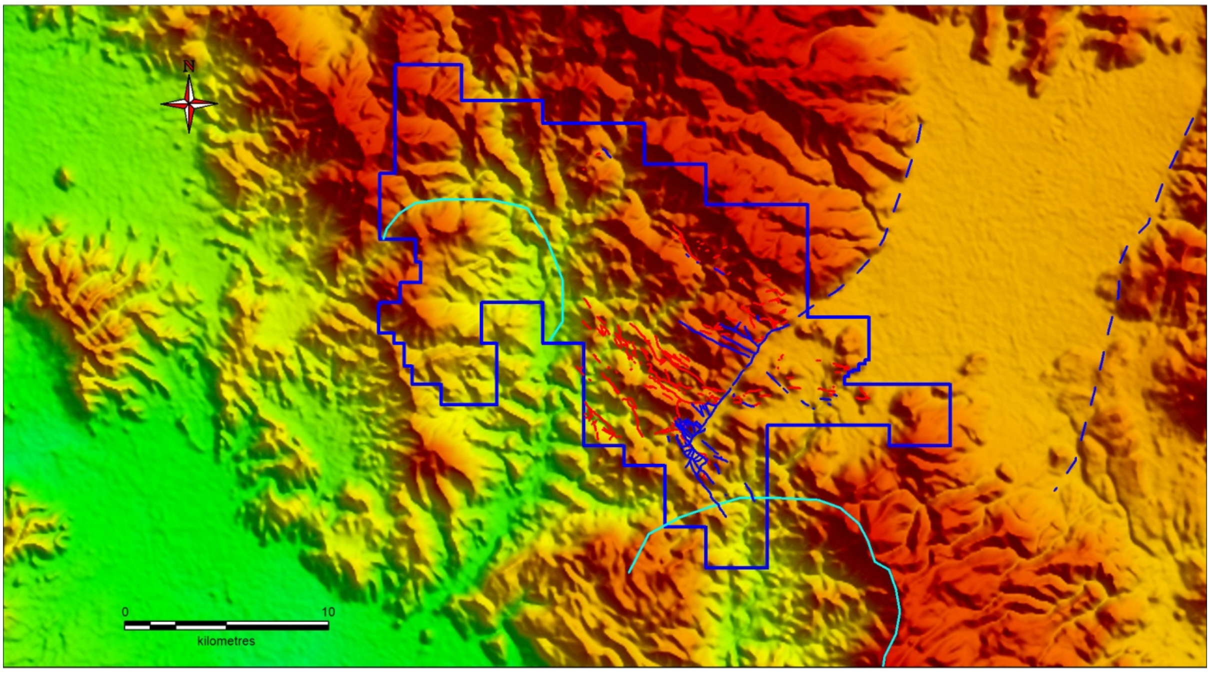
CONDOR GOLD PLC

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

on the

LA INDIA PROJECT

Nicaragua



Condor Gold concessions on SRTM base; outer concession boundary shown in blue, La India vein system in red, faults in dark blue, inferred caldera boundaries in light blue.

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GEOLOGICAL MAPPING CACAO AND ANDREA

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes results of 2.5 months of field mapping and rock chip sampling conducted at La India at the request of Mark Child and Warren Pratt in May to July 2017. The basic objective at the start of the program was to contribute to Condor's overall mapping effort. Little property-wide mapping has been conducted on the La India concessions, with detailed mapping confined to the immediate area of known mines, veins and major prospects.

Specifically, the following areas were selected (Figure 1):

1) Cacao area: map the area east of the Highway fault to see if there is a direct link between Cacao and the Central Breccia. During the program, it was evident that the Cacao vein continues to the east so Mark agreed that mapping should continue in that direction.

2) Andrea area: map the area to the southeast and east of the last drill hole 341, to map the volcanic stratigraphy, and to attempt to define the extension of the Andrea vein to the southeast.

The objectives were accomplished by daily traverses mapping outcrops and float with GPS. Since outcrops can be sparse, even in steep terrane, traverses included looking at float to identify rock type, alteration or limonite staining. Any quartz veins encountered either in float or in subcrop were traced to determine trends and were sampled. Several trenched areas in the west Cacao area were examined. A total of 63 samples were collected, 39 and 24 from Cacao and Andrea respectively, and submitted for gold plus 53 multielement analyses (sample descriptions and selected results are presented in Appendix 1. Photographs of samples and outcrops are stored in the Condor Gold database. Geology maps and areas recommended for follow-up trenching and drilling are presented in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

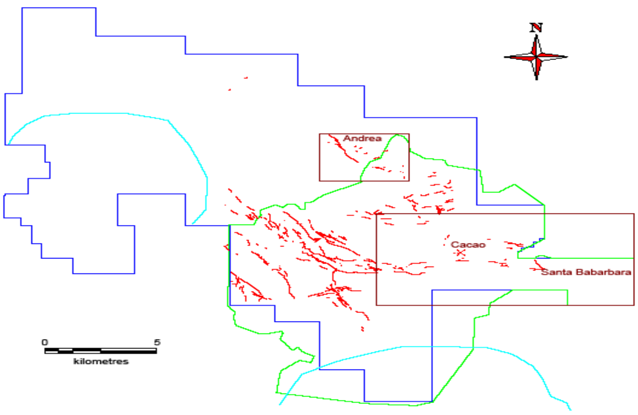


Figure 1. Andrea and Cacao map areas - this study. Outer concession boundary in blue, reconnaissance mapping limit of Carlos Pullinger in green, La India vein system in red, inferred calderas in cyan blue.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief in the La India area in general is high and in places rugged, with elevations ranging from 285 to 1040 metres. Outcrops are generally good in most gulleys, although many are partly filled with large boulders. Slopes are rocky with occasional resistant outcrops, and are covered with thorny vegetation with areas cleared for grazing and crops of beans and corn (Photo 1). The eastern parts of the La India area (Santa Barbara and Real de la Cruz concessions) include flat alluvial plains with rice fields. The deep gorge of Rio Viejo cuts through the northwest part of the Santa Barbara concession with the Carlos Fonseca Dam and reservoir situated upstream to the north.

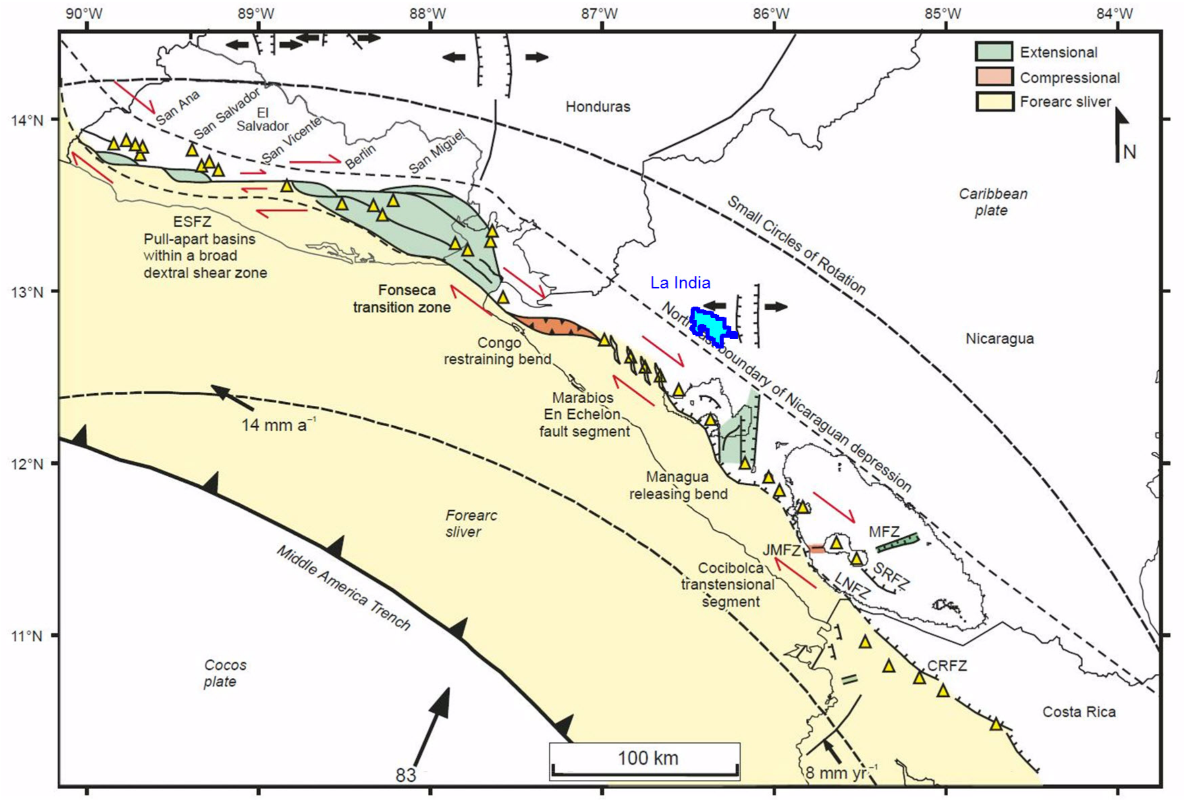
Photograph 1. A: Cacao Area looking west roughly along strike of Cacao-Santa Barbara vein. B: Andrea area looking NNW roughly along strike of Andrea vein.

GEOLOGIC AND TECTONIC SETTING

Nicaragua is divided into five provinces that reflect the country’s geological make-up: the Coastal Plains of the Pacific, the Nicaraguan Depression or Graben, the Central Interior Province or Interior Highland, the Northern Province and the Plains of the Atlantic Coast. La India is situated in the Central Interior Highland immediately to the east of the boundary of the Nicaragua Depression. The Nicaragua Depression is a 40 to 70 kilometre wide and 600 kilometre long asymmetric graben delimited by a transtensional fault zone which parallels the Central American volcanic front. The highlands are underlain by widespread ignimbrites (andesites to rhyolites) related to an old volcanic front. Radiometric ages range from Late Oligocene to Miocene. The maximum volcanic activity was in Miocene time. These rocks represent proximal-medial facies from extinct stratovolcanoes and domes, grouped into several formal and informal stratigraphic units up to 1200 m thick, extending from Guatemala through to Panama, and including the Coyol and Lower Coyol groups in Nicaragua.

The La India area is underlain by Coyol Group andesitic, intermediate and felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks related to strato volcanoes and caldera complexes.

Below is a summary figure from Funk et al (2009) showing their interpretation of regional tectonics of Central America based on field mapping, regional magnetics and seismic profiles.



The El Salvador fault zone (ESFZ) is characterized by a broad right-lateral shear zone accommodating transtensional motion that results in multiple pull-apart basins . A major transition zone occurs in the Gulf of Fonseca, where strike-slip fault zones along the Central American forearc sliver change strike from dominantly east-west strikes in El Salvador to northwesterly strikes in Nicaragua. A proposed restraining bend connects faults mapped in the Gulf of Fonseca with fault scarps deforming Cosiguina volcano and faults of the Central America volcanic front north of Lake Managua . Diffuse and poorly exposed faults parallel to the Central America volcanic front in northern Nicaraguan segment are inferred to represent a young fault boundary in which right-lateral shear is accommodated over a broad zone. This model proposes a young en echelon pattern of strike-slip and secondary faults based on secondary extensional features and fissure eruptions along the Marabios segment of the Central America volcanic front. Lake Managua and the Managua graben are interpreted to occur at a major releasing bend in the trend of the Nicaraguan depression and are marked by the curving surface trace of the Mateare fault interpreted from aeromagnetic data. Subsequent right-lateral strike-slip motion related to translation of the Central America forearc sliver may occur along these reactivated normal faults. The Lake Nicaragua segment of the Central America volcanic front is bounded by a normal fault (LNFZ—Lake Nicaragua fault zone) offsetting the Rivas anticline, the southeastward continuation of this normal fault into Costa Rica (CNFZ—Costa Rica fault zone), and a synthetic normal fault (SRFZ—San Ramon fault zone) that we discovered in our survey of Lake Nicaragua. Transverse faults (MFZ—Morrito fault zone, JMFZ—Jesus Maria fault zone) strike approximately east-west across the Central America volcanic front. North-south–trending rift zones are abundant in El Salvador but less common in Nicaragua and may also be controlled by regional east-west extension affecting the northwestern corner of the Caribbean plate.

Figure 3. Tectonic Map of Central America. The location of La India concessions shown in blue.

Their map indicates possible local east-west rifting north of Lake Managua. The listric faulting indicated by Warren Pratt in the La India cross section and/or the Highway Fault on the west side of the Cacao area may be a manifestation of this inferred rifting.

MINERALIZATION

The La India vein system can be classified a low sulfidation epithermal deposit in a siliceous volcanic setting of Tertiary age. A number of circumlinear features up to 13 kilometres in diameter seen in satellite images and regional surveys in and beyond the concession area suggest a caldera setting (Figure 3). Smaller circumlinears may represent resurgent features such as rhyolite domes, or maar/diatremes. Such a setting is host for many world class high, intermediate and low sulfidation epithermal deposits, some examples being Round Mountain, Nevada; Martha Hill, New Zealand; Creede district, Colorado.

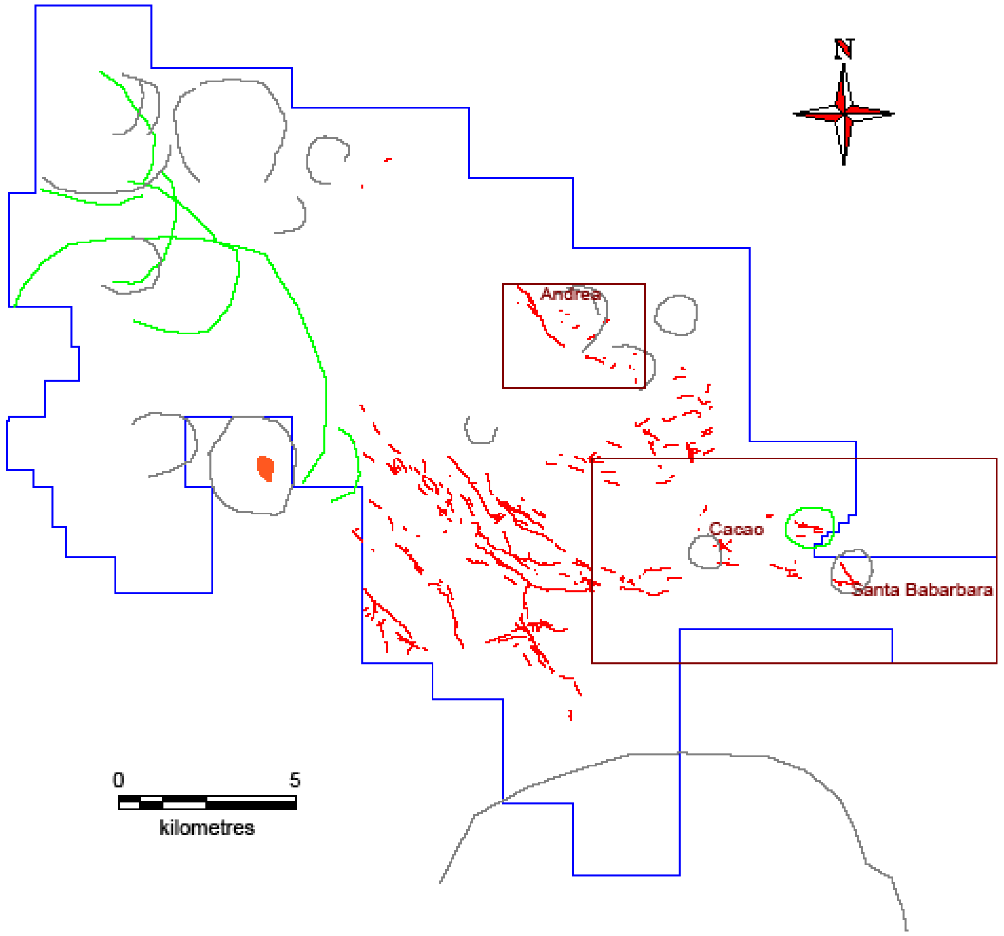


Figure 3. La India vein system and circumlinear features in concession area. Magnetic features shown in green and topographic features in grey; red-orange is the Santa Rosa del Peñon gypsum deposit, possibly formed in a lake in a caldera or maar-diatreme setting. Concession boundary shown in blue; vein system in red; Cacao and Andrea map areas in brown.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING - CACAO (CACAO, SANTA BARBARA AND REAL DE LA CRUZ CONCESSIONS)

Geology

Much of the Cacao concession and the western and part of the eastern Santa Barbara concession are underlain by extensive porphyritic andesite flows from the Highway Fault to the valley of Rio Viejo. The area is interpreted at a downthrown block developed in late stage deformation. The andesite typically is massive, mostly homogeneous, locally with variable flow foliation, in places apparently more basaltic or dacitic in composition. It is comprised of up to 30% 1-2 mm plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine grained to aphanitic groundmass.

