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Drilling confirms further high grade gold at Berrio

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Highlights

- ***15 hole diamond drilling program has confirmed the presence of shear-hosted high grade gold mineralisation with best results including:***
  - ***6.7m @ 10.2g/t Au from 84m incl 1.2m @ 17.3g/t Au, 0.8m @ 16.5g/t Au and 0.7m @ 15.4g/t Au (BE14-022)***
  - ***3.8m @ 9.8g/t Au from 53m incl 0.9m @ 19.6g/t Au (BE14-015)***
  - ***2.9m @ 8.8g/t Au from 28m incl 1.6m @ 15.2g/t Au (BE14-022)***
  - ***2.3m @ 8.4g/t Au from 71m incl 0.9m @ 20.6g/t Au (BE14-012)***
  - ***3.3m @ 7.2g/t Au from 147m incl 2m @ 11.4g/t Au (BE14-020)***
- ***Drilling has defined a new mineralised shear zone bringing the total number of known shear zones to five with all remaining open at depth and along strike***
- ***A trial RAB drilling campaign demonstrates gold-rich shears extend up-dip to within 5m of the surface and to the south at least 100m beyond the coverage of diamond drilling***

Pacifico Minerals Limited ("Pacifico") is pleased to provide phase two drilling results at its Berrio project. This program has so far generated further evidence of high grade gold intercepts in multiple shear zones over a strike length of ~520m (total strike length of property is ~2km).

Surface Diamond Drilling Program

Building on the success of phase one drilling (See ASX Announcement 14 August 2014) this second phase of drilling was designed to provide additional information on the distribution and geologic controls of high grade gold zones in known target areas and to test new areas identified from geophysics and structural mapping.

Phase two diamond drilling to date, has consisted of 15 diamond drill holes from 9 platforms totalling ~1,500m. The drilling program targeted along strike and down-dip extensions of auriferous mineralisation hosted in sub-vertical north-south trending shear zones.

The best intersection results include*:

- 6.7m @ 10.2g/t Au from 84m incl 1.2m @ 17.3g/t Au, 0.8m @ 16.5g/t Au and 0.7m @ 15.4g/t Au (BE14-022)
- 3.8m @ 9.8g/t Au from 53m incl 0.9m @ 19.6g/t Au (BE14-015)
- 2.9m @ 8.8g/t Au from 28m incl 1.6m @ 15.2g/t Au (BE14-022)
- 2.3m @ 8.4g/t Au from 71m incl 0.9m @ 20.6g/t Au (BE14-012)
- 3.3m @ 7.2g/t Au from 147m incl 2m @ 11.4g/t Au (BE14-020)
- 2.7m @ 5.9g/t Au from 95.7m incl 0.7m @ 18.3g/t Au (BE14-011)
- 2.6m @ 5.7g/t Au from 104.5m incl 1.2m @ 11.1g/t Au (BE14-023)
- 3m @ 4.4g/t Au from 97m incl 1.5m @ 7.2g/t Au (BE14-013)
- 6.3m @ 3.1g/t Au from 43m incl 0.9m @ 10.74g/t Au (BE14-016)

* All intervals are downhole lengths and not true widths.

The Managing Director of the Company, Mr Simon Noon, made the following comments in relation to the latest drilling campaign:

"Recent drilling has demonstrated that mineralisation is hosted in several shear zones with the general trend relatively consistent and easy to predict. Moving forward, exploration will target the mineralised lodes within shears. Mineralisation continues to remain open at depth. The recent drilling will now be compiled and fully evaluated to assist with planning of further drill testing"

The diamond drilling results confirm the widespread distribution of high grade gold mineralisation (>10 g/t Au) distributed mainly in a series of near vertical shears and hosted by quartz-sulphide vein stockwork and breccia. Drilling also suggested a close relationship between gold mineralisation and more competent sandstone units that characterise parts of the host sedimentary sequence. In total, 12 intersections greater than 0.5m recorded greater than 10g/t Au with grades ranging up to 20.56g/t Au (See Table 1 and Table 2 below for further details).

