LONDON, ENGLAND--(Marketwired - Aug 17, 2015) - Condor (AIM:CNR),is pleased to announce that the first phase of soil samplin area of 55km² identified as prospective for hidden deep-seated gold mineralisation. 5,767 B-horizon soil samples have been collecte closed up to 100m by 50m in areas of interest, and analysed for 53 elements to ultra-trace detection limits using a standard ICP-MS Vancouver. The results have enhanced the district-scale geological and epithermal gold mineralisation model and have identified se features for further exploration for hidden deep- seated gold deposits.

Mark Child CEO comments:

"Condor has completed soil sampling programmes on 6 areas covering 55km² of the 313km² La India Project. The areas were chos underground gold deposits. Of particular interest is a clear linear anomaly, which has been defined and appears to be a southeast s Vein, extending the Andrea hydrothermal conduit from a 2km long vein to a 4 to 7km long corridor. The soil sampling programme is demonstrating the significant exploration upside of 2.4M oz gold at 4.0g/t reserve and resource at La India Project. Condor has com geologist to compile a detailed structural model aimed at producing additional exploration targets, a summary of the report will be re

Background and Rationale

In 2013 Condor geologists completed a district-scale study aimed at identifying and ranking areas that have the potential to host hid mineralisation. The study integrated an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey flown earlier in that year, high-resolution satellite d data also acquired that year, and the existing geological mapping and exploration database to create a new model of the gold miner Geological structures that were interpreted as potential conduits for gold mineralised hydrothermal fluids, and where the surface exp at a high-level in the epithermal system, above the boiling zone where most of the gold is usually deposited, were identified and ranl identified six areas for further exploration using soil geochemistry surveying methods optimised to detect the pathfinder elements tha structures above the gold-enriched boiling zone.

The first phase of soil sampling has covered these priority target areas with a relatively tight-spaced 200m by 50m soil survey grid, i South-Mojarra area reported in a press release of 29th May 2015, and then over a further 44 km² covering the Cacao-Central Brecc Tatascame area, Santa Barbara Hill and Real de La Cruz area (see Figure 1 below).

To view Figure 1, please visit on the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/Figure1Phase1.jpg

Analysis of Results

Initial analysis of the multi-element soil geochemical data has enhanced both the regional geological model and the hydrothermal flu and felsic rocks have distinct chemical signatures which are reflected in the soil geochemistry in areas with little or no rock outcrops has improved mapping of the distribution of three principal basalt lava flows in La Mojarra, El Tanque and Tatascame. This improved interpreting the faults that host gold mineralisation.

The main aim of the soil survey is to improve the regional model of the gold-bearing hydrothermal system. The soil sampling has pro such as El Tanque and Tatascame where the outcrops of gold mineralised rocks are restricted to small exposures of quartz stockwo overall strike direction is not apparent. At El Tanque ultra-trace level gold and other pathfinder elements indicative of hydrothermal a defined both a northwest-southeast and an east-west striking mineralisation trend. At Tatascame a clear linear anomaly with a north been defined which appears to be a southeast strike continuation of the Andrea Vein, extending the

Andrea hydrothermal conduit from a 2km long vein to a 4 to 7km long corridor. On all these linear anomalies sectors where the boili at surface have been differentiated from sectors of high level fluid venting, The sectors within or just above the boiling zone are char silver values, the high level sectors which will be targeted for exploration for hidden gold mineralisation are elevated in arsenic, merc

In other areas where the surface exposure of a vein is of limited strike extent the pathfinder elements have demonstrated additional activity, suggesting that the gold bearing vein could be considerably longer beneath the surface. For example soil geochemistry dem activity on the structure that hosts the 400m long Cristalito Resource of 202kt at 5.27g/t for 34k oz gold actually extends for at least beneath the surface has already been successfully demonstrated at the flagship La India deposit where recent exploration drilling ha intercepts at depth where there is only a soil anomaly at surface (see press release dated 29th May 2015) (see Figure 2 below).

To view Figure 2, please visit on the following link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/Figure2Principal.jpg

Current and Future Exploration

The soil survey is currently being extended along a trend to the northwest of the El Tanque area using a broader 400m by 100m sam of the prospective El Tanque structure identified in the 2013 targeting exercise.

Two soil anomalies identified on the La Mojarra area have already been drill tested: El Carrizal and Cerro El Pilon soil anomalies, lo

south and south-east respectively of La India open pit Mineral Reserve. High-level epithermal alteration and barren calcite veining w
200m below surface at both localities suggesting that any gold mineralisation would be deeper and therefore beyond the target dept
programme in these two targets.