To the east, exposed at the base of the andesite unit are mostly felsic lavas and tuffs, heterogeneous in texture and rhyolitic to rhyodacitic in composition. The most common are flow foliated and autobrecciated rhyolite, in places with lithophysic and spherulitic texture. Very locally present are welded tuff, volcanic breccias, volcanic sandstones, and minor pepperitic features in the Rio Viejo valley.

The low lying areas are covered with thin layer sediments of the Nicaragua Depression; gravels and sandstone of Quaternary age.

Mineralization

The Cacao vein has been interpreted as an east west "link" between two major basement feeder zones, La India and Andrea corridors. Drilling has indicated a true width in a zone of 1 to 2 veins with local stockwork ranging from 1 to 6 metres with an established resource of 590,000 tonnes at 3.0 g/t gold for 58,000 ounces gold

The Cacao vein undoubtedly extends eastward from the main showing for a distance of at least 3.9 kilometres, although partly covered by a weakly consolidated layer of gravels and sands up to 25 metres thick. Immediately to the east

No evidence has been found for the possible extension to the west, where it disappears in a curvilinear area of low relief and practically no outcrop (possibly a post mineral feature such as an eroded diatreme?). Further west one of several veins may be the continuation, although vein textures appear slightly different.

The strongest and most evident mineralization control is structural, however higher grades encountered in veins and argillic alteration observed in rhyolites cropping out in the along Rio Viejo at lower elevations suggest that contrasting permeability and tensile strengths may have influenced hydrodynamics and structural control of veins, so the any drilling in the Cacao east area should attempt to intersect vein below the andesite-rhyolite contact. At Zacatecas, Mexico, for example, Ponce and Clark (1988) have noted such a stratigraphic control.

Many of the veins, where encountered in outcrop are siliceous ribs, on a steeply dipping structure, hence trenching either by hand or backhoe would be useful to determine true width, and whether or not fractured and sheared wallrock contain any significant gold values.

Alteration

Alteration throughout most of the porphyritic andesite unit is weak, mostly propylitic including local traces to minor amounts of epidote and chlorite. In the south part of the mapped area, the andesite is irregularly bleached or pervasively argillized. A relict porphyritic texture is usually evident, although in places a subtle clastic texture is present, suggesting the presence of felsic units. Smectite has rarely been observed in narrow faults. Further south locally abundant fractures and calcite +/- quartz stringers commonly have a bleached envelope with disseminated pyrite/limonite. These may be responsible for the color anomalies noted in the Rio Viejo canyon, but these have not yet been mapped. The felsic lavas in the Rio Viejo canyon are variably argillized and contain fine disseminated pyrite and in 2 localities native sulfur is present.

Structure

Starling interpreted the presence of a NNE fault in the Real de La Cruz area, but no prominent structures have yet been identified in the field. A number of narrow scattered faults have been mapped mostly trending WNW-ESE to NW-SE with steep dips, the most prominent being a zone of fracturing and shearing south of Rio Viejo.

Quartz vein stockwork zone about 40 metres by 110 metres is exposed in Rio Viejo. Widespread stockwork veining is also reported (Condor Gold data base) in two areas of the Real de La Cruz concession. Trends reported are dominantly roughly east-west.

Cacao Areas of Interest

Apart from the main Cacao Vein, which merits additional drilling along strike and at depth, 16 areas of interest have been defined to date, of which at least 5 are recommended for immediate follow-up trenching and drilling. Some of the 16 areas will need at least 1 or 2 days more mapping to define vein trends or possible extensions. A brief description in is summarized below in approximate order of priority (Figure 4 and Appendix 3).

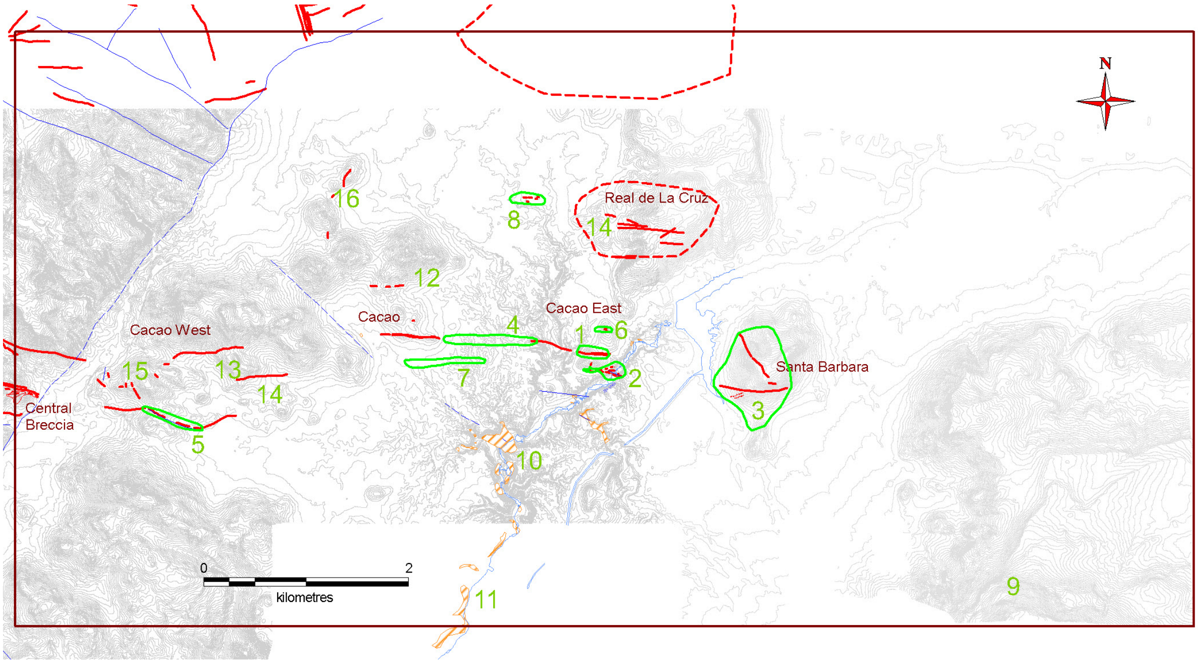


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Figure 4. Cacao area. Areas of interest numbered in green. Quartz veins are shown in red; faults in blue; alteration zones in orange stripe; stockwork zones outlined in dashed red, previous drill holes plotted as small circles.

Area 1 Cacao East (Photo 2) is where the presumed easterly extension of the Cacao vein reappears in outcrop, subcrop and abundant float on a hill rising above Quaternary cover. The vein is comprised of anastomosing colloform drusy silica, chalcedony and quartz cemented breccia, and ranges from 0.25-0.7 m wide. Some of the float boulders in the gulley leading up to the west edge of the area are up to 1 metre in diameter, and some have the appearance of siliceous sinter (Photograph 2). Apparent trend is east-west, dipping steeply to the north. Two veins about 10 metres apart are evident in one locality. Historic and current sampling yielded weakly anomalous gold values to 1.6 g/t with anomalous Mo values to 39 ppm. Trenching is recommended to better expose and sample the vein(s), followed by at least one drill hole to test the vein at depth to determine grades below the andesite contact with rhyolite (possible stratigraphic as well as structural grade control suggested by higher gold values in veins of Area 2 in the rhyolite exposed in the canyon of Rio Viejo).

Photograph 2. A: Siliceous sinter(?) float west end of Area 2. B. Sample site 62189 0.4 m @ 1.6 g/t Au

The vein or veins exposed in Area 2 Cacao East (Photo 3) lie about 170 metres south of Area 1, as a parallel or en echelon vein system. The float observed in the west includes blocks up to 1 by 0.5 metres of quartz cemented breccia. Sample 62188, a 2.4 m channel sample of quartz breccia exposed in a pit grades 0.096 g/t Au with a slightly elevated Mo value of 13 ppm. A stockwork of drusy quartz veinlets up to 40 metres wide and trending east-west is exposed along both sides of Rio Viejo. Historic sampling of the zone yielded negligible gold values with a few yielding a maximum value of 0.91 g/t Au, along with elevated arsenic values up to 57 ppm. Two samples (62194 and 69048, 34 metres apart along strike) from a vein on the east near the base of the alluvium from an artisanal working on the east side of the river both yielded 7.1 g/t Au, with elevated Ag, Hg and Mn values. The most interesting assay, 11.6 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag and anomalous Cu, Hg, Pb and Te (sample 69004), was obtained from a 0.25-1.40 metre anastomosing quartz vein with steep southerly dip and lying 60-70 m north of the stockwork zone. The only manner of further evaluation of the higher grade exposures would be drilling, because of the steep walled river canyon and overlying alluvium, and possibly some limited hand trenching. In addition an north trending vein about 1.2 metres wide and consisting of coarse crystalline quartz encrusted fine crystalline quartz and chalcedony is exposed over a short distance in the western part of the area, however apparently is barren (sample 69002).

Photograph 3. A: Suboutcrop to 0.5 m wide; B: stockwork zone, east side of Rio Viejo; C: Sample site 69004, 1.4 m @ 11.6 g/t Au; D: sample site 69048, quartz veined rhyolite in artisanal pit, 0.8 m @ 7.1 g/t Au

<u>Area 3 Santa Barbara</u> (Photo 4) is also on a prominent hill surrounded by the alluvial plain. True outcrops are sparse on the entire hill, much of which is comprised of blocky massive rubble and subcrop of rhyolite, rhyodacite, lesser porphyritic dacite flows and autobreccias, locally vesicular and pumiceous, and locally weakly silicified, argillized and limonite stained. At least two veins have identified, an east-west and a NNE-SSW, with near vertical dips, and both 0.5 to 0.7 metres in width (Photo 5). The east-west vein is probably a continuation of the Cacao vein system. A possible third vein, poorly exposed with a WNW-ESE trend was also noted (sample site 69058) and abundant quartz float at the base of the hill on the south side suggests a possible fourth. Crackle breccias were noted in several sites within this area. Anomalous gold values were obtained on almost all vein samples, ranging from 0.1 to 15.9 g/t Au, 3.3 g/t Ag, and some with elevated arsenic values to 83 ppm. Also of interest are three samples of weakly quartz veined, argillized and silicified rhyodacite subcrop and float between the two principal veins with values of 0.53-0.76 g/t Au (69035-69037). The veins are comprised of crudely banded to brecciated drusy sugary quartz and chalcedony +/- minor calcite, anastomosing in the easternmost exposure with drusy vugs to 3 by 20 centimetres. Also noted were occasional bladed texture and one occurrence of crystalline adularia(?) in float; and in the vein near sample site 69044 a fine internal clastic and bedded texture indicating very near surface vein development. Furthermore, the entire area shows up as a prominent radiometric K and K/Th anomaly (potassium metasomatism reflecting pervasive adularia?).

Photograph 4. A: main E-W vein at Santa Barbara; sample site 69033, 0.7 m @ 15.9 g/t Au; B: NW trending vein, sample site 69041, 0.5 m @ 3.1 g/t Au; C: sedimentary feature in NW vein; D: NW trending vein, quartz cemented breccia, rhyolite and quartz clasts

Area 4 Cacao (Photo 5) is covered by a thin layer of alluvium up to 25 metres thick (Photo 6), but is considered prospective because it is directly along strike to the east from the main Cacao vein, and abundant cobbles and boulders (up to 15-20%) of vein quartz occur among rhyolite and andesite embedded in the alluvial gravels. At the eastern extremity of delimited area, an exposure of argillized andesite with scattered calcite and drusy quartz veinlets returned undetectable Au values but elevated values of As to 109 ppm and Cu to 84 ppm (62174 and 62175). Step out drilling eastward from the main Cacao vein is recommended. Resistivity surveys are recommended to assist in defining drill targets (for example, at Pajingo, a low sulfidation epithermal vein system in Australia, resistivity surveys have detected blind high grade veins 100-200 metres below the surface).

Photograph 5. A: Alluvial gravels overlying porphyritic andesite; B & C: quartz boulders embedded in alluvial gravels.

Area 5 Cacao West (Photo 6) encompasses a WNW trending curvilinear vein which may be an extension of the Central Breccia vein system. The exposure in the west part of the delineated area is 0.4-1 metre wide, and in the centre at least 1.5 metres wide (Photo 7). The vein consists of grey hematite stained chalcedony and microcrystalline quartz with faint banding. Local brecciated texture suggests vein lies along a fault. Negligible to anomalous gold values of up to 0.2 g/t were obtained in historic and current sampling and 2 float samples which may or may not be part of the same vein graded 2.0 g/t. Weakly anomalous Mo values to 16 ppm also present. Trenching is recommended to expose and sample the vein in the delineated area, and additional detailed traverses to map float and define vein trends toward area 15.

Photograph 6. A & B: Quartz cemented breccia, sample site 69016, 1.5 m; C: sample site 62185, 1 m @ 198 ppb Au.

Area 6 Cacao East lies 230 metres north of the veins at Area 1. Two veins 25 metres apart are exposed on the top of the ridge, trending roughly east-west with steep dips. Both are 1-1.5 metre wide with anomalous gold values of 80-670 ppb (current and historic sampling) , the southerly is a drusy quartz breccia and the northerly is comprised of fine grained silica with fine disseminated pyrite. Trenching is also recommended considering proximity to Area 1.

Area 7 Cacao (Photo 7) is an area of abundant quartz float 250 metres south of and parallel to the main Cacao vein. The source might be the Cacao vein itself, or quartz cobble alluvial gravels also possibly derived from the main Cacao vein, so it is considered a low priority drilling target. Current and historic assays from float in the area range from <1-5.3 g/t Au. Resistivity surveys as in Area 4 are also recommended.

Photograph 7: boulder field, all quartz float, sample site 62169.

Area 8 North Cacao (Photo 8) is a low hill in a window of rhyolite in surrounding alluvial gravels which exposes three (previously unknown?) east–west trending parallel quartz veins (Photo 9). The vein consists of sugary quartz, brecciated and cemented with finer grained grey quartz with fine disseminated pyrite. Samples 69052 is from the dump around a recently dug shaft on the northern most vein, 69051 an anastomosing vein 12 metres to south, and 69053 25 metres further south along strike extension. Gold values from samples of the three veins range from 83 to 1300 ppb (1.3 g/t), with elevated As values 16-52 ppm, Hg 0.08-0.26 ppm and Sb 1.1-5.5 ppm. The area readily accessible and the veins can be easily trenched with excavator.

Photograph 8. A: sample site 69051; B & C: sample site 69052 dump material at head of shaft; D: samples site 69053.

Area of interest 9 (Photo 9) is on the mountain range in the easternmost part of the Santa Barbara concession. Only two traverses in the area have been made so far. It is evident that the Cacao-Santa Barbara trend does not extend through since no quartz veining or float was observed along projected strike; so the area is given low priority for the present. However, an interesting zone was encountered that would merit further investigation with additional mapping. The zone has been only briefly examined; apparently it is linear and consists of fine friable quartz, with biotite crystals to 1 millimetre and scattered lithic clasts to 3 centimetres (Photo 10). It is probably a quartz rich tuff, or possibly a blanket of steam heat alteration, a feature that could indicate an epithermal target.

Photograph 9. Friable silica-rich lithic tuff.

Area 10 (Photo 10) in the Rio Viejo canyon is mentioned because of the presence of widespread presence of centimetric calcite +/- quartz veinlets and fractures, both commonly with bleached limonite stained envelopes to 5 centimetres wide. Several veins are as much as 1 metre wide (Photo 10). The vein and fracture trends are east-west to NE-SW. A 10-20 centimetre gougy fault with smectite and laumontite(?) dipping 80° to the northeast with steep plunging slickensides was mapped in the area. Sample 69050, from a 0.5 metre pod of blue grey sugary quartz and chalcedony with fine disseminated pyrite, and margined with calcite returned negligible Au but an elevated value of As of 54 ppm. It is not known if this zone has any relation to the La India vein system, but further mapping might elucidate the geological and structural setting and determine if there are any features that might indicate the presence of epithermal or porphyry targets. Continued mapping downstream to and including Area 11 is recommended to examine limonite stained cliffs on both sides of the river when water levels are low (Photo 11). A prominent east-west magnetic linear feature possible reflecting a fault lies exactly at the big bend in Rio Viejo; a dextral fault which may be responsible for the deflection in the river bed. It also coincides with a zone of alteration (not visited in this study because of high water levels and steep canyon walls).

Photograph 10. Porphyritic andesite. A: fracture and calcite-quartz vein trend. B: Sample site 69050, 0.5 m quartz calcite pod among in zone of calcite quartz lined fractures and veinlets. C: NNW-SSE 20-60 cm calcite vein

Photograph 11. "S" bend in Rio Viejo. Limonite staining downstream from Area 10.

