29th May 2015

Follow up exploration work confirms high grade mineral shoots in Brasil Copper Mine, Southern Peru

- **Follow up exploration work undertaken in two reopened galleries and shafts in the Brasil vein I at the Company's Cobrepampa project has intersected high grade massive copper-gold-silver ore shoots.**

- **These results further enhance the sulphide mineralisation potential of the Brasil mine. Further results pending.**

Perth, Australia: May 29th, 2015 – The Directors of Minera Gold Ltd (**"Minera Gold"** or the **"Company"**) (**ASX:MIZ**) are pleased to announce the results of ongoing detailed geological mapping and channel sampling completed at the Brasil copper mine, located in close proximity to the Company's 100% San Santiago processing plant in Southern Peru.

The follow up work consisted of mapping and systematic sampling in historical areas of the mine that were reopened by workers under Minera Gold's supervision. A total of 13 samples were taken from sublevels, fronts and galleries. In both, the SE and NW reopened shafts, the mineralised ore shoots are in the hypogene zone, with massive chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite, with minor bornite in lenses and disseminated in the wall rocks. The alteration in the wall rocks is mostly secondary biotite, chlorite.

The best channel sample results reported from this area of the mine are as follows:

- 0.60m grading 9.10% Cu, 4.53 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag
- 0.85m grading 7.68% Cu, 2.08 g/t Au and 5.6 g/t Ag
- 1.08m grading 3.76% Cu, 1.13 g/t Au and 4.9 g/t Ag

It should be also noted that whilst our work was being undertaken, workers in the mine uncovered an old gallery that was closed off by previous miners at Brasil vein I system and that this area of the mine has now been reopened. This gallery has more than 160 m in length appears that it was developed to intersect and mine a branch of the Brasil vein I. The Company are currently reopening the shafts that were sunk to mine the ore shoots, and a detailed mapping and systematic sampling program will be carried out in the following weeks.

Consultation with our geophysical consultants has indicated that as soon as funding is available, a geophysical magnetic survey of the Brasil veins to be followed up drilling is the most economic method to determine the continuity of the shoots along strike and also at depth.

Mr Ashley Pattison, Managing Director of Minera Gold, commented The work completed to date at the Brasil copper mine continues to illustrate to our team that this mine has the real potential to be a long term source of ore to the San Santiago plant in the near term and the opening up of old workings in the mine and identification of new high grade ore shoots is a very exciting development for Minera Gold from this asset"

Introduction:

The Brasil vein I, is part of a much large vein system in the Brasil/Huarato concession located within the Acari-Cobrepampa copper-gold-silver mining district, that is located in the much larger Marcona Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) province, south-central Peru, about 550 km south of Lima. For a full description of these vein systems, regional and the local geology setting, please refer to our previous ASX announcement dated 18th March 2015. The approximate locations of the Cobrepampa vein systems and the Brasil concession are shown in Figures 1 and 2 (Appendix 2).

Address: 45 Ventnor Avenue, WA 6005
Ph: +61 8 9200 1860 - Fax: +61 8 9200 1861
Email:admin@mineragoldlimited.com

Photo 1, shows the vein outcrop and some of the mining works of the Brasil vein I system, while Figure 3 (Appendix 2) shows the location of the Brasil concessions and those nearby that are under Minera Gold held by lease mining agreements. Please note that the location of the Brasil Vein system I has been corrected, as there was mistake in marking the location in the report dated 18th March 2015 that went unnoticed until after the news release.

Photo 1: Brasil vein I system looking from the NW towards the SE taken from the Española mine (Figure 4, Appendix 2). The green arrow points the upper Cu carbonates and oxides mined many years ago (Level 3; Figure 4, Appendix 2). . The grey arrow points to a narrow vein system that runs N255° and should intersect the main Brasil vein I, if continues with this strike, about 80-90 m. The importance is that when the veins intersects, mineral shoots are wider and contain higher grade of Cu mineralisation. The blue arrow points to the approximate area where Level 1 of Brasil vein I system, should be on the other side of the gully (Figure 4, Appendix 2). . The red arrow points to the entrance to Level 1 (Figure 4, Appendix 2). The black arrow points to the entrance to an adit that was driven to intersect the main Brasil vein I, however it was abandoned; however, it does intersect another vein that runs almost parallel to the main Brasil vein I vein. In order to intersect the main vein it should be driven by another 120 m, if the vein dip does not change or if the vein has not been displaced by a fault that has not, as yet, been mapped.

Brasil Veins: Location and ownership

The Brasil vein system is located approximately 57km inland from the Pan American Highway (km 555) at an altitude of between 1,270m - 1350m. Access is by a paved road to the town of Acari (22 km), and from there to the town of Otapara (17 km), where the San Santiago plant is located is by a consolidated road. From the plant to the mine is about 18 km on dirt service roads. The concession package comprises approximately 2,646 hectares. Table 1 provides the details of the concessions names, the registration codes, hectares and the name of the companies which hold contracts of mining lease agreements with the concession owners. Figure 3 shows the location of the Brasil concession.

BRASIL AREA				
TENEMENT NAME	**CODE**	**Has.**	**CONCESSION HOLDER**	**CONCESSION OWNER**
Virgen del Carmen 2006 A	10199506	998.73	Korisumaq SAC	Insumos Mineros Fenix SAC
Virgen del Carmen 2006 D	10351706	996.99	Grupo Cobrepampa	Grupo Minero Fenix SAC
Virgen del Carmen 2005 C	10341005	399.49	Compañía Minera Cobrepampa SAC	Grupo Minero Pampacolca SAC
Virgen del Carmen 2007 A	10138807	250.84	Compañía Minera Cobrepampa SAC	
	TOTAL	**2646.05**		

Table 1: Concession details.

Minera Gold, is 100% owner of Korisumaq SAC, Grupo Cobrepampa and Compania Minera Cobrepampa SAC. The group companies own 100% of the mining and exploration rights to these concession under mining lease agreements that run until August 2023 with Insumos Mineros Fenix SAC, Grupo Minero Fenix SAC and Grupo Minero Pampacolca SAC, all of whom are private Peruvian mining groups. The mining lease agreement includes a royalty payment on the concentrate sales from ore mined within these concessions of 7% of the concentrate value, less transport and ore treatment costs.,.

Follow up exploration work.

In our first pass detailed geological study of the Brasil vein I system, it was observed several shafts and galleries in Level 1 that were closed by previous operators from the mid 70's and mid 90's. Two of the shafts were reopened and rehabilitated, to allow a mapping (at 1:500) and systematic sampling, using an electric rock hammer drill in the SE shaft fronts and a jackleg rock drill in the NW shaft. A total of 13 samples were taken and full sample descriptions with their assay results are provided in the Sample Compilation Table in Appendix 2. This table has been updated to include all results received that were previously pending.

The shaft is located about 5 m to the SE of the intersection of the access adit and the main gallery in Level 1 (Figure 4, Appendix 2). The shaft is more than 60 m deep, however work to date only rehabilitated the first 6 m below the main gallery to enable the exploration team to explore the main Brasil vein I from within two existing sub levels (Figure 4 and 5, Appendix 2).

In the sublevel to the SE, the Brasil vein I branches in two in the first 3.60 m, with both the footwall and hanging wall joining a few meters later (Figure 4 and 5, Appendix 2). The vein contains magnetite with lenses of massive chalcopyrite and bornite blebs. Quartz and chlorite are also observed in the vein and the wall rock.