Drilling combined with recent structural interpretation and modelling confirms at least five north-south trending sub-vertical and sub-parallel mineralised shears. The known shears from west to east are separated by a total of approximately 100m. All shear zones identified to date remain open at depth. Additional drilling is needed to determine if further shear zones, as suggested by IP anomalies exist within the licences.

Table 1: Diamond drill hole assay results >0.5 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Weighted Average (g/t Au)	Including
BE14-011	26	26.73	0.73	1.34	
BE14-011	32	35	3	2.14	1.00 m @ 3.16 g/t Au
BE14-011	51.32	52.32	1	1.94	
BE14-011	61	61.78	0.78	0.51	
BE14-011	91.32	93.04	1.72	1.36	
BE14-011	95.77	98.51	**2.74**	**5.9**	**1.87 m @ 8.09 g/t Au (containing 0.65 m @18.30 g/t Au)**
BE14-011	100.7	102.59	1.89	1.21	
BE14-011	105.95	107.97	2.02	3.33	1.03 m @5.45 g/t Au
BE14-011	128.61	130	1.39	1.18	
BE14-011	132.6	133.93	1.33	2.5	0.77 m @ 3.13 g/t Au
BE14-012	71	73.28	**2.28**	**8.37**	**0.88 m @ 20.56 g/t Au**
BE14-012	85.32	86.32	1	0.99	
BE14-012	104	111.1	7.1	1.14	1.00 m @3.19 g/t Au
BE14-013	43.7	44.7	1	3.56	
BE14-013	58	61.7	3.7	1.17	
BE14-013	97	100	**3**	**4.38**	**1.50 m @ 7.20 g/t Au**
BE14-013	101.5	103	1.5	0.64	
BE14-015	52.7	56.5	**3.8**	**9.78**	**2.42 m @ 12.72 g/t Au (containing 0.92 m @ 19.66 g/t Au)**
BE14-015	76	79	**3**	**5.29**	**1.77 m @ 7.31 g/t Au (containing 0.35 m @ 10.58 g/t Au and 0.57 m @ 13.23 g/t Au)**
BE14-015	85	90.2	5.2	3.15	2.20 m @ 5.08 g/t Au
BE14-015	99.19	105.5	6.31	1.91	0.57 m @ 6.47 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Weighted Average (g/t Au)	Including
BE14-015	124	124.5	0.5	2.56	
BE14-015	134.75	136	1.25	0.93	
BE14-016	26	27.5	1.5	1.73	
BE14-016	43	49.3	**6.3**	**3.1**	**0.98 m @ 10.74 g/t Au**
BE14-020	135.5	140	4.5	1.04	
BE14-020	147	150.33	**3.33**	**7.19**	**2.00 m @ 11.42 g/t Au (containing 1.05 m @ 13.80 g/t Au)**
BE14-020	152	154	2	0.53	
BE14-021	58.1	59.6	1.5	0.58	
BE14-021	127	128.5	1.5	0.57	
BE14-021	133	134.5	1.5	0.77	
BE14-022	20.5	23.5	3	1.11	
BE14-022	28	30.9	**2.9**	**8.82**	**1.60 m @ 15.21 g/t Au**
BE14-022	37.84	39.6	1.76	0.52	
BE14-022	40.5	41.9	1.4	0.69	
BE14-022	59.6	61	1.4	0.63	
BE14-022	83.92	90.62	**6.7**	**10.24**	**1.16 m @ 17.28 g/t Au 0.84 m @ 16.48 g/t Au 0.69 m @ 15.42 g/t Au**
BE14-023	78.48	79.5	1.02	1.15	
BE14-023	104.5	107.1	**2.6**	**5.69**	**1.20 m @ 11.08 g/t Au**
BE14-023	109	109.8	0.8	0.98	
BE14-023	116.5	117.62	1.12	2.18	
BE14-023	124	125.5	1.5	0.52	
BE14-023	127.5	129	1.5	0.64	
BE14-025	75.9	77.4	1.5	0.52	

