



1 October 2020

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

SolGold First Drill Hole at Porvenir Project Discovers New Highly Mineralised Copper-Gold Porphyry System.

The Board of SolGold (LSE & TSX: SOLG) is pleased to provide an update on its wholly owned Porvenir Project, held by Green Rock Resources S.A, a 100% owned and unencumbered subsidiary of SolGold.

Highlights

- PDH-20-001, the first drill hole at the Porvenir, at Cacharposa (*formerly Target 15*), has so far intersected over 500m of visual copper sulphide mineralisation, hosted by potassium-rich intrusions, as the hole continues towards a planned depth of at least 700m.
- The dominant copper sulphide mineral observed to date is chalcopyrite, an important ore-forming copper sulphide mineral containing 34.5% copper. Chalcopyrite mineralisation has been observed from 15.9m to the current depth of 525.3m. Detailed core logging, to a depth of 491.0m, shows chalcopyrite percentages of up to an estimated 6.0 % by volume with associated porphyry style total quartz vein abundance of up to a measured 11.7 % by volume.
- Geological and rock-alteration vectors drawn from surface rock-saw and drill core observations, including an increasing chalcopyrite to pyrite ratio with depth, suggest that more intense mineralisation can be reasonably expected deeper in the system. Globally significant examples of copper-gold porphyry systems hosted by potassium-rich intrusions are numerous.
- PDH-20-001 is testing below outcropping surface mineralisation, at Cacharposa Target (*formerly Target 15*), that returned a highly prospective open-ended rock-saw channel assay result in Cacharposa Creek. The assay results (*announced 7 May 2019*) exhibit an approximate 1:1 copper (%) to gold (g/t) ratio as 147.8m @ 0.69% CuEq (0.43 g/t Au, 0.37% Cu) including, 82.63m @ 1.08% CuEq (0.71 g/t Au, 0.55% Cu). An approximate 1:1 copper to gold ratio is also expected from drill core assays.
- Mineralisation in Cacharposa Creek is part of the Cacharposa Trend, a 1700m long northerly-trending mineralised corridor, up to 1000m wide, with scope for depth continuation of more than 600m. The mineralisation styles, size and geometry at Cacharposa are consistent with the surface exposure of a vertically extensive, well-preserved porphyry copper-gold system hosted in potassium-rich intrusions.
- Whilst mineralisation measured from PDH-20-001 is highly encouraging, the observations are of a preliminary nature. The visual mineralization observed has not yet been assayed, and the intensity of visual mineralisation should not be used to estimate grade or commercial viability at this stage. Assay results are expected to take not less than 3 weeks from submission.



Commenting on the mineralisation intersected so far at Cacharposa, Technical Services Manager, Benn Whistler said:

“The regional exploration teams are doing great work in these challenging times by applying experiences gained at SolGold’s 85% owned Alcala Deposit, which holds 9.9 Mt Cu, 21.7 Moz Au and 92.2 Moz Ag in the Measured plus Indicated categories (43-101 Technical Report filed 22 May 2020). SolGold expedited drilling at the Porvenir project specifically due to the quality of the targets there. The first hole at Cacharposa has been very promising so far, with intersection of highly visible chalcopyrite mineralisation which shows that the open-ended surface rock-saw results achieved on surface in Cacharposa Creek, will likely continue to be encountered at depth.”

“The geology team interpret that the combined presence of visual epidote veining, molybdenum mineralisation and potassic K-feldspar-biotite-magnetite alteration indicate that PDH-20-001 hole is drilling across the upper periphery of the core of this porphyry copper-gold system. These are characteristic features of the upper periphery of the core of SolGold’s Alcala Deposit and many porphyry copper-gold systems globally. At Cacharposa, this interpretation illustrates good correlation with 3D magnetic- and geochemical-models. Vectors observed in drill core, including an increasing chalcopyrite to pyrite ratio, indicate that even more intense mineralisation seems likely deeper down, and we expect to fully intersect the core of the system through subsequent deeper drilling. These kinds of deposits often include a higher-grade core containing bornite, and we believe there is strong potential for a large porphyry copper-gold deposit to be hidden at or near the surface at Cacharposa.”

“Cacharposa also exhibits classic porphyry metal- and hydrothermal alteration-zoning at surface with coincident Cu, Mo, Au, Mn, and high Cu-Zn ratio anomalies nested within a classic magnetic high surrounded by an annular magnetic low. Geological mapping and spectral mineralogy data obtained from soil samples show a central potassic alteration zone surrounded by an intermediate argillic halo which is typical of many porphyry copper-gold deposits.”

“We are very encouraged by the visible mineralisation and are busy scaling up the drilling fleet to six rigs as quickly as COVID19 restrictions allow. The work program will comprise multiple parallel work streams, employing the exploration blueprint used at Alcala and well as pre-emptively launching first stage geotechnical and metallurgical data capture programs, and the collection of baseline social and environmental data.”

Commenting on the copper-gold potential of Cacharposa at Porvenir, Dr Steve Garwin independent international porphyry expert and SolGold’s Chief Technical Advisor remarked that:

“This porphyry system is characterized by a robust geological setting, geochemical expression and magnetic signature that compares favourably to large, economic and gold-rich porphyry copper systems elsewhere. The initial mineralisation observed in the first drill hole, to date, illustrates the downward continuation of chalcopyrite mineralisation discovered in Cacharposa Creek and highlights the potential for higher copper and gold grades at depth.”

“SolGold’s pipeline of projects throughout Ecuador is based on the same major geological features that formed the criteria for the targeting and tenement application strategy. Some of these targets are yielding significant copper-gold mineralisation. The results thus far at Cacharposa indicate a strongly mineralised system that could be more extensive than the surface rock-saw results suggest.”



Nick Mather, CEO of SolGold said of the significance of the discovery to SolGold:

“The Cacharposa discovery at Porvenir demonstrates the critical importance of regional exploration to SolGold’s corporate strategy and to its shareholders. It justifies SolGold’s objective to deliver further Tier 1 discoveries several times over, across SolGold’s unique and extensive exploration pipeline of thirteen other 100% owned targets. These targets are covered by granted tenure, throughout the 700km length of three parallel and under-explored metallogenic copper-gold belts in the Ecuadorean sector of the prolific Andean Copper Belt. Ecuador could grow to become a major player in global copper and gold markets, and SolGold will be at the core of that objective.”

“Clearly our blueprint of targeting and applying the Alpala geological, exploration and operational blueprint on a string of these targets is working. Progress at Porvenir will be a lot quicker and more efficient than at Alpala given our experience to date. We will apply the same blueprint to all of our targets. Delivery of SolGold’s strategy will be transformational for Ecuador and we are building our board and management capabilities financially and operationally to deliver this objective.”

Further Information

SolGold is continuing to pursue its strategy to become a tier 1 copper producing company through aggressive exploration of its extensive tenement portfolio in Ecuador. The first pass regional exploration program is fully funded until mid- to late-2021.

The Porvenir Project is in Southern Ecuador, some 100 km north of the Peruvian border (**Figure 1**). The project is situated within the eastern most metallogenic portion of the Ecuadorian sector of the Andean Copper Belt which hosts several of the world’s largest and most significant copper and gold deposits in Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina and Chile, including the Fruta Del Norte gold project owned by Lundin Gold, approximately 100km to the north-northeast.

Drilling commenced at the Cacharposa Target (Cacharposa), within the Porvenir Project area on 15th September 2020 as part of a planned 8,000m initial drilling program. The first hole has so far intersected 500.4m of visual copper sulphide mineralisation, hosted by potassium-rich intrusions. PDH-20-001 continues towards a planned depth of at least 700m.

Visible copper sulphide mineralisation has been observed from 15.9m to the current depth of 525.3m. The dominant copper sulphide mineral observed to date is chalcopyrite, an important ore-forming copper sulphide mineral containing 34.5% copper. Pyrite and molybdenite are also common.

Detailed core logging, to a depth of 491.0m, shows chalcopyrite percentages of up to a visually estimated 6.0 % by volume with associated porphyry-style total quartz vein abundance of up to a measured 11.7 % by volume.

Geological and rock-alteration vectors drawn from surface rock-saw and drill core observations, including an increasing chalcopyrite to pyrite ratio with depth beneath the discovery outcrop, suggest that more intense copper mineralisation can be reasonably expected deeper in the system.

Porphyry copper and gold deposits, hosted by potassium-rich intrusions, can often contain bornite in the core of the system and SolGold’s program will vector towards potential higher-grade, bornite-bearing, core zones at Cacharposa as further drilling progresses.



PDH-20-001 is testing below outcropping surface mineralisation in Cacharposa Creek that returned an open-ended rock-saw channel assay result of 147.8m @ 0.69% CuEq (0.43 g/t Au, 0.37% Cu) including, 82.63m @ 1.08% CuEq (0.71 g/t Au, 0.55% Cu). The results exhibit an approximate 1:1 copper (%) to gold (g/t) ratio and an approximate 1:1 copper to gold ratio is also expected from drill core assays.