Towards the stope, the footwall vein branch is between 0.30 m and 0.50 m in width and the vein contains more massive chalcopyrite, while the hanging wall branch is wider, between 0.60 m and 0.83 m containing magnetite, massive chalcopyrite lenses and minor bornite and chlorite (Photo 3). Two samples were taken in this area of the sublevel and the results are given in Table 2.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5265	Brasil 1	0	Stope	0.85	7.68	2.086	5.6
5269	Brasil 1	0	Sublevel gallery	0.6	9.1	4.532	4.5

Table 2: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4 and 5 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

It is expected that the vein in this sublevel would be wider and contain similar or higher grades as the projection from a mineralised shoot that starts only 2 m away from the stope and should continue for another 15 m to 20 m towards the SE. Currently, this sublevel is been extended and the vein here is about 1.4 m wide (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix 2). Sampling and mapping will be done in this sublevel in two weeks after further developing opens further to the SE and NE.

In the sublevel to the NE, strike N300°, the first 2 m the vein is branched in many narrow veinlets, and the zone is between 1.50 m and 1.67m wide. The veinlets are about 0.05m, 0.10m and up to 0.20 m and contain magnetite, with narrow chalcopyrite lenses. Disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite are also observed between the veinlets with chlorite, epidote and minor unidentified clays. The hosting granite is moderately altered to K-feldspar and magnetite. However, in the historically mined stope of this sublevel, the branch of the vein to the footwall is just a 0.10 m magnetite vein, whereas the hanging wall branch is about 0.05 m in width magnetite, up to 5% pyrite and minor finely grained disseminated bornite and chalcopyrite (Photo 2).

It is very likely that these veinlets will form a mineralised shoot to the NW, as in the previous report, old mine workings above were mapped and sampled and the vein was more than 1 m in width (Figure 5, Appendix 2).

A sample was taken in this sublevel and it is reported in Table 3.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5266	Brasil 1	0	Stope	1.67	0.96	0,339	2.8

Table 3: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4 and 5 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

Photo 2: Brasil vein I, Sublevel 0, NE.

Photo 3: Brasil vein I Sublevel 0, SE. Massive chalcopyrite with bornite and pyrite

In Brasil vein I system at NW end of the main Level 1, the contractor continues to develop the mine and has now mined the area where the samples 5219, 5236 and 5253 were taken (please refer to ASX announcement dated 18th March 2015); leaving behind a support bridge of 2 m. It was instructed to explore the ore shoot with a shaft, under the sample 5219. Just 6 m below the main Level 1, an old mined ore shoot was found (Figure 4, 6 and 7, Appendix 2), which it is thought to be about 50 m in length and depth, and it was partially filled with rock dumps.

After an assessment of the area that had been secured, it was observed that historical mining left more than 15 m of ore towards the NW, while towards the SE they left about 8 m (Figure 4, 6 and 7, Appendix 2). Two samples were taken here and results are given in Table 4.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5267	Brasil 1	0	Stope	1.08	3.76	1.13	4.9
5268	Brasil 1	0	Stope	0.71	1.34	0.43	5.2

Table 4: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4, 6 and 7 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

When securing the zone and installing the winch to clean and take the mined ore out, 3 samples were taken from the ore left behind by the previous miners above the shaft; results are given in Table 5.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5270	Brasil 1	1	Gallery	0.4	1.59	0.458	2.2
5271	Brasil 1	1	Gallery	0.4	2.38	0.584	2.8
5272	Brasil 1	1	Stope	0.65	1.07	0.314	1.1

Table 5: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4, 6 and 7 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

Securing and cleaning of the old sublevel towards the SE was done. In this area the Brasil vein I is branched in two, footwall and hanging wall. At the entrance the footwall vein is 0.52 m in width and the hanging wall vein is 0.40 m. Both veins contain magnetite, small lenses of chalcopyrite and disseminated bornite and chlorite. Both veins are separated by a moderate k-feldspar altered granite horse. Two samples were taken here (one a duplicate), which are reported in Table 6.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5260	Brasil 1	0	Sublevel	1.3	1.91	0.656	1.8
5261	Brasil 1	0	Sublevel (duplicate)	1.3	1.92	0.469	1.6

Table 6: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4, 6 and 7 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

The footwall and hanging wall veins join 4.70 m later and the vein contains magnetite and bands of pyrite and disseminated chalcopyrite. At the stope, the vein is 0.57 m wide and contains less magnetite and increases in the amount of disseminated chalcopyrite. The alteration in the hosting granite comprises of chlorite, k-feldspar and tourmaline. Three samples were taken in this area and are reported in Table 7.

BRASIL MINE							
SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5262	Brasil 1	0	Stope	1.23	2.40	0.578	2.5
5263	Brasil 1	0	Stope	0.64	1.75	0.462	2.5
5264	Brasil 1	0	Front	0.57	1.24	0.328	2.2

Table 7: Sample from sublevel 0 below level 1 at Brasil vein I system. Sample locations are shown in Figures 4, 6 and 7 (Appendix 2). Full sample description is in Compilation Table, Appendix 2.

Rehabilitation and securing of the area continues, and further exploration work will be done in the following weeks. It is expected that the old mine works that have been found will led to the identified ore shoot that was historically mined but has been left mostly untouched. Based on the samples taken in areas mined above this shaft and the supporting bridges, the mineralised shoot may have grades higher than 3.76% Cu, 3.13 g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag (Figure 4, 6 and 7, Appendix 2).

The main gallery in Level 1, looks like it continues towards the NW as mine tracks have also been recently found under a cover of waste rocks at the end of the gallery, suggesting that it has been closed intentionally by the previous operators. This closure will be reopened once the area is secured and rendered safe to continue clean up and exploration works.

During the recent exploration visit to the mine, ongoing rehabilitation work resulted in the reopening of an old gallery that was also believed to have been closed by previous miners at Brasil vein I system. This gallery has more than 160 m in length and it looks like it was developed to mine a branch of the Brasil vein I. Securing and reopening of the historical shafts is now been carried out in order to provide an access the ore shoots that were

mined above this reopened gallery. A detailed surveying, mapping and systematic sampling program will be carried out in the following weeks.

It is suspected that this gallery was developed to mine a parallel vein that has been intersected at depth by another exploration adit (see Photo 1). If this is the case, the Brasil vein I system is bigger than initally thought and further exploration work in this new gallery will allow the technical teams to assess its full potential.

Recommended work on the Brasil vein I also includes undertaking geophysical studies, since most of the area from surface is under cover of pyroclastic sediments, alluvium and colluvium. The veins contains high amounts of magnetite, sulphates and sulphides, allowing the use of magnetometry, IP and resistivity studies with an expected high degree of success. The geophysical studies and the detailed exploration work will also allow the Company to identify priority targets for follow up drilling.

