



14 February 2018

**SolGold plc**  
("SolGold" or the "Company")

## **Cascabel Exploration Update**

### **Aguinaga Drilling Program to Commence in March 2018**

The Board of SolGold (LSE / TSX code: SOLG) is pleased to provide an update on the upcoming drill program at the Aguinaga prospect, at the Company's Cascabel copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS:**

- **Two diamond drill rigs to mobilise to Aguinaga in early March 2018.**
- **Five high priority drill targets identified.**

Commenting on the Aguinaga targets, SolGold Technical Services Manager, Benn Whistler said:

**"The Aguinaga Prospect is a highly prospective copper gold porphyry target that has demanded a detailed assessment since discovery of the outcrop, and now it's ready to drill test. We are excited to be moving two man-portable rigs up there imminently.**

**The targets we have now developed at Aguinaga are very compelling due to the coincidence of diagnostic anomalies in key supporting datasets, including surface mapping and sampling, spectral alteration clay species mapping, soil-and auger-geochemical results and the integration of magnetics, IP chargeability and Magneto Telluric (MT) resistivity models.**

**First pass drilling will commence to test five high-priority drill holes, initially up to 1200m deep, using two man-portable drill rigs. Both drill rigs are planned to be moved into Aguinaga later this month, once they have completed their current holes at Alpala. Since the arrival of five large drill rigs into the Alpala drill program, producing up to 100m of drill-core a day, SolGold is able to make these rigs available to test the Aguinaga and other peripheral targets."**

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

The Cascabel Project (the "Project") is located on the northern section of the prolific Andean Copper belt, renowned as the base for nearly half of the world's copper production. The project area hosts mineralisation of Eocene age, the same age as numerous Tier 1 deposits along the Andean Copper Belt in Chile and Peru to the south. The Project base is located at Rocafuerte, in northern Ecuador, approximately three hours drive north of Quito, close to water, power supply and Pacific ports (**Figure 1**). Having fulfilled its earning requirements, SolGold is a registered shareholder with an unencumbered legal and beneficial 85% interest in ENSA (Exploraciones Novomining S.A.) which holds 100% of the Cascabel tenement.

SolGold has drill tested 5 of 15 copper-gold targets delineated in the 50km<sup>2</sup> tenement with a focus, to date, on Alpala (**Figure 2**).



A second drilling program is set commence at the exciting Aguinaga prospect, with two diamond drill rigs to mobilise to drill sites being prepared at Aguinaga in early March 2018. The Aguinaga prospect lies along a prominent topographic high (1615m) about 3km northeast of the Alpala Deposit (**Figure 3**).

In 2015, along the upper section of Aguinaga Creek, field teams discovered porphyry copper-gold, quartz stock-work veining and telescoping of epithermal-gold style veining within potassic altered porphyritic diorite. Rock saw-channel sampling over the limited exposure, returned an open-ended nine metres grading more than 1.0% copper and 0.7 g/t gold (**Figures 4a and 4b**).

The drill targets now developed at Aguinaga reflect several key datasets. Highlights of some important features targeted include:

- Aguinaga occurs at the intersection of a deep seated regional north-west trending structure with major north-east- and north-trending lineaments, characterized by a similar structural regime and host rocks that occur at the Alpala deposit. These structural intersections are coincident with predictive 3D geochemical anomalies at depth, based on classic metal formation evident in the Yerington copper porphyry system in Nevada, and applied to surface geochemical data at Cascabel. (**Figures 5a and 5b**).
- A classic 500m x 500m magnetic high at Aguinaga is surrounded by an annular magnetic low. The size and geometry of this magnetic expression is characteristic of a large porphyry centre with a magnetite-destructive halo caused by phyllic and argillic alteration, similar to magnetic signatures at the Bajo de la Alumbrera, Grasberg and Batu Hijau porphyry deposits (**Figure 6**).
- A very strong annular chargeability high with a central tapering root at Aguinaga which is consistent with sulphide-bearing, disseminated and/or stock-work style mineralisation peripheral to and above a porphyry stock (**Figure 7**).
- A strong and deep-seated Magneto-Telluric (MT) resistivity anomaly that extends to depth is potentially associated with strong porphyry-style alteration and mineralisation. Recent test work on altered and mineralised drill core samples from the Alpala deposit showed that altered rocks at Alpala were significantly more conductive than surrounding fresh rocks, hence the MT anomalies at Aguinaga are considered significant (**Figure 8**).
- The classically, diagnostic coincidence of soil geochemical anomalies over the prospect is tremendously convincing. Coincident highs in copper, gold, molybdenum and the Cu-Zn ratio in soil and auger results are supported by a surrounding zone of low manganese-in-soil, which is likely to be related to intense late-stage hydrothermal alteration above the centre of the Aguinaga porphyry system. These soil geochemical relationships are characteristic of the metal zonation around porphyry copper-gold deposits (**Figure 9**).

First pass drilling will commence with five high-priority drill holes, initially up to 1200m depth, (**Figures 10,11,12**) using two man-portable drill rigs. Both drill rigs are planned to be moved into Aguinaga after completing their current holes at Alpala.

#### **Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Disclosure**

Certain information contained in this announcement would have been deemed inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of the Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 until the release of this announcement.



#### **Qualified Person:**

Information in this report relating to the exploration results is based on data reviewed by Mr Jason Ward ((CP) B.Sc. Geol.), the Chief Geologist of the Company. Mr Ward is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, holds the designation MAusIMM (CP), and has in excess of 20 years' experience in mineral exploration and is a Qualified Person for the purposes of the relevant LSE and TSX Rules. Mr Ward consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

