



Condor Gold plc

7th Floor
39 St. James's Street
London
SW1A 1JD
Telephone +44 020 74932794
Fax: +44 020 74938633

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Condor Gold plc ("Condor" or "the Company")

La India Project Soil Geochemistry Survey Completed Indicating Major Gold District

Condor (AIM:CNR), is pleased to announce the completion of a detailed soil geochemistry survey (soil survey) over the entire 313 km² La India Project, Nicaragua. Samples were collected along 100 m, 200 m or 400 m spaced, north-south oriented, lines and at intervals varying from 50 m to 400 m along each line over a 3 year period (see Figure 1 below). The soil survey is a key component of a multi-disciplined approach, including geological mapping and airborne geophysics, to prove a major gold district at the Project, which currently hosts a high grade mineral resource of 18.08 M tonnes at 4.0 g/t for 2.31 M oz gold.

Highlights

- Soil survey completed over entire 313 km² La India Project
- Soil results map major geological features, including two major feeder zones that run across the tenement in a northwesterly direction, the La India and Andrea Corridors, an east-west linking structure, and a major eroded caldera.
- Complex structural geological setting is indicative of a major gold district
- Soil results also identify preferentially mineralized targets within these features
- 142.4 g/t gold rock chip sample identified approximately 30 m along strike from a 53.9 g/t gold rock chip on the Los Limones prospect at the northern end of a 12.5 km mineralised corridor, 9 km north of the main La India open pit reserve.

Mark Child CEO comments:

"The completion of a soil geochemistry survey over the entire 313 km² La India Project is a major milestone in proving La India Project hosts a major Gold District. It forms part of a multi-disciplined approach of generating new targets utilising the knowledge from over 70,000 m drilling and 28,000 m trenching to date in the core areas, while importantly building on the airborne geophysics survey of 2014, the detailed structure geological model of 2015, and on-going traditional geological mapping and drilling programme.

Major gold districts tend to be discovered in complex structural settings. The soil geochemistry survey has identified two major, mineralised basement feeder zones running NW to SE through the Project, cut by the Highway Fault, which down-throws the southeastern part of the District, which is in turn cut by an east-west link structure, to produce such a complex structural setting. Condor's multi-disciplined approach and a boots-on-the-ground philosophy, is generating several new drill targets and will eventually contribute to the global gold resource."

Background

A total of 13,194 samples were analysed during 2015, 2016 and 2017. They were collected along north-south lines at 100 to 400 m spacing and at intervals of 50 to 400 m. The survey covers both 'virgin' territory, with no mapped epithermal veins, at the broader spacing; and areas of known mineralization, such as the La India, America and Mestiza Vein Sets at the tighter spacing. La India Project has approximately 105 km strike length of veins, of which about 55 km have been trenched or mapped in any detail; only 13.2 km have been drill tested. The intention was to provide baseline data that can be used to generate new targets. A detailed report, describing methods, laboratory techniques and results, is available on request. Email: information@condorgold.com.

Unlike most low sulphidation epithermal gold veins, those at La India Project tend to have very narrow, and weak, hydrothermal alteration haloes. This is confirmed by recent SpecTerra (Short Wave Infrared) work on drill core, which showed limited hydrothermal clay development. The veins are also very low in sulphides (e.g., pyrite and arsenopyrite) and have correspondingly low levels of associated metals.

Interpretation

The above weak alteration and low sulphide content of the epithermal system is reflected in narrow and subtle soil geochemical anomalies, even around high-grade gold veins, such as La India vein. Like the veins, the soils have very low contents of base metals (e.g., copper, zinc, lead) and associated pathfinder elements (e.g., mercury, arsenic). Consequently, the best pathfinder for gold is gold, although low level anomalism in the traditional pathfinder elements (e.g., silver, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and thallium) does define important targets.

An analysis of the entire dataset shows two main corridors of anomalous geochemistry, referred to as La India Corridor and Andrea Corridor (Figure 1). These extend for over twenty kilometres and coincide with major basement structures seen in the airborne magnetics dataset. They probably represent fundamental basement structures, each acting as a feeder for ascending hydrothermal fluids.