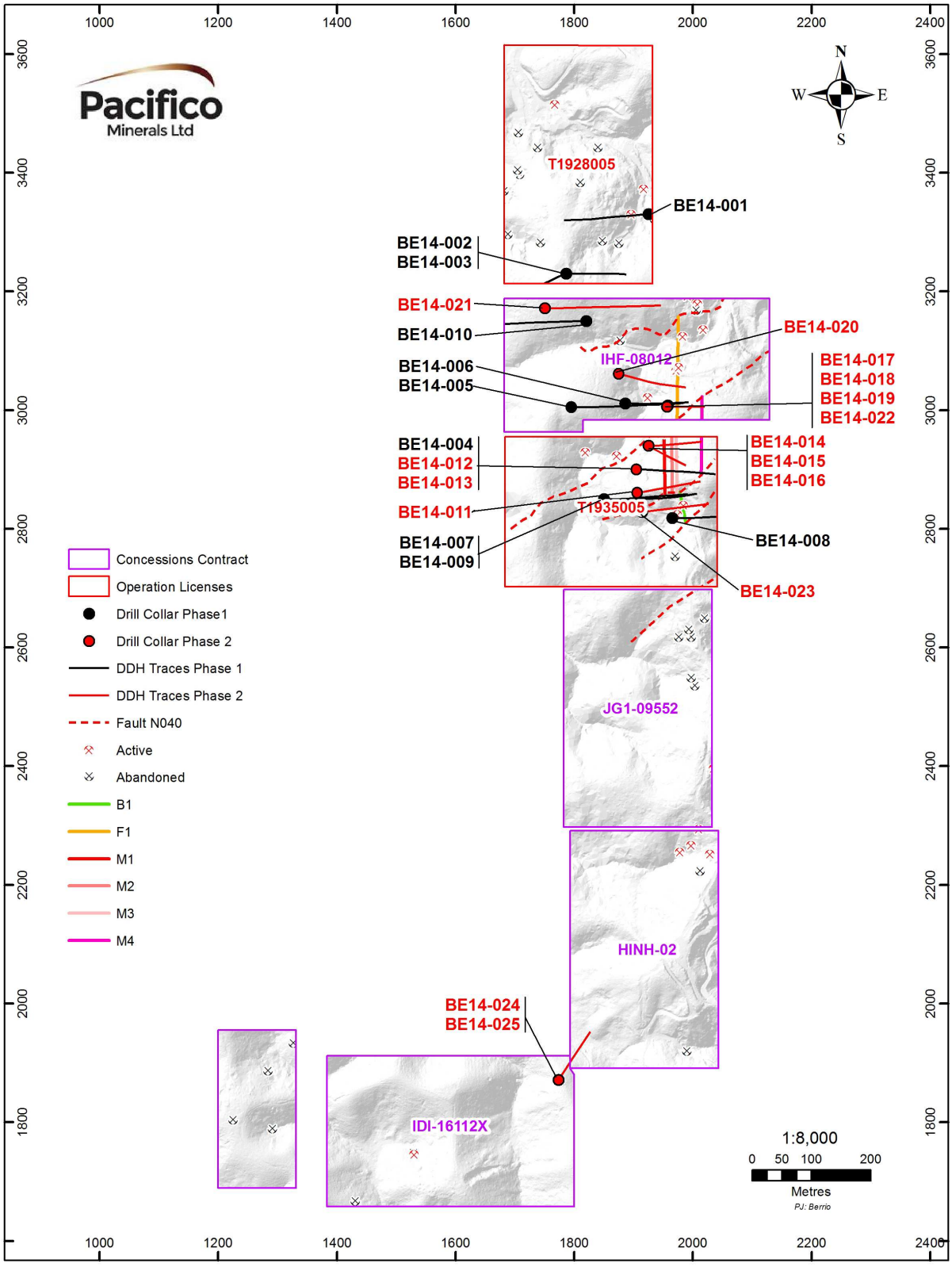

Figure 1: DDH drill traces for BE14-024 and BE14-025 and relationship to the other drill holes.

