

21 August 2024

MULTIPLE 20m INTERCEPTS WITH +1.2% to 1.7% Cu FROM IN-FILL DRILLING NUEVA SABANA OXIDE DEPOSIT, CUBA

Antilles Gold Limited ("Antilles Gold" or the "Company") (ASX: AAU, OTCQB: ANTMF) is pleased to advise results from the final 17 in-fill diamond drill holes into the Nueva Sabana oxide deposit in central Cuba, which were completed in July 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

Gold Domain – Nueva Sabana

HOLE PDH-81	2m @ 25.26g/t Au from 38.5m (incl 1m @ 45.39g/t au)
	3m @ 19.51g/t Au from 56m (incl 2m @ 26.78g/t Au)
HOLE PDH-87	2m @ 7.46g/t Au from 26m
HOLE PDH-93	1m @ 8.23g/t Au from surface

Copper Domain – Nueva Sabana

HOLE PDH-89	25m @ 1.76% Cu from 52m (incl 4m @ 5.56% Cu)
HOLE PDH-88	21.5m @ 1.73% Cu from 49m (incl 12m @ 2.11% Cu)
HOLE PDH-80	25m @ 1.23% Cu from 81m (incl 5m @ 3.02% Cu)
HOLE PDH-78	15m @ 1.52% Cu from 39m
HOLE PDH-85	9m @ 1.07% Cu from 40m (incl 3m @ 2.28% Cu)
HOLE PDH-82	6m @ 1.25% Cu from 37m

HOLE PDH-86	5m @ 1.47% Cu from 43m
HOLE PDH-90	24m @ 0.84% Cu from 89m
HOLE PDH-92	22.3m @ 0.82% Cu from 1.7m
HOLE PDH-79	12m @ 0.69% Cu from 14m

Sampling Techniques and Data are set out in the JORC Code 2012 Edition Template attached.

NUEVA SABANA OXIDE DEPOSIT

- **The results continue excellent grades for both gold and copper in the oxide deposit that have previously been advised to ASX, and were incorporated in the maiden MRE, reported to the ASX on 6 March 2024, followed by the Scoping Study, reported on 7 May 2024.**
- **An updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the proposed Nueva Sabana mine is expected to be completed next month by Brisbane based Mining Associates, after which an updated pit design and mine schedule will be undertaken for the Pre-Feasibility Study.**
- **The Nueva Sabana oxide deposit is metallurgically simple, and the Nueva Sabana mine is being planned as a copper project which would benefit from the high grade gold cap during initial operations.**
- **Metallurgical test work by Blue Coast Research Laboratories in Canada has indicated a gold recovery of 85% from a simple rougher flotation circuit with a concentrate of 53.1 g/t Au produced from an ore sample grading 2.11 g/t Au, whilst a copper recovery of 84.5% yields concentrate grades of 27% Cu from a rougher and cleaner circuit, which has formed the basis of the process design criteria for the Nueva sabana concentrator.**
- **Planning and permitting for the proposed mine is well advanced.**

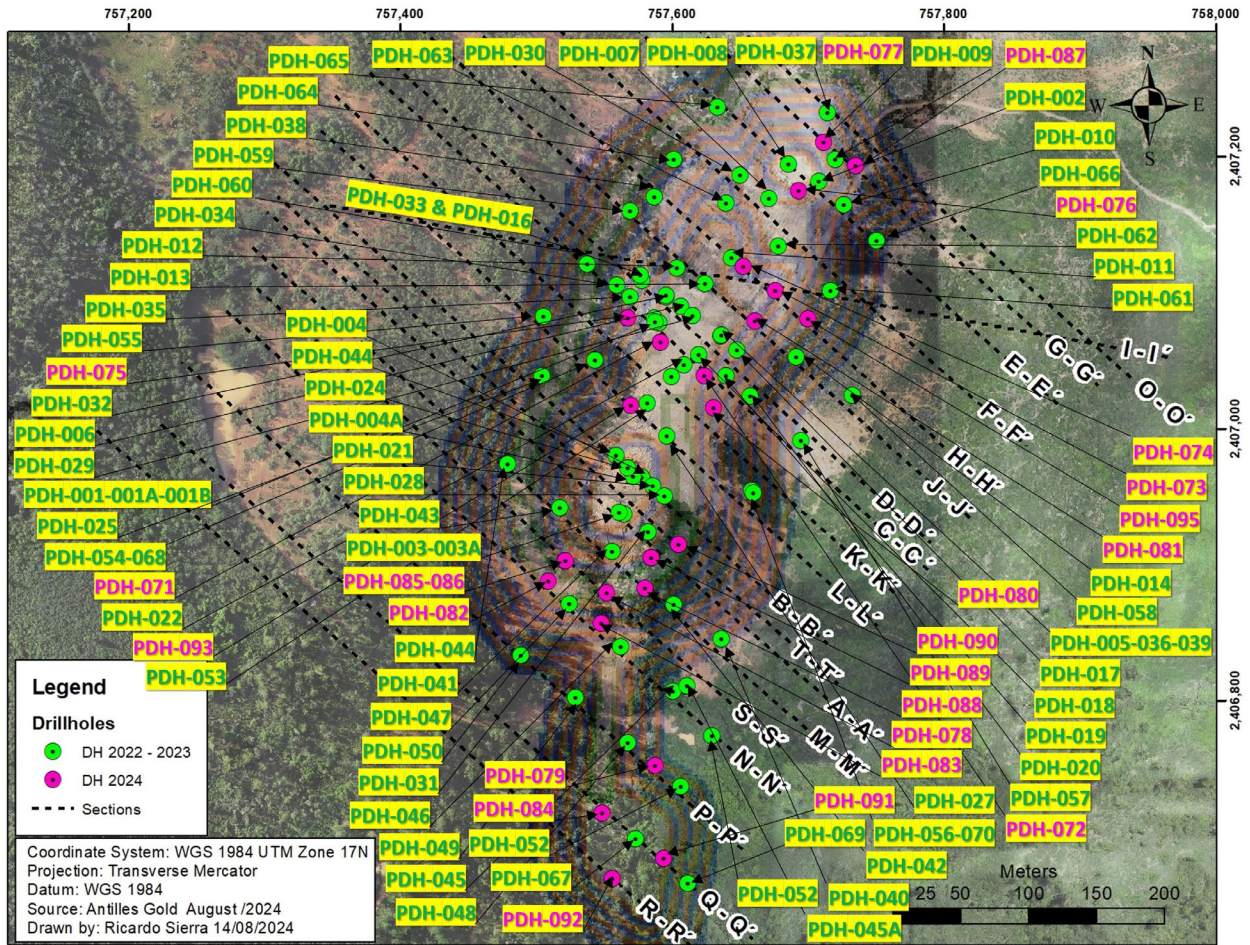
- **Total development costs are estimated to be ~US\$30 million with ~US\$5 million of pre-development costs including US\$1.5 million for the acquisition of the deposit, and ~US\$25 million for mine construction based on quotations for site works, industrial buildings, and a turnkey offer for the design and construction of the concentrator and associated grid power substation.**
- **The project requires minimal pre-stripping and will not involve the purchase of a mining fleet which is to be hired from the Cuban subsidiary of an international supplier.**
- **Finance for the mine construction is being negotiated in the form of an advance on concentrate purchases by an international commodities trader.**

END

This announcement has been authorised by the Chairman of Antilles Gold Limited.
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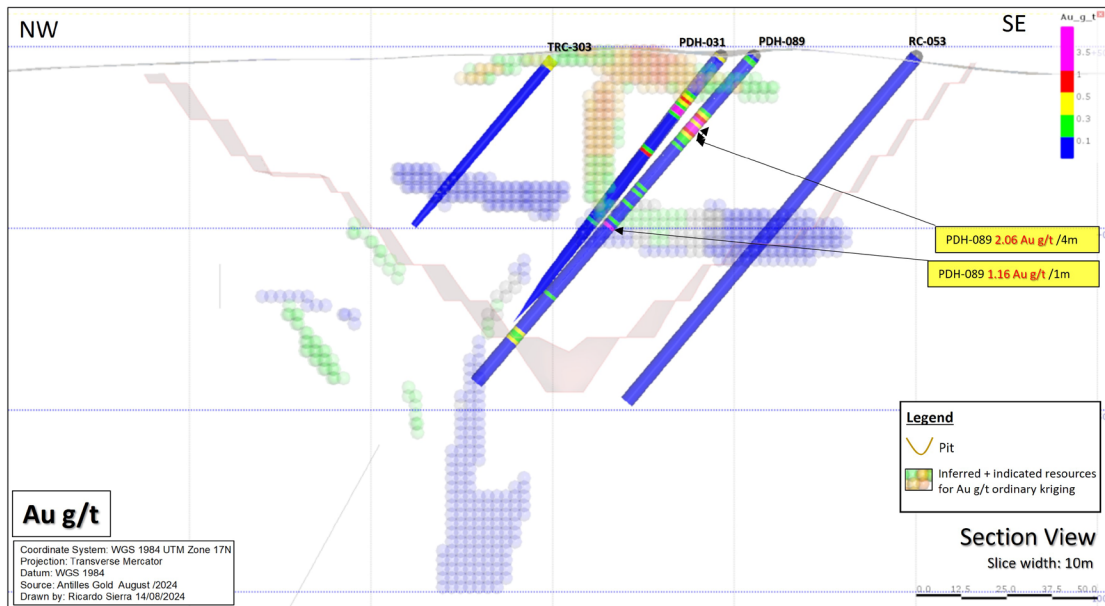
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit



