



13 June 2017

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

Cascabel Exploration Update

Drilling Program to Expand to Alpala Northwest, Aguinaga, and Tandayama-America, Tier 1 Alpala Deposit Continues to Grow Rapidly

The Board of SolGold (AIM code: SOLG) is pleased to provide an update on the progress and plans for diamond drilling at Cascabel, the Company's copper-gold porphyry project in Ecuador.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Rig 1 at 23R pad drilling Deviation Hole 23R D1 at 710m.**
- **Rig 2 at 25 pad drilling Hole 27 at 511.6m.**
- **Rig 3 at 24 pad drilling Deviation Hole 24 D1 at 774m.**
- **Rig 4 commences testing of extensions at Alpala Northwest, Hole 26.**
- **Rig 5 and Rig 6 to expand on the growing resource potential at Hematite Hill and Alpala Southeast, scheduled for arrival on site late July 2017.**
- **Rig 7 scheduled for mobilisation in August for drill testing of the Aguinaga porphyry copper-gold prospect.**
- **Cascabel fleet expanding to 8 drilling rigs by year-end, which will also see drill testing of the Tandayama-America prospect.**
- **Recent drilling at Alpala Southeast in Hole 24 and Hematite Hill in Hole 25 discovered previously unknown mineralisation, extending the mineralised corridor at Alpala to approximately 1300m from Hole 13 in the northwest to Hole 24 in the southeast.**
- **Hole 23R (Rig 1) results imminent and expected to represent one of the most significant intersections achieved by drilling to date, leaving a large portion of the high-grade core of the Alpala deposit open to the east.**
- **Hole 24 (Rig 3) at Alpala Southeast was completed at 1665.7m depth on 12th May 2017, and intersected the upper portion of previously unknown mineralisation. Assay results are imminent and are expected to reflect visual logging estimates of over 248.0m interval (738.9m to 986.9m) of >1.1% chalcopyrite. The abundance of bornite in this interval is visually estimated to range from zero to 0.3% locally. Bornite is a copper sulphide mineral that contains 63.3% copper.**
- **Hole 25 (Rig 2) at Hematite Hill, was completed at 1681.6m depth on 12th May 2017. Assay results are imminent and are expected to reflect visual logging estimates over a 454.2m interval (772.2m to 1226.4m) of > 1.3% chalcopyrite.**



FURTHER INFORMATION:

The arrival of **Rig 4** in May 2017 commenced testing of Alpala Northwest strike and depth extensions to mineralisation initially located in Holes 11 and 13 which returned 672.2m grading 0.57 % copper and 0.39 g/t gold, and 430.0m grading 0.49 % copper and 0.21 g/t gold, respectively.

The arrival of **Rig 5** and **Rig 6**, scheduled for 20th July 2017, will see increasing productivity from the Alpala Central, Hematite Hill, and Alpala Southeast areas, where drilling continues to expand on the growing resource potential along the Alpala trend.

Rig 7 is scheduled for mobilisation in August 2017 for drill testing of the exciting Aguinaga porphyry copper gold prospect, some 2km to the northeast of Alpala, where classic porphyry style 'B'-type quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite stock-work veining occurs within potassic altered porphyritic quartz diorite. The outcropping mineralisation at Aguinaga returned rock-saw channel sampling results over the exposed outcrop of 9.0m @ 1.01 % Cu, and 0.79 g/t Au, which remains open to the north where creek sediments and jungle limit further surface exposure (**Figure 1**).

The drilling program at Cascabel is planned to expand to 8 drilling rigs by year-end, which will see **Rig 8** drill testing of the Tandayama-America prospect.

Hole 23R (Rig 1) results from Alpala Central are imminent and expected to represent one of the most significant intersections achieved by drilling to date, leaving a large portion of the high-grade core of the Alpala deposit open to the east. Hole 23R was completed at 1560.3m depth on 23rd May 2017. Pending assay results are expected to reflect visual logging estimates of over 853.9m interval (563.7m to 1417.6m) of > 1.5% chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite is a copper sulphide mineral that contains 34.6% copper.

Hole 23R-D1 (Rig 1) started on 1st June 2017, and is currently undergoing cementation prior to deviation from the parent hole (Hole 23R) at 710m depth with a planned depth of 1500m. This hole is the first of several "daughter" holes planned to test the eastern extensions to the high-grade core at Alpala Central.

Hole 24 (Rig 3) at Alpala Southeast was completed at 1665.7m depth on 12th May 2017, and intersected the upper portion of previously unknown mineralisation. Assay results are imminent and are expected to reflect visual logging estimates of over 248.0m interval (738.9m to 986.9m) of >1.1% chalcopyrite. The abundance of bornite in this interval is visually estimated to range from zero to 0.3% locally. Bornite is a copper sulphide mineral that contains 63.3% copper.

