Date: February 11, 2019

News Release: 19-05

Ticker Symbols: ADZN–V, ADVZF-OTCQX, SRL–V

ADVENTUS AND SALAZAR ANNOUNCE FINAL 2018 DRILL RESULTS AT THE CURIPAMBA PROJECT, INCLUDING 24.02 METRES OF 5.41% COPPER, 6.40 G/T GOLD, 2.68% ZINC, 58.6 G/T SILVER AND 0.15% LEAD

Toronto, February 11, 2019 **– Adventus Zinc Corporation ("Adventus") (TSX-V: ADZN; OTCQX: ADVZF)** and **Salazar Resources Limited ("Salazar") (TSX-V: SRL) (collectively the "Partners")** are pleased to announce final drilling results from the 2018 infill program on the El Domo volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit, which is part of the approximately 22,000-hectare Curipamba project located near Las Naves, Ecuador.

Highlights

- CURI-326 intersected 17.88 metres of 4.45% copper, 5.04 g/t gold, 2.09% zinc, 94.6 g/t silver, and 0.27% lead for 9.75% CuEq; including 4.80 metres of 12.55% copper, 15.52 g/t gold, 7.45% zinc, 324.5 g/t silver and 0.94% lead for 29.64% CuEq;
- CURI-336 intersected 24.02 metres of 5.41% copper, 6.40 g/t gold, 2.68% zinc, 58.6 g/t silver, and 0.15% lead for 11.45% CuEq; including 1.81 metres of 4.27% copper, 16.61 g/t gold, 13.98% zinc, 205.8 g/t silver and 1.44% lead for 23.65% CuEq, and;
- CURI-337 intersected 2.73 metres of 3.31% copper, 11.50 g/t gold, 22.87% zinc, 457.2 g/t silver, and 0.44% lead for 25.07% CuEq.

The optimized Phase 2 infill drilling program at El Domo was successfully completed in late December 2018 on the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource, for a full year total of 12,608 metres of infill drilling between both phases of the work program. The final 2018 drilling results are detailed in this news release.

Adventus has engaged Roscoe Postle and Associates Inc. ("RPA") to produce a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for the Curipamba project that will include a Mineral Resource update with all 2018 drilling results. RPA has also been retained to conduct additional engineering work including but not limited to overseeing the ongoing metallurgical work at Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. ("BML") announced in the September 19, 2018 news release.

The Partners are also planning additional exploration drill holes in 2019 at the Curipamba, Pijili and Santiago projects in Ecuador after completion of a MobileMT airborne geophysical survey. The survey contractors have recently completed work at the Pijili project and are currently working at the Santiago project. When the survey is completed at the Santiago project, the airborne geophysical equipment will be moved to Curipamba for immediate use. Following the processing of acquired geophysical data, a detailed target generation initiative will commence, and diamond drills will be deployed to test newly developed exploration targets.

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El Domo Infill Drilling Results

Drill hole CURI-324 intersected gold-rich, mineralized grainstone in the hanging wall of the massive sulphide mineralization. The grainstone occurs from 86.19 to 89.32 metres grading 0.18% copper, 1.86 g/t gold, 2.46% zinc, 31.6 g/t silver, and 0.13% lead. The massive sulphide mineralization was intersected from 89.32 to 91.11 metres grading 0.57% copper, 12.48 g/t gold, 13.87% zinc, 600.3 g/t silver, and 3.98% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-324	86.19	89.32	3.13	0.18	1.86	2.46	31.6	0.13	2.79	2.74
	89.32	91.11	1.79	0.57	12.48	13.87	600.3	3.98	22.06	1.57