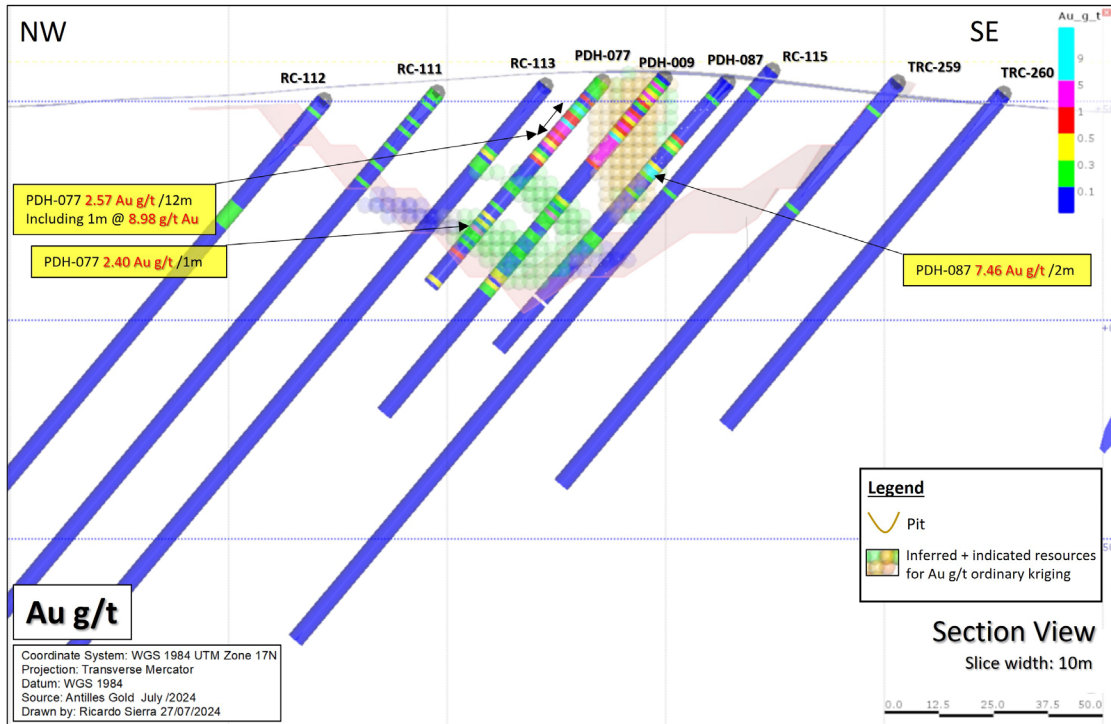
Drill Hole Location Plan

Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

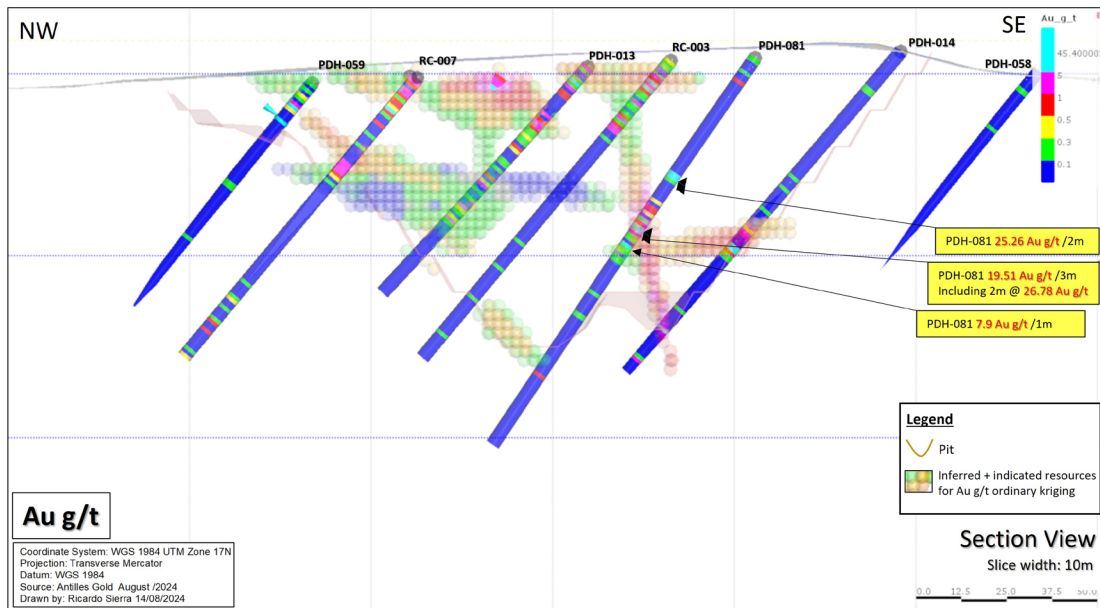
Cross section A - A'



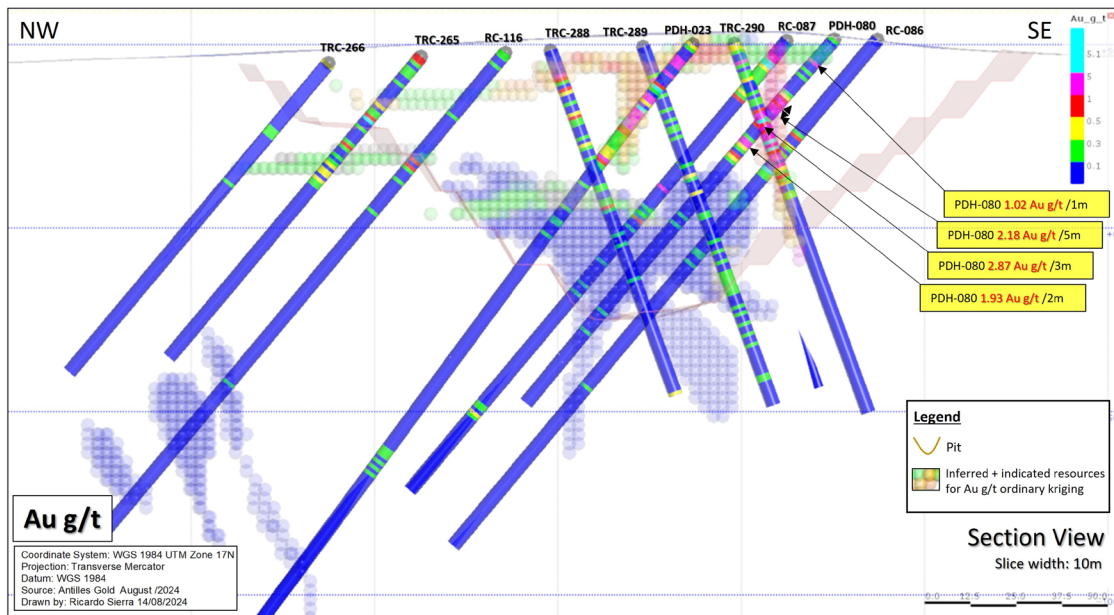
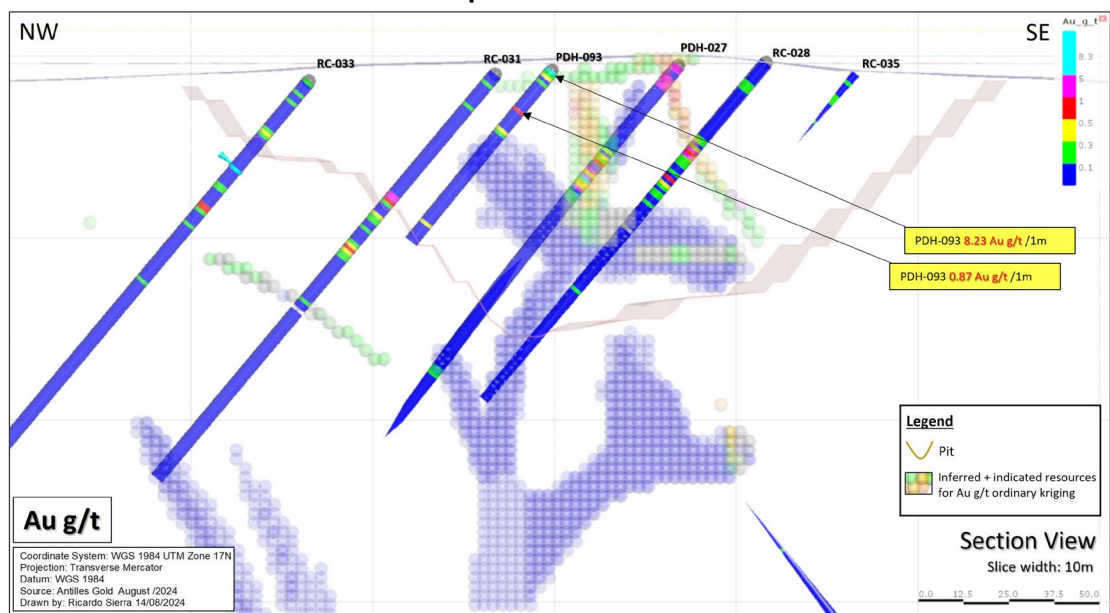
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section G - G'



Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section J - J'



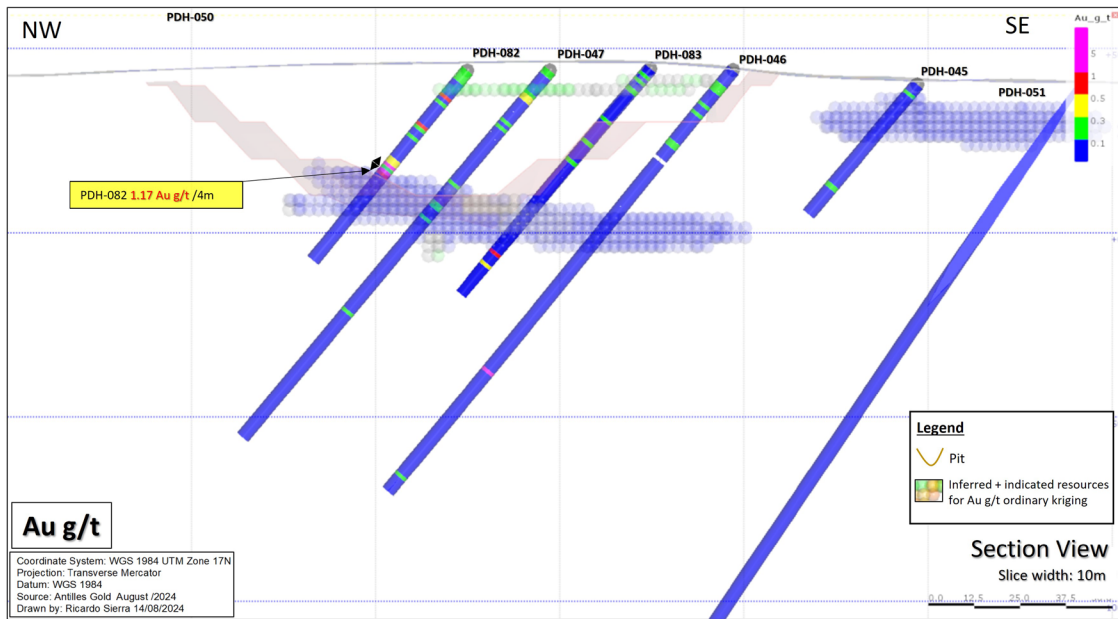
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Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit
Cross section K - K'

Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit
Cross section L - L'


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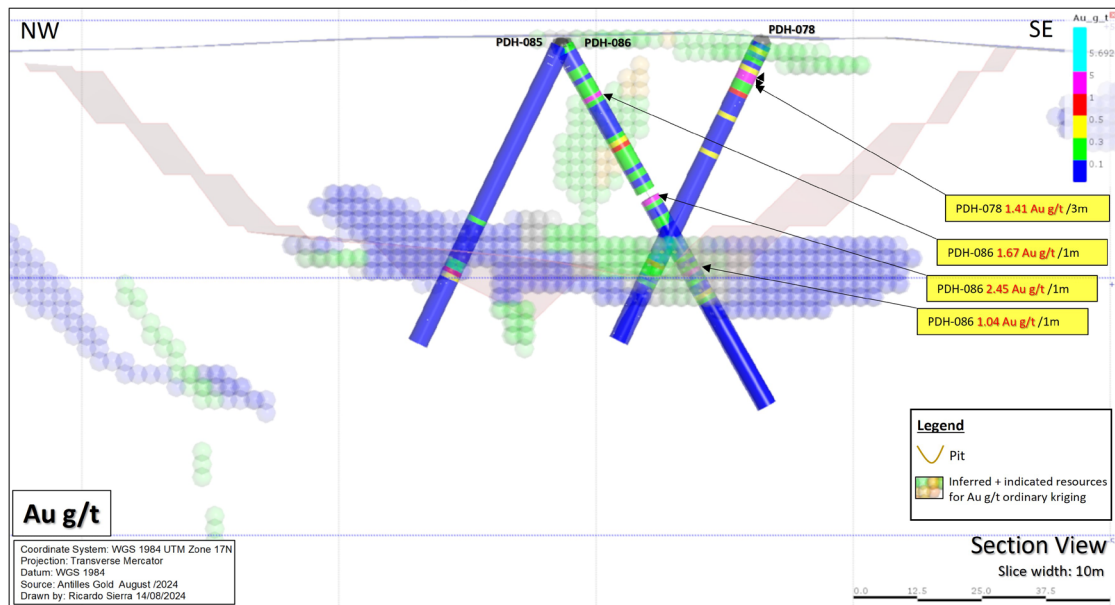
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Cross section N - N'