Hole 24-D1 started on 21st May 2017, and is at a current depth of 774.2m. Hole 24-D1 is a "daughter" hole leaving the "parent" (Hole 24) at 768m depth with a planned depth of 1600m, testing for deeper extensions to the mineralisation discovered in Hole 24.

Hole 25 (Rig 2) at Hematite Hill, was completed at 1681.6m depth on 12th May 2017. Assay results are imminent and are expected to reflect visual logging estimates over a 454.2m interval (772.2m to 1226.4m) of > 1.3% chalcopyrite.

Hole 26 (Rig 4) started on 24th May 2017, testing Alpala Northwest strike and depth extensions. Hole 26 continues at a current depth of 451.1m, within hydrothermal breccia containing trace chalcopyrite, towards a planned depth of 1800m.



Hole 27 (Rig 2) started on 24th May 2017, from the same location as Hole 25, and is at a current depth of 511.61m, testing approximately 250m southeast of intersections achieved in Holes 16, 19 and 22.

The recent drilling at Alpala Southeast in Hole 24 and Hematite Hill in Hole 25 discovered previously unknown mineralisation, extending the mineralised corridor at Alpala to approximately 1300 from Hole 13 in the northwest to Hole 24 in the southeast (**Figure 2**)

SolGold now believes that several targets clustered within the Alpala area may coalesce. Recent composite interpretation of detailed cross-sections and level plans through the Alpala deposit show a series of quartz diorite intrusions that have contributed to form large volumes of high-grade mineralisation (Exploration Target $\approx 250\text{Mt}$ $>1.5\%$ CuEq). These early intrusions and their related zones of multi-directional quartz vein stockworks generated extensive mineralisation that is inferred to coalesce into a larger Exploration Target of approximately 2Bt $> 0.7\%$ CuEq along the greater Alpala system (**Figure 3**).

The bounds of the greater Alpala system (or the 'Trivinio - Alpala Southeast' Trend) remain untested and the Company expects to rapidly grow the size of the copper-gold deposit at Alpala, as well as the copper-gold mineralisation at Aguinaga, through subsequent drilling. This planned drill program will be expedited by the use of Devico Directional Core Drilling Technology, which allows for steerable drill hole paths, increased drilling accuracy and faster acquisition of results through drilling multiple holes from each parent hole, achieving more drill metres within the deposit.

Upgrade and expansion of site facilities include a new 300m² site office and core logging facilities at Rocafuerte, as well as kitchen and dormitory facilities completed at Alpala base camp (**Figure 4**).

An increasing understanding of the deposit is now leading to much larger step-outs in drilling as SolGold directs its program towards the copper and gold at a predicted large- and rich-heart of the Alpala system. The presence of magnetite with chalcopyrite and bornite with potassic alteration endorses the predictive nature of the 3D Magnetic model at Cascabel. The magnetic bodies at Alpala, Moran and Aguinaga constitute approximately 15 billion tonnes of untested magnetic rock. SolGold is excited by the strong correlation to date between magnetic signatures and copper mineralisation in this system.

Qualified Person:

Information in this report relating to the exploration results is based on data reviewed by Mr Nicholas Mather (B.Sc. Hons Geol.), the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr Mather is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy who has in excess of 25 years' experience in mineral exploration and is a Qualified Person under the AIM Rules. Mr Mather 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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NOTES TO EDITORS

SolGold is a Brisbane, Australia based, AIM-listed (SOLG) 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.

SolGold was shortlisted as a nominee for the Mining Journal Explorer Achievement Award for 2016. The Company announced USD54m in capital raisings in September 2016 involving Maxit Capital LP, Newcrest International Ltd and DGR Global Ltd, all undertaken at substantial premiums to previous raisings and SolGold has circa USD30 million in available cash to continue the exploration and development of its flagship Cascabel Project.

Coincident with those capital raisings, Mr Scott Caldwell (CEO of TSX-listed Guyana Goldfields Inc) joined the SolGold Board on 9 September 2016. Mr Caldwell is a mining engineer with over 30 years of experience building and operating gold and base metal mines worldwide, including USA, Canada, Russia, Zimbabwe, Chile and Indonesia and was in 2016 recognised as CEO of the year for South-American resource companies.

Mr Craig Jones also joined the SolGold Board on 3 March 2017, nominated to the Board of SolGold by Newcrest Mining, a 10% 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" flagship copper-gold porphyry project, is located in northern Ecuador on the under-explored northern section of the richly endowed Andean Copper Belt. SolGold owns 85% of Exploraciones Novomining S.A. ("ENSA") and approximately 11% 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.

