2	intensely altered, >pyrite; fault zones; <1m quartz vein intersected
BDH18-4	239986	6096665	355	0	40	89.1	intensely altered, >pyrite; fault zones; no quartz veins intersected,
BDH18-5	240043	6096538	316	90	45	106.1	intensely altered, >pyrite; fault zones; 1m quartz vein intersected,
BDH18-6	240096	6096618	332	270	45	96.2	test northwest extension of Lajuelas veins
BDH18-7	240054	6096538	316	90	45	30.6	shallow fan-hole, collar 10m east of BDH18-5; quartz vein /breccia intersected
BDH18-7A	240054	6096538	316	90	60	30.7	shallow fan-hole, collar 10m east of BDH18-5; quartz vein /breccia intersected
BDH18-8	239789	6096374	332.0	40	40	44.1	shallow fan-hole, collar 10m NE of BDH18-3; quartz vein /breccia intersected
BDH18-9	239766	6096418	359	225	40	34.7	fan-hole to test vein depth extent near surface, collar ~70m east of BDH18-1

Table 2: Significant Assays from Lajuelas Drillholes

Hole_ID	From	To	m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
BDH18-01	No Significant Assays							
BDH18-02	No Significant Assays							
BDH18-03	**70.5**	**72**	**1.5**	1.8	1.7	200	52	99
BDH18-04	No Significant Assays							
BDH18-05	**5**	**5.9**	**0.9**	1.8	0.6	133	23	50
BDH18-06	No Significant Assays							
BDH18-07	**4**	**7**	**3**	1.6	1.8	110	53	119
BDH18-07A	**4**	**8**	**4**	1.7	4.8	175	84	144
incl	4	5	1	7	5.8	64	39	83
BDH18-08	**2**	**6**	**4**	1.3	0.8	132	42	60
BDH18-08	**9**	**21**	**12**	8.1	15.3	96	48	24
incl	10	11	1	10.3	6.6	67	61	39
incl	12	13	1	10.1	4.9	58	32	22
incl	14.7	16	1.3	17.5	24.6	125	37	24
incl	18	20	2	12.9	3.9	48	71	15
BDH18-08	**25**	**41**	**16**	3.5	4	178	88	37
incl	33	35	2	17.2	14.2	159	33	21
BDH18-09	**0**	**7**	**7**	2.8	0.9	55	21	40
BDH18-09	**14**	**15**	**1**	2.63	0.6	7	21	60

The drill holes have also confirmed that the Lajuelas prospect area was subject to intense alteration. Alteration is predominately propylitic, manifest as pervasive chlorite-epidote with abundant pyrite as fine-grained disseminations (2-20%) and vein-fills. Discrete and often superimposed silica-pyrite alteration is also common. The types and styles of alteration corroborate the low-magnetic and high-chargeability signature of the Lajuelas area as interpreted by the ground magnetic and gradient IP surveys completed by Carlin Resources in 2017. Assays of 2-meter wide half-core samples collected through pyrite-rich sections of the alteration types do not indicate any significant enrichment in precious (Au, Ag) or base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn) metals.

A geological assessment will be undertaken to better understand the structural model for the Lajuelas vein system. Interpreted geological cross sections of select drill holes are shown in Figures 4a-c.

Lajuelas Trench Results

After the results from holes BDH18-01 and 03 the company completed trenches to confirm that the veins targeted by the drilling were in fact in-situ. The trench locations are indicated in Figure 3 and the assay results of 1m long, chipped, channel samples in Table 3. Trench BDT18-1 exposed a 4m wide quartz vein averaging 3.33 g/t Au, trench BDT18-2 exposed a 2m wide quartz vein averaging 5.61 g/t Au and trench BDT18-3 exposed a 3m wide quartz vein averaging 10.58 g/t Au. The trenches were dug using an excavator to approximately 8m depth with samples collected from the exposed vein in each trench wall. The 3 trenches represent approximately 300 m of vein strike length. This work confirmed the target veins are in-situ and that vein characteristics, widths and gold grades are closely comparable to those previously reported by Arauco Resources and Carlin Resources. Previous trench results reported by Carlin Resources in 2017 along the same Lajuelas vein structure returned: 1.0m of 5.3 g/t Au, 4m of 30.7 g/t Au and 3m of 9.8 g/t Au along approximately 300m of inferred vein strike length.