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-326 intersected a section of gold-rich, mineralized grainstone from 92.39 to 105.86 metres within a much broader section of grainstone. The intercept graded 0.50% copper, 1.76 g/t gold, 1.28% zinc, 24.8 g/t silver and 0.11% lead. A subset interval of the grainstone was significantly higher grade from 96.10 to 99.62 metres grading 0.18% copper, 3.35 g/t gold, 4.06% zinc, 65.2 g/t silver, and 0.32% lead. Stratigraphically under the grainstone is a thick interval of copper-rich massive sulphide mineralization from 105.86 to 123.74 metres, grading 4.45% copper, 5.04g/t gold, 2.09% zinc, 94.6 g/t silver, and 0.27% lead. A subset interval of massive sulphide mineralization possesses significantly higher-grade from 105.86 to 110.66 metres, grading 12.55% copper, 15.52 g/t gold, 7.45% zinc, 324.5 g/t silver, and 0.94% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-326	92.39	105.86	13.47	0.50	1.76	1.28	24.8	0.11	2.49	12.46
including	96.10	99.62	3.52	0.18	3.35	4.06	65.2	0.32	4.84	3.26
	105.86	123.74	17.88	4.45	5.04	2.09	94.6	0.27	9.75	16.54
including	105.86	110.66	4.80	12.55	15.52	7.45	324.5	0.94	29.64	4.44

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

CURI-328 intersected high-grade grainstone with abundant massive sulphide clasts from 90.10 to 111.30 metres that was complicated by the injection of a basaltic sill intrusion. The best intercept occurs from 90.10 to 100.00 metres grading 6.77% copper, 5.27 g/t gold, 2.50% zinc, 93.7 g/t silver, and 0.26% lead. A subset of grainstone had higher grades from 91.30 to 93.00 metres grading 20.04% copper, 11.31 g/t gold, 4.41% zinc, 193.8 g/t silver, and 0.38% lead. Beneath the grainstone is a narrow, copper-rich massive sulphide layer that is complicated by faulting from 111.30 to 113.03 metres, grading 4.53% copper, 3.24 g/t gold, 0.11% zinc, 24.8 g/t silver, and 0.03% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-328	90.10	100.00	9.90	6.77	5.27	2.50	93.7	0.26	12.37	8.42
including	91.30	93.00	1.70	20.04	11.31	4.41	193.8	0.38	31.55	1.45
	100.00	108.32	8.32	0.90	1.03	2.41	48.0	0.42	3.19	7.07
	108.32	111.30	2.98	1.20	5.87	2.79	57.3	0.16	6.91	2.53
	111.30	113.03	1.73	4.53	3.24	0.11	24.8	0.03	7.02	1.47

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-330 intersected gold-rich grainstone from 81.20 to 84.84 metres, grading 0.21% copper, 4.05 g/t gold, 3.78% zinc, 97.0 g/t silver and 0.45% lead. Beneath the grainstone is a thin, copper-rich massive sulphide interval from 89.22 to 89.95 metres, grading 6.78% copper, 0.59 g/t gold, 0.06% zinc, 20.1 g/t silver and 0.01% lead. Directly in the footwall to the massive sulphide mineralization is wide section of low-grade hydrothermal breccia in the dacite volcaniclastic rocks from 89.95 to 118.94 metres, grading 0.03% copper, 1.55 g/t gold, 0.26% zinc, 18.3 g/t silver, and 0.07% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-330	81.20	84.84	3.64	0.21	4.05	3.78	97.0	0.45	5.60	2.73
	89.22	89.95	0.73	6.78	0.59	0.06	20.1	0.01	7.41	0.55
	89.95	118.94	28.99	0.03	1.55	0.26	18.3	0.07	1.39	21.74
including	89.95	92.72	2.77	0.22	1.34	2.12	25.4	0.50	2.40	2.08

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-332 intersected a thick section of well mineralized grainstone and semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization from 88.33 to 102.00 metres. The semi-massive sulphide mineralization occurs from 88.33 to 92.69 metres, grading 0.86% copper, 1.30 g/t gold, 0.94% zinc, 17.1 g/t silver and 0.10% lead. Stratigraphically under the semi-massive sulphide mineralization is a gold-rich grainstone interval from 92.69 to 94.90 metres, grading 0.47% copper, 3.12 g/t gold, 3.80% zinc, 40.5 g/t silver and 0.44% lead. Massive sulphide mineralization was intersected from 94.90 to 102.00 metres and is complicated by faulting, grading 4.49% copper, 2.32 g/t gold, 0.69% zinc, 16.2 g/t silver, and 0.02% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-332	88.33	92.69	4.36	0.86	1.30	0.94	17.1	0.10	2.32	3.60
	92.69	94.90	2.21	0.47	3.12	3.80	40.5	0.44	4.66	1.82
	94.90	102.00	7.10	4.49	2.32	0.69	16.2	0.02	6.05	5.86