The investment by Newcrest into 10% of SolGold, and investment into SolGold by Guyana Goldfields, Maxit Capital and its clients, endorses Ecuador as an exploration and mining destination, the management team at SolGold, the dimension, size and scale of the growing Alpala, and the prospectivity of Cascabel and its multiple targets. The gold endowment, location, infrastructure, logistics are important competitive advantages offered by the project.

To date SolGold has completed geological mapping, soil sampling, rock saw channel sampling, geochemical and spectral alteration mapping over 25km², along with an additional 9km² of Induced Polarisation and 14km² Magnetotelluric "Orion" surveys over the Alpala cluster and Aguinaga targets.

SolGold has completed over 39,000m of drilling and expended over USD45.6M on the program, which includes corporate costs and investments into Cornerstone. This has been accomplished without lost time injury or environmental incident, employing a workforce of up to 176 Ecuadoreans workers and geoscientists and 6 expatriate Australian geoscientists. The results of 26 holes drilled (including re-drilled holes) 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. The average grade of all metres drilled to date on the project currently stands at 0.32% copper and 0.27 g/t gold. Intensive diamond drilling is planned for the next 12 months with 10 drill rigs expected to be operational by early 2018, targeting over 90,000m of drilling per annum.

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 drill tested 4 of the 15 targets, being Alpala Northwest, Alpala Central, Hematite Hill, and Alpala Southeast. Currently drill testing of Alpala Northwest, Alpala Central and Alpala Southeast targets is underway, with drill testing of the Aguinaga target planned for August 2017.

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 approximately 700m width. High priority targets within the Alpala cluster, at Moran approximately 700m to the north, and at Aguinaga approximately 2.3km north east, are closely modelled by 3D MVI magnetic signatures that currently encompass over 15Bt of magnetic rock. Based on a strong spatial and genetic relationship between copper sulphides and magnetite, this body of magnetic rock is considered to be highly prospective for significant copper and gold mineralisation, and requires drill testing.

SolGold is focussing on extending the dimensions of the Alpala deposit including Hematite Hill, Alpala South East, Cristal, Alpala Northwest and Trivinio before completing a resource statement and drill testing of the other key targets within the Cascabel concession at Aguinaga, Tandayama-America, Alpala West, Carmen, Alpala East, Moran, Parambas, and Chinambicito.



The Company is currently planning further metallurgical testing and completion of an independent Pre-Feasibility Study 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 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 also applied for additional exploration licences in Ecuador over a number of promising porphyry copper gold targets throughout the Country. SolGold is negotiating external funding options which will provide the Company with the ability to have some of these projects fully funded by a third party while focussing on Cascabel.

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 Argentina.

SolGold is based in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. The Company listed on London's AIM Market in 2006, under the AIM code 'SOLG' and currently has a total of 1,432,066,605 ordinary shares issued, together with 33,975,884 options exercisable at 28p and 11,975,884 options exercisable at 14p.

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 TSX and LSE-AIM and LSE for companies 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.



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 Alcala Porphyry Copper Gold Deposit at its Cascabel Project to represent intersections of a "World Class" deposit on the basis of comparisons with other drilling intersections from "World Class" deposits tabulated in **Table 1**, some of which have become, or are becoming, producing mines and on the basis of available independent opinions which may be referenced to define the term "World Class" (or "Tier 1").

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 (1Singer and Menzie, 2010; 2Schodde, 2006; 3Schodde and Hronsky, 2006; 4Singer, 1995; 5Laznicka, 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 cautions that the Cascabel Project remains an early exploration stage project at this time. Despite the relatively high copper and gold grades over long intersections and broad areas, and widespread surface mineralization discovered at the Cascabel Project to date, much of which has still not yet been drill tested, the Company has yet to prepare an initial mineral resource estimate at the Cascabel Project and any development or mining potential for the project remains speculative. There is inherent uncertainty relating to any project at an exploration stage, prior to the determination of a mineral resource estimate, preliminary economic assessment, pre-feasibility study and/or feasibility study. There is no certainty that future results will yield the results seen to date or that the project will continue to be considered to contain a "World Class" deposit. Accordingly, past exploration results may not be predictive of future exploration results.

From the drilling results at the growing Alcala Porphyry Copper Gold Deposit (only) within the Cascabel Project, the Company considers the deposit to have significant resource potential and the data gathered has provided the basis for the estimation of an exploration target over the area drilled to date. Initial 3D modelling and grade shell interpolants have outlined an approximate exploration target at Alcala that ranges from 620Mt at 1.05% copper equivalent using a cut-off grade of 0.4% copper equivalent, to 830Mt at 0.85% copper equivalent, using a cut-off of 0.3% copper equivalent. These estimates equate to an endowment of between 6.5-7.1Mt of contained copper equivalent (**Figure A**).