Table 3: Assay results of 1m channel sampling in Lajuelas trenches

Trench_ID	From	To	Width	Location	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
BDH18-1	3	4	1	SE wall	2.03	0.4	45	75	44
BDH18-1	2	3	1	SE wall	7.15	1.3	11	40	13
BDH18-1	1	2	1	SE wall	1.91	1.6	25	33	17
BDH18-1	0	1	1	SE wall	3.8	1.1	14	36	11
BDH18-1	3	4	1	SW wall	1.96	0.3	17	43	24
BDH18-1	2	3	1	SW wall	2.59	1	19	53	15
BDH18-1	1	2	1	SW wall	5.57	2.1	18	15	9
BDH18-1	0	1	1	SW wall	1.7	0.4	34	23	11
BDT18-2	5	6	1	N wall	0.06	0.4	30	67	131
BDT18-2	4	5	1	N wall	0.23	0.7	30	68	112
BDT18-2	3	4	1	N wall	10.35	2.4	50	71	48
BDT18-2	2	3	1	N wall	0.88	0.7	53	53	29
BDT18-2	0	1	1	N wall	0.14	0.6	162	89	147
BDH18-3	2	3	1	SE wall	19	5.3	25	49	9
BDH18-3	1	2	1	SE wall	4.47	2	33	20	15
BDH18-3	0	1	1	SE wall	15.4	3.6	18	55	11
BDH18-3	2	3	1	NW wall	10.3	1.6	24	17	13
BDH18-3	1	2	1	NW wall	13.25	2.4	18	20	12
BDH18-3	0	1	1	NW wall	1.06	0.7	39	47	37

The company also sampled a previously unsampled section of exposed quartz vein material along the Lajuelas access road approximately 300m north of previous trenching. The road section contains quartz veins and broken quartz rubble and is currently interpreted as a fault zone. A 26m section of the exposure was sampled and returned 9 metres of 5.44 g/t Au including a 2 metre interval of 21 g/t Au. The assay results (Table 4) from the exposed vein material are consistent with those obtained from other Lajuelas quartz vein samples.

Table 4: Assay results of 1m channel sampling of Lajuelas road exposure

Trench_ID	From	To	Width	Location	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
Lajuelas Road Cut	15	16	1	NE Face	0.81	0.6	40	18	33
Lajuelas Road Cut	16	17	1	NE Face	0.61	0.2	51	42	76
Lajuelas Road Cut	17	18	1	NE Face	1.45	0.6	56	59	42
Lajuelas Road Cut	18	19	1	NE Face	1.47	0.6	51	63	31
Lajuelas Road Cut	19	20	1	NE Face	0.61	0.5	39	56	84
Lajuelas Road Cut	20	21	1	NE Face	0.45	0.2	26	46	70
Lajuelas Road Cut	21	22	1	NE Face	25.2	5.4	55	54	73
Lajuelas Road Cut	22	23	1	NE Face	16.7	3.4	43	42	47
Lajuelas Road Cut	23	24	1	NE Face	1.63	0.8	31	30	48
Lajuelas Road Cut	24	25	1	NE Face	0.17	0.6	38	28	46
Lajuelas Road Cut	25	26	1	NE Face	0.48	0.3	35	41	46
Lajuelas Road Cut	26	27	1	NE Face	0.75	0.4	30	28	53
Lajuelas Road Cut	27	28	1	NE Face	0.1	0.5	27	21	57
Lajuelas Road Cut	28	29	1	NE Face	0.07	0.3	25	32	40
Lajuelas Road Cut	29	30	1	NE Face	0.04	0.3	21	26	29
Lajuelas Road Cut	30	31	1	NE Face	0.09	0.2	13	16	19
Lajuelas Road Cut	31	32	1	NE Face	2.99	0.8	16	22	27
Lajuelas Road Cut	32	33	1	NE Face	0.15	0.2	32	31	56
Lajuelas Road Cut	33	34	1	NE Face	0.33	0.2	19	20	32
Lajuelas Road Cut	34	35	1	NE Face	3.18	0.9	32	50	61
Lajuelas Road Cut	35	36	1	NE Face	0.08	0.3	27	25	40
Lajuelas Road Cut	36	37	1	NE Face	0.07	0.6	26	34	45
Lajuelas Road Cut	37	38	1	NE Face	0.05	0.3	18	77	26
Lajuelas Road Cut	38	39	1	NE Face	0.04	0.2	21	70	39
Lajuelas Road Cut	39	40	1	NE Face	0.02	<0.2	12	25	45
Lajuelas Road Cut	40	41	1	NE Face	0.02	0.3	14	51	41