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-333 intersected mineralized grainstone within a broader interval from 79.00 to 83.00 metres, grading 0.32% copper, 1.36 g/t gold, 0.34% zinc, 20.7 g/t silver and 0.10% lead. Pyritic massive sulphide

mineralization was intersected from 83.00 to 91.00 metres, grading 0.13% copper, 1.27 g/t gold, 0.69% zinc, 12.2 g/t silver, and 0.01% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-333	79.00	83.00	4.00	0.32	1.36	0.34	20.7	0.10	1.62	3.30
	83.00	91.00	8.00	0.13	1.27	0.69	12.2	0.01	1.39	6.60

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-334 intersected a thick section of low-grade hydrothermal breccia in dacite volcaniclastic rocks in the hanging wall of the massive sulphide mineralization from 30.00 to 44.90 metres, grading 0.15% copper, 3.59 g/t gold, 1.99% zinc, 97.9 g/t silver and 0.48% lead. A subset interval within the low-grade hydrothermal breccia possessed higher grade from 33.00 to 37.00 metres, grading 0.20% copper, 8.49 g/t gold, 2.94% zinc, 199.6 g/t silver and 0.89% lead. The drill hole then cut an epiclastic section that included both grainstone and fine-grained facies with mineralized grainstone occurring from 63.40 to 66.61 metres, grading 0.06% copper, 2.41 g/t gold, 0.13% zinc, 16.8 g/t silver and 0.05% lead. Stratigraphically beneath the epiclastic section is a zinc-rich massive sulphide section occurs from 66.61 to 67.37 metres, grading 1.92% copper, 28.20 g/t gold, 42.81% zinc, 337.0 g/t silver, and 6.75% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-334	30.00	44.90	14.90	0.15	3.59	1.99	97.9	0.48	4.54	13.41
including	33.00	37.00	4.00	0.20	8.49	2.94	199.6	0.89	9.45	3.60
	44.90	48.56	3.66	1.43	0.32	1.02	20.8	0.11	2.31	3.29
	63.40	66.61	3.21	0.06	2.41	0.13	16.8	0.05	1.92	2.89
	66.61	67.37	0.76	1.92	28.20	42.81	337.0	6.75	43.79	0.68
	67.37	69.35	1.98	0.27	0.63	2.82	20.2	0.92	2.34	1.78

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill hole CURI-336 intersected a thick section of gold-rich grainstone in the hanging wall of the semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization from 42.37 to 54.82 metres, grading 0.07% copper, 1.71 g/t gold, 0.29% zinc, 8.4 g/t silver and 0.11% lead. A subset interval within the grainstone possessed higher grade from 46.31 to 54.82 metres, grading 0.09% copper, 2.18 g/t gold, 0.32% zinc, 9.8 g/t silver and 0.12% lead. The drill hole then intersected semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization from 54.82 to 78.84 metres, grading 5.41% copper, 6.40 g/t gold, 2.68% zinc, 58.6 g/t silver, and 0.15% lead. A zinc-rich semi-massive sulphide section occurs from 54.82 to 56.63 metres, grading 4.27% copper, 16.61 g/t gold, 13.98% zinc, 205.8 g/t silver, and 1.44% lead. This is followed by a copper-rich section from 56.63 to 71.00 metres, grading 8.37% copper, 7.83 g/t gold, 2.58% zinc, 67.5 g/t silver and 0.07% lead. The remaining massive sulphide is predominantly pyritic from 71.00 to 78.84 metres with negligible base and precious metals.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-336	42.37	54.82	12.45	0.07	1.71	0.29	8.4	0.11	1.46	11.83
including	46.31	54.82	8.51	0.09	2.18	0.32	9.8	0.12	1.83	8.08
	54.82	78.84	24.02	5.41	6.40	2.68	58.6	0.15	11.45	22.82
including	54.82	56.63	1.81	4.27	16.61	13.98	205.8	1.44	23.65	1.72
including	56.63	71.00	14.37	8.37	7.83	2.58	67.5	0.07	15.39	1.37
including	71.00	78.84	7.84	0.25	1.41	0.27	8.2	0.01	1.40	7.45
	78.84	86.70	7.86	0.02	0.94	0.03	3.9	0.02	0.71	7.47

