27 July 2012

The Manager
ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Level 4, 20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Sir

INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Caspian Oil & Gas Limited ("Caspian" or the "Company") refers to its announcement on Monday, 23 July 2012 with respect to the proposed acquisition of Equus Resources Limited, an entity with an interest in the Naltagua Copper Project, Republic of Chile.

Equus Resources Limited had recently commissioned an independent technical report on the Naltagua Project. The author of that report, Mr Robert Pyper and his employer, Minnelex Pty Ltd and Equus Resources Limited have given consent for the report to be released to the ASX by Caspian.

The information in the attached report that relates to the Naltagua Copper Project has been compiled by Mr Robert Pyper who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pyper is an independent consultant and a full time employee of Minnelex Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pyper consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Yours faithfully

Susmit Shah
Company Secretary

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July 10, 2012

The Directors
Equus Resources Ltd
Level 2, 66 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
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At the request of the Directors of Equus Resources Limited (Equus), Minnelex Pty Ltd, (Minnelex), was engaged to prepare an Independent Geological Report on Equus' tenements in Chile.

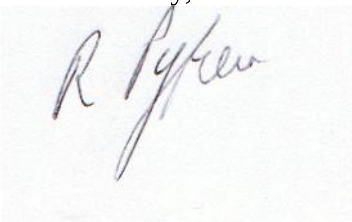
The status and tenure of the tenements are detailed in the Solicitor's Report. A field visit was carried out in March 2012 to review the main project area at Naltagua. Geological and economic background to the project is detailed in the reports and records listed in the Reference section of this Report.

Minnelex and Robert Pyper have prepared a wide range of Independent Expert and Specialist's reports relating to the requirements of the ASX and ASIC. A list of Minnelex Independent Reports is available. Mr Pyper has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and "Competent Person" as defined in the JORC Code.

To support the assessment, Equus and its advisors have provided the most recent reported results of investigations for the exploration projects and the Company has confirmed that all material information currently available has been provided for a proper assessment to be carried out and that the information is complete, accurate and true.

Minnelex also observes Section 947B of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cwlth). In accordance with Corporations Regulation 7.6.01(1)(u) and Corporations Amendment Regulations 2003 (No. 7) 2003 No. 202, this Independent Consulting Geologists' Report is not financial product advice but is intended to provide investors with expert opinion on matters relevant to an investment in the Company. Robert Pyper and Minnelex are not operating under an Australian financial services licence and the advice in this Independent Consulting Geologists' Report is an opinion on matters other than financial products and does not include advice on a financial product.

Yours faithfully,



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1. Introduction

Equus Resources Limited (‘Equus’ or ‘the company’) has an historic brownfield copper project in Chile called Naltagua. Drill targets have already been selected and sufficient sampling, mapping and historical mining has taken place to indicate that there is an excellent chance of locating a substantial copper resource.

Chile is the world’s biggest copper producer with four of the six largest copper mines in the world evenly distributed along the 1,800km sector from Santiago to Iquique and it offers more opportunity for ongoing discovery and development of profitable new copper mines than any other country.

Five discrete copper belts are present in Chile, dating from Late Palaeozoic to Early Pliocene. Most of the copper produced from these belts is related to porphyry intrusions, but manto-type (“manto”) deposits are also an important source of copper. The company's Naltagua Project is interpreted to be a manto copper system.

Manto deposits are generally flat-lying, stratabound, irregular to rod-shaped ore deposits. The large El Soldado manto copper deposit (total life-of-mine resource of approximately 400Mt at 1% Cu), which is located 160km north of the company’s Naltagua Project area, is hosted by similar Cretaceous marine volcanics and is indicative of the potential of this deposit type.

2. Tenements

The company has secured an Option Purchase Agreement to acquire 100% of a contiguous group of 14 mining licences covering an area of 1,805 hectares (18.05km^2). A register of the license details is given in Table 1 and the areal configuration shown in Figure 1. The legal standing of these licences is covered in the legal report by the company's lawyers. However, as a general comment, Mining Licences in Chile represent strong, secure title because they are held into perpetuity under the authority of the Chilean Constitution.

Table 1. Schedule of Mining Licences at Naltagua

Licence Name	Licence Type	Licence Holder	Interest	Area (ha)	2012-2013 Patents Paid	Status	Expiration Date
Carmencita Siete 1	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	1	CLP 3,941	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmencita Once 1/35	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	30	CLP 118,236	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
San Lorenzo 1 1/34	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	147	CLP 579,356	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
San Lorenzo 2 1/51	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	221	CLP 871,005	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
San Lorenzo 3 1/52	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	152	CLP 599,062	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmen Alto 2 1/23	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	188	CLP 740,946	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmen Alto 3 1/26	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	155	CLP 610,886	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmen Alto 4 1/14	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	56	CLP 220,707	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmen Alto 5 1/30	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	175	CLP 689,710	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmencita Uno 1/100	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	96	CLP 378,355	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Carmencita Dos 1/114	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	114	CLP 449,297	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Mater I 1/30	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	295	CLP 1,162,654	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Mater II 1/10	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	100	CLP 394,120	Constituted	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution
Mater III 1/16	Mining	Tsuyoshi Nishimura Matsumoto	100%	75	CLP 295,590	Manifestation	Perpetuity under the Chilean constitution

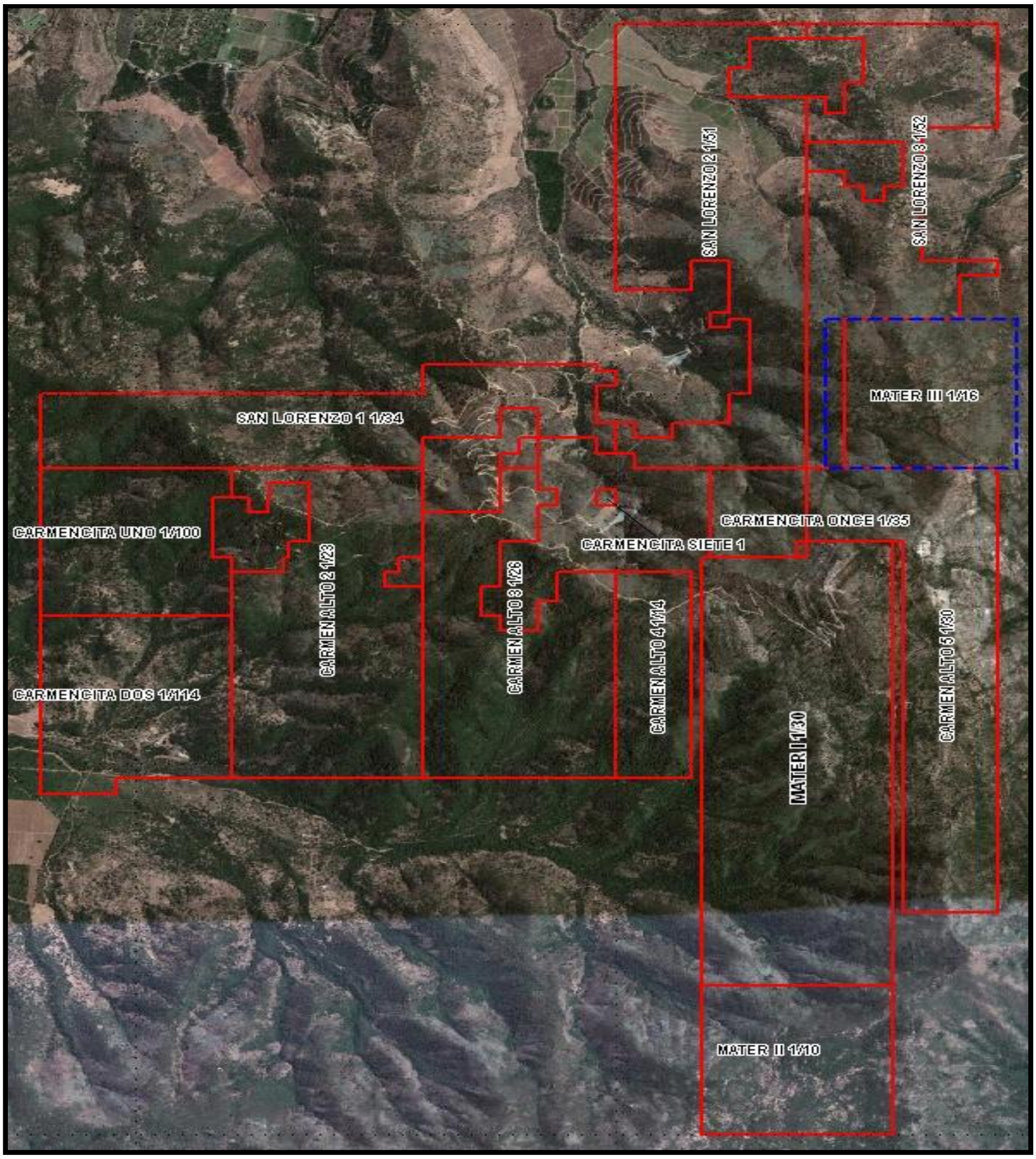

Figure 1. Mining Licences at Naltagua

3. Location, Access and Climate

The Naltagua Copper Project ("Naltagua") is situated in the Metropolitan Region, located 30km southwest of Talagante and 80km by road southwest of Santiago. The licences are generally bounded by latitude coordinates -33.74189° to -33.80953° and longitude coordinates -71.03244° to -70.97846°, which straddles the boarder of the Melipilla and Talagante provinces. Road access is generally fair and involves a final steep climb up to the project area on 4km of all-weather gravel road. The topography is dominated by the coastal ranges and the altitude varies between 300m and 1,300m above mean sea level. The climate is Mediterranean, with relatively hot (up to 35°C) dry summers from November to March and cool (2 - 13°C) wet winters from May to September.

4. Previous Work

4.1. Early Mining

From 1905 to 1945, rich-deposits of oxide and sulphide copper ore were systematically exploited by the French company "Societe des Mines de Cuivre of Naltahua", who mined 15 discrete bodies to derive ore with an average composite head-grade of 4% Cu. The operation became a significant producer and was so successful that a smelter was established in the nearby valley and a network of terraced rail lines constructed to transport the ore from the numerous mines (mostly adits) on the mountain. In 1932 Naltagua was the fourth largest copper mining district in Chile.

Historically, the main prospecting method was limited to the identification of surface exposures of the conspicuous green copper oxide mineral, malachite. Mining of the malachite often exposed primary copper sulphide (bornite and chalcopyrite) a few metres below the surface, although at the time, and at a grade of less than 2% Cu, this sulphide mineralization was sub-economic and generally discarded.

4.2. Minera Aurex Chile Ltda ("Minera"); Freeport McMoRan, 2007

Minera, with a conceptual target of 150Mt grading between 1.5% – 1.8% Cu, conducted surface mapping and sampling, and 1.58km of sampling in five underground mines - Venus, Sorceress, Consuelo, Gold Black and Las Vacus. In all, they recorded 18 significant mine workings and numerous minor workings and concluded that there are two principal mineralized calcareous black shale units located within the thick andesite sequence. They also concluded the andesite was generally barren of significant copper sulphide mineralization.

Minera identified deposits of oxide copper (malachite and minor chrysocolla), copper sulphide (chalcopyrite and bornite), iron sulphide (pyrite) and minor native copper in all the workings investigated. They also noted the lodes had been offset by steep faults.

An example of the Minera mapping of the Lower Level Production Sequence of the Venus Mine is shown in Figure 2. In Venus, Minera examined some 800m of drives and documented lodes in black shale that varied in thickness from 2m – 6m, which were offset by steep faults.

As a result of their focus on a few deposits hosted by the calcareous black shale units, they concluded there was potential for only approximately 25Mt of copper mineralization. Significantly, they placed little importance on the potential of the andesite to host substantial deposits of disseminated copper sulphide (bornite and chalcopyrite) in a manto-type of deposit.

4.3. University of Chile Report 1, January 2009

A report by the University of Chile titled "GEOLOGÍA, ALTERACIÓN HIDROTERMAL Y MINERALIZACIÓN EN EL PROSPECTO CUPRIFERO CERRO OVEJA, COMUNA DE ISLA DEMAIPO, REGIÓN METROPOLITANA" postulated from projections of the mineralised igneous-hydrothermal breccias mapped at the Cerro Oveja prospect, conceptual potential for more than 34Mt grading 1% Cu and 11g/t Ag. They also postulated potential in the mineralized calcareous black shale of 1.5Mt grading approximately 3.7% Cu and 26.4 g/t Ag. However, no systematic resource calculations were ever conducted because it was beyond their area of expertise.

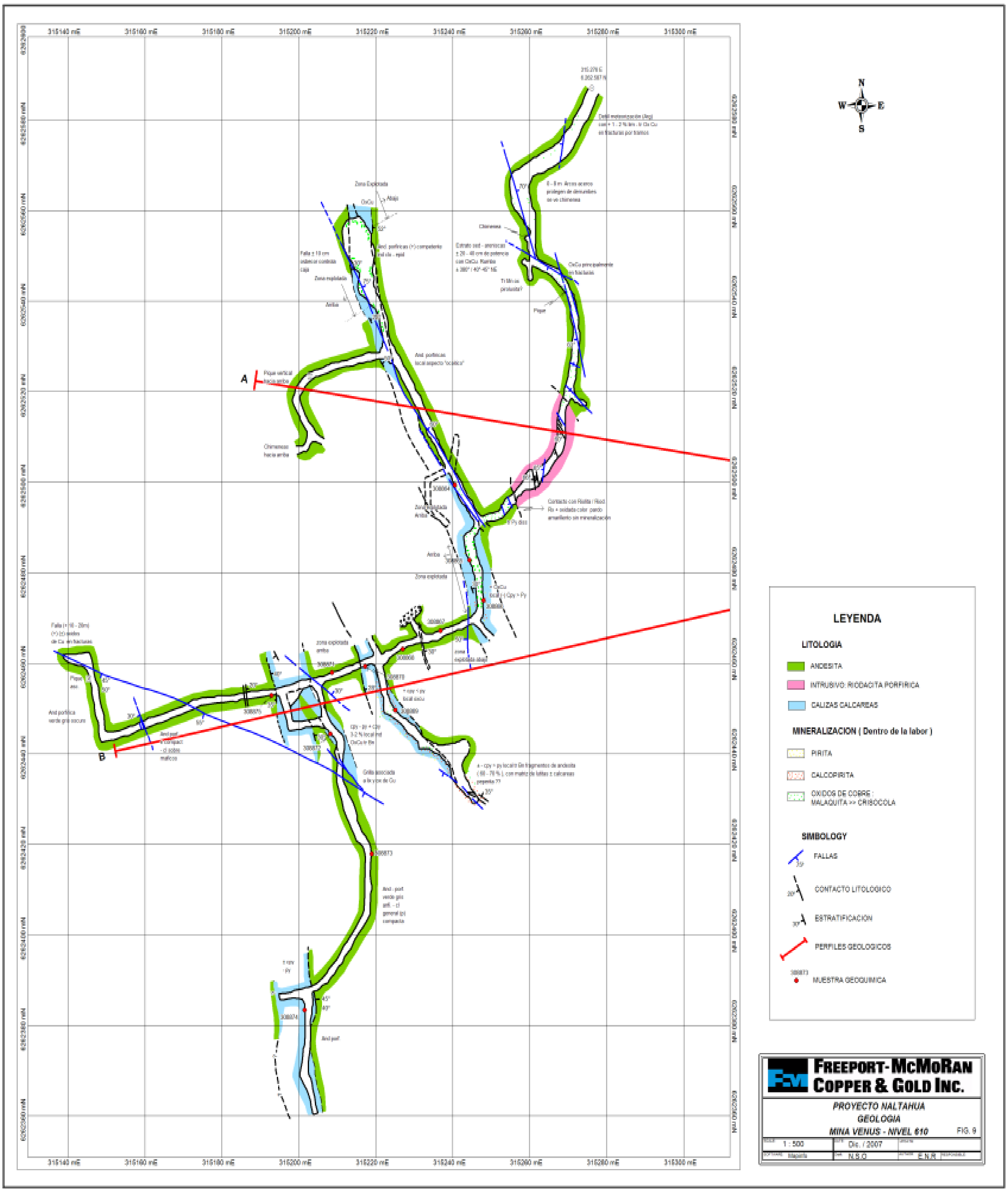

Figure 2. 610 m level at the Venus Mine

Workings have been driven for over 200 m into the mountain.