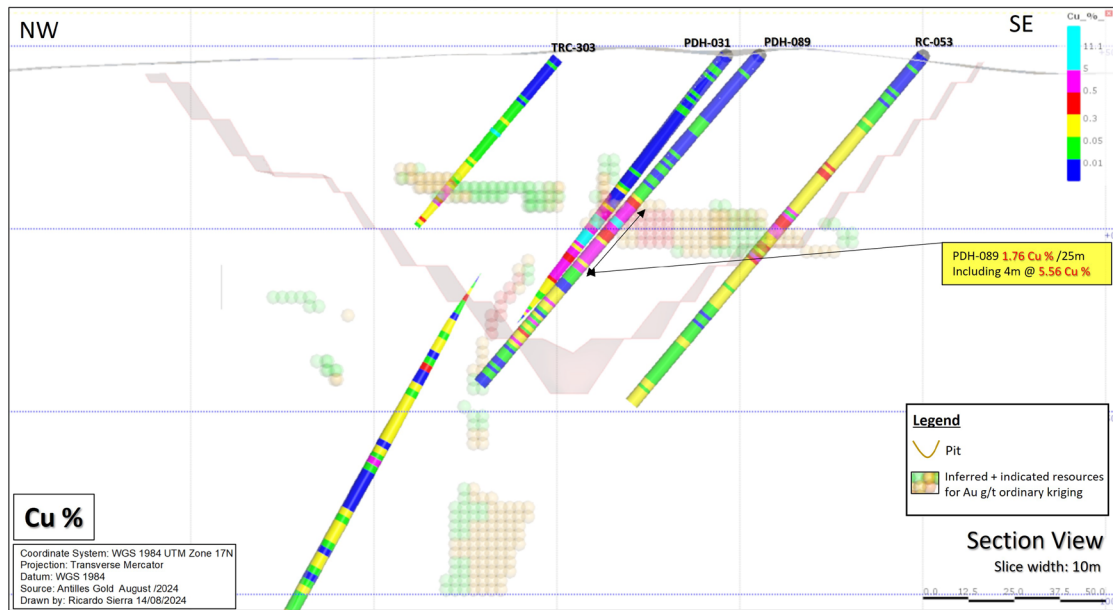
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

Cross section S - S'

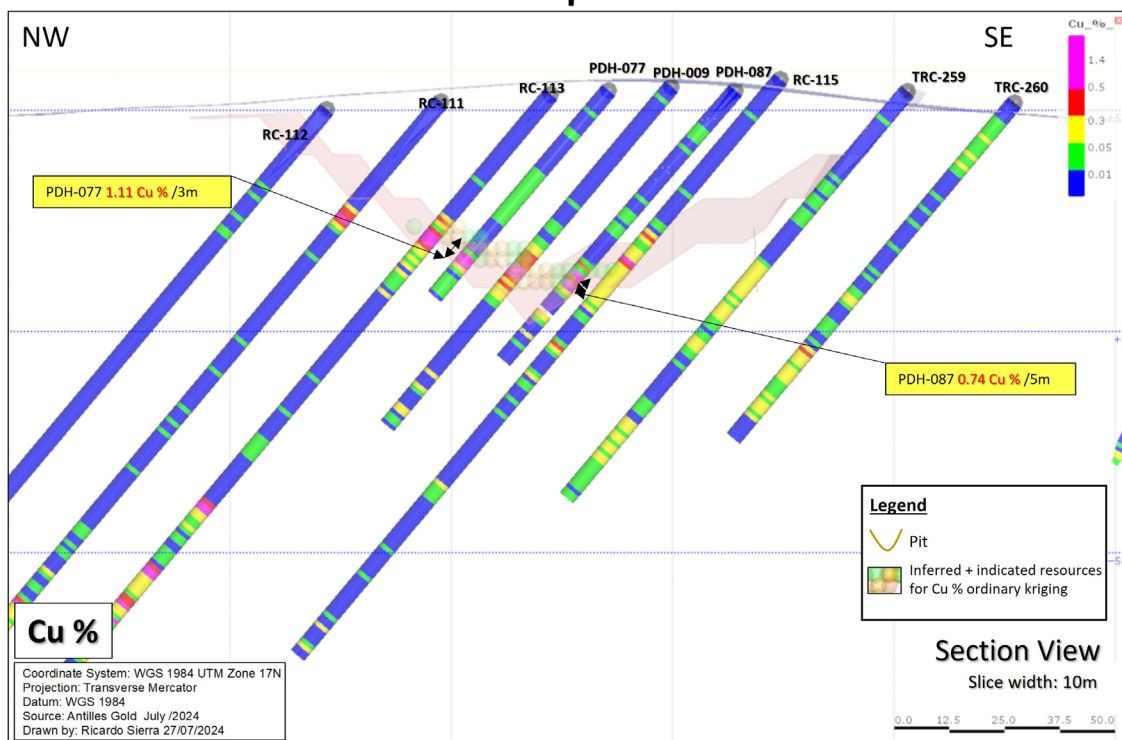


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Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section A - A'

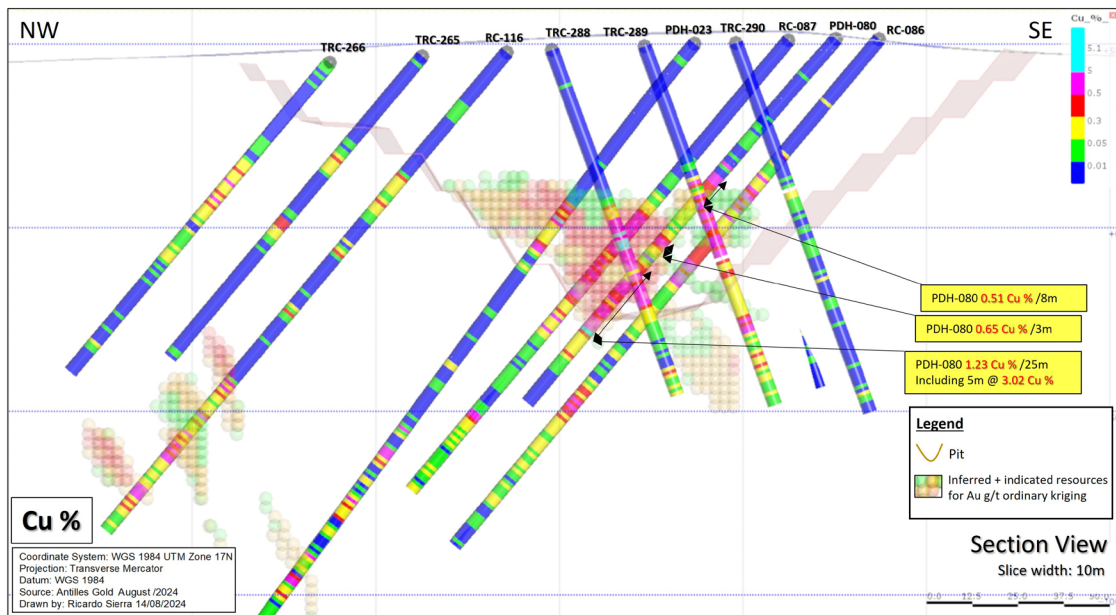


Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section G - G'

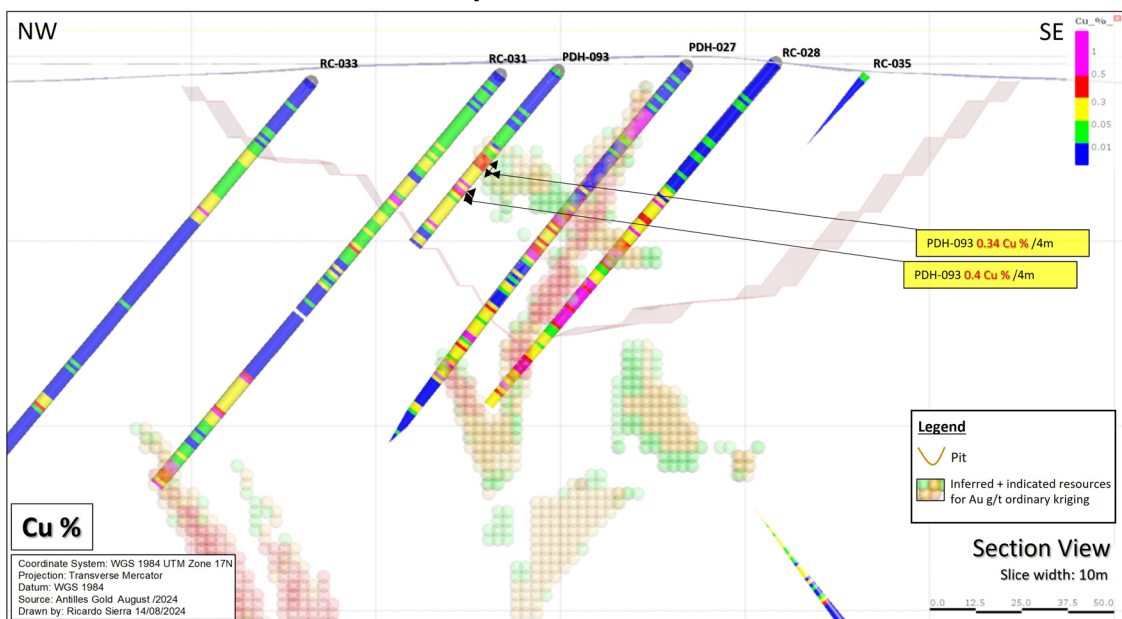


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Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section K - K'



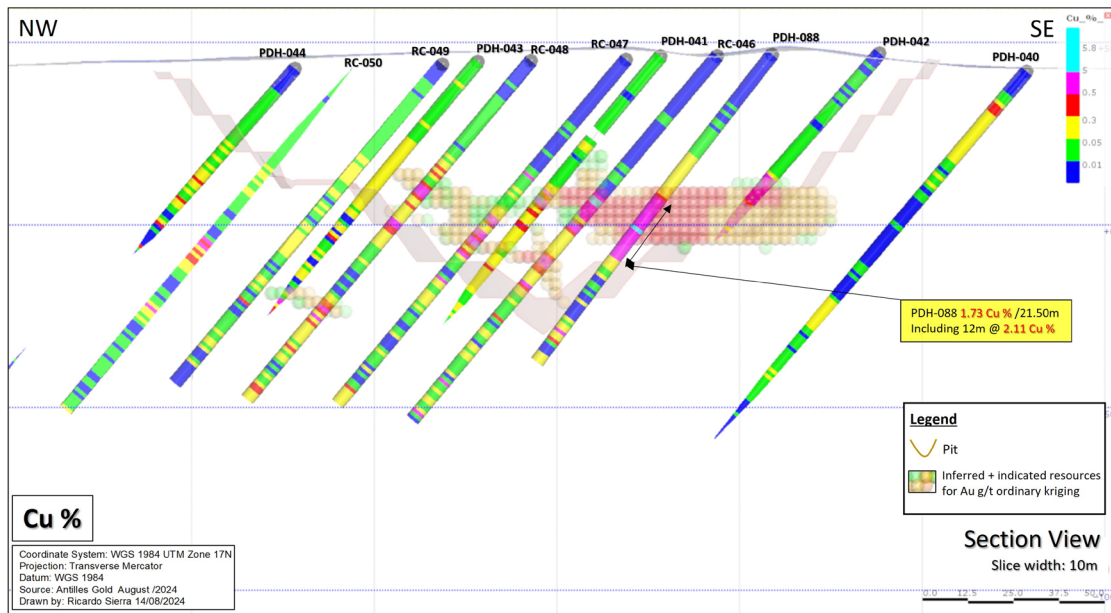
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit Cross section L - L'



