

LONDON, ENGLAND--(Marketwired - Dec 15, 2016) - Condor (AIM:CNR), is pleased to provide an update on scout drilling and regional soil survey at the La India Project, Nicaragua, which hosts a high grade mineral resource of 18.08 M tonnes at 4.0 g/t for 2.31 M oz gold.

Highlights

- 142.4 g/t gold rock chip sample identified approximately 30 m along strike from a 53.9 g/t gold rock chip on the Los Limones prospect, 12.5 km mineralised corridor, 9 km north of the main La India open pit reserve.
- 168 km² of 313 km² soil survey completed. The aim is to identify feeder zones and new gold targets.
- Initial interpretation of soil results shows two major feeder zones, the La India and Andrea Corridors, and supports the concept of a major gold district.
- 1,123 m of 4,000 m scout drilling has been completed, assay results due in 2017.

Mark Child CEO comments:

"Condor's strategy of proving that La India Project is part of a major gold District is yielding positive results. A 142.4 g/t gold rock chip sample was collected from a 53.9 g/t gold rock chip, at the northern end of the 12.5 km-long Andrea mineralised corridor, and 6 km away from the nearest gold resource. A regional soil survey is about 50% completed. The purpose is to generate new gold targets and better understand the district-scale geology to determine upflow zones of the fossil geothermal (epithermal) system and identify new gold targets.

The initial interpretation of the soil survey, combined with helicopter borne geophysics, structural and regional mapping, is that there are two major feeder zones. The La India Corridor is better understood and hosts 90% of the Project's high grade mineral resource of 18.08 M tonnes at 4.0 g/t (the Andrea Corridor is less well understood and is the focus of the current 4,000 m scout drilling programme".

Background

A regional soil geochemistry survey is underway over the 313 km² La India Project. During 2015 and 2016 a total of 12,208 samples were collected over 313 km², assays have been received for most. Samples are collected along lines at 200 m or 400 m apart and at intervals varying from 50 m to 100 m (see Figure 1 below). The survey covers both 'virgin' territory, with no mapped epithermal veins, and areas of known mineralization, such as La India and Andrea Corridors. The La India Project has approximately 105 km strike length of veins, of which about 55 km have been trenched or mapped in any detail and 50 km drill tested. Many veins have never been sampled.

To view Figure 1: Soil Survey Sample Spacing, please visit this link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/1080285_FIGURE_1.pdf

Samples collected to date are shown in the Figure 2 below. The blue dots remain to be collected. Assays are awaited for the black dots.

To view Figure 2: Soil Samples Collected to date, please visit this link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/1080285_FIGURE_2.pdf

Initial Soil Survey Interpretation

The soil survey is ongoing, so this is an initial interpretation. Several elements, in particular Gold (Au), Tellurium (Te), Thallium (Tl), Antimony (Sb), define two significant trends. These are interpreted as two major basement feeder zones: La India and Andrea Corridors. The La India Corridor cuts obliquely across some of the better known veins, such as La India, America, Mestiza and seems to localize high grade mineralization at intersections. This understanding will help future drill targeting. There is also a suggestion that some rich veins (Tatascame, Los Limones) may be related to the Andrea structures, at high angle to the Andrea Corridor. They may have provided localized dilations for fluids to rise. Drilling to test this model will commence shortly.

To view Figure 3 Two Major Basement Feeder Zones, please visit this link: http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/1080285_FIGURE_3.pdf

Antimony, along with Selenium (Se) and Te, also seem to define a sinuous, almost East-West, linking structure between the two corridors. The Andrea Corridor has lower gold values, for example in the East part of the Guapinol and Constancia Veins. It may not have been as important an upflow zone as the La India and Andrea corridors.

Several elements show a distinct drop off on the East side of the Highway Fault (see Figure 4), implying that the district-scale epithermal system is down by a post-mineral offset. This down-throw preserves the top of the system at Cacao, which includes sinter and phreatic breccias.