By order of the Board  
Karl Schlobohm  
Company Secretary

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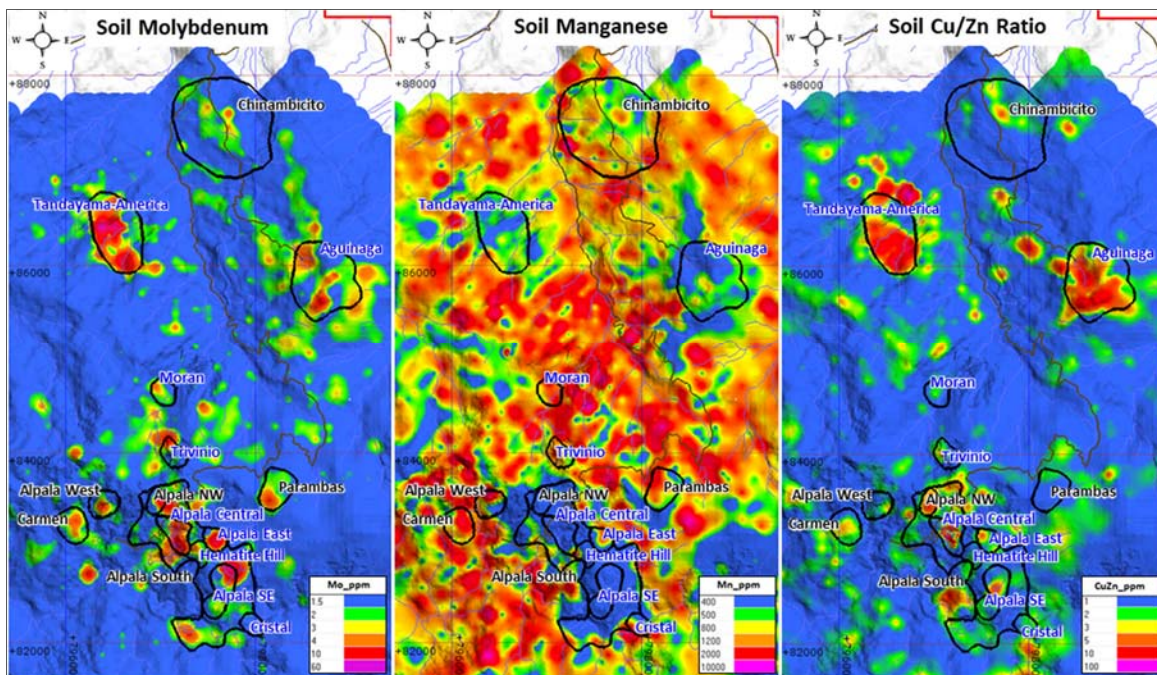
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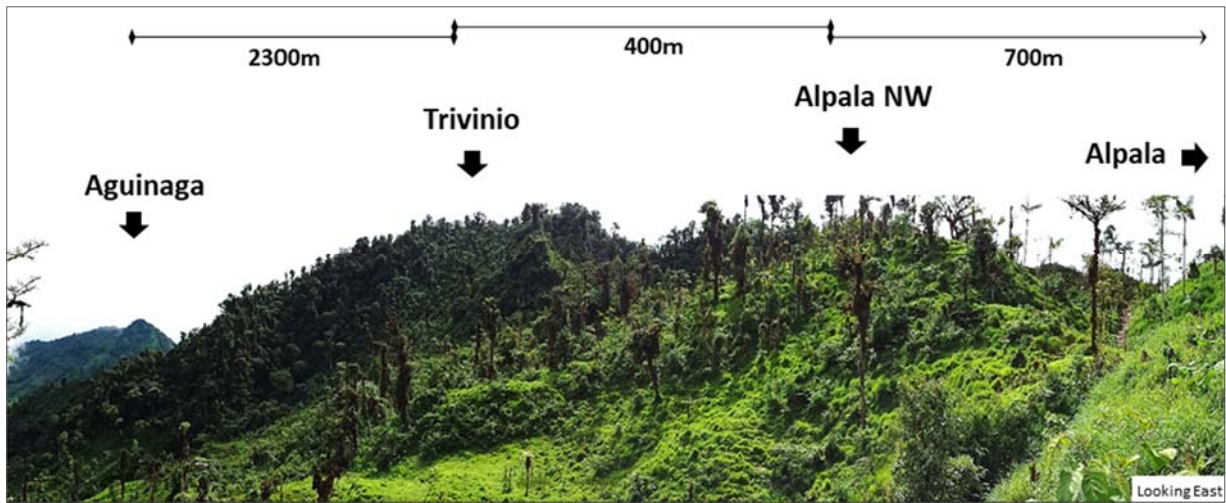
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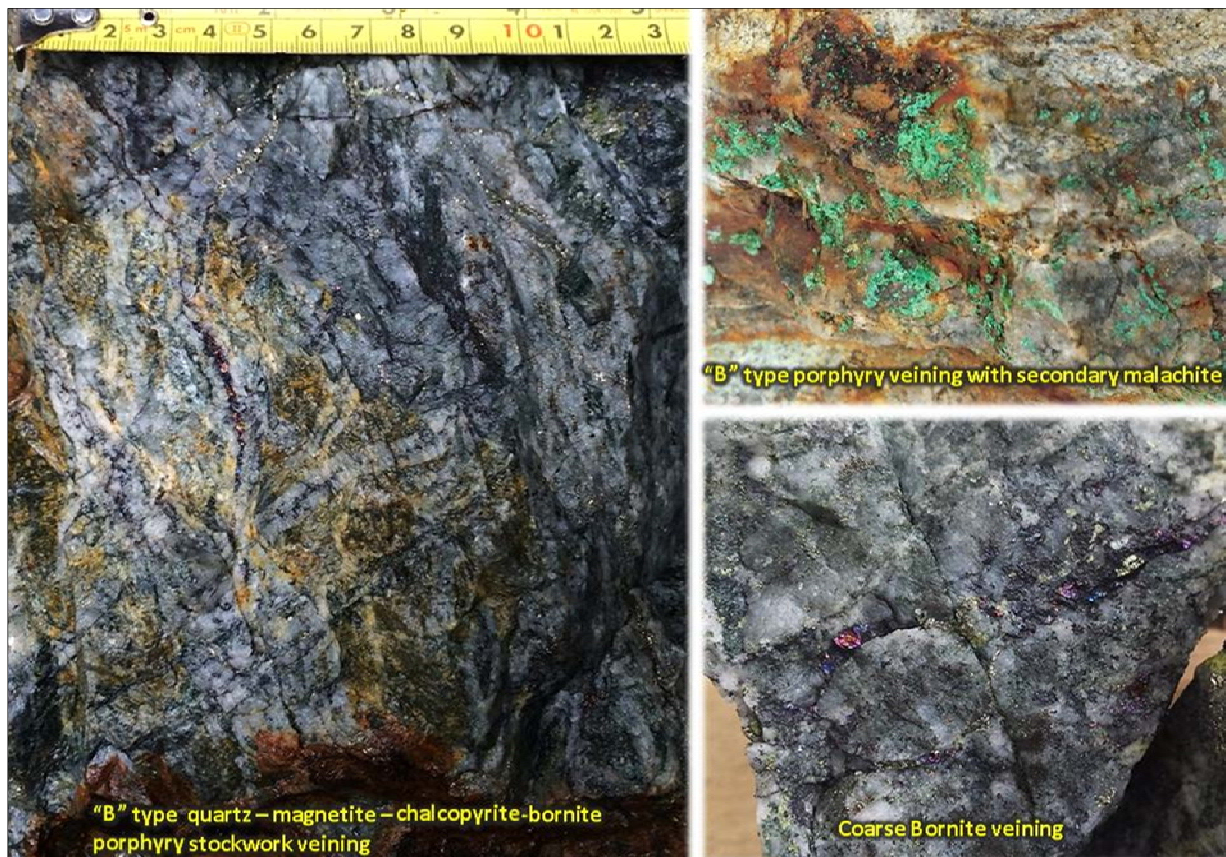
**Figure 1:** Location of Cascabel project in northern Ecuador, highlighting the significant capital advantages held by the project, with proximity to ports, road infrastructure, hydro-electric power stations and the trans-continental power grid.



**Figure 2:** Location of 15 porphyry targets within the Cascabel concession, shown over soil molybdenum, manganese and Cu/Zn ratio anomalies. To date, five of these targets have been drill tested at Alcala Central, Alcala NW, Alcala SE, Alcala East and Alcala West.