For and on behalf of the Board,

Ashley Pattison
Managing Director
29th May 2015

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information reviewed by Dr Alex Losada-Calderon who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Losada-Calderon is employed by TAE Resources Pty Ltd, who acts as a consulting geological firm to Gold Limited. Dr Losada-Calderon has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits 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. Dr Losada-Calderon consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the (Public Report.*	• Systematic channel sampling every 10 m along the mineralised structures. The channels were made perpendicular to the mineralised structure. The channels were done with jack-legs drill and an electrical drill hammer. • Channels are 10 cm wide by 5 cm deep, taking between 2 and 5 kg of samples. • 3 kg of samples were pulverised and dried to be assayed for Au using SGS technique FAA313 (FA/AAS), Ag and Cu AAS42C and Cu >5% by AAS41B.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type and details.*	• No new drilling is reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• No new drilling is reported in this release
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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.*	• Logging of channel sampled, alteration and structures have been recorded for further exploration and development work. • Channels have been photographed. • The entire channel length has been logged.
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 representative samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance*	• No core sampling is reported in this release. • The channel samples were not tube sampled or riffled. The samples were dry. • The amount of sample send for assays and lab preparation at SGS is appropriate that avoid bias. • Channel samples taken perpendicular to the mineralised structure with even weights (when possible, given the nature of the veins) maximise representativity. • Field duplicates every ten samples were taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples size of 3 kg are well in excess to determine Cu, Au and Ag.
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.*	• Acid digestion and AAS determination for Cu and Ag is considered appropriate, as Fire Assays/AAS for Au. • No geophysical tool used to generate results. • Samples duplicate have been included, and SGS QAQC involves the uses of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks and splits as part of their in house procedures. Registered standards have not been included in these reported assays. Duplicate sample assays was accurate.
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.*	• No drilling is reported. • No twinned holes drilling done. • Primary data is collected by using standard Excel templates in laptop computers with lockup codes • No adjustment has been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), channels, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Channel samples accurate surveyed using a Total Station Leica Model TCR407 survey equipment. • Mine portal location surveyed in UTM PSAD56 Zone 18S. • Topographic survey was done using a Total Station and were tied to known control government stations.
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.*	• Channel sampling was done every 10 m perpendicular to the mineralised structure. • Data spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation at this stage. • Sampling compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The channels were made perpendicular to the mineralised structure achieving unbiased sampling of the structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	• *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.*	• No drilling is reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by a senior consulting geologist, formal change of control is well documented. Samples are stored in a locked room and transported directly to Lima office where SGS has a pick up sample service.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews are done regularly, no external audit has been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Full details are provided in the text under heading Brasil Veins: location and ownership and in Table 1. Figure 3 (Appendix 2) shows the location of the tenements. • The tenements are in good standings and not known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No formal exploration work has been done in the area. The Geological pages 31N and 32 N from INGEMMENT, Peruvian Geological Survey, cover this area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation is hosted in Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary Formations, which are intruded by the Coastal Batholith on central Peru. Both Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks are covered, in some areas, by Neocene continental and felsic pyroclastic rocks Formations. The Cu-Ag-Au mineralisation occurs in vein systems that are thought to be driven by a much bigger IOCG system. The system is similar to those occurring in the Coastal Batholith IOCG provinces of Peru and Chile.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	• The location of the Brasil mine is provided in Figures 2 and 3; sample locations are given in Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7. All figures in Appendix 2. • Channel sampling data only, no drilling is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No weighting average is reported in this release. • No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations have been applied. • No aggregate intercepts is reported in this release. • No metal equivalent is reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The channels were made perpendicular to the mineralised structure, it is very close approximation to the true width.
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.*	• See Figure 1 to Figure 7 in Appendix 2.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Wall rock alteration channels and channels of thin uneconomical vein splits are not reported as assays are pending. They would be reported as soon as they become available.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All information is provided in the body of text. .
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further topographic surveying, mapping, sampling and geophysical studies (magnetometry and IP survey) are been planned, to define drilling targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See Figure 1 to Figure 7 in Appendix 2

Appendix 2

Figures

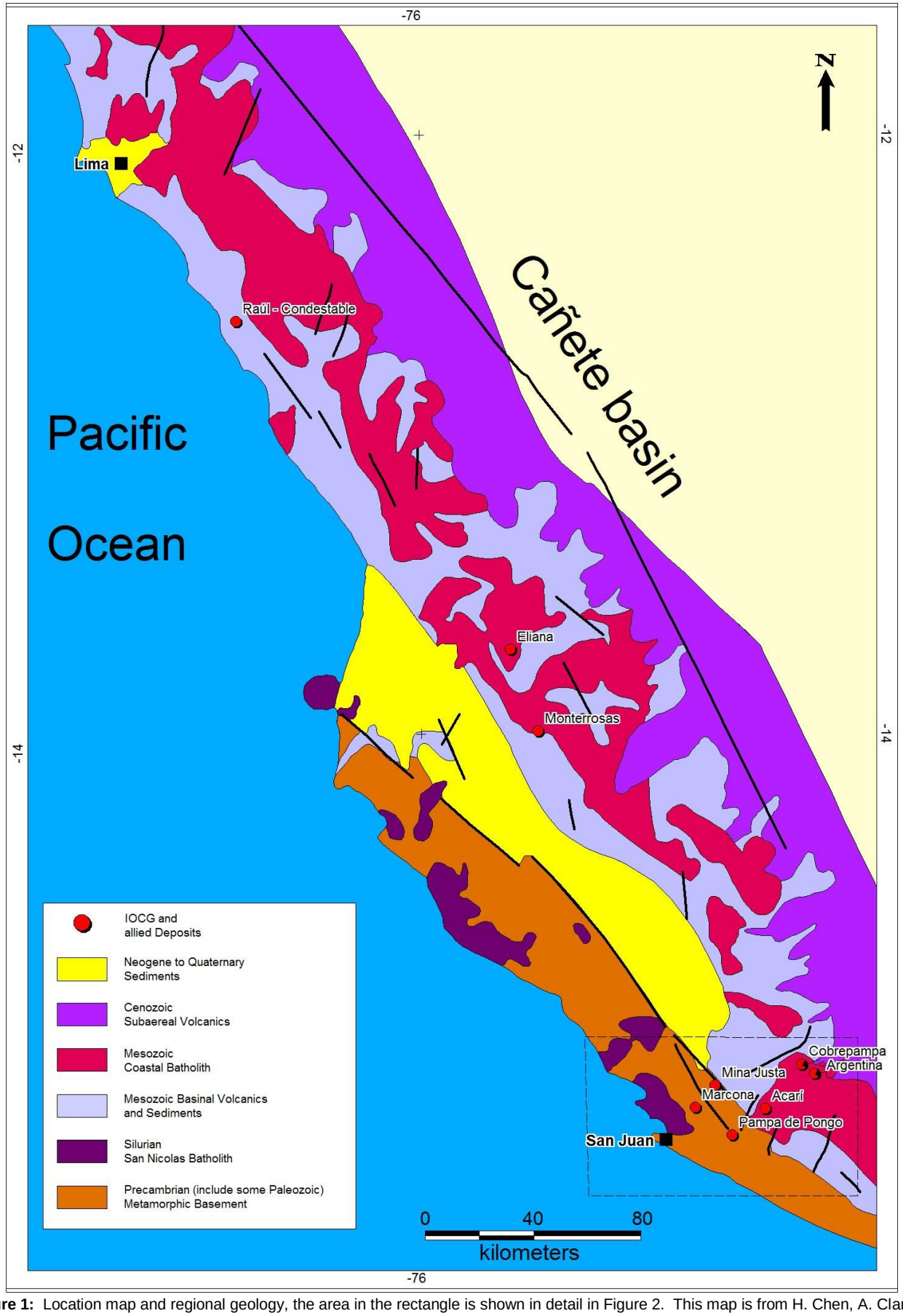

Figure 1: Location map and regional geology, the area in the rectangle is shown in detail in Figure 2. This map is from H. Chen, A. Clark, K. Kyser, T. Ullrich, R. Baxter, Y. Chen and T. Moody (Econ Geo, v 105, pp. 155-185)