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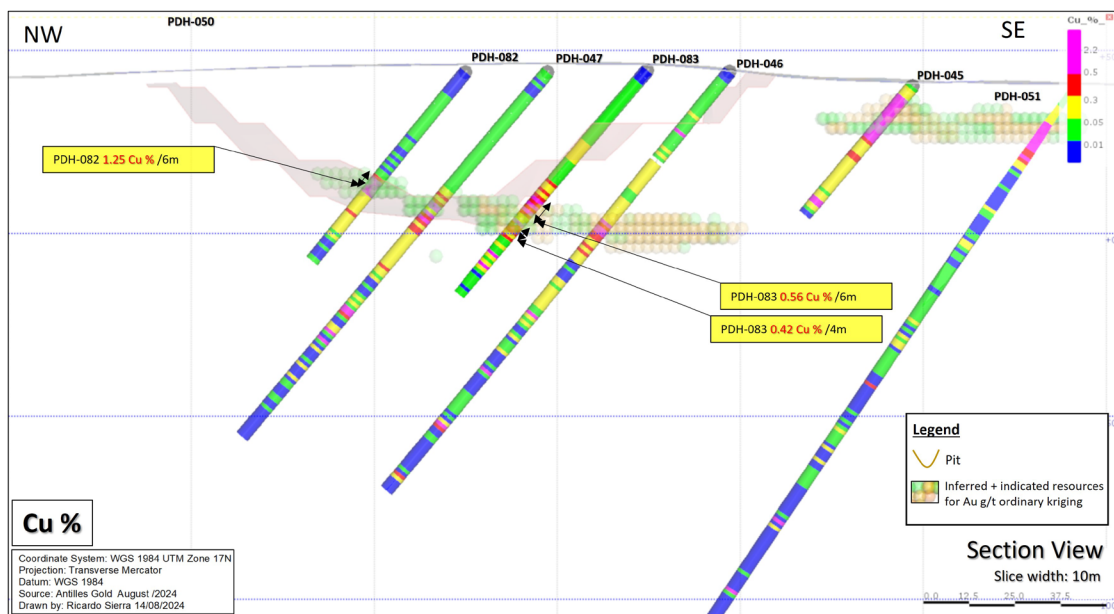
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

Cross section M - M'



Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

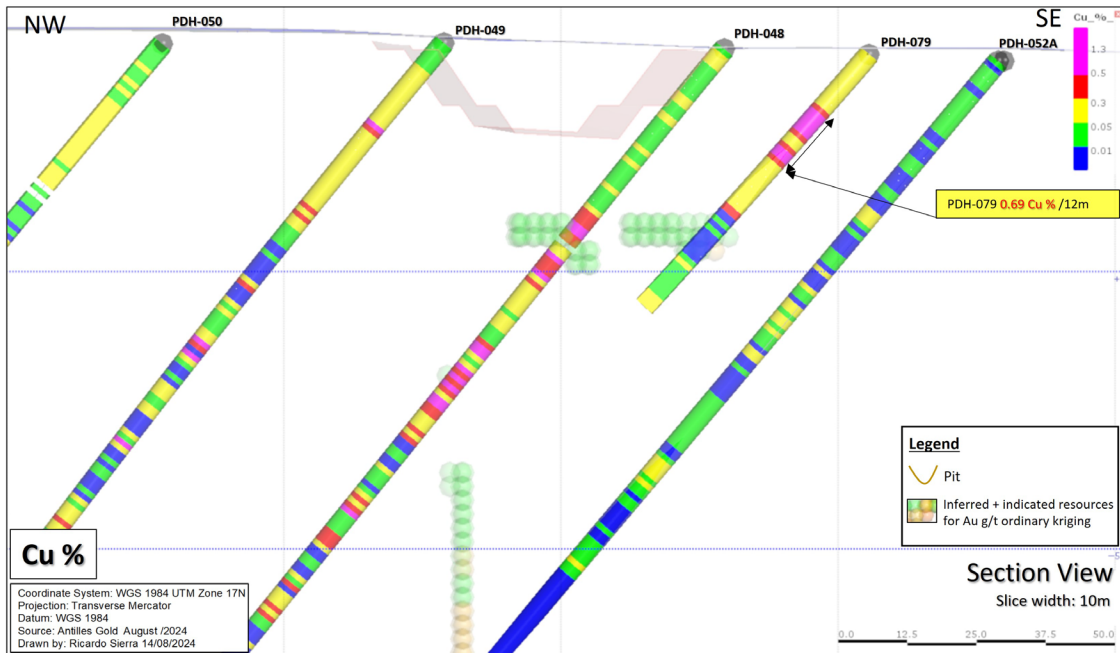
Cross section N - N'



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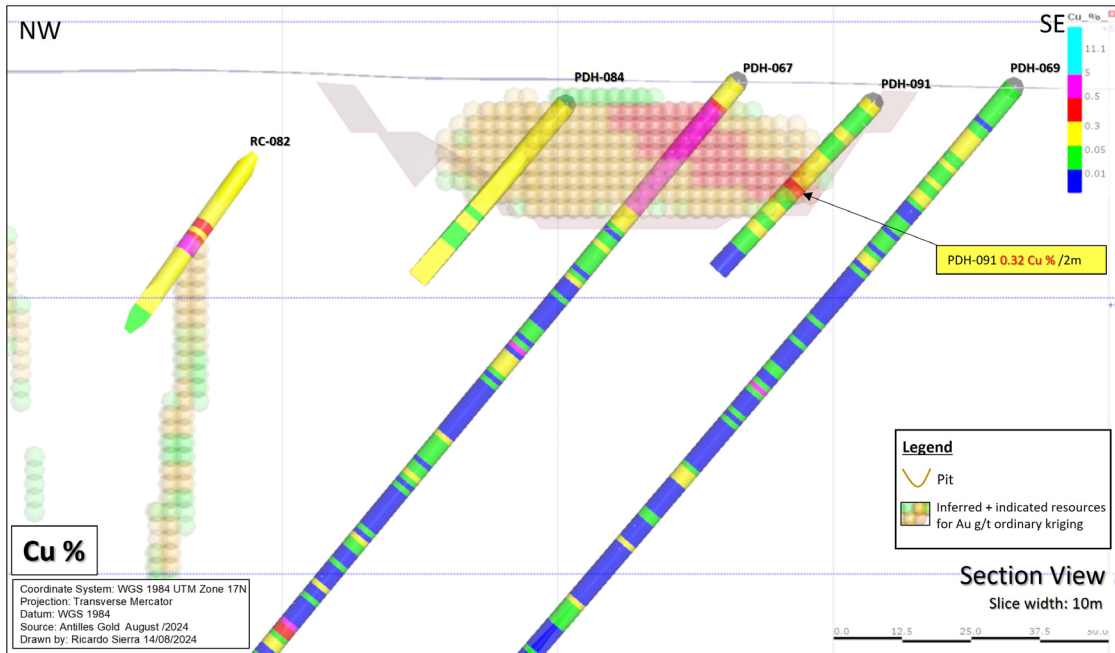
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

Cross section P - P'



Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

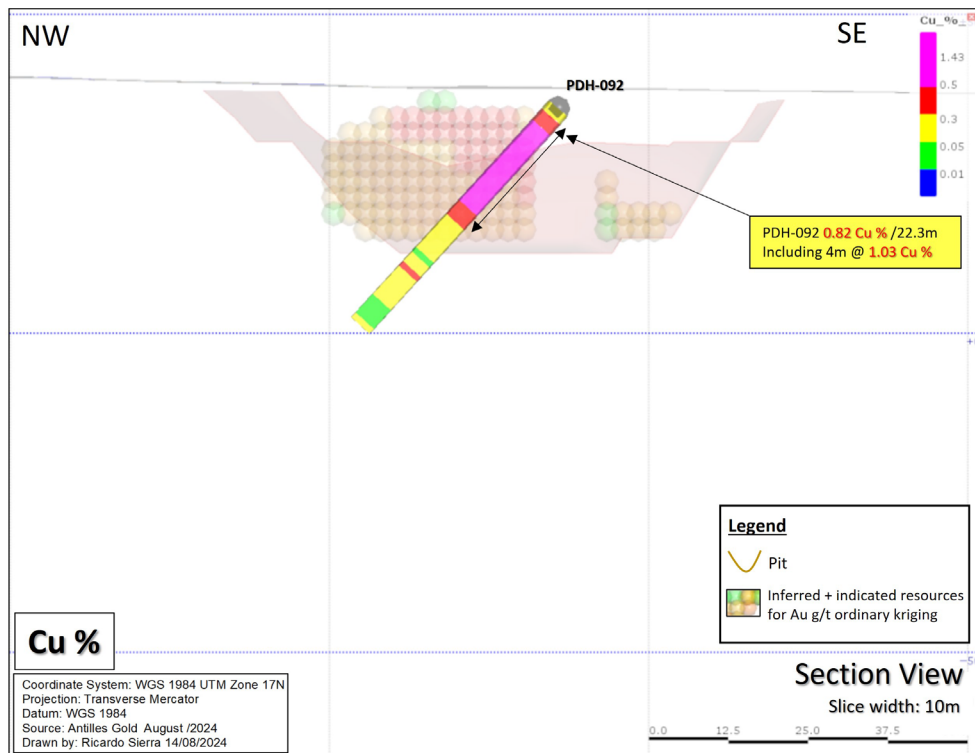
Cross section Q - Q'



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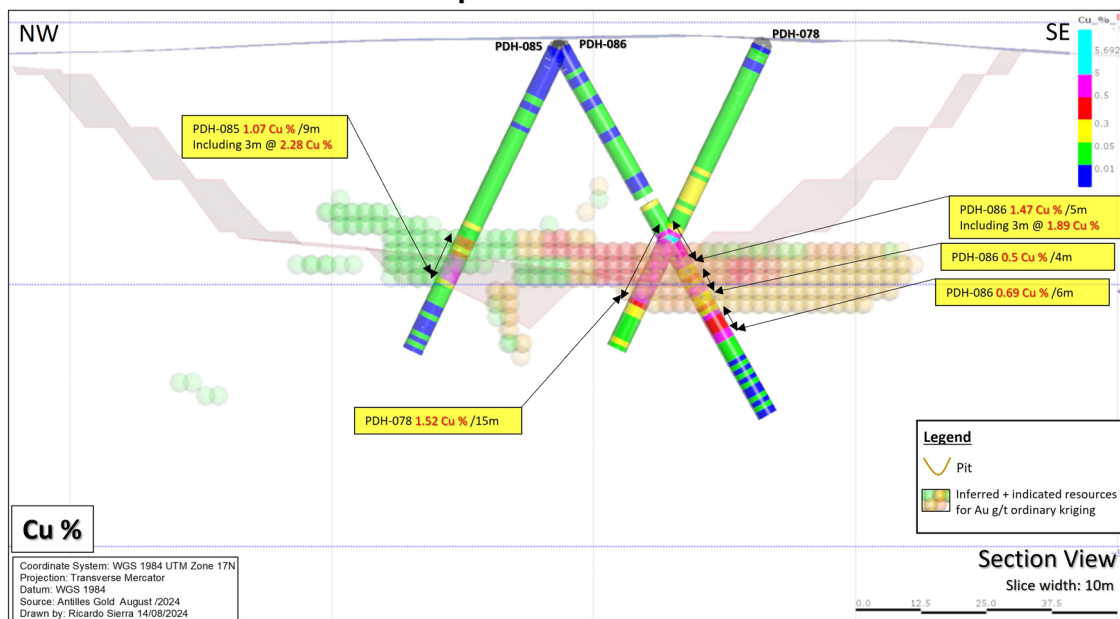
Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