The mineralisation discovered at Cacharposa is part of a 1700m long, northerly-trending mineralised corridor, up to 1000m wide (**Figure 2**). The mineralisation style, and geophysical and geochemical footprints, in conjunction with the 3D MVI magnetic modelling and 3D geochemical modelling at Cacharposa are consistent with surface exposure of a well-preserved porphyry copper-gold system with scope for depth continuation of more than 600m (**Figure 3**).

The exposed mineralisation in Cacharposa Creek comprises porphyry-style sheeted and stockwork B-type quartz-chalcopyrite-magnetite veining which occurs as three steeply dipping vein sets orientated northwest, east-northeast, and west-northwest. The host rocks consist of potassium-rich, dioritic and monzonitic intrusions, which contain variable amounts of magmatic potassium-feldspar.

SolGold's surface mapping, pitting and trenching programs are underway to identify additional mineralised outcrops underneath vegetation and soil cover outside the Cacharposa Creek exposures.

Field studies of the porphyry-related vein types and paragenesis (relative timing) at Cacharposa are ongoing. Initial work indicates a sequential vein development typical of many significant porphyry copper-gold systems, such as SolGold's 85% owned Tier 1 Alpala porphyry copper-gold deposit in Northern Ecuador.

Chalcopyrite mineralisation in PDH-20-001 occurs with sericite-chlorite alteration associated with the partial oxidation of magnetite to hematite. This "hematite dusting" enhances the pink- to reddish-colour of the potassium-feldspar in the monzonite host intrusion. This style of oxidation is typical in the upper levels of several well-mineralised, porphyry copper-gold deposits globally.

Drill core exhibits a relatively high fracture abundance, a common feature of strongly mineralised copper-gold porphyry systems. Multiple phases of veining are observed with "B1-type" quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins overprinted by "B2-type" quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veining, which in turn are overprinted by "C-type" chalcopyrite veins and veinlets, and later "D-type" pyrite veins and veinlets with sericite halos. These vein styles are typical of many major porphyry copper-gold deposits, including SolGold's flagship Alpala Deposit. This vein terminology is modified from the Gustafson and Hunt (1975) published porphyry vein paragenesis and nomenclature (*Gustafson, L.B. and Hunt, J.P. (1975) The Porphyry Copper Deposit at El Salvador, Chile. Economic Geology, 70, 857-912.*)

Selected examples of mineralisation encountered in PDH-20-001 so far are shown in **Figures 4 to 11**.

Hydrothermal alteration interpretation compiled from geological mapping and spectral mineralogy data of soil samples indicate that the Cacharposa porphyry system is characterised by a central zone of potassic alteration (K-feldspar – biotite – magnetite) that is overprinted by intermediate argillic alteration (chlorite – sericite – clay), which is associated with higher copper and gold grades in the vicinity of the discovery outcrop in Cacharposa Creek. Phyllic (quartz – sericite – pyrite) and extensive epidote-propylitic alteration also occur in the area (**Figure 12**). These alteration patterns hold a number of similarities to those identified at SolGold's 85% owned flagship Alpala Deposit.



The Cacharposa target is characterised by coincident Cu, Mo, Au and Cu:Zn soil anomalies that lie central to a magnetic high and zone of Mn-depletion in soil (**Figure 13**). These styles of ground RTP magnetics and geochemical signatures at Cacharposa are characteristic of porphyry copper and copper-gold deposits globally.

The size and strength of geochemical anomalies and the zoning of the hydrothermal alteration assemblages at Cacharposa are inferred to indicate a well-preserved porphyry copper-gold system that extends from surface and beyond the current depth of drilling, to more than 600m below surface.

Planning and logistical work is underway to ramp up drilling by mobilising an additional five drill rigs to site as quickly as COVID19 restrictions allow.

While visual measurements and observations of drill core are extremely encouraging and SolGold believe provide initial validation of the prospectivity of Cacharposa at Porvenir, readers are strongly cautioned that the information in this press release is of a preliminary nature and the visual mineralization observed has not yet been assayed. The intensity of visual mineralisation should not be used to estimate grade or commercial viability at this stage.

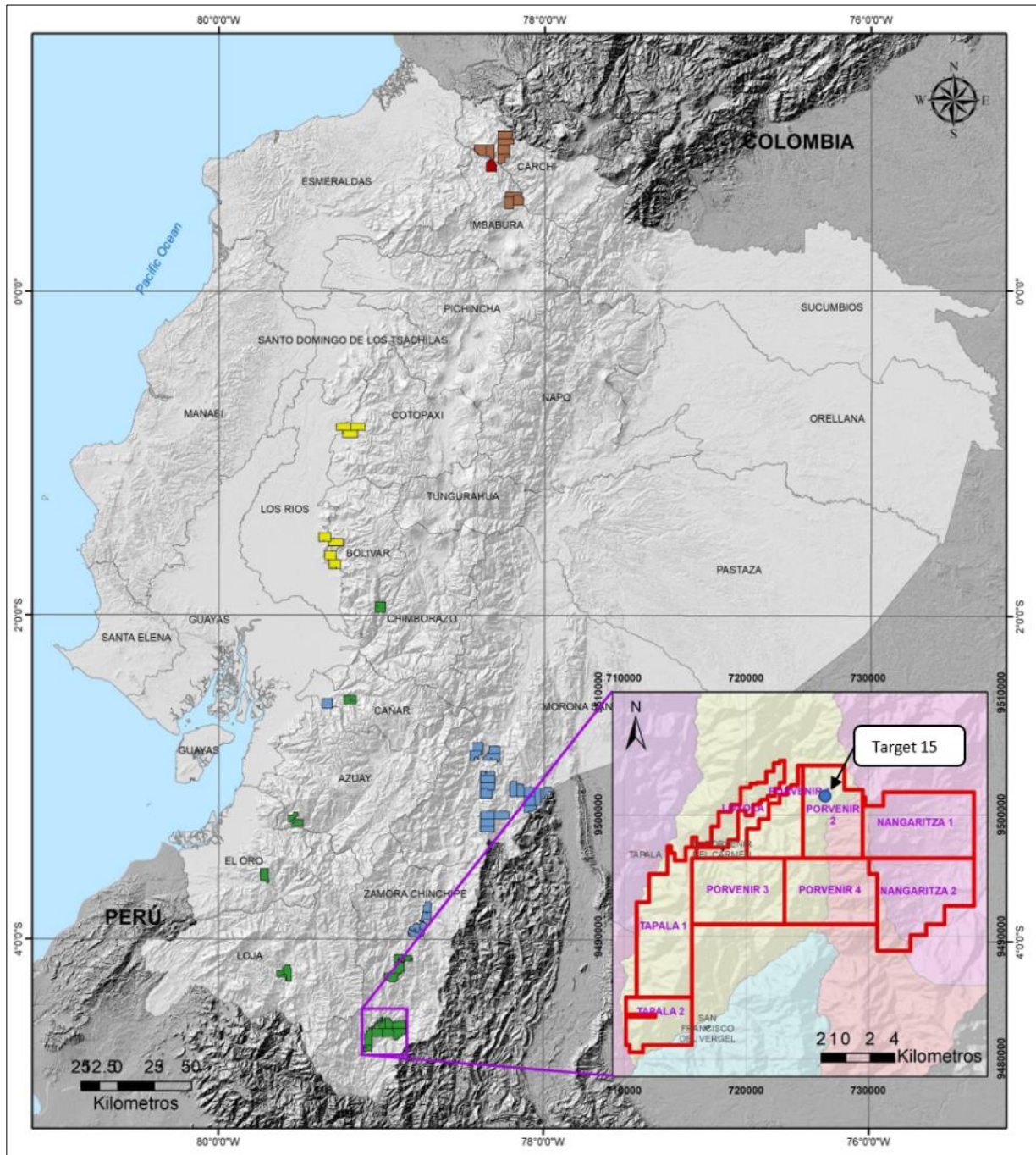


Figure 1: Location plan showing Porvenir Project in southern Ecuador.

