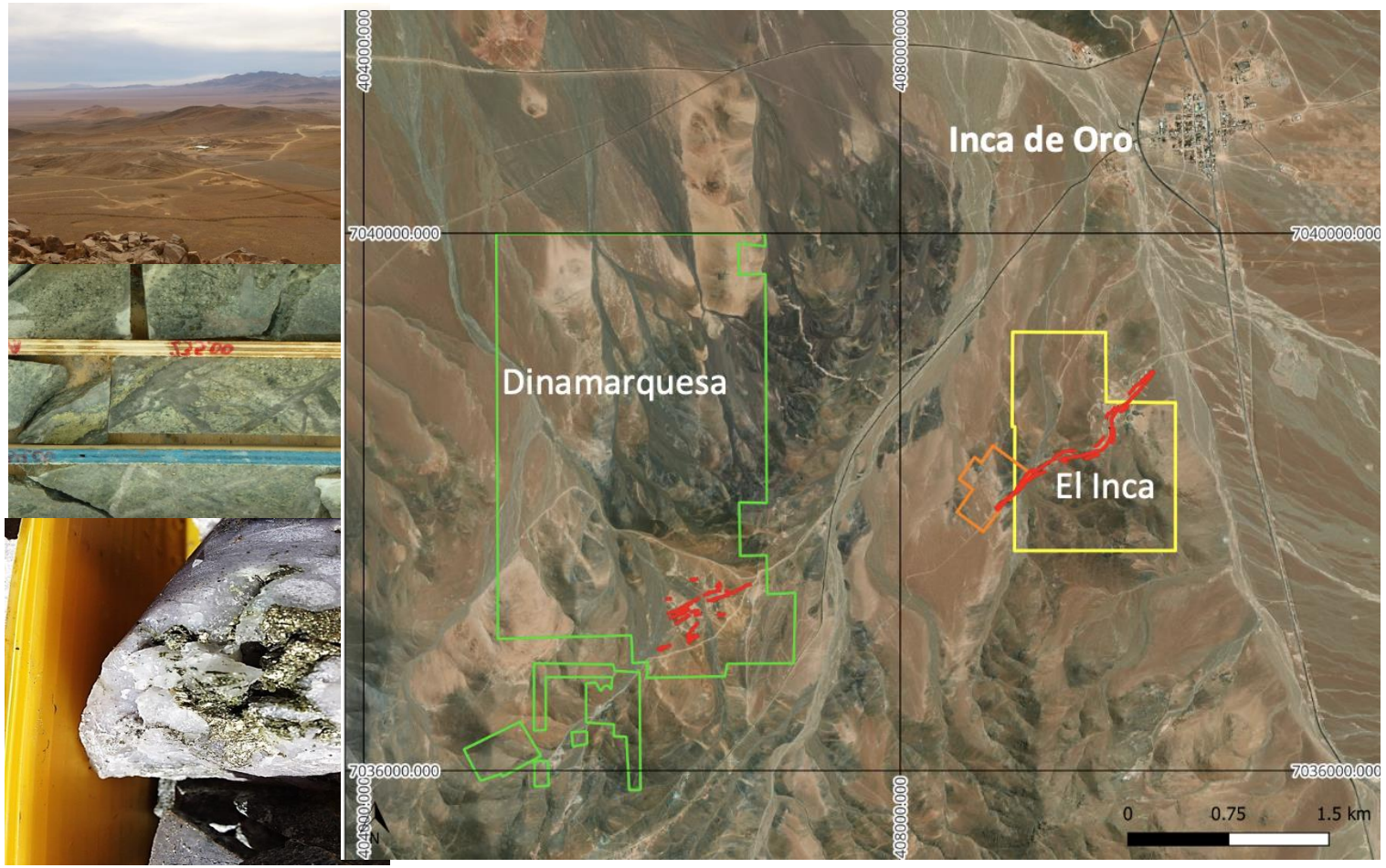
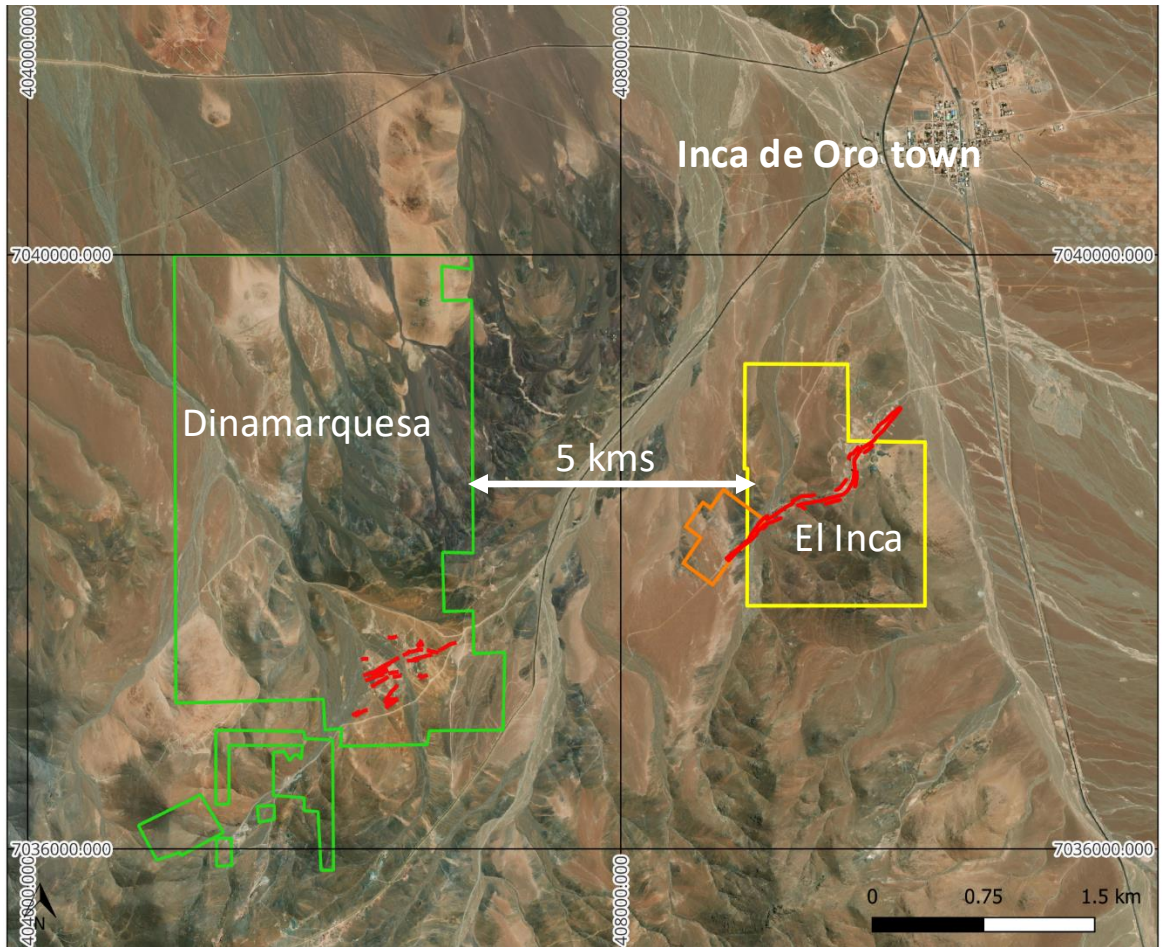


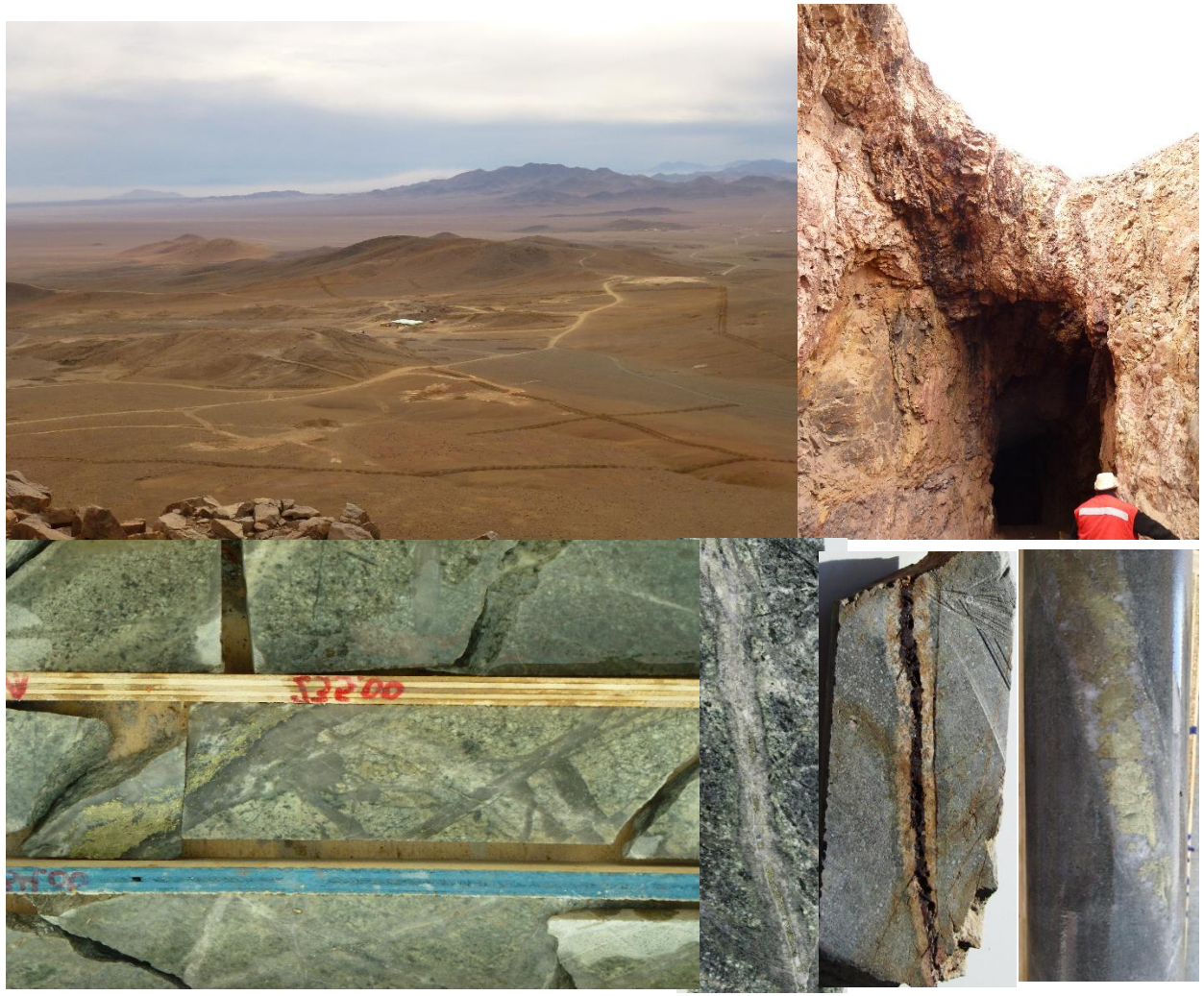
DINAMARQUESA + EL INCA project opportunity