Cross section R - R'

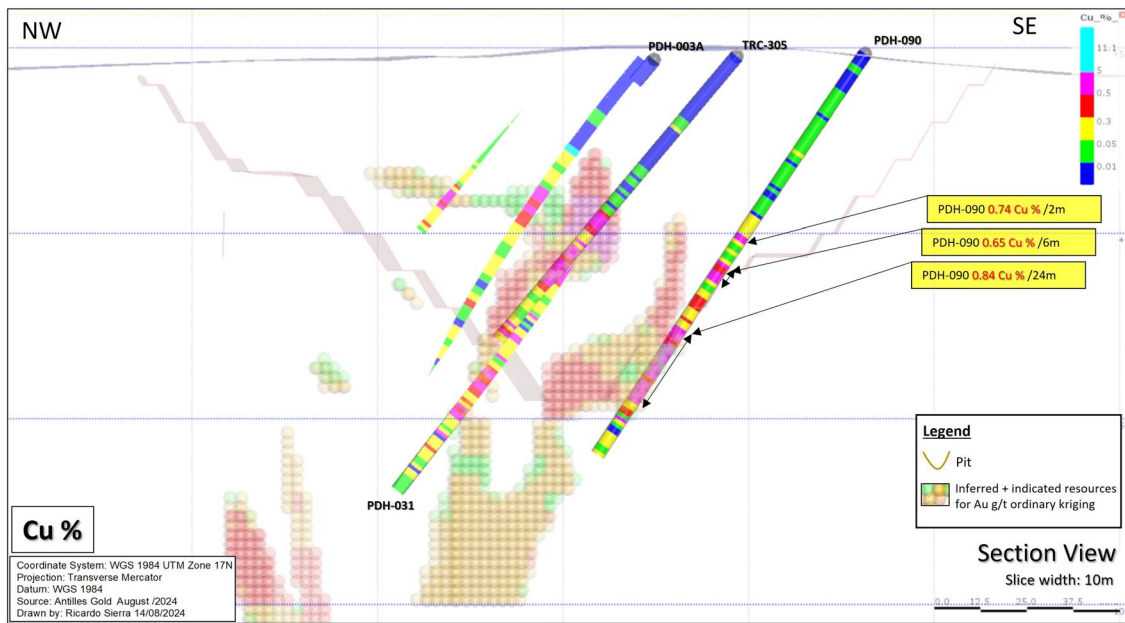


Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit

Cross section S - S'



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Nueva Sabana Oxide Deposit
Cross section T - T'

Table 2: Drill Hole Coordinates

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL(m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Length (m)
PDH-078	757,552	2,406,879	45.4	-65	307.2	64
PDH-079	757,588	2,406,752	39.2	-50	307.2	61
PDH-080	757,631	2,407,015	51.4	-50	307.2	130
PDH-081	757,661	2,407,079	54.3	-55	307.2	128.5
PDH-082	757,509	2,406,888	44.0	-50	307.2	66.5
PDH-083	757,548	2,406,857	44.5	-50	307.2	80
PDH-084	757,549	2,406,717	35.0	-50	307.2	41.5
PDH-085	757,521	2,406,903	44.9	-65	307.2	64
PDH-086	757,522	2,406,903	45.1	-65	127.2	80.5
PDH-087	757,735	2,407,193	54.5	-50	307.2	80.5
PDH-088	757,576	2,406,886	46.6	-50	307.2	106
PDH-089	757,580	2,406,909	47.4	-50	307.2	118
PDH-090	757,614	2,406,907	48.5	-55	307.2	130
PDH-091	757,594	2,406,684	35.3	-50	307.2	41.5
PDH-092	757,556	2,406,669	35.2	-50	307.2	46
PDH-093	757,570	2,407,017	48.1	-50	307.2	61
PDH-095	757,690	2,407,076	55.7	-50	307.2	89

Table 3: Nueva Sabana Oxide Raw Data +0.5 g/t Au +0.3% Cu

Sample ID	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Sample Interval	Au g/t	Cu%
PEL-12665	PDH-078	6	7	1	1.04	
PEL-12666	PDH-078	7	8	1	2.73	
PEL-12668	PDH-078	10	11	1	0.80	
PEL-12702	PDH-078	39	40	1		0.66
PEL-12703	PDH-078	40	41	1		5.69
PEL-12704	PDH-078	41	42	1		1.58
PEL-12705	PDH-078	42	43	1		0.65
PEL-12706	PDH-078	43	44	1		1.97
PEL-12707	PDH-078	44	45	1		1.30
PEL-12708	PDH-078	45	46	1		1.06
PEL-12709	PDH-078	46	47	1		1.26
PEL-12710	PDH-078	47	48	1	0.84	1.86
PEL-12711	PDH-078	48	49	1		0.97
PEL-12712	PDH-078	49	50	1		2.20
PEL-12713	PDH-078	50	51	1		1.08
PEL-12715	PDH-078	51	52	1		0.52
PEL-12716	PDH-078	52	53	1		1.14
PEL-12717	PDH-078	53	54	1		0.78
PEL-12718	PDH-078	54	55	1		0.36
PEL-12741	PDH-079	13	14	1		0.32
PEL-12742	PDH-079	14	15	1		0.78
PEL-12743	PDH-079	15	16	1		1.10
PEL-12744	PDH-079	16	17	1		1.30
PEL-12745	PDH-079	17	19	2		1.00
PEL-12747	PDH-079	19	20	1		0.40
PEL-12750	PDH-079	22	23	1		0.45
PEL-12751	PDH-079	23	24	1		0.55
PEL-12752	PDH-079	24	25	1		0.89
PEL-12753	PDH-079	25	26	1		0.42
PEL-12766	PDH-079	37	38.5	1.5		0.38
PEL-12797	PDH-080	8	9	1	1.02	
PEL-12811	PDH-080	21	22	1	0.87	
PEL-12812	PDH-080	22	23	1	2.72	
PEL-12813	PDH-080	23	24	1	0.53	
PEL-12815	PDH-080	24	25	1	5.00	
PEL-12816	PDH-080	25	26	1	1.80	
PEL-12820	PDH-080	29	30	1	5.50	
PEL-12822	PDH-080	30	31	1	2.48	
PEL-12823	PDH-080	31	32	1	0.64	
PEL-12828	PDH-080	36	37	1	2.72	
PEL-12829	PDH-080	37	38	1	1.15	
PEL-12833	PDH-080	41	42	1	0.61	

PEL-12838	PDH-080	45	46	1		0.55
PEL-12842	PDH-080	49	50	1		0.83
PEL-12843	PDH-080	50	51	1		0.66
PEL-12844	PDH-080	51	52	1		0.52
PEL-12845	PDH-080	52	53	1		0.40
PEL-12848	PDH-080	53	54	1		0.41
PEL-12849	PDH-080	54	55	1		0.33
PEL-12850	PDH-080	55	56	1		0.49
PEL-12851	PDH-080	56	57	1		0.45
PEL-12867	PDH-080	71	72	1		0.30
PEL-12868	PDH-080	72	73	1		0.74
PEL-12869	PDH-080	73	74	1		0.86
PEL-12870	PDH-080	74	75	1		0.35
PEL-12879	PDH-080	81	82	1		0.38
PEL-12880	PDH-080	82	83	1		0.38
PEL-12881	PDH-080	83	84	1		0.88
PEL-12882	PDH-080	84	85	1		0.58
PEL-12885	PDH-080	87	88	1		0.98
PEL-12886	PDH-080	88	89	1		1.13
PEL-12888	PDH-080	89	90	1		2.62
PEL-12889	PDH-080	90	91	1		0.83
PEL-12890	PDH-080	91	92	1		0.35
PEL-12891	PDH-080	92	93	1		0.48
PEL-12892	PDH-080	93	94	1		0.54
PEL-12895	PDH-080	95	96	1		0.42
PEL-12897	PDH-080	96	97	1		1.51
PEL-12898	PDH-080	97	98	1		2.45
PEL-12899	PDH-080	98	99	1		0.51
PEL-12900	PDH-080	99	100	1		0.41
PEL-12901	PDH-080	100	101	1		1.48
PEL-12902	PDH-080	101	102	1		2.49
PEL-12903	PDH-080	102	103	1		3.50
PEL-12904	PDH-080	103	104	1		2.62
PEL-12905	PDH-080	104	105	1		5.02
PEL-12906	PDH-080	105	106	1		0.48
PEL-12913	PDH-080	112	113	1		0.40
PEL-12942	PDH-081	7.5	8.5	1	0.66	
PEL-12977	PDH-081	38.5	39.5	1	45.39	
PEL-12978	PDH-081	39.5	40.5	1	5.14	
PEL-12988	PDH-081	49.5	50.5	1	0.59	
PEL-12989	PDH-081	50.5	51.5	1	0.93	
PEL-12993	PDH-081	54.8	56	1.2	0.78	
PEL-12995	PDH-081	56	57	1	36.05	
PEL-12997	PDH-081	57	58	1	17.50	
PEL-12998	PDH-081	58	59	1	4.97	
PEL-13002	PDH-081	62	63	1	7.90	
PEL-13006	PDH-081	66	67	1		0.51