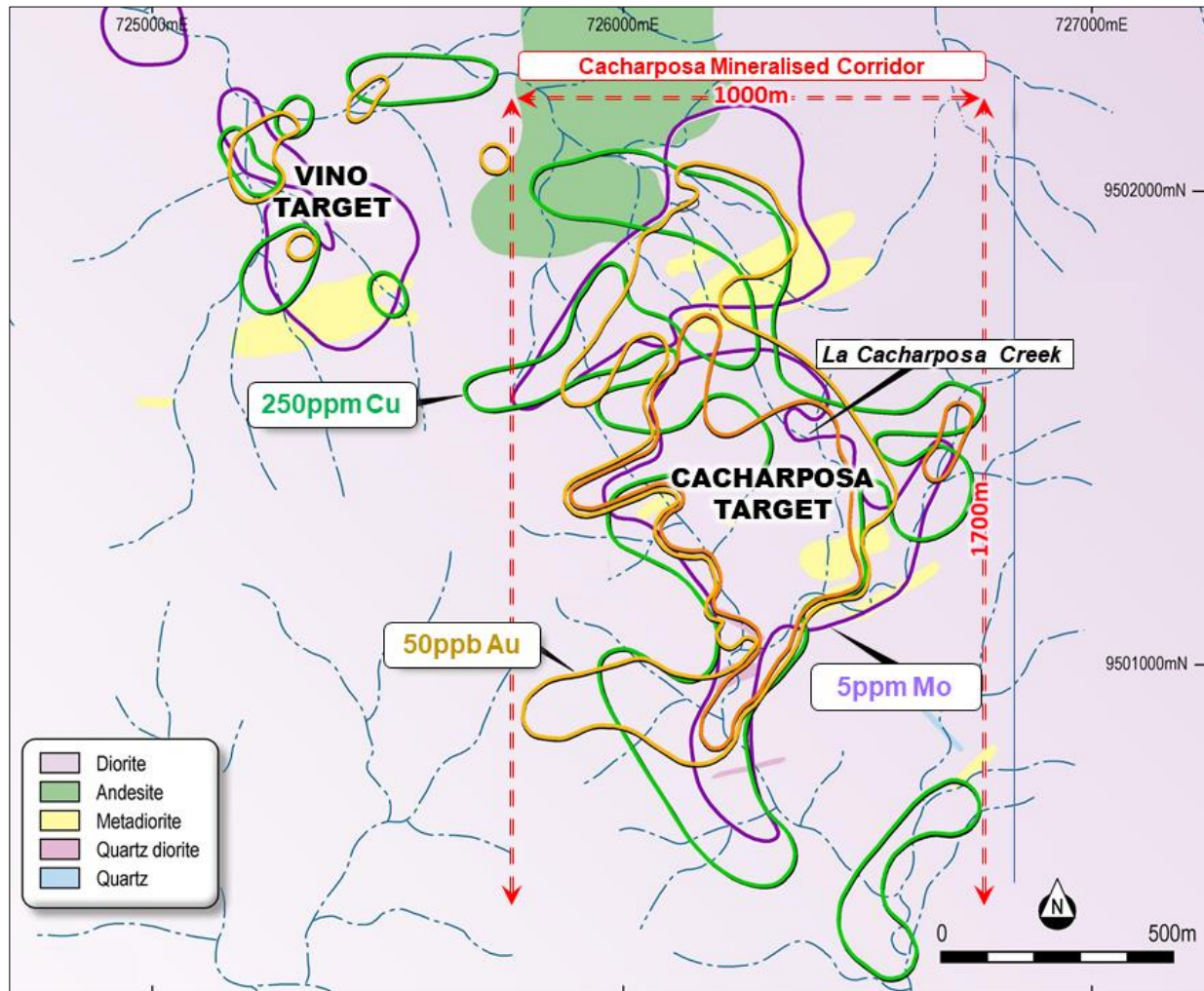


Figure 2: Cacharposa Mineralised Corridor plan view, showing the Cacharposa Target (formerly Target 15) with geology and coincident soil gold, copper, and molybdenum anomalies. The location of the discovery outcrops in are shown in La Cacharposa Creek. The VINO Target, adjacent and to the west of the Cacharposa Mineralised Corridor, is flagged for follow-up field work, and diamond drilling in the coming months.

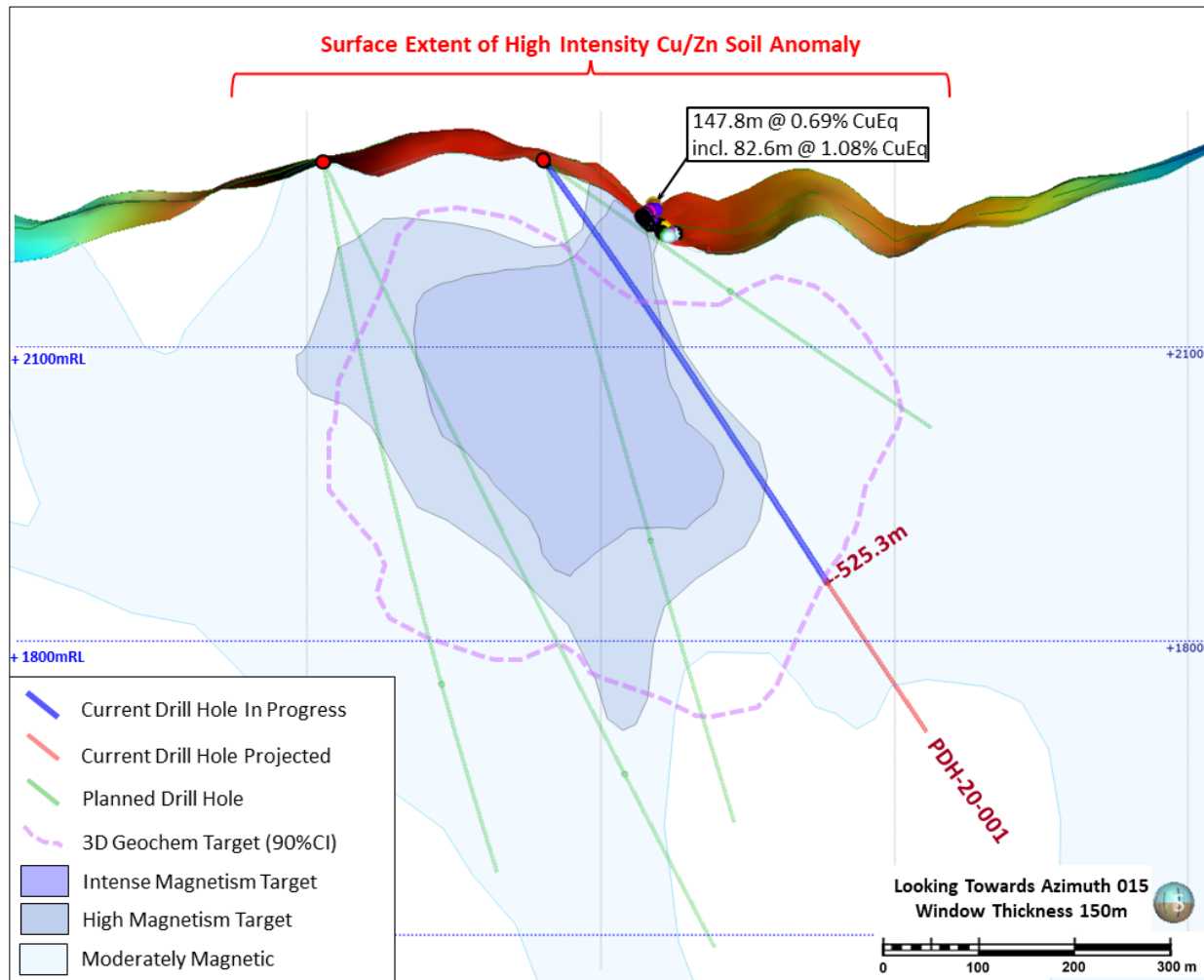


Figure 3: PDH-20-001 cross-section slice looking north-northeast (window thickness 100m). Three-dimensional magnetic (MVI) modelling and geochemical modelling show coincidence with surface soil Cu:Zn anomaly and suggest that mineralisation extends at least 600m below surface. The combined presence of visual epidote veining, molybdenum mineralisation and potassic K-feldspar-biotite-magnetite alteration suggest that PDH-20-001 hole is drilling across the upper periphery of the core of this porphyry copper-gold system. These are characteristic features of the upper periphery of the core of SolGold’s Alpala Deposit and many porphyry copper-gold systems globally. The mineralisation and hydrothermal alteration intersected so far in PDH-20-001 shows good correlation between down hole geology and 3D magnetic- and geochemical-models. The current hole path is shown in red with planned drill hole paths shown in green. These future drill-holes may exceed the planned lengths should mineralization continue at depth.