Cu - Au Porphyry & Au-Cu



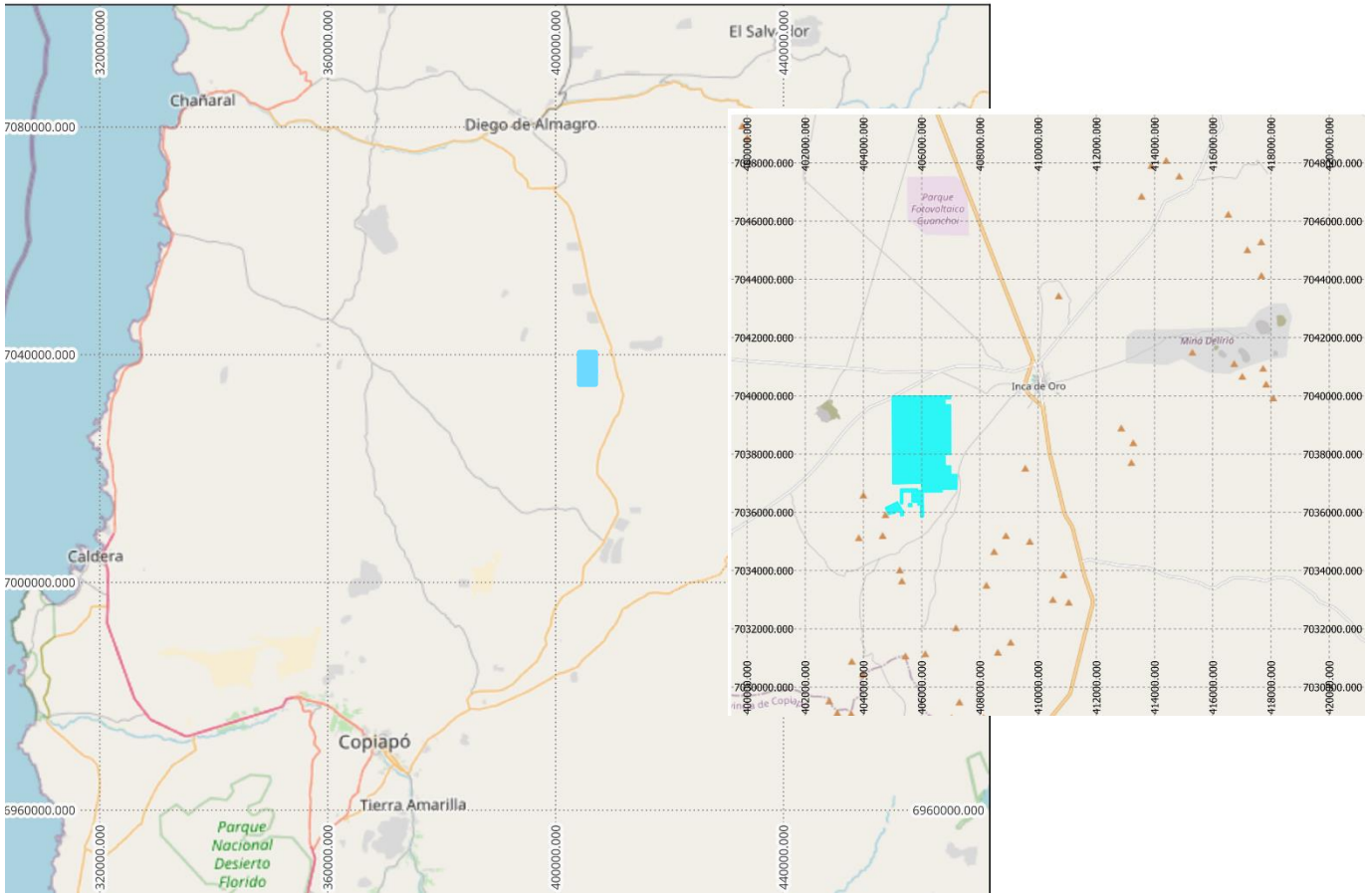
Dinamarquesa + El Inca projects synergies:

- El Inca is a High Au-Cu grades vein system located approximately 5 km northeast of the Dinamarquesa Project
- These systems may form a continuous High Grade Vein System, suggesting potential synergies in developing both project together.
- El Inca project nowadays has got an interesting exploration size after its old owners finally want to monetize by selling the whole property
- Dinamarquesa is close to El Inca project and both are close to Inca de Oro town as a perfect logistic factor
- Interesting price for both projects together (It can be sold by separated as well)



DINAMARQUESA PROJECT

Cu - Au Porphyry & Au-Cu Veins

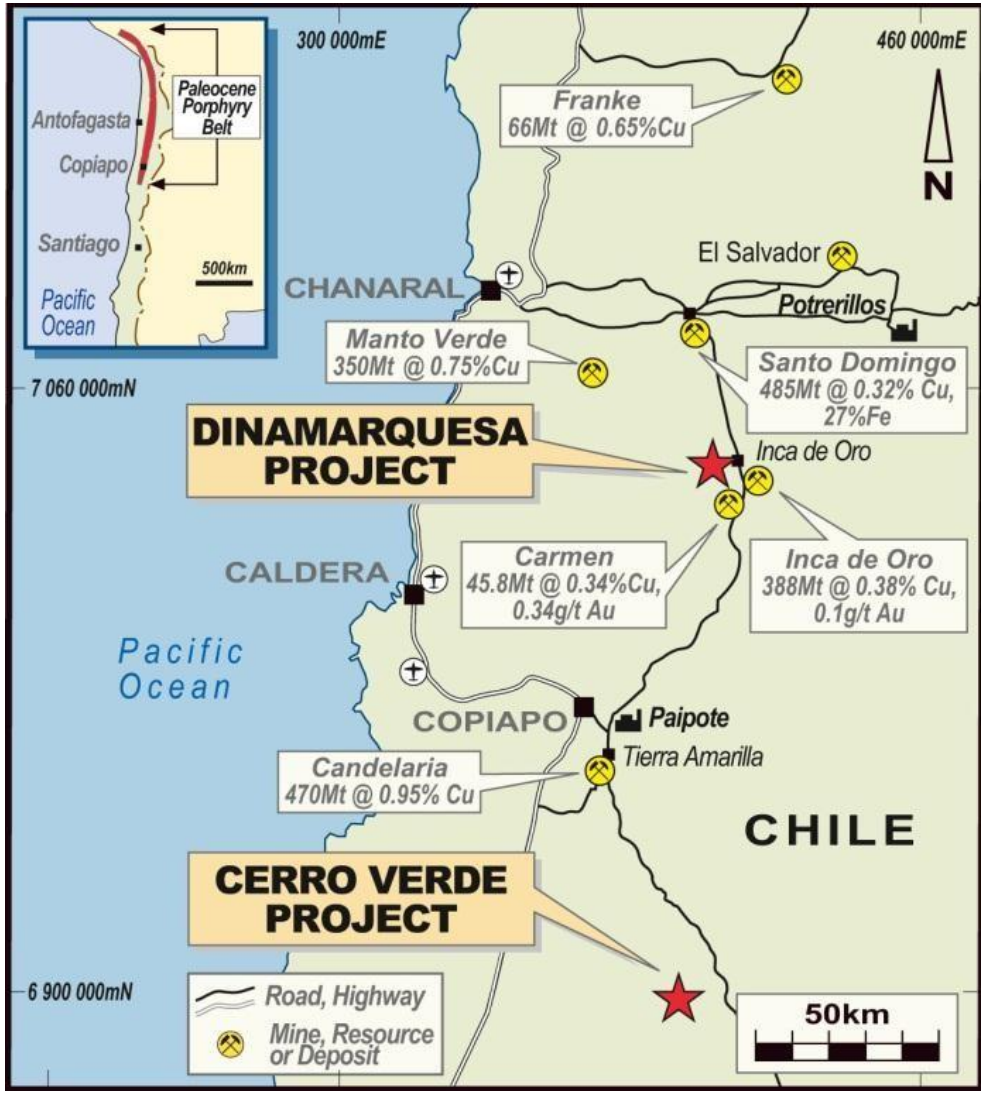


Project Location

The Dinamarquesa Cu-Mo-Au Project is located in the Atacama Desert, within the famous Inca de Oro Au-Cu mining district, in an area with excellent infrastructure. It is about 850 km north of Santiago, 90 km north of the city of Copiapó, and 75km east of the Pacific Ocean.

The Project is 3km southwest of the small town of Inca de Oro, which is connected by a sealed highway between Copiapó in the south and Diego de Almagro in the north. Generally, roads are in good condition, and the driving time is about 1.5 hours from Copiapó.

Altitude in the area averages about 1,730 m on alluvial plains with low to moderate relief.