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PEL-13023	PDH-081	80.5	81.7	1.2		0.54
PEL-13048	PDH-081	105	106	1	0.64	
PEL-13080	PDH-082	9	10	1	0.65	
PEL-13091	PDH-082	19	20	1	0.92	
PEL-13107	PDH-082	33	34	1	2.20	
PEL-13109	PDH-082	35	36	1	1.74	
PEL-13110	PDH-082	36	37	1	0.58	
PEL-13111	PDH-082	37	38	1		0.50
PEL-13112	PDH-082	38	39	1		0.77
PEL-13113	PDH-082	39	40	1		0.98
PEL-13115	PDH-082	40	41	1		0.86
PEL-13116	PDH-082	41	43	2		2.20
PEL-13120	PDH-082	49	50	1		0.41
PEL-13181	PDH-083	40	41	1		0.41
PEL-13184	PDH-083	43	44	1		0.32
PEL-13186	PDH-083	45	46	1		0.38
PEL-13187	PDH-083	46	47	1		0.75
PEL-13188	PDH-083	47	48	1		0.43
PEL-13189	PDH-083	48	49	1		0.73
PEL-13190	PDH-083	49	50	1		0.38
PEL-13191	PDH-083	50	51	1		0.55
PEL-13192	PDH-083	51	52	1		0.48
PEL-13197	PDH-083	54	55	1		0.55
PEL-13198	PDH-083	55	56	1		0.32
PEL-13199	PDH-083	56	57	1		0.48
PEL-13200	PDH-083	57	58	1		0.32
PEL-13202	PDH-083	59	60	1		0.43
PEL-13209	PDH-083	65	66	1	0.76	0.98
PEL-13213	PDH-083	69	70	1		0.84
PEL-13303	PDH-085	40	41	1		0.41
PEL-13304	PDH-085	41	42	1		0.43
PEL-13306	PDH-085	43	44	1		0.40
PEL-13307	PDH-085	44	45	1		3.56
PEL-13308	PDH-085	45	46	1		1.71
PEL-13309	PDH-085	46	47	1		1.57
PEL-13310	PDH-085	47	48	1		0.72
PEL-13311	PDH-085	48	49	1	0.90	0.54
PEL-13340	PDH-086	11	12	1	1.67	
PEL-13352	PDH-086	22	23	1	0.67	
PEL-13362	PDH-086	34	35	1	2.45	
PEL-13368	PDH-086	40	41	1		1.42
PEL-13372	PDH-086	43	44	1		1.17
PEL-13373	PDH-086	44	45	1		0.53
PEL-13375	PDH-086	45	46	1		1.22

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PEL-13376	PDH-086	46	47	1		3.06
PEL-13377	PDH-086	47	48	1		1.40
PEL-13380	PDH-086	50	51	1	1.04	0.48
PEL-13382	PDH-086	52	53	1		0.83
PEL-13383	PDH-086	53	54	1		0.55
PEL-13386	PDH-086	56	57	1		0.36
PEL-13388	PDH-086	58	59	1		0.90
PEL-13389	PDH-086	59	60	1		0.49
PEL-13390	PDH-086	60	61	1		0.48
PEL-13391	PDH-086	61	62	1		0.46
PEL-13392	PDH-086	62	63	1		0.73
PEL-13393	PDH-086	63	64	1		1.07
PEL-13432	PDH-087	17	18	1	0.94	
PEL-13442	PDH-087	26	27	1	8.93	
PEL-13443	PDH-087	27	28	1	5.99	
PEL-13472	PDH-087	52	53	1		0.32
PEL-13475	PDH-087	54	55	1		0.61
PEL-13476	PDH-087	55	56	1		0.71
PEL-13477	PDH-087	56	57	1		0.48
PEL-13478	PDH-087	57	58	1		1.37
PEL-13479	PDH-087	58	59	1		0.55
PEL-13553	PDH-088	49	50	1		0.31
PEL-13555	PDH-088	50	51	1		1.00
PEL-13556	PDH-088	51	52	1		1.48
PEL-13557	PDH-088	52	53	1		1.10
PEL-13558	PDH-088	53	54	1		1.23
PEL-13559	PDH-088	54	55	1		1.26
PEL-13560	PDH-088	55	56	1		1.17
PEL-13561	PDH-088	56	57	1		2.25
PEL-13562	PDH-088	57	58	1		0.67
PEL-13563	PDH-088	58	59	1		1.40
PEL-13564	PDH-088	59	60	1		1.70
PEL-13565	PDH-088	60	61	1		5.76
PEL-13566	PDH-088	61	62	1		2.61
PEL-13568	PDH-088	62	63	1		4.72
PEL-13569	PDH-088	63	64	1		0.74
PEL-13570	PDH-088	64	65	1		0.51
PEL-13572	PDH-088	65	66	1		0.71
PEL-13573	PDH-088	66	67	1		0.80
PEL-13575	PDH-088	67	68.5	1.5		1.39
PEL-13576	PDH-088	68.5	69.5	1		2.47
PEL-13577	PDH-088	69.5	70.5	1		3.19
PEL-13604	PDH-088	95	96	1		0.86
PEL-13608	PDH-088	98	99	1		0.47
PEL-13640	PDH-089	22	23	1	0.59	

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PEL-13641	PDH-089	23	24	1	1.39	
PEL-13643	PDH-089	25	26	1	3.42	
PEL-13644	PDH-089	26	27	1	3.08	
PEL-13645	PDH-089	27	28	1	0.65	
PEL-13675	PDH-089	52	53	1		0.34
PEL-13676	PDH-089	53	54	1		0.34
PEL-13677	PDH-089	54	55	1		0.98
PEL-13678	PDH-089	55	56	1		0.95
PEL-13679	PDH-089	56	57	1		1.30
PEL-13680	PDH-089	57	58	1		0.95
PEL-13681	PDH-089	58	59	1		3.49
PEL-13682	PDH-089	59	60	1		11.09
PEL-13683	PDH-089	60	61	1		5.95
PEL-13684	PDH-089	61	62	1	1.16	1.72
PEL-13685	PDH-089	62	63	1		0.79
PEL-13686	PDH-089	63	64	1		0.34
PEL-13688	PDH-089	64	65	1		0.46
PEL-13689	PDH-089	65	66	1		0.36
PEL-13691	PDH-089	67	68.5	1.5		0.50
PEL-13692	PDH-089	68.5	70	1.5		1.00
PEL-13693	PDH-089	70	71	1		0.73
PEL-13695	PDH-089	71	72	1		1.34
PEL-13697	PDH-089	72	73	1		3.86
PEL-13698	PDH-089	73	74	1		0.99
PEL-13700	PDH-089	75	76	1		2.49
PEL-13701	PDH-089	76	77	1		2.83
PEL-13713	PDH-089	88	89	1		0.64
PEL-13720	PDH-089	95	96	1		0.90
PEL-13725	PDH-089	99	100	1		0.46
PEL-13728	PDH-089	102	103	1		0.54
PEL-13773	PDH-090	27	28	1	0.71	
PEL-13777	PDH-090	30	31	1	0.57	
PEL-13809	PDH-090	59	60	1		0.89
PEL-13810	PDH-090	60	61	1		0.59
PEL-13819	PDH-090	68	69	1		0.64
PEL-13820	PDH-090	69	70	1		0.38
PEL-13822	PDH-090	70	71	1		0.48
PEL-13823	PDH-090	71	72	1		1.04
PEL-13824	PDH-090	72	73	1		0.77
PEL-13825	PDH-090	73	74	1		0.57
PEL-13831	PDH-090	79	80	1		0.30
PEL-13832	PDH-090	80	81	1		0.46
PEL-13833	PDH-090	81	82	1		0.35
PEL-13835	PDH-090	82	83	1		0.39
PEL-13839	PDH-090	86	87	1		0.49
PEL-13842	PDH-090	89	90	1		0.71
PEL-13843	PDH-090	90	91	1		0.83

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PEL-13844	PDH-090	91	92	1		1.11
PEL-13845	PDH-090	92	93	1		0.68
PEL-13848	PDH-090	93	94	1		0.47
PEL-13849	PDH-090	94	95	1		0.86
PEL-13850	PDH-090	95	96	1		1.44
PEL-13851	PDH-090	96	97	1		1.11
PEL-13852	PDH-090	97	98	1		0.88
PEL-13853	PDH-090	98	99	1		0.97
PEL-13855	PDH-090	99	100	1		0.83
PEL-13856	PDH-090	100	101	1		0.68
PEL-13857	PDH-090	101	102	1		0.70
PEL-13858	PDH-090	102	103	1		0.86
PEL-13859	PDH-090	103	104	1		1.07
PEL-13860	PDH-090	104	105	1		0.75
PEL-13861	PDH-090	105	106	1		0.34
PEL-13862	PDH-090	106	107	1		0.98
PEL-13863	PDH-090	107	108	1		0.84
PEL-13864	PDH-090	108	109	1		0.73
PEL-13865	PDH-090	109	110	1		0.68
PEL-13866	PDH-090	110	111	1		0.67
PEL-13867	PDH-090	111	112	1		1.21
PEL-13868	PDH-090	112	113	1		0.76
PEL-13872	PDH-090	115	116	1		0.43
PEL-13873	PDH-090	116	117	1		0.42
PEL-13876	PDH-090	118	119	1		0.68
PEL-13911	PDH-091	20	21	1		0.34
PEL-13912	PDH-091	21	22	1		0.31
PEL-13937	PDH-092	1.7	4	2.3		0.39
PEL-13938	PDH-092	4	5	1		0.89
PEL-13939	PDH-092	5	6	1		0.89
PEL-13940	PDH-092	6	7	1		0.84
PEL-13941	PDH-092	7	8	1		1.09
PEL-13942	PDH-092	8	9	1		0.93
PEL-13943	PDH-092	9	10	1		1.07
PEL-13944	PDH-092	10	11	1		1.04
PEL-13945	PDH-092	11	12	1		0.98
PEL-13947	PDH-092	12	13	1		0.91
PEL-13948	PDH-092	13	14	1		0.86
PEL-13949	PDH-092	14	15	1		0.89
PEL-13950	PDH-092	15	16	1		0.93
PEL-13951	PDH-092	16	17	1		0.77
PEL-13952	PDH-092	17	18	1		0.98
PEL-13953	PDH-092	18	19	1		1.43
PEL-13955	PDH-092	19	20	1		0.95
PEL-13956	PDH-092	20	21	1		0.63
PEL-13957	PDH-092	21	22	1		0.46

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PEL-13958	PDH-092	22	23	1		0.45
PEL-13959	PDH-092	23	24	1		0.44
PEL-13972	PDH-092	34	35	1		0.40
PEL-13982	PDH-093	0	1	1	8.23	
PEL-13998	PDH-093	14	15	1	0.87	
PEL-14016	PDH-093	30	31	1		0.44
PEL-14017	PDH-093	31	32	1		0.33
PEL-14018	PDH-093	32	33	1		0.43
PEL-14019	PDH-093	33	34	1		0.32
PEL-14026	PDH-093	39	40	1		0.52
PEL-14028	PDH-093	41	42	1		0.59
PEL-14029	PDH-093	42	43	1		0.40
PEL-14040	PDH-093	53	54	1		0.87
PEL-14117	PDH-095	31	32	1		0.46
PEL-14125	PDH-095	38	39	1		0.44

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

El Pilar Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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</i> 	<p><u>Historic Drilling (pre 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling (pre-2021) was completed using open hole (reverse circulation) and diamond core. Sample intervals were variable based on geological features however the majority range from 1m to 2m in length. <p><u>Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling has been completed using diamond drilling at HQ and NQ core size. Samples were collected at 2m intervals in 2022 and are collected at 1m intervals from April 2023 although adjusted for geological features as required.

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.

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).

Historic Drilling (pre 2022)

- Historical drilling was undertaken utilising both reverse circulation and diamond drilling. Historic diamond holes are NQ. Historic RC drilling utilised a truck mounted drill rig and a smaller track mounted drill rig. The RC hole size is not known.

Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)

- Recent drilling was completed exclusively using diamond drilling methods using HQ triple tube techniques (HQ3) with a core diameter of ~61mm, and NQ3 with a core diameter of 45mm.

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.

Historic Drilling (pre 2022)

- Detailed records on drill core and chip recovery are not available.

Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)

- Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered vs. drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 96% however core recoveries as low as 80% have been recorded in some vein zones. Short runs were undertaken to counter the poor rock quality (low RQD), in zones of highly broken rock the whole run (~1.5m) was the sample interval. There is no relationship between core recovery and grade. *Diamond drill core was not oriented due to technological limitations in-country for holes PDH-001 to 006, but all subsequent holes have been orientated Reflex ACTIII.
- Resource infill holes PDH-071 to PDH-093 and PDH-095 drilled in 2024 were not orientated given their infill nature.