Table 2: Diamond drill hole information

Hole ID	Status	Platform	East Berrio Grid	North Berrio Grid	EL (m)	Az (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
BE14-011	Complete	1	1900	2863	632	83	-45	154.0
BE14-012	Complete	2	1899	2902	613	75	-45	159.2
BE14-013	Complete	2	1899	2902	613	75	-57	120.0
BE14-014	Abandoned	3	1919	2942	612	90	-45	15.0
BE14-015	Complete	3	1919	2942	612	90	-60	164.5
BE14-016	Complete	3	1919	2942	612	120	-45	62.0
BE14-017	Abandoned	4	1951	3010	609	90	-45	7.5
BE14-018	Abandoned	4	1951	3010	609	90	-55	7.4
BE14-019	Abandoned	4	1951	3010	609	90	-60	6.5
BE14-020	Complete	5	1869	3063	611	105	-48	160.0
BE14-021	Complete	6	1744	3173	628	90	-45	178.0
BE14-022	Complete	7	1950	3008	609	90	-55	110.5
BE14-023	Complete	8	1908	2830	616	83	-45	160.5
BE14-024	Complete	9	1769	1873	631	33	-45	52.9
BE14-025	Complete	9	1769	1873	631	33	-55	170.5
							Total	**1,528.5**

EL = Elevation; EOH = End of hole depth; m = Metre; Az = Azimuth

Trial RAB Drilling Program

A trial Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program of 15 holes from 12 platforms totalling ~500m was successfully completed (See Table 3 and Table 4 below for further details).

RAB drilling was designed to evaluate its suitability for exploration at Berrio as well as test projection to surface of mineralisation from artisanal mines, the southward strike extensions of mineralised shears and the cause of IP anomalies typical of the project area.

RAB drill holes BE14-RAB-008 to BE14-RAB-011 identified gold bearing mineralisation within 5m of surface and confirmed that mineralised shears continue at least 100m south beyond the coverage of diamond drilling. RAB drill holes BE14-RAB-004 to BE14-RAB-006 targeted IP anomalies and intercepted gold bearing mineralisation. These results strongly suggest IP anomalies at Berrio are closely related to the distribution of gold mineralisation and provide confidence in the continued use of IP in targeting drill holes.