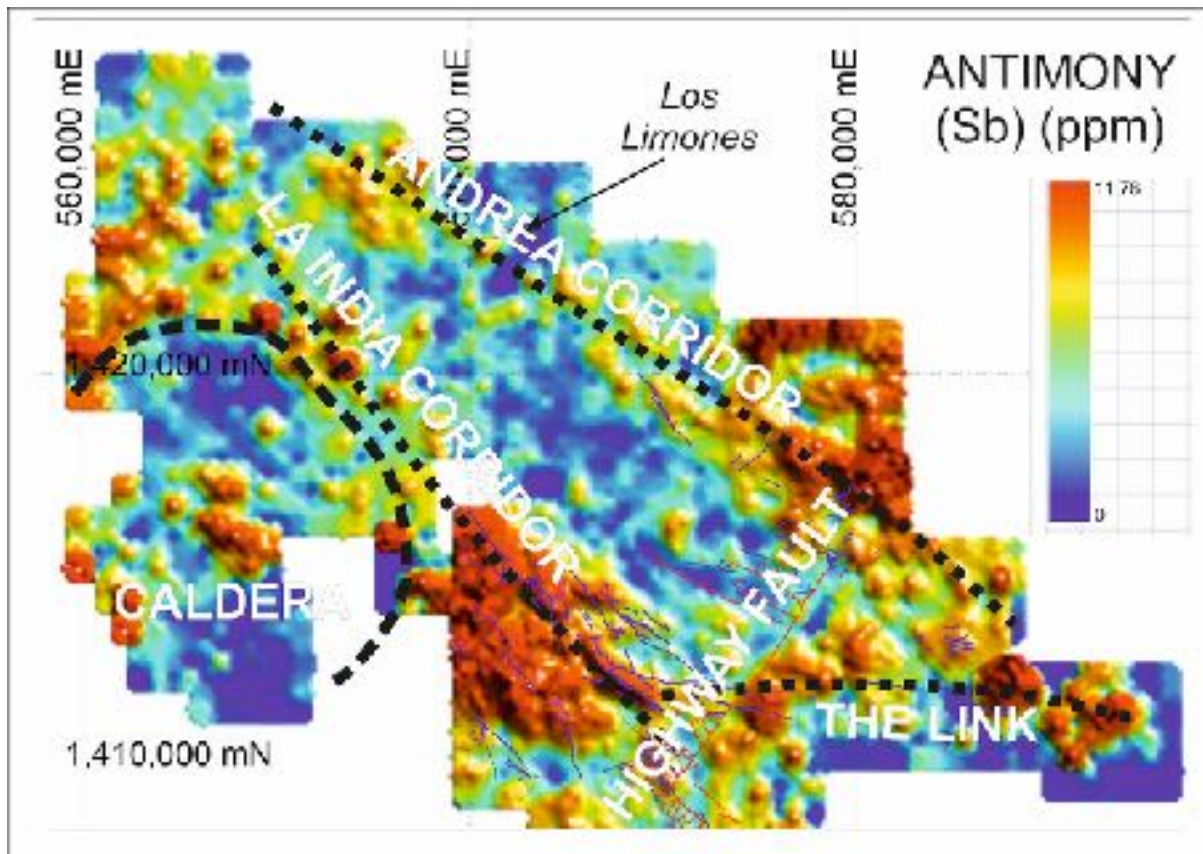
The known veins occur along these corridors, but are clearly shown to have better continuity than is apparent from geological mapping. For example, the Andrea vein has much greater continuity than previously thought, extending for at least 4 km.

The corridors converge in the far northwest in an area with significant soil anomalies of gold, thallium and silver. This coincides with a "hinge zone" seen in the airborne magnetics data. It is near Los Limones, where rock sampling has reported veins with including two samples, 30m apart of 53.9 g/t gold and 142.4 g/t gold (Figure 3). This area is earmarked for early ground checking, as intersection zones are generally prospective target areas.

The Highway Fault, a northeast striking post-mineral fault (Figures 1 and 2), drops down the entire epithermal system to the southeast. This is reflected in weaker anomalies and a dominance of high level pathfinder elements. It is believed that areas southeast of the Highway Fault contain concealed targets and that the down-thrown block preserves the top of the system at Cacao, which includes sinter and phreatic breccias, indicating the paleosurface. There is also the possibility that the strike extension to La India vein continues to the south, but is similarly down-thrown.