142.4 g/t Gold and 53.9 g/t Gold Rock Chip Samples

During January-November 2016 a total of 169 rock chip samples were collected during soil sampling and mapping. Of these, 5 came from the Los Limones prospect, including 53.9 g/t and 142.4 g/t samples (See Figure 4 below) and 1 sample slightly north of the Los Limones prospect. 19 samples from the Dos Hermanos, Mestiza, Tatascame- El Derrumbado and Los Limones prospects have returned with values of

Scout Drilling Update

Condor initiated 4,000 m of scout drilling on several prospects on 7th November 2016, starting with Cacao (See RNS dated 10th Nov 2016). A total of 719.6 m of scout drilling have now been completed at Cacao. The assay results will be announced in 2017, when they are moved to the Real de La Cruz concession, which has not previously been drilled by Condor. Circa 400 m has been drilled at the time of writing.

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral potential, geology, exploration results and database is based on information reviewed, by Dr Warren Pratt, Chartered Geologist (1994), Fellow of the Geological Society of London and Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. Dr Pratt is a geologist with over twenty years of experience in the exploration and definition of precious metal mineral resources. Dr Pratt con-

firmly believes on an *ad hoc* basis and has considerable experience in epithermal mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration, and sufficient expertise that he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the June 2009 Edition of the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas. Dr Pratt consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears and that the information is accurate and not false or misleading.

Technical Glossary

Assay	The laboratory test conducted to determine the proportion of a mineral within a rock or other material. The result is expressed in grams per million which is equivalent to grams of the mineral (i.e. gold) per tonne of rock
En echelon	In structural geology, en echelon veins are structures within rock caused by tension fractures that are parallel to the main orientation. They appear as sets of short, parallel, planar, mineral-filled lenses within a body of rock
Geochemistry	The study of the elements and their interaction as minerals to make up rocks and soils
Geophysics	The measurement and interpretation of the earth's physical parameters using non-invasive methods such as gravity, magnetic susceptibility, electrical conductivity, seismic response and natural radioactive elements
Hydrothermal	Hot water circulation often caused by heating of groundwater by near surface magmas and often associated with volcanic activity. Hydrothermal waters can contain significant concentrations of dissolved minerals
Magnetic (aeromagnetic) survey	The measurement of the magnetic properties of the earth surface as controlled by the concentration of magnetic minerals, particularly magnetite, in the rock. Rocks containing higher levels of iron, such as mafic igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks will have a higher magnetic susceptibility than felsic igneous rocks, siliciclastic rocks and their metamorphic derivatives.
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such a way that there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated from specific geological knowledge and are based on a well constrained and portrayed geological model
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes dilution and losses for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been conducted to include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic and other factors, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that the Mineral Reserve reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proven Ore Reserves.
Radiometric	Also known as gamma ray spectrometry, is the measure of natural radiation on the top 30- 45cm of soil. It is based on the abundance of the three naturally occurring radioactive elements, potassium (K), thorium (Th) and uranium (U) and the abundance of minerals containing those elements. This information can be used in mapping the distribution 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 location. This type of sample is not representative of the variation in grade across the width of an ore or mineralized zone. Results cannot be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation
Stockwork	Multiple connected veins with more than one orientation, typically consisting of millimetre to centimetre scale veins and veinlets.
Strike length	The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation.
Vein	A sheet-like body of crystallised minerals within a rock, generally forming in a discontinuity or crack. Economic concentrations of gold are often contained within vein minerals.

For further information please visit www.condorgold.com.

About Condor Gold plc:

[Condor Gold plc](http://www.condorgold.com) was admitted to AIM on 31st May 2006. The Company is a gold exploration and development company with a focus on the Americas.

Condor completed a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and two Preliminary Economic Assessments (PEA) on La India Project in Nicaragua.

details an open pit gold mineral reserve of 6.9 Mt at 3.0 g/t gold for 675,000 oz gold producing 80,000 oz gold p.a. for 7 years. The P scenario details 100,000 oz gold production p.a. for 8 years whereas the PEA for a combination of open pit and underground details p.a. for 8 years. La India Project contains a total attributable mineral resource of 18.08 Mt at 4.0 g/t for 2.31 M oz gold and 2.68 M oz Code.

In El Salvador, Condor has an attributable 1,004,000 oz gold equivalent at 2.6 g/t JORC compliant resource. The resource calculation was performed by independent 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 website are incorporated into, or forms part of, this announcement.

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