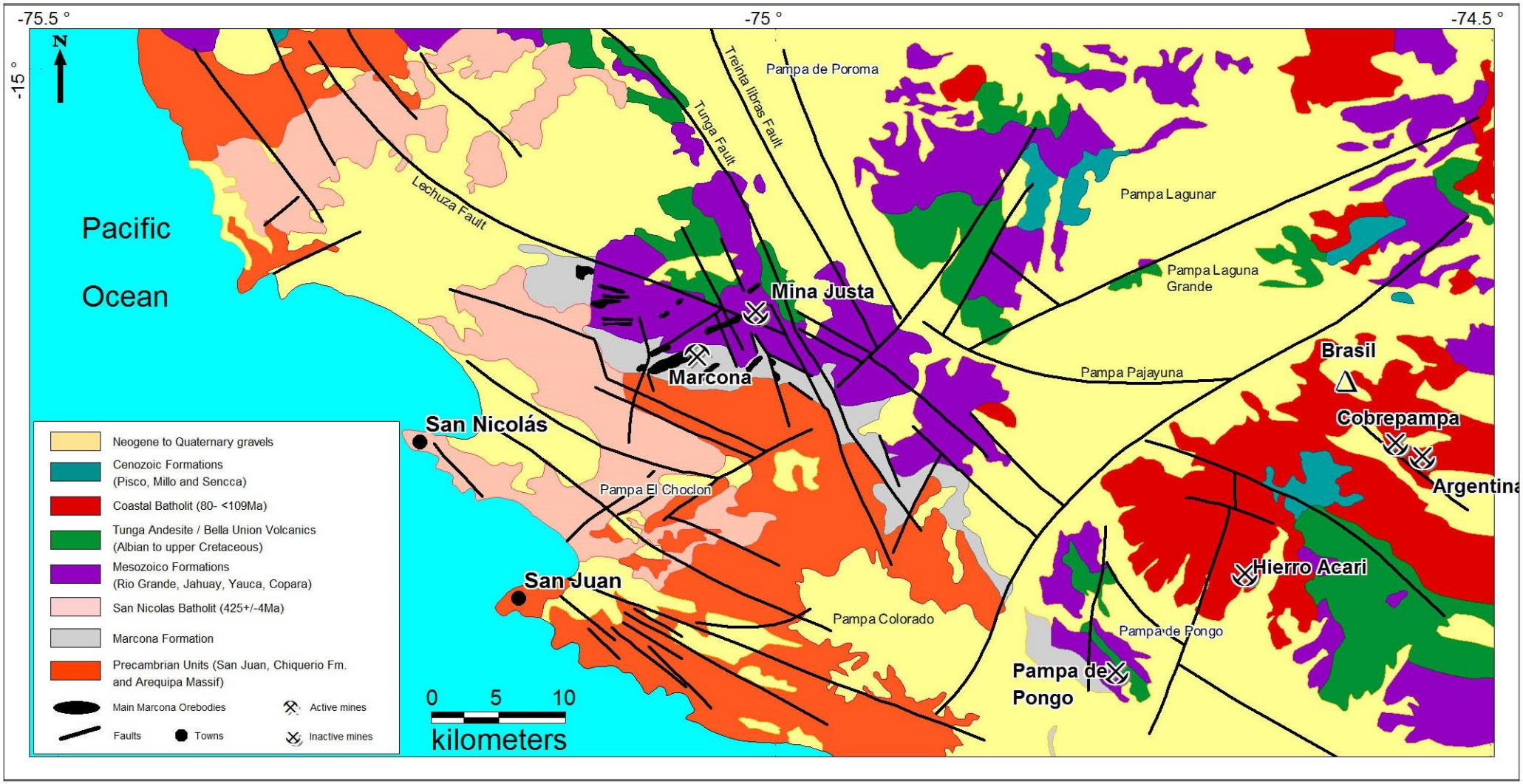

Figure 2: Regional geological map of the Marcona ICOG province with the location of the Marcona mine, Mina Justa, Pampa de Pongo, Cobrepampa, Argentina vein and Brasil concession. This map has been modified from H. Chen, A. Clark, K. Kyser, T. Ullrich, R. Baxter, Y. Chen and T. Moody (Econ Geo, v 105, pp. 155-185)

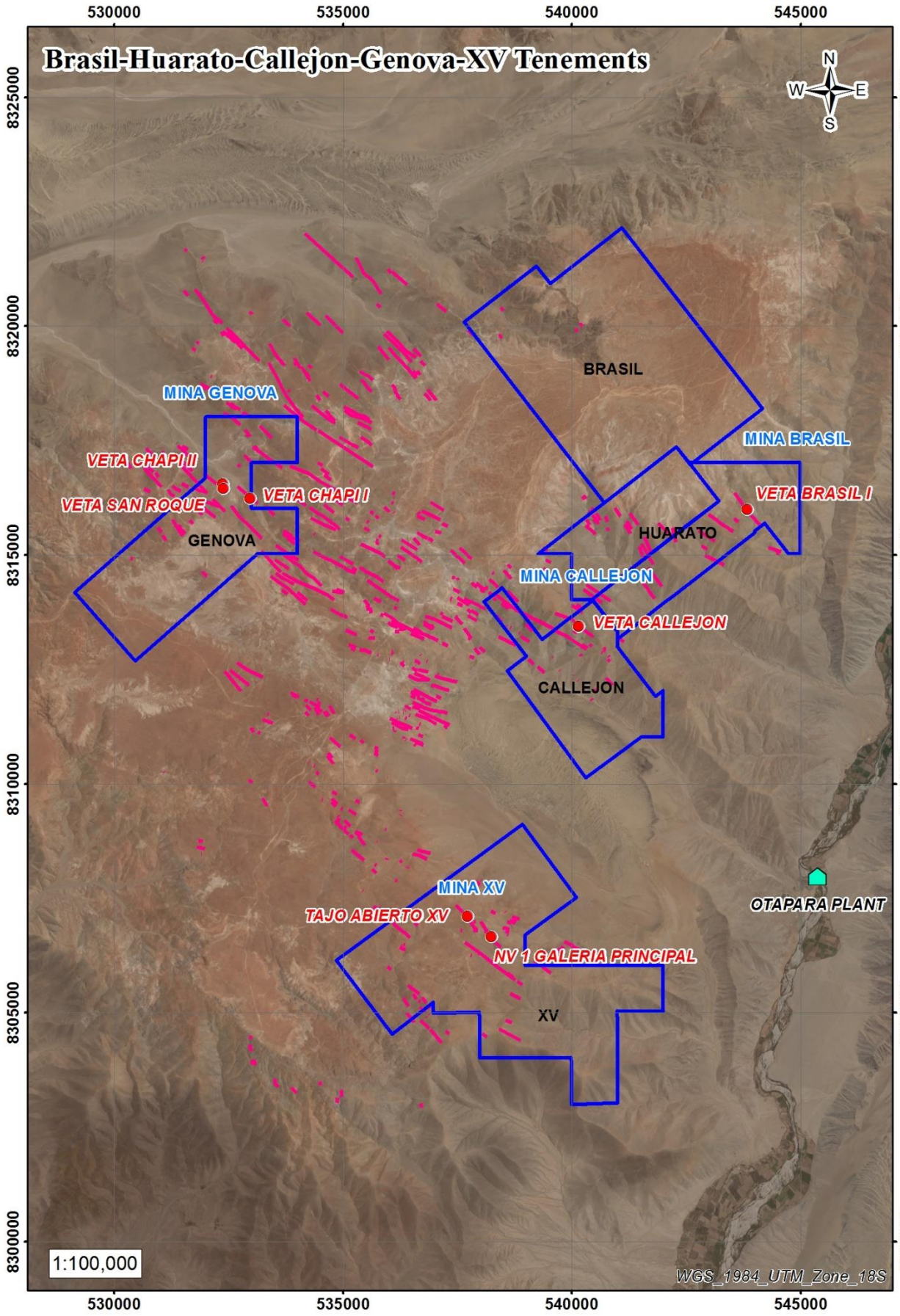

Figure 3: Google earth satellite image with georefernce showing the locations of the Brasil, Huarato, Callejon, XV and Genova tenements (these last four are only shown for reference purpose and they are not described in this announcement. The geology of Huarato, Callejon, XV and Genova would be announced shortly in separate reports). The location of the San Santiago plant, in the town of Otapara, is also shown for reference.