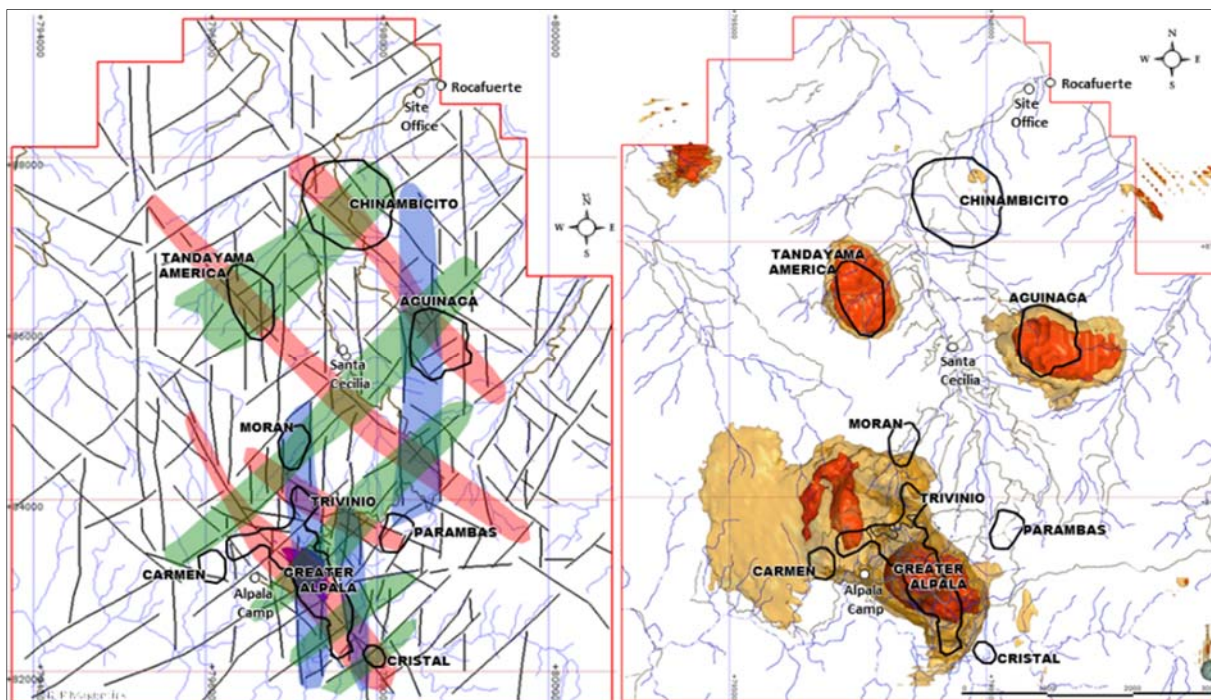
**Figure 3:** The drill ready Aguinaga prospect, some 3km northeast of the growing Alpala Deposit, which is currently being extended by drilling into Alpala Northwest and Trivinio.



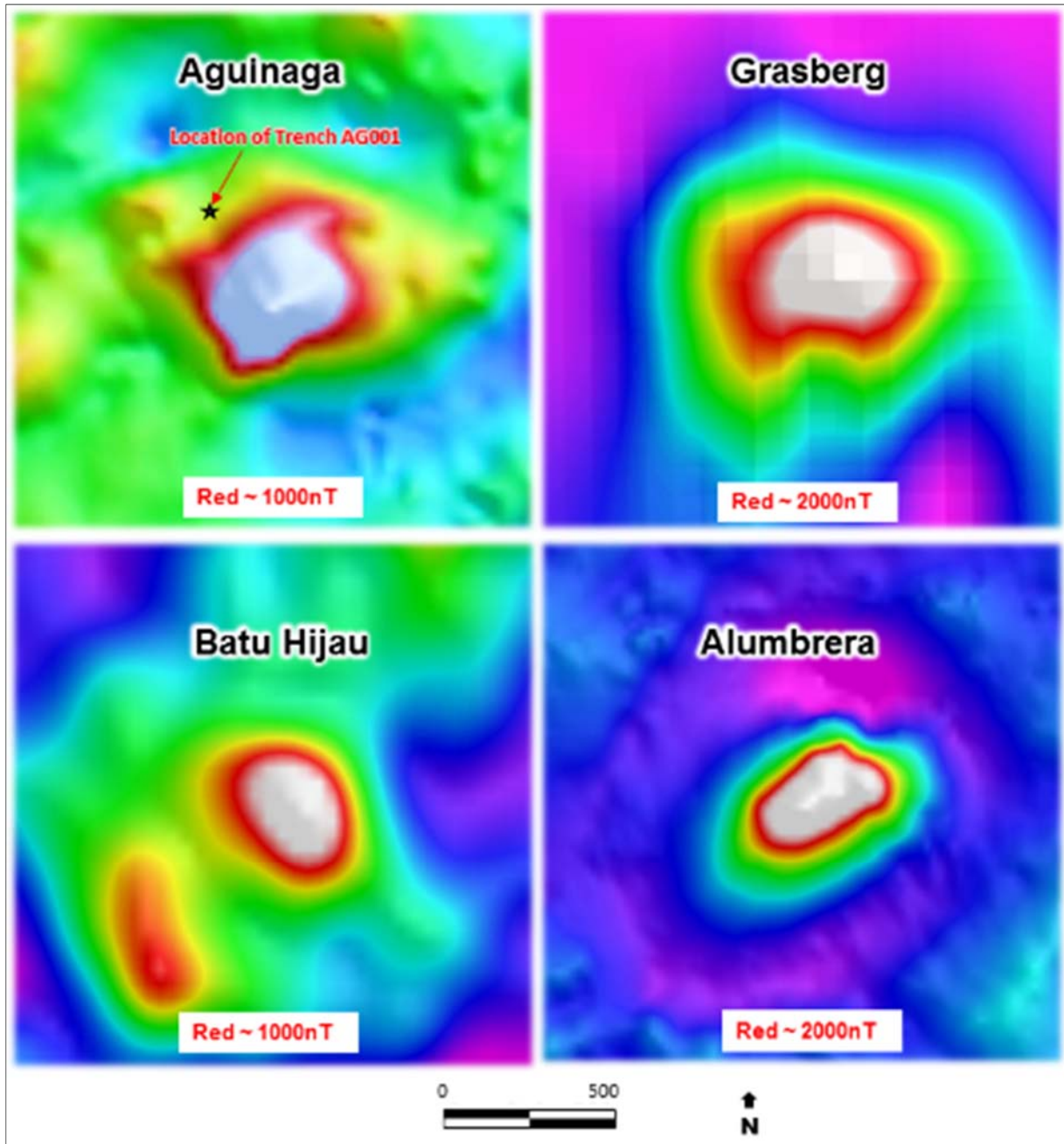
**Figure 4a:** Examples of porphyry quartz stock-work veins and visible copper sulphide mineralisation from Trench AG001 at Aguinaga.



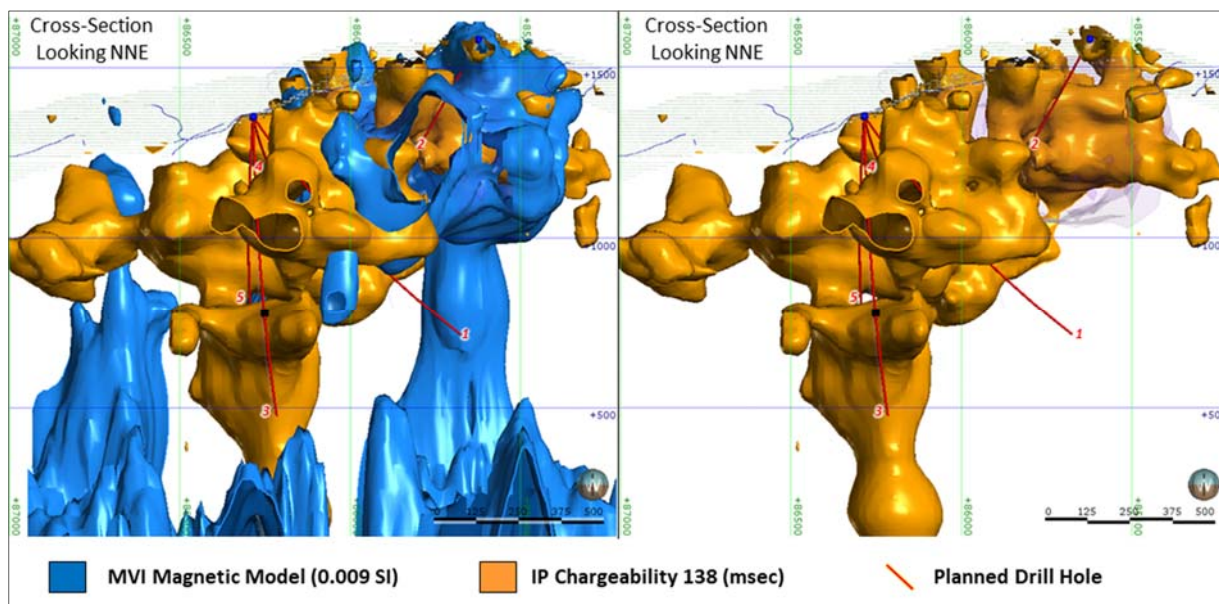
**Figure 4b:** The northern end of Trench AG001 showing rock-saw channel results over mineralised, potassic altered, diorite porphyry.