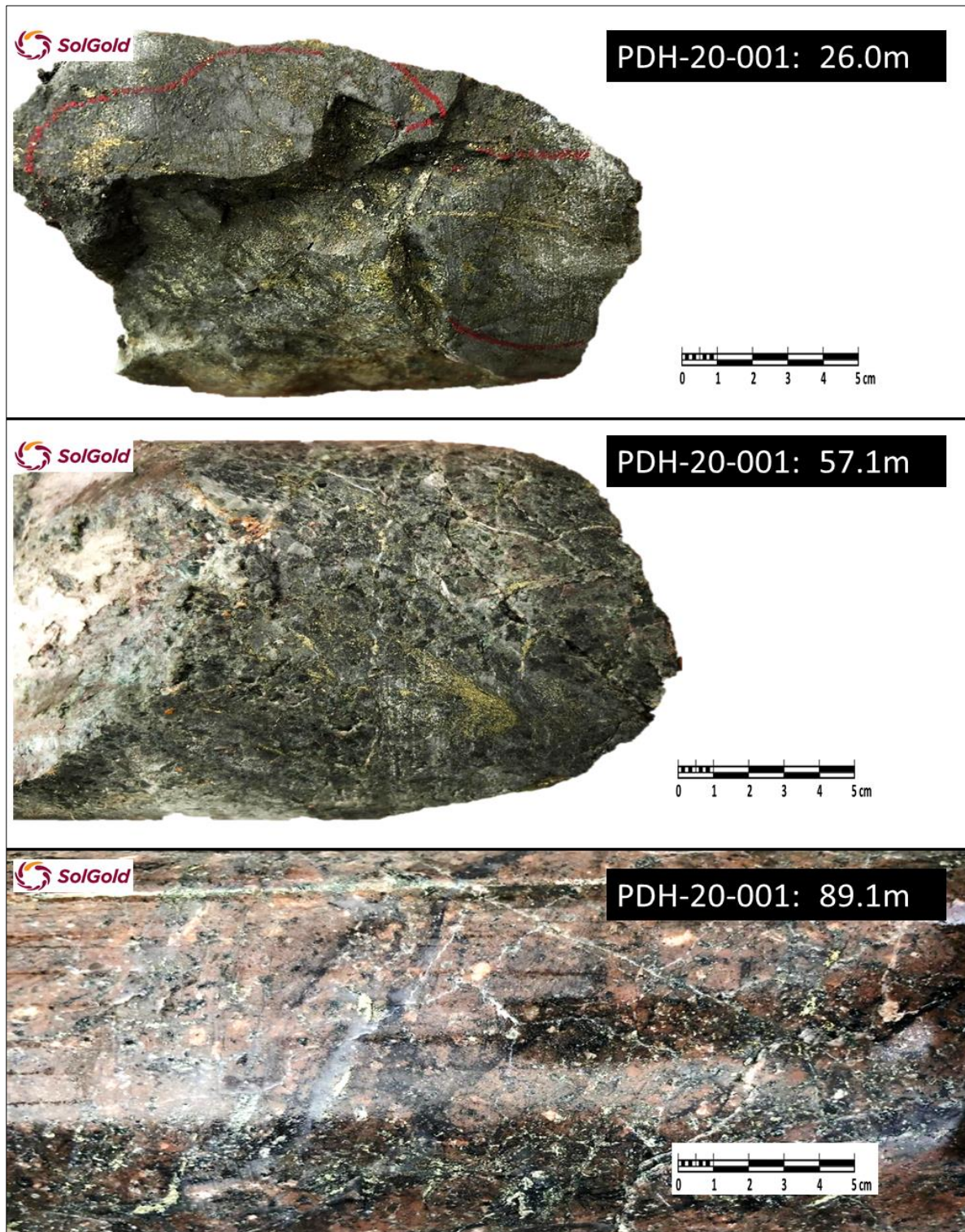


Figure 4: Selected drill-core examples from 0- 100m. “C-type” chalcopyrite veining overprinting “B1-type” quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins and “B2-type” quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with associated sericite-chlorite alteration (*Top and Middle*). The bottom photograph shows chalcopyrite and quartz veinlets hosted in pinkish monzonite, in part caused by the conversion of magnetite to hematite (“hematite dusting”).

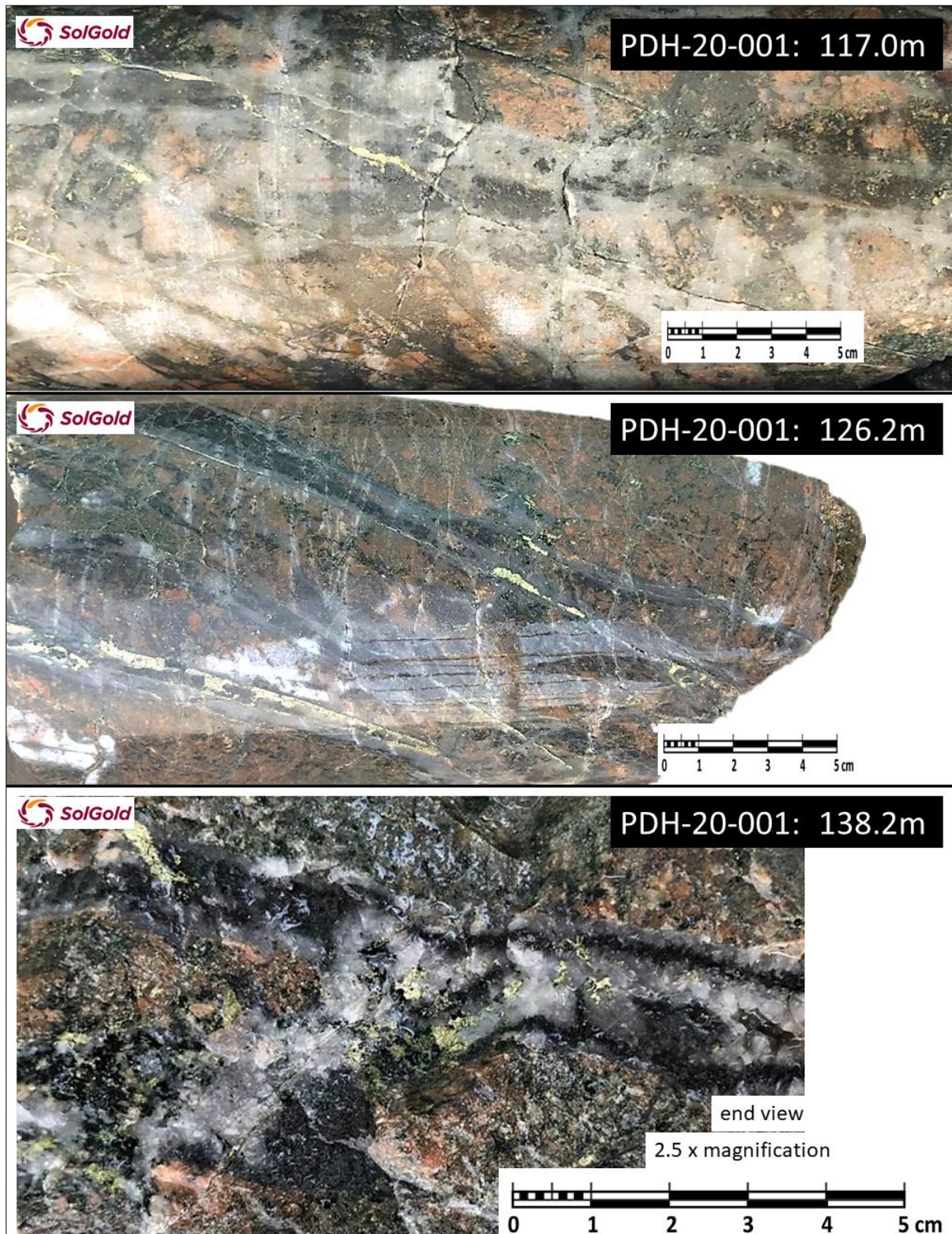


Figure 5: Selected drill-core examples from 100- 150m. “B1-type” quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins overprinted by “C-type” chalcopyrite veins and veinlets with associated intermediate argillic sericite-chlorite-chalcopyrite-pyrite alteration and coeval “hematite dusting” (*Top and Middle*). Magnified (x 2.5) image of a “B1-type” quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite vein (*Bottom*).