4.4. University of Chile Report 2, June 2009

A follow-up report by the University of Chile titled "EXPLORACION BASICA EN EL PROSPECTO de Cu – Ag CERRO OVEJA, REGION METROPOLITANA, CHILE (INFORME No 2)" reviewed the geological exposures more optimistically and postulated that the igneous-hydrothermal breccias located at Cerro Oveja could contain 100Mt of mineralization grading 1% Cu and 11g/t Ag. They also concluded the calcareous black shale may contain some 49Mt of mineralization grading 0.9% Cu and 8 g/t Ag. However, no systematic resource calculations were carried-out.

4.5. Noranda Report, August 2001

A report by Noranda titled "PROSPECTO DE Cu YERBA BUENA, REGION METROPLITANA, INFORME FINAL DE EXPLORACION TEMPORADAS 2000 – 2001" reported that at Cerro Oveja they collected 182 soil samples on a 50m by 50m grid, which when assayed returned an average sample grade of 1.57% Cu and 1.61 g/t Ag. However, neither a description of the sampling method nor a map of the plotted assay data has been located.

On the basis of this data Noranda drilled one hole only, which intersected moderately anomalous copper. Importantly, Equus considers Noranda's interpretation that the copper mineralization is hosted within a vertically-plunging, pipe-like, hydrothermal breccia to be incorrect, and that the mineralization is more likely contained within a stratigraphically conformable, primary volcanic andesite breccia. The defining characteristics of this particular type of breccia has been studied in detail by the company's consultant petrologist and has been shown to contrast in character with the typical hydrothermal breccia found at Naltagua.

Accordingly, given the foot wall position of the Noranda drill hole, Equus considers that the hole could not have intersected the interpreted east-dipping mineralized horizon and the target remains untested.

5. Geology and Mineralisation

5.1. Regional Geology and Mineralisation

The Naltagua Copper Project is situated within the southern section of the Early Cretaceous copper-silver metallogenic belt of central Chile. The main regional geological framework comprises basement of Palaeozoic intrusions overlain by Jurassic and Cretaceous volcanics and sediments, intruded by small bodies of Mesozoic tonalite, granodiorite and monzonite.

Besides hosting some of the world's most significant porphyry copper-gold deposits, this same metallogenic belt also hosts several large manto-type ("manto") copper-silver deposits such as Guayacan, El Soldado, Cerro Negro, Mantos de Catemu, El Salado and Lo Aguirre.

Manto-type deposits are the third largest group of copper deposits in Chile, characteristically hosted by thick andesite-basalt volcanic piles that have undergone low-grade regional metamorphism and intruded by calc-alkaline granitic rocks. Ore bodies are broadly stratabound and sometimes spatially-controlled by faults.

There are two belts of manto-type copper deposits in Chile:

- The Jurassic belt of the "Cordillera de la Costa" near Antofagasta, and
- The Early Cretaceous belt in the Coastal Cordillera.

The Naltagua Copper Project, as shown below (Figure 3), is situated in the south portion of the Early Cretaceous metallogenic belt. Naltagua is also situated 60km NW of the world's largest underground copper mine, El Teniente, which is a porphyry-type copper deposit.

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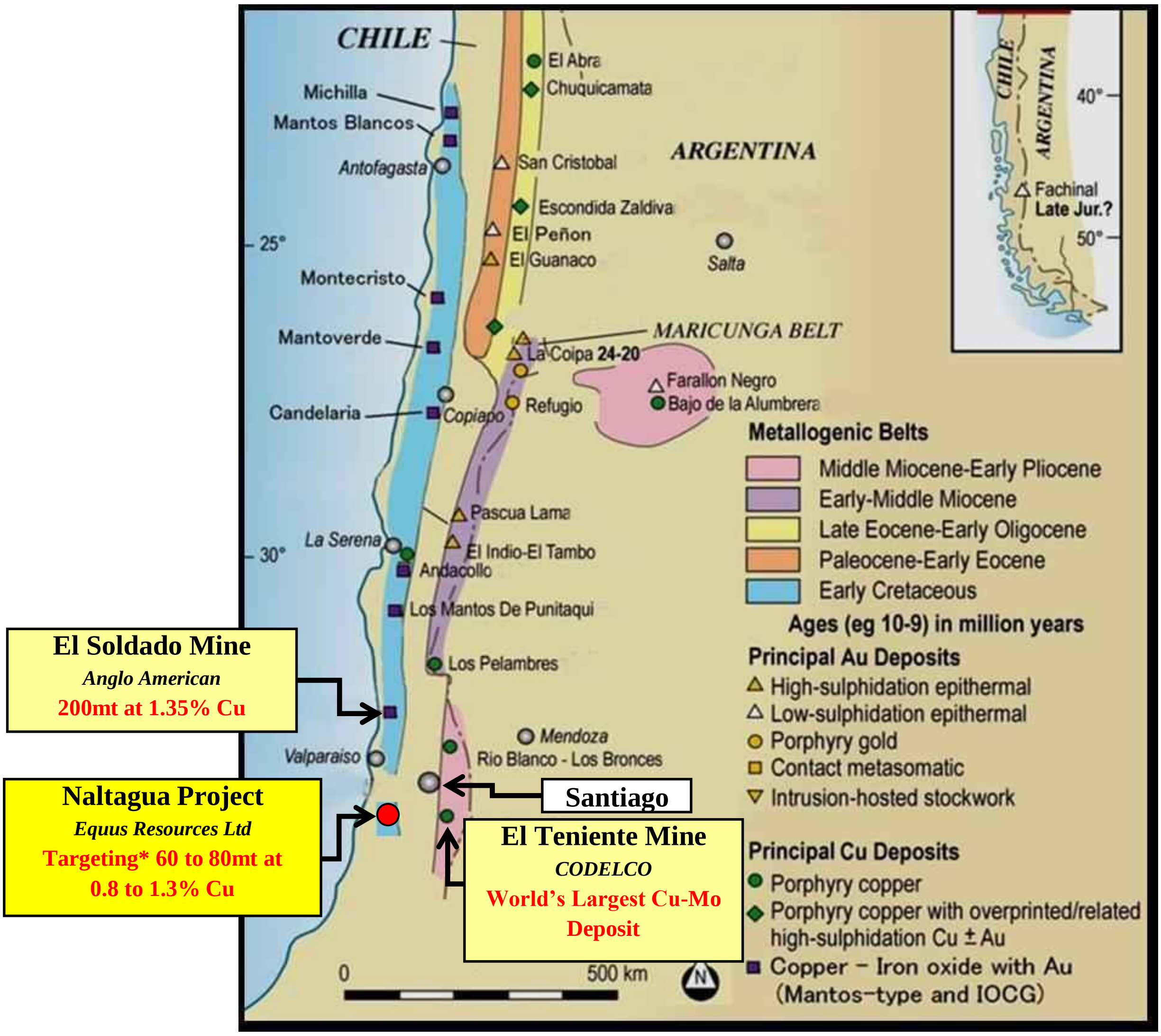

Figure 3. Major Metallogenic Belts of Chile.
Shown are the principal copper and gold deposits and the location of the Naltagua Copper Project

**References to exploration target size and Target Mineralisation in this Prospectus are conceptual in nature and should not be construed as indicating the existence of a JORC Code compliant mineral resource. There is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of a mineral resource within the meaning of the JORC Code.*

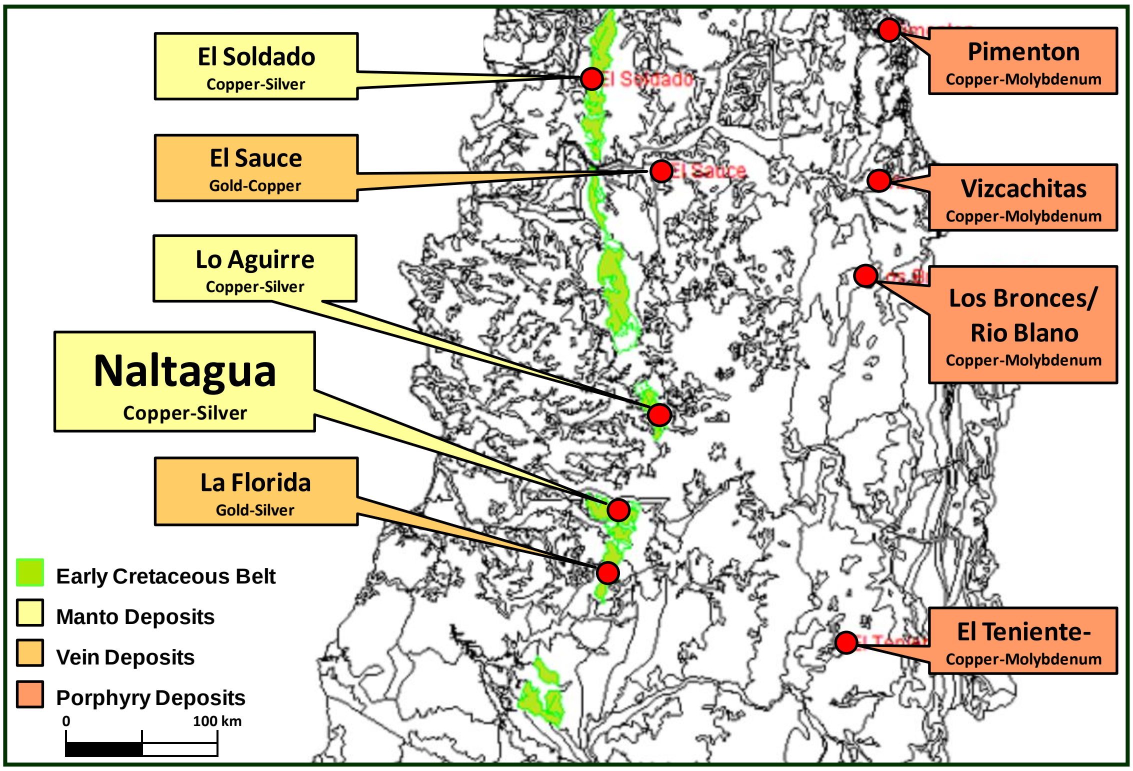

Figure 4. Areal Distribution of the Early Cretaceous Belt
This Geological Unit is prospective for Manto-type Copper Deposits in Chile

The genetic model for manto-type copper deposits comprises the following general principles:

- Copper was derived from intraformational sedimentary rocks, with a possible contribution from granitoid intrusions,
- The metal was transported by metamorphic-derived hydrothermal solutions, and in some cases with a contribution from hydrothermal solutions expelled from granitoid intrusions,
- Faults and shears can play an important role in the channelling of these hydrothermal fluids,
- The copper typically deposits in a permeable, coarse-grained lithology at a stratigraphic or structural pinch-out. Andesite and andesite breccias are common hosts,
- Hydrocarbons may have assisted in the migration of metals into favourable trap-sites. Hydrocarbon residues have been identified at Naltagua.

The largest manto-type copper-silver deposit hosted by the Early Cretaceous volcanic rocks in Chile is El Soldado, which is located 125km north of Naltagua and represents a compelling model for the evaluation of Naltagua.

El Soldado has been mined for 170 year and still contains 1.9Mt of copper (227.8Mt grading 0.84% Cu). Its total copper endowment, taking into account past and likely future production is 3.8Mt of copper metal.

The ore is emplaced within Early Cretaceous marine volcanics and pyroclastics of alternating mafic and felsic composition interlayered with sediments. This host unit is bounded below by terrestrial volcanics and clastics of Upper Jurassic age and above by similar lithologies of Early Cretaceous age (Figure 5). The closest intrusions to the deposit are 12km away, granodiorite-diorite in composition and Cretaceous in age (118Ma to 97Ma).

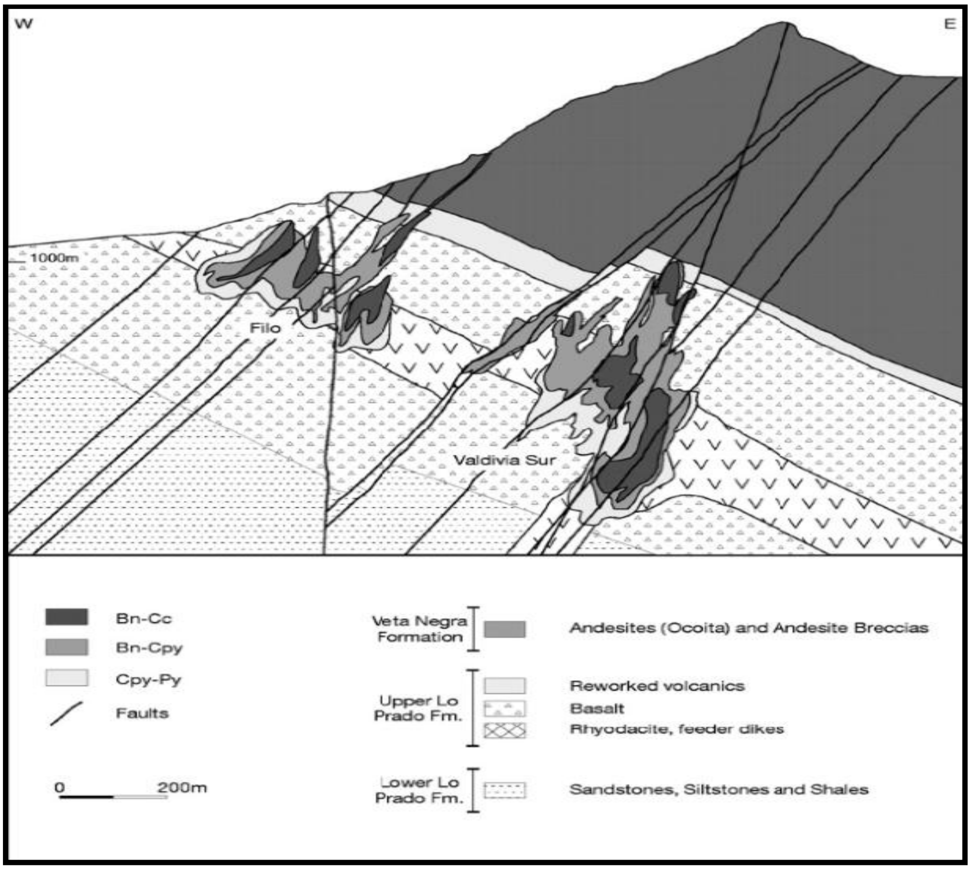

Figure 5. Section of Manto-type Mineralisation at El Soldado

Mineralisation occurs as clusters of ore bodies spread through a volume of rock 1800m in length, 700m in width and 500m thick. Despite the regionally stratabound nature of mineralisation, it has a strong structural control and is often localised along faults and at fault intersections and is discordant to the strata.

Mineralisation progresses inwards from an outer pyrite-rich halo (not yet located at Naltagua) to chalcopyrite and then into a core of bornite plus associated chalcocite. Weak to strong alteration accompanies the ore and comprises calcite, chlorite, quartz, albite, hematite and rare epidote (propylitic alteration) and clay (argillic alteration). Calcite is the most abundant alteration mineral and occurs in halos. Silicification is more pronounced within the bornite zone.

5.2. Naltagua Project Geology and Mineralisation Model

The major unit hosting the Naltagua copper mineralization is the Lower (Early) Cretaceous Lo Prado Formation, which comprises porphyritic andesite, dacite, rhyodacite, andesitic breccia and minor calcareous black shale. The Prado Formation has been divided into upper, middle and lower members. The Naltagua copper mineralization is located within the upper member.

The Lo Prado Formation overlies the Upper Jurassic Horqueta Formation of continental volcaniclastic characteristics and is in turn overlain by the Veta Negra Formation, which is also Lower Cretaceous in age. The volcanics are considered to have been deposited in an intercontinental back-arc rift near a plate margin and close to continental arc volcanism. The Prado Formation has been intruded by Upper Cretaceous monzodiorite and granodiorite stocks, which are un-mineralized. Regional alteration is low-grade phrenite-pumpellyte. Argillic (silica and illite) and propylitic (calcite, chlorite, carbonate and epidote) alteration are found in areas that have undergone more intense hydrothermal activity. Propylitic alteration is widespread at Naltagua.

Recent fieldwork by Equus has led to the revision of the previous geological models proposed for Naltagua. The key development has been the identification of a number of sub-vertical structures that are interpreted to have acted as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids and hydrothermal breccia emplacement (Figure 6). This new predictive geological model begins to explain the areal distribution of the numerous historical workings and the preferential deposition of bornite and chalcopyrite into certain strata and other permeable units such as the strata-transgressive hydrothermal breccias.