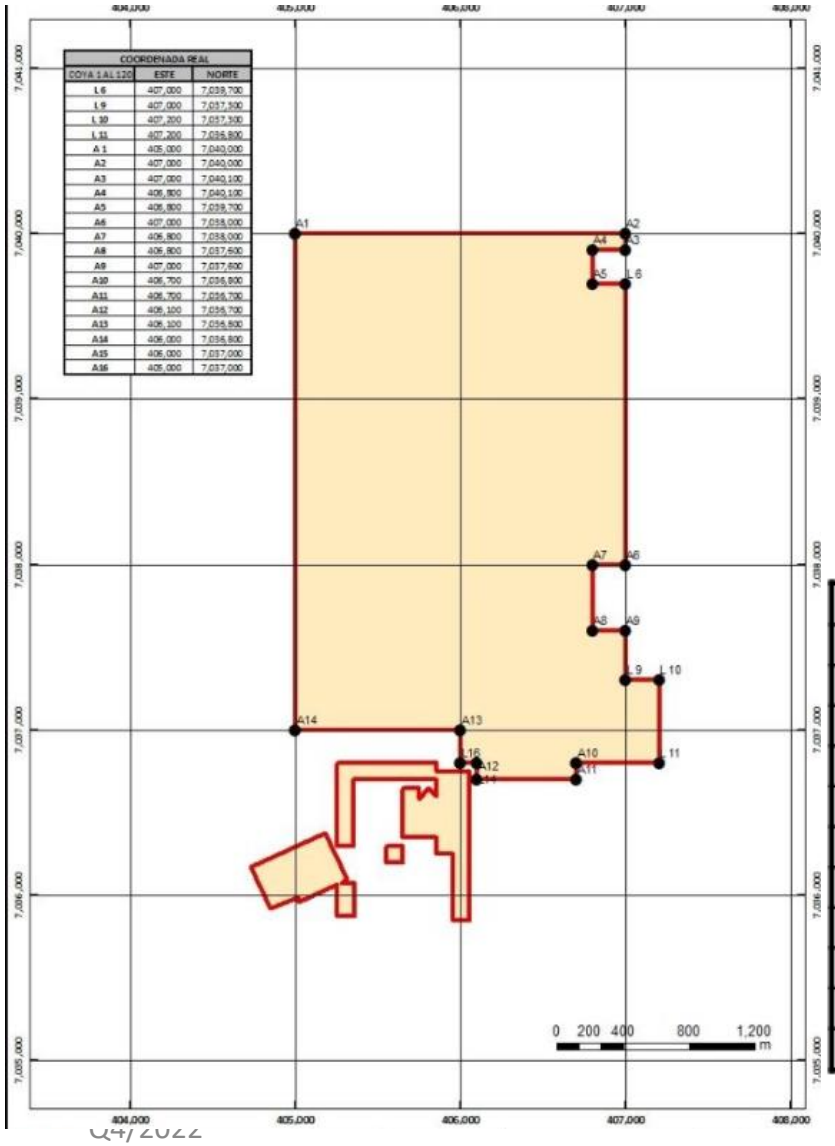


Metallogenic Favorable Location

The Dinamarquesa Project lies within a cluster of sizeable Cretaceous and Paleocene porphyry deposits, including the Inca de Oro Deposit, 4km east (388Mt @ 0.38% copper and 0.1g/t gold, and the Carmen Deposit, 5km south, within the Inca de Oro porphyry belt. The Carmen deposit has a combined Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 45.8 million tonnes, which includes 0.34% copper, 0.34g/t gold, and 1g/t silver.

Immediately west of the Paleocene Porphyry Belt, the Atacama Fault Zone (AFZ) and associated faults host several well-known IOCG deposits over a ~125km strike length, such as Manto Verde (~350Mt @ 0.75% Cu), Candelaria (~470Mt @ 0.95% Cu), and Santo Domingo (~485Mt @ 0.57% Cu Eq).

Mining Rights



The mining property is close to 700 Ha of exploitation concession, between 7036700-7040000N and 405000-407000E UTM coordinates. In addition, the Dinamarquesa Project holds 100 Ha and is located in the south zone of the mining property.

Name	Area	ROL NACIONAL
Coya 1/60	300	031022031-0
Coya 61/120	273	031022032-9
Dinamarquesa	5	031020677-6
Idolatria	5	031020676-8
Gold Copper 1 al20	20	031022817-6
Lastenia Segunda	31	031022341-7
India 1/9	28	031021240-7
Lastenia O Guias D	2	031020601-6
India Chica	1	031021386-1
Copiapina	15	031020697-0
Hortensia	15	031020697-0

Previous Work in the Dinamarquesa project

The mining district of Inca de Oro has been known since the Inca period. Most gold production occurred between 1930 and 1945, during which high-grade gold veins were mined, yielding up to 100 g/t Au. During this time, numerous small mines extracted approximately 20,000 to 30,000 tons of mineral yearly, with gold grades ranging from 25 to 30 grams per ton, resulting in annual productions of 300 to 600 kg of pure gold. The most significant mines from that era included Guías de California, Cuatro Amigos, Sebastopol, Rhodesia, La Isla, and Cóndor. It is estimated that the Inca de Oro district produced nearly 15 tonnes of gold, equivalent to around 500,000 ounces.

Various Chilean and foreign companies have conducted studies and exploration programs. Generally, these efforts have focused on exploring small sections without comprehensive district studies. Previous explorers in the region include CACREMI, the United Nations, CODELCO, ENAMI, Orión, Santa Fe, Placer Dome, Southwestern Gold, Cominco, who carried out exploration trenches, and Río Algom, among others.

In 1994-5, Santa Fe undertook a comprehensive exploration campaign, conducting extensive surface work that included geologic mapping, geochemistry, a magnetic geophysical survey, trenching, and an RC drill campaign involving nine holes totaling 1,663m. Santa Fe estimated a resource of 80 Mt of 0.12 gpt Au and 0.10% Cu.

In 2005, Minera Mena Ltd. re-evaluated the project, mainly based on Santa Fe results, and reported an estimation for the veins of 90,145 Oz of gold.

EVALUACION DE VETAS DE DINAMARQUESA

VETA	LARGO (m)	ANCHO (m)	ALTO (m)	LEY Au (g/t)	DENSIDAD (gr/cc)	RECURSO (oz Au)
VETA 1	600	0.3	100	20	2.3	26,710
VETA 2	600	0.3	100	15	2.3	20,032
VETA 3	600	0.3	100	15	2.3	20,032
VETA 4	300	0.2	100	15	2.3	6,677
VETA 5	300	0.3	100	15	2.3	10,016
OTRAS VETAS	300	0.3	100	10	2.3	6,677
TOTAL						90,145

Previous Work in the Dinamarquesa project

No further exploration was done in the years 1995-2010.

Later, Genesis completed some surface geologic mapping and sampling over the SE corner of the property, primarily focusing on the outcropping high-grade Au-Cu vein system covering roughly 200m wide by 400m strike length. A two-phase drill program started in Q4, 2010, with Phase 1 drilling focused on this vein system to define mineralization in 5-6 principle veins (±1m) and many other subordinate veins (≤1m). The company discovered the presence of a stockwork Cu-Au±Mo porphyry system and continued drilling Phase II in Q3, 2011, concentrating on porphyry mineralization. The company drilled a total of 18 diamond holes for 4,971.10m.

Genesis indicated that the Dinamarquesa Project could potentially delineate a significant geologic in situ Cu-Au±Mo porphyry resource. This resource could be of the order of ±35Mt @ ~0.35% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 0.01% Mo, which is similar in size and grade to the Carmen Deposit located 6km south of Dinamarquesa. Further drilling on the Dinamarquesa Project was recommended, specifically in the already defined Cu-Au±Mo porphyry area and along the "High Grade" Au-Cu vein system focused on 1)infill and 2)step-out exploration.

As requested by the owner, consulting geologist Jorge Veliz analyzed the exploration potential of the Au resources in the project in 2018 based on the available data at that time and concluded that Dinamarquesa contains Au resources of high Au grade as ore shoots and low grade and possibilities to extend the AU mineralization since the geological interpretation indicated that it was possible to explore additional resources.

Previous Work in the Dinamarquesa project

The following table shows the existence of mineral resources and the extension potential reported by the consultant

PROYECTO DINAMARQUESA				
Potencial de Exploración de Recursos Mineros Auríferos				
Information	ORE SHOOT	Potential Tons	Potential Grade	Oz Au
Drill Holes Information	High Grade	251,000	15.00	121,000
	Top Low Grade	87,274	1.68	4,714
	Bottom Low Grade	152,100	1.48	7,243
	Total	490,374		132,957
Geological Information	Northern Extention	80,239	15.00	38,697
	Southern Extention	21,450	5.00	3,448
	New Depth Ore Shoot	170,300	10.00	54,754
	Total	271,989		96,898

Cuadro Resumen de Potencial de Exploración de Recursos Mineros Auríferos en Proyecto Dinamarquesa

In 2021, the Owner engaged Geophysical Studies Spa to conduct Ground Mag and IP3D Surveys.

I & C

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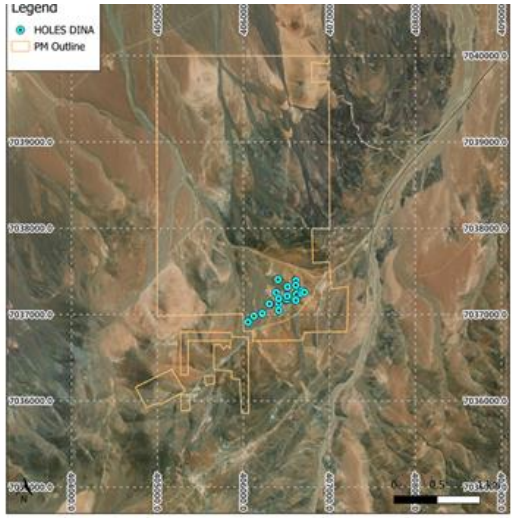
Genesis Cu intersections, first drill program

Hole	Dept	From	To	Length	Cu%	Au (gpt)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)
DG10-01		4.5	20	16	0.25	0.23	25	0.44
		25	39	14	0.24	0.18	51	0.41
		49	105	56	0.29	0.18	39	0.45
	300	112	130	18	0.35	0.29	22	0.58
		199	244	45	0.26	0.51	53	0.67
		248	252	4	0.46	0.15	40	0.6
DG10-02		9	49	40	0.29	0.11	53	0.41
		50	56	6	0.34	0.1	55	0.46
	300	78	80	2	0.45	0.19	41	0.62
		107	115	8	0.3	0.18	32	0.46
		161	163	2	0.82	0	5	0.83
DG10-03		41	59	18	0.37	0.38	94	0.72
		158	166	8	0.2	0.12	40	0.32
		169	174	5	0.2	0.12	35	0.31
	303	185	216	31	0.25	0.23	106	0.49
		233	251	18	0.29	0.4	68	0.63
		298	303	5	0.22	0.14	65	0.38
DG10-05		2.7	37	34.3	0.31	0.22	19	0.48
		42	46	4	0.23	0.15	21	0.36
		55	63	8	0.29	0.18	83	0.48
		67	80	13	0.37	0.23	82	0.6
	320	96	125	29	0.23	0.11	69	0.37
		131	166	35	0.28	0.13	85	0.44
		172	189	17	0.14	0.09	543	0.62
		226	231	5	0.27	0.13	326	0.61
DG11-07	380	4	105	101	0.28	0.24	40	0.48