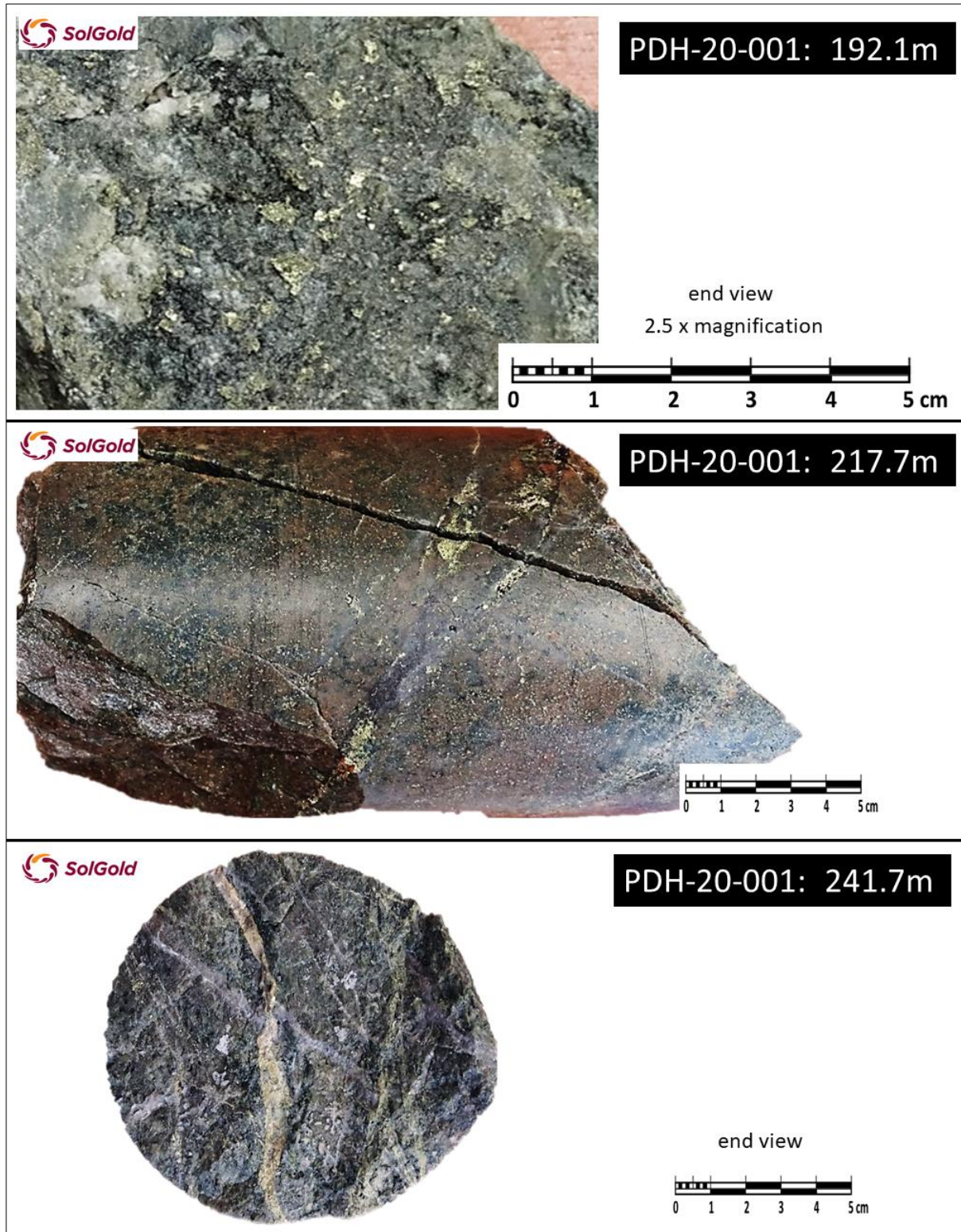


Figure 6: Selected drill-core examples from 150- 250m. Disseminated chalcopyrite evident at core breaks (Top). “B1-type” quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite veins overprinted by “C-type” chalcopyrite veins and veinlets with associated sericite-chlorite-chalcopyrite-pyrite alteration and “hematite dusting” (Middle). The bottom photograph shows epidote veins that crosscut earlier “B-type” quartz veins.

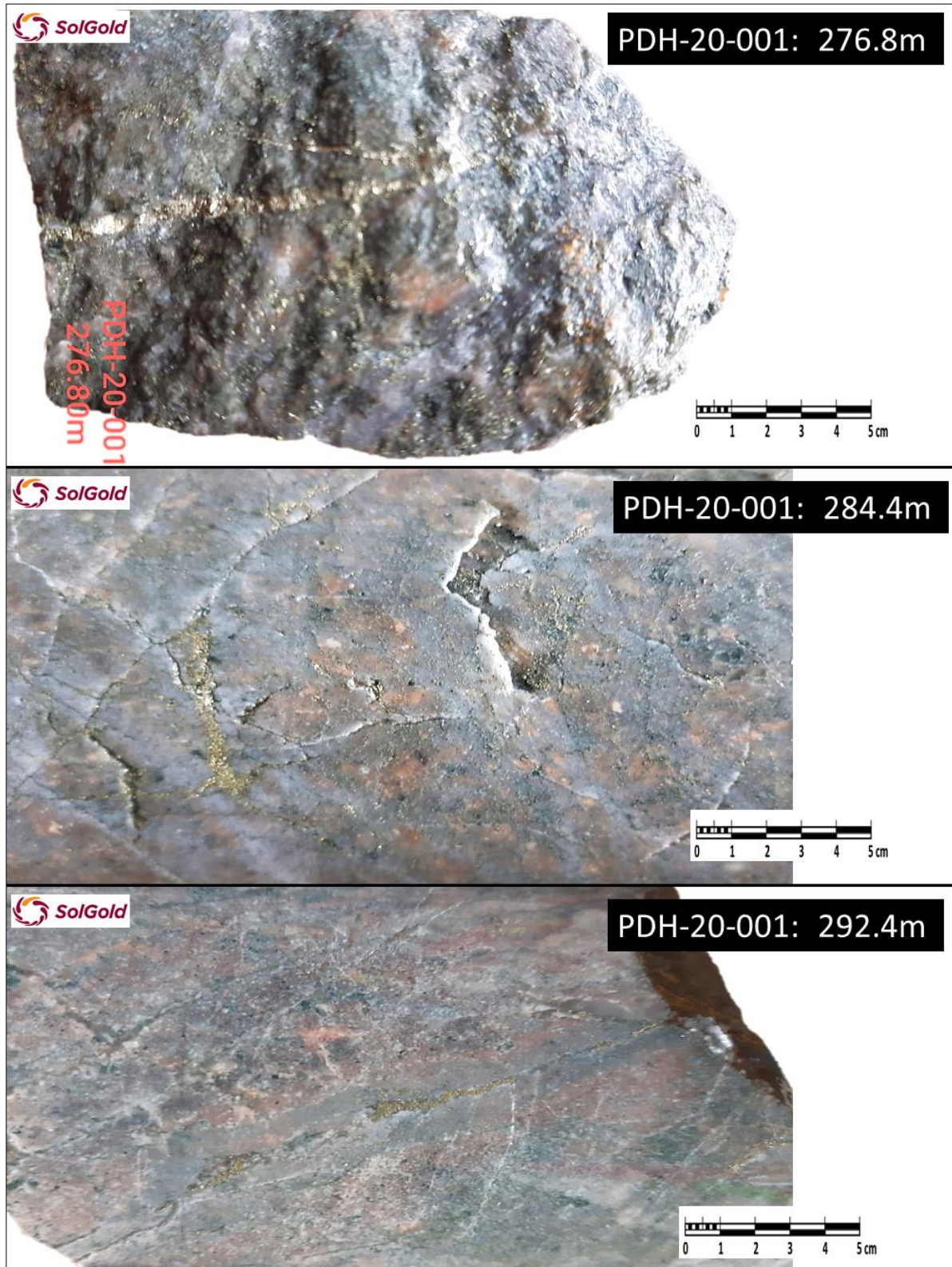


Figure 7: Selected drill-core examples from 250- 290m. Disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, and “B-type” quartz veins hosted by “hematite-dusted” monzonite. Visual estimates of abundance in this interval indicate about 3.0% by volume chalcopyrite and 4.0% by volume “B-type” quartz veins.

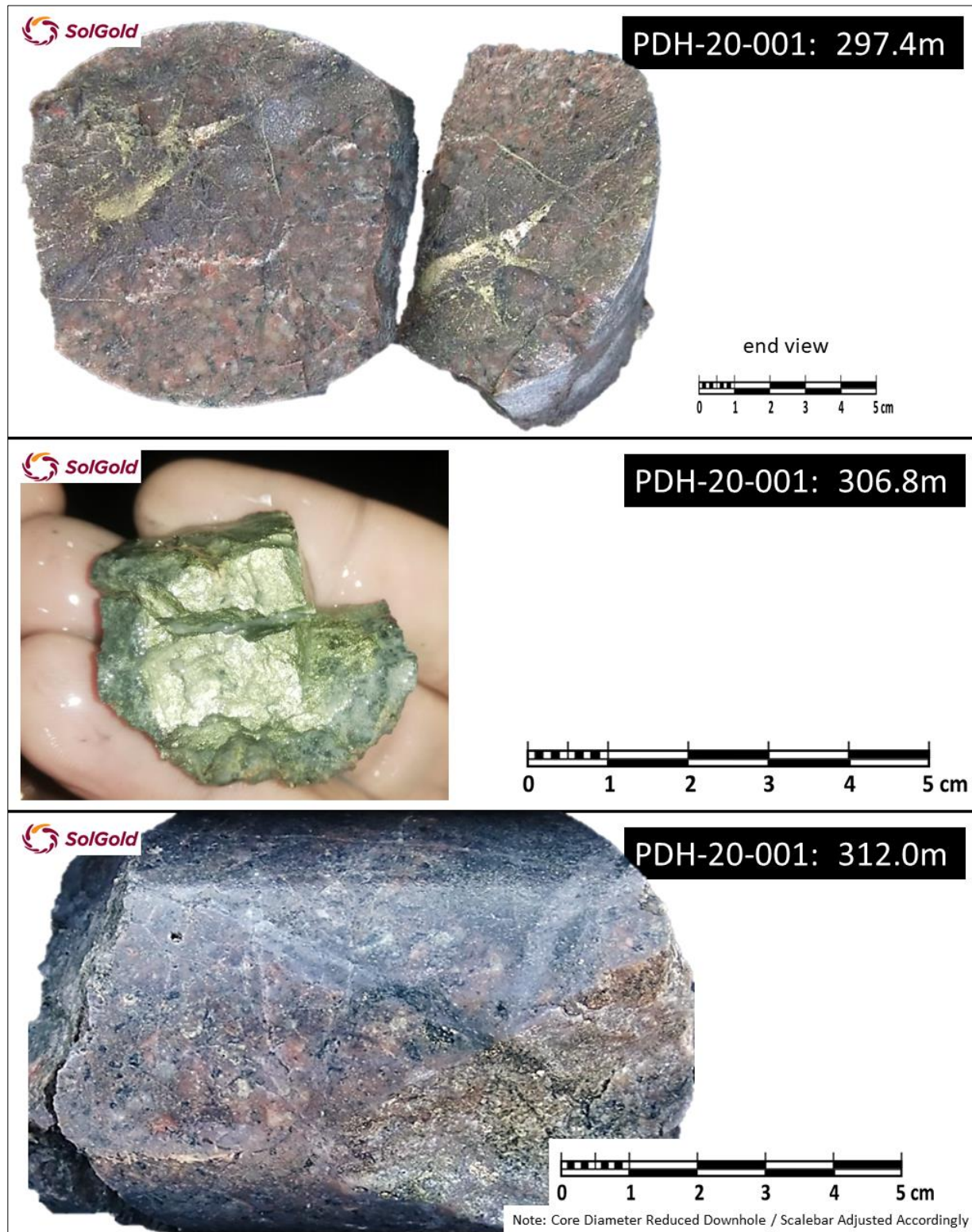


Figure 8: Selected drill-core examples from 290-320m. Disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, and “B-type” quartz veins hosted by “hematite-dusted” monzonite, including veins up to 1.5cm thick containing massive chalcopyrite mineralisation. Visual estimates of abundance in this interval indicate approximately 2.5% by-volume chalcopyrite and 3.5% by volume- “B-type” quartz veins.