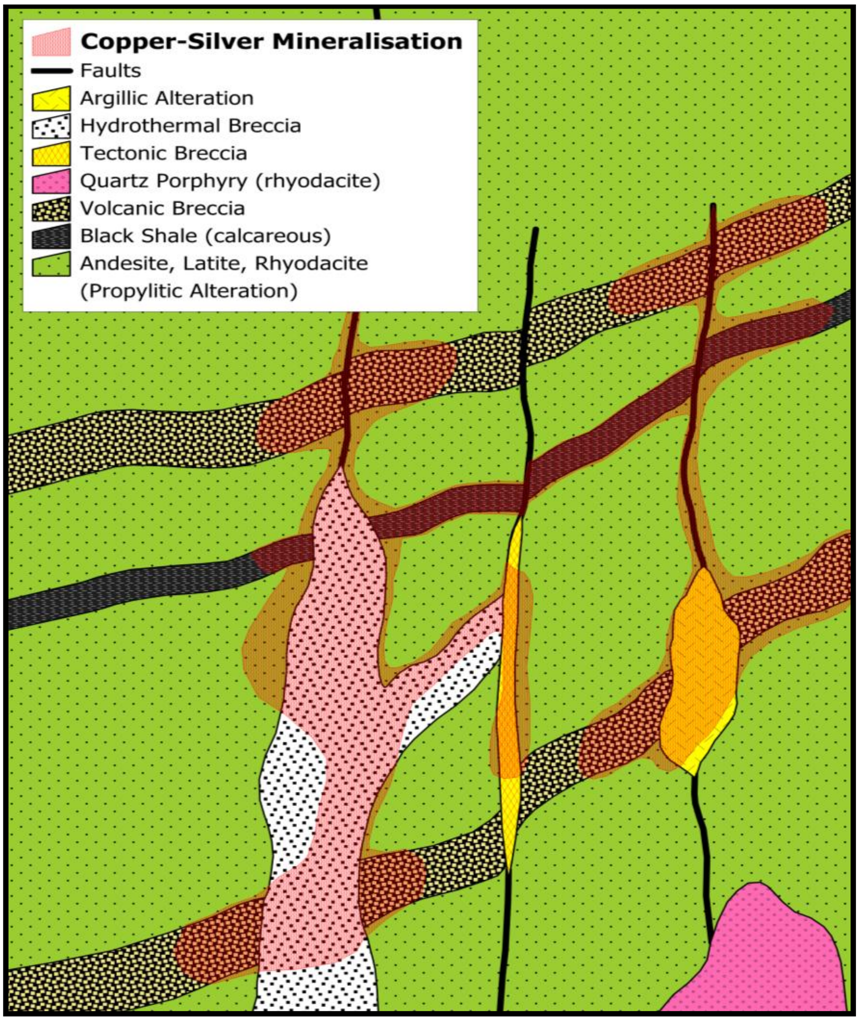

Figure 6. Simplified Schematic Section
Shows the Relationship between Structure, Rock-Type and Mineralization at Naltagua

Historically, the copper miners focused on the mineralised calcareous black shale units because of the superior copper grade (~4% Cu), although a number of adits were also driven into the mountain along mineralised structures in the search for higher grade pods of oxide and sulphide ore in the andesite and andesite breccia. Despite being consistently mineralised, the andesite and andesite breccia were often discarded as mullock because the rock graded generally less than 2% Cu – uneconomic at the time, but a highly desirable grade today for a bulk-tonnage mining operation.

5.3. Naltagua Copper Project - Overview

The location of the main prospects, historical workings and surface copper mineralisation are shown on Figure 8.

The geological model proposed by Equus and supported by field data is significantly different from the earlier model put forward by the University of Chile. By contract, Equus places considerable significance on the brittle structures (faults and tectonic breccias) that appear to have acted as mineralizing fluid pathways and greatly influenced the distribution of primary sulphide mineralisation. The source of the primary fluids and the heat to drive the system will probably never be known, but may be related to regional burial metamorphism with a contribution from the quartz porphyry (rhyodacite) stock that outcrops within the project area.

This new interpretation that the copper mineralisation is genetically and spatially related to structure and the andesites are an important host substantially contributed to the recent identification of the potential for the discovery of a previously unidentified (and untested) bulk-tonnage copper resource.

The sulphide mineralization also amenable to sub-surface 'mapping' using relatively standard geophysical techniques and sophisticated data processing. Trial lines of Inducted Polarization ("IP") geophysics already conducted by Equus has demonstrated the capacity of this technique (a technique widely used in Chile) to delineate known mineralization and to identify new targets. Importantly, the ubiquitous occurrence of bornite (copper sulphide) and the absence of pyrite (iron sulphide) makes the application of IP at Naltagua a potential direct ore-finder.

Equus has 12 prospects under investigation at Naltagua (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The most advance is Yerba Buena, which given the favourable assays from the recent systematic surface and underground sampling, provides an early opportunity for the definition of a maiden copper resource. Cerro Oveja is also well advanced and drill-ready. Linea de Cuatro (Line 4) is a broad shallow IP anomaly that could be the upper part of an entirely new zone of sulphide mineralization.

It is also anticipated that a number of other early-stage prospects will move quickly to the drill-ready stage with additional systematic work, and new prospects will be added to the project pipeline as the broader mineralized system is investigated and new areas mapped and sampled.

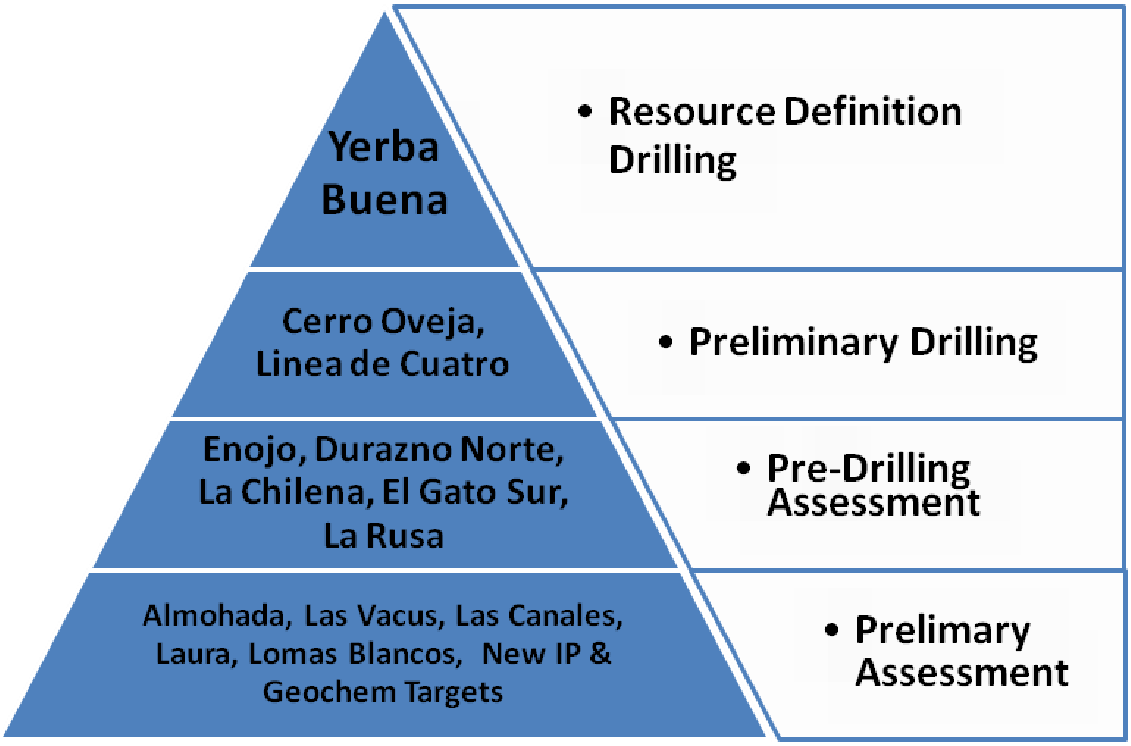

Figure 7. Project Ranking Pyramid

Equus has already added considerable value to the Naltagua Project by demonstrating the case for the re-classification of the copper mineralization as manto-type; a deposit-type known to hold considerable bulk-tonnage and economic potential in Chile, and a deposit-type that has characteristics amenable to modern bulk-tonnage mining and ore processing techniques.

Equus has identified the potential for and is targeting* a resource of 60Mt – 80Mt at a grade of between 0.8 % - 1.3% Cu.

**References to exploration target size and target mineralisation in this Prospectus are conceptual in nature and should not be construed as indicating the existence of a JORC Code compliant mineral resource. There is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of a mineral resource within the meaning of the JORC Code.*

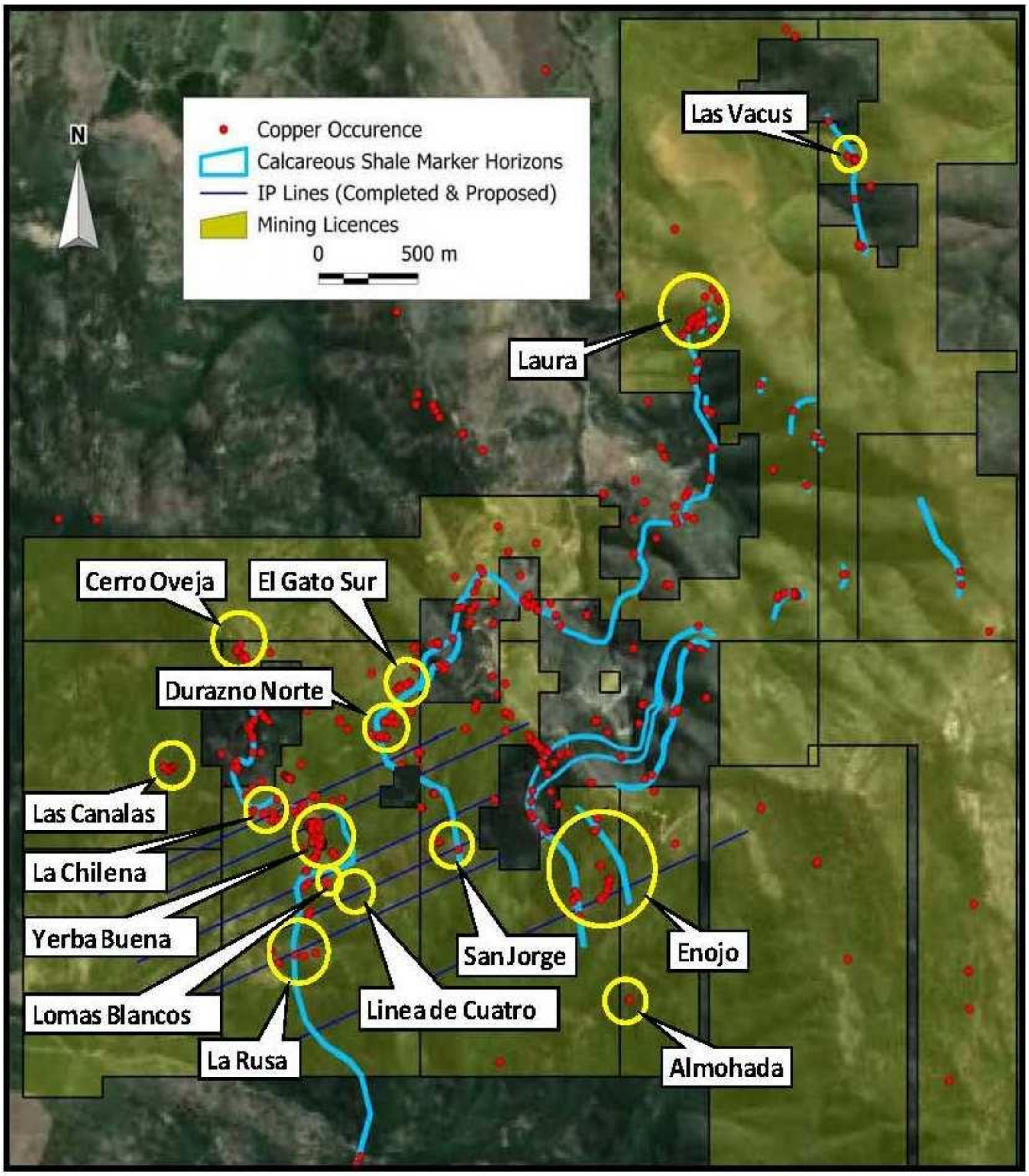

Figure 8. Prospects, Copper Occurrences, Marker Horizons and IP Lines.

5.3.1. Yerba Buena Prospect

Yerba Buena in Equus's flagship prospect, where a considerable amount of pre-drilling work has been completed and extensive disseminated copper mineralization has been mapped at surface and in the shallow workings, and where the potential down-plunge extensions to the mineralization have been defined using geophysics. First-pass metallurgical testwork using historical Yerba Buena ore has also highlighted the potential for the prospect (and broader project) to deliver a premium sulphide concentrate through the application of conventional ore processing techniques.

Equus has channel sampled 541m of underground workings and taken numerous surface samples for assay, which has led to the delineation of a zone of disseminated bornite mineralization over 150m by 200m at an average grade of 1.1% Cu and 9.9g/t Ag and highlighted on the longsection below (Figure 9).

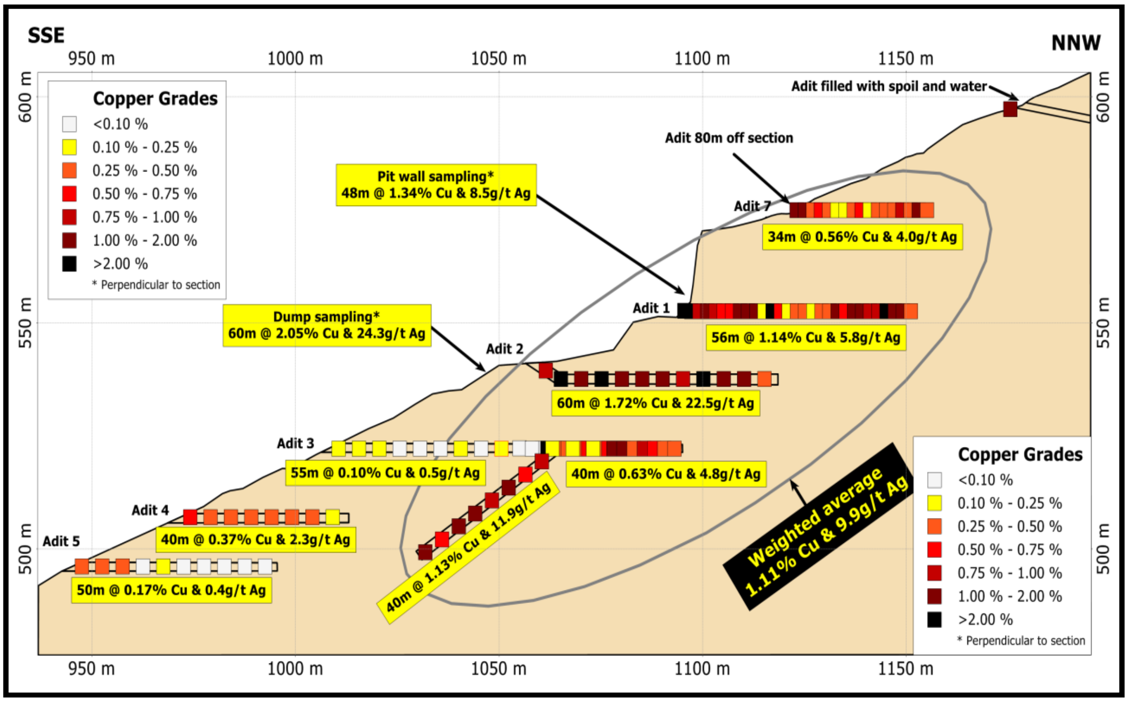

Figure 9. Yerba Buena Longsection.

Shows Copper Assays from Channel Samples collected in Underground Workings (Adits).

It is not understood why this area hasn't received attention from explorers since mining operations ceased in 1945 – there is no exploration drilling. It could be because of the general paucity of obvious visible secondary copper minerals such as malachite at surface, or the dull luster of disseminated chalcocite in the mullock, or the extensive soil cover that masks the bulk of the system, or it could be because of the attention commanded by the higher grade, but low-tonnage historical mines in the calcareous shale units.

An early indication of the potential of Yerba Buena mineralization to be a significant exploration opportunity came from the composite sampling of the main mullock dump, which returned an average copper grade of 2.05% Cu and 24.3g/t Ag. Also significantly, the average grade of all samples collected at Yerba Buena over an area 170m x 300m, including the adits, is 0.83% Cu and 7.1g/t Ag.