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.

Historic Drilling (pre 2022)

- No drill logs (hard copies) have been seen for the historical drilling. The drill hole database has basic geology codes for the historic holes.

Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)

- All core has been geologically logged by qualified geologists under the direct supervision of a consulting geologist to a level to support reporting of Mineral Resources.
- Core logging is qualitative and all core trays have been digitally photographed and are stored on a server.

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

Historic Drilling (pre 2022)

- Records on the nature of sub-sampling techniques associated with the historical diamond drilling are not available for review. The Historic RC returns were collected in buckets and passed through riffle splitter to produce approximately a 3 kg sample. Wet samples were run through a separator and after drying approximately 0.5 to 1.5 kg was retained as the sample.

- *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.*
- Information available from historic reports regarding the sample preparation techniques are that 1m core intervals were course ground, homogenised and screened at 1 mm. Cuttings from RC drilling were similarly homogenised, pulverised and screened at 1 mm.
- Recent Drilling (2022 onwards)
- Core is cut using diamond saw, with half core selected for sample analysis. Samples too broken to cut were split and half the rubble was submitted.
 - Samples submitted for preparation at LACEMI in Havana are dried at a temperature between 80 and 100 °C for a minimum 24 hrs. Sample is then crushed to 75% passing 2 mm, with two 250 g subsamples collected through a riffle splitter.
 - Subsample is pulverised to 104 microns.
 - One 250 g sample is sent to SGS Peru for analysis of Au and 49 elements by a 2 acid digest.
 - 1/4 core duplicates are collected at an average rate of 1 in every 20 samples.
 - pXRF results from drill core are averaged from spot readings taken at 20 cm intervals per each meter of core. The pXRF readings have been taken from above the commencement of the Cu mineralisation zone, until the termination of the hole. pXRF readings are not used in the determination of the mineral resource.

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.*

Historic Drilling (pre 2022)

Soil samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver through CIMTEC, where they were analyzed by means of Fire Assay with AA finish for gold, determining another 32 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn) via ICP.

The trench and drill samples were sent to the XRAL laboratory in Canada where the determination of the gold was carried out via fire assay with instrumental finish (ppb), the results higher than 1000 ppb were verified with Fire Assay (ppm). The rest of the elements (Be, Na, Mg, Al, P, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, La, W, Pb and Bi), were determined by ICP.

Recent Drilling (2022)

Preliminary analysis was undertaken at LACEMI in Havana Cuba, which is not a certified laboratory for the purposes of JORC. The LACEMI facilities have however been inspected by Competent Persons and it is the intention to work through the process of having the laboratory certified.

Analysis for gold is via 30g fire assay with AA finish. Over range gold assays (+30g/t) are repeated with Fire Assay and a gravimetric finish.

Cu is analysed by 2 acids HNO₃ -HCL, and measurement by ICP

Both Fire Assay and 2 acid digest are considered total assay methods for the elements of interest. There are no observed copper silicates or oxides.

Certified reference materials from OREAS (21f, 907, 506, 503d, 254b and 258) are inserted at a rate of one every 20 samples, with a blank inserted every 40 samples. Coarse field duplicates are submitted at a rate of 1 in every 33 samples.

Corresponding duplicate pulp samples (from the 2022 drill program) were analysed at the SGS laboratory in Burnaby Vancouver, utilising 30g Fire Assay AAS for Au, with 30g Fire

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Assay gravimetric for overrange analysis and 4 acid digest ICP-AAs/ICP-MS (49 element) including Cu
SGS results were prioritised over the LACEMI results for the estimation of the mineral resource.

Recent Drilling (2023)

Analysis is being undertaken at SGS laboratories in Lima Peru.

- Analysis for gold is via 30g fire assay with AA finish. Over range gold assays (+30g/t) are repeated with Fire Assay and a gravimetric finish.
- Cu is analysed by 2 acids HNO₃ -HCL, and measurement by ICP
- Both Fire Assay and 2 acid digest are considered total assay methods for the elements of interest (no observed copper silicates or oxides).
- Certified reference materials from OREAS (908, 907, 506, 503e, 254b and 258) are inserted at a rate of one every 25 samples, with a blank inserted every 40 samples. Coarse field duplicates are submitted at a rate of 1 in every 20 samples.
- pXRF results on drill core were reported using a Thermo Scientific Portable XRF Analyzer, Model Niton XL2, with a shot every 20 cm, shot duration 30 seconds. A mix of standards are utilised every 50 samples and blanks every 60 samples. No pXRF readings were used in the delineation of the mineral resource.

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.*
- Significant intersections are reviewed by multiple company and contractor personnel.
- Part of the 2023 drilling has been designed to twin historic drilling as part of a sample verification process as well as extend further into the mineralisation at depth.
- The twin hole drill program showed the historic truck mounted gold results required factoring down. A linear regression was sufficient to align the histogram of the truck mounted gold results with the sample histogram of the current diamond drilling. Historic copper and the track mounted drill rig gold samples were shown to have similar distributions (statistically and graphically) and were suitable for the use in a mineral resource without adjustment.

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.*
- Two datum points have been established on the site using high precision GPS (differential GPS).
- All completed drill collars were surveyed by total station utilizing the local survey datum, on the WGS 84 UTM 17N grid.
- A LiDAR survey undertaken in September 2022 defines the natural surface topography. 1 m contours across the project area were extracted and is used to delineate the upper surface of the Mineral Resource

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.*
- The holes drilled were aimed at verifying data from historical drilling, rather than being on a specific spacing.
- Approximately 25,000m of historical drilling exists in a database, and the 6 holes drilled in 2022 were aimed at verifying historical intercepts.
- Additional holes were drilled in 2023 to twin historic holes for validation of the historical drilling, as well as develop a Mineral Resource Estimate for the El Pilar oxide zone.
- The 25 Holes drilled in 2024 were designed to target areas of inferred resources, such that they can add

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	additional confidence to reclassify to Inferred resources where appropriate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the oxide zones are sub-horizontal and elongated, based on the level of oxidation, the drilling has been oriented to cut both the oxide gold and copper zones at optimal angles from previous drilling. However, given there are multiple subvertical structures, along with the oxidation boundaries, this has to be taken in mind also in the optimum orientation of drillholes. The underlying sulphide mineralisation has been shown to be largely sub-vertical in nature and drilling has cut these zones at more optimal angles.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core is securely stored in a warehouse in Ciego de Avila where it is logged and sampled. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory in Havana in a company vehicle with Company driver. • For transport of pulp samples to SGS Peru, the prepared samples are collected by company personnel in a company vehicle, and driven directly to the Jose Marti International airport, where the waybill is prepared by Cubana . The samples are flown to Lima via Cubana airfreight for customs clearance prior to transport to the SGS Lima laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98 sample pulps were sent from SGS to Bureau Veritas in Lima, with all Au and Cu assays showing high repeatability.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The San Nicholas Reconnaissance Permit (formerly known as the El Pilar Reconnaissance permit) is registered to Minera La Victoria, which is a Joint Venture between Antilles Gold Inc (a 100% subsidiary of Antilles Gold Limited) and Gold Caribbean Mining SA, which is a subsidiary of the Cuban State owned mining company Geominera SA. The Reconnaissance Permit encompasses 17,086.8 Ha and is located in the topographic sheets at scale 1: 50 000 Ceballos (4481-I), Gaspar (4481-II), Corojo (4581-III) and Primero de Enero (4581-IV), 25 km east-southeast of the city of Ciego de Ávila, central Cuba. • Within the Reconnaissance Permit is a separate 752.3Ha Nueva Sabana Exploitation Concession (formerly the El pilar oxide Geological Investigation Concession), covering the Nueva Sabana gold and copper mineralisation. The Exploitation Concession is in the 50:50 Minera la

<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Victoria JV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The El Pilar prospect was explored most recently by Canadian company KWG, who undertook airborne geophysics, trenching (22 trenches totalling 4640m) and RC and Diamond drilling. • Drilling was undertaken between 1994 and 1997, with 159 RC holes drilled for a total of 20,799m and 29 diamond holes drilled for a total of 3,611m. • Chemical analysis for Au, Cu and other elements undertaken at Chemex laboratories in Canada. No core samples remain.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system is hosted within a Cretaceous age volcanic island arc setting that is composed of mafic to intermediate composition tuffs, ash and volcanoclastic rocks that are intruded by similar age granodiorite and diorite intrusive stocks. • The geological setting is very similar to the many prospective volcanic island arc geological environments that are related to porphyry style mineralisation, and associated vein systems. • The El Pilar/Nueva Sabana system has shown to date both overlapping hydrothermal alteration styles, and complex multiple veining events that is common with the emplacement of a mineralised porphyry copper-gold system.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant data is listed in Table 2
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length weighted averaging for Au and Cu has been used to determine intercepts, with no top cut.

	<p>such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept lengths are down the hole intercepts.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer sections within this release. Relevant plans were included in previous releases dated 8 November 2022, 17 November 2022, 1 December 2022, 15 December 2022, 20 January 2023, 3 March 2023, 21 June 2023, 4 July 2023, 17 July 2023, 20 July 2023, 27 July 2023, 9 August 2023, 21 September 2023, 22 October 2023, 30 October 2023, 2 November 2023, 16 November 2023, 26 December 2023, 25 January 2024 and 1 August 2024.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw data +0.5g/t Au and +0.3% Cu is included in Table 3. All previous raw data as per releases noted above.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer memo: El Pilar – Gold Concentrate Produced from a Gold Oxide Sample, dated 17 August 2023, by Antilles Gold Limited Technical Director Dr Jinxing Ji, JJ Metallurgical Services inc
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional further work is planned outside of the holes PDH-071 to PDH-095 that have now been completed, for a total of 1,972m drilled

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Associates (MA) has undertaken limited independent first principal checks using hard copies of results from current and historic sources and sectional interpretations. Historical Independent Technical Reports were relied upon to validate the historic drill hole database. The reports included plans and cross sections. The database is currently managed by Antilles Gold staff. Basic database validation checks were run, including collar locations, drill holes plot on topography, checks for missing intervals, overlapping intervals and hole depth mismatches
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person (Mr I. Taylor, BSc(Hons), FAusIMM(CP)) visited site on the 25th and 26th of January 2024 to review the geology, drill core, field and drill practices as part of the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate Update. Selected drill holes were laid out and reviewed by the CP, several drill collars were verified with a handheld GPS. Data collection and discussions with the site geologists were the primary focus of the visits, a greater understanding of the geological setting and appreciation of Antilles Gold Procedures.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in the geological interpretation is considered moderate to high, dependent on the differing drill hole spacing in parts of the deposit. Interpretations are based solely on drill hole data: there is only sub-crop in the area covering the deposit. Drill core logging has been used to define the main geological (alteration) units and shallow weathering profile boundaries. Observations from diamond drill core show strong argillic alteration grading to phyllic and out to propylitic alteration. Alternative interpretations of mineralised domain boundaries would affect tonnage and grade, although the CP is confident that the current model is a fair representation of the deposit based on available data. Six highly altered mineralised domains were interpreted, based on continuity of gold and copper grade. Mineralised domain grade cut-offs were based on examination of probability plots. Domains strike north-east and are relatively flat dipping to the south-east. Few domains show a shallow south westerly plunge. Gold domains are defined by a 0.3 g/t boundary and the copper domains are defined by a 0.25% Cu boundary. Faulting does exist at the project and significantly affects the rock quality (low RQD). Major faults have been identified at the project; the offsets help define the resource extents. The northern end of the mineralisation lies under a shallow hill (~15 m above the surrounds).