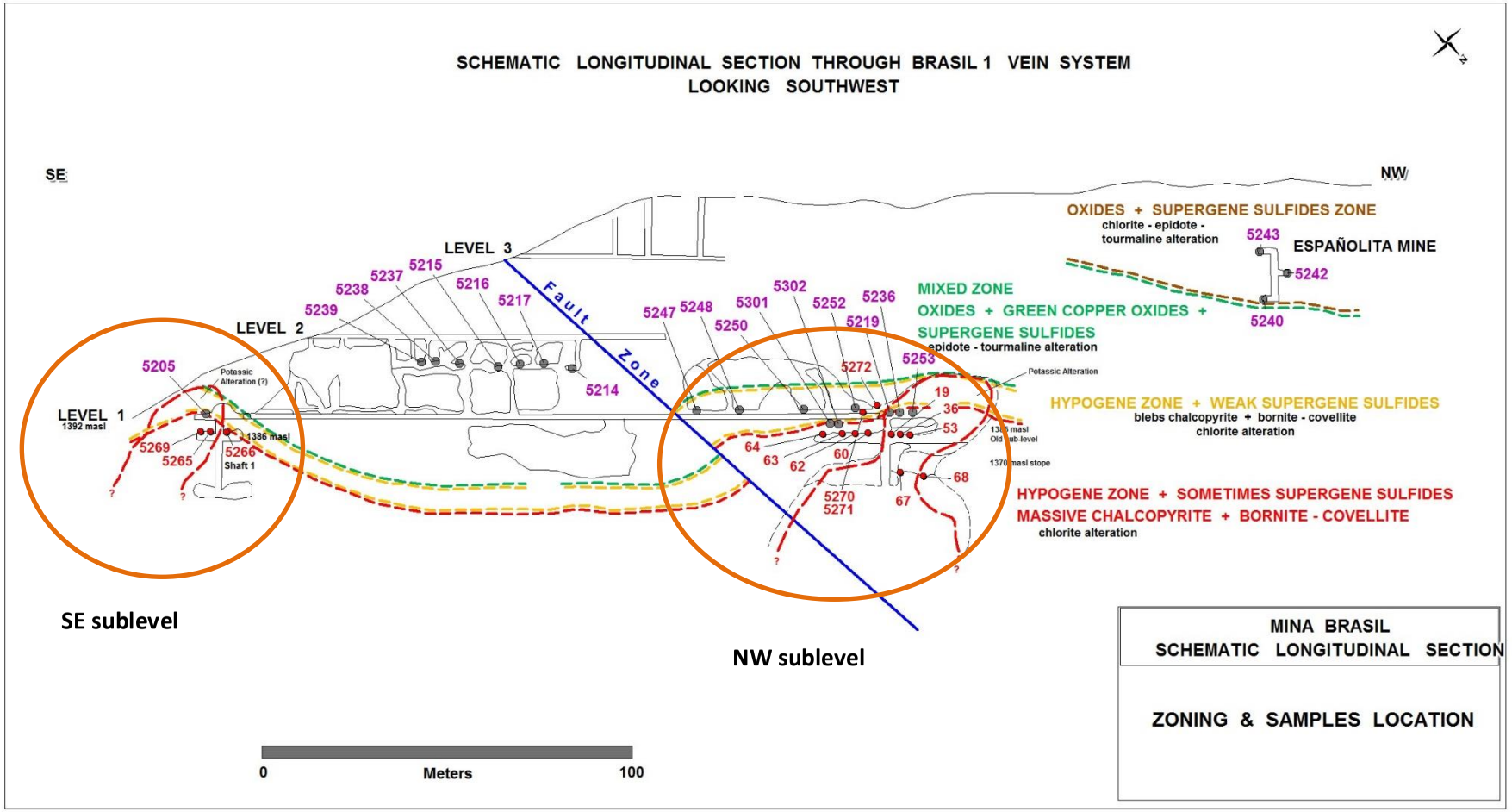

Figure 4: Cross section of the Brasil vein I showing the areas that have been secured and reopened. It gives all the sample location (see 18th March announcement) and the mineralisation zoning observed.

For details of sublevels, see Figures 5, 6 and 7.