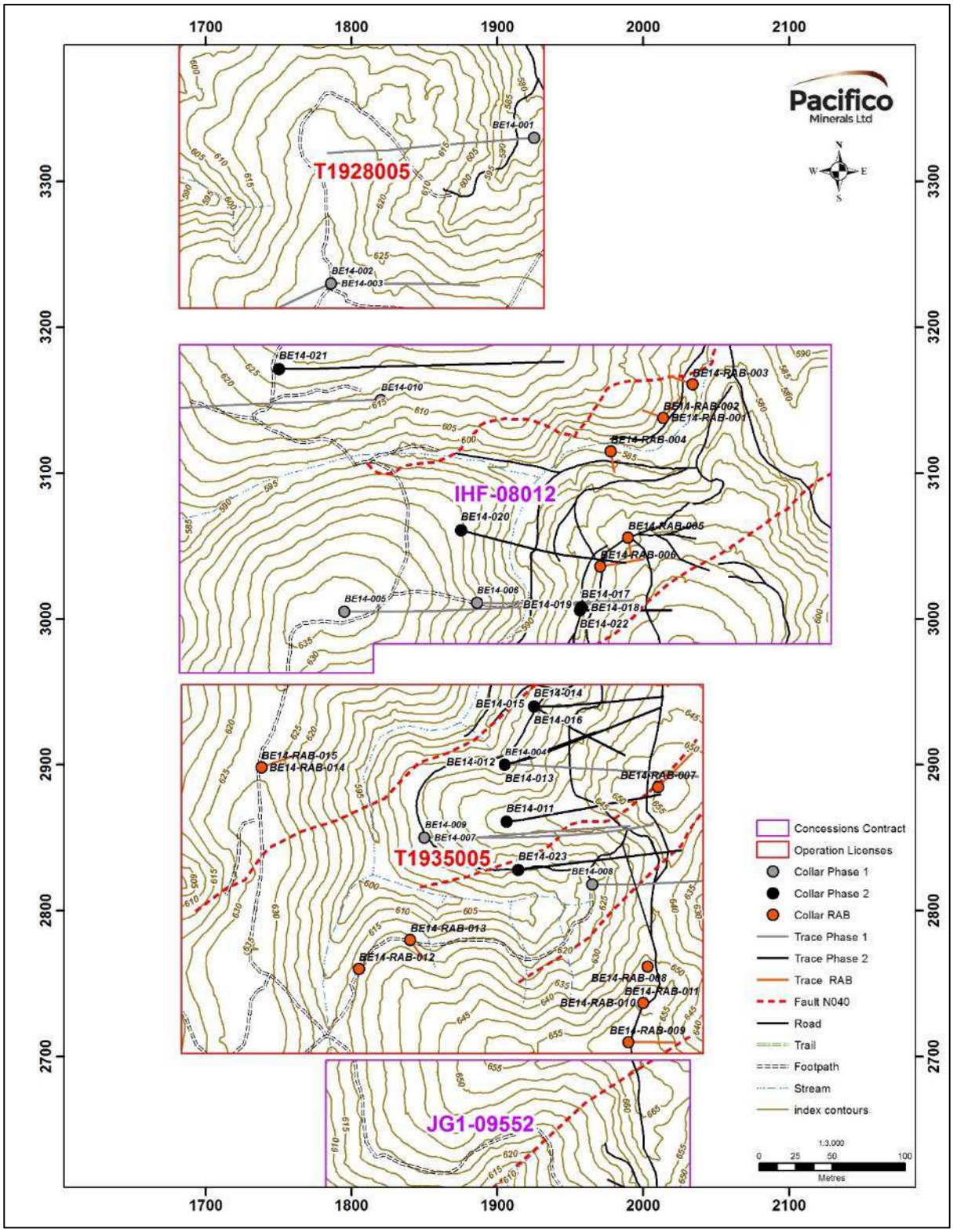

Figure 2: DDH and RAB drill traces. RAB drilling confirmed over 100m southward extension of the mineralised shear drilled during the maiden drill program. Additionally, RAB drilling confirmed that some IP anomalies are associated with mineralisation.

Table 3: RAB assay results (intercepts shown are >4m and >0.5g/t Au)

RAB ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Weighted average gold grade (Au g/t) over interval
BE14-RAB-004	0	5	5	0.58
BE14-RAB-005	29	35	6	0.55
BE14-RAB-006	7	39	32	1.25 (Incl 2m @ 5.76 g/t Au from 9m)
BE14-RAB-006	41	53	12	0.54
BE14-RAB-008	0	7	7	0.72
BE14-RAB-009	17	25	8	1.01
BE14-RAB-010	5	9	4	2.17
BE14-RAB-011	29	35	6	0.92

Table 4: RAB drill hole information

RAB ID	Platform	Local Easting	Local Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
BE14-RAB-001	1	2007	3140	587	290	-55	27
BE14-RAB-002	1	2007	3140	587	40	-55	31
BE14-RAB-003	2	2027	3163	580	290	-55	30
BE14-RAB-004	3	1971	3117	584	170	-60	30
BE14-RAB-005	4	1983	3058	614	170	-70	45
BE14-RAB-006	5	1964	3038	610	80	-55	53
BE14-RAB-007	6	2004	2887	656	45	-55	59
BE14-RAB-008	7	1997	2764	651	171	-83	7
BE14-RAB-009	8	1984	2712	663	90	-55	57
BE14-RAB-010	9	1994	2739	659	90	-70	9
BE14-RAB-011	9	1994	2739	659	90	-90	39
BE14-RAB-012	10	1799	2762	619	50	-70	19
BE14-RAB-013	11	1835	2782	621	146	-60	33
BE14-RAB-014	12	1732	2900	629	120	-60	5
BE14-RAB-015	12	1732	2900	629	70	-60	45
						Total	**489**

Underground Drilling Program

An underground drill program comprised of 13 holes totalling ~400m was completed from artisanal workings (See Table 5 and Table 6 below for further details). All drill holes were drilled from the same underground drill chamber. This program demonstrated continuity of shearing and variability of mineralisation.