High level pathfinder elements also map a linking structure, coinciding with Cacao and Santa Barbara, both targeted for additional drilling (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Demonstrates Two Major Basement Feeder Zones.

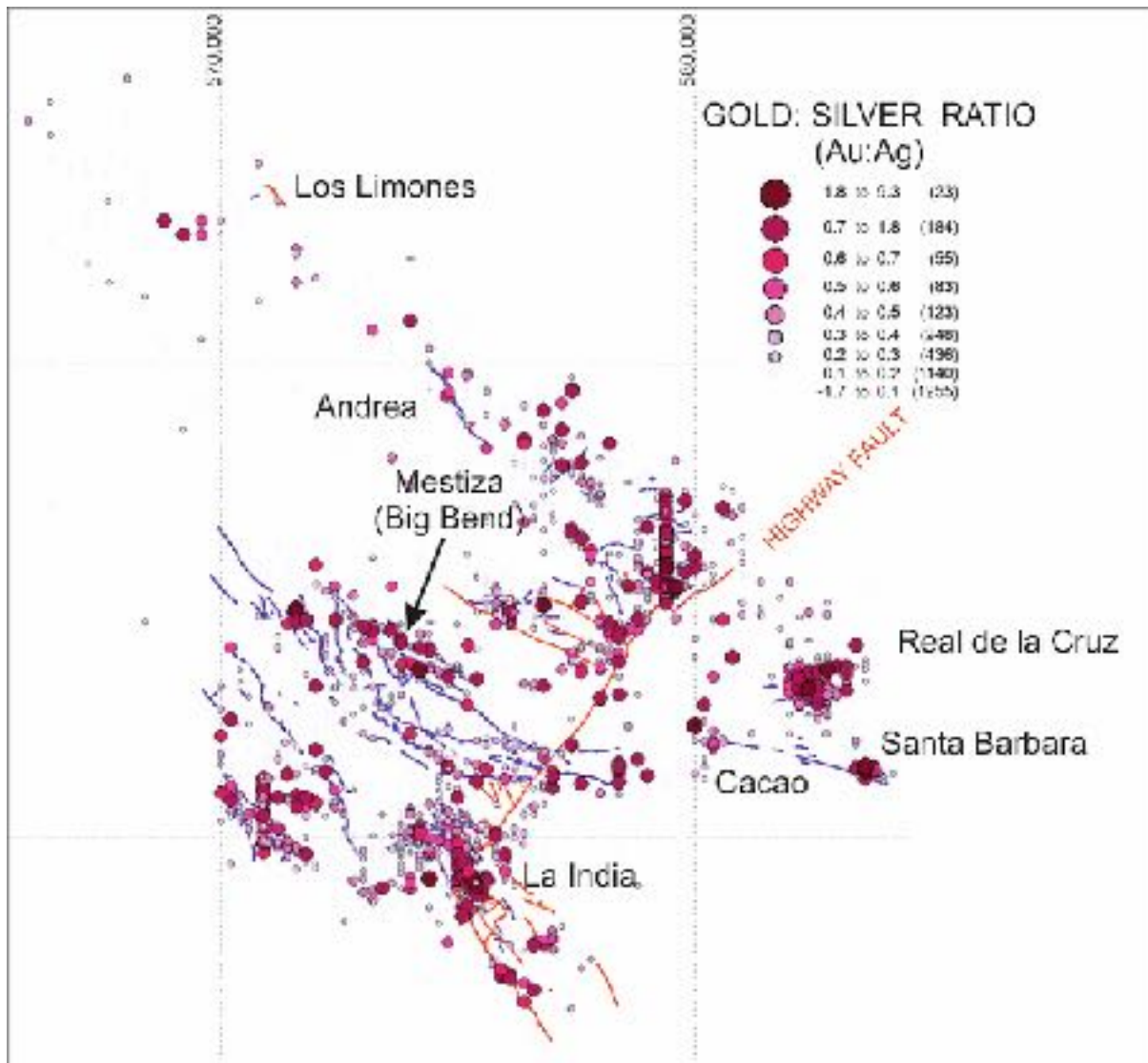


Note: Figure 1 above: Gridded plot of antimony in soils, with gridlines at 10 km intervals