Table 2. Summary of channel-chip sampling at the Yerba Buena copper-silver deposit

Yerba Buena Location	Distance Sampled metres	Copper %	Silver g/t
YB Pit face	48	1.34%	8.5
YB Adit 1	94	1.06%	6.0
YB Adit 2	60	1.72%	22.5
YB Adit 3	215	0.65%	6.0
YB Adit 4	40	0.37%	2.3
YB Adit 5	50	0.17%	0.4
YB Adit 7	34	0.56%	4.0
Sub Total/Average	**541**	**0.83%**	**7.1**
YB Main Dump	60	2.05%	24.3
Total/Average	**601**	**0.95%**	**8.9**

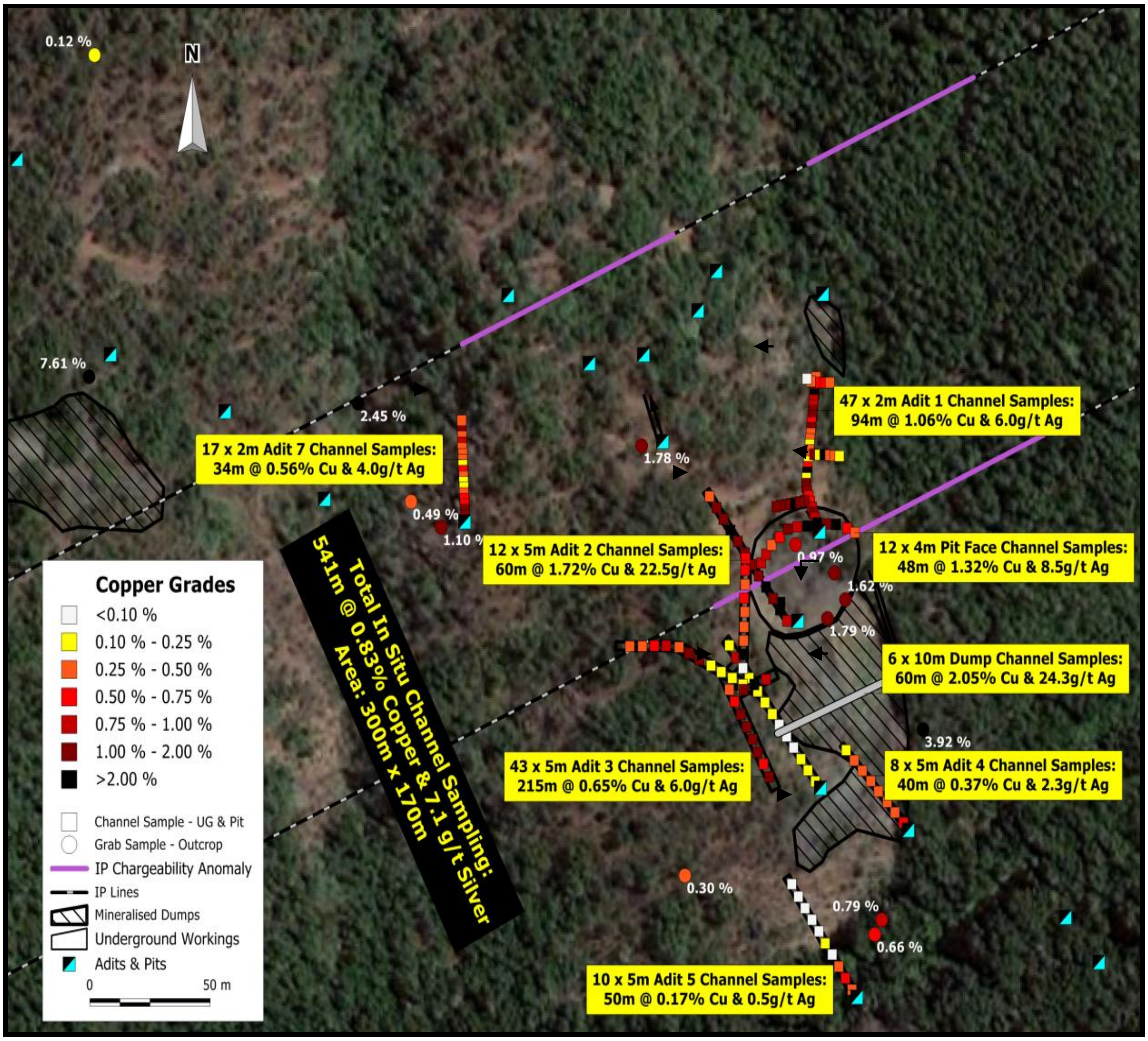

Figure 10. Results of Underground and Open-pit Channel Sampling at Yerba Buena

Table 3. Details of Grab & Channel-chip Sampling at Yerba Buena

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0010	-33.77666	-71.01663	andesite breccia	1.62	30.1
EQ0012	-33.77769	-71.01649	andesite	0.79	7.7
EQ0013	-33.77851	-71.01710	andesite breccia	3.63	16.9
EQ0014	-33.77648	-71.01685	andesite	0.97	2.9
EQ0017	-33.77649	-71.01699	andesite breccia	1.92	11.8
			Average	**1.79**	**13.9**

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
2-F	6261119	313496	andesite breccia	0.48	3.7
2-G	6260979	313480	andesite breccia	0.66	5.1
2-H	6261087	313466	andesite breccia	1.79	24.2
3-E	6261000	313401	andesite breccia	0.30	1.6
3-F	6261153	313383	andesite breccia	1.78	5.7
1-3-4	6261052	313500	andesite breccia	3.92	41.0
			Average	**1.49**	**13.6**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	Yerba Buena Pit Face		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77655	
Bearing	067° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01702	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0021	0	4	andesite	0.91	3.5
EQ0022	4	8	andesite	0.81	5.8
EQ0023	8	12	andesite	0.40	4.6
EQ0024	12	16	andesite	0.73	5.2
EQ0025	16	20	andesite breccia	1.85	15.0
EQ0026	20	24	andesite	0.87	6.1
EQ0027	24	28	andesite breccia	3.00	16.8
EQ0028	28	32	andesite breccia	3.47	33.5
EQ0029	32	36	andesite	1.00	6.1
EQ0030	36	40	andesite	2.13	2.7
EQ0031	40	44	andesite	0.53	1.3
EQ0032	44	48	andesite	0.36	1.3
			Average	**1.34**	**8.5**

Location	Yerba Buena Adit 1		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77642	
Bearing	010° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01677	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0039	54	56	andesite	2.75	15.8
EQ0040	52	54	andesite	0.96	3.8
EQ0041	50	52	andesite	1.19	5.3
EQ0042	48	50	andesite	0.82	4.2
EQ0043	46	48	andesite	0.69	2.5
EQ0044	44	46	andesite	0.56	1.1
EQ0045	42	44	andesite	1.71	1.1
EQ0046	40	42	andesite	1.45	0.9
EQ0047	38	40	andesite	1.95	2.7
EQ0048	36	38	andesite	0.15	0.7
EQ0049	34	36	andesite	3.30	2.3
EQ0050	32	34	andesite	0.69	1.5
EQ0051	30	32	andesite	0.21	0.8
EQ0052	28	30	andesite	0.30	2.2
EQ0053	26	28	andesite	0.34	5.6
EQ0054	24	26	andesite	0.10	1.0
EQ0055	22	24	andesite	0.38	3.5
EQ0056	20	22	andesite	0.49	3.4
EQ0057	18	20	andesite	1.03	11.6
EQ0058	16	18	andesite	0.54	5.4
EQ0059	14	16	andesite	1.66	9.0
EQ0060	12	14	andesite	1.44	5.9
EQ0061	10	12	andesite	0.77	5.0
EQ0062	8	10	andesite	0.85	6.0
EQ0063	6	8	andesite	2.10	20.1
EQ0064	4	6	andesite	1.84	15.3
EQ0065	2	4	andesite	1.34	10.8
EQ0066	0	2	andesite	0.49	3.9
			Average	**1.08**	**5.4**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB Adit 1 cross-cut 1		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77597	
Bearing	090° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01675	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0089	0	2	andesite	0.53	5.0
EQ0090	2	4	andesite	0.62	5.1
EQ0091	4	6	andesite	0.31	2.2
			Average	**0.49**	**4.1**

Location	YB Adit 1 cross-cut 3		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77620	
Bearing	195° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01678	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0094	0	2	andesite	1.37	2.6
EQ0095	2	4	andesite	0.13	0.2
EQ0096	4	6	andesite	2.00	1.2
EQ0097	6	8	andesite	0.26	0.7
EQ0098	8	10	andesite	0.49	2.5
EQ0099	10	12	andesite	0.18	1.1
			Average	**0.74**	**1.4**

Location	YB Adit 1 cross-cut 4		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77635	
Bearing	260° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01680	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0100	0	2	andesite	1.09	4.5
EQ0101	2	4	andesite	1.13	10.5
EQ0102	4	6	andesite	1.05	9.6
EQ0103	6	8	andesite	3.65	31.6
EQ0104	8	10	andesite	1.27	13.0
EQ0105	10	12	andesite	1.37	9.8
EQ0106	12	14	andesite	1.19	10.8
EQ0107	14	16	andesite	2.29	19.7
			Average	**1.63**	**13.7**

Location	YB Adit 2		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77675	
Bearing	320° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.01840	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0205	0	5	andesite	0.89	9.5
EQ0206	5	10	andesite	2.75	21.3
EQ0207	10	15	andesite	1.38	21.0
EQ0208	15	20	andesite	2.71	34.3
EQ0209	20	25	andesite	1.19	11.3
EQ0210	25	30	andesite	1.27	8.5
EQ0211	30	35	andesite	1.77	21.3
EQ0212	35	40	andesite	1.00	10.3
EQ0213	40	45	andesite	3.66	62.4
EQ0214	45	50	andesite	1.77	30.9
EQ0215	50	55	andesite	1.91	37.4
EQ0216	55	60	andesite	0.35	1.6
			Average	**1.72**	**22.5**

Table 4. Details of Grab & Channel-chip sampling at Yerba Buena (continued)

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB Adit 3a			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77727	
Bearing	325° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01678	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0154	0	5	andesite		0.12	0.5
EQ0155	5	10	andesite		0.11	0.8
EQ0156	10	15	andesite		0.10	0.6
EQ0157	15	20	andesite		0.08	0.3
EQ0158	20	25	andesite		0.05	0.3
EQ0159	25	30	andesite		0.08	0.3
EQ0160	30	35	andesite		0.16	1.3
EQ0161	35	40	andesite		0.10	0.3
EQ0162	40	45	andesite		0.14	0.8
EQ0163	45	50	andesite		0.07	0.3
EQ0164	50	55	andesite		0.08	0.3
EQ0165	55	60	andesite		0.94	9.1
EQ0166	60	65	andesite		0.12	0.7
			Average		**0.16**	**1.2**

Location	YB Adit 3b			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77685	
Bearing	005° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01710	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0167	0	5	andesite		2.95	26.2
EQ0168	5	10	andesite		0.26	2.1
EQ0169	10	15	andesite		0.31	2.3
EQ0170	15	20	andesite		0.33	1.8
EQ0171	20	25	andesite		0.63	3.9
EQ0172	25	30	andesite		0.49	1.6
EQ0173	30	35	andesite		0.52	5.8
EQ0174	35	40	andesite		0.54	3.4
			Average		**0.75**	**5.9**

Location	YB Adit 3c			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77695	
Bearing	290° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01710	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0175	0	5	andesite		0.10	0.6
EQ0176	5	10	andesite		0.14	0.6
EQ0177	10	15	andesite		0.12	0.8
EQ0178	15	20	andesite		0.14	0.8
EQ0179	20	25	andesite		1.05	8.3
EQ0180	25	30	andesite		1.81	19.5
			Average		**0.56**	**5.1**

Location	YB Adit 3d			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77695	
Bearing	290° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01710	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0181	0	5	andesite		0.46	3.5
EQ0182	5	10	andesite		0.91	5.0
EQ0183	10	15	andesite		0.53	2.1
EQ0184	15	20	andesite		0.41	1.2
EQ0185	20	25	andesite		0.27	1.8
			Average		**0.52**	**2.7**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB Adit 3e			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77692	
Bearing	150° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01718	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0186	0	5	andesite		0.65	5.7
EQ0187	5	10	andesite		0.54	4.0
EQ0188	10	15	andesite		1.64	15.2
EQ0189	15	20	andesite		1.00	12.3
EQ0190	20	25	andesite		1.86	18.0
EQ0191	25	30	andesite		1.44	10.4
EQ0192	30	35	andesite		0.65	8.4
EQ0193	35	40	andesite		1.26	21.0
			Average		**1.13**	**11.9**

Location	YB Adit 3f			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77697	
Bearing	70° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01713	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0194	0	5	andesite		1.65	17.4
EQ0195	5	10	andesite		2.18	31.3
EQ0196	10	15	andesite		0.96	6.6
			Average		**1.60**	**18.4**

Location	YB Adit 4			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77740	
Bearing	320° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01638	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0197	0	5	andesite		0.51	3.3
EQ0198	5	10	andesite		0.32	2.3
EQ0199	10	15	andesite		0.39	2.1
EQ0200	15	20	andesite		0.41	3.2
EQ0201	20	25	andesite		0.35	2.8
EQ0202	25	30	andesite		0.32	2.0
EQ0203	30	35	andesite		0.38	1.9
EQ0204	35	40	andesite		0.24	1.1
			Average		**0.37**	**2.3**

Location	YB Adit 5			Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77793	
Bearing	320° magnetic			Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01663	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type		Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0144	0	5	andesite		0.34	0.9
EQ0145	5	10	andesite		0.50	0.6
EQ0146	10	15	andesite		0.46	1.0
EQ0147	15	20	andesite		0.07	0.3
EQ0148	20	25	andesite		0.18	0.3
EQ0149	25	30	andesite		0.04	0.3
EQ0150	30	35	andesite		0.04	0.3
EQ0151	35	40	andesite		0.04	0.3
EQ0152	40	45	andesite		0.03	0.3
EQ0153	45	50	andesite		0.01	0.3
			Average		**0.17**	**0.4**

Table 5**. Details of Grab & Channel-chip sampling at Yerba Buena (continued)**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB Adit 7		Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77637	
Bearing	355° magnetic		Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01833	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0127	0	2	andesite	1.45	25.2
EQ0128	2	4	andesite	1.36	6.8
EQ0129	4	6	andesite	0.50	2.5
EQ0130	6	8	andesite	0.55	1.9
EQ0131	8	10	andesite	0.26	1.2
EQ0132	10	12	andesite	0.15	0.9
EQ0133	12	14	andesite	0.24	1.1
EQ0134	14	16	andesite	0.43	2.3
EQ0135	16	18	andesite	0.51	1.3
EQ0136	18	20	andesite	0.22	0.6
EQ0137	20	22	andesite	0.27	1.1
EQ0138	22	24	andesite	0.32	1.4
EQ0139	24	26	andesite	0.42	1.5
EQ0140	26	28	andesite	0.78	3.5
EQ0141	28	30	andesite	0.47	3.6
EQ0142	30	32	andesite	1.29	12.3
EQ0143	32	34	andesite	0.25	1.3
			Average	**0.56**	**4.0**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB Dump		Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77708	
Bearing	70° magnetic		Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01695	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0033	0	10	andesite	2.54	31.5
EQ0034	10	20	andesite	3.56	46.2
EQ0035	20	30	andesite	2.05	28.0
EQ0036	30	40	andesite	2.03	19.0
EQ0037	40	50	andesite	1.32	12.3
EQ0038	50	60	andesite	0.78	8.5
			Average	**2.05**	**24.3**

At Yerba Buena in the primary zone (below the base of oxidation), bornite blebs up to 4mm in diameter are disseminated throughout the massive volcanic rocks (andesite, latite, rhyodacite) and polymictic hydrothermal breccia. In the hydrothermal breccia, both the breccia clasts and breccia matrix are mineralized. Chalcopyrite is subordinate and rarely observed in hand specimen and pyrite is absent. Malachite is the dominant secondary copper species in the near-surface oxide zone and is rarely observed in the underground workings more than 10m below surface.

Figure 11. Malachite in Silicified Andesite

Figure 12. Malachite in Porphyritic Rhyodacite

The Yerba Buena polymictic hydrothermal breccia contains mineralized clasts of the full range of rock-types (andesite, latite, rhyodacite, black shale) found across the Naltagua field, which indicates these sheet- and pipe-like bodies are likely to be laterally extensive and probably formed under high-energy (potentially explosive) conditions, re-activating and opening pre-existing structural weaknesses and creating micro-fracturing in the massive andesite wall-rock, thus enhancing mineralizing fluid-flow into these otherwise impermeable lithologies. This could explain why seemingly massive and impermeable andesite contains disseminated bornite blebs.