Copper equivalent grades used are calculated using a gold conversion factor of 0.63, determined using a copper price of USD 3.00/pound and a gold price of USD 1300/ounce. Drill hole intercepts are calculated 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. True widths of down hole intersections are estimated to be approximately 25-50%.

The Company cautions that the potential quantity and grade ranges (exploration target) disclosed above for the Alpala Porphyry Copper Gold Deposit within the Cascabel Project is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource, and the Company is uncertain if further exploration will result in the exploration target being delineated within a mineral resource estimate.

On this basis, 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 2**.

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.

Rank	Operator	Property	Location	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu.Eq (%)	m% CuEq
1	Anglo American	La Poloma	Central Chile	730.0	3.58	0.00	3.58	2613
2	Anglo American	Los Sulphatos	Central Chile	717.0	3.60	0.00	3.60	2581
3	Codelco	Chilean Giants	Northern Chile	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	2500
4	Kennecott	Bingham Canyon	Utah, USA	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	2500
5	Newcrest Mining	Wafi-Golpu	Papua New Guinea	1421.5	1.14	0.64	1.54	2195
6	Newcrest Mining	Wafi-Golpu	Papua New Guinea	943.5	1.44	1.28	2.25	2122
7	Imperial Metals	Red Chris	BC, Canada	1024.0	1.01	1.26	1.81	1850
8	Anglo Gold Ashanti	Nuevo Chaquiri	Colombia	810.0	1.65	0.78	2.14	1736
9	Freeport McMoran	Grasberg	Irian Jaya	591.0	1.70	1.80	2.84	1677
10	Ivanhoe Mines	Oyu Tolgoi	Southern Mongolia	326.0	3.77	1.23	4.55	1482
11	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 12	Ecuador	1560.0	0.59	0.54	0.93	1455
12	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 9	Ecuador	1197.4	0.63	0.83	1.16	1385
13	Exeter Resources	Caspiche	Northern Chile	1214.0	0.90	0.33	1.11	1346
14	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 5	Ecuador	1358.0	0.61	0.53	0.94	1279
15	Metallica	El Morro, La Fortuna	Chile	780.0	0.84	1.24	1.62	1266
16	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 16	Ecuador	936.0	0.75	0.95	1.35	1266
17	Anglo American	Los Sulphatos	Central Chile	990.0	1.26	0.00	1.26	1247
18	Ivanhoe Mines	Oyu Tolgoi	Southern Mongolia	476.0	2.16	0.67	2.58	1230
19	Metallica	El Morro, La Fortuna	Chile	758.0	0.93	0.99	1.56	1179
20	Newcrest	Cadia Ridgeway	NSW, Australia	341.0	0.93	3.86	3.37	1149
21	Ivanhoe Mines	Hugo Dummet	Southern Mongolia	302.0	3.11	0.98	3.73	1126
22	Ivanhoe Mines	Oyu Tolgoi	Southern Mongolia	422.0	2.48	0.21	2.61	1103
23	Imperial Metals	Red Chris	Canada	1135.0	0.50	0.59	0.87	991
24	Exeter Resources	Caspiche	Northern Chile	1058.0	0.70	0.35	0.92	975
25	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 15R2	Ecuador	1402.0	0.48	0.34	0.69	974
26	Exeter Resources	Caspiche	Northern Chile	792.5	0.96	0.40	1.21	961
27	Imperial Metals	Red Chris	BC, Canada	716.3	0.79	0.74	1.26	901
27	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 17	Ecuador	954.0	0.60	0.52	0.93	884
27	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 21	Ecuador	946.0	0.67	0.39	0.92	872
28	Metallica	El Morro, La Fortuna	Chile	820.0	0.59	0.73	1.05	862
29	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 19	Ecuador	1344.0	0.44	0.28	0.62	829
30	SolGold Plc	Cascabel - Hole 18	Ecuador	864.0	0.57	0.61	0.96	825
31	Seabridge Gold Inc.	KSM	Canada	1023.4	0.24	0.77	0.73	744

NOTES: *Gold Conversion Factor of 0.63 calculated from a copper price of US\$3.00/lb and a gold price US\$1300/oz. True widths of downhole interval lengths are estimated to be approximately 25% to 50%. **Sources:** peer review, snl.com, various company releases & broker reports, intierra.com,

Table 1: Globally significant drilling results for copper and gold deposits. This table has been reviewed by Mr James Gilbertson of SRK Exploration Services Ltd., the Company's independent consultant and "Qualified Person", and does not purport to be exhaustive.