Pending Drill Results

The remaining 5 holes of the drill program (BDH18-10 to 14) are located in the southern part of the Guindos vein system (Fig.1). The South Guindos vein system has not been affected by post-mineral faulting to the extent of Lajuelas and the veins were intersected as targeted. Veins intersected, vary from 1-10m in thickness (true width not known) with disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The host rock is a polymictic breccia of likely volcanic origin with abundant fine-grained disseminated pyrite within the breccia matrix.

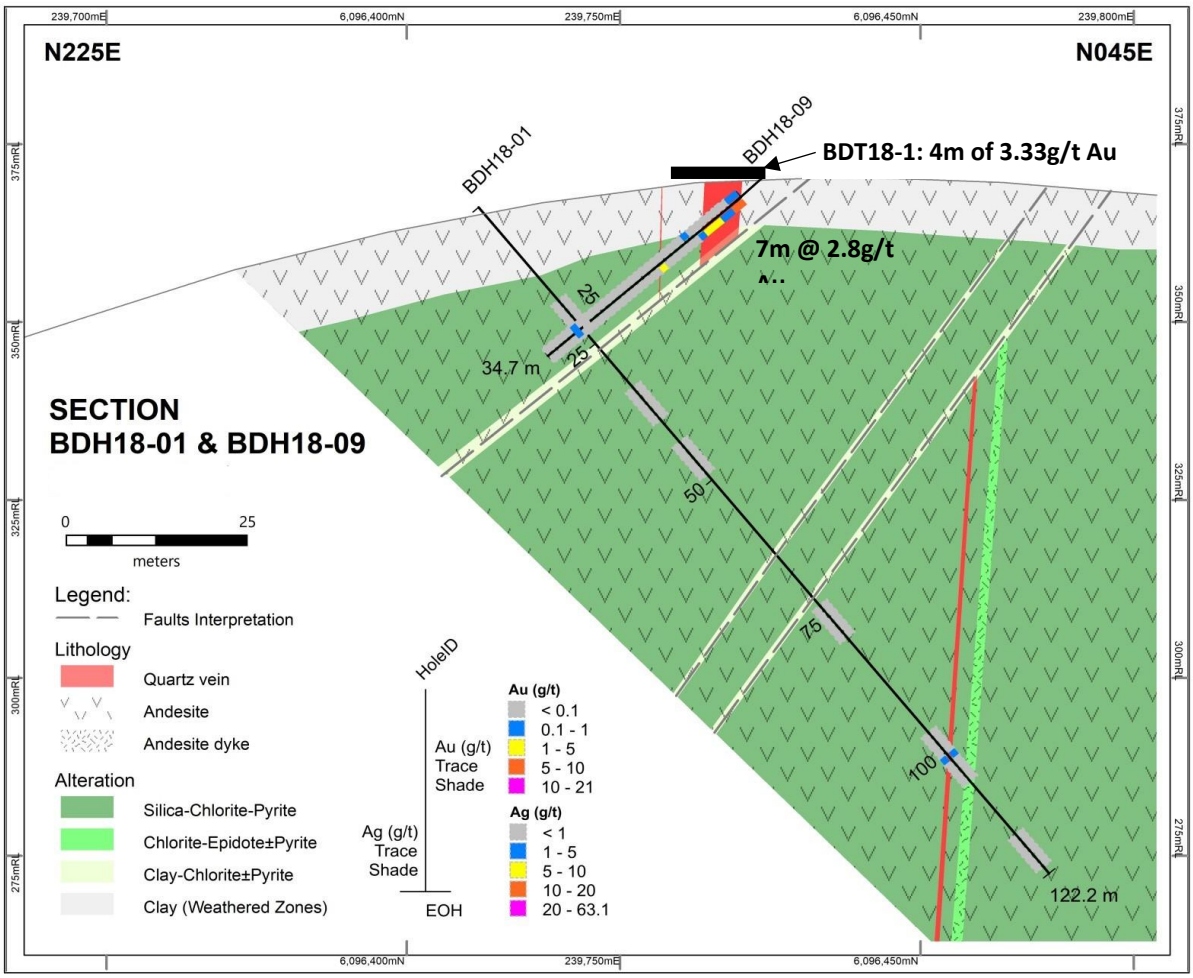


Figure 4a: Section drawing

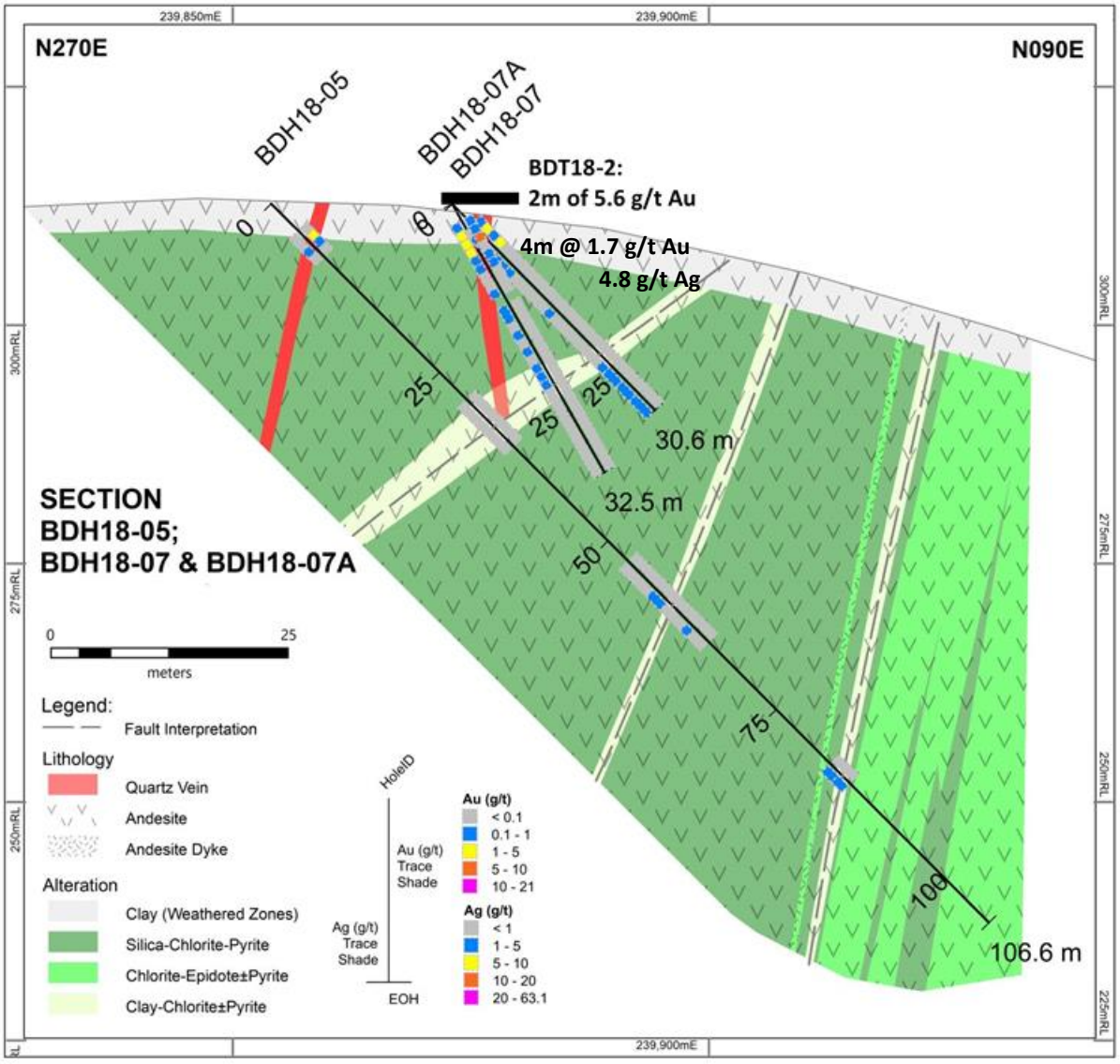
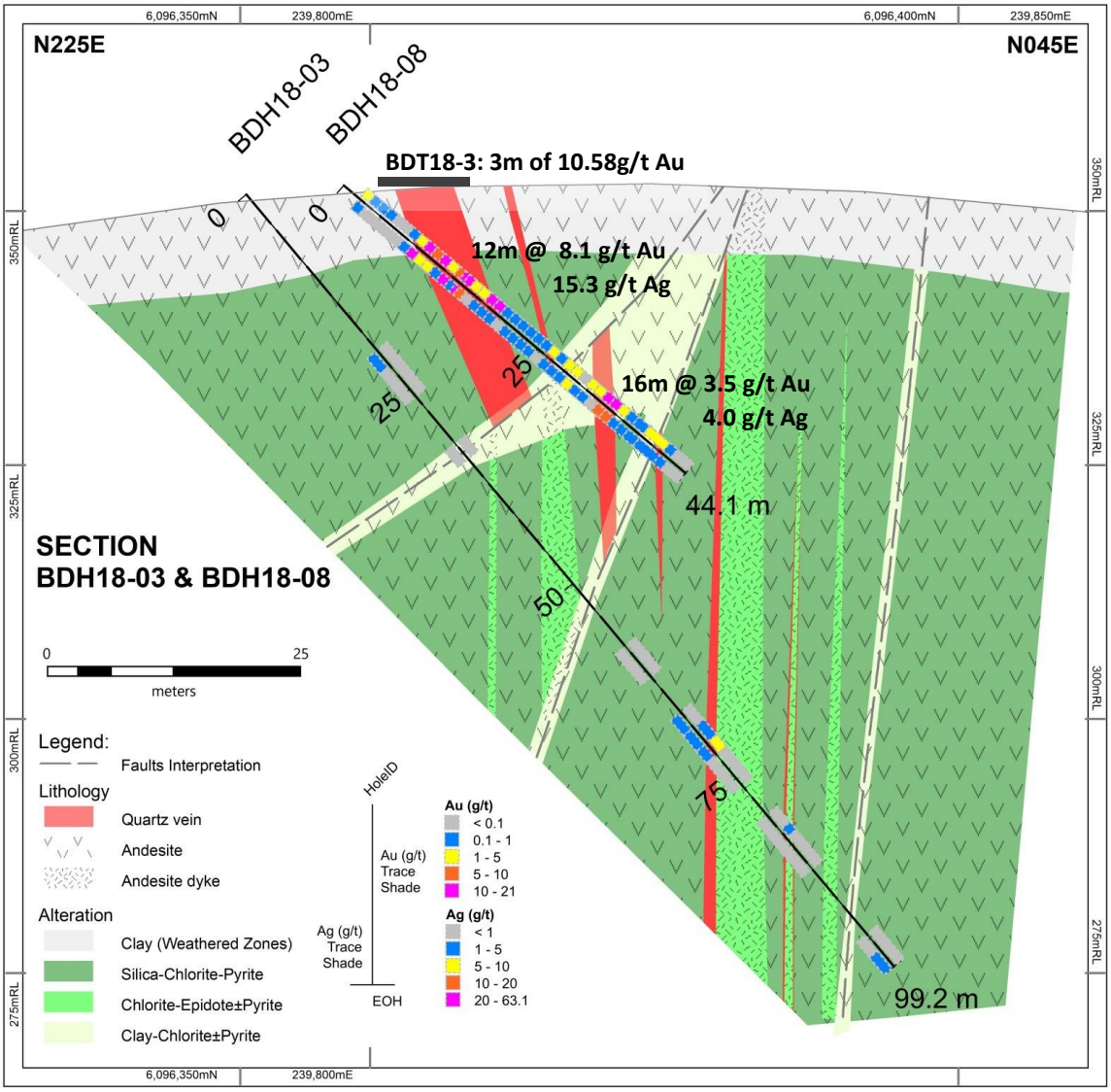