More detailed analysis of variations in the pathfinder geochemisty along the fluid flow pathways, both horizontally and vertically is ur
identification of the geochemical fingerprint associated with venting of hydrothermal fluids and vapours at the top of an epithermal go
geochemistry results will be integrated with a review of the district-wide structural model that has been commissioned from a structu
currently underway. Further exploration will be planned on those structures that exhibit both a structural setting conducive to gold mi
signature indicative of deep- seated gold mineralisation.

The next phase of drilling is planned for the Real de La Cruz Concession to test beneath an area that displays both wide low-grade
zones of up to 63.6m at 1.01g/t gold in trench sampling, and also high-grade mineralisation in a cross-cutting 4m true width quartz b
exposed in an artisanal pit wall (see RNS dated 19th August 2014). This drilling has been delayed until drilling permitting processes

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral potential, geology, Exploration Results and database is based on in
reviewed by Dr Luc English, the Country Exploration Manager, who is a Chartered Geologist and Fellow of the Geological Society o
twenty years of experience in the exploration and definition of precious and base metal mineral resources. Luc English is a full-time
has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration, and to the type of a
qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the June 2009 Edition of the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Luc Englis
announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears and confirms that this information
misleading.

Technical Glossary

B-horizon soil	The organic-poor soil horizon consisting of typically brown coloured completely weathered roc textures. This horizon often occurs beneath the organic-rich A-horizon and contains some org usually present.
Assay	The laboratory test conducted to determine the proportion of a mineral within a rock or other r per million which is equivalent to grams of the mineral (i.e. gold) per tonne of rock
Geochemistry Geophysics	The study of the elements and their interaction as minerals to makeup rocks and soils The me the earth's physical parameters using non-invasive methods such as measuring the gravity, m conductivity, seismic response and natural radioactive emissions.
Hydrothermal	Hot water circulation often caused by heating of groundwater by near surface magmas and of volcanic activity. Hydrothermal waters can contain significant concentrations of dissolved min
ICP-MS (Inductively	A technique that measures the concentrations of elements in a substance, such as a rock,
Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry)	by dissolving the substance in a solution, typically an acid, ionizing a sample and separating t concentrations based on their mass-to-charge ratio. The technique is capable of measuring v precision.
Magnetic (aeromagnetic) survey	The measurement of the magnetic properties of the earth surface as controlled by the concen minerals, particularly magnetite, in the rock. Rocks containing higher levels of iron, such as m sedimentary rocks will have a higher magnetic susceptibility than felsic igneous rocks, silicicla their metamorphic derivatives..
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in su there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, q geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated from specific geologica well constrained and portrayed geological model
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studie include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, econ environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into P Ore Reserves.
Radiometric	Also known as gamma ray spectrometry, is the measure of natural radiation on the top 30- 45 abundance of the three naturally occurring radioactive elements, potassium (K), thorium (Th) the abundance of minerals containing those elements. This information can be used in mappi the definition of areas of potassium enrichment related to hydrothermal alteration.
Rock chip	A sample of rock collected for analysis, from one or several close spaced sample points at a l this type of sample is not representative of the variation in grade across the width of an ore or results cannot be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation
Stockwork	Multiple connected veins with more than one orientation, typically consisting of millimetre to c and veinlets.
Strike length Vein	The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation. A sheet-like body of crystallised minerals within a rock, generally forming in a discontinuity or Economic concentrations of gold are often contained within vein minerals.

About Condor Gold plc:

Condor Gold plc was admitted to AIM on 31st May 2006. The Company is a gold exploration and development company with a focus

Condor completed a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and two Preliminary Economic Assessments (PEA) on La India Project in Nicaragu details an open pit gold mineral reserve of 6.9M tonnes at 3.0g/t gold for 675,000 oz gold producing 80,000 oz gold p.a. for 7 years. scenario details 100,000 oz gold production p.a. for 8 years whereas the PEA for a combination of open pit and underground details for 8 years. La India Project contains a total attributable mineral resource of 18.4Mt at 3.9g/t for 2.33M oz gold and 2.68M oz silver a

In El Salvador, Condor has an attributable 1,004,000 oz gold equivalent at 2.6g/t JORC compliant resource. The resource calculatio geologists SRK Consulting (UK) Limited for Nicaragua and Ravensgate and Geosure for El Salvador.

Disclaimer

Neither the contents of the Company's website nor the contents of any website accessible from hyperlinks on the Company's websit incorporated into, or forms part of, this announcement.

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