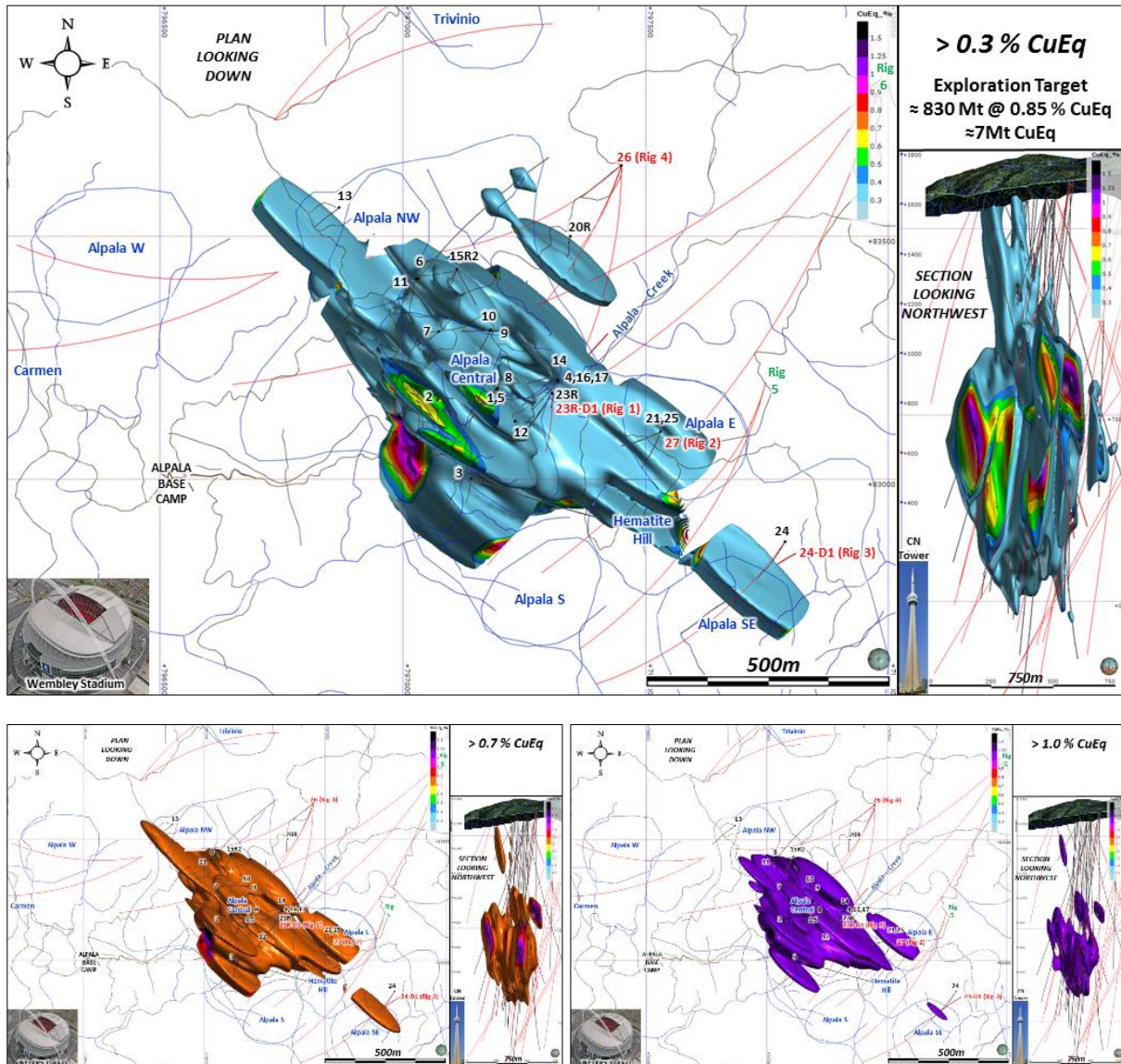


Figure A: Exploration Target over the area drilled to date. Initial 3D modelling and grade shell interpolants have outlined an approximate exploration target at Alpa that ranges from 620Mt at 1.05% copper equivalent, using a cut-off grade of 0.4% copper equivalent, to 830Mt at 0.85% copper equivalent, using a cut-off grade of 0.3% copper equivalent. These estimates equate to an endowment of between 6.5-7.1Mt of contained copper equivalent. Low-tonnage, very high-grade Exploration Targets also exist at elevated cut-off grades of 0.7% and 1.0% copper equivalent (Lower Insets).