Area 11 is beyond Condor Gold's concession to the south between the Cacao and La Mojarra concessions. The features of interest are color anomalies visible on satellite images, mostly along Rio Viejo. As mentioned above, the area at least merits reconnaissance geological mapping. An east west magnetic linear feature is also noted in the vicinity of one of the anomalies.

Area 12 Cacao encompasses another east-west quartz vein exposed in one suboutcrop 35 cm wide and float up to 20 cm diameter of grey to red brown banded and slightly drusy silica; brecciated with siliceous clasts, siliceous matrix (Photo 12). Anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony indicate that some additional detailed mapping is needed to trace and sample the vein along strike.

Photograph 12. Sample 69011: Au 270 ppb, As 28 ppm, Sb 12.8 ppm

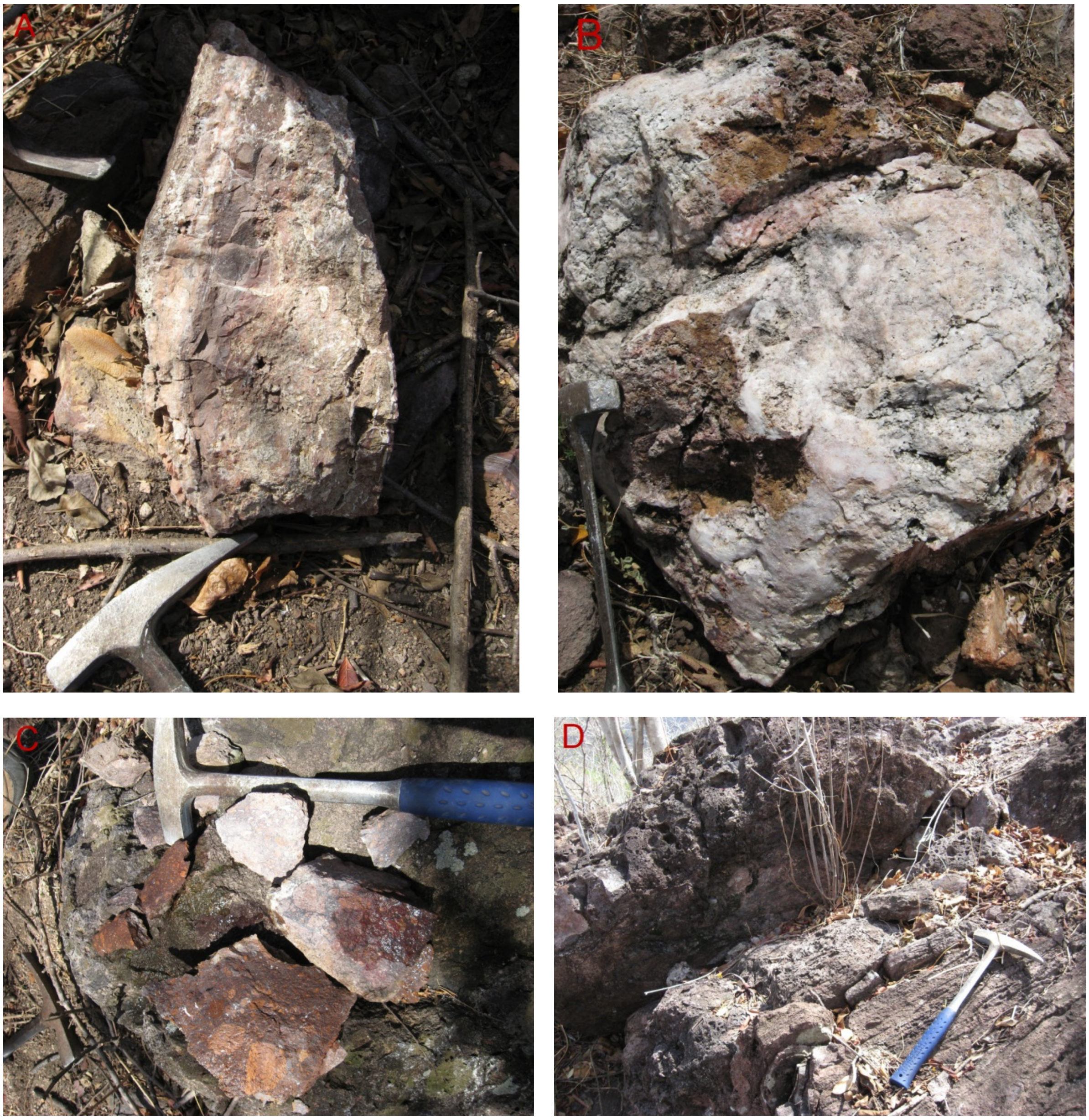
The vein in Trench area 13 West Cacao (Photo 13) could be a possible extension of the Cacao vein but does not have the same textural features. In the west exposures it appears discontinuous and of several orientations. To the east, it was traced in float over a distance of about 750 metres where it disappears in a number of pits and piles of calcite rubble (apparently exploited by local miners). Where seen in float and subcrop the vein is up to 1.5 metres wide and comprised of banded grey colloform to jaspery reddish chalcedony, hematite stained, locally with banded calcite and calcite cemented breccia. Results from trenching conducted in 2007 were disappointing with only a few short interval containing Au values >500 ppb. Four samples collected in this study yielded negligible Au values with weakly anomalous As to 66 ppm and Sb to 5 ppm.

Photograph 13. A: hematite stained silica; B: banded calcite; C: crudely banded calcite silica, sample site 69015; D: 2 boulders alongside of trench, dominantly coarse calcite, minor chalcedony

Trench area 14 West Cacao (Photo 14) could also be one of the possible extensions of the Cacao vein to the west, but textures do not appear the same. Very little was seen in this study as all trenches are filled and grown over with shrubs. Best grades from trench sampling in 2007 were 0.56 g/t Au over 1 metre. Observed float is hematite stained chalcedony and microcrystalline silica, locally brecciated. One float sample collected where the vein was traced furthest to the east returned negligible gold and pathfinder element values.

Photograph 14: float hematite stained siliceous breccia from trench area

Area 15 (Photo 15) is further east of 13 and 14 and northeast of 5 and possibly an extension of the vein in area 5. The veins have a variety of orientations ranging from east-west to NNW-SSE, apparently steeply dipping and possibly related to a body of volcanic/intrusive(?) breccia comprised of clasts of porphyritic andesite supported in a fine grained siliceous matrix (Photo 16). The veins and float cobbles are 10-50 cm in width and are mostly grey to pink to purple fine grained silica and chalcedony, crudely banded and hematite stained. Seven samples of the various veins were collected in the area. All returned negligible gold values with slightly elevated Sb values of 0.5-3.5 ppm and As to 14 ppm.



Photograph 15. A: quartz, chalcedony float; B: sample site 62181, white microcrystalline quartz; C & D andesitic volcanic breccia siliceous matrix, sample site 62180.

Area 16 North Cacao (Photo 16) encompasses a north trending vein mostly in float scattered sporadically over a distance of over 700 metres. The vein is comprised of white and red brown chalcedony and microcrystalline silica in cobbles up to 35 centimetres in diameter. Two samples collected returned negligible Au and pathfinder element values.

Photograph 16. A & B: massive to banded microcrystalline quartz and chalcedony; sample site 69012

Area 17 Real de La Cruz was not visited in this campaign. However, according to information in the Condor database, there is widespread quartz stockwork veining. In spite of abundant surface sampling, with resulting good grades, follow-up drilling (868 metres in 7 holes) resulted with inconclusive results, e.g. in trench 004 an interval of 12 metres averaged 1.2 g/t Au compared to only 7 samples with Au >100 ppb in follow up drill hole SC01. Elevated Tl is also present in soils in the area. No geological reports or detailed maps of the area were located in the data base. Some additional work is warranted to see if there is a gold nugget or particle effect which can be checked with bulk sampling, or to identify any major vein or fault. In addition the quartz stockwork zone should be mapped in detail.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING - ANDREA (EL RODEO CONCESSION)

Geology

In brief, the southeast Andrea area where mapping has been conducted is underlain by intermediate to felsic lavas and tuffs, dipping gently to the northwest. The most widespread units are rhyolitic lapilli tuff and breccia, mostly undifferentiated including local weak welded textures. An unusual mappable tuff unit typically fined grained purple grey in color, feldspar phyric and thin bedded. Porphyritic andesites and dacites are common. Another mappable unit are volcanic sandstones, coarse felsic volcanic breccia and a fine grained aphyric andesite. Two narrow northeast trending porphyritic andesite dikes were mapped near and subparallel to the Andrea vein.

Mineralization

One of the objectives of the mapping program was to look for a possible southeast extension of the Andrea vein. The vein crops out over a distance of 2 kilometres and width is impressive, it could not be traced further southeast beyond its current known extent around 575700E, 1418225N. Four samples of weak quartz crackle brecciation and stockwork veining along strike yielded only weakly anomalous gold values (17-143 ppb), along with some elevated to anomalous values of arsenic (to 86 ppm), molybdenum (to 162 ppm) and tellurium to 6.2 ppm. Further southeast, about 800 metres from the aforementioned point, the possible on-strike extension of the Andrea vein was examined. The vein in this area appears to terminate westward along a prominent fault dipping 43° to the southwest and can be traced for about 415 metres further southeast in a broad quartz stockwork zone.

Alteration

Other that widespread limonite staining in the stockwork zone, alteration noted is weak propylitic with only local minor amounts of epidote and chlorite.

Structure

The structural feature most interesting, and in places spectacular, are two irregular zones of quartz stockwork veining with local intense crackle and moderate brecciation (Photo 17). The veins are comprised of white microcrystalline drusy quartz. However limited sampling indicates that except for a few sites, they are mostly barren to weakly anomalous in gold.

Photograph 17. Quartz stockwork/breccia.

Foliation trends (bedding, welding fabric and flow banding) are variable but have an average gentle dip to the NNW (Photo 18, Figure 5), suggesting a volcanic source area or tilting/tumescence from the SSE, possibly the inferred caldera in that area.

Photograph 18. Bedding in tuff unit a, locally dipping moderately to the north.

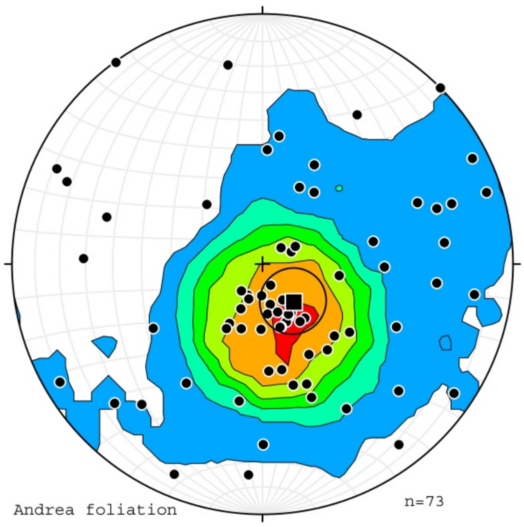


Figure 5. Stereonet plot, foliation attitudes Andrea area.

The only prominent observed fault is exposed in a gulley southeast of the main Andrea vein (Photo 19). It is 2 metres wide with a strike of 100° and southwest 43° dip, and further southeast, possibly the same structure is a zone of fracturing and faulting has a similar strike with a southwest 85° dip. Elsewhere a number of narrow faults were mapped, mostly near vertical with strikes subparallel to the Andrea vein.

Photograph 19. Fault zone southeast of main Andrea vein, Area 1.

Andrea Areas of Interest

Apart from the main Andrea Vein, which merits additional drilling along strike and at depth, 6 areas of interest have been defined to date, of which at least one (Area 1) is recommended for immediate follow-up trenching and drilling. Some of the 6 areas will need at least 1 or 2 days more mapping to define vein trends or possible extensions. A brief description in is summarized below in approximate order of priority or interest (refer to Figure 6 and Appendix 3).

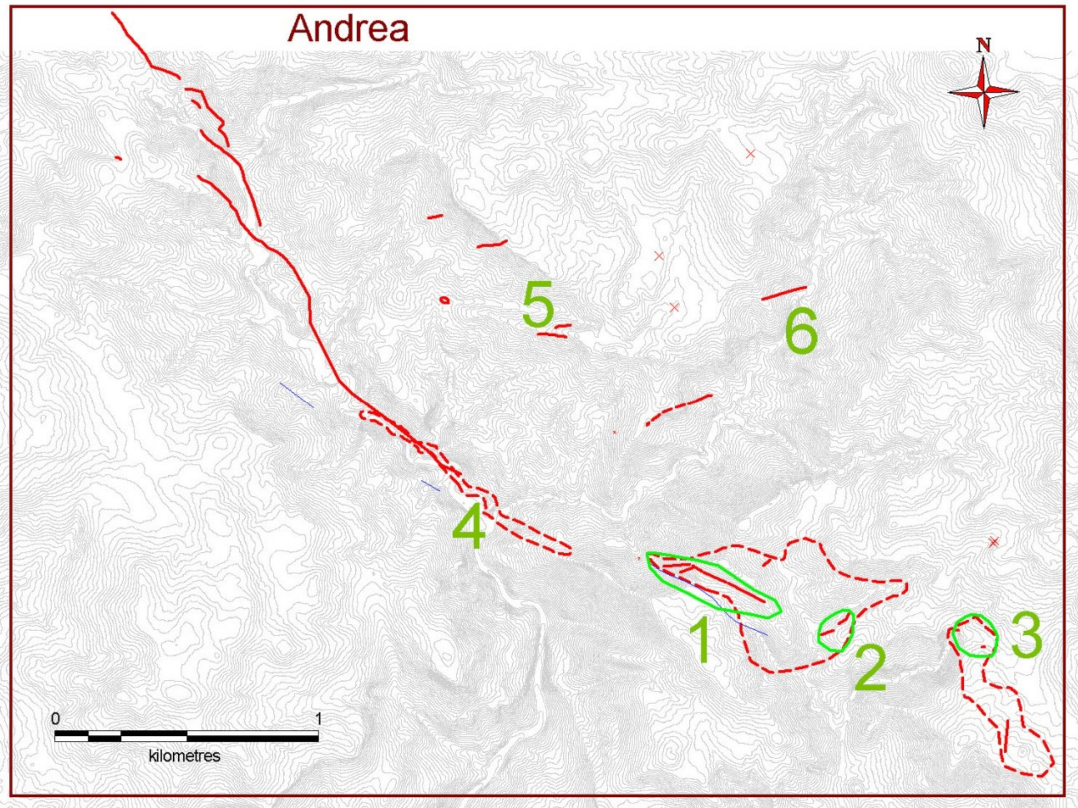
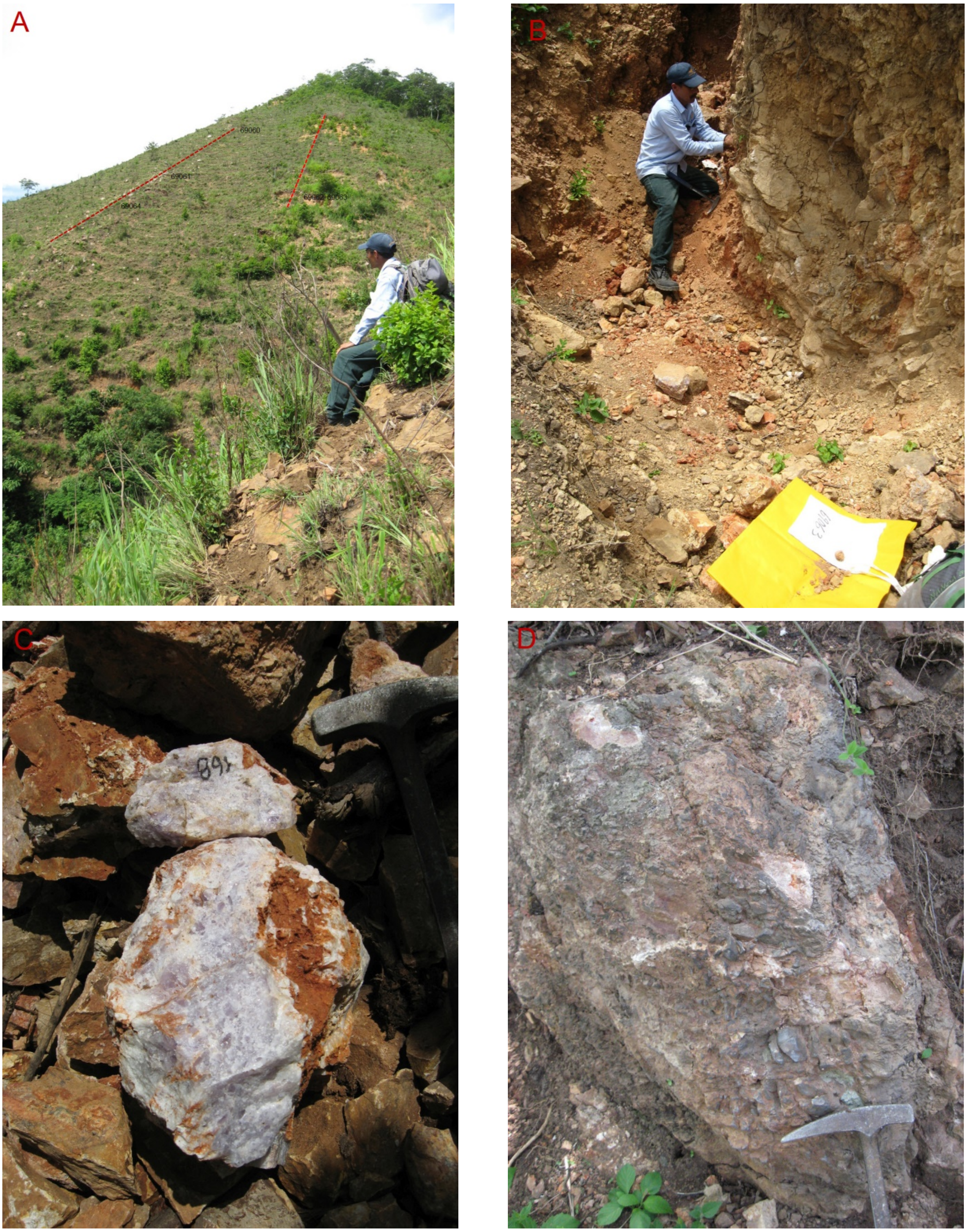


Figure 6. Andrea areas of interest numbered in green; quartz veins shown in red, faults in blue, quartz stockwork zones in red dashed lines, previous drill sites plotted as small circles.

