METMINCO

ASX Announcement

24 October 2019

First Chuscal hole intersects monzonite and diorite and a significant hydrothermal breccia system

- **Maiden drilling underway with decision made to extend the first hole beyond the planned 350m final depth, given it remains in a breccia system that has strong mineralisation potential.**

- **Below 136m alteration intensity increases associated with the emplacement of thin intermediate sulphidation (ISS) epithermal veins into the monzonite and diorite. Sulphides average 3% to 5%[1] while vein densities vary from 5 to 10 veins per meter.**

- **This is followed by an extensive hydrothermal breccia zone with diorite and monzonite clasts. Potassic (biotite) alteration is partially replaced by phyllic (sericite) alteration or more extensively as a quartz, calcite, pyrite matrix. First intersected at 212m, the hydrothermal breccia system continues to 309m, a down hole interval of 97m.**
- **Currently the hole is within a potassic altered, magmatic breccia (from 309m to the current depth of 380m), with diorite, monzonite and andesitic porphyry clasts within an andesite porphyry matrix. This breccia interval is altered and overprinted with fine ISS epithermal veins with vein densities of 3 to 10 veins per meter. Sulphides average 3%[1] with traces of chalcopyrite. (0.5% average.)**

- **The first samples were despatched to ALS laboratory in Medellin for assay this week. A second batch will be despatched next week on completion of the geologic logging of the core. A turnaround of 3 weeks is expected for the assay data.**

Metminco Limited (ASX: MNC) ("Metminco" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the maiden Chuscal[2] gold target drilling program is progressing to expectation with the first hole currently at 380m and staying true to approximately 60 azimuth and 60 inclination. The hole has confirmed the expected broad architecture deduced from surface sampling, geophysics and mapping of adits, and most encouragingly, has intersected a broad zone of more than 244m[3] of hydrothermal alteration and brecciation.

Metminco's Managing Director, Mr Jason Stirbinskis commented;

"This is the first drill hole into the Chuscal project, and we have elected to continue to drill hole CHDDH001 past the original planned depth as we remain in this encouraging breccia sequence. We will keep the market informed about the program as it evolves."

"The target was the northern contact of the Guyacanes diorite, veining associated with the Guyacanes tunnel and investigation of a magnetic low in the north. At the contact zone between the diorite and monzonite

[1] All sulphide and vein density values are based on visual estimates during core logging by project geologists.
[2] The Chuscal Project is a JV with AngloGold Ashanti. MNC can earn 51% through $2.5M of exploration expenditure (see ASX Announcement 6/12/18)
[3] All widths refer to downhole intercepts. As this is the maiden drilling program, vein and lithology orientations have not been modelled and true widths are unknown.

country rock we have been overwhelmed by the extent of hydrothermal alteration, particularly along the NE contact where we have intersected over 168m of breccias containing sulphides and overprinted by ISS veinlets. (see Table 1). This bodes well for the presence of gold mineralisation however, the variability of lithologies and intensity and type of alteration, together with overprinting mineralisation styles in the hole, makes it difficult to anticipate the likely grades of gold mineralisation by visual inspection. The hydrothermal breccia zone shows a close correlation with the magnetic low (Figure 1) and we are encouraged that the breccia zone corresponds at surface to an 800ppb[4] gold in soil anomaly and that the mineralisation extends into the monzonite country rock. We await initial assay results from the first hole to start arriving in three or four weeks."

Table 1: Summary of the geologic log of CHDDH001 to 380m.

From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Comments	Sulphides	Vein density
0	36.9	Monzonite	Monzonite cut by diorite dykes/breccias	1%	0 to 5
36.9	47	Monzonite	Strongly phyllic alteration associated with thin ISS veining in footwall and hanging wall of the Guyacanes vein. The underground stope on the vein was intersected between 43.9 and 46.3m	3 - 10%	5 to 10
47	136	Monzonite	Monzonite zone cut by a number of aplitic dykes; two 3m intercepts of magmatic breccias with 4-6% sulphides; and isolated, narrow, drusy quartz veins.	0 - 1%	2 to 5
136	191	Monzonite	Moderate to strongly phyllic alteration associated with emplacement of thin ISS quartz-pyrite veins.	3%	5 to 10
191	212	Diorite	Diorite flanked by dioritic magmatic breccias	3 - 5%	2 to 10
212	309	Breccia	Phyllic altered hydrothermal breccia with clasts of monzonite, diorite and andesite porphyry. Strong sericite-illite overprinting in structures, fractures and with ISS veinlets.	3.5%	3
309	380	Breccia	Magmatic breccia with clasts of monzonite diorite and andesite porphyry in a potassic altered andesitic matrix. Sericite-illite overprinting in structures, fractures and with ISS veinlets.	3.5% +5% Magnetite	5 to 10