Dimensions

- *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*
- The El Pilar deposit is defined over a 600 m strike and is dominantly flat lying. Some lodges are interpreted to have a vertical aspect, steeply dipping. Mineralisation is commonly thick, up to 20 m, with minor distal mineralisation along lithological contacts quite thin, modelled to down to 2 m.
- The resource shows depth potential, though drilling at depth is limited, the resource is reported to approximately 150 m below the surface. (-100 m RL).
- Mineralisation strikes NE (UTM) and dips shallowly to the SE ~10-20°, with a perceived plunge to the SW, ~5°.
- The steep central proportion of the deposit with elevated copper is expected to propagate to depth and is still open.

Estimation and modelling techniques

- *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
- *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*
- *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
- *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*
- *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
- *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
- *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
- *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
- *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
- The southern portion of the deposit is drilled on 20 m and the northern portion of the deposit is drilled on 25 m sections. Critical areas of the historic drilling has been twinned with diamond core holes. One section is infilled on 10 m centres. Down dip pierce points are commonly 20 m
- A KNA analysis showed the optimal block size was 10 x 10 x 10 m. MA chose a smaller parent block size of 5 x 10 x 5 m to add detail in the Z direction and better match the likely final mining scenario, (open pit benches). The sub blocking was chosen to reflect a likely SMU of and open pit operation, (1.25 x 2.5 x 1.25 m (XYZ))
- Search ellipses were based on a combination of drill density and variogram ranges, variogram ranges ranged between 50 and 100 m, 60 m was selected as the long axis of the search ellipse.
- A two-pass estimation process was employed, the first pass (60m) required a minimum of 6 or 8 samples and a maximum of 12 or 16 composites, the second pass (120m) required a minimum of 4 or 5 composites and a maximum of 8 or 10 composites, depending on the number of composites in the domain.
- The deposit is best suited to open pit mining methods, the sub block size chosen (1.25, 3.25, 1.25m (XYZ)) was chosen to reflect a reasonable smallest mining unit assuming 5 m blasts and 2.5 flitches. The smallest mining unit also was considered when selecting appropriate composite lengths.
- Gold and copper mineralisation are not correlated and are estimated independently. Fe and S are correlated are estimated into the model.
- The geological model included weathering/alteration profiles. Mineralisation is assumed to be affected by meteorological and or hydrothermal fluids and is interpreted as dominantly horizontal lenses.
- Composite lengths of 1 to 4 m were considered, mean and CV assessed, and 1 m composites assays were selected. Extreme outliers were checked against primary assay results and in relation to the remainder of the domain.
- Global drill hole and sample means were compared. Localised Swath plots were checked, both at the deposit scale and domains scale.
- Grade tonnage curves from a Nearest neighbour and ID² estimate were compared to the OK grade tonnage curve.
- No mining has occurred at the project.

Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No moisture readings were collected, samples were air dried before weighing, for use in the density determinations.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit is reported at a 0.25 % copper cutoff, the gold only material is reported at a 0.3 g/t gold cut off.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mining factors or assumptions have been applied to the resource. • MA considers the Nueva-Sabana deposit amenable to open pit mining methods and assumes the likely mining scenario will have 5 m benches and 2.5 m flitches. These assumptions have influenced, composite length, block size and resource cut off parameters.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four composite samples of Cu (high grade 1.1% Cu, high/medium grade 0.69% Cu, Medium grade 0.5% Cu and low grade 0.29% Cu) were tested in a 3 stage open circuit and then 2 stage locked cycle to determine recoveries and concentrate specifications. • Two composite samples of Au (2.2 g/t Au and 17.3 g/t) were subjected to froth flotation testing, with the 2.2 g/t sample produced a combined rougher 1 to 4 concentrate of 55.8 g/t gold at a recovery of 83.6% with few penalty elements present based on a detailed chemical analyses. The same test was conducted on the high grade sample which produced a concentrate with a grade of 240 g/t gold at a recovery of 93.8%. • The gold to concentrate recovery is 84% and the copper to concentrate recovery is 82%
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nueva Sabana Project area is situated in a largely anthropized territory where much of the original flora has given way to invasive and opportunistic plant species such as marabou, several specimens of pine, and eucalyptus. The terrain is mostly flat with no important features such as rivers, lakes, or protected zones. • An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is currently underway by State Agency Empresa Geocuba Camagüey-Ciego de Ávila (AEMA-GEOCUBA). This study is due to be completed by August 2024.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 density measurements have been collected from diamond core. • Density is determined using Archimedes principal.

assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.

- *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*
- *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*

- Density readings range from 1.79 to 3.45 t/m³, with most falling in the 2.4 to 2.6 t/m³.
- Density increases with depth. Material above 50 m RL was assigned 2.13 t/m³, and material below -50 m RL was assigned a density of 2.6 t/m³. The remainder of the blocks were assigned a density based a regression formula from the RL of the block.

Classification

- *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
- *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
- *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*

- Mineralisation has been classified in accordance with the JORC 2012 guidelines.
- The interpretation is informed by reliable input data, tested geological continuity and a demonstrated grade distribution.
- The mineral resource estimate has been classified as indicated, inferred or unclassified based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters.
- Indicated resources are defined as mineralisation of is drilled on a 20 x 20 m, blocks are informed by 12 to 16 composites with most of the informing samples within 40 m of the block. Indicated resources have a low krige variance (< 0.3) and high conditional bias slope (> 0.8).
- Inferred mineralisation is dominantly informed by a 20 x 20 m drill pattern but does include extrapolations through lower drill densities. Geological continuity is assumed but not verified. The average distance to informing samples is dominantly less than 80 m. Krige variances are higher (~0.6) and conditional bias slopes are low (~0.2).
- The above criteria were used to determine areas of implied and assumed geological and grade continuity. Classification was assessed on a per domain basis and resource categories were stamped onto the individual domains.
- Unclassified mineralisation has not been included in this Mineral Resource. Unclassified material is either contained in isolated blocks above cut off, too thin or in deep proportions of the deposit associated unlikely to be extracted in an open pit scenario.
- The classification reflects the competent person's view of the Bellbird deposit.

Audits or reviews

- *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*

- There has been no independent audit of the data or mineral resource.

Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence

- *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not*

- No geostatistical confidence limits have been estimated. The relative accuracy and confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the Resource Categories. It should be highlighted that some of the historic gold assays were factored down to reflect the distribution seen in the current diamond drill campaign.
- The ordinary kriging result, due to the high level of smoothing, should only be regarded as a global estimate, and is suitable as a life of mine planning tool.
- Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of

deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.

- *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*
- *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*

confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve.

- Should local estimates be required for detailed mine scheduling techniques such as Uniform conditioning or conditional simulation should be considered, ultimately grade control drilling is required.
- Comparison with the previous estimates indicates that the changes implemented in the current Mineral Resource Estimate produced results that are in line with expectations. (reduced tonnes and increased copper and gold grades)
- No mining has occurred at the deposit.

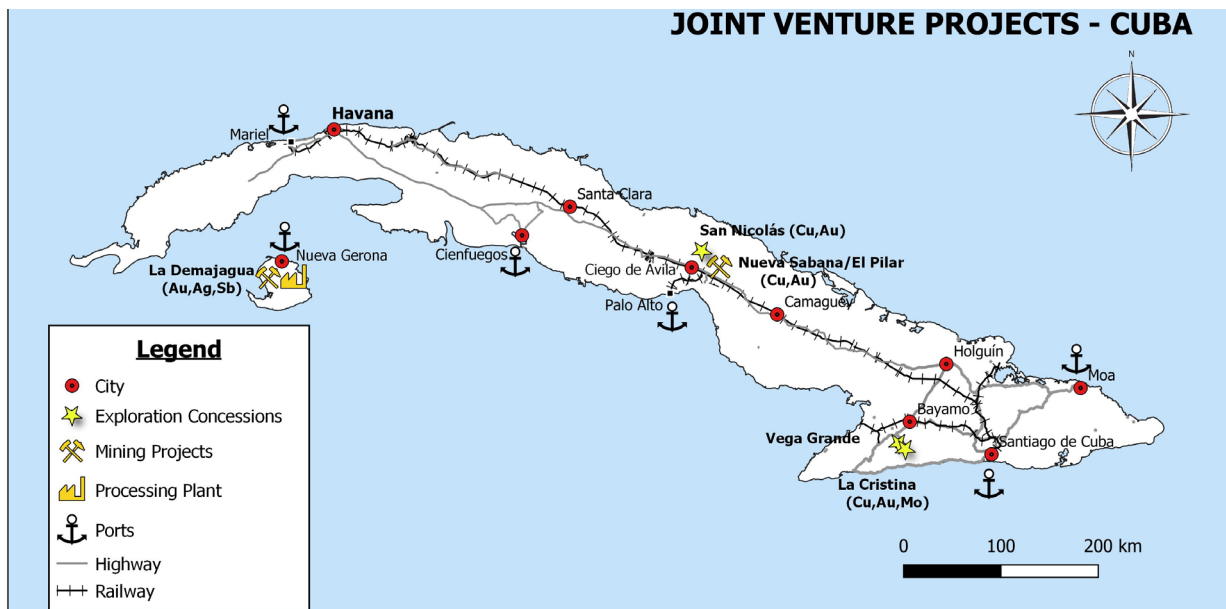
Competent Person – Ricardo Sierra MAusIMM

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and observations is based on information reviewed by Mr Ricardo Sierra, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Sierra is a Consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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 Sierra consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results based on the information and in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT ANTILLES GOLD LIMITED:

Antilles Gold is participating in the development of two previously explored mineral deposits in Cuba to produce gold, silver, antimony and copper, and the exploration of potentially large porphyry copper deposits through its 50:50 joint venture with the Cuban Government's mining company, GeoMinera SA.

- The first project expected to be developed by the joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA, is the small first stage of the Nueva Sabana mine based on a gold-copper oxide deposit which overlays the large El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system in central Cuba.



- The second project is expected to be the development of the La Demajagua open pit mine on the Isle of Youth in south-west Cuba to produce gold-arsenopyrite, and gold-silver-antimony concentrates. The high arsenic concentrate will be processed at a plant incorporating a two-stage fluidised-bed roaster, CIL circuit, and an antimony recovery circuit to produce higher valued gold doré, and maximise antimony production as an in-demand strategic metal.
- The joint venture partners intend to invest part of the expected surplus cash flow from the Nueva Sabana mine to fund exploration of major copper targets, including the El Pilar copper-gold porphyry system, and two highly prospective properties within the Sierra Maestra copper belt in south east Cuba.

- Antilles Gold is comfortable operating under the applicable law on Foreign Investment in Cuba, and the realistic Mining and Environmental regulations, and has been granted a generous fiscal regime by the Government which is supportive of its objectives.
- The existing joint venture agreement includes the requirement for all funds to be held in a foreign Bank account with the only transfers to Cuba being for local expenses, which will obviate Country credit risk for foreign lenders and suppliers.



Drilling - El Pilar