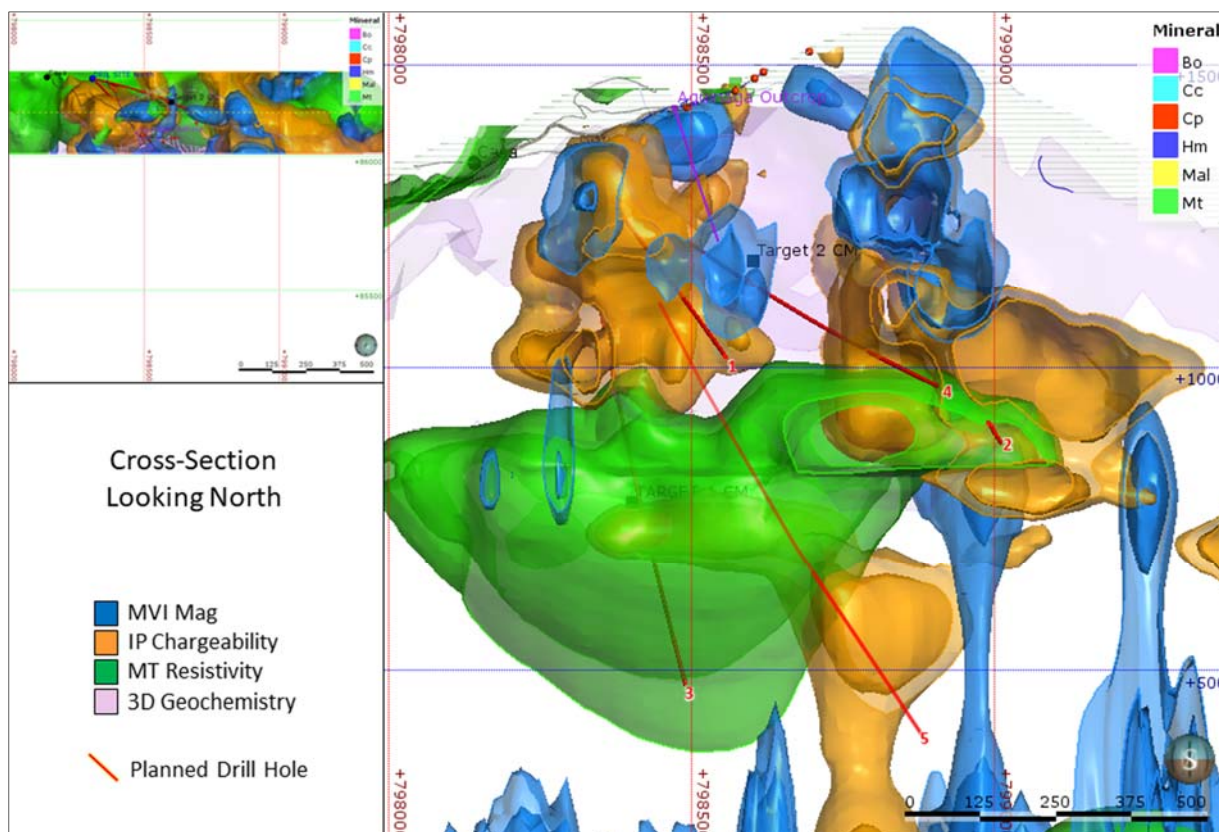
**Figure 5a (LEFT):** Mineralised structural corridors and intersections, compiled across the Cascabel tenement from geological mapping, sulphide mineral occurrences and the structural interpretation of magnetic, topographic, and electrical survey data. **Figure 5b (RIGHT):** 3D Geochemical anomalies, based on soil geochemical results and the Yerington porphyry deposit multi-element zoning model, highlight the porphyry centres at the greater Alpala area, Aguinaga, and Tandayama-America prospects.



**Figure 6:** Magnetic high at Aguinaga, surrounded by annular magnetic-low provides a signature that is similar to those of the Bajo de la Alumbraera, Grasberg and Batu Hijau porphyry deposits.