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

Source: after MinEx Consulting, May 2017

¹ Source: <http://www.mining-technology.com/projects/la-colosa>

² Source: <http://www.angloamerican.com/media/press-releases/2009>

³ Source: <http://www.pretivm.com/projects/brucejack/overview/>

⁴ Source: <https://www.ivanhoemines.com/projects/kamo-kakula-project/>

⁵ Source: http://www.newcrest.com.au/media/resource_reserves/2016/December_2016_Resources_and_Reserves_Statement.pdf

⁶ Source: <http://www.canadianminingjournal.com/news/gold-iamgold-files-cote-project-pea/>

⁷ Source: <http://www.zhaojin.com.cn/upload/2015-05-31/580601981.pdf>

⁸ Source: https://mrdata.usgs.gov/sedau/show-sedau.php?rec_id=103

⁹ Source: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-03/29/content_28719822.htm

Table 2: Tier 1 global copper and gold discoveries since 2006. This table does not purport to be exhaustive exclusive or definitive.

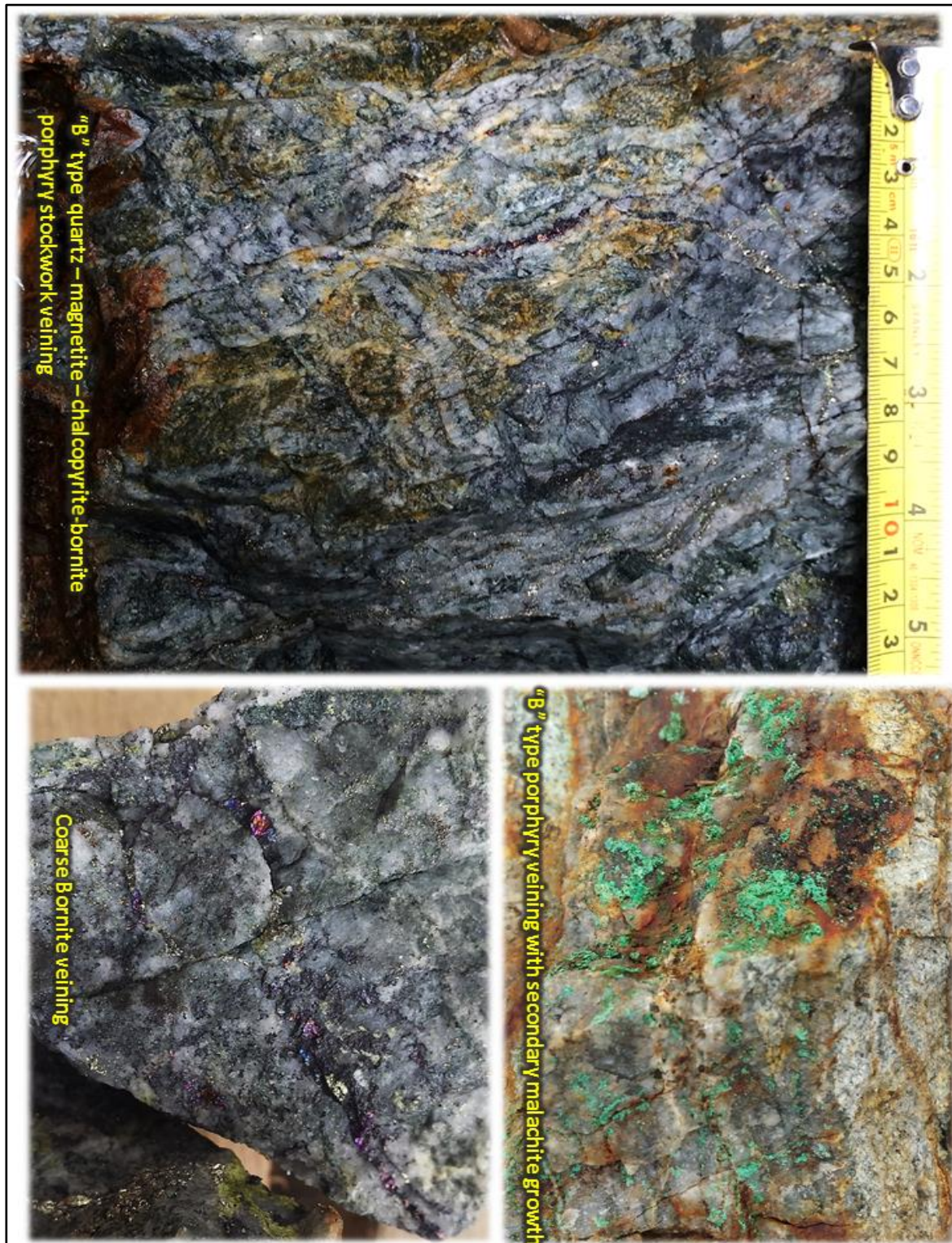


Figure 1: Examples of porphyry stock-work veining and visible copper sulphide mineralisation from Trench AG001 at Aguinaga Hill, which return rock-saw channel sampling results over the exposed outcrop of 9.0m @ 1.01 % Cu, and 0.79 g/t Au. This outcrop remains open to the north where creek sediments and jungle limit further surface exposure