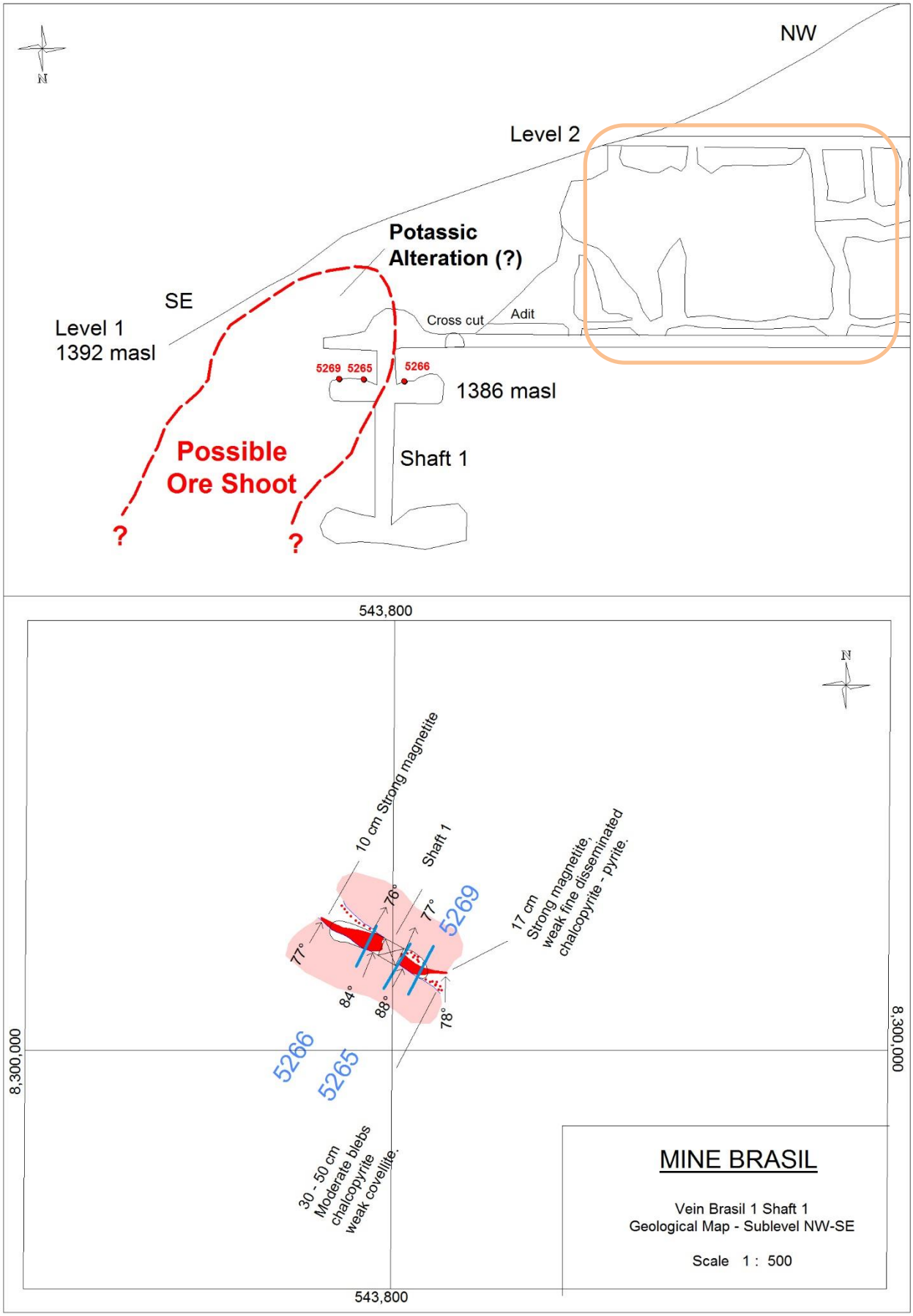

Figure 5: SE recently secured and reopened shaft with sample locations. The deeper part of the shaft has not been secured as yet and following exploration work will be done deeper, once this area is rendered safe for working. Note that the sublevel to the NE is trying to reach the mineralised ore shoot that was mined above (area in light orange).

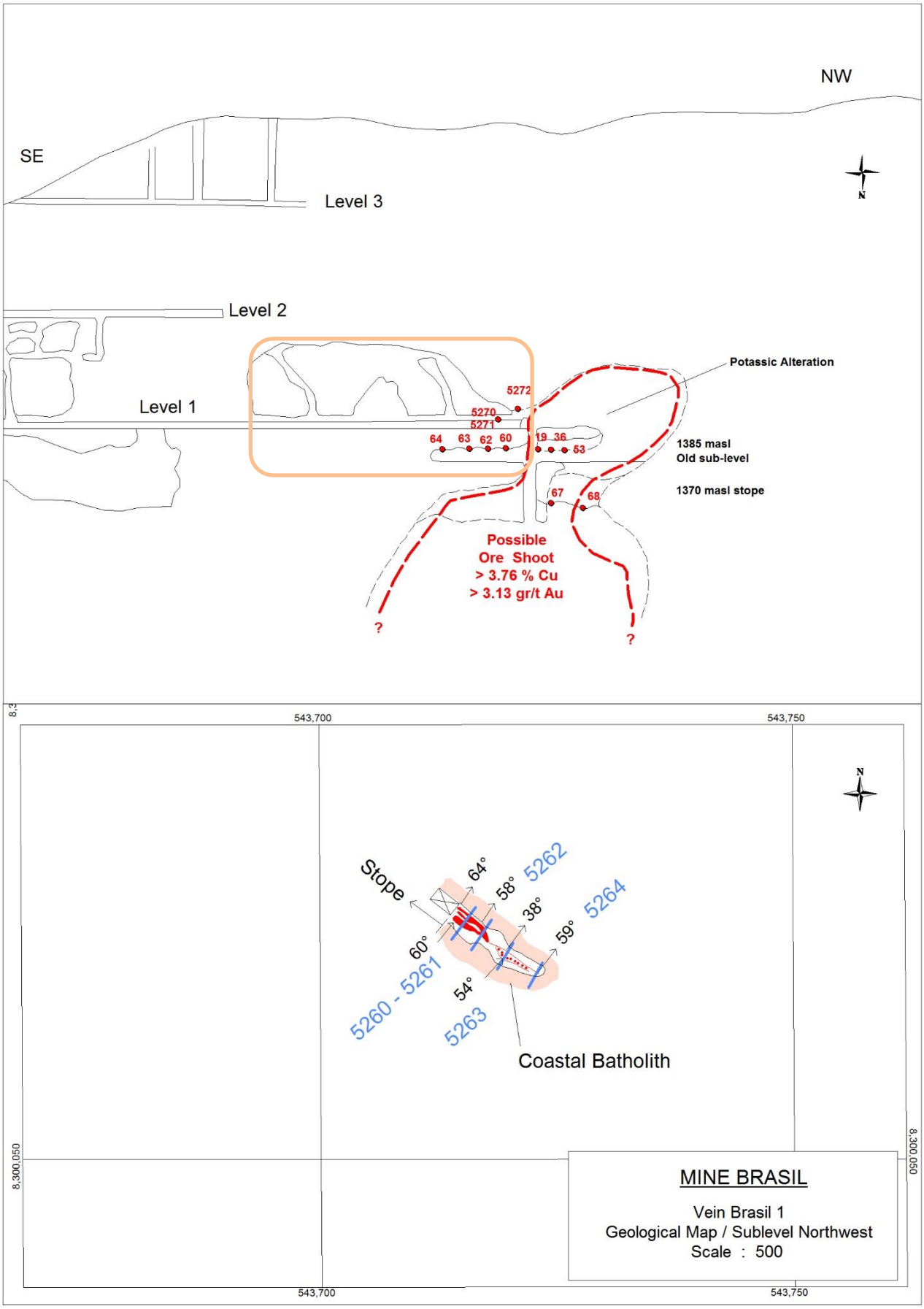

Figure 6: NW recently secured and reopened shaft with sample locations. The deeper parts have not been secured as yet and following exploration work will be done deeper, once this area is rendered safe for working. The sublevel to the SE is intersecting the ore shoot that was mining above (area enclosed in light orange).