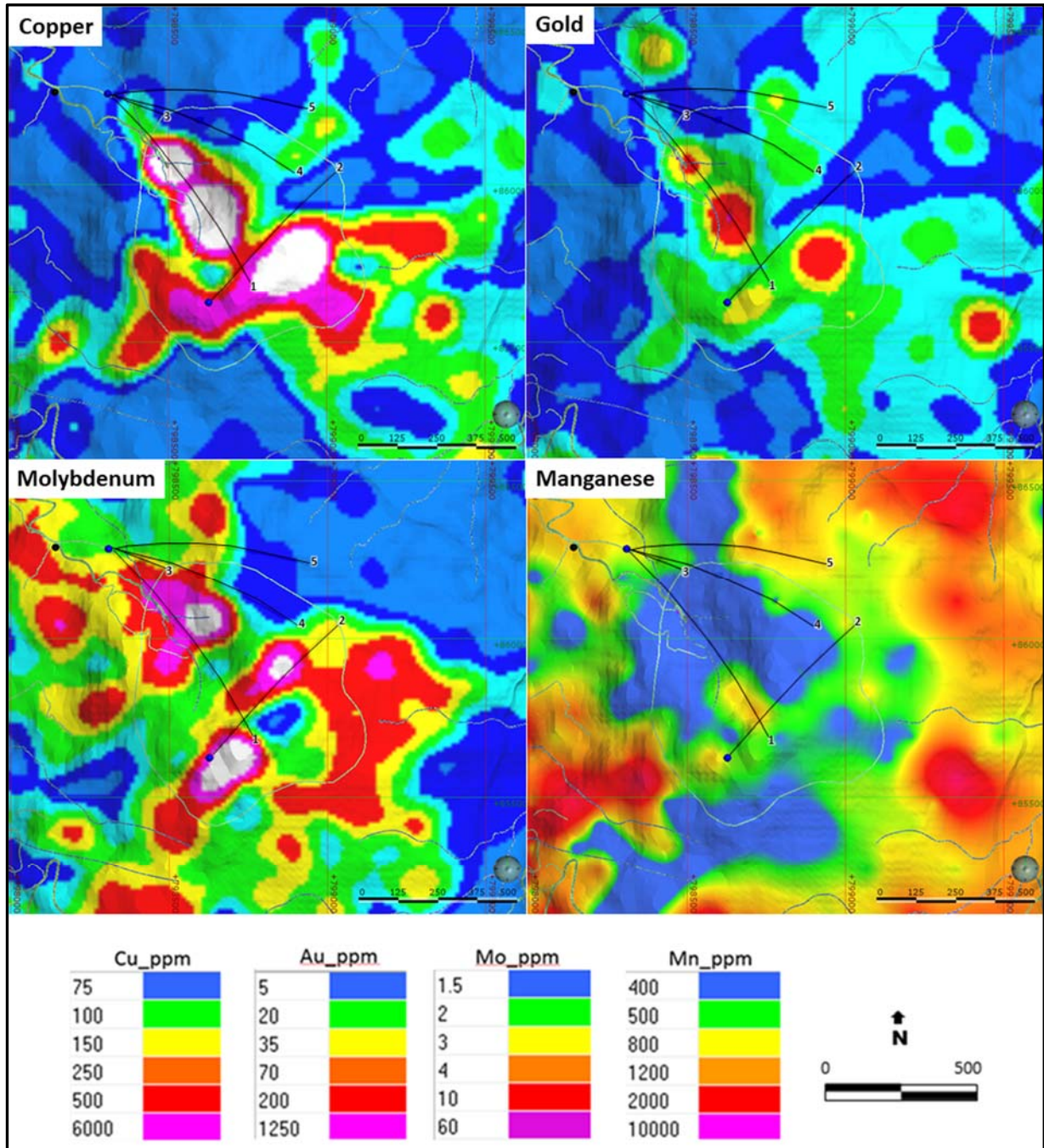


**Figure 7:** The very strong (>138msec) annular chargeability high at Aguinaga with a central tapering roo is consistent with a pyritic halo to a large porphyry centre.

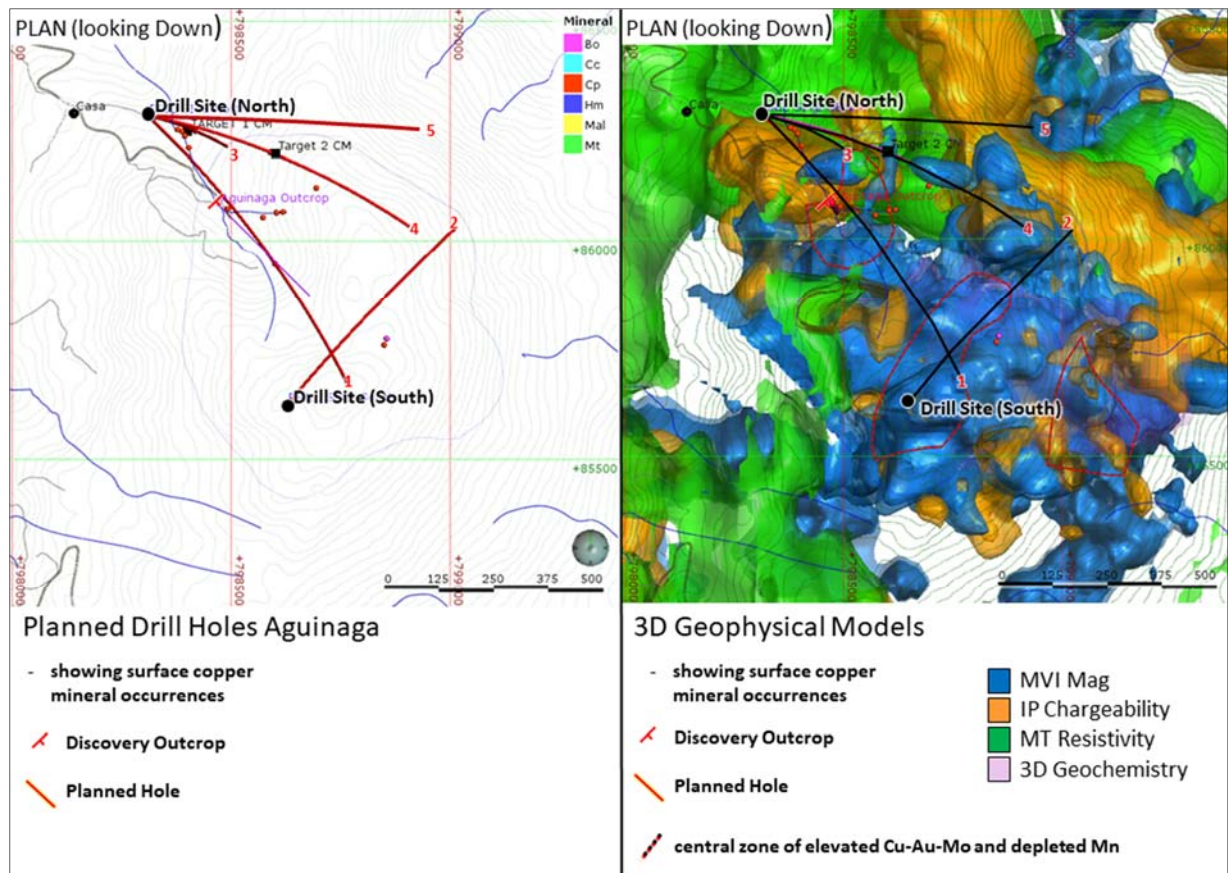


**Figure 8:** Section looking north, showing a large, strong and deep-seated MT resistivity anomaly extending to depth (green surface), which may be associated with strong porphyry-style alteration and mineralisation at Aguinaga.