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

CURI-337 intersected a faulted, gold-rich grainstone unit from 107.00 to 119.88 metres, grading 0.23% copper, 2.41 g/t gold, 0.97% zinc, 49.3 g/t silver, and 0.22% lead. A subset of the interval had higher grades from 108.00 to 109.70 metres, grading 0.37% copper, 6.22 g/t gold, 2.17% zinc, 161.0 g/t silver, and 0.76% lead. The drill hole was lost in a fault zone at 124.50 metres but did intersect massive sulphide mineralization from 119.88 to 122.61 metres, grading 3.31% copper, 11.50 g/t gold, 22.87% zinc, 457.2 g/t silver, and 0.44% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	CuEq[(1)] (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-337	107.00	119.88	12.88	0.23	2.41	0.97	49.3	0.22	2.82	11.59
including	108.00	109.70	1.70	0.37	6.22	2.17	161.0	0.76	7.34	1.53
	119.88	122.61	2.73	3.31	11.50	22.87	457.2	0.44	25.07	2.46

(1) Metal equivalency based on US$3.25/lb Cu, US$1,500/oz Au, US$1.30/lb Zn, US$23/oz Ag and US$1.10/lb Pb; noting that no adjustments were made in the metal equivalency calculation for metal recovery, as this is still an early stage project

Drill holes CURI-325, CURI-327, CURI-329 and CURI-331 were designed to test the limits of the known massive sulphide mineralization and further assess the pit wall geology. These drill holes all intersected favourable strata; however, no semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization was intersected, but rather narrow, sporadic low-grade hydrothermal breccia units in footwall dacite volcaniclastic rocks. CURI-335, which was also designed for the same purpose, did intersect 4.87 metres of low-grade hydrothermal breccia mineralization from 48.80 to 53.67 metres grading 0.58% copper, 0.15 g/t gold, 3.80% zinc, 12.1 g/t silver and 0.01% lead.

Other Results

In the Sesmo area, technical staff conducted a thorough assessment of 2018 drill holes due to the subtle nature of mineralization in order to relate their observations back to study positive assay results from CURI-254, CURI-254A, and CURI-274 (see April 30, 2018 and September 6, 2018 news releases). Several drill holes were selected for resampling including CURI-258, CURI-263, CURI- 267 and CURI-271, but except for some geochemically anomalous narrow intervals, no significant results have been returned. Subsequent drill holes CURI-307, CURI-308, CURI-313, and CURI-321 at the main showing similarly returned geochemically anomalous narrow intervals, and no significant results. Technical staff are continuing their assessment of this interesting target area through prospecting, geological mapping, and 2019 airborne geophysical survey results to further enhance future targeting.

Technical Information and Quality Control & Quality Assurance ("QAQC")

The Curipamba project work program is being managed and reviewed by Vice President Exploration, Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo., a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101. Salazar staff collect and process samples that are securely sealed and shipped to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Quito for sample preparation that includes crushing and milling to prepare pulps that are then split for shipment to their facility in Lima, Peru for analysis. All assay data have undergone internal validation of QAQC; noting there is an established sampling control program with blind insertion of assay blanks, certified industry standards and sample duplicates for the Curipamba project. A QAQC program is also in place at BV and includes insertion of blanks, standards and duplicate reanalysis of selected samples. BV's quality system complies with the requirements for the International Standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025: 1999. At BV, gold is analyzed by classical fire assay techniques with an ICP-AES finish, and both silver and base metals are analyzed by a 44-element aqua regia ICP-AES technique. Overlimit protocols are in place for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

Infill drilling continues to yield intercepts of high-grade, copper- and gold-rich semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization within the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource update for the El Domo VMS deposit completed by RPA. The Indicated Mineral Resource totals 8.8 million tonnes grading 1.62% copper, 2.34 g/t gold, 2.42% zinc, 48.0 g/t silver, and 0.27% lead. The Inferred Mineral Resource totals 2.6 million tonnes grading 1.29% copper, 1.09 g/t gold, 1.51% zinc, 29.0 g/t silver, and 0.14% lead (see January 31, 2018 news release). The National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report was authored by Independent Qualified Person Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, P.Geo., of RPA (based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada) who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

The locations of all drill holes referenced in this press release are shown on the Curipamba project drill plan map, which is available on the Adventus website. Drill hole collars referenced in this news release for both infill and Sesmo area exploration drilling are presented in separate Tables at the end of this news release.