The data also support the interpretation of an eroded caldera to the west near the town of Santa Rosa De Penon. This is mapped by arcuate anomalies of arsenic, antimony, mercury and bismuth. There are two main anomalies of interest that will require follow up. The first is a broad, 3 x 5 km wide, zone of elevated arsenic, antimony, thallium, tungsten, lead and molybdenum on the western margin of the caldera where La India Corridor intersects the caldera margin. The second is a more focussed, 1.5 x 3 km wide, zone of elevated arsenic, thallium, molybdenum, antimony with a bismuth halo within the caldera in an area covered by young, intra-caldera ignimbrite. Both anomalies merit further mapping.

One of the most useful tools for exploration of epithermal vein systems is commonly the gold:silver ratio. High gold relative to silver suggests hydrothermal upflow zones, generally with better gold grades. To test this concept, soil samples below 5 ppb gold were removed and the remaining 3,547 samples gridded. Figure 2 clearly shows elevated values at La India, the central part of America/Guapinol, and 'Big Bend' at Mestiza (currently being drilled). There are also encouraging values at Santa Barbara and West of Los Limones.

Figure 2 Symbol plot of gold:silver ratio, with gridlines at 10 km intervals.

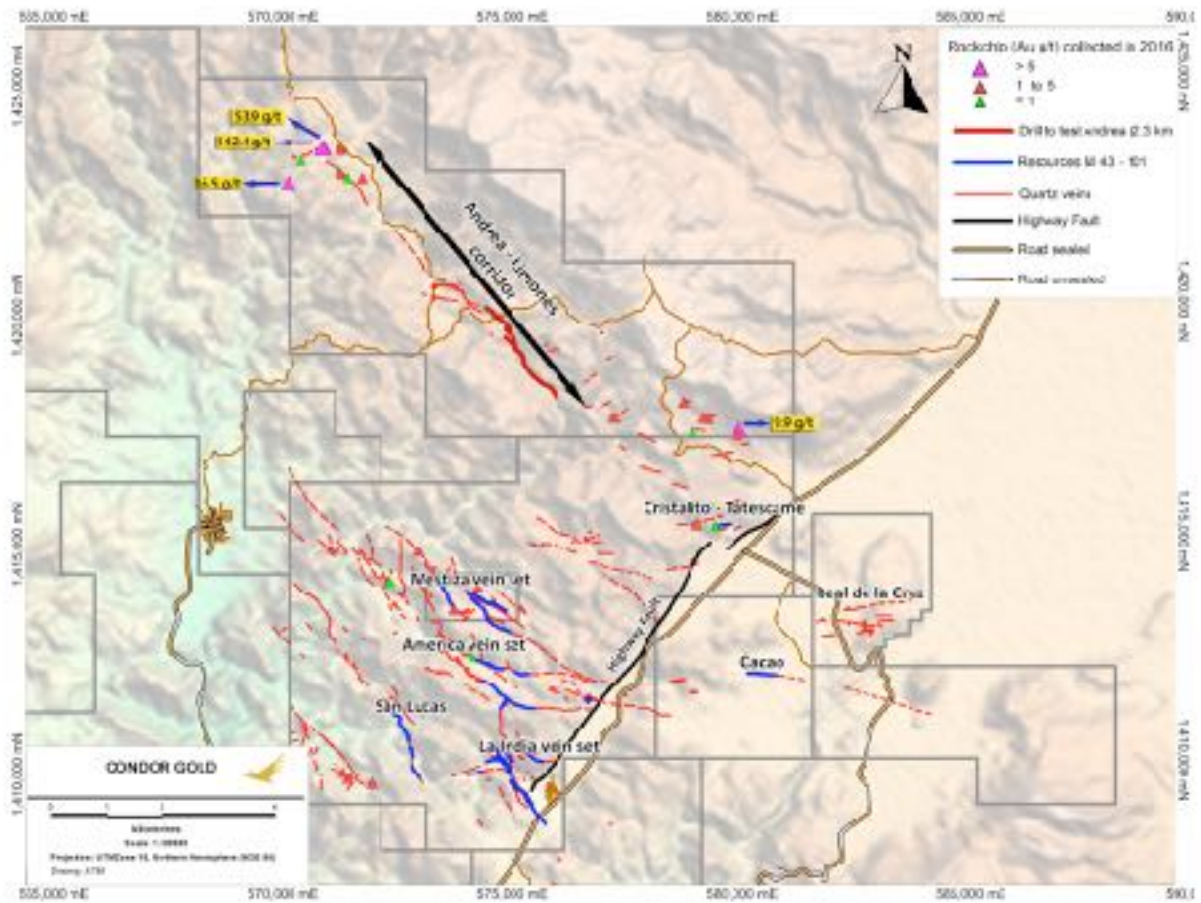


Condor geologists are continuing to work with the soil data and analyse it in more detail with the other available datasets, including airborne magnetics and radiometrics, and geological mapping, to generate more targets. Follow up mapping is focussing on the initial inventory of targets that reflect the high grade, narrow vein mineralisation that comprises the current resource base. This includes anomalies west of Los Limones, Santa Barbara and southeast of La India.

142.4 g/t Gold and 53.9 g/t Gold Rock Chip Samples 12 km from Open Pit Reserve

Los Limones prospect, including two rock chip samples 30 m apart of 53.9 g/t gold and 142.4 g/t gold was identified during the soil survey. The rock chips are located in a remote area in the far north of the concession package, approximately 12 km from the nearest mineral resource at Cristalito-Tatescume and the Highway Fault. Condor is applying for a drilling permit and plans detailed geological mapping of Los Limones prospect in 2017 (See Figure 3 below)

Figure 3



Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral potential, geology, exploration results and database is based on information compiled, and reviewed, by Mr Peter Flindell, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Member of the [Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy](#) and Member of the Society of Economic Geologists. Mr Flindell is a geologist with over thirty years of experience in the exploration of precious metal mineral resources. Mr Flindell is a non-executive director on the Board of Condor