Genesis Cu intersections, second drill program

Hole	Dept	From	To	Length	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)
DG11-10	250	27	40	13	0.3	0.23		0.47
		95	96	1	0.93	12.5		10.05
		113	163	50	0.29	0.15		0.4
DG11-12	270	29	49	20	0.29	0.19	55	0.47
		58	70	12	0.25	0.09	101	0.39
		80	126	46	0.21	0.13	73	0.36
		169	179	10	0.12	0.09	267	0.39
		190	200	10	0.15	1.7	112	1.47
DG11-13	250	5.7	39	33.3	0.25	0.16	37	0.39
		42	182.5	140.5	0.24	0.13	89	0.4
		210	250.1	40.1	0.17	0.14	105	0.35
DG11-14	250	13.6	77	63.4	0.27	0.24		0.45
DG11-15	250	47	59	12	0.23	0.14	92	0.4
		65	80	15	0.35	0.26	169	0.67
		121.3	133	11.75	0.19	1	71	0.97
		165	177	12	0.24	0.26	44	0.46
DG11-16	253	105	105.7	0.64	0.44	8.19		6.41
		143.5	143.7	0.2	0.03	8.73		6.4
		176	177	1	0.17	1.07		0.95
		179.6	179.8	0.25	0.15	6.39		4.81
		198	199	1	0.05	1.56		1.19
		209	210.4	1.35	0.59	1.31		1.55
DG11-17	200	45	62	17	0.29	0.15	174	0.53
		65	145	80	0.28	0.16	117	0.48
		145.5	145.7	0.2	0.27	49.2	305	36.38
		157.8	167	9.2	0.27	0.25	130	0.55
		170.2	170.5	0.3	0.05	21.1	323	15.68
DG11-18	250	34	43	9	0.21	0.14	49	0.35
		69	85	16	0.2	0.17	43	0.36
		128	145	17	0.18	0.76	45	0.77
		156.7	172	15.3	0.3	0.21	23	0.47
		203	222	19	0.25	0.11	101	0.41

Main drill Cu intersects



Drill Holes Location

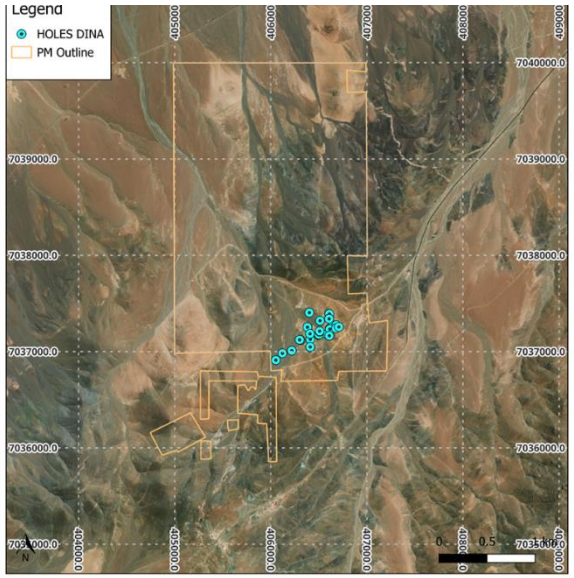
Santa Fe

Hole	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval	Au (gpt)	CuT (%)
DM01	200	156	157	1	0.78	0.19
DM03	200	**51**	**53**	**2**	**32.02**	**1.23**
		134	135	1	2.59	0.2
DM04	200	64	65	1	1.12	0.08
		164	165	1	1.21	0.53
DM05	180	**8**	**68**	**60**	**0.19**	**0.3**
DM06	150	14	15	1	0.75	0.27
		75	76	1	1.86	0.13
DM07	165	20	21	1	2.55	0.18
		30	31	1	0.96	0.29
		0	36	36	0.2	0.28
DM08	207	17	18	1	0.66	0.21
		56	**57**	**1**	**29.9**	**0.01**
		89	90	1	1.35	0.08
		91	92	1	1.01	0.04
		93	95	2	3.22	0.02
		167	**168**	**1**	**10.9**	**1.45**
		172	**174**	**2**	**19.9**	**0.53**
		186	190	4	0.94	0.24
		195	**200**	**5**	**12.8**	**0.22**
		205	206	1	2.01	0.07
DM09	200	17	56	39	0.1	0.32
		94	95	1	0.92	0.32
		119	120	1	1.68	0.32
		147	**150**	**3**	**10.7**	**1.17**
		157	**158**	**1**	**6.75**	**0.02**
		188	191	3	2.07	0.23

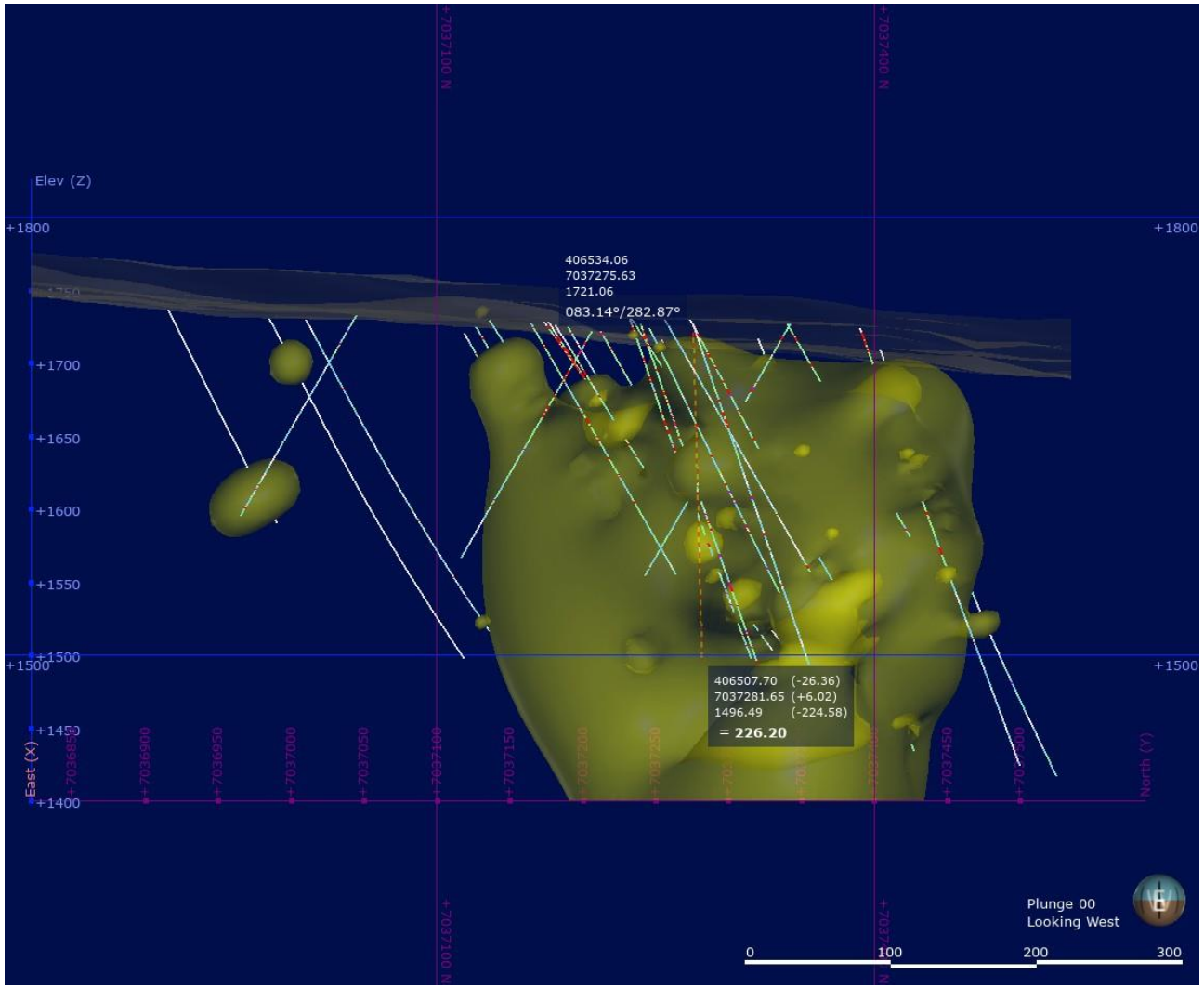
Genesis Au Intersections

Hole	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval	Au (gpt)
DG10-01	300	126	127	1	2.04
		171	173	2	6.532
		194	196	2	102.78
		194	*195.33*	*1.33*	*151.42*
	includes	227	228	1	17.68
		256	257	1	1.27
DG10-02	300	145	146	1	1.11
		210.11	210.68	0.57	3.89
		243	244	1	0.93
		262.4	263	0.6	1.22
DG10-03	303	52	58	6	0.83
		89	90	1	2.72
DG10-04	274	42	43	1	0.78
		110.7	112.33	1.63	0.78
		157	158	1	0.61
DG10-05	320	2.7	3	0.3	0.5
		127.35	128.08	0.73	0.71
DG11-06	316.5	147.6	148.3	0.7	2.04
DG11-07	380	185.11	185.48	0.37	6.52
		223.77	224.37	0.6	3.69
		378.79	379.13	0.34	21.01

Main drill Au intersects



Drill Holes Location



Hole	Dip	Lenght	Vertical Depth
DG 10-01	-70	304,50	286
DG 10-02	-60	300,00	260
DG 10-03 B	-70	303,00	285
DG 10-04	-70	274,00	257
DG 10-05	-70	320,00	301
DG 10-06	-70	316,50	297
DG 10-07	-55	380,00	311
DG11-08	-60	177,00	153
DG11-09	-60	280,00	242
DG11-10	-60	250,00	217
DG11-11	-60	284,80	247
DG11-12	-55	274,40	225
DG11-13	-70	250,10	235
DG11-14	-55	250,00	205
DG11-15	-70	250,00	235
DG11-16	-55	252,80	207
DG11-17	-55	200,00	164
DG11-18	-60	250	217
DM- 01	-60	200,00	173
DM- 02	-60	200,00	173
DM- 03	-60	200,00	173
DM- 04	-60	169,00	146
DM- 05	-60	180,00	156
DM- 06	-60	149,00	129
DM- 07	-60	166,00	144
DM- 08	-60	200,00	173
DM-09	-60	199,00	172

Drilling

Twenty-seven holes have been drilled in the project, totaling 6580.1 meters.

The average vertical depth of drilling is 214 meters. It appears the system's depth has not been fully drilled.

	Lenght	Vertical Depth
Average Detph	243,71	214,21
Max	380,00	311,28
Min	149,00	129,04

GEOLOGY

Dinamarquesa is a typical Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry, probably of Cretaceous age, that has been over-imposed by a NE trending Au vein system.

According to a data review of the available information, the lithology of the explored area consists of a complex series of tonalitic and quartz-feldspar porphyries that intrude andesitic lava flow, breccias, and tuffs.