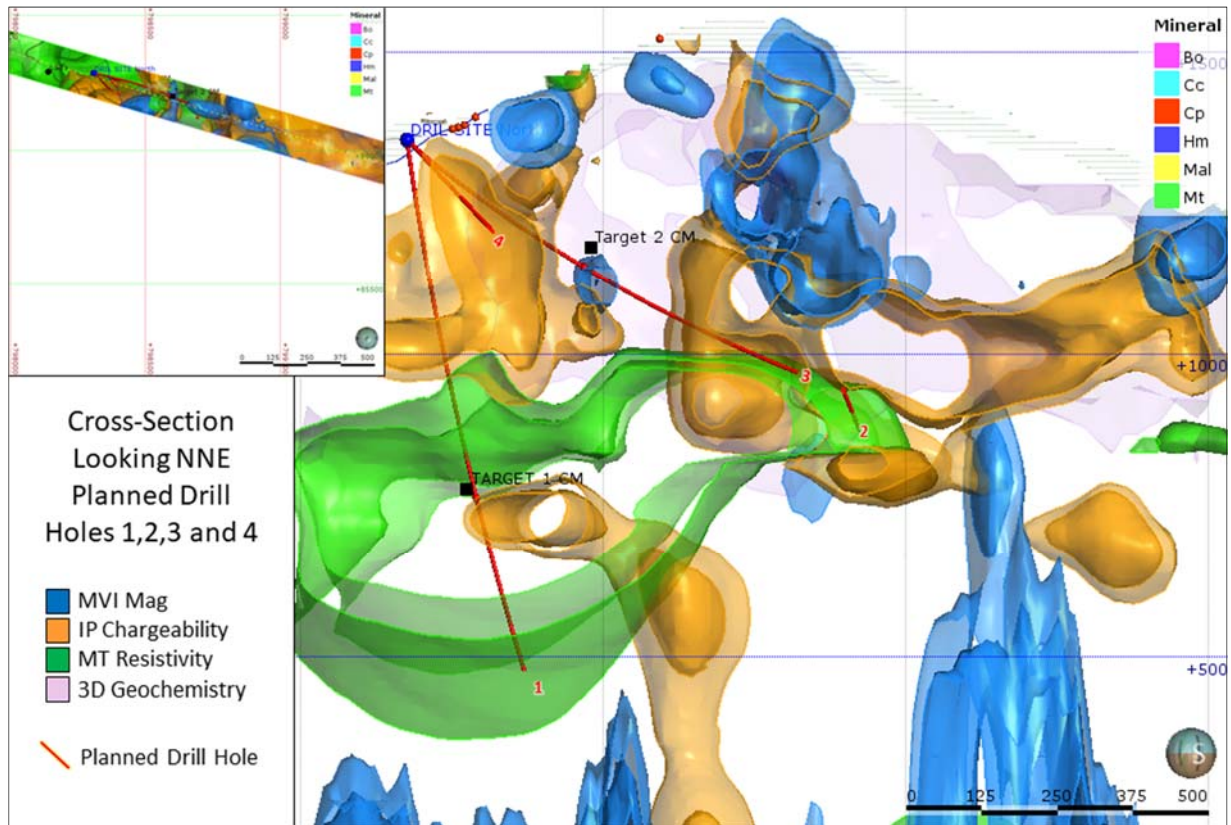




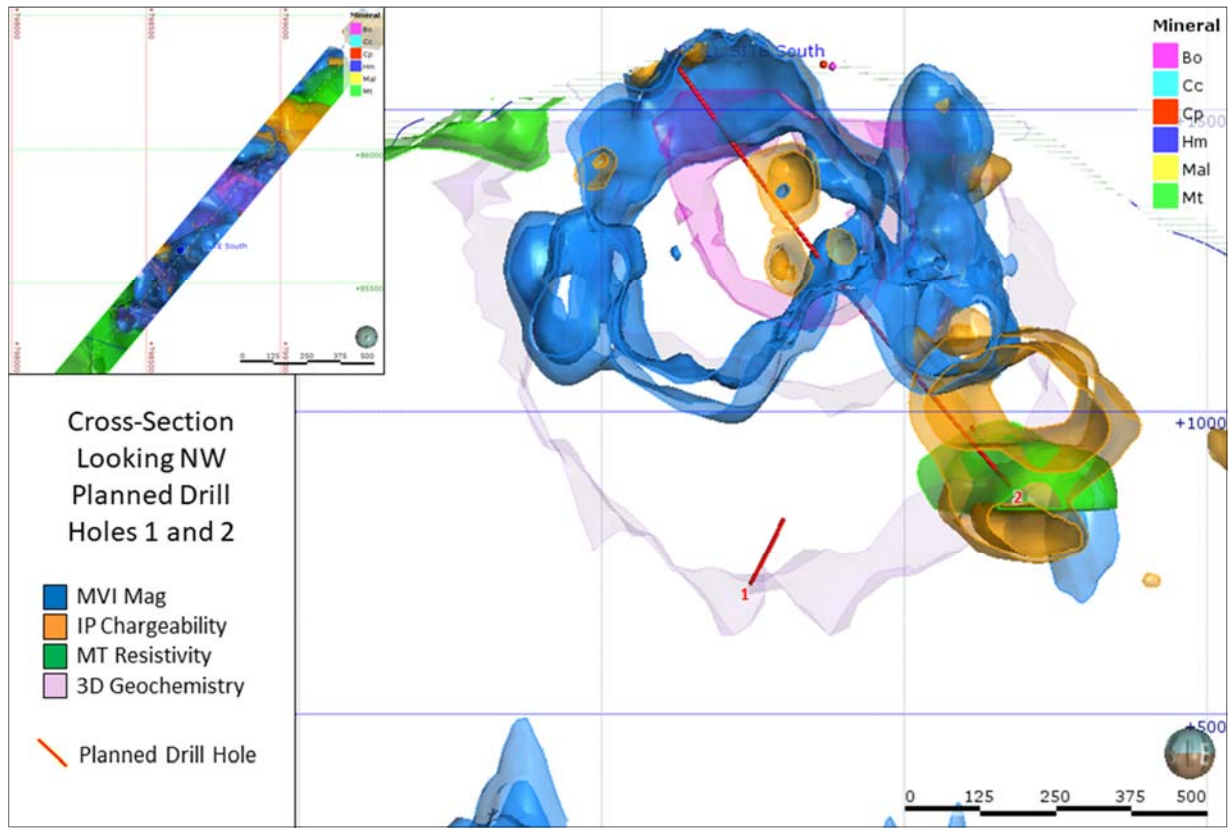
**Figure 9:** Examples of the classic diagrammatic soil geochemistry over the Aguinaga prospect, characterized by a central copper-gold-molybdenum high and zone of manganese depletion.



**Figure 10:** Plan-view of the Aguinaga prospect, showing the five planned drill-holes over magnetic, IP chargeability and MT resistivity models, surface copper mineral occurrences, the location of the discovery outcrop, and the central zones zone of elevated copper, gold and molybdenum. The planned drill holes will test the major geochemical and geophysical anomalies that extend beneath surface mineralisation.



**Figure 11:** Cross-section of the Aguinaga prospect (looking north-northeast), showing planned drill holes 1,3,4, and a portion of 2, along with the geophysical models and the 3D geochemical model.



**Figure 12:** Cross-section of the Aguinaga prospect (looking northwest), showing planned drill hole 2, a portion of hole 1, geophysical models and the 3D geochemical model (pale purple and magenta outlines) that supports the presence of a near-surface porphyry centre. Planned hole 2 will test a zone of spatially coincident and overlapping geophysical and geochemical anomalies.



## NOTES TO EDITORS

SolGold is a Brisbane, Australia based, dual LSE and TSX-listed (SOLG on both exchanges) copper gold exploration and future development company with assets in Ecuador, Solomon Islands and Australia. SolGold's primary objective is to discover and define world-class copper-gold deposits. The Board and Management Team have substantial vested interests in the success of the Company as shareholders as well as strong track records in the areas of exploration, mine appraisal and development, investment, finance and law. SolGold's experience is augmented by state of the art geophysical and modelling techniques and the guidance of porphyry copper and gold expert Dr Steve Garwin.

In October 2017, at the Mines and Money Americas Conference in Toronto, SolGold's Nicholas Mather won the award for the CEO of the Year – Exploration, Latin America. SolGold won the Exploration Award for Latin America, and Ecuador won the Country Award for Latin America. Each party then duly won the 2017 award for each respective category on a global basis at London Mines and Money on 30 November 2017.

The Company announced USD54m in capital raisings in September 2016 involving Maxit Capital LP, Newcrest International Ltd and DGR Global Ltd, and a USD41.2m raising in June of 2017 largely from Newcrest International with USD1.2m raised from Ecuadorean investors. All of these raisings were undertaken at substantial premiums to previous raisings. In November 2017 SolGold raised a further £45m at 25p per share, placed with institutions and Newcrest pursuant to their anti-dilution rights. SolGold currently has circa USD110m in available cash to continue the exploration and appraisal of its flagship Cascabel Project, and with which to conduct regional exploration programs on its 77 other 100%-owned projects in its wholly owned subsidiary companies.

Mr Craig Jones joined the SolGold Board on 3 March 2017, nominated to the Board of SolGold by Newcrest Mining, now a 14.54% shareholder in SolGold. Mr Jones is a Mechanical Engineer and is currently the Executive General Manager Wafi-Golpu (Newcrest-Harmony MMJV). He has held various senior management and executive roles within the Newcrest Group, including General Manager Projects, General Manager Cadia Valley Operations, Executive General Manager Projects and Asset Management, Executive General Manager Australian and Indonesian Operations, Executive General Manager Australian Operations and Projects, and Executive General Manager Cadia and Morobe Mining Joint Venture. Prior to joining Newcrest, Mr Jones worked for Rio Tinto.