Gold plc who also provides technical leadership to the technical team in Nicaragua and has considerable experience in epithermal mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration, and sufficient experience in the type of activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the June 2009 Edition of the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Mr Flindell consents to the inclusion in this regulatory announcement of technical disclosure, which he has read and approved, in the form and context in which it appears and confirms that this information is accurate and not false or misleading.

Technical Glossary

Assay	The laboratory test conducted to determine the proportion of a mineral within a rock or other material. Usually reported as parts per million which is equivalent to grams of the mineral (i.e. gold) per tonne of rock
En echelon	In structural geology, en echelon veins are structures within rock caused by tension fractures that are parallel to the major stress orientation. They appear as sets of short, parallel, planar, mineral-filled lenses within a body of rock.
Geochemistry	The study of the elements and their interaction as minerals to makeup rocks and soils
Geophysics	The measurement and interpretation of the earth's physical parameters using non-invasive methods such as measuring the gravity, magnetic susceptibility, electrical conductivity, seismic response and natural radioactive emissions.
Hydrothermal	Hot water circulation often caused by heating of groundwater by near surface magmas and often occurring in association with volcanic activity. Hydrothermal waters can contain significant concentrations of dissolved minerals.
Magnetic (aeromagnetic) survey	The measurement of the magnetic properties of the earth surface as controlled by the concentration and distribution of magnetic minerals, particularly magnetite, in the rock. Rocks containing higher levels of iron, such as mafic igneous rocks or some sedimentary rocks will have a higher magnetic susceptibility than felsic igneous rocks, siliciclastic and carbonate sediments and their metamorphic derivatives..
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such a form, quality, and quantity that there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated from specific geological knowledge, or interpreted from a well constrained and portrayed geological model
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves.
Radiometric	Also known as gamma ray spectrometry, is the measure of natural radiation on the top 30-45cm of the earth's surface. The abundance of the three naturally occurring radioactive elements, potassium (K), thorium (Th) and uranium (U), is proportional to the abundance of minerals containing those elements. This information can be used in mapping the surface geology including the definition of areas of potassium enrichment related to hydrothermal alteration.