Figure 4b: Section drawing



For further information, please contact:

Tony McDonald
Managing Director
+61 7 3221 7501 or
admin@santanaminerals.com

Cameron Peacock
Investor Relations & Business Development
+61 439 908 732
cpeacock@santanaminerals.com

About Santana

Santana is a precious metals explorer focused on Latin America, with projects in Mexico and Chile. In Mexico the Company holds a right to earn-in to an 80% interest in the Cuitaboca Silver-Gold project in Sinaloa State.

In Chile the Company has a right to earn an 85% interest in the Becker Gold project in RegionVII.

Additional information about Santana and its projects is available on the website:
www.santanaminerals.com

Competent Person/Qualified Person.

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserve is based on information compiled by Michael Corey, PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Mr Corey is a consultant to the Company.

Mr Corey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Corey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

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.*	• Diamond drill core was logged by geologists for major lithological units and alteration type. All sample intervals were marked and assigned a unique sample number. The drill core for each sample interval was cut in half using an electric diamond saw. Depending on rock characteristics the core was sampled at 1.0 metre or 2.0 metre intervals. • A Niton handheld XRF (XL3) was utilized as an indicative tool to determine if anomalous mineralization was present. However, it was not a determining factor as to whether or not the core was sampled. • At the site office the core box labels and depth markers were verified, the core was washed and photographed wet. The core was logged using standardized forms, and then marked-up for half-core cutting and sampling by the site geologist. • Samples were delivered to ALS laboratory in Coquimbo, Chile. The samples were oven dried at 105ºC, weighed then jaw crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Each sample was analysed for gold using method Au-AA25, fire assay using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method ME-ICP41, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Diamond drill with HQ core collection was done using industry standard triple-tube hydraulic, wire-line equipment. The drill type used was a Hydracore 4000. Holes were not surveyed upon completion due to the relatively shallow drill depths (avg. 80m).
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.*	• HQ size drill core was cut in half using an electric powered, water cooled diamond blade core cutter located at the site office. Core samples were cut carefully to minimise breakage and to prevent parts of the sample being washed away during cutting. Core intervals that were clay rich and broken or friable were not cut but representatively sampled by knife and spoon. • Drilling supervisors were informed prior to start of hole where intersection expected. • Half core was bagged according to the sample specifications. Core was sampled in 1-meter lengths through intersections of quartz veins and breccia or anomalous sulphide mineralization and/or alteration. Two (2) meter sample length were collected through sections of favourable alteration. Sampling intervals were constrained to major lithologic boundaries. • There is no significant relationship between recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Diamond drill core was logged by geologists for lithological units and alteration zones and structural features to determine sampling intervals. All sample intervals were marked by core blocks, entered into a ledger and assigned a unique sample number. After cutting and sampling detailed logging continued using standardized forms which were entered into an Excel and Access database. Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core is logged descriptively, with unique codes used to denote rock type, type and style of alteration and any associated sulphide minerals present. Structural data including veins, shears, fractures are recorded relative to the core axis. • Core recovery and RQD are recorded. The average core recovery from 14 drillholes (metres) is 90%. Core recovery of <90% was common within brittle fault zones intersected at the Lajuelas prospect area. Core recovery for holes drilled within the Guindos prospect averaged 98%. At the site office the core was washed and photographed (wet and dry), logged, and then marked-up for half-core cutting and sampling by the site geologist.