The following photographs illustrate the variety and range of mineralized lithologies found at Yerba Buena.

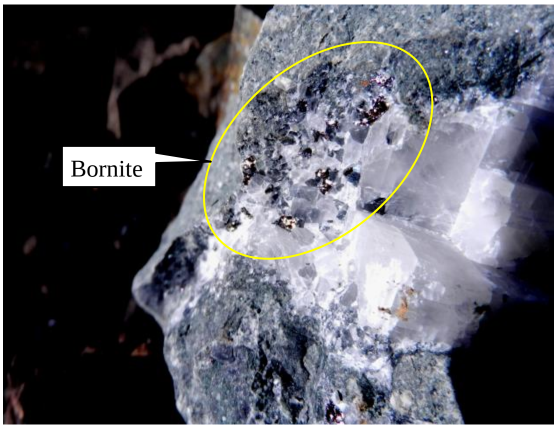

Figure 13. Bornite in Calcite Vug in Breccia

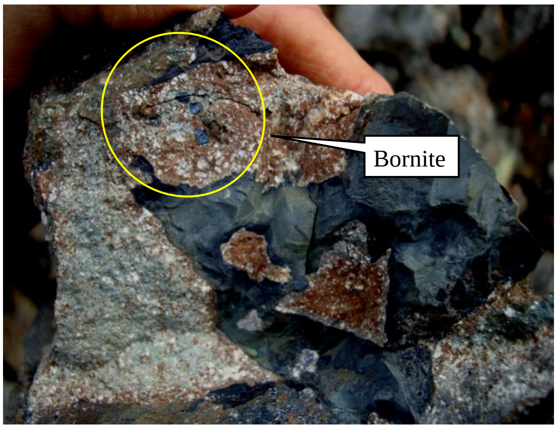

Figure 15. Bornite in Andesite Breccia Clast

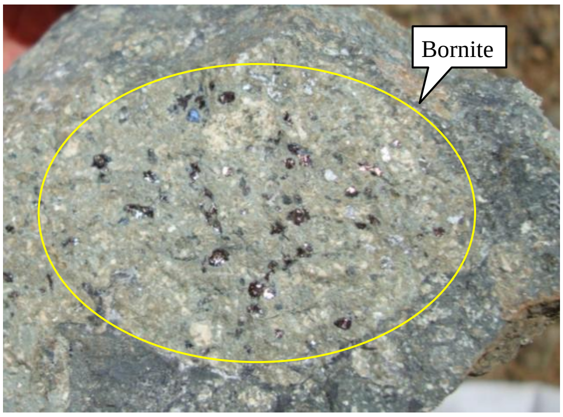

Figure 14. Bornite in Breccia Matrix

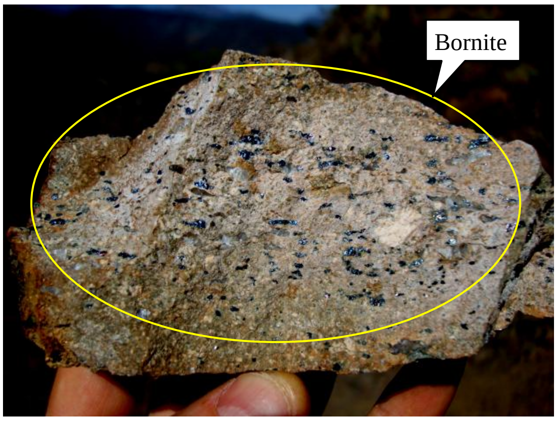

Figure 16. Bornite in Altered Rhyodacite Clast

Equus plans an initial 3,000m of drilling to test the defined targets, to better understand the controls on mineralization and improve the geological model, develop a resource model and acquire fresh (un-oxidised) samples for metallurgical testwork.

This will be followed by a further 7,000m of drilling to support the declaration of a maiden resource estimate within 12 to 18 months. Drill pads have already been prepared for the first phase of drilling (Figure 17) and the initial diamond holes will be drilled on sections spaced 100m apart and then in-filled to 50m as required by the resource model.

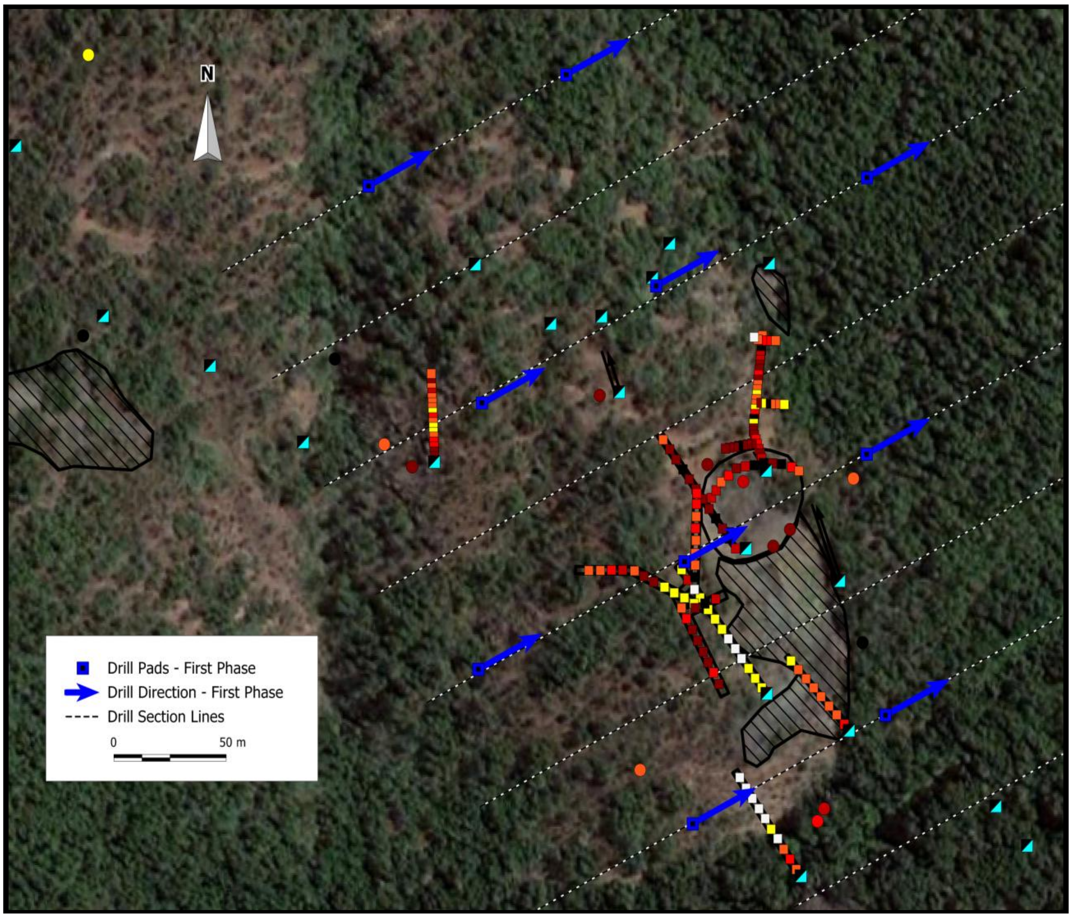

Figure 17. Proposed Phase 1 Drilling Positions at Yerba Buena

5.3.2. Yerba Buena Strike Extension – The Road Cut and Line 4 Prospects

Strong evidence for extensions to the Yerba Buena mineralization have been identified to the NNW and SSE of the main open pit, leading to the conclusion that the mineralization has a potential minimum strike of over 600m. The NNW-SSE orientation of the mineralization is controlled by the series of sub-parallel and sub-vertical faults that are interpreted to have acted as channel-ways for the mineralizing fluids.

In a road cutting 250m to the NNW of the Yerba Buena open pit, what visually appeared to be a poorly mineralized exposure of andesite breccia returned 0.88% Cu and 5.7g/t Ag over 35m. There are also a number of collapsed entrances to historical workings along the same trend and secondary copper float is commons (Figure 18 to 21).

On a low ridge 350m to the SSW of the Yerba Buena open pit, an Equus geophysical survey has defined a coherent, broad and shallow IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 29), which is interpreted to reflect a body of disseminated sulphide. A copper working was discovered at the exact point where the source of the IP anomaly was interpreted to penetrate the surface. The bulk of the anomaly remains concealed beneath approximately 50m of flat-lying glassy andesite.

Both interpreted extensions of the Yerba Buena mineralization will be tested early in the field program.

Table 6. Details of Grab and Channel-chip sampling of the Yerba Buena Strike Extensions

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1-D	6261340	313333	volcanic breccia	1.06	8.7
2-L	6261408	313400	volcanic breccia	0.48	2.3
			Average	**0.77**	**5.5**

Minera Aurex Chile; Freeport McMoRan Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
71676	6261337	313350	volcanic breccia	0.91	4.3

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	YB - NWW Extension		Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77435	
Bearing	120° magnetic		Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01818	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ0386	0	5	volcanic breccia	0.33	2.1
EQ0387	5	10	volcanic breccia	0.56	2.8
EQ0388	10	15	volcanic breccia	1.64	7.7
EQ0389	15	20	volcanic breccia	1.23	5.6
EQ0390	20	25	volcanic breccia	1.07	11.7
EQ0391	25	30	volcanic breccia	0.77	6.2
EQ0392	30	35	volcanic breccia	0.54	4.0
			Average	**0.88**	**5.7**

Figure 18. Secondary Copper Mineralisation in the Yerba Buena Extension area

Figure 20. Secondary Copper Mineralisation in the Yerba Buena Extension area

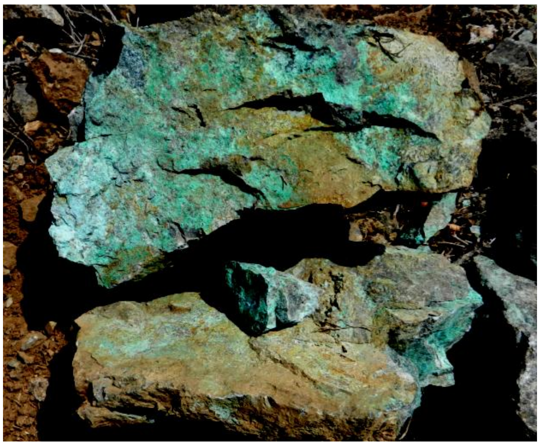

Figure 19. Secondary Copper Mineralisation in the Yerba Buena Extension area

Figure 21. Secondary Copper Mineralisation in the Yerba Buena Extension area

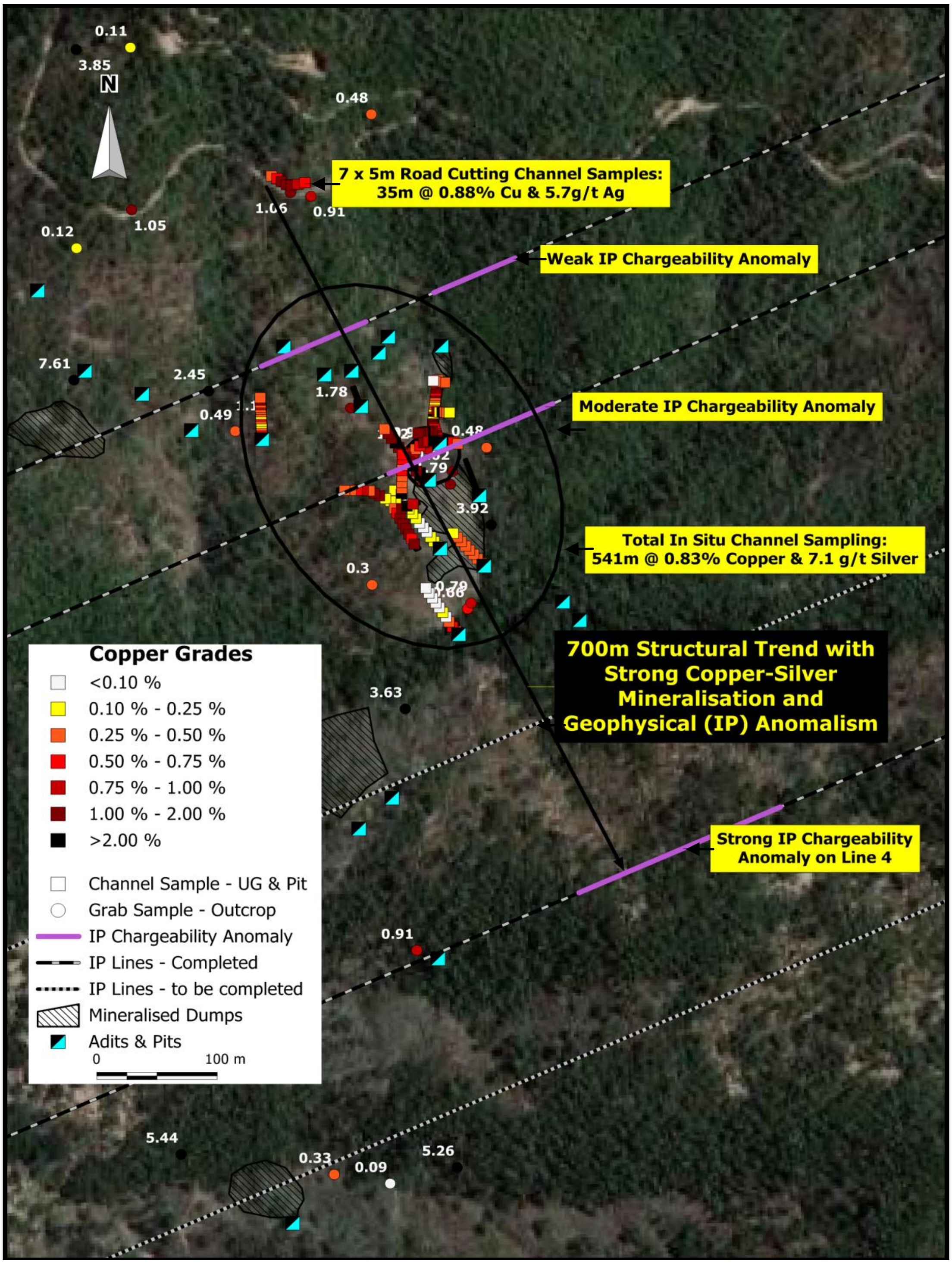

Figure 22. Exploration work completed along the NNW-SSE Structural Trend at Yerba Buena

5.3.3. Cerro Oveja Prospect

The Cerro Oveja Prospect is located 1km to the NNW of Yerba Buena on a very accessible prominent ridge. It comprises a monomictic andesite volcanic breccia abundantly stained with secondary green copper minerals (malachite, atacamite) that are replacing disseminated bornite (Figure 23 and Figure 24).

Rocks crop-out over approximately 10% of the total area and the rest is covered by a thin (1m) blanket of residual and locally transported clay soil. The composite grade of the 24 samples of outcrop collected from along the ridge-top over a distance of 242m is 1.64% Cu and 23.3 g/t Ag (Figure 25).

The resource potential is to initially be tested by drilling in a position that will give the broadest possible intercept of the east-dipping volcanic breccia host to the mineralization. An initial 400m drilling program is planned.