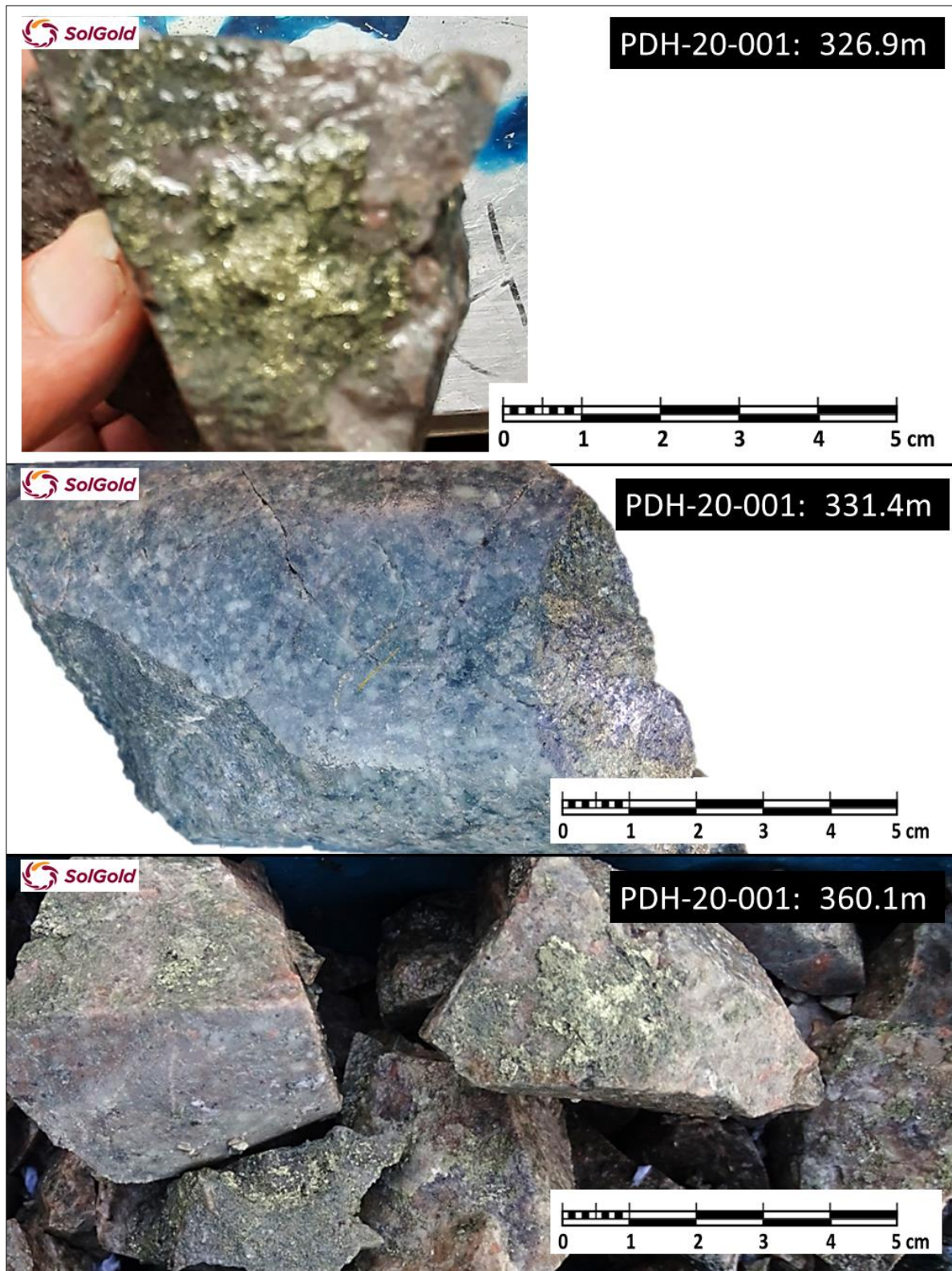


Figure 9: Selected drill-core examples from 320-400m. Disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, with “B-type” quartz-chalcopyrite veins, including veins up to 1.5cm thick contain massive chalcopyrite.

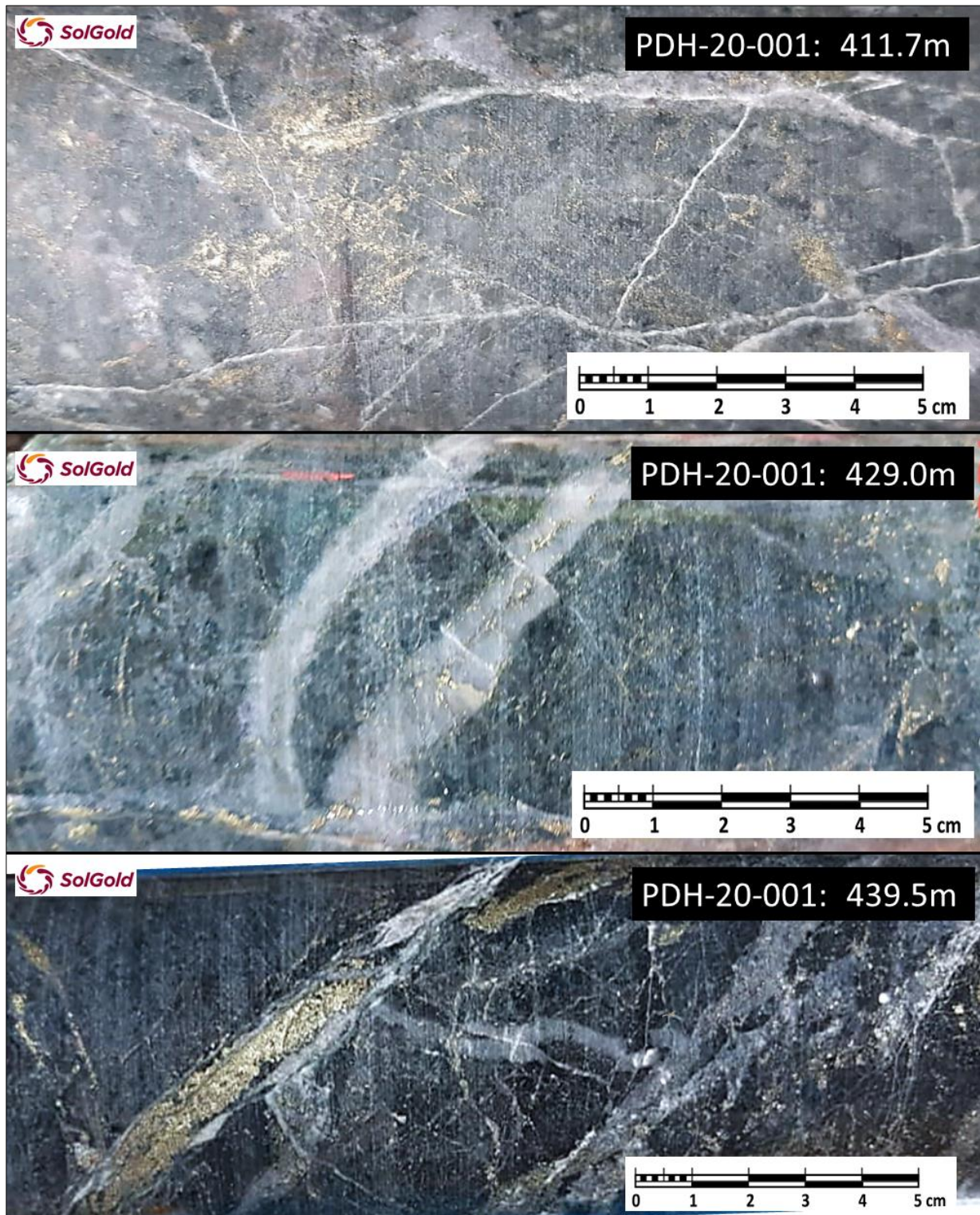


Figure 10: Selected drill-core examples from 400-450m. Disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, with “B-type” quartz-chalcopyrite-magnetite veins overprinted by later “C-type” chalcopyrite veins and veinlets. Visual estimates of abundance in this interval indicate about 2.5 volume-percent chalcopyrite and 2.0 volume-percent “B-type” quartz veins.