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.*	• Selected core, based on lithology, alteration and visible mineralization was cut in half using an electric powered, water cooled diamond blade core cutter located at the site office. Half core samples are collected at 1m or in some cases 2 metre intervals. In some cases where 2m sample assays were considered significant (>0.5g/t Au) the same interval was resampled at 1m intervals using quarter core. Core recovery of less than 90% was common within brittle fault zones and may have affected determination of mineral concentration. Methods to improve core recovery through such zones will need to be investigated for future drilling. • A single blank and certified standard were in each batch of 25 samples. Silica sand was used for the blank sample and certified OREAS mineral standard material comparable to the concentration of Au-Ag mineralization occurring within the Becker project area was purchased from a commercial supplier. At the ALS laboratory samples were oven dried at 105ºC, weighed then jaw crushed to Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to obtain 250g, that was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Samples were analysed for gold using method Au-AA25, fire assay using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals and a suite of other elements were estimated by method ME-ICP41, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.

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.*	• Assaying was completed by ALS Laboratory in Coquimbo, Chile, an operating subsidiary of ALS Global. (accredited for chemical testing under ISO/ICE 9001:2008). • A structured Quality-Assurance-Quality-Control program has been conducted during all drill phases. The program has consisted of regular submission of blanks and certified OREAS standards. • Assays falling outside of acceptable ranges (3 standard deviations) are re-assayed. ALS also conducted routine internal quality control, and review of this data suggests there are no issues with either precision or accuracy. • Check samples (10 per 100 samples) of mineralised sample pulps have also been sent to another accredited laboratory in Chile (Andean Analytical Assay) to test for laboratory scale systematic errors.
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.*	• Collected core logging data, sampling intervals and assay and QAQC data and protocols were reviewed by the company Qualified Person, Michael Corey P.Geo. • As the drilling to date has been entirely by diamond drill no twinned holes have been completed. It is expected that some number of twinned holes will be completed as part of the proposed feasibility study. • All field and laboratory data is entered into an Excel and Access database with QA/QC templates included. • No adjustments to the assay data has occurred.
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.*	• Initially collars are located with hand held GPS devices. • The mapping grid is PSAD56, Zone 19 South. Topographic control is based on differential GPS data collected as part of a previous ground magnetic geophysical survey conducted over the Lajuelas prospect area in 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Core samples are generally taken at 1m intervals within intersections of quartz veins and quartz breccia and zones of significant sulphide mineralization. Zones of minor sulphide content and weak alteration were sampled at 2m intervals. Drill holes vary from 50 metres to 100 metres apart and were drilled at various orientation according to the apparent trend of targeted quartz veins and controlling structural features. • No JORC compliant mineral resources has been estimated for the Becker project area. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Holes were drilled to obtain representative mineralised intersections perpendicular to interpreted structural controlling features. The structures are interpreted to be subvertical and trending generally northeast /northwest/north. As such drill holes were drilled either East or West and northeast and southwest with declinations of -40 – 65 degrees. • No oriented drill holes have been completed so reported widths are downhole or apparent widths and not true widths. • Based on current interpretation the reported widths are likely to be some degree wider than the true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample batches were packed into sealed and annotated rice sacks and transported by the company to the ALS laboratory in Coquimbo. Samples were subjected to full security from drilling through processing till delivery to the laboratory. ALS standard sample submission forms were cross-checked with Sample Receipt Confirmation notes issued by the Laboratory. Laboratory results were emailed to the qualified person and site geologist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling and assay database has been reviewed by the company qualified person.