Figure 23. Malachite in Andesite Volcanic Breccia at Cerro Oveja

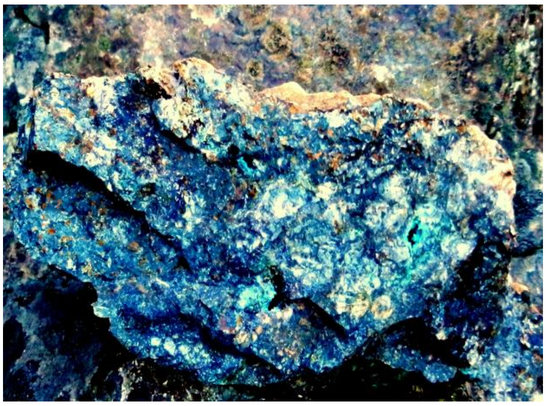

Figure 24. Secondary Copper Minerals in Andesite Volcanic Breccia at Cerro Oveja

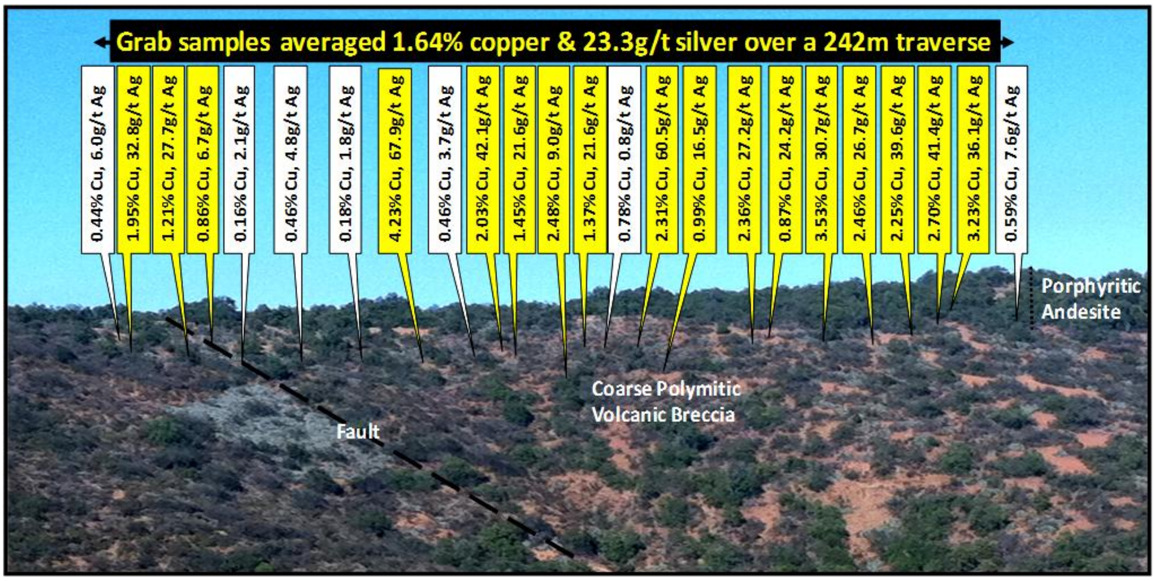

Figure 25. Assay Results for Grab Samples Collected along a 242m traverse at Cerro Oveja

Table 7. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at the Cerro Oveja Prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0007	-33.77066	-71.01961	volcanic breccia	1.95	32.8
EQ0008	-33.76892	-71.02066	volcanic breccia	3.23	36.1
EQ0223	-33.76910	-71.02035	volcanic breccia	3.53	30.7
EQ0224	-33.76921	-71.02035	volcanic breccia	0.87	24.2
EQ0225	-33.76962	-71.02021	volcanic breccia	2.31	60.5
EQ0226	-33.76975	-71.01992	volcanic breccia	2.03	42.1
EQ0227	-33.76942	-71.01980	volcanic breccia	2.48	9.0
EQ0228	-33.77036	-71.01969	volcanic breccia	0.16	2.1
EQ0230	-33.77049	-71.01958	volcanic breccia	1.21	27.7
EQ0235	-33.76944	-71.02010	volcanic breccia	0.99	16.5
EQ0236	-33.76919	-71.02019	volcanic breccia	2.36	27.2
			Average	**1.92**	**28.1**

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1-A	6261950	313075	volcanic breccia	2.70	41.4
1-B	6261837	313084	volcanic breccia	4.23	67.9
2-A	6261884	313152	volcanic breccia	1.37	21.6
2-B	6261853	313142	volcanic breccia	0.46	3.7
2-C	6261863	313150	volcanic breccia	1.45	21.6
2-D	6261814	313145	volcanic breccia	0.46	4.8
2-E	6261833	313162	volcanic breccia	0.18	1.8
2-I	6261877	313137	volcanic breccia	0.78	0.8
2-O	6261982	313097	volcanic breccia	0.59	7.6
3-A	6261791	313166	volcanic breccia	0.86	6.7
3-C	6261760	313178	volcanic breccia	0.44	6.0
			Average	**1.23**	**16.7**

Minera Aurex Chile Ltd; Freeport McMoRan Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
71666	313083	6261941	volcanic breccia	2.25	39.6
71675	313104	6261936	volcanic breccia	2.46	26.7
			Average	**2.36**	**33.2**

5.3.4. Enojo Prospect

The Enojo Prospect is located 1.5km to the ESE of Yerba Buena. Surface rock-chip sampling and mapping have led to the identification of copper mineralization exposed in scattered outcrops over an area 300m by 600m (Figure 26). Early indications of significant mineralization include the following:-

- sheared andesite with structures striking 330° over a 130m-wide section where eight grab samples averaged 3.84% Cu and 28.0g/t Ag,
- cluster of historic workings on a calcareous black shale unit striking 350° where four grab samples have averaged 6.03% Cu and 57.3g/t Ag,
- second calcareous black shale unit striking 350° where three grab samples averaged 1.70% Cu and 23.1g/t Ag, and
- an adit where channel-chip samples have averaged 1.95% Cu and 19.9g/t Ag over 16m.

An initial trail-line of IP geophysics and augur drilling to penetrate and sample the rock beneath the thin soil cover (1m) are planned to assist define the areal and sub-subsurface extent of the mineral system. An initial 400m of drilling has been assigned to test the targets and begin to investigate the resource potential.

Table 8. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at the Enojo Prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ-0108	-33.77852	-71.00117	andesite	0.39	5.1
EQ-0109	-33.77911	-71.00071	andesite	3.70	39.9
EQ-0110	-33.77925	-71.00082	andesite	2.97	21.0
EQ-0111	-33.77962	-71.00250	calcitic shale	6.17	57.1
EQ-0112	-33.77986	-71.00237	calcitic shale	7.82	82.9
EQ-0113	-33.78006	-71.00264	shale/andesite	4.11	35.9
EQ-0397	-33.77647	-71.00127	andesite	1.68	16.6
EQ-0398	-33.77699	-71.00144	calcitic shale	0.00	0.3
EQ-0399	-33.77697	-71.00137	calcitic shale	3.43	52.4
EQ-0400	-33.77913	-71.00069	andesite	2.65	26.7
EQ-0401	-33.77951	-71.00081	andesite	5.40	32.1
EQ-0402	-33.77963	-71.00083	andesite	4.08	23.5
EQ-0403	-33.77988	-71.00105	andesite	6.23	33.8
EQ-0404	-33.77999	-71.00120	andesite	5.29	42.2
EQ-0405	-33.78069	-71.00230	andesite	6.01	53.3
			Average	**4.00**	**34.9**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	Espino Adit		**Latitude (WGS84)**	-33.77585	
Bearing	060 ° magnetic		**Longitude (WGS84)**	-71.00335	
Sample Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Rock Type**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
EQ-0119	0	2	andesite	2.55	33.1
EQ-0120	2	4	andesite	4.54	40.8
EQ-0121	4	6	andesite	2.97	30.8
EQ-0122	6	8	andesite	1.97	26.5
EQ-0123	8	10	andesite	1.06	10.4
EQ-0124	10	12	andesite	0.26	5.2
EQ-0125	12	14	andesite	0.29	3.1
EQ-0126	14	16	andesite	1.91	9.4
			Average	**1.95**	**19.9**

5.3.5. Durazno Norte Prospect

The Durazno Norte Prospect is located 700m to the NE of Yerba Buena. Sampling has identified significant copper mineralisation over an area 250m by 600m. The composite grade of all rock-chip grab samples averaged 2.51% Cu and 19.9 g/t Ag and the known mineralisation is broadly coincident with two IP chargeability anomalies (Figure 27).

A number of adits have also been located in the area and although the results from the sampling of the Jorge adit returned only anomalous copper grades, two additional adits, Durazno Norte 1 and Durazno 2, have yet to be systematically sampled.

Future exploration will consist of:-

- Channel sampling of the Durazno Norte 1 and 2 adits,
- Mapping of the underground working to better understand the controls on mineralization,
- Augur drilling on 10m spacings over a 600m traverse to better define the width of surface copper mineralisation,
- An initial 400m of drilling to test targets and begin to investigate the resource potential.

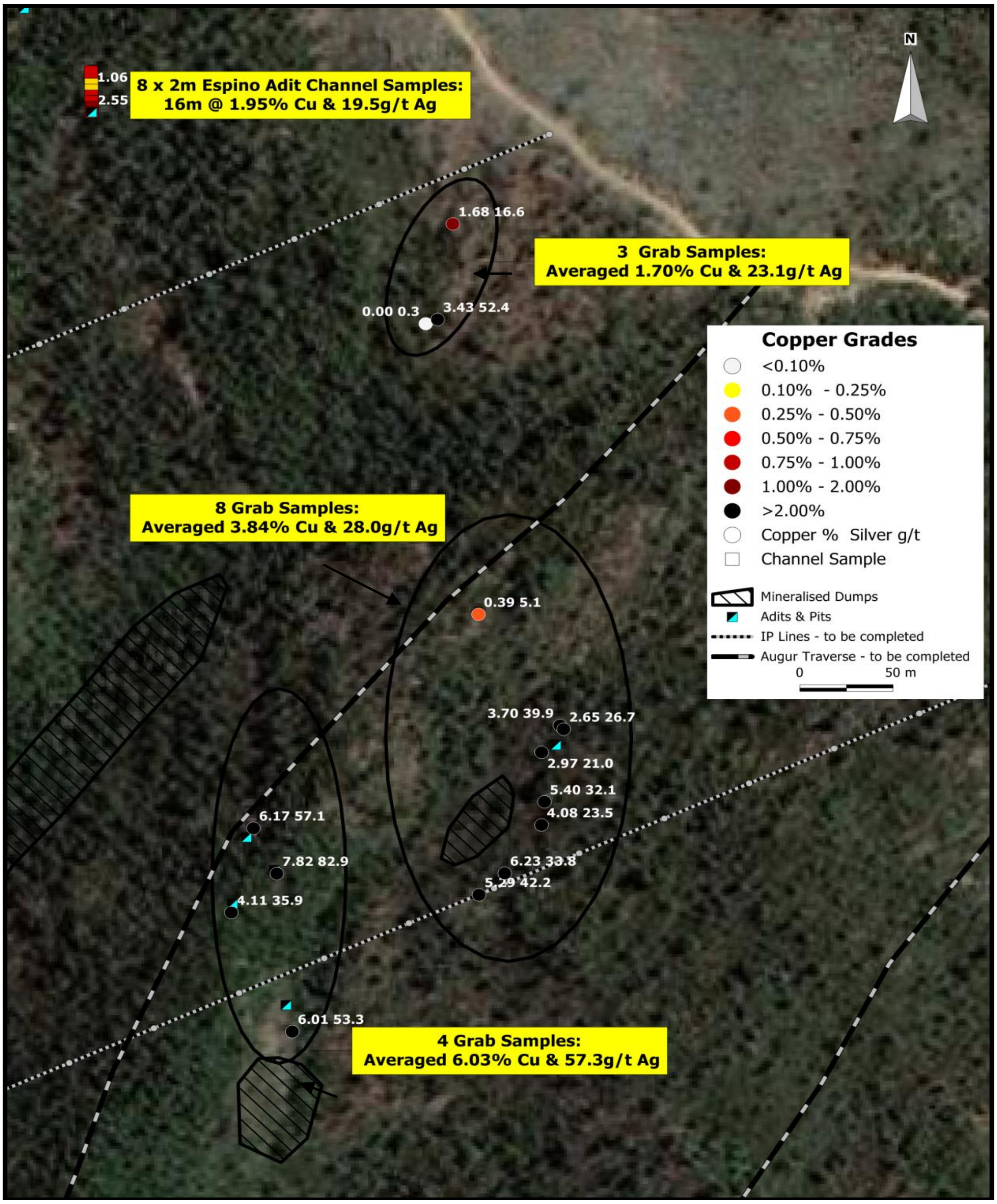

Figure 26. Enojo Prospect showing strong Copper and Silver Assays from the Initial Rock Sampling

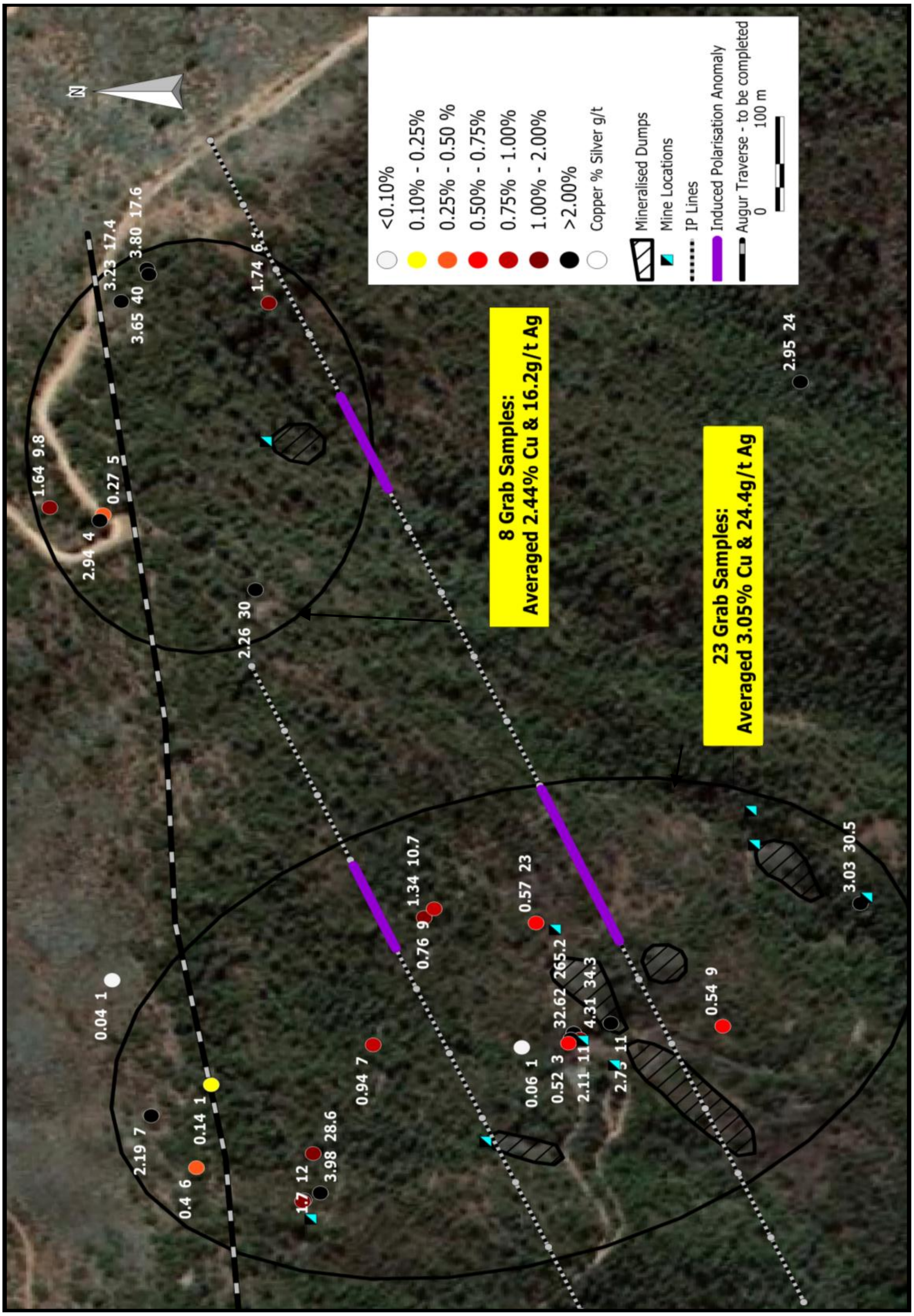

Figure 27. Durazno Norte Prospect showing strong Copper and Silver Assays from the Initial Rock Sampling

Table 9. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at the Durazno Norte Prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0015	-33.77422	-71.01180	calcitic shale	32.62	265.2
EQ0016	-33.77422	-71.01180	shale/andesite	2.17	15.5
			Average	**17.40**	**140.4**