The observations reported above are from visual logging of core in the field by Company's geologists. Results and interpretation may vary with detailed logging and multi-element assay results. All widths refer to downhole intercepts. As this is the maiden drilling program vein and lithology orientations have not been modelled and true widths are unknown.

[4] Refer ASX release dated 21 January 2019. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the announcement.

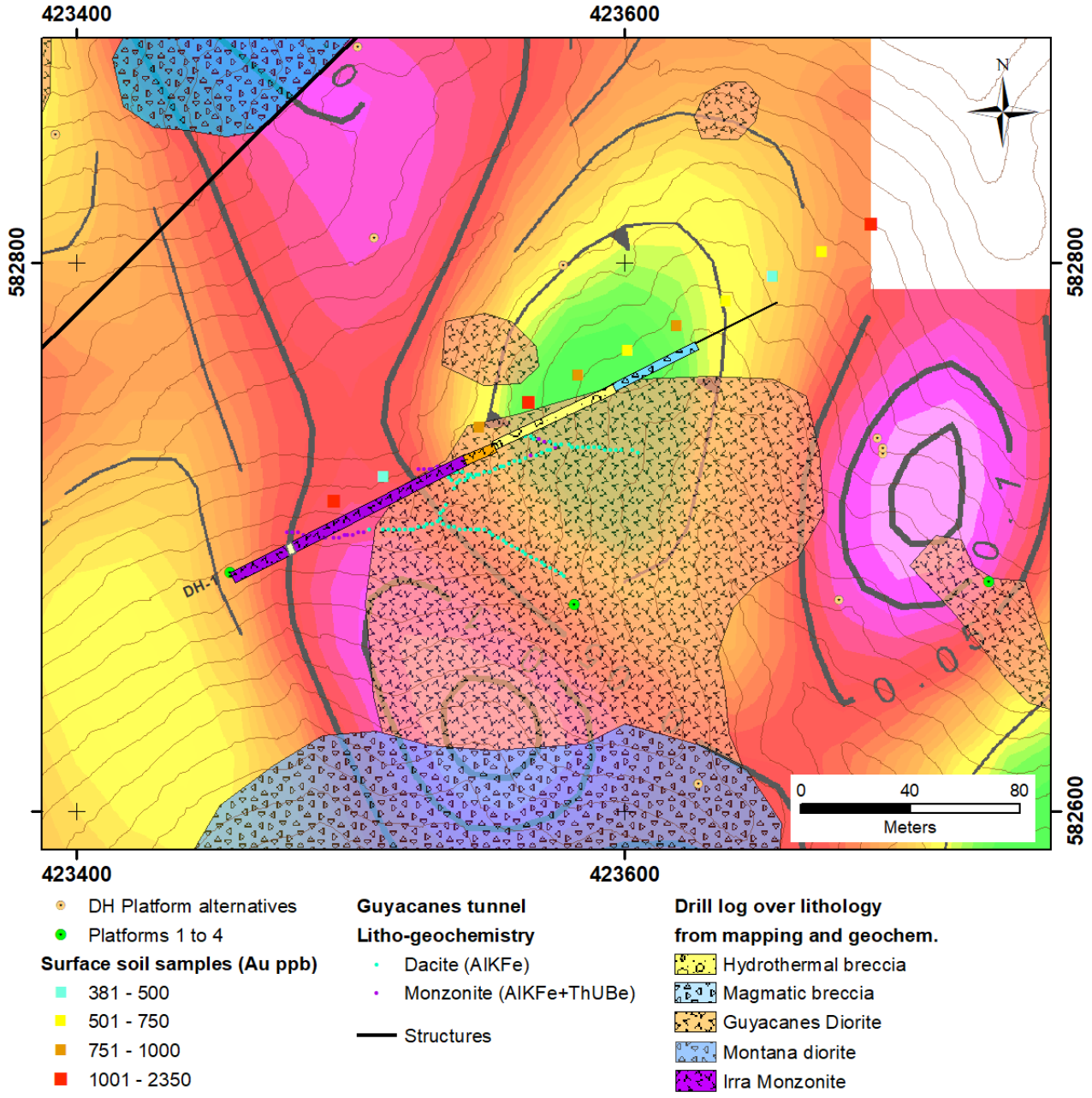

Figure 1: Drillhole CHDDH001: Simplified lithology projected to surface over interpreted position of dioritic intrusions. This is presented over an image of Analytical Signal derived from ground magnetic data.

Figure 2: Photo: CHDDH001 at 148.5m. Stockwork of drussy quartz veinlets in altered porphyritic diorite.

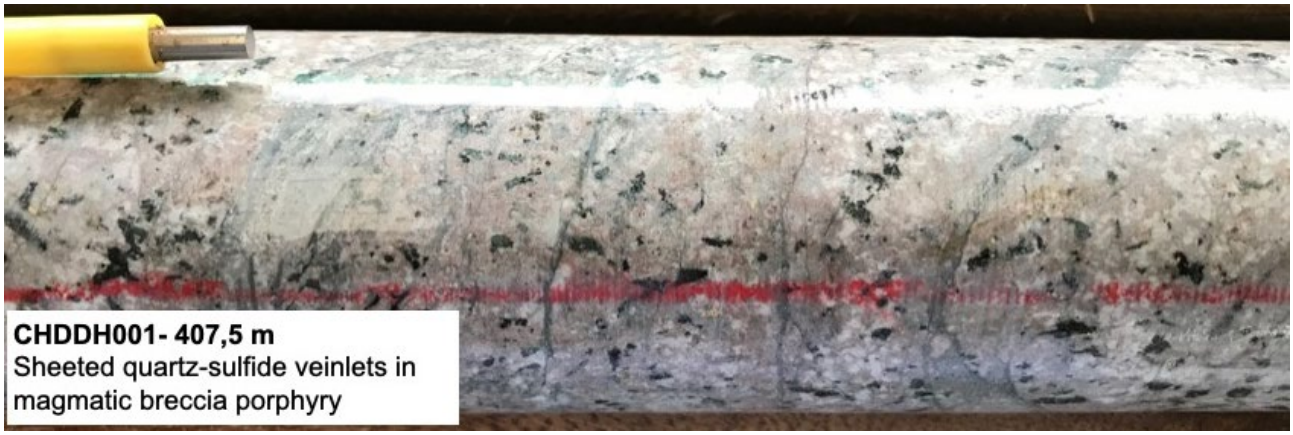

Figure 3: Photo at 407.5m of sheeted quartz sulfide veinlets in a magmatic breccia.

For further enquiries contact:

Jason Stirbinskis
Managing Director
Metminco Limited
jstirbinskis@metminco.com.au

JORC STATEMENTS - COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The technical information related to Metminco's assets contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results (excluding those pertaining to Mineral Resources and Reserves) is based on information compiled by Mr Nicholas Winer, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is a Consulting Geologist employed by Metminco on a part-time basis. Mr Winer has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Winer consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information he has compiled in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This document contains forward looking statements concerning Metminco. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Metminco's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Metminco as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should