Cascabel, SolGold's 85% owned "World Class" (Refer [www.solgold.com.au/cautionary-notice/](http://www.solgold.com.au/cautionary-notice/)) flagship copper-gold porphyry project, is located in northern Ecuador on the under-explored northern section of the richly endowed Andean Copper Belt. Having fulfilled its earning requirements, SolGold is a registered shareholder with an unencumbered legal and beneficial 85% interest in ENSA (Exploraciones Novomining S.A.) and approximately 5% of TSX-V-listed Cornerstone Capital Resources ("Cornerstone"), which holds the remaining 15% of ENSA, the Ecuadorian registered company which holds 100% of the Cascabel concession. Subject to the terms of existing agreements, Cornerstone is debt financed by SolGold for its share of costs to completion of a Feasibility Study.

In terms of repayment, SolGold shall receive 90% of Cornerstone's share of earnings or dividends from ENSA or the Tenement to which Cornerstone would otherwise be entitled until such time as the amounts so received equal the aggregate amount of expenditures incurred by SolGold that would have otherwise been payable by Cornerstone, plus interest thereon from the dates such expenditures were incurred at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 2 per cent until such time as SolGold is fully reimbursed.



The investments by Newcrest for 14.54% of SolGold endorses Ecuador as an exploration and mining destination, the management team at SolGold, the dimension, size and scale of the growing Alpala deposit, and the prospectivity of Cascabel and its multiple targets. The gold endowment, location, infrastructure, and logistics are important competitive advantages offered by the project. Cascabel is characterised by fifteen (15) identified targets, “World Class” drilling intersections over 1km in length at potentially economic grades, and high copper and gold grades in richer sections, as well as logistic advantages in location, elevation, water supply, proximity to roads, port and power services; and a progressive legislative approach to resource development in Ecuador.

To date SolGold has completed geological mapping, soil sampling, rock saw channel sampling, geochemical and spectral alteration mapping over 25km<sup>2</sup>, along with an additional 9km<sup>2</sup> of Induced Polarisation and 14km<sup>2</sup> Magnetotelluric “Orion” surveys over the Alpala cluster and other targets at Aguinaga, Parambas, Tandayama-America, Moran and Chinambicito.

SolGold has completed over 78,500m of drilling and expended over USD82M in Ecuador, which includes Cascabel exploration, regional exploration, corporate costs and investments into Cornerstone. This has been accomplished with a workforce of up to 260 Ecuadorean workers and geoscientists, and 6 expatriate Australian geoscientists. The results of all holes drilled and assayed to date have produced some of the greatest drill hole intercepts in porphyry copper-gold exploration history, as indicated by Hole 12 (CSD-16-012) returning 1560m grading 0.59% copper and 0.54 g/t gold including, 1044m grading 0.74% copper and 0.54 g/t gold. Intensive diamond drilling is planned for the next 12 months with up to 12 drill rigs operational.

SolGold has drill tested 5 of 15 copper-gold targets delineated in the 50km<sup>2</sup> tenement with a focus on Alpala.

Further drill testing at Alpala will focus on:

- Extending and infilling the Alpala Central area with Rigs, 1, 6 and 5.
- Expanding the system at Alpala Northwest and Trivinio with Rigs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.
- Testing extensions of the system at Alpala Southeast with Rigs 2, 3, and 4.
- Testing geochemical and magnetic targets at Alpala West and Carmen with Rig 7.

There are currently 12 drilling rigs active at Alpala.

The Alpala deposit is open in multiple directions and the mineralised corridor marked for drill testing of the greater Alpala cluster occurs over a 2.2km strike length from Trivinio in the northwest to Cristal in the southeast. The mineralised corridor is known to be prospective over up to 800m width.

The remainder of the targets are scheduled for testing during 2018, subject to ongoing technical assessment, and completion of ground magnetic modelling and Spartan Orion deep IP surveys.

The Company and its external consultants prepared an initial mineral resource estimate at the Cascabel Project in December 2017. Results are summarised in **Table B** attached.

The Mineral Resource Estimate was completed from 53,616m of drilling, approximately 84% of 63,500m metres drilled as of mid-December 2017, the cut-off date for the maiden resource calculation. There remains strong potential for further growth from more recent drilling results, and continued rapid growth of the deposit.



The Company is currently planning further metallurgical testing and completion of an independent Preliminary Economic Assessment and Pre-Feasibility Studies at Cascabel. SolGold is investigating both high tonnage open cut and underground block caving operations, as well as a high grade / low tonnage initial underground development towards the economic development of the copper gold deposit/s at Cascabel.

Drill hole intercepts have been updated to reflect current commodity prices, using a data aggregation method, defined by copper equivalent cut-off grades and reported with up to 10m internal dilution, excluding bridging to a single sample. Copper equivalent grades are calculated using a gold conversion factor of 0.63, determined using an updated copper price of USD3.00/pound and an updated gold price of USD1300/ounce. True widths of down hole intersections are estimated to be approximately 25-50%.

Following a comprehensive review of the geology and prospectivity of Ecuador, SolGold and its subsidiaries have several applications for additional exploration licences in Ecuador over a number of promising porphyry copper gold targets throughout the Country.

SolGold, through its 4 subsidiary companies, has 100% ownership of 77 granted concessions throughout Ecuador. Each subsidiary company has technical teams, led by experienced senior geologists, on the ground prospecting granted tenements and collecting baseline data, whilst regional geophysics surveys are being planned. Significant copper occurrences have been identified at numerous projects to date, including La Hueca, Machos, Rio Armarillo, Sharug, Porvenir and Timbara.

In Queensland, Australia the Company is evaluating the future exploration plans for the Mt Perry, Rannes and Normanby projects, with drill testing of the Normanby project planned for the coming quarter. Joint venture agreements are being investigated for a joint venture partner to commit funds and carry out exploration to earn an interest in the tenements.

SolGold retains interests in its original theatre of operations, Solomon Islands in the South West Pacific, where the 100% owned, but as yet undrilled, Kuma prospect on the island of Guadalcanal exhibits surface lithocap characteristics which are traditionally indicative of a large metal rich copper gold intrusive porphyry system.

SolGold intends in the future to apply intellectual property and experience developed in Ecuador to target additional "World Class" copper gold porphyries at Kuma and other targets in Ecuador and the Solomon Islands.

SolGold is based in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. The Company is listed on the LSE and TSX, with both exchanges using the ticker code: SOLG, and currently has on issue a total of 1,696,245,686 fully-paid ordinary shares, 31,795,884 share options exercisable at 28p; 9,795,884 share options exercisable at 14p and 46,762,000 share options exercisable at 60p.

#### **CAUTIONARY NOTICE**

News releases, presentations and public commentary made by SolGold plc (the "**Company**") and its Officers may contain certain statements and expressions of belief, expectation or opinion which are forward looking statements, and which relate, inter alia, to interpretations of exploration results to date and the Company's proposed strategy, plans and objectives or to the expectations or intentions of the Company's Directors. Such forward-looking and interpretative statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors beyond the control of the Company that



could cause the actual performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from such interpretations and forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, the reader should not rely on any interpretations or forward-looking statements; and save as required by the exchange rules of the TSX and LSE or by applicable laws, the Company does not accept any obligation to disseminate any updates or revisions to such interpretations or forward-looking statements. The Company may reinterpret results to date as the status of its assets and projects changes with time expenditure, metals prices and other affecting circumstances.

This release may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding the Company's plans for developing its properties. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: transaction risks; general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; future prices of mineral prices; accidents, labour disputes and shortages and other risks of the mining industry. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

The Company and its officers do not endorse, or reject or otherwise comment on the conclusions, interpretations or views expressed in press articles or third-party analysis, and where possible aims to circulate all available material on its website.