Qualified Person

The technical information of this news release has been reviewed and verified as accurate by Mr. Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo., Vice President Exploration for Adventus, a non-Independent Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101.

About Adventus

Adventus is a well-financed exploration and project development company, focused primarily in Ecuador. Its strategic shareholders include Altius Minerals Corporation, Greenstone Resources LP, Resource Capital Funds, and Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.; as well as other highly respected investors in the mining business. The focus of Adventus is the advancement of the Curipamba copper-gold-zinc project in Ecuador as part of an earn-in agreement to obtain a 75% ownership interest. In addition, Adventus is engaged in a country-wide exploration alliance with its partners in Ecuador, incorporating two projects to date. Elsewhere globally, Adventus owns a

large prospective mineral land package in Ireland totalling 1,950 km^2 and, through its ownership interest in Canstar Resources Inc., is actively participating in the exploration upside of a prospective mineral land package in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada totalling 550 km^2. Adventus is based in Toronto, Canada, and is listed on the TSX-V under the symbol ADZN and trades on the OTCQX under the symbol ADVZF.

About Salazar

Salazar is a publicly-listed mineral resource company engaged in the exploration and development of new highly prospective areas in Ecuador. Led by a senior Ecuadorian management team and most notably by its namesake Fredy Salazar, this team has been instrumental in other major discoveries throughout Ecuador, including Aurelian's Fruta Del Norte discovery, Mozo Deposit, Ex Newmont's Cangrejos Project and International Minerals Rio Blanco and Gaby Deposit. Being an Ecuadorian-based company gives the Company a strategic advantage enabling the Company to complete exploration at a rapid pace. With an excellent property portfolio (6 projects – 33,383 hectares), good geopolitical positioning and a number of strategic corporate and financial partnerships, Salazar has positioned itself to be a strategic player in Ecuador.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

This press release contains “forward -looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as “believes”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “is expected”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “pending”, “intends”, “plans”, “forecasts”, “targets”, or “hopes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “will”, “should” “might”, “will be taken”, or “occur” and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information herein includes, but is not limited to, statements that address activities, events or developments that Adventus and Salazar expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future. Although Adventus and Salazar have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Adventus and Salazar undertake to update any forward-looking information except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

For further information from Adventus, please contact Christian Kargl-Simard, Chief Executive Officer, at 1-416-230-3440 or christian@adventuszinc.com.

For further information from Salazar, please contact ir@salazarresources.com.

Table: Drill Collar Information for Infill Drill Holes in News Release 19-05

Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
CURI-324	695109	9855451	953.0	347	-77	177.0
CURI-325	695151	9855600	941.0	115	-65	85.0
CURI-326	695143	9855500	953.0	30	-65	186.0
CURI-327	695104	9855600	943.0	210	-80	123.0
CURI-328	695143	9855500	953.0	121	-71	162.0
CURI-329	695041	9855550	938.0	140	-71	90.5
CURI-330	695138	9855550	951.0	240	-65	148.5
CURI-331	695138	9855550	951.0	4	-74	153.0
CURI-332	695073	9855271	933.0	195	-83	135.0
CURI-333	695000	9855250	904.0	195	-65	129.0
CURI-334	695052	9855650	923.0	12	-68	81.0
CURI-335	695052	9855650	923.0	135	-65	87.0
CURI-336	694971	9855245	882.0	59	-71	111.0
CURI-337	695189	9855401	970.0	82	-77	124.5

Note: UTM Datum (Provisional South American 1956, Zone 17)

Table: Drill Collar Information for Sesmo area in News Release 19-05

Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	ELEV.	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH
CURI-258	695261	9856162	811.0	325	-50	291.0
CURI-267	694541	9856939	643.4	90	-80	355.5
CURI-271	695004	9856400	817.0	270	-70	129.0
CURI-307	694683	9856504	789.2	30	-70	133.0
CURI-308	694672	9856580	786.0	30	-70	185.9
CURI-313	694755	9856532	809.0	30	-60	246.0
CURI-321	694871	9856647	770.5	325	-75	216.0

Note: UTM Datum (Provisional South American 1956, Zone 17)