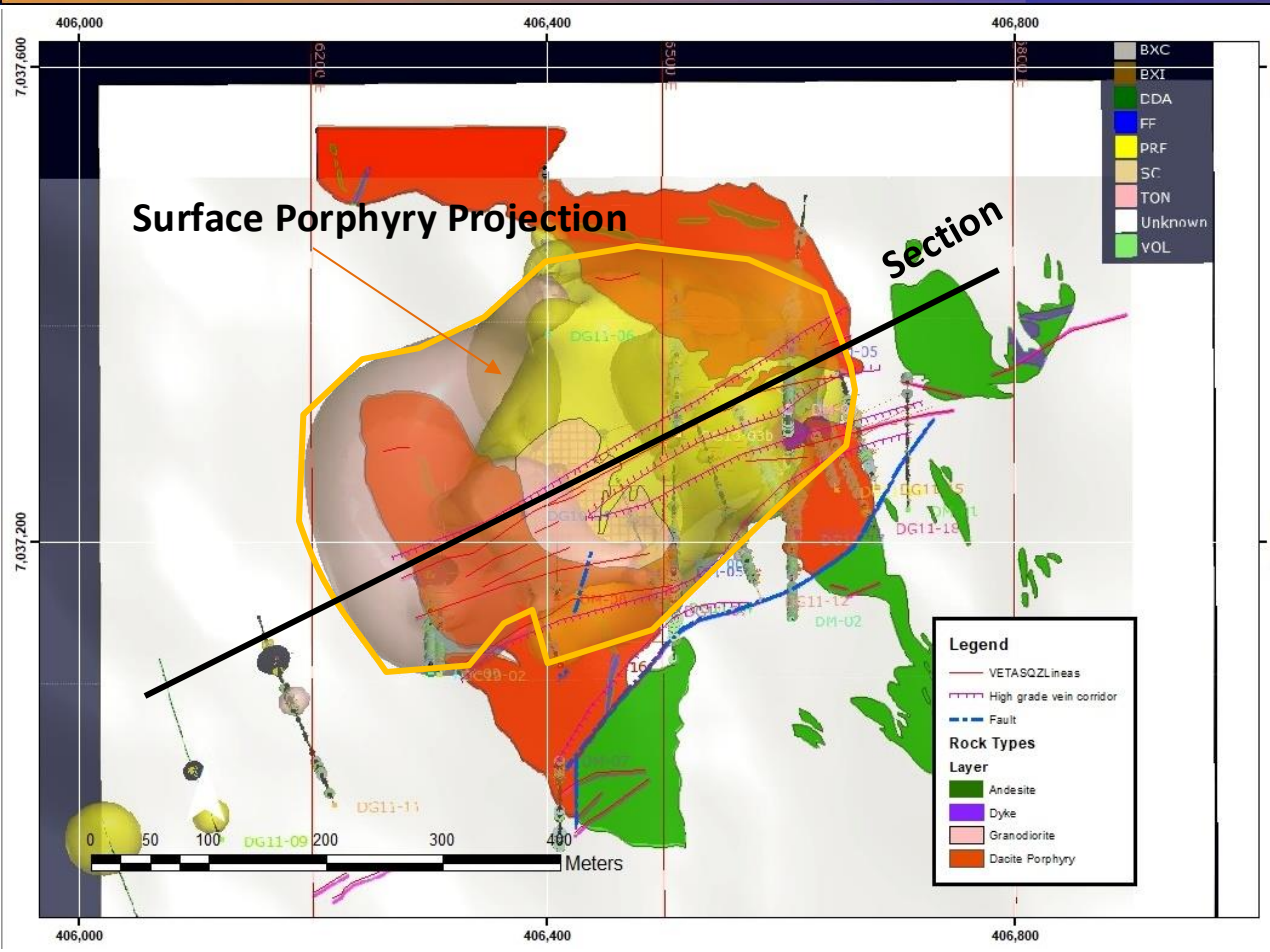
The hydrothermal alteration is related to the intrusion of porphyries into the andesite volcanic. The biotite potassic alteration is intense in andesite close to the contact zones. It is moderate to strong in the porphyries where other alteration minerals such as k-feldspar and sericite are found. Chloritic alteration is found on the western edge of the system in granodiorite and porphyry. Moderate argillic alteration has overprinted the potassic alteration in the porphyries and andesite related to the quartz gold-bearing veins system.

The porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization is found mainly as a moderate stockwork of A, B, and D veinlets with pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization in the porphyries and the contact zone with andesite. Fine grained disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite can be found related to stockwork zones and chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs within veinlets. No bornite has been noted. Molybdenite occurs within B veinlets as disseminations and as fracture fill.

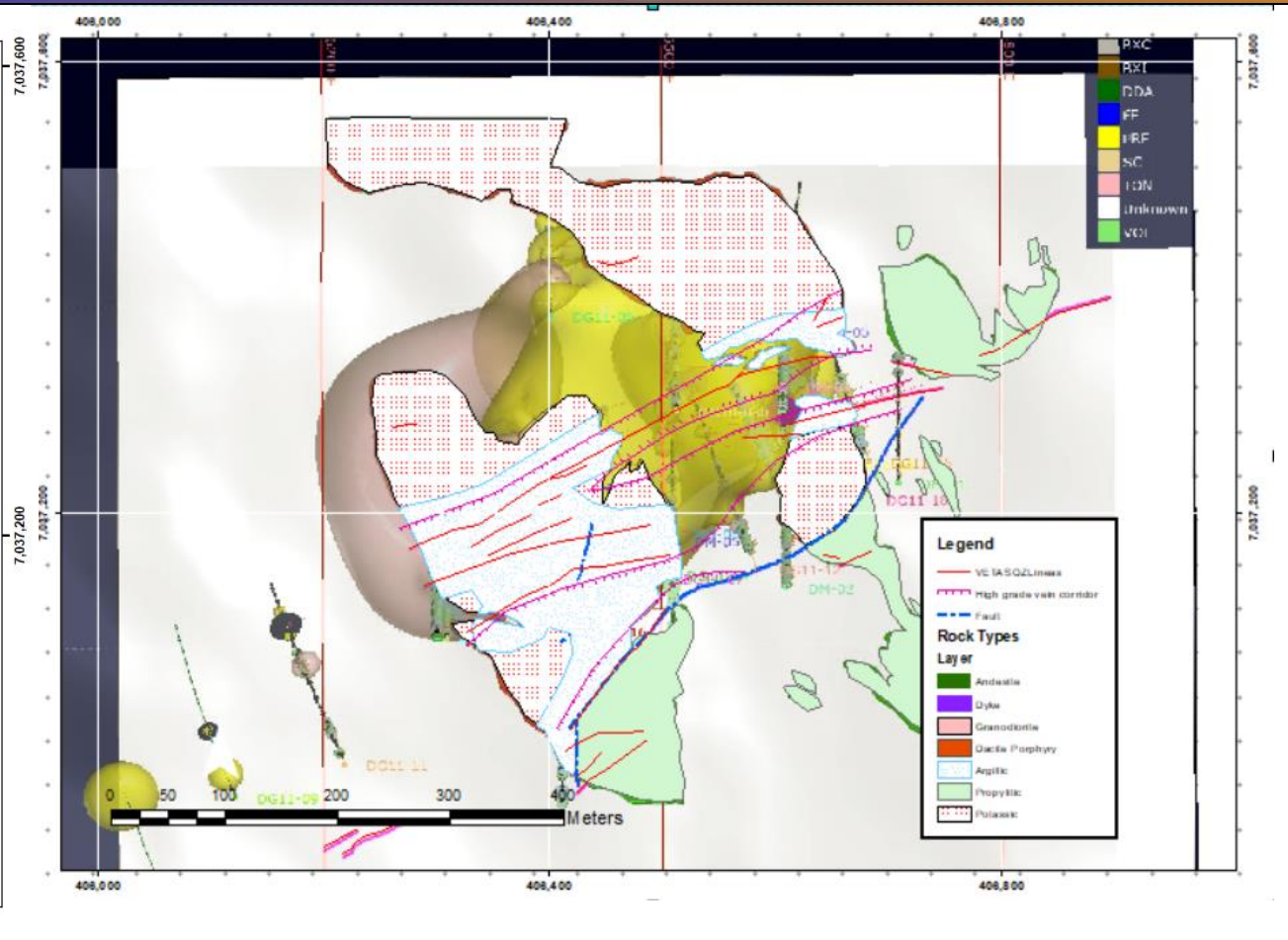
The copper oxide zone is a horizon from 0 to 50m deep and is located in the central sector of the area. Leached horizons of 5 to 15m thick are interbedded within the first 20m. The copper oxide zone is mainly related to black oxides as tenorite with minor amounts of chrysocolla > malachite.

Genesis indicated that the Dinamarquesa Project could potentially delineate a significant geologic in situ Cu-Au±Mo porphyry resource. This resource could be of the order of ±35Mt @ ~0.35% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 0.01% Mo

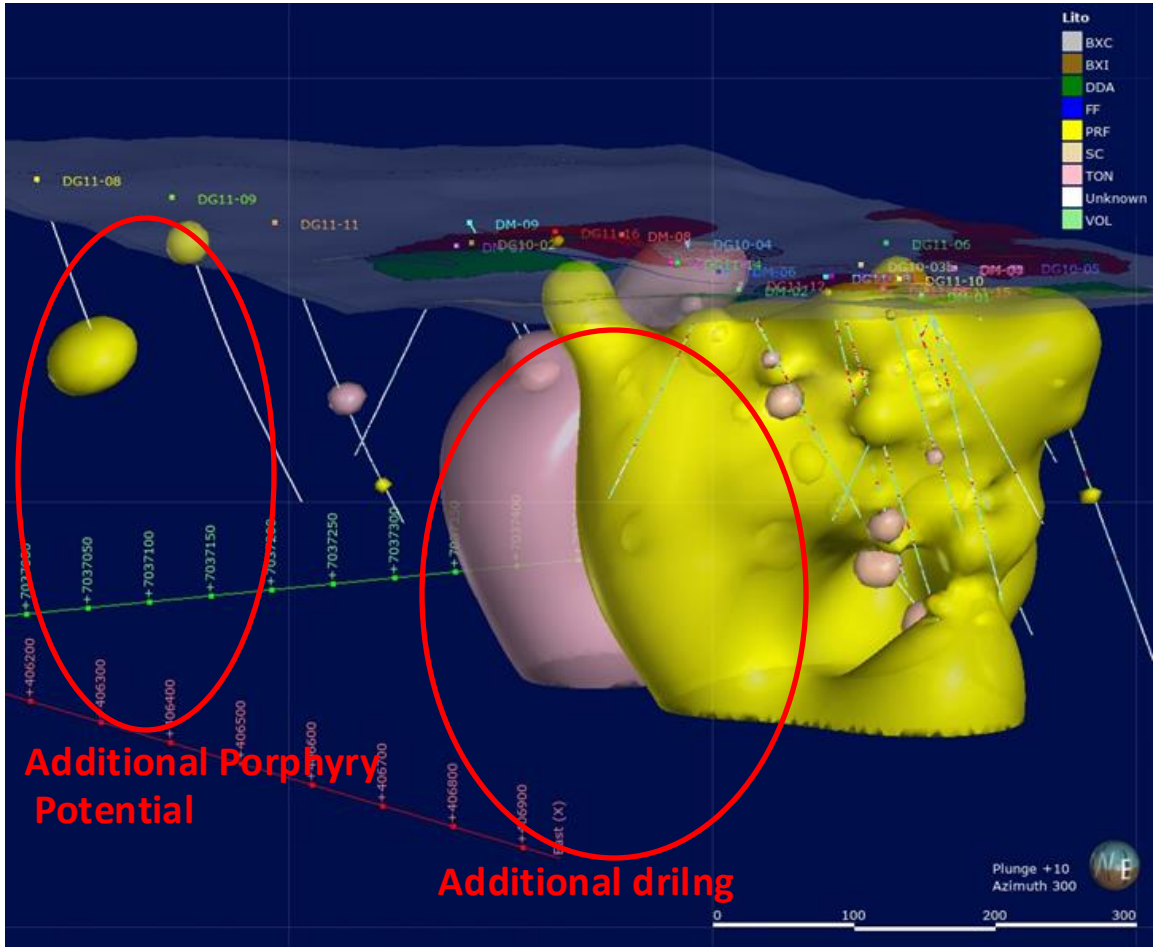
Two faults trending N30°E occur to the west and east of the prospect area. Both faults show CuOx-FeOx mineralization. Between these faults, a high-grade vein system trending N60-70°E has developed, which is also the focus of the porphyry intrusions.