change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of gold, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this presentation will actually occur.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No analytical data is currently available at this stage in the drilling. • Information on lithology, alteration and indications of mineralisation ie sulphide concentrations and vein densities are qualitative, based on visual logging by the project geologists. They indicate zones of potential gold mineralisation, however geochemistry is required to confirm the presence and grade of gold value.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The maiden drilling program at Chuscal is a diamond drilling program collecting HQ3 diameter core along the length of the hole. In the case of operational necessity this will be reduced to NQ core. Triple tubes are used to collect the core and where ground conditions permit, core orientation is conducted on a regular basis.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The drillers are required to meet a minimum recover rate of 90%. • On receipt the core is visually verified for inconsistencies including depth labels, degree of fracturing (core breakage versus natural), lithology progression etc. If the core meets the required conditions it is cleaned, core pieces are orientated and joined, lengths and labelling are verified, and geotechnical observations made. The core box is then photographed. • Orientated sections of core are aligned, and a geologic log prepared.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Following logging, sample intervals are determined and marked up and the cutting line transferred to the core.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging is carried out by the Project Geologists focusing on lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization characteristics. Initially a quicklog is carried out to guide sampling and then this is followed by detailed logging. The level of logging is appropriate for exploration and initial resource estimation evaluation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• After logging and definition of sample intervals by the geologist, the marked core is cut in half using a diamond saw in a specially designed facility on site. All core is cut and sampled. The standard sample interval is 2m but may be varied by the geologist to reflect lithology, alteration or mineralization variations. • As appropriate, all half or quarter core generated for a specific sample interval is collected and bagged. The other half of the core remains in the core box as a physical archive. • The large size (4-8kg) of individual samples and continuous sampling of the drill hole, provides representative samples for exploration activities. • Through the use of QA/QC sample procedure in this phase of drilling, any special sample preparation requirements eg due to unexpectedly coarse gold, will be identified and addressed prior to the resource drilling phase.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold assays will be obtained using a lead collection fire assay technique (Au-AA26) and analyses for an additional 48 elements were obtained using multi-acid (four acid) digest with ICP finish (ME-MS61) at ALS's laboratory in Lima, Peru. • Fire assay for gold is considered a "total" assay technique. • An acid (4 acid) digest is considered a total digestion technique. However, for some resistant minerals, not considered of economic value at this time, the digestion may be partial e.g. Zr, Ti etc. • No field non-assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • Metminco uses certified reference material and sample blanks and field duplicates inserted into the sample sequence. • Geochemistry results are reviewed by Metminco for indications of any significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are also reported by the laboratory and are reviewed as part of the Metminco QAQC analysis. The geochemical data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		only accepted where the analyses are performed within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All digital data received is verified and validated by the Company's Competent Person before loading into the assay database. • Over limit gold or base metal samples are re-analysed using appropriate, alternative analytical techniques. (Au-Grav22 50g and OG46) • Reported results are compiled by the Company's geologists and verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill hole is located using a handheld GPS and Lider DTM. This has an approximate accuracy of 3-5m considered sufficient at this stage of exploration. • On completion of the drilling program the collars of all holes will be surveyed using high precision survey equipment. • Downhole deviations of the drill hole are evaluated on a regular basis and recorded in a drill hole survey file to allow plotting in 3D. • The grid system is WGS84 UTM Z18N.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• n/a