<u>Area 1 Andrea</u> (Photo 20) covers an east-west vein that could be the aforementioned possible southeastward extension of the Andrea vein; however vein textures are different suggesting that it is not, or indicating a different level of exposure. There is a gap of about 800 metres horizontally and 200 metres vertically between the two, also suggesting that they are not the same. A prominent subparallel fault is exposed in the gulley at the west end of the projected vein (Photo 20). The slopes to the west are steep but have little if any rock exposure, but some additional detailed mapping is worthwhile. Previous sampling on the western limit of the vein yielded values of up to 8 g/t Au, 3.9 g/t Ag. Results from seven samples collected on this campaign range from 0.29 to 23.8 g/t Au, 20.8 g/t Ag from a 0.5 metre quartz and amethyst cemented breccia vein at an artisanal site at 576710E, 1417810N. Two veins on the steep slope on the west are both comprised of crudely banded white drusy quartz with local coarse cockscomb amethyst; both range from a zone of several veinlets over a about a metre to a distinct vein about 0.10 to 0.5 centimetres wide, locally with 1+ metre of brecciated quartz and host rock. Bladed quartz was noted in float near sample site 69021. The vein strikes 240-300° and dips 75-90° north. The vein at sample site 69023 is fine grained sugary quartz vein about 0.5 metres wide. Further to the east at sample site 69022 a zone of fractures about 0.8 metres wide may be the same structure.

Additional detailed mapping is needed to delineate the vein structure in area 1 further east. Trenching is recommended to better expose and sample the veins and contact areas, followed by drilling. The area occurs within a zone of widespread quartz stockwork veining and local brecciation (Photo 18) on which limited sampling has yielded negligible (<100 ppb) to moderately anomalous (100-404 ppb) gold values.



Photograph 20. A: two subparallel vein west end Area 1, sample sites 69060 to 69064, looking ENE; B: sample sites 69062 (foreground 3 m @ 2.7 g/t) and 69063 (2.5 m @ 287 ppm Au); C & D: amethyst and quartz breccia vein, sample site 69023 (0.5 m @ 23.8 g/t Au).

Area 2 (Photo 21) is further east along strike from Area 1 and in the same quartz stockwork zone. A possibility exists that the exposed vein is an extension of the Area 1 vein, except that it appears to have a northeast trend. Analytical results of current and historic sampling, from three outcrop samples of white banded vuggy crustiform quartz range from 3.3-10.6 g/t Au, 3.3-13.8 g/t Ag over an apparent width of 1 metre. Two float samples also have anomalous values to 652 ppb Au in the area. Additional detailed mapping is needed in nearby gulleys between Areas 1 and 2 with follow-up trenching.

Photograph 21. A looking along vein trend to SW; B: Sample site 69025 from dump in background 1 m @ 3.3 g/t Au

Area 3 is further east apparently in another irregular quartz stockwork zone. Anomalous gold values (68 ppb to 2.1 g/t Au) were obtained from several narrow hematite stained quartz veins and quartz breccias. Additional mapping and sampling in the general area are warranted.

Area 4 is in the vicinity of the southeast end of the Andrea vein. Weakly anomalous Au occurs locally in the stockwork zone that can be traced for about 350 metres beyond the last definite vein outcrop of the main Andrea vein. One outcrop of fractured felsic tuff with an irregular 5 cm quartz vein off the Andrea trend yielded 3.2 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag.

Area 5 includes a number of east-west steeply dipping quartz veins lying about 600-800 metres northeast of the Andrea vein. Most are being exploited or explored by local artisanal miners. They are comprised of drusy crustiform quartz, chalcedony +/- calcite and appear to be up to a metre wide but mostly much less, pinching down to narrow fractures. Except for one high grade sample grades obtained from current and historical sampling are all in the range trace to 5.9 g/t Au.

Area 6 includes a WSW-ENE trending vein of crudely banded drusy fine grained quartz with local amethyst, sampled by Armando Tercero in 2013 and traced over a distance of 175 metres. His and 2 historic samples graded 1.0-5.9 g/t Au and up to 10.9 g/t Ag. The vein appears to be narrow judging from the size of rubble (maximum 20 centimetres) at the head of two water filled shafts, but vein texture and grades indicate that some detailed mapping is warranted, in particular to trace it in the direction toward Area 5.

DISCUSSION

Mapping in the Cacao and Andrea areas has identified at least 15 areas of interest, of which 4 merit immediate follow-up evaluation by trenching to better expose the veins and wallrock for sampling – Areas 1, 2 and 3 at Cacao/Santa Barbara and Area 1 at Andrea. Depending on results of sampling, follow up diamond drilling should be considered. However inconclusive surface sampling results should not be sufficient to discourage drilling. There are recorded instances where veins may be narrow at surface and not well mineralized but high grades occur at deeper levels and drilling is necessary to find higher grade portions of a vein system. Some examples include Pajingo, Australia (the bonanza-grade ore-shoots are blind and the tops of which are 100-200 metres beneath the surface; unmineralized epithermal quartz veins are common above/below this zone - Figure 7); Waihi (Martha Hill – Figure 8), in the Hauraki goldfield on the Coromandel peninsula of northern New Zealand; El Peñon, Chile; and even Hishikari, Japan. At El Peñon, upon completion of mapping to better understand the property geology, an important N-S structure was identified that led to the discovery of the Quebrada Colorada deposit. Although no anomalous gold was detected in surface sampling, two drill holes were planned to test the structure for down-dip mineralization. The first hole drilled was the discovery hole, which intersected 12 metres @ 34 g/t Au and 153 g/t Ag.

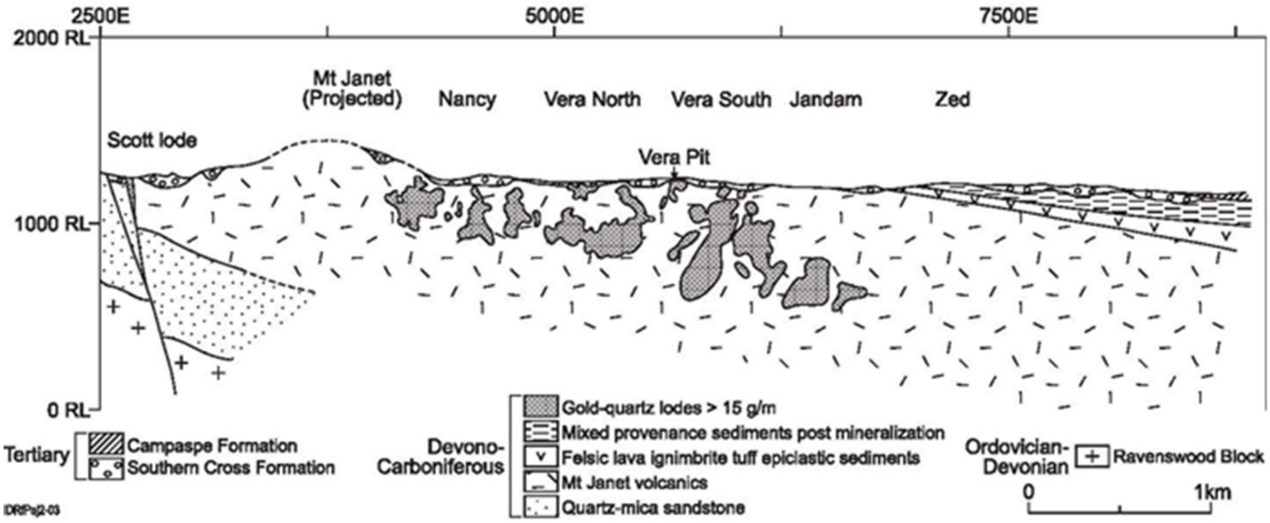


Figure 7. Longitudinal section Vera, Nancy and Scott veins at Pajingo (past production and current resources 3.8 Moz Au) showing blind ore shoots at depth; at Vera and Nancy, outcrop rock chip geochemistry and early shallow drilling were disappointing. Drilling along strike from known deposits gave some economic intercepts. Re-interpretation following a detailed resistivity survey and follow-up drilling discovered the main ore shoots

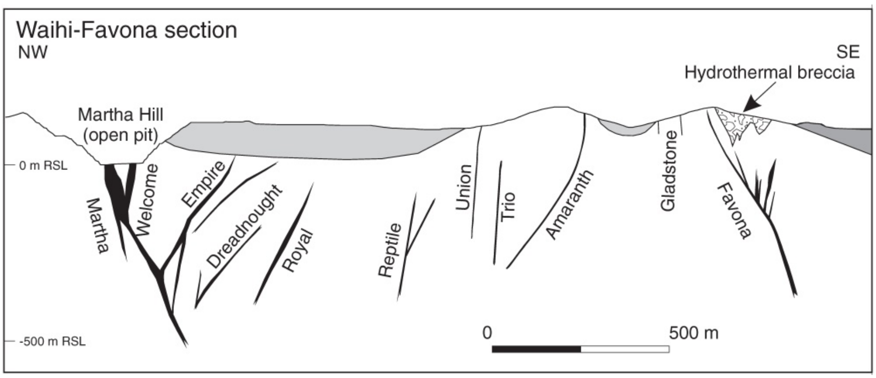


Figure 8. Cross section A-A of Figure 12b Waihi (Martha Hill – past production 7.1 Moz Au, 46 Moz Ag) and Favona veins showing blind ore shoots; also an association with hydrothermal vent breccias.

In addition other features such as vein textures and associated alteration can be important clues. The veins at Favona, as summarized by Simpson and Mauk (2007), "are vertically and laterally zoned with respect to mineralogy and textures. At shallow levels (~1,050 m RL, Cowshed vein; 1,000 m RL = sea level), the veins consist of cryptocrystalline, concentrically banded quartz that grades into volumetrically dominant colloform-banded quartz with vein breccias and locally, quartz after platy calcite at intermediate levels (between ~1,050–750 m RL; Favona vein). With increasing depth (below ~700 m RL) crystalline quartz with local bands of chlorite containing <3 percent disseminated base metal sulfides dominate. Colloform-banded veins mostly consist of quartz (>92–96%) with minor illite, interstratified illite-smectite (with 5–20% smectite), and less common adularia. Sulfides omprise less than 1 vol percent of the veins and are predominantly pyrite with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and marcasite. Very fine grained electrum (1–2 μm) is the only gold-bearing mineral, although silver occurs in tetrahedrite, naumannite, and aguilarite, as well as electrum." The veins at Cacao, Cacao East, Santa Barbara, and SE Andrea area are considered favorable on the basis of texture.

Areas of stockwork quartz veining are intriguing. In a number of epithermal deposits veins can grade upward or laterally into stockwork zones. Veins in Hauraki goldfield commonly pass upward into subeconomic stockwork veins, or may split up into multiple thin veins and/or stockwork veins (Sporli and Cargill, 2007). So far, only two deposits with economic stockworks have been identified in the goldfield: Martha Hill (Figure 9) and Golden Cross (Figure 10), but both deposits contained most of their Au resources in large veins. The Golden Cross deposit contains a master vein associated with en echelon type "footwall" veins; the master vein and footwall veins have been tilted by 50° to the southeast. A separate late-formed stockwork of thin, simple suborthogonal veins formed in an array adjacent to the master vein before and after tilting. In contrast, the stockwork at Martha Hill contains an intimate mix of major and minor veins that formed more or less simultaneously or preceded the formation of the major lodes such as Martha and Welcome; all veins at Martha Hill likely formed after tilting.

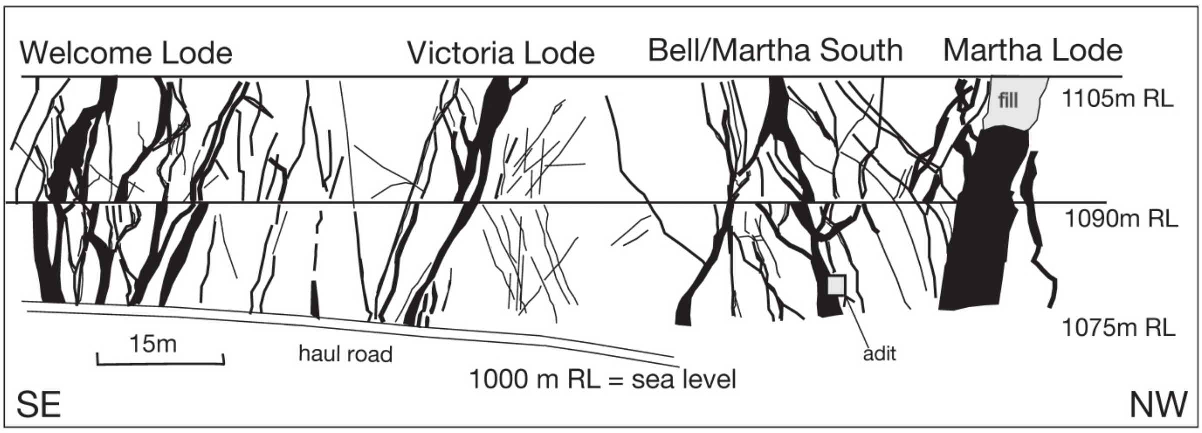


Figure 9. Stockwork mineralization and relation to principal veins at Waihi (Martha Hill). View of the western pit wall, with medium and large size quartz veins in black and country rocks white.

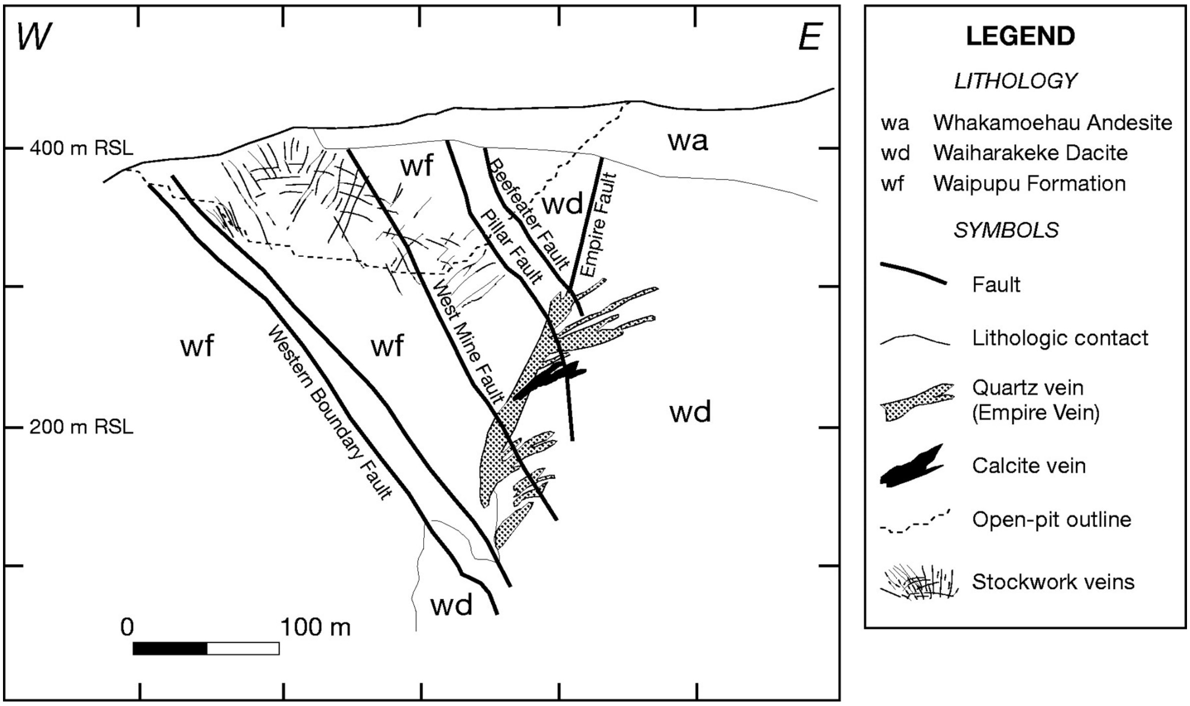


Figure 10. Vertical cross section stockwork mineralization in relation to faults, quartz veins and late stage calcite veins at Golden Cross.