An underground man portable Ingetrol Ultra 20E drill rig was used with narrow gauge running gear which, when combined with the sheared nature of the rock, resulted in reduced core recoveries. Because of poor core recoveries many assays returned from core samples during the underground drilling program should not be considered representative of mineralisation. Pacifico is not considering follow-up underground drilling.

Table 5: Underground drilling assay results*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Weighted Average g/t Au	Comments
BE14-B-001					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-002					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-003					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-004					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-005					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-006					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-007	0.00	8.00	8.00	1.14	85% core recovery
	23.00	24.00	1.00	3.18	90% core recovery
	30.50	32.50	2.00	0.59	90% core recovery
	36.50	38.50	2.00	1.89	80% core recovery
BE14-B-008	0.00	11.13	11.13	2.55	95% core recovery
BE14-B-009	0.00	8.90	8.90	1.89	95% core recovery
	25.50	26.50	1.00	1.31	95% core recovery
BE14-B-010	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.18	75% core recovery
BE14-B-011	0.00	8.10	8.10	1.30	85% core recovery
	14.50	19.50	5.00	2.17	90% core recovery
BE14-B-012					Not sampled - due to core loss
BE14-B-013	0.00	13.65	13.65	2.16	85% core recovery

*Table 6 Notes:

1. Recoveries during the underground drill campaign are low in certain drill holes. Some core runs returned 0% core recovery. Some underground drill holes were not sampled, other drill holes were sampled and the weighted average intervals are considered representative of mineralisation with the exception of minor core loss in places.
2. Intervals are down-hole lengths, not true width.
3. Weighted average gold grades do not apply a minimum cut-off grade.

Table 6: Underground drill hole information

Underground Drillhole ID	Local Easting	Local Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
BE14-B-001	1995	2804	595	162	0	30.50
BE14-B-002	1995	2804	595	200	0	31.60
BE14-B-003	1995	2804	595	170	0	43.65
BE14-B-004	1995	2804	595	174	-10	31.00
BE14-B-005	1995	2804	595	250	-87	15.50
BE14-B-006	1995	2804	595	90	-70	10.00
BE14-B-007	1995	2804	595	342	-20	42.00
BE14-B-008	1995	2804	595	338	-20	38.80
BE14-B-009	1995	2804	595	332	-40	40.35
BE14-B-010	1995	2804	595	324	-50	23.50
BE14-B-011	1995	2804	595	350	-60	40.00
BE14-B-012	1995	2804	595	170	10	6.00
BE14-B-013	1995	2804	595	350	-80	22.90
					Total	**375.80**

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPRplus) Survey

A GPRplus survey was completed. Preliminary results have been received with final results due shortly before further interpretations and conclusions relating to the success of the program can be made.

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About Pacifico Minerals Ltd

Pacifico Minerals Ltd ("Pacifico") is a Western Australian based exploration company focussed on advancing the Berrio Gold Project ("Berrio") located in Colombia. Berrio is situated in the southern part of the prolific Segovia Gold Belt and is characterised by a number of operational, artisanal-scale adits, tunnels, and declines. The project is 35km from the Magdalena River which is navigable to the Caribbean Sea and has excellent infrastructure in place including hydro power, sealed roads, an abundant water supply and telecommunications coverage. Pacifico also has an interest in two other projects in Colombia (Natagaima and Urrao) and one project in the Northern Territory (Borroloola West Project).