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• This is the first drilling program at Chuscal so to date the extent and reliability of geologic information is dependent largely on surface observations which tend to be localised and affected by weathering. • To date, two sets of veining have been identified being around 135° with steep dip to the SW and 090° with steep to moderate dip to the S. • All drillholes are planned to best test the lithologies and structures as known taking into account that steep topography limits alternatives for locating holes. • CHDH-001 will be perpendicular to the first vein set and oblique to the second.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are secured in a closed Company facility at Quinchia secured by armed guard on a 24/7 basis. Each batch of samples are transferred in a locked vehicle and driven 165 km to ALS laboratories for sample preparation in Medellin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• n/a at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Farm-in and JV agreement with AGAC includes three granted Exploration Titles with AGAC as current beneficial owner. • The Exploration Titles were validly issued as Concession Agreements pursuant to the Mining Code. • The Concession Agreement grants its holders the exclusive right to explore for and exploit all mineral substances on the parcel of land covered by such concession agreement. • There are no outstanding encumbrances or charges registered against the Exploration Title at the National Registry.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first prospecting work that refers to the Chuscal prospect was recorded in 1986 by the author Michael GA Hill who reported an average of 4ppm to 5ppm gold in the sector "Loma El Guerrero", which today is known as Chuscal Alto. There was no detailed geological description or geological map produced. The effects of hydrothermal brecciation in dioritic intrusive rocks was noted. • In 1995, a Canadian TVX listed company, Minera de Colombia S.A., conducted a study in the Quinchia district, focusing on the prospects known at the time (Miraflores, La Cumbre, Chuscal and a locality that today is Tesorito). For the Chuscal area, three locations with gold mineralization being worked by artisanal miners were described, which comprise quartz±limonite veins within pyritic argillic alteration zones. • AGAC commissioned a brief reconnaissance survey in 2004 from which their geologist reported the types of alteration and mineralization were similar to AGAC's model of "Gold-Rich Porphyry Deposits". • AGAC conducted another prospect assessment in March 2005 from which it was reported that artisanal miners were working auriferous quartz-pyrite stockwork veins, some within porphyritic andesites, that had intruded into the Ira Monzonite. The mineralized veins had a strong structural control trending NW-SE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• AGAC commissioned various reconnaissance exploration campaigns from 2005 to 2006 principally focusing on the assessment of the geology exposed in the shallow underground openings being developed by artisanal miners. • In 2012, Seafield undertook a grid-based C-horizon soil geochemical survey and conducted underground rock-chip channel sampling over the Chuscal area and within the Guayacanes artisanal workings respectively. • In 2013, AGAC commissioned a systematic saprolite and rock-chip sampling and mapping program from which it was concluded that the mineralization at Chuscal had both porphyry (Au-Cu-Mo) and epithermal (AS-Sb) affinities, with phyllic alteration overprinting earlier potassic alteration of porphyritic rocks that had intruded an older Monzonite. • In 2015, AGAC conducted additional mapping, saprolite and rock-chip sampling detailing the area previously mapped and sampled. • In H1, 2019 on completion of the JV Agreement with AGA, Metminco compiled all available historical data with the AGA database and carried out a detailed re-interpretation of the integrated geochemistry and geophysical data generating an exploration model used to propose the current drilling program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Chuscal gold zone is associated with two diorite stocks probably of Miocene age, that have intruded into the large, Cretaceous-age Irra Monzonite. At Chuscal the formation and emplacement of the stocks generated a significant gold rich hydrothermal event, that together produced a NW orientated, 900m by 500m zone (+100ppb Au in soils) within which anomalous rock samples have been collected by AngloGold (refer Figure 2 in ASX release dated 6 December 2018). The rock chip sampling defined a Central Zone of 600m by 240m (183 samples) where the average grade of samples is 2.66gpt Au (uncut) or 1.94gpt Au (cut[2]). This is incorporated within a broader area (Main Zone) of 900m by 530m (289 samples) where the average grade of samples is 1.79gpt Au (uncut) or 1.33gpt Au (cut[2]). • ***Note [2]: The cut samples were capped at 20gpt Au which affected 6 samples including one assaying 54 gpt Au. In neither case was a lower cut applied. For the Central & Main zones respectively, the average includes 53 and 115 samples at <0.2gpt.*** • The underground artisanal workings occur within the Central Zone at a depth of approximately 70m below the ridge indicating the continuation of mineralisation at shallow depths. The multi-element rock-chip underground channel sample results indicate two dominant styles of mineralization. A probable early-stage stockwork-disseminated porphyry-style mineralization and a late stage high grade vein style (possible epithermal overprint). The porphyry-style returned