Stockwork deposits such as at McLaughlin, California and Golden Cross consist of narrow interconnected veins that develop in areas of structural complexity where faults intersect or change direction, or intersect competent lithologies (i.e. brittle).

The stockwork zones mapped at Andrea and reported at Real de La Cruz should be fully mapped out. It is recommended that additional mapping be undertaken, to re-evaluate the latter area. Have the best targets been tested? Is there a nugget effect worth investigating (bulk surface sampling may be worthwhile). Is there a relationship to stockwork mineralization at Andrea and is the zone continuous between the two? Is there a principal more prominent vein structure that can be identified?

There also commonly is a stratigraphic control in epithermal deposits where veins in different lithologies are longer and thicker in more competent units, or may be in the form of stockworks rather than veins. The rhyolite outcrops in the Rio Viejo valley, presumably a short distance below the base of the andesite, are variably argillized in comparison with the andesite and some of the quartz veins are of higher grade. Drilling is recommended for Cacao Areas 1 and 2 and should include intersecting the veins below the paleosurface at the base of the andesite.

The calcite veins and veinlets observed in the Cacao West area and in the south of the Rio Viejo area are also intriguing. Calcite is a common vein mineral in and around low sulfidation epithermal deposits such El Peñon and Golden Cross. At Golden Cross (Figure 9), for example, late barren calcite veins crosscut the precious metal-bearing quartz-sulfide veins and are present in surrounding altered host rocks. Mapping of Rio Viejo valley to the south is warranted to fully define the limits of zones of calcite veining and to investigate the possibility that they are distal veins related to another centre of precious metals mineralization.

Other areas of interest discussed above may need a little additional detailed mapping, as well as mapping further afield, beyond the area mapped to date to see how they fit in the overall geological setting.

Warren Pratt and Peter Flindell have mentioned the caldera setting at La India in their correspondence and discussions. A large number of epithermal deposits worldwide are spatially related to caldera settings, including many of world class size. However, at La India, little is known of the geology in and around two calderas which are evident on satellite imagery and on airborne geophysical surveys, and geochemical surveys; one lies to the northwest, the other to the southeast of the concession area. The gypsum deposit at Santa Rosa del Peñon is thought to have been formed in a lake in a caldera or maar diatreme. A number of other circumlinear features are shown on Figure 3. These could be maar diatremes which also can be targets (e.g., Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic). Better knowledge of the geologic setting could aid in exploration, not only for similar veins but for other targets such as intermediate and high sulfidation epithermal deposits and porphyry deposits.

Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were conducted in 2013 over 319 square kilometres covering a large part of the La India concessions. As pointed out by Morrell et al (2011) such surveys can provide critical information about the nature of epithermal gold-silver mineralization and their location. Detailed aeromagnetic data can delineate magnetite destruction that reflects the location and areal extent of hydrothermal alteration. Zones of elevated potassium associated with high rank alteration (e.g., adularia, sericite) and gold silver mineralization can be detected by airborne radiometric methods. Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys at La India have yielded a number of targets which should be followed up on the ground. Magnetite depletion is suggested by obliteration of higher frequency magnetic responses (Condor Gold power point presentation) and magnetic lows. On the other hand magnetic highs can delineate buried intrusions. Magnetic linears and circumlinears may also be a reflection of major features such as calderas and distinct structural trends, the intersections of which are potential targets.

Figure 11 below illustrates one such feature in Regional Area 1 (Figure 13) and compared to similar features in the Waihi-Waitekauri region, New Zealand (Figure 12)

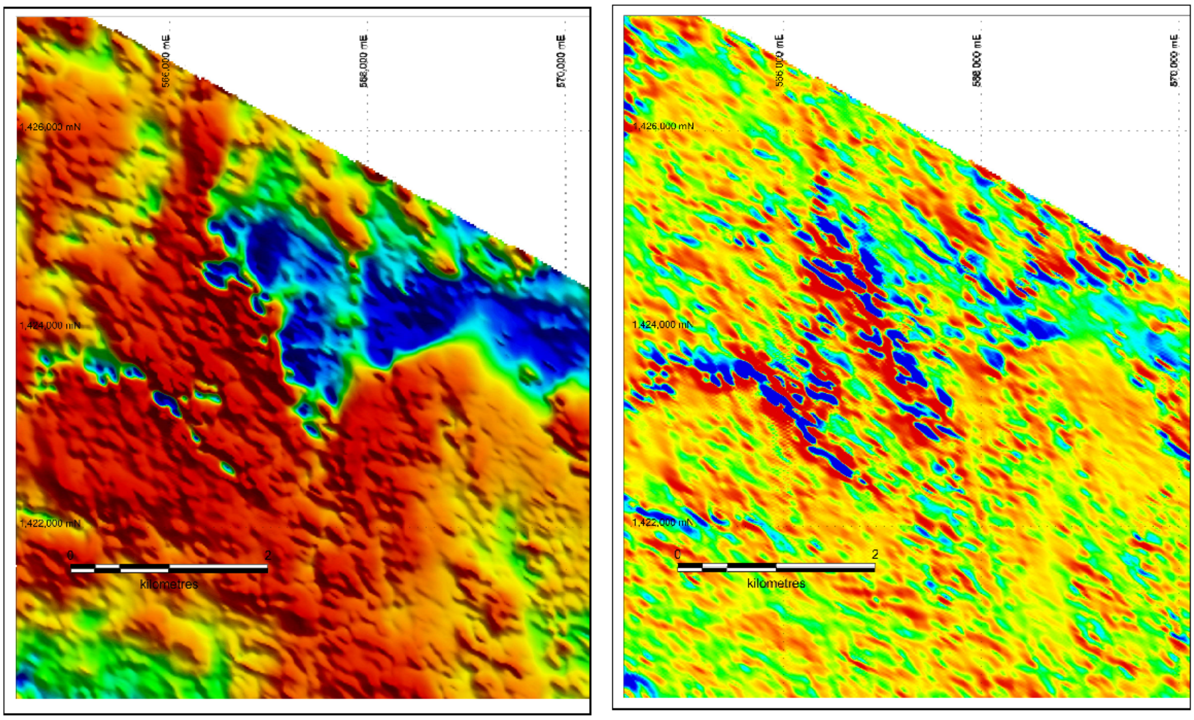


Figure 11. La India magnetic anomaly Area 1. A: Reduced to Pole magnetics; magnetic low and subdued magnetic gradient shown in shades of blue; B: First vertical derivative of total field magnetics of same area showing subdued magnetic gradients.

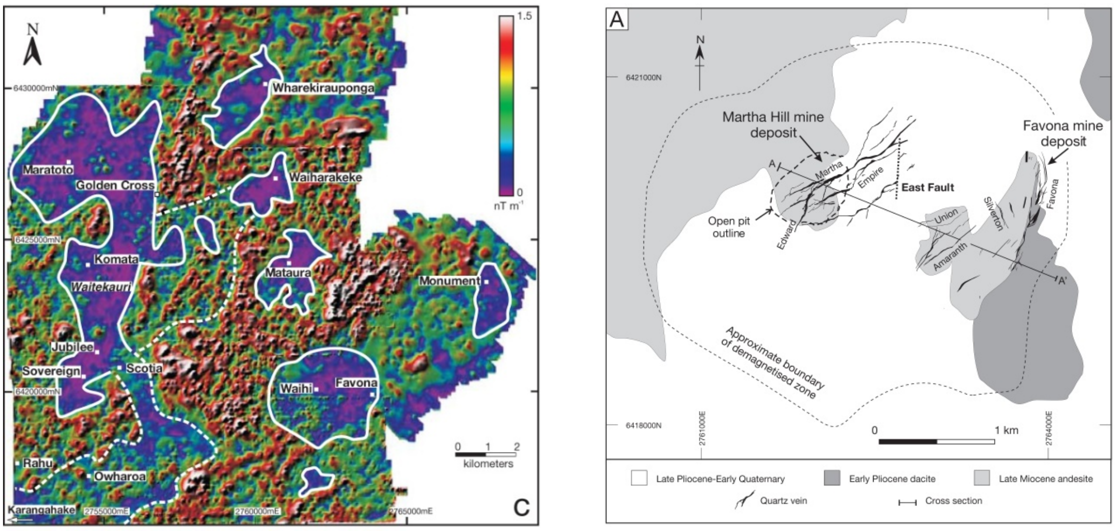


Figure 12. Waihi-Waitekauri region, including Golden Cross and Waihi-Favona. A: Reduced to pole magnetics; the boundaries of zones of very low magnetic gradient are marked by the solid white lines; dotted white lines indicate the boundaries of areas of subdued magnetic gradients; deposit locations are shown by white squares. B: detail of demagnetized area Waihi-Favona with vein sets projected to surface.

In the radiometric survey, the potassium response and potassium/thorium ratio show a good correlation with known veins (adularia/sericite development?), features also described at Waihi-Waitekauri. Mapping is warranted along K and K/Th anomaly trends (Area 4, Figure 13).

Ground geophysical surveys can play an important part in defining drill targets in low sulfidation epithermal deposits. Resistive gold bearing silicified zones and quartz vein systems and zones of clay alteration are commonly detectable by resistivity surveys. Specifically, resistivity surveys are recommended for Areas 4 and 7 of the Cacao area, and the south part of Santa Barbara (Figure 3).

Multielement geochemical data indicate a number of other potential targets considering gold pathfinder elements Ag, As, Sb, Te, Tl, as well as Cu, Mo, and W, as emphasized by Warren Pratt and Peter Flindell (areas summarized below).

REGIONAL TARGETS

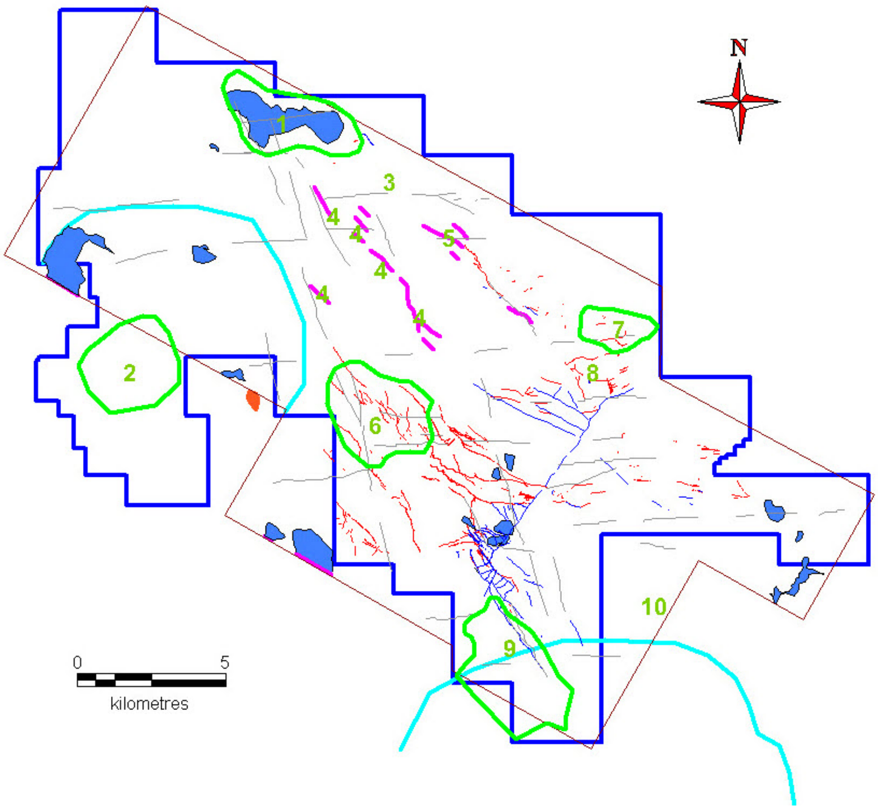


Figure 13. La India Regional targets; area of interest numbered in green; quartz veins in red, inferred calderas in cyan blue; Santa Rosa del Peñon gypsum deposit in orange-red; limit of airborne geophysical survey in thin grey; magnetic low in dark blue; magnetic linears in fine light grey; linear K and K/Th anomalies in magenta.

Some of the areas of interest which merit special attention include (Figure 13 - not necessarily in order of priority):

Area 1: Subdued magnetic response and magnetic low (magnetite depletion?), elevated Cu, Te, As, local Mo, Ag, Tl in soil; K and K/Th anomalies; highly anomalous gold values in a few rock samples collected by Carlos Pullinger, intersection of magnetic linears (major faults?).

Area 2: Centre of caldera; elevated Cu, As, Tl, local Mo in soil; spotty Au (+100 ppb) in soil beyond outlined area within caldera.

Area 3. Extension to northwest of Andrea: Andrea - Los Limones trend; elevated Cu, Mo, As, Tl, Ag in soils.

Area 4. A number of linear radiogenic potassium anomalies +/- magnetite depletion +/- elevated As, Mo and Te suggest extension of the La India vein system to northwest. Intersection of magnetic linears (major faults?).

Area 5. As above; several radiogenic potassium anomalies with some evidence of magnetite depletion; elevated Tl in soils, along Andrea trend to the northwest, magnetic linear.

Area 6: Multielement anomalies at the known northern end of the La India vein system; Cu, Mo, W, Au, suggesting a porphyry target, and Au pathfinders; magnetic linears (faults?), magnetic high on east side (possible buried intrusion).

Area 7: East-west zone of elevated Cu, Tl, Sb, Ag, scattered Au in soil; magnetic linear.

Area 8: Elevated Tl in soils reflecting Andrea-Tatascame-(Real de La Cruz?) NW-SE trend.

Area 9: Elevated Cu, local As, spotty Au in soils and magnetite depletion along eastern margin, possible extension to the southeast of the La India/La Mojarra vein system; rim of caldera(?) feature.

Area 10: Prominent color anomalies in valley of Rio Viejo off concession area (Area 11 Cacao map area); rim of inferred caldera feature; mapping is recommended and if warranted acquisition of concession.

CONCLUSION

Mapping in the Cacao and Andrea area has yielded some 20 areas of interest, including at least 4 of which warrant immediate follow-up trenching and diamond drilling. Little geologic mapping has been conducted beyond the known veins and artisanal mines, and apparently even less in the northwestern half of the La India project area; however airborne geophysical surveys and soil geochemical surveys cover most of the area, and indicate at least 10 areas worthy of investigation. The geologic setting of the La India project has all the characteristics of a caldera setting. Such an environment on a worldwide basis hosts not only low/high sulfidation epithermal deposits, but porphyry type deposits, in some cases at depth, or only a few kilometres apart.

Textural characteristics of the veins, such as bedding and geopetal textures, and sinter noted in boulders in Quaternary alluvium, and noted by Warren Pratt at Cacao, indicate near surface environment and therefore good depth potential.

The strike length of the Cacao-Santa Barbara vein system is at least 4 km, of which less than 15% has been tested by drilling.

Property-wide mapping and sampling is considered essential, to look for and delineate features such as diatremes, intrusions, stockwork zones, silica sinters, travertine deposits, alteration zones, faults, etc, some of which can be linked to a fault zone or vein system. There is an excellent possibility that multiple prospective drill targets will be identified.

RECOMMENDATION

- Follow up trenching and a preliminary phase of drilling in areas 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Cacao and Santa Barbara areas (Figure 4 and Appendix 3).
- Trenching and preliminary drilling of the Andrea 1 area (Figure 6 and Appendix 3).
- Gradient array resistivity surveys in the Cacao 4 and 7, and Andrea 1 areas to look for silicified host structures beneath Quaternary cover, followed by drill testing.
- Property-wide mapping and sampling starting with regional targets 1 -10 (Figure 13).