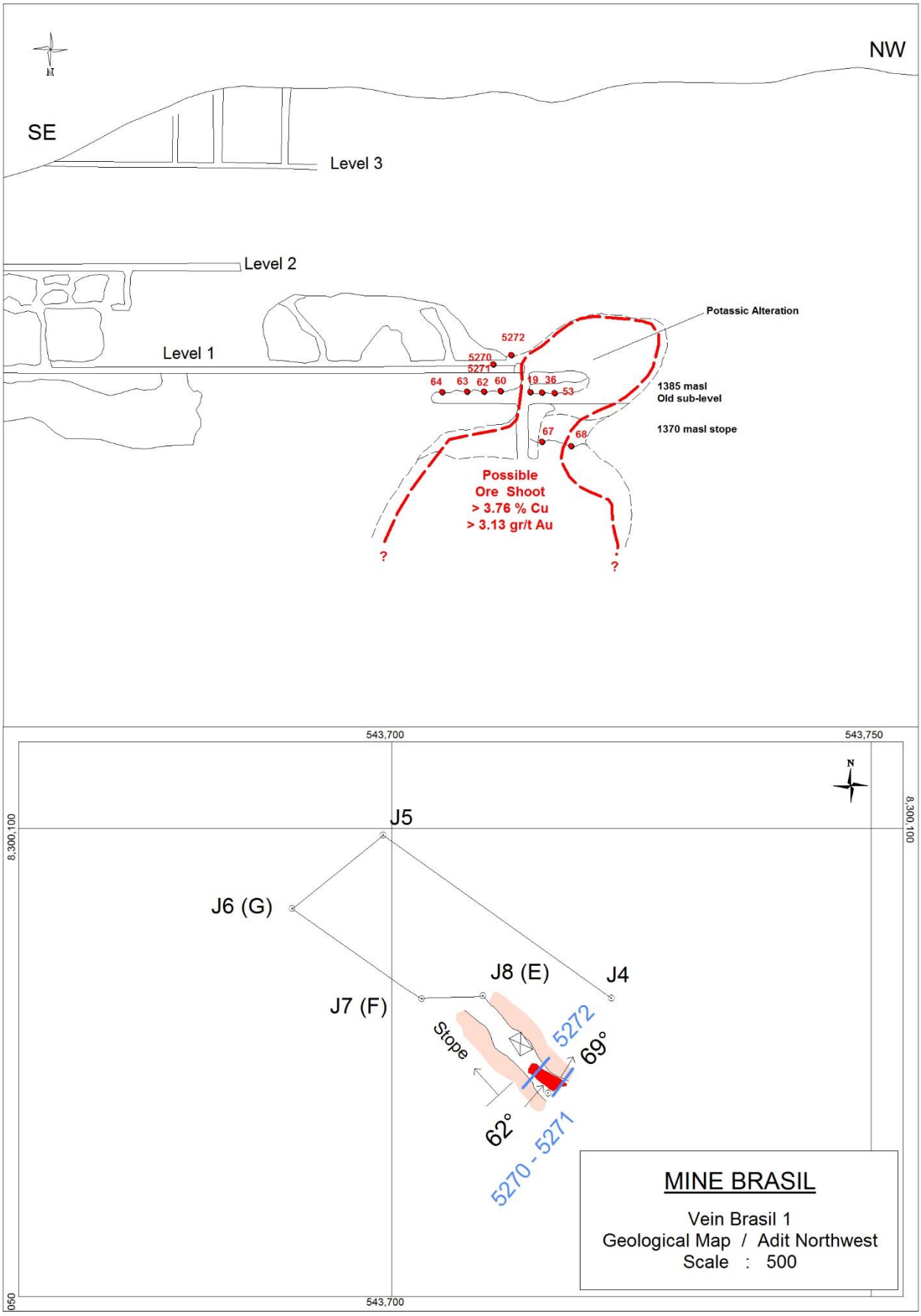

Figure 7: NW recently secured and reopened shaft with sample locations.

Appendix 2

Sample descriptions

SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	OTHER MINE	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5201	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.29	Branched Vein (Foot split-Hanging split); moderate tourmaline veinlets 1-2 cm wide, minor silicification, staining goethite & green copper oxides. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase.			
5202	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.18	Foot split; major magnetite, moderate chalcopyrite,			
5203	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.26	Hanging split; major magnetite, minor blebs of fine disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite			
5204	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.76	Branched Vein (Hanging split); moderate magnetite & chalcopyrite blebs, minor fine disseminated bornite. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase moderate silicified with minor fine disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite.			
5205	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	1.95	Branched Vein (Foot split-Hanging split); moderate magnetite, chalcopyrite blebs & minor fine disseminated bornite-pyrite. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase, silicified with moderate fine grained disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite.	5.66	1.805	3.1
5206	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.34	Foot split; minor magnetite with fine disseminated and veinlets chalcopyrite 1 - 5cm wide. Minor covellite-pyrite- argillic veinlet 3 cm wide. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase & silicified with minor fine disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite.			
5207	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.28	Vein; moderate magnetite- chalcopyrite veinlet 1-3 cm wide; minor quartz veinlet 1 cm wide. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase & silicified with minor fine disseminated magnetite.			
5208	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.35	Vein; moderate magnetite, blebs of fine disseminated chalcopyrite. Minor fine disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase, silicified & fine disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite.			
5209	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.12	Vein; moderate magnetite, minor goethite & chrysocolla.			
5210	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.52	Vein; moderate tourmaline, minor goethite & chrysocolla.			
5211	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.52	Duplicated, Idem to 5210.			
5212	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.3	Vein; 7cm wide, moderate disseminated magnetite, minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite. 8cm wide, moderate magnetite, minor chalcopyrite, green copper oxides; then 15cm wide moderate magnetite & minor staining goethite.			
5213	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.43	Vein; moderate magnetite, minor goethite, green copper oxides & minor stringer-blebs of chalcopyrite-pyrite. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase & magnetite, with moderate silicification and minor fine disseminated magnetite and chalcopyrite.			
5214	Brasil 1	1		Sublevel	0.93	Vein; major magnetite, minor stringer pyrite, chrysocolla & goethite.	4.12	1.415	59.1
5215	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	0.67	Vein; 10 cm wide, moderate goethite, minor kaolinite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite blebs & stringer Cu oxides; then 26 cm wide of moderate magnetite, 1-2% pyrite & minor chrysocolla; 31 cm of moderate goethite.	19.39	4.684	9.6
5216	Brasil 1	1		Pillar	1.6	Vein 0.36m wide, moderate goethite, minor kaolinite, then 0.16m wide, moderate fine disseminated pyrite, minor chalcocite-covellite blebs. Continue with 1.08m wide moderate goethite & magnetite, minor chalcocite blebs, and stringers of green copper oxides. Wall rock-footwall; feldspar porphyry with strongly silicified, moderate fine disseminated magnetite.	16.28	8.83	9.8
5217	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	1.53(1.91)	Vein; 0.16m wide, moderate goethite. 0.77m wide, moderate green copper oxides, weak chrysocolla, 1-2% pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, weak blebs chalcocite. 0.62m wide, moderate goethite, moderate pyrite, weak chrysocolla, weak chlorite, weak magnetite. 0.36m wide, moderate - strong magnetite, weak green copper oxides.	10.42	1.889	12.2

Figure 3: Sample descriptions and assay values done by SGS. Samples without assays are pending.

SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	OTHER MINE	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5218	t Brasil 1(E-W;64	1		Gallery	1.08	Granite; strongly silicified, moderate orthoclase & magnetite, 1-2% pyrite, minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite & fine disseminated bornite. Sometimes granite with strong silicificated, moderate orthoclase & fine disseminated magnetite.			
5219	Brasil 1	1		Sublevel	1.33	Vein; 1.03m wide, moderate magnetite and minor chalcopyrite blebs follwed by 0.30m wide, moderate massive chalcopyrite.	8.45	4.816	6.1
5220	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.6	Branched vein; 19cm wide, moderate goethite, minor chrysocolla; 8 and 11cm wide, moderate magnetite, minor chalcanthite. 15cm wide intrusive with pervasive argillic alteration.	3.21	0.663	1.2
5221	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.6	Duplicated, Idem to 5220.			
5222	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.32	Vein; moderate goethite, minor argillic, green copper oxides & blebs of chalcopyrite-magnetite.	25.11	4.161	16.4
5223	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.78	Branched vein; 10-10-6cm wide with major magnetite, minor chalcopyrite blebs.	2.66	0.365	2.1
5224	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.62	Branched vein; 10-12cm wide. Major magnetite, minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite.	7.35	0.814	5.5
5225	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.6	Vein; moderate magnetite, minor goethite, green copper oxides & epidote.	6.38	1.814	3.6
5226	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.36	Vein; major magnetite, moderate green copper oxides & epidote veinlets 1-3cm wide.			
5227	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.22	Vein; 18cm wide, moderate magnetite & minor green copper oxides. 4cm wide, moderate goethite			
5228	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.95	Branched vein; 30cm wide, moderate orthoclase, minor fine disseminated magnetite. 45cm wide, moderate goethite, minor stringer of crysocolla. 20cm wide, major magnetite, minor chrysocolla.	5.46	0.67	3.5
5229	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.38	Vein; moderate magnetite, minor goethite, green copper oxides. Granite with moderate orthoclase	3.21	1.191	1.5
5230	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.83	Branched vein; 12cm wide, moderate magnetite-goethite; then 10cm wide, moderate goethite; 45cm wide, strong magnetite, minor green copper oxides; 16cm wide, moderate goethite, minor magnetite & green copper oxides.	6.49	2.482	3.9
5231	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.83	Duplicated, Idem to 5230.			
5232	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.45	Vein; moderate-strong magnetite, minor green copper oxides.	7.55	0.991	7.2
5233		1				Ns access			
5234	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	2	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces finely disseminated magnetite			
5235	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.36	Vein; moderate magnetite, minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite-bornite & green copper oxides.			
5236	Brasil 1	1		Sublevel	1.13	Vein; massive chalcopyrite with minor covellite and 1-2% pyrite, sometimes brecciated. Wall rock; granite with moderate orthoclase, minor fine grained disseminated magnetite & chlorite.	6.92	1.677	3.1
5237	Brasil 1	1		Sublevel	0.57	Vein; moderate magnetite, moderate-minor covellite, , minor blebs of chalcopyrite-pyrite, traces native copper. Wall rock; major chlorite, moderate tourmaline.	18.09	4,357	35.1
5238	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	1.8	Vein; moderate magnetite & goethite, minor chrysocolla & green copperoxides.	4.67	2.799	14.4
5238	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	1.8	Duplicate	4.69	2.827	14.4
5239	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.77	Vein; moderate goethite & magnetite, minor chalcopyrite & chrysocolla.	4.197	2.09	31.3
5240	Brasil 1	3	Mina Española.	Sublevel-exploration shaft	0.29	Vein 6cm wide, moderate magnetite, chalcocite blebs. Fault zone, 23cm wide, with moderate chlorite, minor magnetite-tourmaline-epidote.	2.63	0.651	17.9
5241	Brasil 1	3	Mina Española.	Sublevel-exploration shaft	0.29	Duplicated, Idem to 5240.			
5242	Brasil 1	3	Mina Española.	Sublevel-exploration shaft	0.5	Vein; moderate-minor chalcocite blebs, minor magnetite & chrysocolla, moderate-minor epidote. Footwall; quartz porphyry with minor orthoclase, minor white clay.	8.16	3.228	4
5243	Brasil 1	3	Mina Española.	Sublevel-exploration shaft	0.4	Vein 5cm wide; moderate goethite, minor magnetite, minor green copper oxides. Wall rock granite with minor orthoclase-epidote.	22.84	4.045	45
5244	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.4	Branched vein; 9cm massive magnetite with moderate chalcopyrite, minor bornite & minor amount of goethite blebs.	14.41	2.243	73.5
5245	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.45	Vein; moderate goethite. Wallrock; granite with moderate orthoclasae, minor tourmaline & chlorite.			
5246	Split Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.15	Vein; moderate goethite & minor epidote.			

Figure 3: Sample descriptions and assay values done by SGS. Samples without assays are pending.

SAMPLE	VEIN	LEVEL	OTHER MINE	LOCATION	CHANEL WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	SGS Results Cu Total (%)	SGS Results Au (ppm)	SGS Results Ag (ppm)
5247	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.65	Vein; major massive magnetite, minor fine disseminated chalcopyrite.	9.89	2.886	21
5248	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.45	Branched vein; 1, 9cm wide, major magnetite, moderate goethite, minor chalcopyrite, green copper oxides & epidote.	3.47	0.946	10.7
5249	Brasil 1	1		Stope		No acces.			
5250	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	0.55	Vein; major magnetite, moderate chalcopyrite-pyrite.	2.16	1.35	14.9
5251	Brasil 1	1		Bridge	0.55	Duplicated, Idem to 5250.			
5252	Brasil 1	1		Gallery	0.4	Vein; major magnetite-chalcopyrite.	0.66	0.249	2
5253	Brasil 1	1		Sublevel	0.75	Vein; strong massive chalcopyrite, weak covellite, 1-2% pyrite, weak chlorite.	5.29	3.222	4.4
5254	Split Brasil 1	1		Cross-cut	0.4	Vein in granite; 1,5cm wide veinlets; moderate chalcopyrite magne,tite & chlorite, minor finely disseminated chalcopyrite, minor magnetite-chalcopyrite veinlets.			
5255	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	1.35	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces disseminated magnetite.			
5256	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	2	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces disseminated magnetite.			
5257	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	2	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces disseminated magnetite.			
5258	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	2	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces disseminated magnetite.			
5259	Brasil 1	1		Hanging wall	2	Granite; moderate orthoclase, minor green copper oxides & traces disseminated magnetite.			
5260	Brasil 1	0		Sub-level	1.3	Branched Vein; Footwall (52cm) moderate magnetite, minor chalcopyrite and bornite blebs, minor chlorite. Hanging Wall (40cm), moderate magnetite, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite, 1-3% pyrite.	1.911	0.656	1.8
5261	Brasil 1	0		Sub-level	1.3	Duplicate from 5260	1.938	0.469	1.6
5262	Brasil 1	0		Stope	1.23	Branched Vein; Footwall (34cm) and Hanging Wall (16cm), Major magnetite, minor chalcopyrite as blebs and fine-grained disseminated, minor bornite and minor chlorite, 1-5% pyrite.	2.407	0.578	2.5
5263	Brasil 1	0		Stope	0.64	Vein; major magnetite, some pyrite veinlets up to 5mm wide, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite. Alteration is moderate chlorite and minor tourmaline.	1.749	0.462	2.5
5264	Brasil 1	0		Front	0.57	Vein branched in many veinlets, that ranges from 10 to 6 cm in width, moderate magnetite, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite and 1-2% pyrite. Altaration moderate chlorite and tourmaline.	1.238	0.328	2.2
5265	Brasil 1	0		Stope	0.85	Vein; major magnetite, moderate chalcopyrite blebs, minor bornite blebs, minor chlorite. Granite altered by moderate chlorite and tourmaline; minor k-feldspar and fine-grained magnetite.	7.683	2.086	5.6
5266	Brasil 1	0		Stope	1.67	Branched Vein; major magnetite, minor chalcopyrite as blebs and fine-grained chalcopyrite, minor chlorite, unidentified clays and fine-grained disseminated pyrite.	0.958	0.339	2.8
5267	Brasil 1	0		Stope	1.08	Vein; major to moderate magnetite, moderate chlorite, 1-5% pyrite, minor chalcopyrite.	3.756	1.13	4.9
5268	Brasil 1	0		Stope	0.71	Vein; major magnetite, moderate chlorite and pyrite veinlets up to 5mm wide, minor chalcopyrite blebs. Granite altered by moderate chlorite and k-feldspar	1.337	0.43	5.2
5269	Brasil 1	0		Sub-level	0.6	Vein; major magnetite, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite, 1-2% pyrite.	9.1	4.532	4.5
5270	Brasil 1	1		Adit	0.4	Vein; major magnetite, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite, 1% pyrite, minor staining goethite.	1.593	0.458	2.2
5271	Brasil 1	1		Adit	0.4	Duplicate from 5270	2.384	0.584	2.8
5272	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.65	Vein; major magnetite, minor fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite.	1.066	0.314	1.1
M-1	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.42	Vein; major magnetite, 1-2% pyrite			
M-2	Brasil 1	1		Stope	0.5	Vein; major magnetite, 1-2%pyrite, minor disseminated chalcopyrite-bornite.			
M-3	Brasil 2		Outcrop	Outcrop	0.63	Vein; moderate staining goethite, minor goethite after massive sulfide & stringer-blebs of magnetite. Wall rock; granodiorite with moderate orthoclase with argillic alteration in the contacts.			
M-4	Brasil2		Outcrop	Outcrop	1.24	Vein; moderate argillic clays & jarosite, minor hematite.			

Figure 3: Sample descriptions and assay values done by SGS. Samples without assays are pending.