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Berrio Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr John Kieley, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL), Canada. Mr Kieley is an employee of Pacifico Minerals Limited. Mr Kieley 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 Kieley consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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.*	• Mineralisation intersected by exploration surface and underground drilling are marked by geologist and cut in half and bagged using circular saw by trained geo-technicians. ½ of the drill core was sent for analysis. • RAB samples are collected and bagged at source. Samples were quartered using roll and split techniques in a controlled environment at base camp. ¼ of the sample was sent for analysis. • All samples are submitted to accredited laboratory for fire assay. Based on observations by geologists selected samples were also submitted for ICP analysis.
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).*	• Phase 2 diamond drilling started in October 2014 using the track mounted Duralite T800 drill. All drilling used HQ3 triple tube, drill bits varied according to rock type. Core orientation and downhole surveys were determined using the Reflex instrument. Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 m. • Underground diamond drilling program started in October 2014 using an electric Ingetrol Ultra 20E man portable drill. The first six drill holes used a TT46 coring system delivering 35.2mm diameter core. Drill holes 7 – 13 used BTW coring system delivering a 41.3mm diameter core. Holes were oriented with compass and inclinometer. • RAB drilling started in October 2014 using a Beretta T-21 drill. All holes were started using a 114mm (4.5") Tricone bit and changed to a 88.9mm (3.5") hammer drill at 2 meters.
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.*	• Surface diamond drilling: After each core run, the core was measured on site and core recovery was calculated and recorded. Core recovery was rechecked during geological logging and entered into the database. • Surface diamond drilling: HQ3 triple tube was used to maximise recovery. • Surface diamond drilling: Recovery is generally

		>95%. In areas of poor recovery, sample intervals are defined by core blocks and core loss is noted with the sample number. • Underground diamond drilling: after each core run, the core was measured on site and core recovery was calculated and recorded on the core blocks. Core recovery is recalculated during logging and captured into the database. • Poor core recovery associated with underground was recorded; sampling in many instances many not be representative of mineralisation • RAB drilling: after each run, the sample was collected and bagged. A representative sample was collected to be stored in the field office.
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.*	• Surface and underground diamond drilling: Core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to the degree appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Surface and underground diamond drilling: Core logging was both qualitative and quantitative in order to build a geologic model and a geotechnical model. All core was photographed at the drill site, and again before core cutting and after core cutting at the Company operations center. • Surface and underground diamond drilling: All drill holes were 100% logged. • RAB drilling; Cuttings were logged to a degree, indicating host rock and mineralisation • RAB drilling; Cuttings logging was not qualitative and quantitative and not used to build a geologic or geotechnical model. • RAB drilling; all runs were logged and a sample from each run was sent to the lab for fire assay.
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.*	• Surface and underground diamond drilling: core was split with a trowel when in soft weathered rock and sawn with a core saw when in competent rock. Half of the core was delivered to the laboratory by Pacifico staff the other half is stored in a secure location at the Company operations centre. • Surface and underground diamond drilling: All core is handled by experienced technicians and geologists in a clean and secure logging area. Sample intervals are marked by the geologist and technicians are occasionally supervised by geologists when bagging samples. • Drill samples were submitted to the laboratory with QAQC additions including; Blanks, ¼ core duplicate and certified reference material. Approximately 6.3% of samples submitted to the laboratory were QAQC additions. • Surface and underground diamond drilling: Core is cut to in a manner to provide equal mineralisation in both halves. • Surface and underground diamond drilling:

		Sample lengths are appropriate for the purposes of exploration ranging from 0.25 m to 2 m depending on geological observations. Half of each core sample was sent for assay. • RAB drilling: Non-core cuttings were placed directly into sample bags for the lab. Some drill holes had high water table which created wet samples and other holes were completely dry. Part of the each sample was put in storage at the field office.
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.*	• Internationally accredited laboratory was used for all assays. • The Company intends to submit selected samples for re-assay to a second laboratory. • Three different certified reference materials were inserted with samples submitted by Pacifico • Certified blanks were inserted with samples submitted by Pacifico
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.*	• On receipt of significant assays intersections are reviewed by company geologists and Exploration Manager. • No twinned holes were drilled. • All data is physically stored in a secure area of the field operations centre, and all data is electronically entered in the central database and also preserved on external backup systems in a different location. • In instances of assays below analytical detection limits gold values are recorded in the database as 0.0049 g/t Au.
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.*	• On surface, drill collars and sample locations are recorded by GPS which is typically accurate to 5m. Elevation data is extracted from LiDAR survey data which has a 1m accuracy. • Underground drill collars are recorded using chain, compass and inclinometer • All results are reported in coordinate system local to the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is determined by geologists observations based on geology and mineralisation. Sample intervals vary between >0.25 m and < 2.00 m. In zones deemed by geologists as poorly mineralised, samples are taken between core blocks, typically 1.5 m. • Mineralisation occurs within shear zones, diamond drill core is selectively sampled based on geological observations. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
Orientation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• When possible, core was orientated so as two halves of core would be equally mineralised.