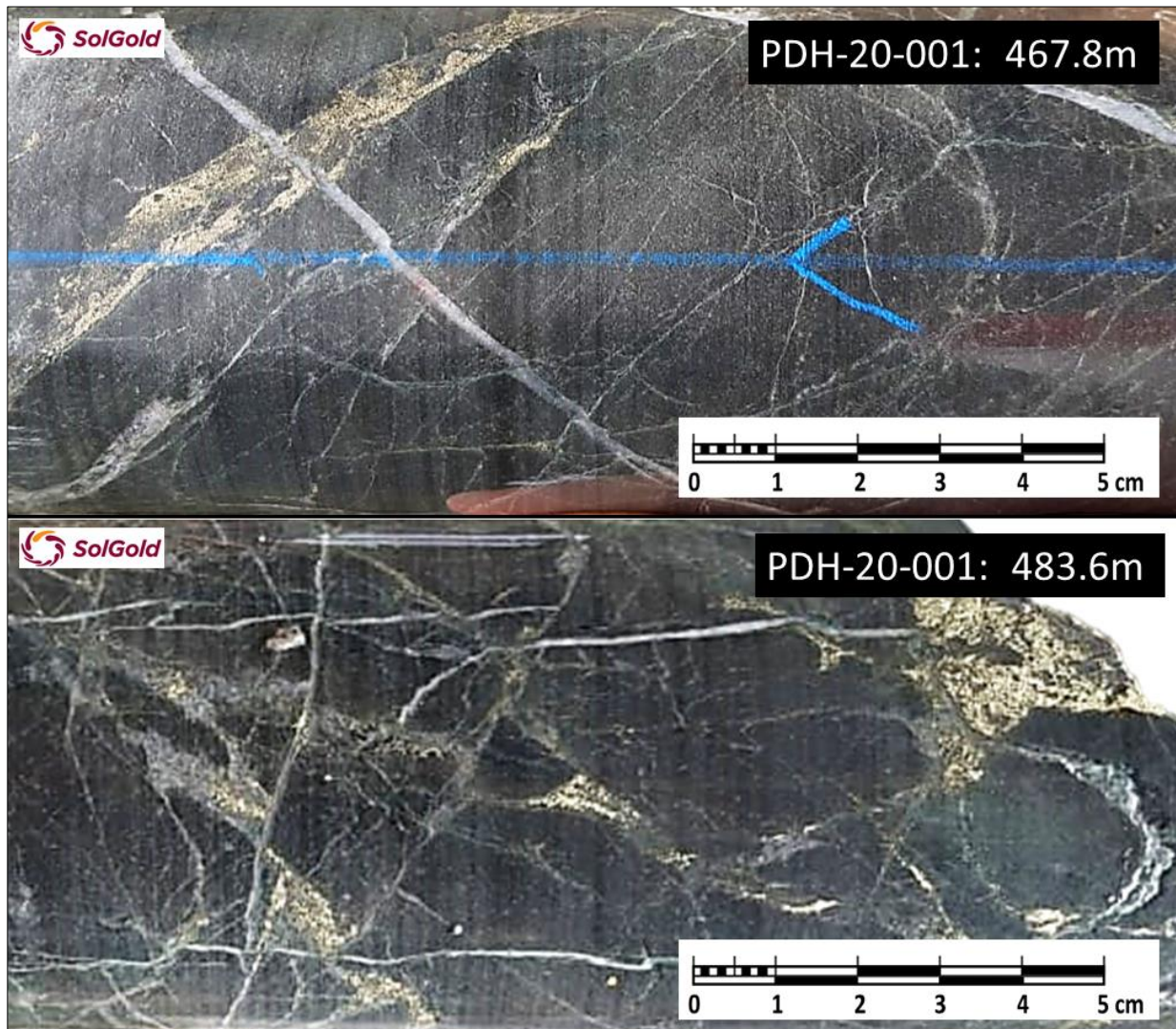


Figure 11: Selected drill-core examples from 450-500m. Disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, with “B-type” quartz-chalcopyrite veins overprinted by later “C-type” chalcopyrite veins and veinlets.

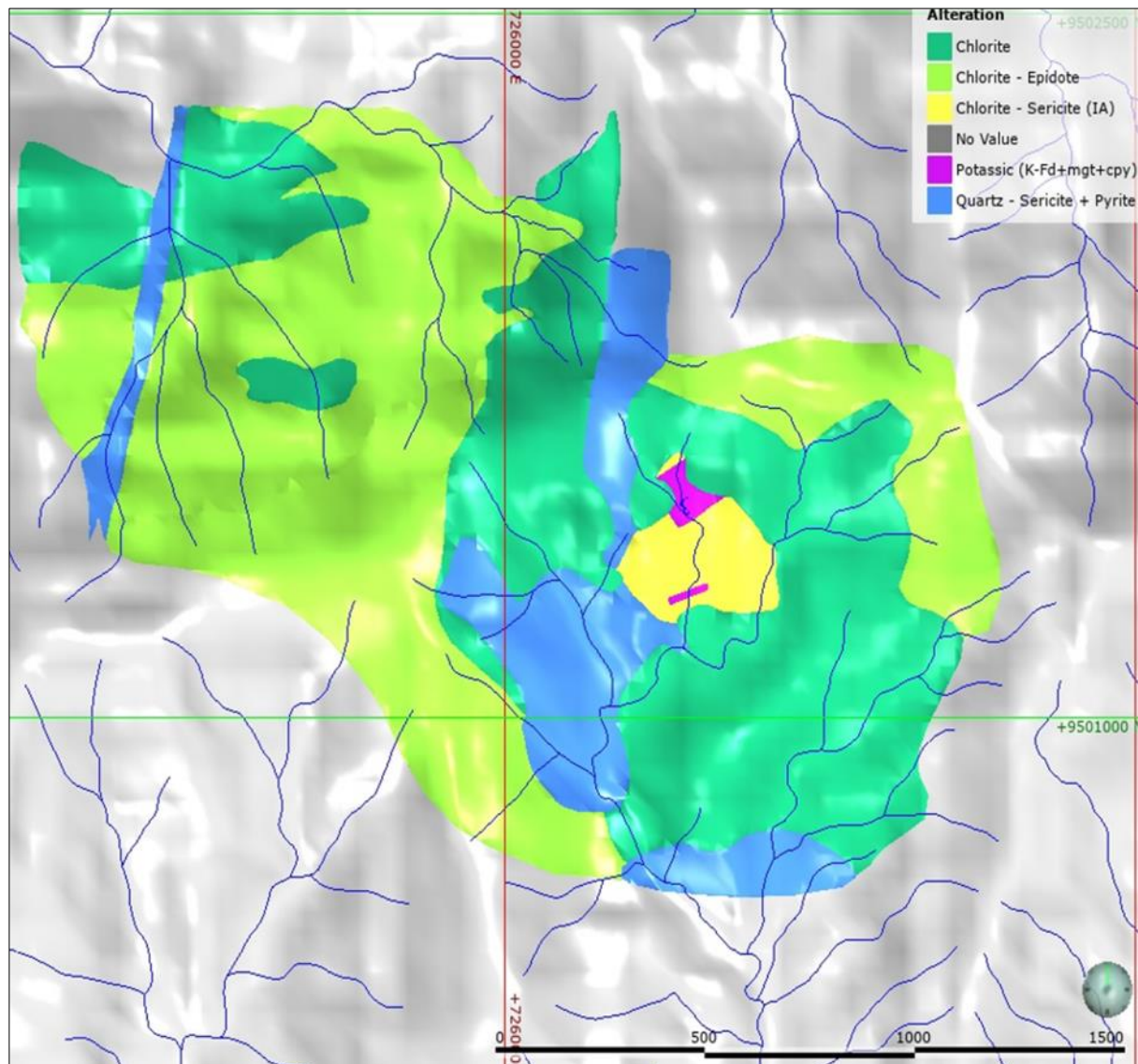


Figure 12: Hydrothermal alteration compiled from geological mapping of streams and interpretation of Terraspec4 (ASD) analysis of soil samples. The Cacharposa Creek discovery outcrop is characterised by chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation hosted by dioritic to monzonitic intrusions that are altered to potassic (K-felspar-biotite-magnetite) and intermediate argillic (chlorite-sericite) mineral assemblages. This zone of surface Cu-Au mineralisation is flanked by phyllic (quartz-sericite) and propylitic (chlorite-epidote) alteration.