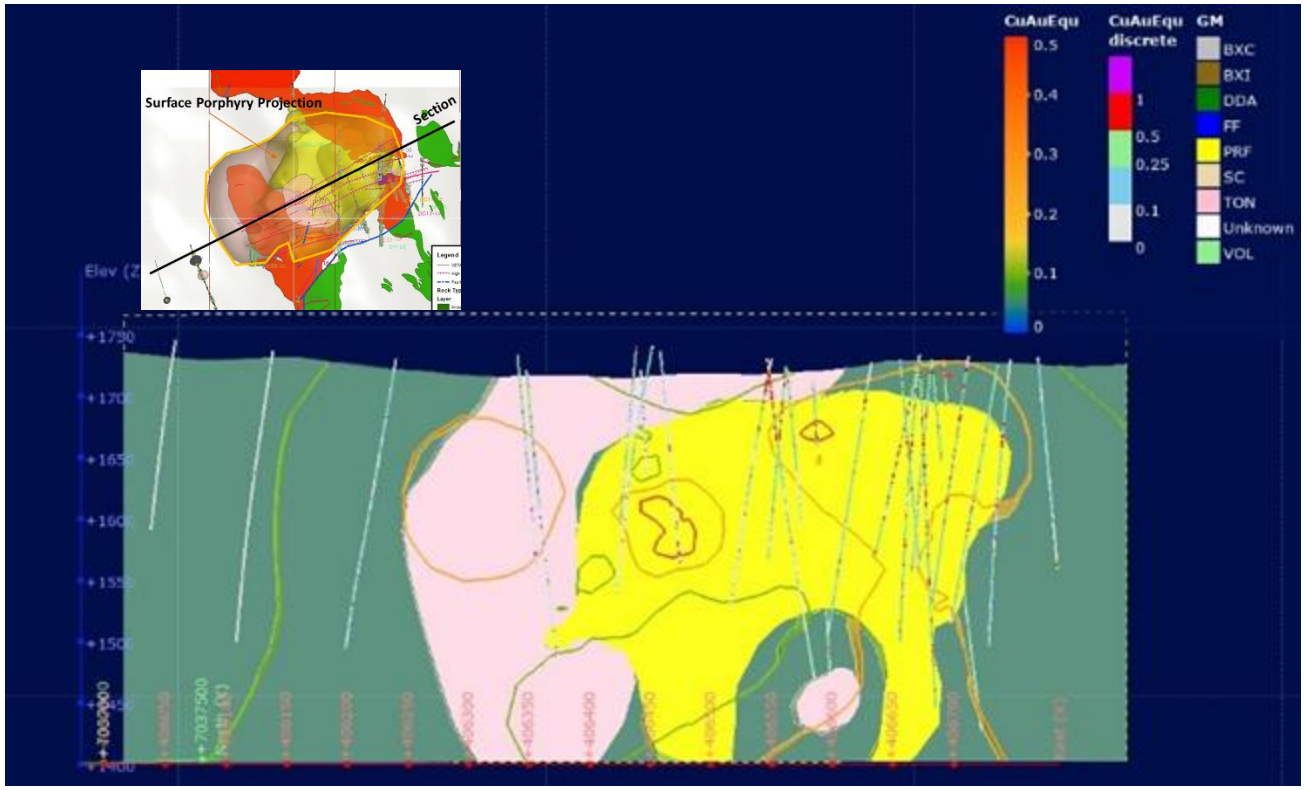


Surface lithological Mapping of the Porphyry system, showing the surface projection from drill holes.



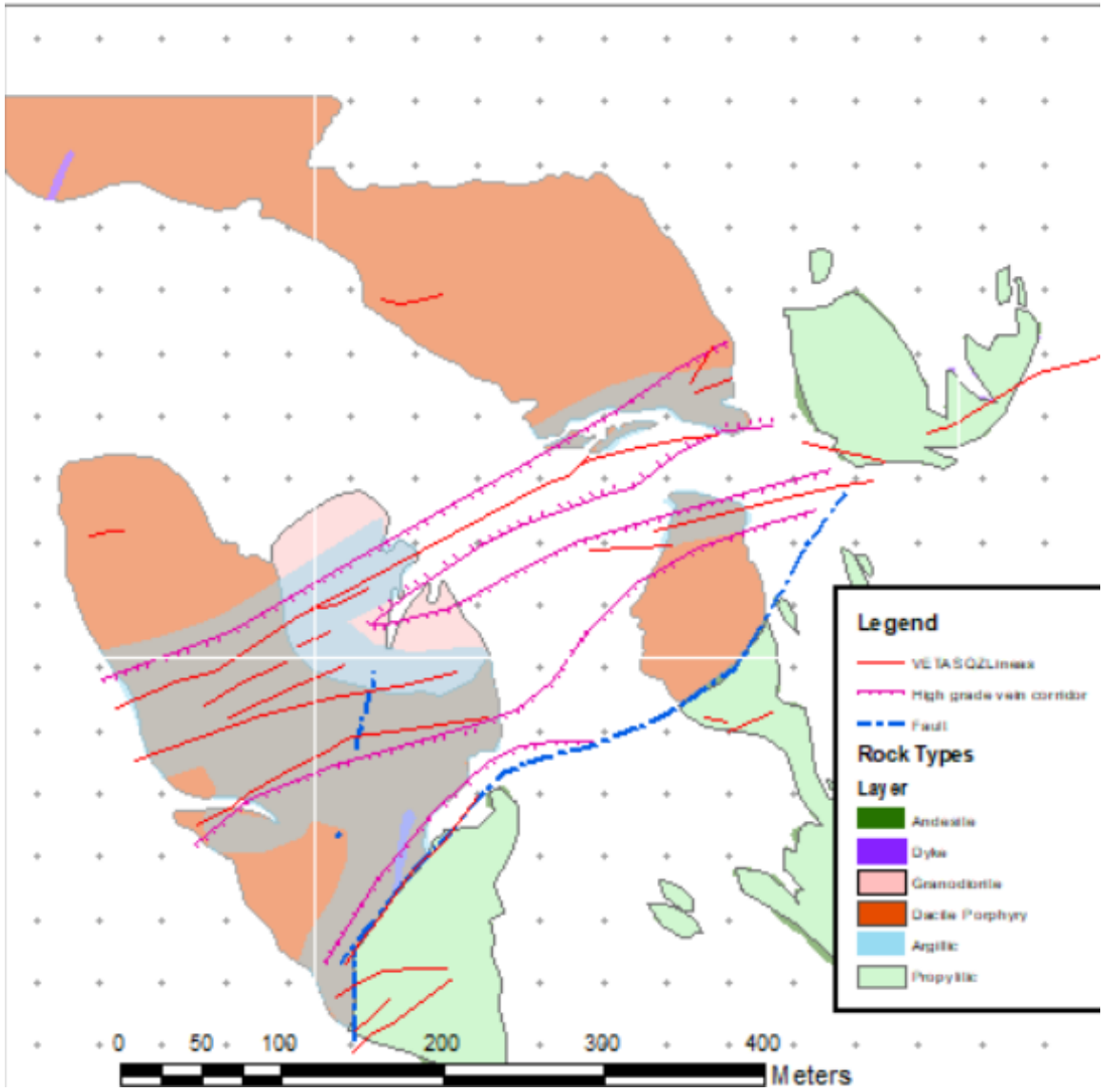
Surface Alteration Mapping of the Porphyry system, showing the surface projection from drill holes.





Section along the Porphyry system, showing general outline of + 0.1 % Cu (green) and +0.25 % Cu (orange)

3D view of the porphyry system. There seems to be areas that merits additional drilling, as well as deeper drilling in the Porphyry

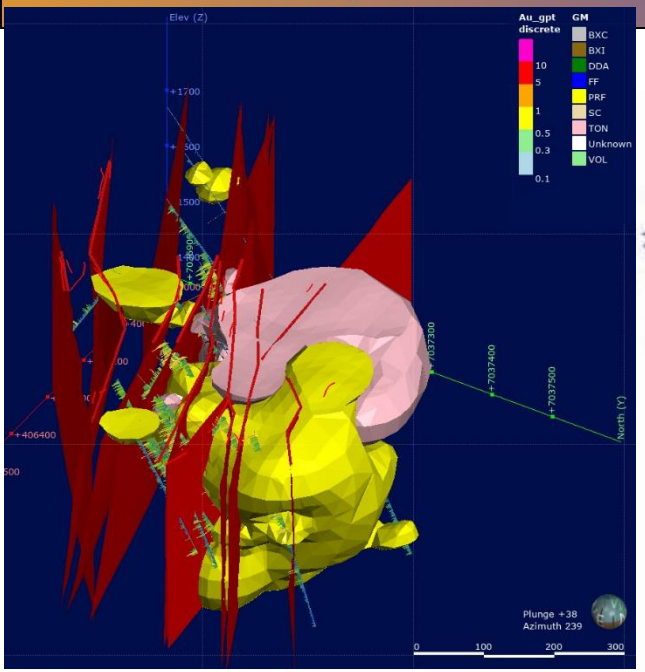


High-grade gold mineralization is associated with a quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-carbonate mesothermal-low sulfidation vein system.