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1.2.6	6261536	313829	calcitic shale	1.70	12.0
1.2.7	6261499	313906	calcitic shale	0.94	7.0
2.V.5	6261379	313907	calcitic shale	0.52	3.0
X-1	6261543	313795	calcitic shale	1.18	9.0
X-3	6261599	313878	calcitic shale	0.14	1.0
X-4	6261660	313952	calcitic shale	0.04	1.0
X-5	6261462	314002	calcitic shale	0.76	9.0
Z-5	6261608	313819	calcitic shale	0.40	6.0
Z-6	6261636	313856	calcitic shale	2.19	7.0
Z-7	6261666	314281	calcitic shale	0.27	5.0
Y-7	6261668	314277	calcitic shale	2.94	4.0
Y-8	6261572	314228	calcitic shale	2.26	30.0
Z-7	6261638	314451	calcitic shale	3.65	40.0
Z-2	6261508	314583	calcitic shale	0.43	8.0
Z-3	6261521	314565	calcitic shale	0.02	1.0
2-M	6261408	313904	volcanic breccia	0.06	1.0
1-2-4A	6261376	313914	calcitic shale	2.11	11.0
1-2-4B	6261376	313914	calcitic shale	2.05	14.0
1-2-6	6261536	313829	volcanic breccia	1.70	12.0
1-2-7	6261499	313906	volcanic breccia	0.94	3.0
2-D-1	6261353	313921	calcitic shale	2.75	11.0
2-V-5	6261379	313907	volcanic breccia	0.52	3.0
			Average	**1.25**	**9.0**

Minera Aurex Chile Ltda; Freeport McMoRan Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
70841	314455	6261639	sandst./andesite	3.80	17.6
70842	314432	6261655	sandst./andesite	3.23	17.4
70843	314286	6261699	sandst./andesite	1.64	9.8
70850	313910	6261372	calciti shale	4.31	34.3
71501	313910	6261372	calciti shale	1.29	10.2
71518	313801	6261532	calciti shale	3.98	28.6
71711	313919	6261284	andesite	0.54	9.0
71712	314006	6261199	calciti shale	3.03	30.5
71651	314423	6261199	andesite	2.00	13.7
71652	314375	6261236	andesite	2.95	24.0
71653	313996	6261468	andesite	1.34	10.7
71654	313796	6261542	andesite	2.44	41.3
71543	314431	6261564	sandst./andesite	1.74	6.1
71544	313992	6261399	andesite	0.57	23.0
			Average	**2.35**	**19.7**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	San Jorge Adit 1a		Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77525	
Bearing	070° magnetic		Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01008	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0366	0	5	andesite	0.55	2.3
EQ0367	5	10	andesite	0.85	3.7
EQ0368	10	15	andesite	0.23	1.7
EQ0369	15	20	andesite	0.30	1.0
EQ0370	20	25	andesite	0.22	1.6
EQ0371	25	30	andesite	0.10	1.0
EQ0372	30	35	andesite	0.41	2.1
EQ0373	35	40	andesite	0.42	0.7
			Average	**0.38**	**1.8**

Equus Resources Channel Chip Sampling

Location	San Jorge Adit 1B		Latitude (WGS84)	-33.77517	
Bearing	320° magnetic		Longitude (WGS84)	-71.01010	
Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0374	0	5	andesite	0.30	0.8
EQ0375	5	10	andesite	0.30	1.6
EQ0376	10	15	andesite	0.08	0.2
EQ0377	15	20	andesite	0.16	1.1
EQ0378	20	25	andesite	0.55	2.5
EQ0379	25	30	andesite	0.16	1.3
EQ0380	30	35	andesite	0.13	0.7
EQ0381	35	40	andesite	0.29	1.9
EQ0382	40	45	andesite	3.96	13.4
EQ0383	45	50	andesite	0.47	1.9
EQ0384	50	55	andesite	0.10	1.2
			Average	**0.59**	**2.4**

5.3.6. La Chilena Prospect

The Durazno Norte Prospect is located 300m to the W of Yerba Buena. Sampling has been limited due to the paucity of outcrop, however the small number of samples that have been collected averaged 1.99% Cu and 15.7g/t Ag. Malachite-stained andesite breccia has recently been located in the mullock dump of a previously unknown adit. Systematic sampling has yet to be undertaken. The close proximity of this prospect to the company's flagship prospect Yerba Buena gives it a higher ranking for follow-up compared to other early-stage prospects because it may represent another extension of the Yerba Buena mineral system.

Exploration planned for La Chilena includes:

- Sampling and mapping of the Chilena adit to better understand the controls on mineralisation,
- Augur drilling on 10m spacing over a 250m traverse to better define the potential width of the mineralized zone,
- 400m of drilling to test targets and begin to investigate the resource potential.

Table 10. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at La Chilena Prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0019	-33.77589	-71.02001	andesite breccia	7.61	70.6
EQ0364	-33.77591	-71.02024	volcanic breccia	0.19	2.1
EQ0365	-33.77486	-71.01996	volcanic breccia	0.12	1.6
			Average	**2.64**	**24.8**

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1-3-1	6261168	313265	andesite breccia	2.45	11.0
1-3-2	6261133	313287	andesite breccia	0.49	4.0
1-3-3	6261141	313309	andesite breccia	1.10	5.0
			Average	**1.35**	**6.7**

5.3.7. El Gato Sur Prospect

The El Gato Sur Prospect is located 800m to the NE of Yerba Buena. Sampling has been limited., however the few grab samples collected averaged 0.75% Cu and 15.0g/t Ag and there are a number of historical working in the area yet to be made safe and sampled.

Exploration planned for El Gato Sur includes sampling a road-cutting that bisects the prospect to better understand the controls and grade of mineralization.

Table 11. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at El Gato Sur prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0004	-33.77053	-71.01145	andesite	0.07	2.4

University of Chile Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1H	6261785	313904	andesite breccia	0.72	3.0
Y-1	6261768	313881	calcitic shale	0.10	1.0
Y-2	6261972	313980	calcitic shale	1.57	10.0
2-N	6261910	313979	Brecha ígneo hidro	0.84	11.7
			Average	**0.81**	**6.4**

Minera Aurex Chile Ltda; Freeport McMoRan Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude PSAD56	Longitude PSAD56	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
71679	313894	6261770	andesite shear	0.47	1.9
71680	313968	6261964	andesite breccia	2.81	72.9
71719	313946	6261788	andesite breccia	0.12	0.5
71723	313756	6261845	andestie	0.04	31.5
			Average	**0.86**	**26.7**

5.3.8. La Rusa Prospect

The La Rusa Prospect is located 600m to the SWS of Yerba Buena. Sampling to date has been limited. However, the 5 grab samples averaged 2.41% Cu and 5.7g/t Ag and there are a number of historical working in the area that have yet to be made safe and sampled.

Exploration planned for La Rusa includes:

- Sampling all workings to better understand the controls on mineralisation,
- Complete and initial trial line of IP (Line 5) to test for chargeability anomalies that may represent down-plunge extensions of the sulphide mineralization.

Table 12. Detail of Grab and Channel-chip sampling at La Rusa Prospect

Equus Resources Grab Sampling

Sample Number	Latitude WGS84	Longitude WGS84	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
EQ0115	-33.78214	-71.01782	andesite	0.33	2.3
EQ0116	-33.78222	-71.01732	andesite	0.09	0.0
EQ0117	-33.78196	-71.01919	calcitic shale	5.44	16.4
EQ0118	-33.78040	-71.01704	andesite	0.91	4.2
EQ0237	-33.78210	-71.01671	andesite	5.26	5.4
			Average	**2.41**	**5.7**

5.3.9. Almohada Prospect

The Almohada Prospect is located 1.8km to the SEE of Yerba Buena. Mapping is at a very early-stage and only one sample has been assayed, which returned 3.48% copper and 5.8g/t silver.

Exploration planned for Almohada includes:

- Identify further mineralisation and workings,
- Mapping and sampling of the area.

5.3.10. Las Vacus Prospect

The Las Vacus Prospect is located 4.2km to the NE of Yerba Buena. Sampling has been restricted to systematic channel-chip sampling of the front-portion of the Las Vacus mine (adit). The 450m of the workings sampled was anomalous in copper and silver (0.30% Cu and 1.2g/t Ag) and the best interval graded 0.67% Cu and 4.0g/t Ag over 75m, including 1.17% Cu and 8.4g/t Ag over 30m. Significantly, pyrite is abundant at Las Vacus, which could indicate that this mineralization lies on the periphery of the Naltagua mineral system.

Exploration planned for Las Vacus includes further sampling and mapping to better understand the grade distribution and controls on mineralization and the significance of the metal associations and metal zonation patterns, which contrast with other mineral deposits in the Naltagua field.

6. Geophysics

Three trial lines of Induced Polarization ('IP') geophysics were surveyed in October 2011 to determine whether the disseminated bornite mineralization could be 'mapped' by this electrical geophysical technique, which is widely used and available in Chile. The results are compelling. Line 2 crossed the Yerba Buena workings. A chargeability anomaly coincides exactly with the known outcropping disseminated sulphide mineralization and the coincident zone of high resistivity is interpreted to reflect silicification of the andesite in and near the faults (Figure 28).

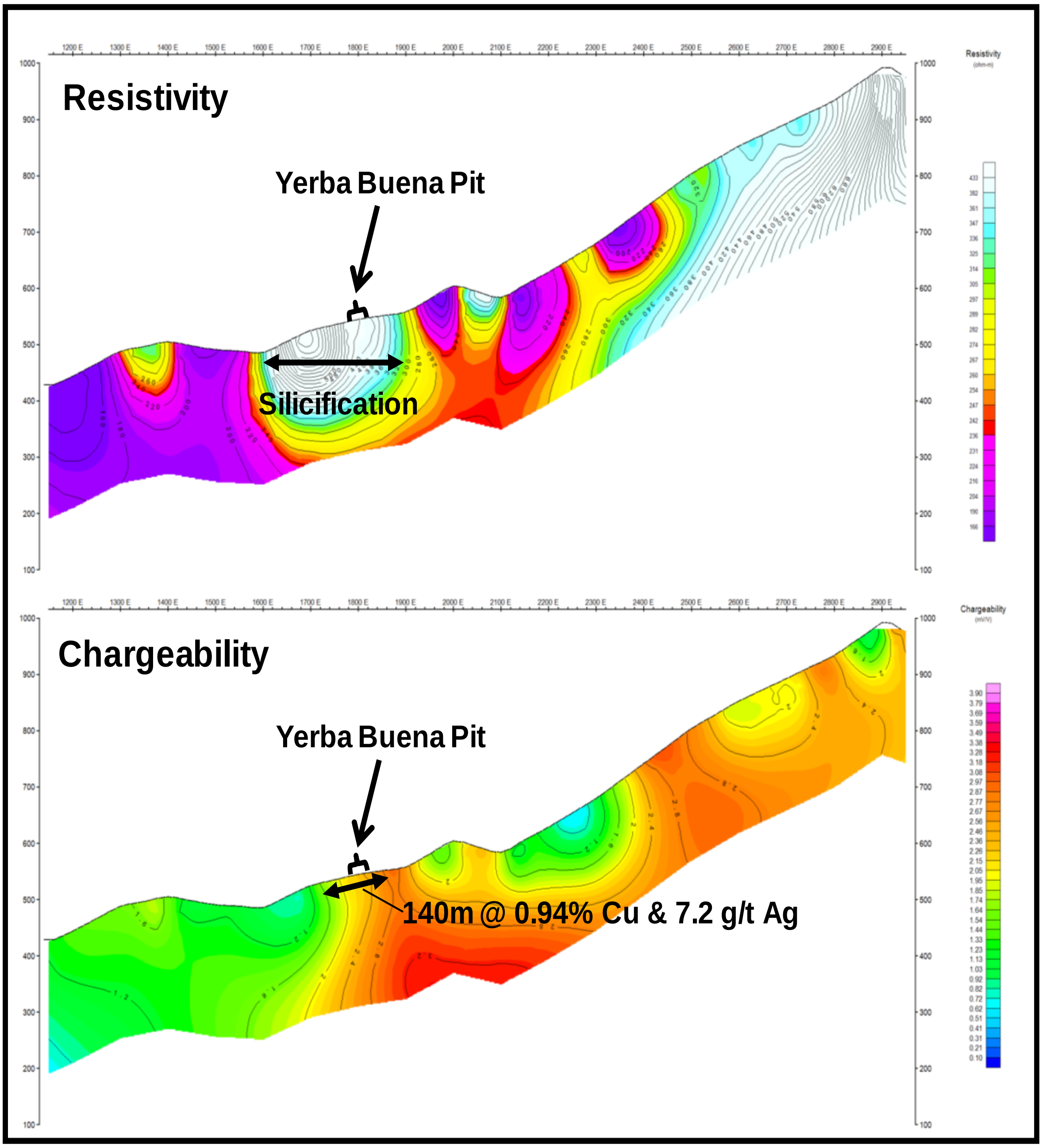

Figure 28. IP Pseudo-section (Line 2) across the Yerba Buena Workings

A second compelling example of the potential for the effective application of IP to identify targets at Naltagua (and discussed earlier in Section 5.3.2) is given by the processed data collected on Line 4 (Figure 29). This part of the trial survey identified a coherent, broad and shallow IP chargeability anomaly 350m to the SSW of the Yerba Buena open pit. A copper working was discovered at the exact point where the source of the IP anomaly had been interpreted to penetrate the surface. The bulk of the anomaly remains concealed beneath approximately 50m of flat-lying glassy andesite and represents an immediate priority drill target.

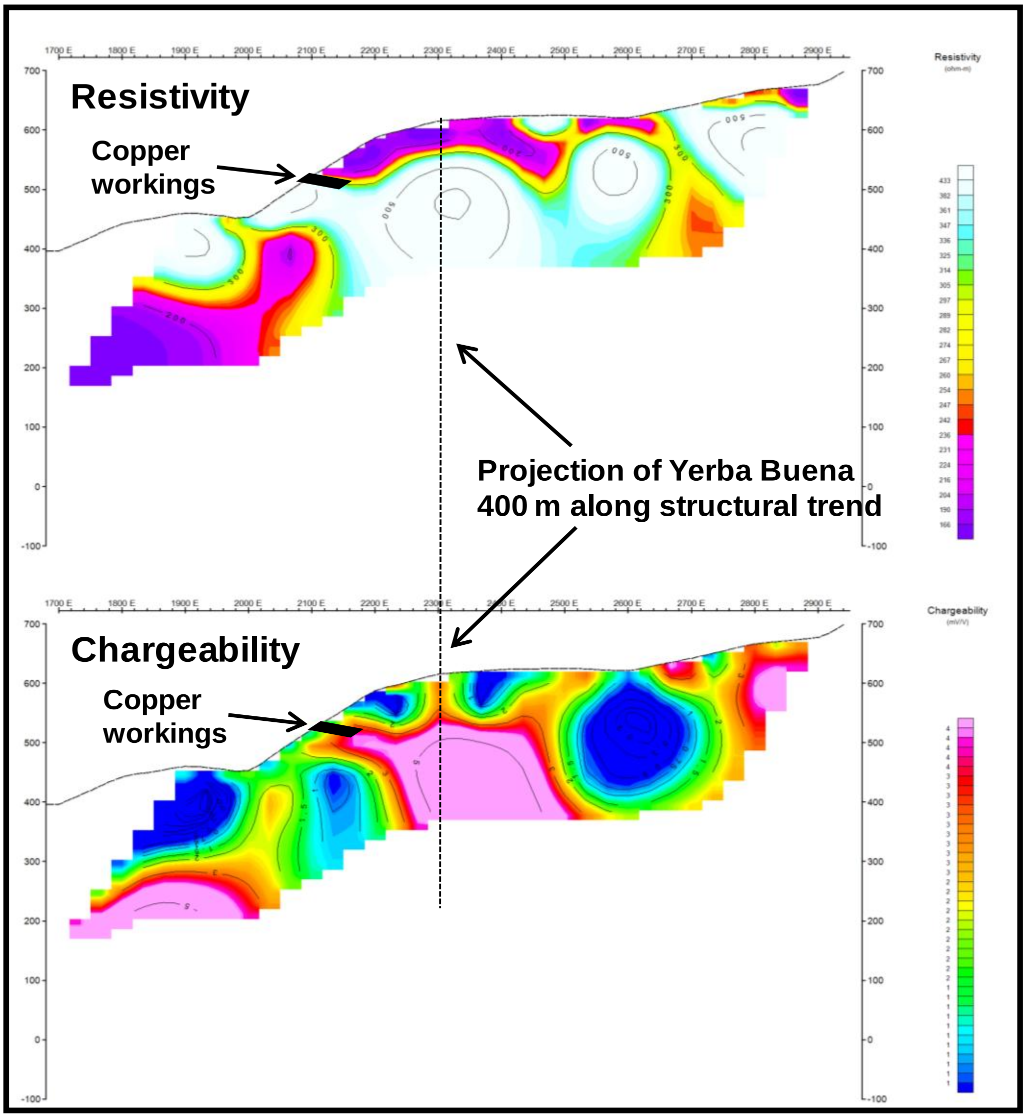

Figure 29. IP Pseudo-section of part of Line 4.
The bright pink IP Chargeability Anomaly is referred to as the "Line 4 Anomaly"

IP is considered by Equus to be a cost-effective way of targeting the down-plunge extensions of surface mineralization, and bodies of 'blind' mineralization not evident to the miners who worked the mountain up to 100 years ago. The absence of pyrite increases the probability that the chargeability anomalies are mapping copper sulphide in the andesite. Five (5) additional lines of IP are planned as the next phase of geophysical investigation and the data will then be of sufficient density to permit the 3D modeling and delineation of possible ore lenses.