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		average grades of 1.5 gpt Au and the epithermal-style veins average 8 gpt Au (cut[3]). • **Note [3]: The cut underground rock-chip channel samples were capped at 20 gpt Au.** • The soil and rock chip anomalies remain open to the north.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• This declaration covers the start of the maiden drill program at Chuscal. • The maiden hole is; • collared at 423,455E, 582,687N and elevation of approximately 1320m. RL. • The hole orientation is 060/60° with anticipated EOH at 350m
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The summary metrics for the undergound rock-chip channel sample results have been averaged and reported as cut values. These have been previously reported. • No metal equivalent values have been stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. • Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact number, orientation and extent of mineralised structures are not yet determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Geological map showing the location of CHDH-001 and key exploration results over the Chuscal Prospect is shown in Figure 1 within the main body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• n/a
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Figure 1 presents a preliminary image of the magnetic, analytical signal from a ground survey currently underway. The image reflects the susceptibility variations at the RL level of 1150m. (approximately 170m beneath the drill hole collar) No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The preliminary drill program is consists of 2400m in 6 to 8 holes to evaluate the geology, alteration and mineralization styles along the Chuscal trend. As a maiden drill program on the project information obtained during the drilling will be used to refine the Exploration Model providing a more resilient base for decision making. • The objective of the program is to provide a guide to the mineralization potential of the system, both in terms of grade and tonnes, to guide resource drilling in a second phase drilling program.