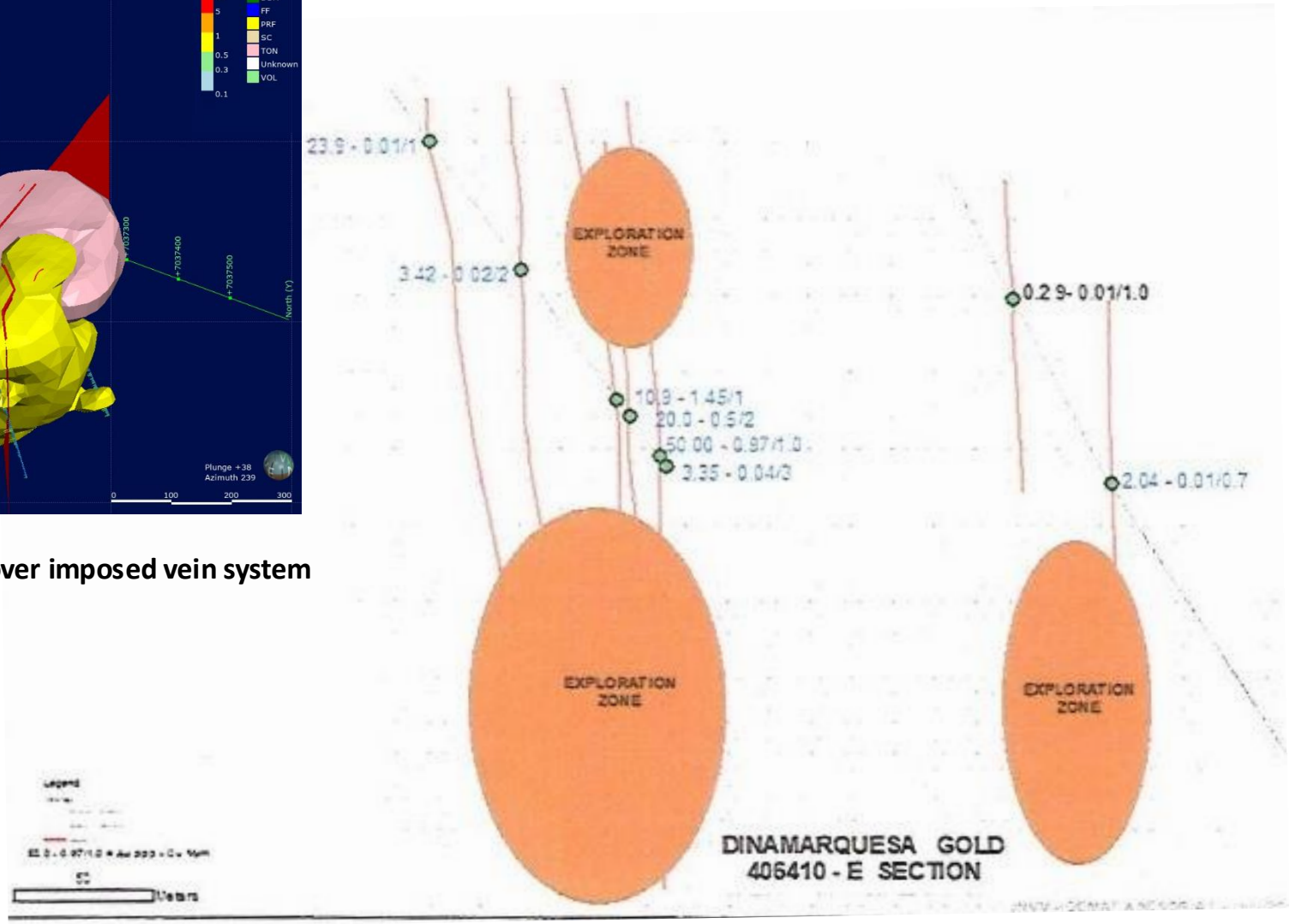
The veins primarily consist of quartz and exhibit varying structures, including massive, banded, and brecciated forms, along with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and carbonate.
These veins generally trend in an N60-70°E direction, mostly steeply dipping toward the NNW and SSE.

They range in width from 0.2 to 2.5 meters and have lengths between 30 and 300 meters along the strike.

The vein system delineates a structural corridor 150 to 200 meters wide and 800 meters in an ENE orientation. Argillic alteration is observed throughout the structural corridor, superimposing the porphyry alteration.



Porphyry and the over imposed vein system



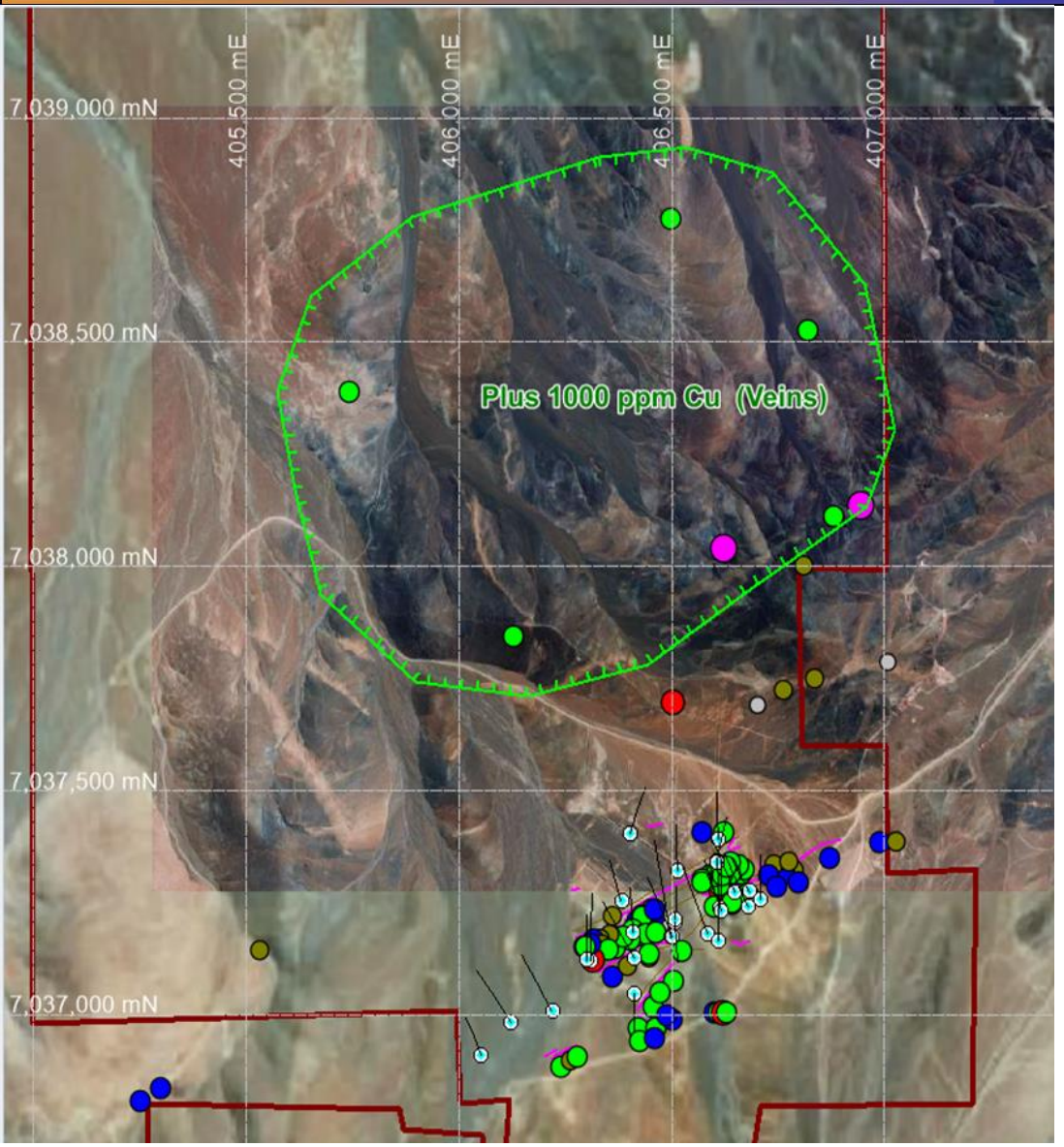
Despite several drillings focused on testing the vein system, this may not be sufficient to properly assess the high-grade Au potential.

According to a consultant evaluation, the resources from drill hole data may be about 133,OOO Oz of Gold, while geological interpretation may add 97,000 Oz of Gold, as shown in the included section.

PROYECTO DINAMARQUESA				
Potencial de Exploración de Recursos Mineros Auríferos				
Information	ORE SHOOT	Potential Tons	Potential Grade	Oz Au
Drill Holes Information	High Grade	251,000	15.00	121,000
	Top Low Grade	87,274	1.68	4,714
	Bottom Low Grade	152,100	1.48	7,243
	Total	490,374		132,957
Geological Information	Northern Extention	80,239	15.00	38,697
	Southern Extention	21,450	5.00	3,448
	New Depth Ore Shoot	170,300	10.00	54,754
	Total	271,989		96,898

Cuadro Resumen de Potencial de Exploración de Recursos Mineros Auríferos en Proyecto Dinamarquesa

Rock Sampling

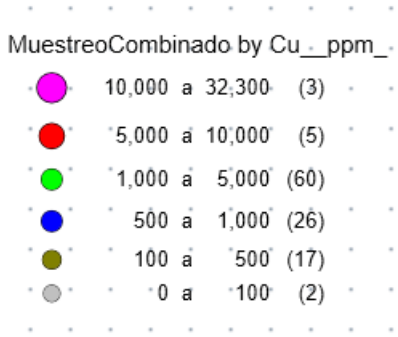


Copper Results

A total of 132 rock samples were collected in the project by Genesis and Mena Companies.

A copper threshold of 500 ppm clearly identifies the porphyry, which outlines a northeast-trending anomaly measuring 750 by 400 meters.