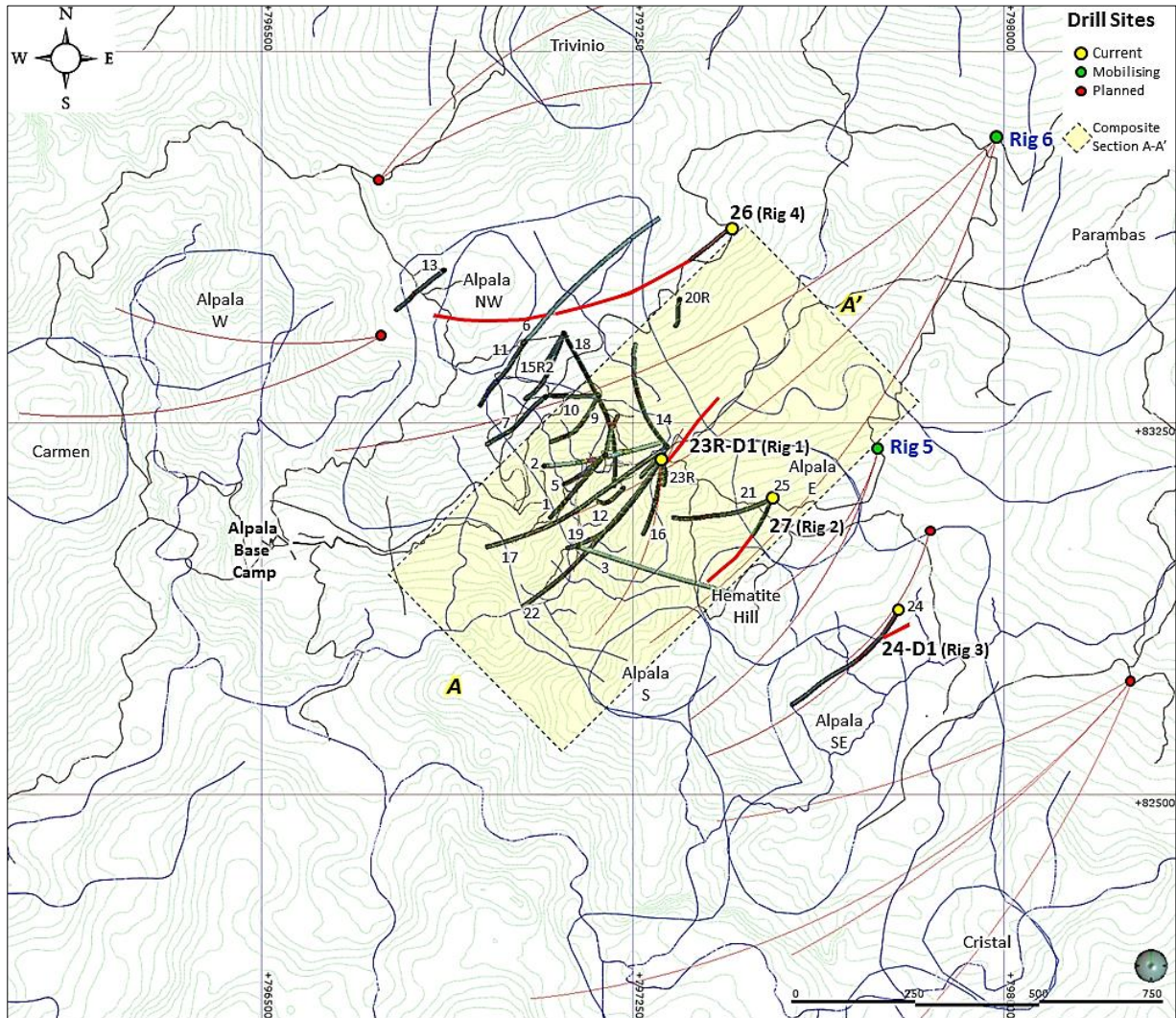


Figure 2: Drill hole location plan, showing existing drill holes and recently completed drill holes 23R, 24 and 25. The locations of the active holes 26 and 27 are also shown. Proposed drill hole locations, aimed at defining the geometry and extent of the greater Alpala porphyry copper-gold system, are shown in red. These holes include 23R-D1 and 24-D1. The northeasterly trending composite section (A-A') shown in Figure 3 is indicated by a yellow band with dashed lines.