QUALIFICATION OF AUTHOR

I, **Donald G. Allen**, M.A.Sc., P.Eng (B.C.), do hereby certify that:

I am a Canadian citizen, resident at Vasco de Contreras 342 y Moncayo, Quito, Ecuador.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, and hold degrees in Geological Engineering, B.A.Sc. and M.A.Sc. I have been employed in my profession as an exploration geologist on a full time basis since graduation.

I am registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

This report is based on field work conducted personally on the La India project during the period May to July, 2017.

I am author of this report and as such accept full responsibility for the accuracy and the content of the information in this report.

Neither I nor any affiliated persons currently own, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties or in the share capital of Condor Gold plc.

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APPENDIX 1

Sample descriptions and selected analytical Results

Samp_id	East	North	Elev	Sample_Description	Concessio	Au_ppm	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Hg_ppb	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm	Tl_ppm	Zn_ppm
62169	580765	1411783	451	Float, Bloques abundantes en superficie de Qz calcedónico en ocasiones cristalino y opalino zonas oquerosas rellenas de arcilla oxidación predominante Hematita.	Cacao	0.10	102	0.1	6.7	-0.02	4	0.7	11	79	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	5
62170	581137	1411250	421	Veta de 30 cm de Qz calcedónico sacaroidal localmente drúscio Pirita fina abundante alojada en zonas grisáceas. Az =137°/81°. Ancho de veta 30 cm.	Cacao	0.00	2	0.1	34.1	-0.02	13	1.2	52	116	10.4	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	21
62171	581588	1411980	423	Muestra tomada en zona de alteración argílica fuerte oxidación limonítica fuerte hilos leves de Qz. Az de fracturamiento principla 250°/90°.	Santa Barbara	0.00	3	0.0	25.7	0.04	68	2.2	70	634	8.4	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	41
62172	581600	1411967	433	Muestra tomada en zona de alteración argilización fuerte oxidación limonítica fuerte hilos leves de Qz Az de fraturamiento principal =270°/90°	Santa Barbara	0.00	4	0.0	109.3	0.04	84	2.8	15	101	8.9	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	10
62173	579868	1412050	450	Vetillas de Qz calcedónico + vetillas de Qz cristalino drúsico presencia de pequeños geopetales fragmentos de Qz vuggy y cristalino Limonita abundante. Ancho de zona = 3 m.	Cacao	0.07	75	0.1	36.2	0.04	13	2.1	9	438	0.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	28
62174	578027	1411813	497	Veta de Qz calcedónico bandeado mineralización negra dura en bandas localmente opalino parches blanquecinos de posible variación de Qz. Az = 63°/90°. Ancho de la zona 1.4 m.	Cacao	0.00	0	0.0	65.6	-0.02	5	0.7	21	354	0.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	8
62175	578108	1411866	511	Zona de bloque de brecha hidrotermal Qz calcedónico con zonas oquerosas arcillosas-oxidadas. 2. Brecha hidroteral de Qz coloforme-calcedónico zonas oquerosas muy oxidadas ancho donde se presentan estas zonas = 6 m.	Cacao	0.00	0	0.0	3.7	-0.02	4	0.7	19	407	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	9
62176	578744	1411890	522	En zona de extracción antigua de Calcita bloques de Qz calcedónico blanco masivo zonas intercaladas ahumadas en muestra contendi de Calcita = 20 %.	Cacao	0.00	2	0.0	19.8	-0.02	2	0.3	17	514	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	3
62177	579139	1411662	476	En superficie algunos bloques de 10 cm de Qz calcedónico bandeado localmente cristalino drúsico.	Cacao	0.00	0	0.0	4.3	-0.02	3	0.7	18	310	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	3
62178	578626	1411247	467	Veta de 40 cm de Qz calcedónico masivo Az = 70°/90°.	Cacao	0.01	8	0.0	6.6	-0.02	2	0.5	11	847	0.3	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.1	11
62179	577368	1411668	452	Float. Zona brechada en el piso vetilla de 10 cm de Qz calcedónico color marrón rojizo el resto de la estructura brechada con clastos de roca oxidada + clastos de Qz calcedónico. Az =350°/85°.	La India	0.00	1	0.0	3.8	-0.02	6	1.1	79	704	0.2	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	12
62180	577507	1411649	484	Bloques grandes de brecha monomíctica clasto soportada matriz grisácea blaquecina de Silice hilos irregulares de Qz calcedónico.	La India	0.00	1	0.0	13.8	-0.02	16	2.2	-5	401	0.4	2.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	45
62181	577415	1411644	471	Bloques hasta de 40 cm de Qz calcedónico con varaiaciones de Qz blanco lechoso algunas zonas drúsicas y oquerosas rellenas de Hm Az=366°/90°.	La India	0.00	0	0.0	1.1	-0.02	2	0.4	-5	79	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	3
62182	577530	1411542	504	Vetilla de 15 cm de Qz calcedónico bandeado oquerosos oquedades rellenas de Hm.	La India	0.00	0	0.0	1.5	-0.02	3	0.6	14	344	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	5
62183	577583	1411545	517	Vetilla brechada de 15 cm de Qz calcedónico localmente oqueroso y sacaroidal intercalaciones de Qz calcedónico + arcilla blanca. Az = 350°/90°.	La India	0.00	0	0.0	5.2	-0.02	4	0.7	20	309	0.2	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	10
62184	577646	1411544	522	Vetilla de 30 cm desintegrada de Qz calcedónico con variaciones de Qz blanco en forma de brecha con fragmentos de roca oxidada Az=330°/90°.	La India	0.00	0	0.0	13.6	-0.02	3	0.6	28	167	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	8
62185	577818	1411312	486	Veta de 1.2 m de Qz calcedónico localmente bandaeado color rosado algunas zonas oquerosas oxidadas Az=106°/85°.	La India	0.20	198	0.0	7.5	-0.02	2	0.5	17	134	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3
62186	582000	1411879	439	2.5 m channel across a series of qtz veinlets 0.2-20 cm milky white in weathered andesite; trend 282/79	Santa Barbara	0.01	8	0.1	12	-0.02	19	1.7	10	203	2.1	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	24
62187	582029	1411709	452	Float blocks to 50x100 cm; chalcedony drusy qtz qtz cemented bx	Santa Barbara	0.00	4	0.0	12.4	-0.02	8	0.8	24	122	3.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	12
62188	582185	1411700	451	2.4 m channel in old pit exposing a limonitic qtz bx vein approx 2 m wide trend 260/75	Santa Barbara	0.10	96	0.2	14.6	-0.02	11	1.2	55	70	13.0	3.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	13
62189	582288	1411860	455	Qtz bx vein approx 40 cm wide sugary textured drusy locally colloform; trend 088	Santa Barbara	1.57	1574	1.1	1.6	-0.02	3	0.4	38	59	25.3	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	3
62190	582114	1411853	492	Qtz bx vein approx 40 cm wide sugary textured drusy locally colloform; trend 118/77	Santa Barbara	0.07	70	0.1	7.2	-0.02	11	0.6	28	35	3.4	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	9
62191	582119	1411861	491	Subparallel qtz vein as above about 10 m N of 62190; 270/80	Santa Barbara	0.06	61	0.1	14	-0.02	6	0.6	23	29	18.5	4.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	7
62192	582307	1411948	482	Coarse vuggy silica float	Santa Barbara	0.01	9	0.0	5.6	-0.02	6	0.6	24	109	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	6
62193	582271	1412078	502	Small pit exposing limonitic drusy qtz channel across 1.5m probable trend 072/68	Santa Barbara	0.05	48	0.1	7.3	-0.02	5	0.7	30	45	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10
62194	582389	1411633	438	Grab sample of material in sacks and rubble around shaft approx 5+/- m deep drusy qtz chips	Santa Barbara	7.08	7077	2.9	8.9	-0.02	14	0.7	107	1345	2.2	6.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	24

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69001	582260	1412101	485	Qtz vein subcrop; fine sugary qtz drusy some fine dissem py where fresh	Santa Barbara	0.09	94	0.8	18.2	-0.02	5	0.6	67	26	0.9	4.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	6
69002	582108	1411724	470	subcrop; qtz crystals to 2 cm in cross section encrusted with fine drusy qtz chalcedony local banding; chip sample; apparent vein width 1.2 m	Santa Barbara	0.01	7	0.0	3.9	-0.02	4	0.6	28	51	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	6
69003	582130	1411552	418	Clay altered zone 1.2 m; irreg qtz vnlts to 30 cm wide; chip sample across 1.2 m	Santa Barbara	0.04	38	0.3	29.4	-0.02	6	0.8	11	88	3.8	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	8
69004	582375	1411738	433	Principal qtz vein in zone; 25-140 cm wide including wallrock; fine dissem py where fresh; 1.4 m channel sample	Santa Barbara	11.60	11604	46.3	5.5	0.05	42	0.6	1551	184	0.3	81.0	0.2	36.6	0.1	18
69005	581930	1411382	390	Centre of another zone of argillized flow foliated spherulitic rhyolite with native sulfur	Santa Barbara	0.00	3	0.0	34	0.06	14	1.6	-5	180	0.9	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	18
69006	582059	1411250	412	silicified and argillize felsic tuff?; also a tight shear. 15 m chip sample across altered zone	Santa Barbara	0.09	92	0.2	22.5	0.15	18	1.4	22	645	0.2	16.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	40
69007	582244	1411036	427	80 cm channel sample across crudely banded crustiform vuggy qtz vein; bladed chalcedonic along margin	Santa Barbara	0.01	6	0.1	6	-0.02	5	0.5	57	76	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	2
69008	582249	1411027	429	70 cm similar qtz vein approx 4 m S from 682	Santa Barbara	0.01	7	0.1	20.1	-0.02	20	1.1	103	227	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	5
69009	581940	1410194	486	Siliceous otc; massive sugary textured silica with fine drusy cavities; 1-2 m wide chip sample	Santa Barbara	0.00	4	0.0	0.5	-0.02	2	0.3	14	19	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1
69010	581963	1410150	488	Siliceous otc; massive sugary textured silica with fine drusy cavities; 3 m wide chip sample	Santa Barbara	0.01	13	0.0	1.7	0.06	5	0.8	438	18	6.0	3.4	0.9	1.8	0.0	1
69011	580128	1412516	507	Subcrop; Siliceous hydrothermal bx clay altered felsic clast to 2 cm in fg grey siliceous matrix banded and drusy; possibly 15 cm wide; chip sample	Cacao	0.27	271	0.3	27.7	0.03	15	1.9	47	103	0.3	5.1	12.8	0.0	0.1	15
69012	579612	1412967	519	Several blocks chalcedonic silica to 35 cm; chip sample float over 10 m2	Cacao	0.00	0	0.0	1.6	-0.02	5	0.7	6	332	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4
69013	579710	1413577	512	following quartz float;	Cacao	0.00	0	0.0	1.2	-0.02	9	0.5	-5	209	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6
69014	577864	1411656	523	Float; crudely banded and brecciated white to grey sugary textured silica and chalcedony; chip sample of float	La India	0.00	3	0.0	9.4	-0.02	3	0.7	10	354	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	6
69015	577996	1411753	512	subcrop blocks and cobbles to 30 cm; coarse calcite vein with grey to red silica as clasts and lining the vein margin	La India	0.01	6	0.0	17	-0.02	4	0.7	90	609	0.3	1.5	5.4	0.0	0.1	7
69016	578012	1411209	497	Quartz breccia subcrop; mostly grey fg silica brecciated and healed with finer grained almost chalcedonic; limonite stained; chip channel across vein in 2 parts about 3 m apart	Cacao	0.00	3	0.0	6.4	-0.02	3	0.7	34	457	0.4	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	19
69017	575826	1418124	553	Fg grey aphanitic tuff? Porphyritic minor qtz veining; fine dissem pyrite where fresh 1 m chip sample qtz vein bx	El Rodeo	0.08	76	2.5	86.1	-0.02	12	1.3	183	196	15.5	4.9	0.5	5.7	0.2	29
69018	575885	1418051	558	Qtz veined and brecciated tuff; 3.1 m chip sample	El Rodeo	0.14	144	2.9	72.5	-0.02	15	1.7	124	78	33.0	7.7	0.6	6.2	0.5	23
69019	575888	1418053	559	Continuation of 69018; 3 m chip sample	El Rodeo	0.07	66	2.8	35.6	0.03	11	1.1	142	71	162.4	5.3	0.8	5.2	0.8	18
69020	575919	1418015	591	0.7 m qtz vein; chip channel sample	El Rodeo	0.02	17	0.3	7.1	0.02	24	0.6	13	86	0.4	12.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	23
69021	575952	1417982	624	Qtz bx float; a few blocks to 0.6 m; chips from several blocks	El Rodeo	0.01	5	0.1	22.5	0.03	7	1.0	-5	93	1.7	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	14
69022	576862	1417738	796	0.8 m chips across qtz bx structure; 20% in sample	El Rodeo	0.02	23	0.1	23.9	0.02	9	1.4	32	81	0.7	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	19
69023	576714	1417814	796	15 m shaft currently operating; Amethyst qtz in dump material; 0.5 m chip sample across qtz bx vein	El Rodeo	23.79	23788	20.8	4.5	-0.02	9	0.7	75	66	0.4	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	10
69024	576693	1417909	825	Otc; Hard siliceous tuff/flow; millimetric vesicles local qtz stockwork veining; 1.5 m chip sample	El Rodeo	0.16	157	0.3	12.1	0.03	9	1.2	184	118	1.7	2.9	0.5	2.2	0.1	22
69025	577140	1417657	745	deep shaft; qtz vein reported to be up to 1 m wide; grab sample of white crustiform qtz from dump	El Rodeo	3.27	3270	2.4	2.1	-0.02	2	0.5	101	113	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	12
69026	576066	1418782	740	shaft; 5-20 cm qtz vein; chip channel across 20 cm; fg qtz infilled with banded chalcedony	El Rodeo	5.68	5679	2.4	0.8	0.02	4	0.6	29	358	0.2	22.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	10
69027	575638	1418193	537	Fractured tuff? 5 cm grey translucent chalcedonid qtz vein chip sample	El Rodeo	3.24	3240	4.8	12.4	-0.02	6	0.9	9	396	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	30
69028	576869	1417891	743	Recent abandoned working; 20-30 cm qtz vein; white to translucent qtz; patchy white adularia? Channel sample	El Rodeo	0.40	404	0.9	2	-0.02	4	0.5	17	235	0.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	12
69029	576813	1417921	755	Float boulders; qtz veined crustiform and qtz cemented bx qtz stockwork; chip sample	El Rodeo	0.02	23	0.1	20.1	-0.02	6	1.0	37	47	3.1	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.1	9
69030	577572	1417574	729	A few drusy qtz vnlts to 1 cm locally developed qtz bx over intervals of 1-2 m; chip sample from 2 more intensely brecciated zones	El Rodeo	0.09	92	0.6	9.9	-0.02	4	1.0	33	258	0.5	4.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	32
69031	577591	1417632	762	Qtz cemented bx vein 3-30 cm wide; channel sample	El Rodeo	0.38	376	1.0	5.3	-0.02	6	1.0	27	162	0.3	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	23
69032	577688	1417568	790	Several recent pits one qtz vein to 3 cm; in strongly hematitized wallrock; chip sample including vein and hematitic qtz rubble	El Rodeo	2.15	2147	1.5	8.5	-0.02	4	0.5	97	22	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	4