7. Metallurgy

The result from the indicative metallurgical testwork carried on a 30kg sample of mixed ore collected from the Yerba Buena mullock dump is highly encouraging and exceeded expectations given the sulphide was partially oxidised after 60 years of lying on the surface exposed to the atmosphere.

A bulk sample was freighted from Chile to ALS Ammtec in Sydney who conducted a single sighter flotation test. The 30kg sample was crushed and a representative 1 kg split extracted for the study. The 'head-grade' grade of the sample was determined to be 1.5% Cu, 16g/t Ag, 0.03g/t Au, 0.4% S and with no significant arsenic, antimony or lead and only low zinc.

The test confirmed that most of the copper mineralization occurs as bornite (bornite is 63% copper) and the silver is likely to reside in the bornite. The final floatation concentrate assayed a very favourable 41% Cu and 463g/t Ag with recoveries of 77% and 83% respectively (Table 13). The partial oxidation of the sample is reflected in the low sulphur grade of the rougher tails fraction (Figure 31 to Figure 33).

It is anticipated that copper and silver recoveries in excess of 90% are likely to be achieved once fresh (unoxidised) rock in the form of large diameter drill core can be recovered to conduct more advanced testwork. Copper concentrate containing in excess of 40% copper and with low or no impurities is considered a premium-grade product by many smelters. A concentrate grade or 41% Cu and 463g/t Ag is unusual and can only be achieved if the ore is dominated by high-copper-sulphide-species such as bornite. More typical industry copper concentrates grade around 26% copper due to the dominance of chalcopyrite. ALS Ammtec reported "the sample behaved as good as or better than most other copper ores, assisted largely by the fact that the copper was present as bornite, which is a high copper content mineral".

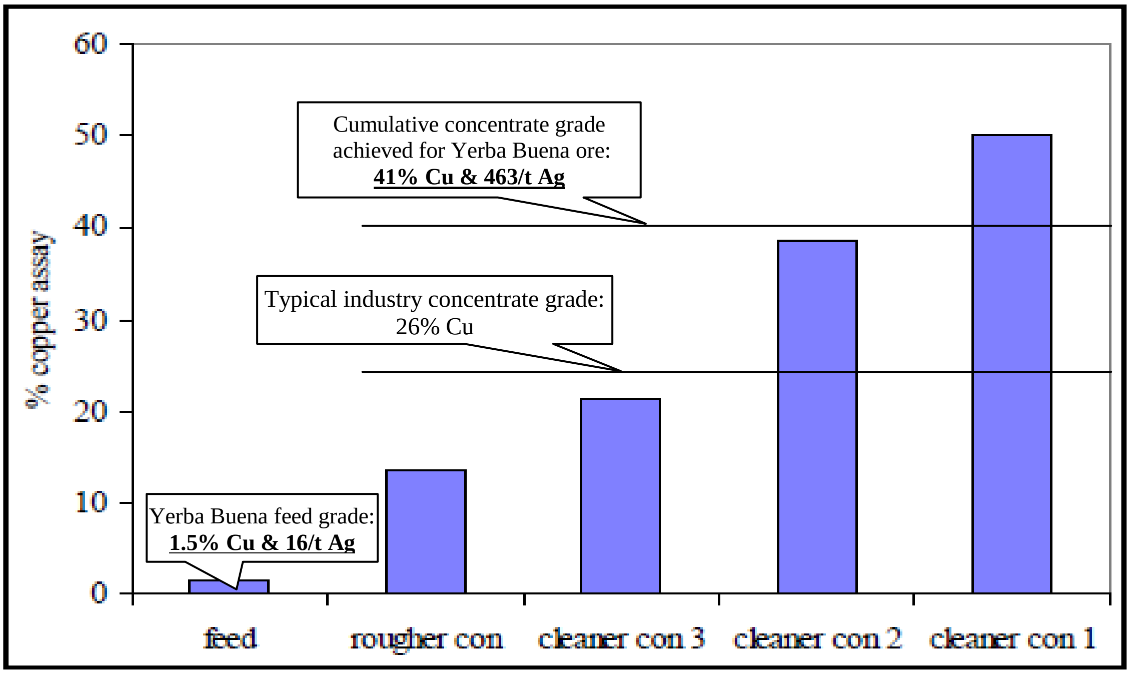

Figure 30. Bar Graph showing Copper Concentrate grade plotted against Cleaning Stage

Table 13. Results of First-Pass Floatation Testwork

ALS Ammtec Sydney
Project No. M2580

Equus Resources Flotation Test Data Sheet

TEST NO.	FP1	PRIMARY GRIND		CELL	vol.	speed	impellor	pulp	air
Operator :	Cris	Mill :	SS rod (yellow)	Denver	litres	rpm	size	density	L/min
Date :	28/3/12	p80 (µm) :	75	#1					
Sample :	M2580	RPM :	65	Rghr	2.5	1000	small	~30	7
Weight:	1kg	Time (minutes) :	38	Clnr	1	700	small		5
		% Solids :	60						

OBJECTIVE: Sighter flotation test

OPERATION	3418A g/t	IF50 g/t	Eh mV	pH	Cond (min)	Float (min) Cum.	COMMENTS
Grind			106	8.4			
Rougher 1	10	20	100	8.4	2	2	good responce thin froth
Rougher 2	10	10			2	4	improved froth slow responce
Rougher 3	10				2	7	scavenging after 1min
			185	8.3			
Cleaner 1			135	8.5	1	1	rich dark purple mineralztion
Cleaner 2		5			1	2	stable froth
Cleaner 3		5			1	5	scavenging after 1min
			202	8.5			
Total	**30**	**40**					

PRODUCT	Wt	Wt	ASSAYS					DISTRIBUTIONS %				
	g	%	% Cu	g/t Ag	% S	% Fe	g/t Au	Cu	Ag	S	Fe	Au
Cleaner conc 1	13.8	1.4	50.0	552	18.8	8.41	0.40	46.7	48.2	55.4	1.9	28.3
Cleaner conc 2	6.9	0.7	38.5	443	15.5	7.86	0.38	18.0	19.3	22.9	0.9	13.4
Cleaner conc 3	5.4	0.5	21.3	260	8.07	7.83	0.09	7.8	8.9	9.3	0.7	2.5
Cleaner tail	58.2	5.8	1.2	17	0.37	7.66	0.03	4.9	6.3	4.6	7.3	9.0
Rght tail	913.0	91.5	0.4	3	0.04	5.97	0.01	22.6	17.3	7.8	89.2	46.8
Calculated Head	997.3	100.0	1.48	15.8	0.47	6.13	0.02	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assay Head			**1.49**	**16.0**	0.43	5.67	0.03					

CUMULATIVE PRODUCT	Wt	Wt	ASSAYS					DISTRIBUTIONS %				
	g	%	% Cu	g/t Ag	% S	% Fe	g/tAu	Cu	Ag	S	Fe	Au
Cleaner conc 1	13.8	1.4	50.00	552.0	18.8	8.4	0.40	46.7	48.2	55.4	1.9	28
Cleaner cons 1 & 2	20.7	2.1	46.17	515.7	17.70	8.2	0.39	64.7	67.5	78.3	2.8	42
Cleaner cons 1 to 3	26.1	2.6	**41.02**	**462.8**	15.71	8.1	0.33	**72.5**	**76.4**	87.6	3.5	44
Rghr Conc	84.3	8.5	13.56	155.0	5.12	7.8	0.12	77.4	82.7	92.2	10.8	53

Figure 31. Rougher Flotation Tails

- Graded 0.40% copper and 3.0g/t silver.
- This is the waste product from first stage
- Note the lack of sulphides on the flotation froth indicating that all observable sulphides have been recovered.
- Low sulphur grades suggest that rougher tails copper was mainly present as oxides.

Figure 32. Cleaner Flotation Concentrate

- Graded 41% copper and 463g/t silver.
- This is the saleable product from the final stage; note the silver-blue coloured bornite float.
- This is a high grade copper and silver product that would be a highly desired by copper smelters.

Figure 33. Cleaner Flotation Tail

- Graded 1.2% copper and 17g/t silver.
- This is the waste product from last stage
- Note the lack of sulphides on the flotation froth indicating that all observable sulphides have been recovered.

8. Proposed Exploration Program

Equus plans to commence diamond drilling as soon as possible. Drill pads have been prepared at Yerba Buena, a local work-team engaged, and a preferred drilling contractor selected. Access to the sites has been cleared. A second rig will be introduced within 6 months.

Approximately 12,400m of diamond drilling is planned, of which 10,000m is planned for the company's flag ship project Yerba Buena, where the early posting of a maiden resource is anticipated.

Table 14. Schedule of Proposed Exploration Program

Prospect	Planned Drilling (metres)	Year 1				Year 2			
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Yerba Buena	10,000	Rig 1 (inf. resource)		Rig 1 (ind./measure resource)			*Rig 1 (resource extension)*		
Cerro Oveja	400		Rig 2						
Linea de Cuatro	800			Rig 2					
Enojo	400				Rig 2				
Durazno Norte	400					Rig 2			
La Chilena	400						Rig 2		
El Gato Sur								*Rig 2*	
La Rusa									*Rig 2*
Almohada									
Las Vacus									
Las Canales									
Laura									
Total	**12,400**								

Pre-drilling preparation & assessment (mapping, sampling, geophysics, etc)

Diamond Drilling & Core Assaying

Follow-up work including diamond drilling if warranted

9. Proposed Exploration Expenditure

Table 15. Schedule of Proposed Site Exploration Budget

	Maximum Subscription			Minimum Subscription		
	Year 1	Year 1	Total	Year 1	Year 1	Total
Drilling Programme	490,050	490,050	980,100	990,000	990,000	1,980,000
Geochemical	178,200	178,200	356,400	360,000	360,000	720,000
Geophysical	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Salaries	189,000	189,000	378,000	264,000	264,000	528,000
Exploitation Licence Rents	15,000	15,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
Office & Site Rents	36,000	36,000	72,000	36,000	36,000	72,000
Total	958,250	908,250	1,866,500	1,715,000	1,665,000	3,380,000

10. Appendix A

Equus Resources has had 10 “type” rock samples submitted for thin section petrographic analyses with Paul Ashley Petrographic & Geological Services. 2 examples are shown below. A further 10 samples are have been submitted with the focus being on mineralisation styles. This will aid with both the understanding of mineralisation genesis and metallurgy.

Petrology Description Coarse Polymictic Breccia from Yerba Buena. See Figure 34
Coarse polymicdtic breccia, with angular fragments of altered porphyritic andesite and porphyritic rhyodacite, along with fine grained slightly carbonaceous shale-siltstone. The fragments are enclosed and in, and locally veined by, a fine grained hydrothermal matrix dominated by quartz, and locally with patchy carbonate and a little chlorite and sulphides. Igneous fragments in the breccia show strong propylitic alteration to assemblages of albite, chlorite and carbonate, with disseminated sulphides, quartz and trace illite-sericite and rutile. In places in the hydrothermal matrix, there are slightly coarser irregular to vein-like aggregates of quartz, sulphides and carbonate, and the breccia as a whole is cut by several thin carbonate veins. The major disseminated sulphide mineral in the sample is bornite. Sulphide minerals occur in the breccia matrix, associated with quartz and carbonate, and disseminated in some of the altered fragments, including the shale-siltstone types. There are scattered irregular to veinlike aggregates of bornite up to 3.5 mm across (Fig. 2). Rarely, bornite contains ultrafine exsolution inclusions of chalcopyrite. Bornite is commonly fringed by small amounts of chalcocite, digenite and covellite; some of these Cu sulphides could represent products of incipient supergene oxidation. Traces of malachite are locally present and this is again a supergene product.
Petrology Description of the Volcanic Breccia from Cerro Oveja. See Figure 35
Petrographic work shows that this coarse breccia consists of altered porphyritic andesite fragments, with pervasive strong alteration and locally significant Cu mineralisation. The breccia has a clast-supported texture and does not appear to be of hydrothermal origin. Fragments have moderate to well preserved relict texture, with scattered altered plagioclase phenocrysts, partly preserved clinopyroxene phenocrysts and a few altered microphenocrysts of FeTi oxide, in a fine grained, commonly originally glassy groundmass. Alteration could be related to very low grade metamorphism, but there has been hydrothermal fluid flow through the rock. The replacement assemblage contains abundant albite and chlorite, but in places, quartz replacement is common, accompanied by albite and minor K-feldspar and phrenite. Elsewhere, there are locally conspicuous amounts of pumpellyte and less common phrenite, epidote and sulphides. FeTi oxide was largely replaced by titanite. Sulphides occur in the altered fragments and matrix and include bornite, encrusting chalcocite and traces of digenite and covellite. It is speculated that the Cu sulphides might reflect incipient supergene oxidation, but they could also have been deposited under hypogene conditions. The rock also contains a little atacamite, malachite and goethite, in veins and aggregates, evidently as supergene products.

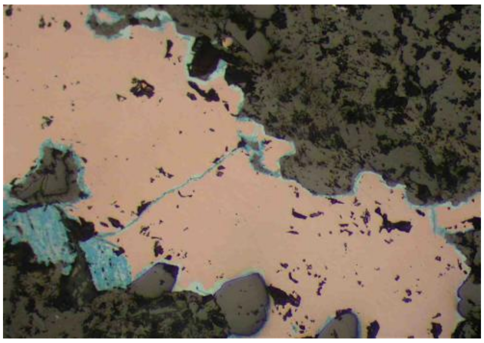

Figure 34. Micrograph of bornite hosted by the coarse polymictic breccia at Yerba Buena

Shows bornite together with minor chalcopyrite, chalcocite, digenite and covellite which is hosted in clasts and matrix.

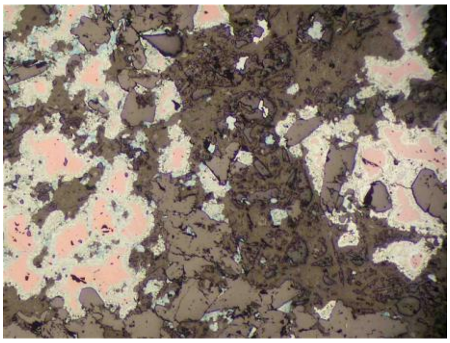

Figure 35. Micrograph of bornite hosted by volcanic breccia at Cerro Oveja

Shows bornite (pink) rimmed by chalcocite and traces of digenite and covellite

Declaration

The statements and opinions contained in this report are given in good faith but, in the preparation of this report, Minnelex has relied substantially on information provided by the Directors and Management of Equus. We do not have reason to doubt the information so provided.

Neither the whole nor any part of this report, nor any references thereto, may be included in or with or attached to any document, circular, resolution, letter or statement without the prior written consent of Minnelex.

Qualifications and Experience

Minnelex is a geological consultancy, which has had considerable experience in the valuation of exploration properties. The person responsible for this report is:

R.C.W. Pyper. BSc. (geol.). MAICD. FAusIMM. Consulting Geologist

Mr Pyper is the Principal of Minnelex and is a geologist with 50 years of industry experience and 30 years of consulting practice in precious metals, base metals, coal, bauxite, gemstones, industrial minerals and mineral sands. He has had extensive experience in the valuation of mineral exploration properties. Mr Pyper has the appropriate qualifications, experience, competence and independence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the Valmin Code and "Competent Person" as defined in the JORC Code.

Disclaimer of Interests

At the date of this report, Minnelex and R C Pyper do not have, nor had any relationship with Equus other than as may have occurred as a result of providing consultancy services in the ordinary course of business. Minnelex and R C Pyper have neither relevant interest in, nor any interest in the acquisition or disposal of any securities of Equus. Minnelex has no pecuniary or other interest that could be regarded as being capable of affecting its ability to give an unbiased opinion in relation to the acquisition of the mineral interests of Equus.
Neither Minnelex nor Mr Pyper has received or may receive any pecuniary or other benefits, whether direct or indirect or in connection with the preparing of this report other than normal consultancy fees based on fee time at normal professional rates plus out-of-pocket expenses.