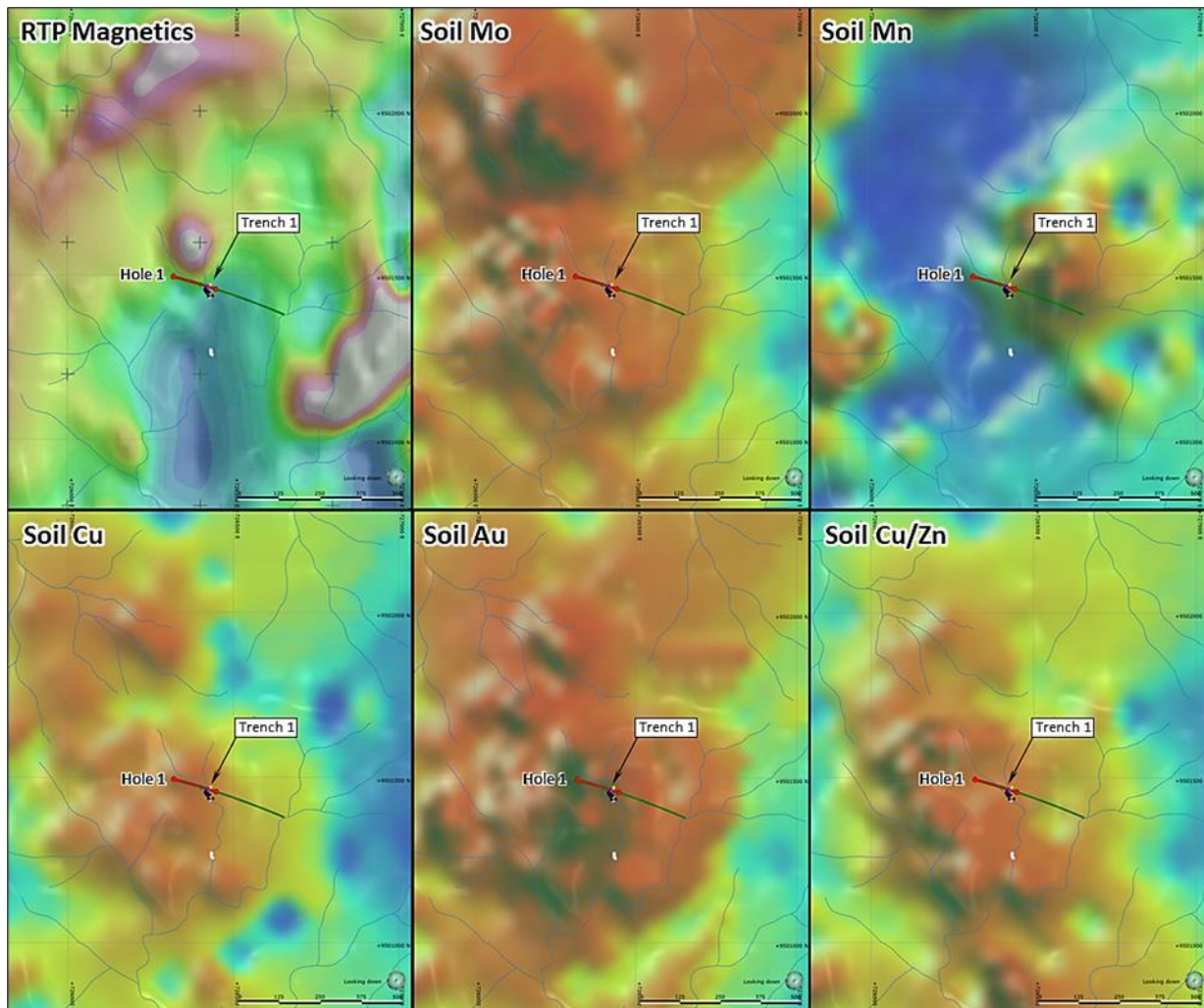


Figure 13: Ground reduced-to-the-pole (RTP) magnetics and geochemical signatures at Cacharposa are characteristic of global porphyry copper and copper-gold deposits. The RTP magnetics exhibit a central magnetic high surrounded by an annular magnetic low (*Top Left*). Soil Molybdenum geochemistry shows a broad high nested within the magnetic feature (*Top Centre*) and exhibits good inverse correlation with soil Manganese (*Top Right*). The coincidence of soil Copper, Gold and Cu:Zn geochemical anomalies (*Bottom Left, Centre and Right*) are classic signatures of porphyry copper-gold deposits.



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 Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, holds the designation FAusIMM (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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ABOUT SOLGOLD

SolGold is a leading resources company focussed on the discovery, definition and development of world-class copper and gold deposits. In 2018, SolGold's management team was recognised by the "Mines and Money" Forum as an example of excellence in the industry and continues to strive to deliver objectives efficiently and in the interests of shareholders. SolGold is the largest and most active concession holder in Ecuador and is aggressively exploring the length and breadth of this highly prospective and gold-rich section of the Andean Copper Belt.

The Company operates with transparency and in accordance with international best practices. SolGold is committed to delivering value to its shareholders, while simultaneously providing economic and social



benefits to impacted communities, fostering a healthy and safe workplace and minimizing the environmental impact.

Dedicated stakeholders

SolGold employs a staff of over 700 employees of whom 98% are Ecuadorean. This is expected to grow as the operations expand at Alpala, and in Ecuador generally. SolGold focusses its operations to be safe, reliable and environmentally responsible and maintains close relationships with its local communities. SolGold has engaged an increasingly skilled, refined and experienced team of geoscientists using state of the art geophysical and geochemical modelling applied to an extensive database to enable the delivery of ore grade intersections from nearly every drill hole at Alpala. SolGold has over 80 geologists on the ground in Ecuador exploring for economic copper and gold deposits.

About Cascabel and Alpala

The Alpala deposit is the main target in the Cascabel concession, located on the northern section of the heavily endowed Andean Copper Belt, the entirety of which is 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 within the Cascabel concession in northern Ecuador, an approximately three-hour drive on sealed highway north of the capital Quito, close to water, power supply and Pacific ports.

Having fulfilled its earn-in 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 concession covering approximately 50km². The junior equity owner in ENSA is required to repay 15% of costs since SolGold's earn in was completed, from 90% of its share of distribution of earnings or dividends from ENSA or the Cascabel concession. It is also required to contribute to development or be diluted, and if its interest falls below 10%, it shall reduce to a 0.5% NSR royalty which SolGold may acquire for US\$3.5million.

Advancing Alpala towards development

The resource at the Alpala deposit contains a high-grade core which will be targeted to facilitate early cashflows and an accelerated payback of initial capital. SolGold is currently progressing its Pre-Feasibility Study and is fully funded through to development decision following the Net Smelter Royalty Financing with Franco-Nevada Corporation for US\$100million. Franco-Nevada will receive a perpetual 1% NSR interest from the Cascabel licence area.

SolGold is currently assessing financing options available to the Company for the development of the Alpala mine following completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study.

SolGold's Regional Exploration Drive

SolGold is using its successful and cost-efficient blueprint established at Alpala, and Cascabel generally, to explore for additional world class copper and gold projects across Ecuador. SolGold is the largest and most active concessionaire in Ecuador.

The Company wholly owns four other subsidiaries active throughout the country that are now focussed on thirteen high priority gold and copper resource targets, several of which the Company believes have the potential, subject to resource definition and feasibility, to be developed in close succession or even on a more accelerated basis compared to Alpala.



SolGold is listed on the London Stock Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange (LSE/TSX: SOLG). The Company has on issue a total of 2,072,213,495 fully-paid ordinary shares and 113,175,000 share options.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control on Sample Collection, Security and Assaying

SolGold operates according to its rigorous Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol, which is consistent with industry best practices.

Primary sample collection involves secure transport from SolGold's concessions in Ecuador, to the ALS certified sample preparation facility in Quito, Ecuador. Samples are then air freighted from Quito to the ALS certified laboratory in Lima, Peru where the assaying of drill core, channel samples, rock chips and soil samples is undertaken. SolGold utilises ALS certified laboratories in Canada and Australia for the analysis of metallurgical samples.

Samples are prepared and analysed using 100g 4-Acid digest ICP with MS finish for 48 elements on a 0.25g aliquot (ME-MS61). Laboratory performance is routinely monitored using umpire assays, check batches and inter-laboratory comparisons between ALS certified laboratory in Lima and the ACME certified laboratory in Cuenca, Ecuador.

In order to monitor the ongoing quality of its analytical database, SolGold's QA/QC protocol encompasses standard sampling methodologies, including the insertion of certified powder blanks, coarse chip blanks, standards, pulp duplicates and field duplicates. The blanks and standards are Certified Reference Materials supplied by Ore Research and Exploration, Australia.

SolGold's QA/QC protocol also monitors the ongoing quality of its analytical database. The Company's protocol involves Independent data validation of the digital analytical database including search for sample overlaps, duplicate or absent samples as well as anomalous assay and survey results. These are routinely performed ahead of Mineral Resource Estimates and Feasibility Studies. No material QA/QC issues have been identified with respect to sample collection, security and assaying.

Reviews of the sample preparation, chain of custody, data security procedures and assaying methods used by SolGold confirm that they are consistent with industry best practices and all results stated in this announcement have passed SolGold's QA/QC protocol.

The data aggregation method for calculating Copper Equivalent (CuEq) for rock-saw channel sampling intervals are reported using copper equivalent (CuEq) cut-off grades with up to 10m internal dilution, excluding bridging to a single sample and with minimum intersection length of 50m.

Copper Equivalent is currently calculated (assuming 100% recovery of copper and gold) using a Gold Conversion Factor of 0.751 ($CuEq = Cu + Au \times 0.751$), calculated from a current nominal copper price of US\$3.30/lb and a gold price of US\$1700/oz. True widths of rock-saw channel sampling interval lengths are estimated to be 100% considering the sub-vertical nature of intrusions at Porvenir Project.

See www.solgold.com.au for more information. Follow us on twitter @SolGold plc

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.

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