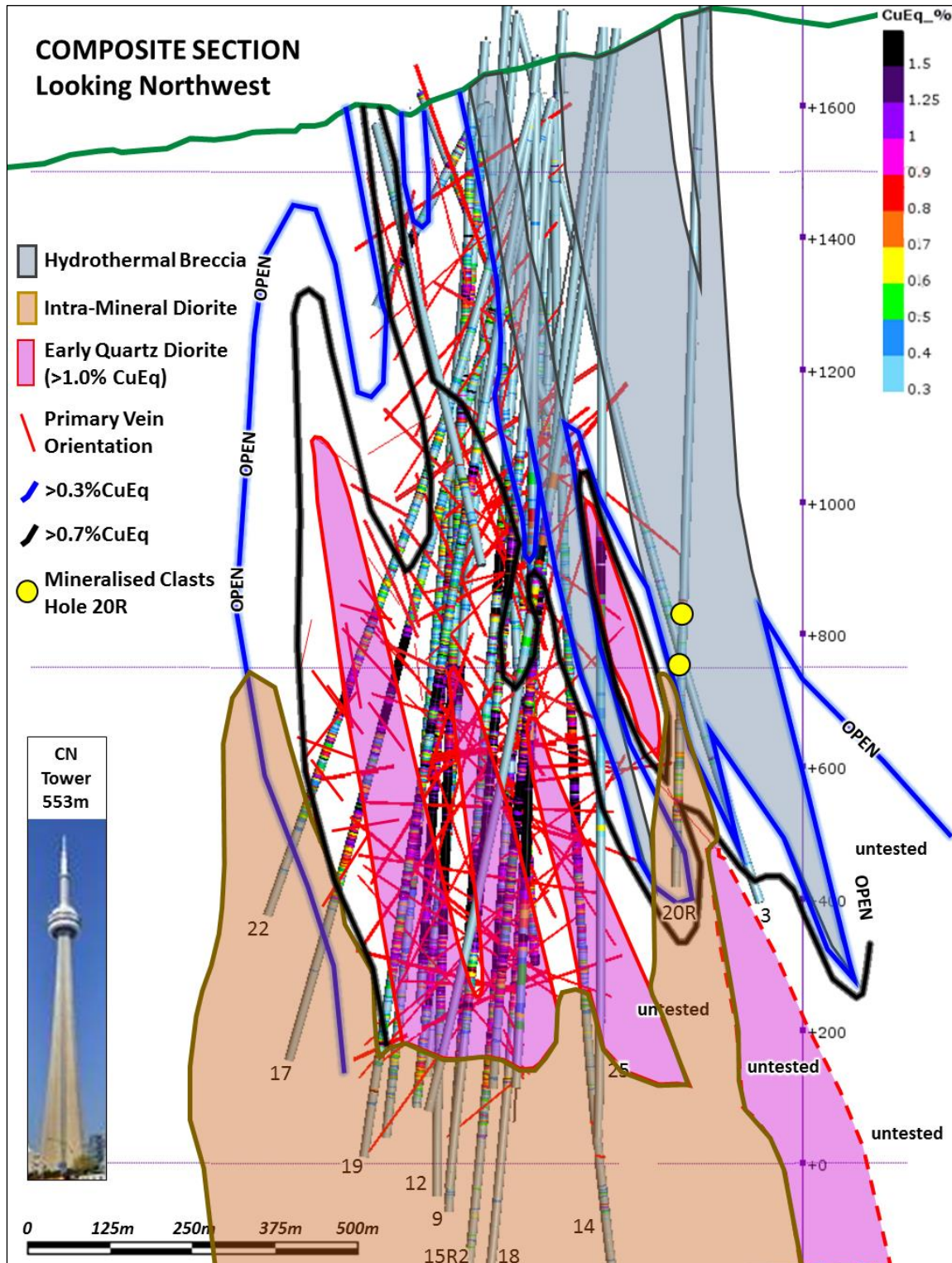


Figure 3: Drill hole composite section (looking northwest), showing the location of early quartz diorite intrusions (QD10) that focus high-grade copper-gold mineralization in the growing Alpala deposit. Key drill-holes and copper equivalent grade outlines are shown for reference. At least three different QD10 intrusions have been intersected in drill-holes 8, 12, 17, 18, 19, 25 and others; another QD10 intrusion is inferred from mineralised clasts contained in hydrothermal breccia intersected in Hole 20R.



Figure 4: Alcala Base Camp facilities upgraded for the growing program at Cascabel.