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	• *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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The 2,000 hectare Becker JV property consists of 8 individual mineral licenses owned by Mr. Patrick J Burns of Salta, Argentina. The licenses are classified as 'mensura' or exploitation licenses which are renewed annually through payment of a fixed land rent fee. The licenses are granted and registered under the Chilean Mining Law which is administered by Sernageomin the Chilean government regulator for mineral licenses and mining. • The company has signed a JV Agreement with Mr. Burns granting Minera Carlin the right to gain 100% of the properties through staged cash payments and work commitments until 2021. Minera Carlin currently holds no interest in the Becker JV properties. • Access to the Becker property is controlled by the property owner Cambium Forest Products which has commercial pine plantations over the Becker area. Cambium has granted Minera Carlin full access to the property to conduct exploration activities in exchange of payments for damages to trees. There are no social or environmental issues known to the company that would restrict access to the Becker property.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Becker JV property was previously explored by Arauco Resources in 1996 and Pinestar Resources in 2005. The companies completed surface mapping, sampling and trenching. The result confirmed the occurrence of high-grade gold in quartz veins and breccia within the properties. No previous geophysics or drilling of the Becker property were completed prior to Carlin Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Becker JV property is host to a series of mesothermal to epithermal type quartz veins and breccias. The type and style of mineralization is similar to that documented at the Minera Florida mine in the Rancagua district to the north of Becker that is currently being operated by Yamana. The veins at Minera Florida are polymetallic and structurally-controlled. The mine has produced over 2.5 million ounces of gold. • The Becker veins appear related to Cretaceous granitic plutons and occur with coeval volcaniclastic rock proximal to the intrusives. Both Minera Florida and Becker occur with a belt of Mesozoic-aged intrusives and coeval volcanics and sediments which constitute the eastern margin of the Coastal Range of southern Chile. The veins and breccias are classified as orogenic gold type of deposit.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• See Table A1 in Attachment 1 in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Aggregate (compiled) significant intersections reported are based on assays utilizing a cut-off of 0.2 g/t gold and/or 0.2% copper with a maximum contiguous dilution interval of 2.0 metres. The intervals reported are downhole intervals and reported assays are averages for the interval and unless otherwise stated are not weighted averages. Use of weighted averages were not deemed necessary given that sampled lengths and core sizes were the same. Reported intervals of higher grades (≥10 g/t Au) within a wider lower grade interval are stated using the same parameters and are included in order to denote the tenor of interpreted primary, structurally controlled feeder zones. • All values are reported as assayed and no equivalent grades (eg. Au Eq) have been included.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• No oriented drill holes have been completed so reported widths are downhole or apparent widths and not true widths. • Based on current interpretation the reported widths are likely to be some degree wider than the true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Pertinent maps and sections are included
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.*	• Reporting is fully representative of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All data is fully reported.
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.*	• The results reported are from the first X holes of completed 1,200-meter drill program. This drilling is the first completed within the Becker properties and will be further evaluated prior to completing additional drilling.

Section 3 does not apply as the information regarding the mineral resource was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' on the basis that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and, in the case of the resource estimate, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. Section 4 does not apply as reserve estimates are not being disclosed at this time and Section 5 does not apply as this section relates to the reporting of diamonds and other gemstones.