of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	The uneven nature of mineralisation means that this was not always possible. • Surface diamond drilling was oriented to drill across geologic structure as best as possible based on current knowledge. • Underground diamond drilling was designed to stay in the plane of the mineralised structure in order to study the characteristics of the vein mineralisation at that point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, bagged, and numbered under direct supervision of trained Pacifico staff. Samples were transported in a Pacifico vehicle to the laboratory, where a signed acknowledgment of receipt of samples was obtained. • At site, all duplicate samples are stored in a lock-secured storage area free from climatic or other disturbance potential. Whilst at the drill site, core was under constant care of a trained Pacifico employee. Transportation from the drill sites to the company operations centre was in Pacifico vehicles under care of Pacifico Staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have taken place. • In due course, an internal audit of sampling techniques and data will be conducted by the project Competent Person (CP), the results of which will be reported on.

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.*	• Mining Titles T1928005, IHF-08012, T1935005, JG1-09552, HINH-02 (L4519), IDI-16113X, IDI-16112X, located in Department of Puerto Berrio, Antioquia, Colombia. Pacifico recently signed a Heads of Agreement with current owner and is earning into the project. • All tenure is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Other than that conducted by Pacifico, no modern exploration has been completed in the area. • Artisanal miners operate in the project area and explore by developing along mineralised structures
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Structurally controlled, shear hosted gold deposit in Cretaceous sediments adjacent to the Segovia Batholith. Auriferous mineralisation is associated with quartz

		veining in shear zones. Silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralisation is sometimes associated with gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• In the field, surface drill hole Easting and Northing is determined using GPS with a typical accuracy better than 5m. Elevation is extracted from LiDAR survey data at +/- 1m accuracy. • Surface diamond drilling is HQ. Underground drilling was conducted using BTW and TT46. RAB drilling was completed using a 3.5" bit • Diamond drillholes are surveyed using REFLEX equipment • Drill targeting is determined by the projection of mineralised structures measured in artisanal mines, geological mapping, and geophysical survey results.
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.*	• Weight averaging was calculated as: Sum of Grade x Run / Sum of Run Length • Weighted averages were calculated from variable lengths of core or RAB chips • No metal equivalents are reported. • Phase two **diamond drilling** (Table 2) weighted averages were calculated for continuous intervals assaying >0.5 g/t Au. Weighted average intervals include no more than 3 m of material <0.5 g/t. Table 5 reports values in a separate column, "Including", which reports higher grade zones within the minimum >0.5 g/t Au lower grade zones being reported in the table. • **RAB Drilling** (Table 4) No minimum or maximum cuff-off grade was applied. • **Underground Drilling** (Table 6) No minimum or maximum cuff-off grade was applied.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Work is on-going to build a reliable geological model based on drilling data and field mapping. Further refinement is needed before true widths can be reported. All intervals reported refer to downhole lengths and are not 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.*	• Plan maps showing the approximate collar locations are provided.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• All grades are reported as downhole lengths (m). • **Phase two drilling** all Au assays >0.5 g/t Au

	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	are reported. Continuous intervals >0.5 g/t Au are reported as weighted averages. • **RAB drilling** weighted average intervals are **selectively reported**. Weighted average downhole lengths of less than 4 m or 0.5 g/t Au are not reported. No minimum cut-off is applied to weight average calculations • **Underground drilling.** Weighted average intervals are **selectively reported**. No minimum cut-off is applied to weight average calculations
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.*	• A 3D model is under development this model incorporates; LiDAR survey, a partial underground laser topographic survey where access was available at the time of the survey, drillhole geology, assay results, geophysical surveys include Induced Polarization, and Ground Magnetics.
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.*	• Planned future work includes; refinement of 3D model, further surface mapping, and ongoing interpretations of geophysical data including the GPRplus survey.