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69033	583624	1411501	533	Chip sample outcrop; crudely banded fg to chalcedonic silica 70 cm wide; not traceable along strike to west	Santa Barbara	15.87	15874	3.3	6.4	-0.02	4	0.5	34	51	0.2	4.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	6
69034	583786	1411489	556	Subcrop; qtz veining over 40-50 cm; fg silica crudely banded small drusy vugs chip sample; host is fg siliceous rhyolite	Santa Barbara	0.59	586	0.2	4.4	-0.02	7	0.7	-5	79	0.2	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.1	7
69035	583568	1411602	499	Subcrop; clay altered and weakly silicified rhyodacite lim stained; chip sample	Santa Barbara	0.77	768	0.1	19.1	-0.02	16	1.8	6	69	0.3	6.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	15
69036	583595	1411644	508	large 2x4 m boulder or subcrop; chip sample across series of irreg qtz vnlts to 2 cm	Santa Barbara	0.63	634	0.1	13.7	-0.02	15	1.0	-5	129	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.2	14
69037	583599	1411680	515	0.5x2 m boulder with 35 cm qtz vein; chip sample fg to chalcedonic silica in locally banded weakly silicified felsic flow	Santa Barbara	0.53	532	0.1	67.6	-0.02	3	0.4	-5	98	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	3
69038	583398	1411549	452	float sample qtz float cobbles to 30 cm; in boulder field fo mostly autobrecciated felsic lava weakly argillized and silicified lim stained	Santa Barbara	0.22	217	0.1	19.8	-0.02	5	0.8	103	132	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	4
69039	583716	1411494	538	Possible subcrop: 0.6x2m qtz vein; fine to med grained qtz/chalcedony scattered patchy drused crudely banded some local indistinct bladed texture; subcrop above is weakly altered light emerald green grey rhyodacite; chip sample	Santa Barbara	5.98	5975	2.0	4.6	-0.02	4	0.6	16	208	0.2	5.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	8
69040	584012	1411525	515	1.5 m chip sample across zone of parallel anastomosing qtz vnlts in green grey altered(?) rhyodacite; a few metres to east drusy colloform qtz veining with vugs to 3x20 cm	Santa Barbara	0.08	78	0.0	16.5	-0.02	12	0.9	-5	82	0.2	2.7	4.7	0.0	0.1	9
69041	583914	1411563	578	0.5 m qtz vein crudely banded fg to chalcedonic qtz some lim staining bladed texture in nearby float; host is pinkish grey siliceous rhyolite	Santa Barbara	3.09	3091	2.7	4.8	-0.02	4	0.6	15	118	0.2	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	4
69042	583845	1411578	615	20 cm qtz cobbles over 5x10m; some qtz bx with rounded argillic clasts to 3 cm siliceous clasts to 0.5 cm supported in grey sacharoidal qtz red brown hematitic stained druses; blocks flow foliated rhyolite	Santa Barbara	1.94	1938	0.2	1.8	-0.02	3	0.4	7	94	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	2
69043	583783	1411748	630	Qtz subcrop; fg grey to pinkish grey sacharoidal qtz/chalcedonY	Santa Barbara	0.28	283	0.1	10.1	-0.02	6	0.7	8	96	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	7
69044	583745	1411772	632	Massive qtz boulders to 40 cm	Santa Barbara	0.59	592	0.1	1.3	-0.02	2	0.5	-5	92	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	2
69045	583694	1411818	614	Qtz bx vein 0.5 m wide weathered out rhyolite clasts to 3 cm qtz clasts to 1 cm supported in qtz matrix	Santa Barbara	0.06	64	0.0	82.7	-0.02	6	0.5	-5	72	0.2	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	4
69046	582502	1411822	412	Several anastomosing qtz vnlts 4-14 cm wide over 1-2 m; chip sample weighted 80% qtz finely crystalline drusy	Santa Barbara	0.15	148	0.2	18.3	-0.02	8	1.0	19	196	7.6	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	11
69047	582427	1411694	418	Chip sample irreg drusy qtz vnlts qtz crystals to 1 cm where vein has spread out along foln in siliceous rhyolite	Santa Barbara	0.04	39	0.2	17.7	-0.02	9	1.7	49	211	0.9	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	9
69048	582423	1411632	439	Qtz veined and lim stained; 0.8 m channel sample	Santa Barbara	7.07	7065	2.2	20.6	0.04	25	1.2	368	1329	6.9	12.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	30
69049	580783	1412706	477	subcrop; qtz cemented PA clasts to 30 cm with open voids lined with drusy qtz chip sample	Cacao	0.00	4	0.0	18.1	-0.02	9	1.4	7	198	0.3	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	15
69050	581191	1411062	397	Irregular pod qtz and calcite 0.5x3m fg and chalcedonic qtz with pyrite streaks; chip sample	Cacao	0.01	6	0.0	53.5	0.02	6	1.1	22	364	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	11
69051	581584	1413372	458	anastomosing qtz vnlts over 0.8 m chip sample	Real de la Cruz	0.32	320	0.1	52	-0.02	6	1.3	77	62	0.3	5.0	5.5	0.0	0.1	20
69052	581599	1413385	461	grab sample from dump at head of shaft; sugary textured qtz and qtz bx hosted in pinkish grey porphyritic rhyolite	Real de la Cruz	1.35	1348	0.4	16.3	-0.02	3	0.7	188	61	0.2	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	9
69053	581497	1413346	461	2 m chip sample; qtz vein; sugary textured drusy fine dissem py qtz clasts cemented with fg grey silica	Real de la Cruz	0.08	83	0.2	39	-0.02	7	1.4	255	41	1.0	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	14
69054	581657	1413230	443	Chip sample; siliceous rhyolite bx as above, collected over 5 m	Real de la Cruz	0.01	15	0.1	55.9	-0.02	5	1.5	163	112	0.3	7.4	4.5	0.0	0.1	26
69055	581641	1413234	445	At shaft 5 m deep bleached rhyolite weakly lim stained said to contain gold; chip sample collected at bottom	Real de la Cruz	0.00	2	0.0	30.5	-0.02	6	1.7	18	50	2.1	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	13
69056	579491	1412342	475	chip sample from 2 boulders fg siliceous vein or more probably a felsite intrusive	Cacao	0.00	3	0.0	0.5	0.03	5	0.6	11	124	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5
69057	583837	1412074	534	subcrop; crackle bx zone dacitic vbx brecciated and healed with fg white drusy and colloform qtz; sample collected over 1 m wide	Santa Barbara	0.01	13	0.0	29.1	-0.02	17	2.1	15	165	0.7	4.4	28.1	0.0	0.1	11
69058	583886	1411744	598	0.5 m qtz vein fg to chalcedonic lim stained could not be traced beyond about 10 m; chip sample	Santa Barbara	0.43	427	0.1	4.6	-0.02	3	0.5	-5	144	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	3

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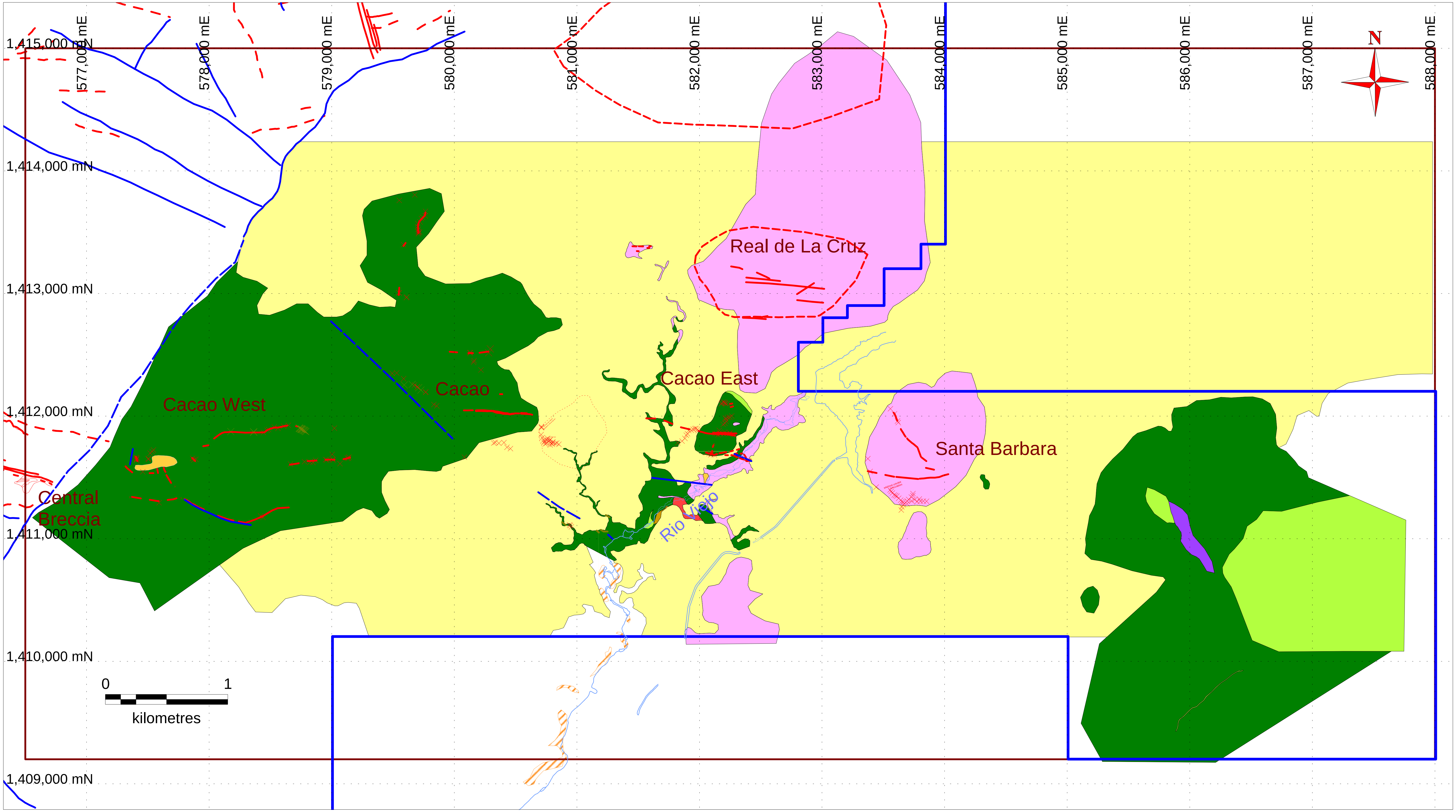
69059	577669	1417477	804	Felsic lapilli tuff; clasts to 20 cm commonly laminated veined and crackle brecciated with white drusy qtz stringers pervasive lim staining chip sample	El Rodeo	0.07	68	0.1	31.2	0.05	11	1.4	16	118	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	31
69060	576599	1417886	756	Shaft; purple grey tuff irregular drusy qtz veining sample of qtz veined tuff from subcrop and dump	El Rodeo	0.08	83	0.1	19.4	0.28	7	1.2	12	65	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	12
69061	576563	1417882	731	Qtz vein transported blocks to 0.5 m vein trend up hill 087° downhil 090° sample of crudely bandes with white qtz and cockscomb amethyst	El Rodeo	0.30	297	0.3	0.9	0.02	2	0.4	-5	42	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3
69062	576554	1417854	718	1st of 2 continuous chip samples from trench dug by local miners; 3 and 2.2 m; lim stained tuff with drusy qtz veining	El Rodeo	2.73	2733	2.6	28.7	-0.02	15	1.4	113	173	0.3	4.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	28
69063	576554	1417857	718	2nd of 2 continuous chip samples from trench dug by local miners; 3 and 2.2 m; lim stained tuff with drusy qtz veining	El Rodeo	0.29	287	0.2	16.4	-0.02	12	1.4	14	174	1.1	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	19
69064	576538	1417879	727	Qtz and up to 1+ m of brecciated qtz along vein; qtz and lithic clasts to 3 cm cemented with fg mixture qtz and hematite; sample is only qtz breccia	El Rodeo	2.66	2656	5.6	4.7	-0.02	12	0.6	486	73	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	7

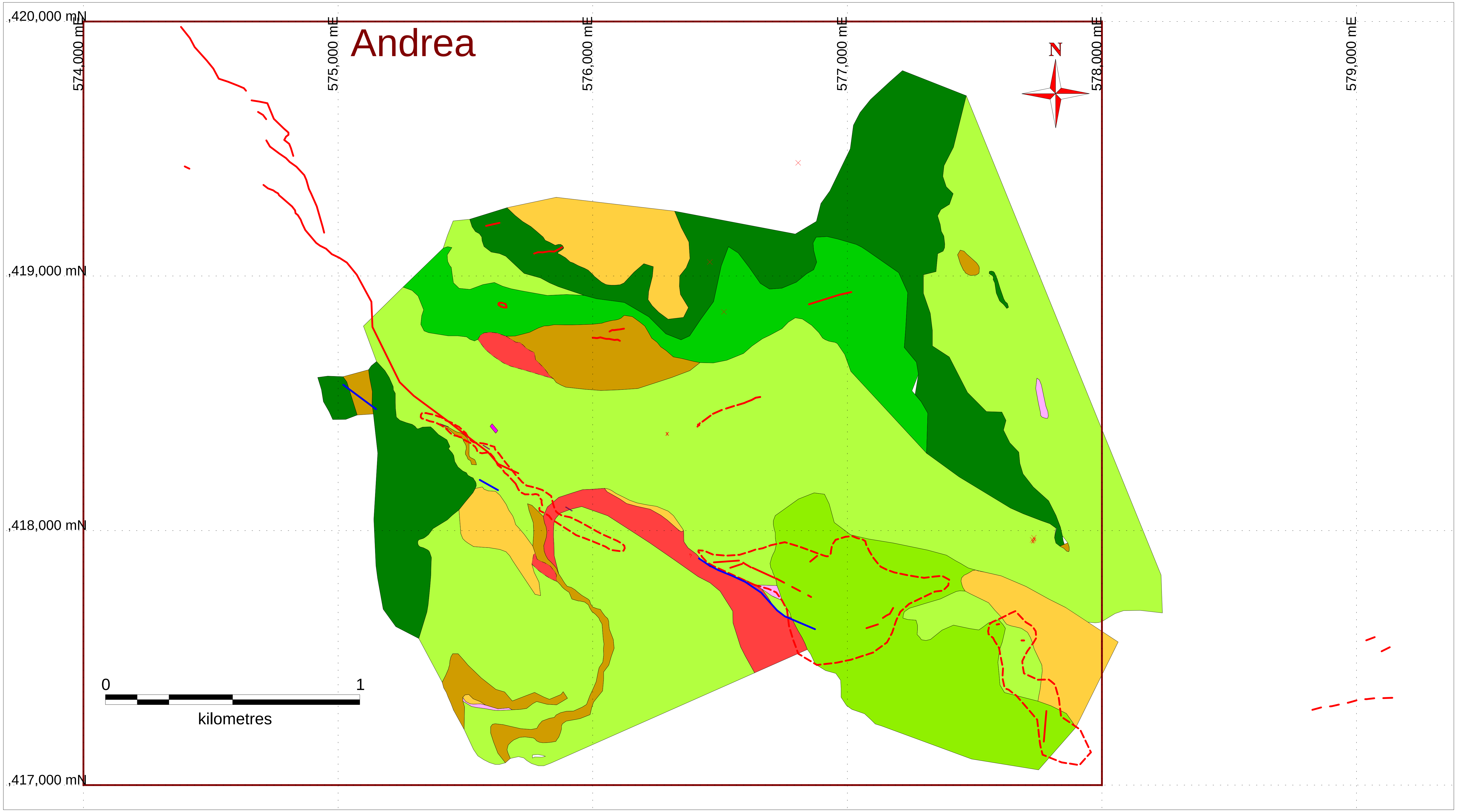
APPENDIX 2

Geology plots

Cacao Area


577,000 mE
578,000 mE
579,000 mE
580,000 mE
581,000 mE
582,000 mE
583,000 mE
584,000 mE
585,000 mE
586,000 mE
587,000 mE
588,000 mE
1,415,000 mN
1,414,000 mN
1,413,000 mN
1,412,000 mN
1,411,000 mN
1,410,000 mN
1,409,000 mN
N
Real de La Cruz
Cacao East
Cacao
Cacao West
Santa Barbara
Central Breccia
Rio Viejo
0
1
kilometres

Andrea Area


Andrea
,420,000 mN
,419,000 mN
,418,000 mN
,417,000 mN
574,000 mE
575,000 mE
576,000 mE
577,000 mE
578,000 mE
579,000 mE
N
0
1
kilometres

LEGEND

- Quaternary alluvium: weakly consolidated, gravel, sandstone, minor mudstone
- Porphyritic andesite dike
- Aphyric andesite
- Porphyritic andesite, local basalt
- Basalt
- Porphyritic dacitic andesite
- Felsic lava, autobreccia
- Volcanic sandstone
- Volcanic breccia
- Tuff, lapilli tuff, commonly bedded, local minor pumice; a: homogeneous feld phyric, bedded; b: undifferentiated tuff/breccia
- Welded tuff, ignimbrite, weakly to intensely welded