The Company recognises that the term "World Class" is subjective and for the purpose of the Company's projects the Company considers the drilling results at the growing Alpala Porphyry Copper Gold Deposit at its Cascabel Project to represent intersections of a "World Class" deposit. The Company considers that "World Class" deposits are rare, very large, long life, low cost, and are responsible for approximately half of total global metals production. "World Class" deposits are generally accepted as deposits of a size and quality that create multiple expansion opportunities, and have or are likely to demonstrate robust economics that ensure development irrespective of position within the global commodity cycles, or whether or not the deposit has been fully drilled out, or a feasibility study completed.

Standards drawn from industry experts (1) Singer and Menzie, 2010; (2) Schodde, 2006; (3) Schodde and Hronsky, 2006; (4) Singer, 1995; (5) Laznicka, 2010) have characterised "World Class" deposits at prevailing commodity prices. The relevant criteria for "World Class" deposits, adjusted to current long run commodity prices, are considered to be those holding or likely to hold more than 5 million tonnes of copper and/or more than 6 million ounces of gold with a modelled net present value of greater than USD 1 Billion.



The Company and its external consultants prepared an initial mineral resource estimate at the Cascabel Project in December 2017. Results are summarised in **Table B** attached.

The Mineral Resource Estimate was completed from 53,616m of drilling, approximately 84% of 63,500m metres drilled as of mid-December 2017, the cut-off date for the maiden resource calculation. There remains strong potential for further growth from more recent drilling results, and continue rapid growth of the deposit.

Any development or mining potential for the project remains speculative.

On the basis of the drilling results to date and the results of the Alpala Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, the reference to the Cascabel Project as "World Class" (or "Tier 1") is considered to be appropriate. Examples of global copper and gold discoveries since 2006 that are generally considered to be "World Class" are summarised in **Table A**.

#### References cited in the text:

1. Singer, D.A. and Menzie, W.D., 2010. *Quantitative Mineral Resource Assessments: An Integrated Approach*. Oxford University Press Inc.
2. Schodde, R., 2006. *What do we mean by a world class deposit? And why are they special*. Presentation. AMEC Conference, Perth.
3. Schodde, R and Hronsky, J.M.A, 2006. *The Role of World-Class Mines in Wealth Creation*. Special Publications of the Society of Economic Geologists Volume 12.
4. Singer, D.A., 1995, *World-class base and precious metal deposits—a quantitative analysis: Economic Geology*, v. 90, no.1, p. 88–104.
5. Laznicka, P., 2010. *Giant Metallic Deposits: Future Sources of Industrial Metal, Second Edition*. Springer-Verlag Heidelberg.

Deposit Name	Discovery Year	Major Metals	Country	Current Status	Mining_Style	Inventory
LA COLOSA	2006	Au,Cu	Colombia	Feasibility - New project	Open Pit	<sup>1</sup> 469Mt @ 0.95g/t Au; 14.3MOz Au
LOS SULFATOS	2007	Cu,Mo	Chile	Advanced Exploration	Underground	<sup>2</sup> 1.2Bt @ 1.46% Cu and 0.02% Mo; 17.5Mt Cu
BRUCEJACK	2008	Au	Canada	Development/Construction	Open Pit	<sup>3</sup> 15.6Mt @ 16.1 g/t Au; 8.1Moz Au
KAMOA-KAKULA	2008	Cu,Co,Zn	Congo (DRC)	Feasibility - New project	Open Pit & U/ground	<sup>4</sup> 1.34Bt @ 2.72% Cu; 36.5 Mt Cu
GOLPU	2009	Cu,Au	PNG	Feasibility - New project	Underground	<sup>5</sup> 820Mt @ 1.0% Cu, 0.70g/t Au; 8.2Mt Cu, 18.5Moz Au
COTE	2010	Au,Cu	Canada	Feasibility Study	Open Pit	<sup>6</sup> 289Mt @ 0.90 g/t Au; 8.4MOz Au
HAIYU	2011	Au	China	Development/Construction	Underground	<sup>7</sup> 15Moz Au
RED HILL-GOLD RUSH	2011	Au	United States	Feasibility Study	Open Pit & U/ground	<sup>8</sup> 47.6Mt @ 4.56g/t Au; 7.0MOz Au
XILING	2016	Au	China	Advanced Exploration	Underground	<sup>9</sup> 383Mt @ 4.52g/t Au; 55.7MOz Au

*Source: after MinEx Consulting, May 2017*

<sup>1</sup> [Source: http://www.mining-technology.com/projects/la-colosa](http://www.mining-technology.com/projects/la-colosa)

<sup>2</sup> [Source: http://www.angloamerican.com/media/press-releases/2009](http://www.angloamerican.com/media/press-releases/2009)

<sup>3</sup> [Source: http://www.pretivm.com/projects/brucejack/overview/](http://www.pretivm.com/projects/brucejack/overview/)

<sup>4</sup> [Source: https://www.ivanhoemines.com/projects/kamo-kakula-project/](https://www.ivanhoemines.com/projects/kamo-kakula-project/)

<sup>5</sup> [Source: http://www.newcrest.com.au/media/resource\\_reserves/2016/December\\_2016\\_Resource\\_and\\_Reserves\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.newcrest.com.au/media/resource_reserves/2016/December_2016_Resource_and_Reserves_Statement.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [Source: http://www.canadianminingjournal.com/news/gold-iamgold-files-cote-project-pea/](http://www.canadianminingjournal.com/news/gold-iamgold-files-cote-project-pea/)

<sup>7</sup> [Source: http://www.zhaojin.com.cn/upload/2015-05-31/580601981.pdf](http://www.zhaojin.com.cn/upload/2015-05-31/580601981.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [Source: https://mrdata.usgs.gov/sedau/show-sedau.php?rec\\_id=103](https://mrdata.usgs.gov/sedau/show-sedau.php?rec_id=103)

<sup>9</sup> [Source: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-03/29/content\\_28719822.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-03/29/content_28719822.htm)

**Table A:** Tier 1 global copper and gold discoveries since 2006. This table does not purport to be exhaustive exclusive or definitive.

	Resource Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade			Contained Metal		
			Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	CuEq (%)	Cu (Mt)	Au (Moz)	CuEq (Mt)
>1.1% CuEq	Indicated	70	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.7	2.8	1.2
	Inferred	50	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.8
0.9 - 1.1% CuEq	Indicated	50	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.5
	Inferred	50	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
0.3 - 0.9% CuEq	Indicated	310	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.3	1.6
	Inferred	550	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	3.5	2.6
<b>Total &gt;0.3% CuEq</b>	<b>Indicated</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
	<b>Inferred</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>

**Table B:** Alpala Mineral Resource statement as of 18 December 2017

**Notes:**

- Mr. Martin Pittuck, MSc, CEng, MIMMM, is responsible for this Mineral Resource estimate and is an "independent qualified person" as such term is defined in NI 43-101.
- The Mineral Resource is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.3% copper equivalent calculated using [copper grade (%)] + [gold grade (g/t) x 0.6] based on a copper price of US\$2.8/lb and gold price of US\$1,160/oz.
- The Mineral Resource is considered to have reasonable potential for eventual economic extraction by underground mass mining such as block caving.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- The statement uses the terminology, definitions and guidelines given in the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).
- The MRE is reported on 100 percent basis.
- Values given in the table have been rounded, apparent calculation errors resulting from this are not considered to be material.
- The effective date for the Mineral Resource statement is 18th December 2017.