SYMBOLS

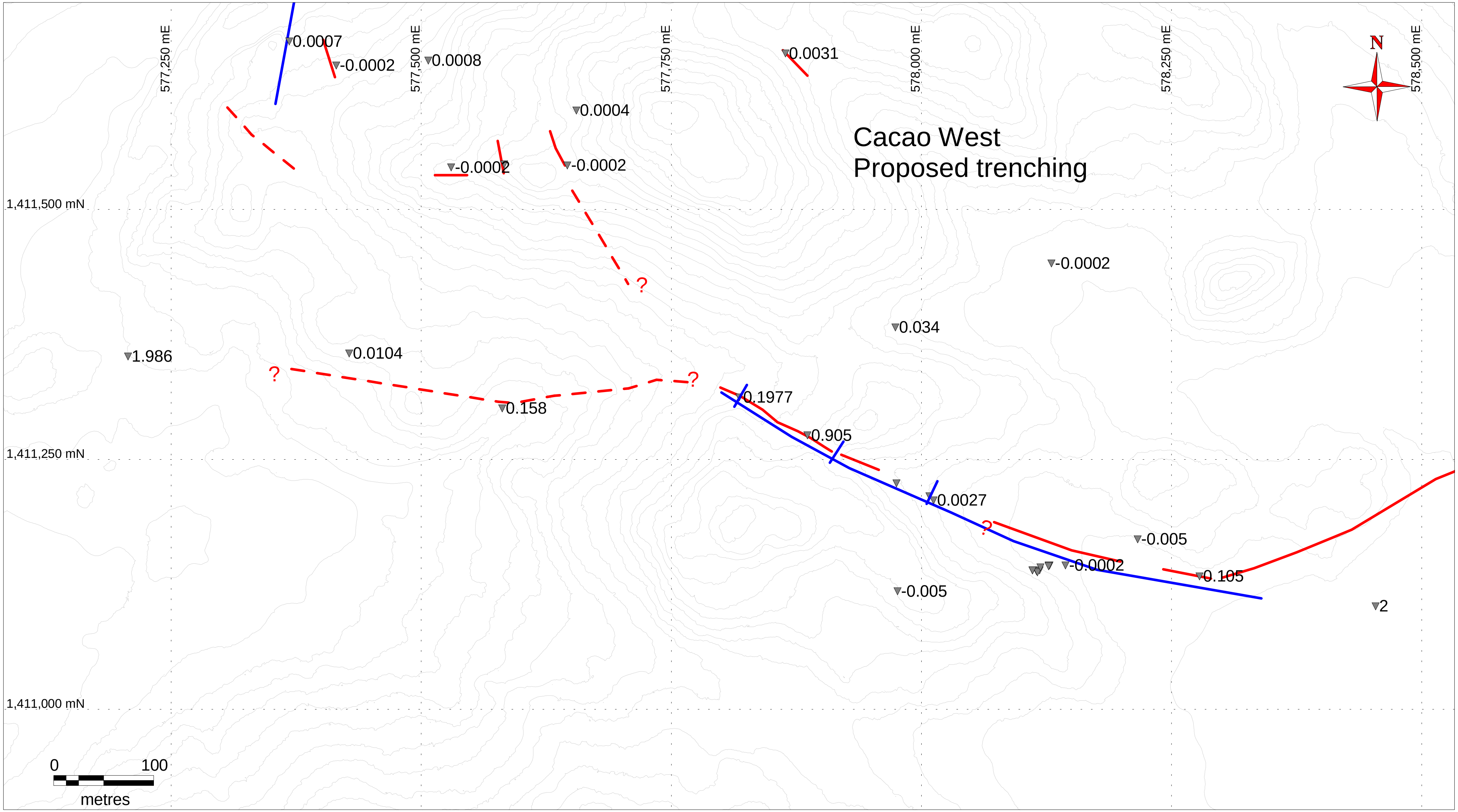
- Alteration zone; argillic, bleaching +/- silicification & limonite staining, zones of abundant calcite veining with pyritic/limontic bleached envelopes, color anomalies in Rio Viejo to south
- Fault; defined, inferred
- Quartz vein; defined, inferred
- Quartz vein stockwork zone
- Quartz float
- Calcite vein
- Calcite float
- Target for followup exploration

APPENDIX 3

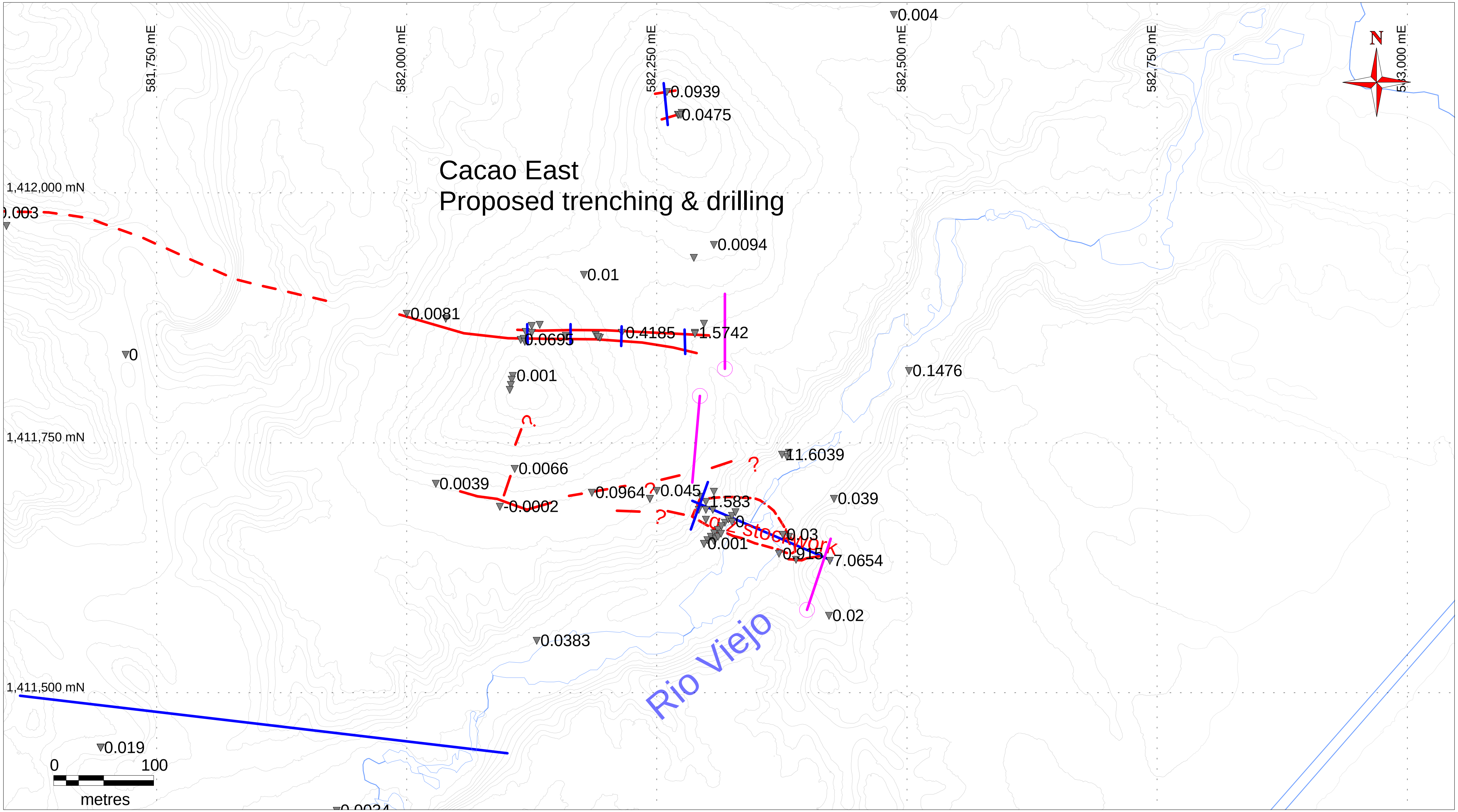
Recommended trenching and drilling

Proposed trenches in blue; Proposed drilling in red; Quartz veins defined solid red, inferred in dashed red; Quartz stockwork outlined in dashed red; Faults in dark blue. Gold values in ppm (g/t)

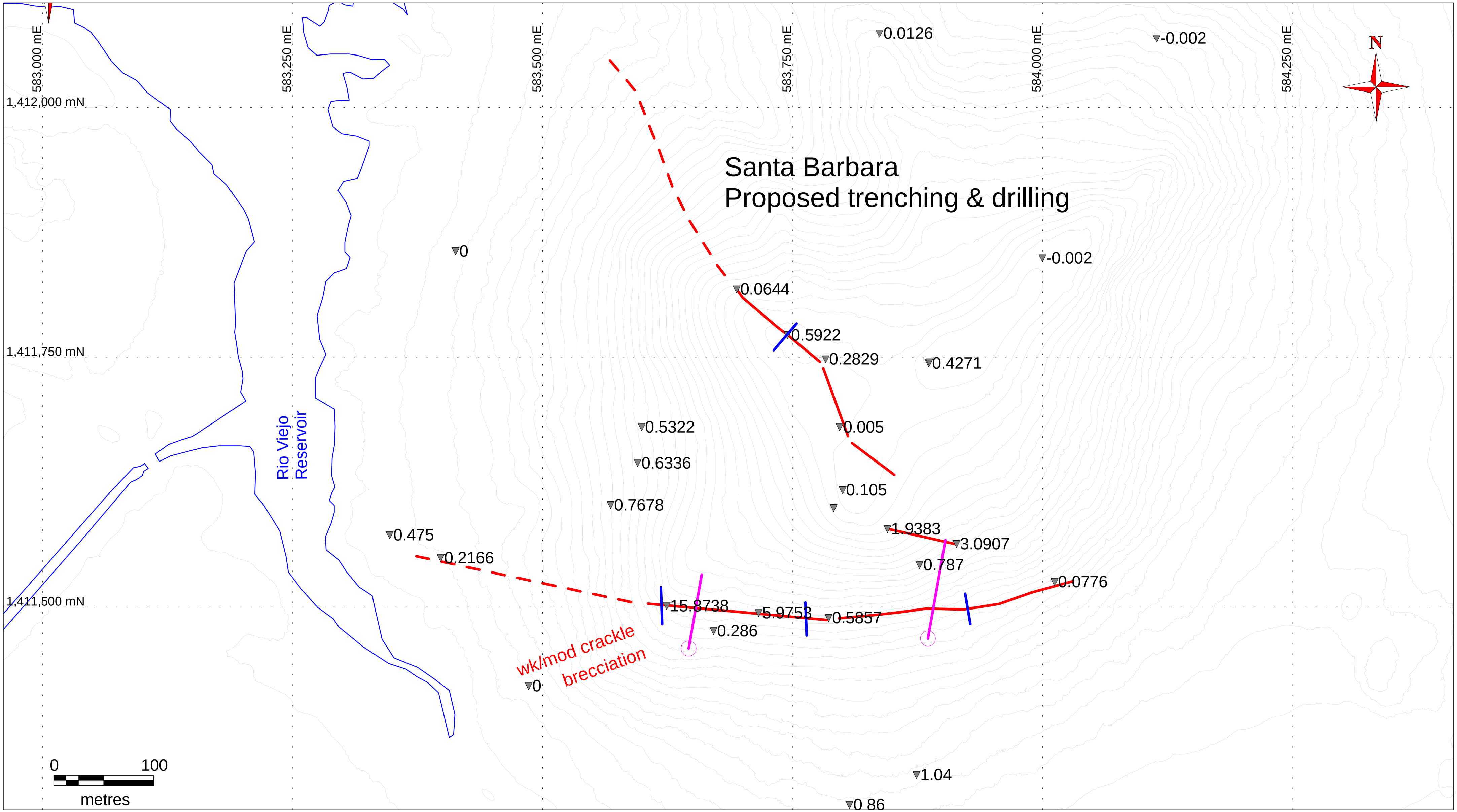
Contour interval: 5 metres

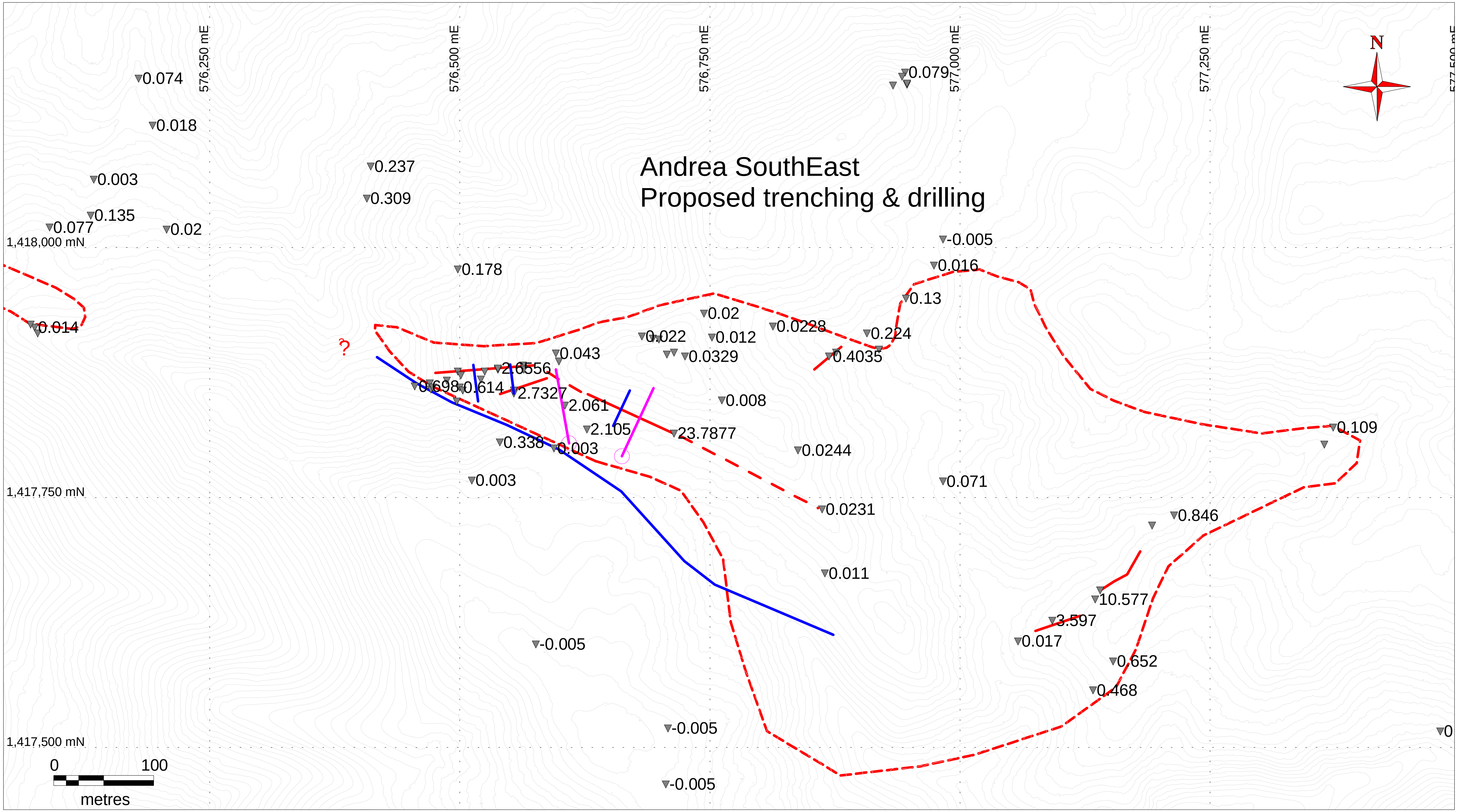


Cacao West
Proposed trenching
N
577,250 mE
577,500 mE
577,750 mE
578,000 mE
578,250 mE
578,500 mE
1,411,500 mN
1,411,250 mN
1,411,000 mN
0.0007
-0.0002
0.0008
0.0031
0.0004
-0.0002
-0.0002
-0.0002
?
1.986
0.0104
?
0.158
?
0.1977
0.905
0.034
0.0027
?
-0.005
-0.0002
0.105
-0.005
2
0
100
metres



Cacao East
Proposed trenching & drilling
581,750 mE
582,000 mE
582,250 mE
582,500 mE
582,750 mE
583,000 mE
1,412,000 mN
1,411,750 mN
1,411,500 mN
N
0.004
0.0939
0.0475
0.0094
0.01
0.0081
0.0695
0.4185
1.5742
0
0.001
0.1476
11.6039
0.0066
0.0039
-0.0002
0.0964
0.045
1.583
0.039
0.03
0.001
7.0654
0.02
0.0383
Rio Viejo
0.019
0
100
metres


Santa Barbara
Proposed trenching & drilling
583,000 mE
583,250 mE
583,500 mE
583,750 mE
584,000 mE
584,250 mE
1,412,000 mN
1,411,750 mN
1,411,500 mN
N
0.0126
-0.002
0
-0.002
0.0644
0.5922
0.2829
0.4271
0.5322
0.005
0.6336
0.105
0.7678
0.475
1.9383
3.0907
0.2166
0.787
0.0776
15.8738
5.9753
0.5857
0.286
wk/mod crackle
brecciation
0
1.04
0.86
Rio Viejo
Reservoir
0
100
metres


Andrea SouthEast
Proposed trenching & drilling
576,250 mE
576,500 mE
576,750 mE
577,000 mE
577,250 mE
1,418,000 mN
1,417,750 mN
1,417,500 mN
N
0
100
metres
0.074
0.018
0.003
0.135
0.077
0.02
0.237
0.309
0.178
0.014
0.043
0.022
0.02
0.012
0.0329
0.0228
0.224
0.4035
0.13
0.016
-0.005
0.079
2.6556
0.698
0.614
2.7327
2.061
2.105
23.7877
0.338
0.003
0.003
0.008
0.0244
0.071
0.0231
0.011
-0.005
-0.005
-0.005
0.109
0.846
10.577
3.597
0.017
0.652
0.468
?