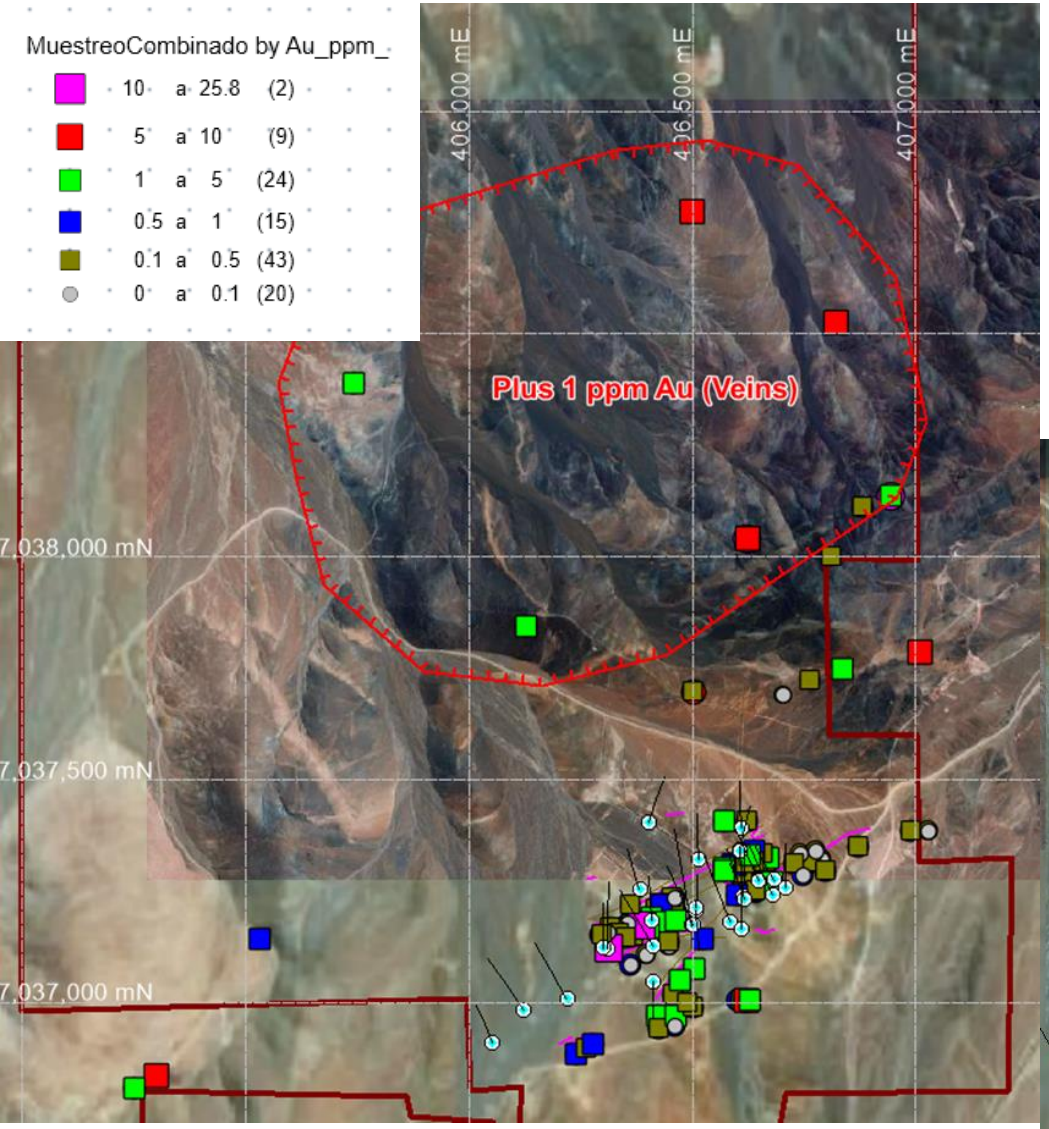
To the north, sampling was concentrated on areas with vein occurrences, leading to high-grade gold and copper assays that indicate an additional vein system.

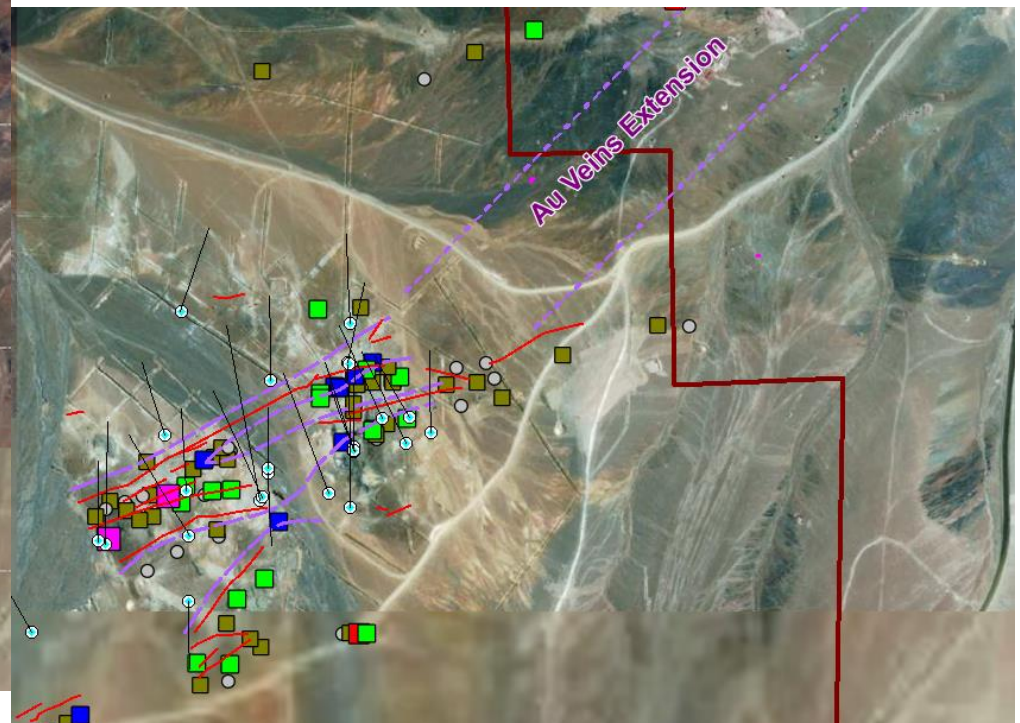


Gold Results

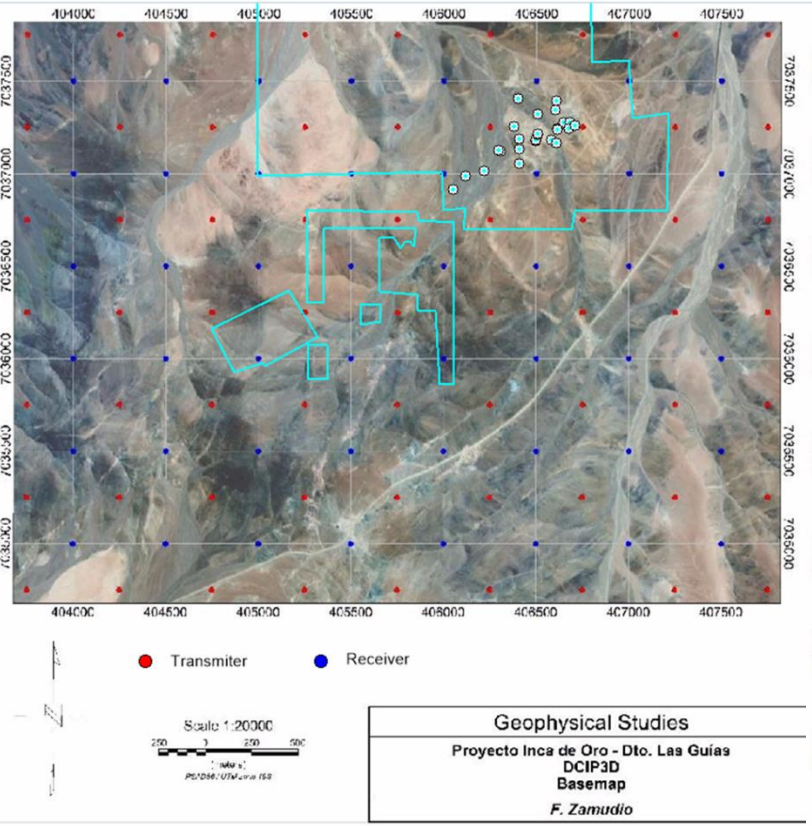
A threshold of 0.1 ppm gold (Au) delineates the porphyry and veins, revealing a northeast-trending anomaly that measures 600 by 350 meters. The potential extension of the vein system to the northeast presents new opportunities for exploration. This extension could span at least 700 meters, suggesting the possibility of further discoveries and enhancing the understanding of the area.

Additionally, the high-grade gold assays collected in the northern region indicate further potential, as they are associated with a likely parallel vein system.A 0.1 ppm Au threshold defines the porphyry and veins, outlining a northeast-trending anomaly measuring 600 by 350 meters.

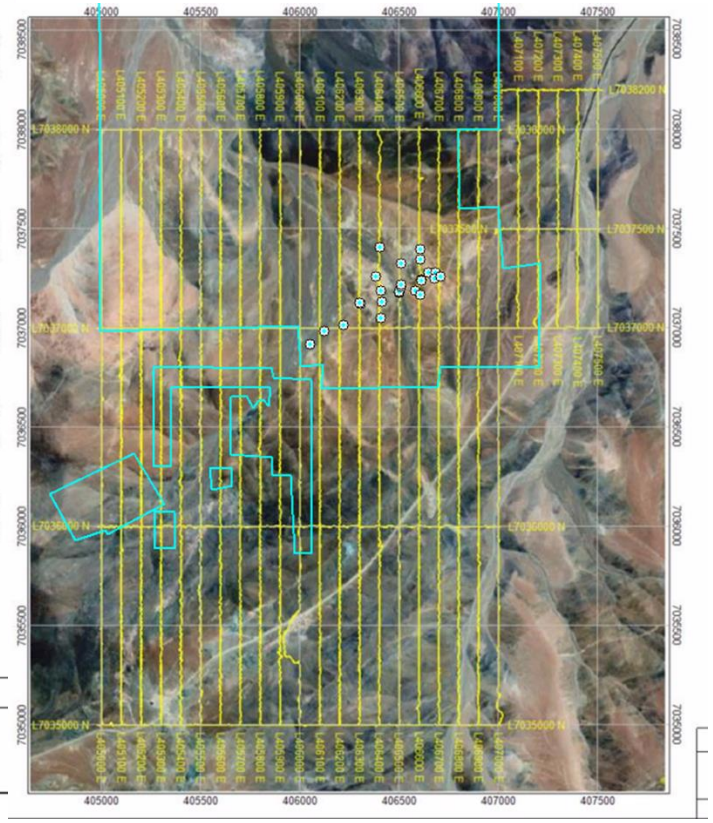




Geophysics



IP 3D arrangement

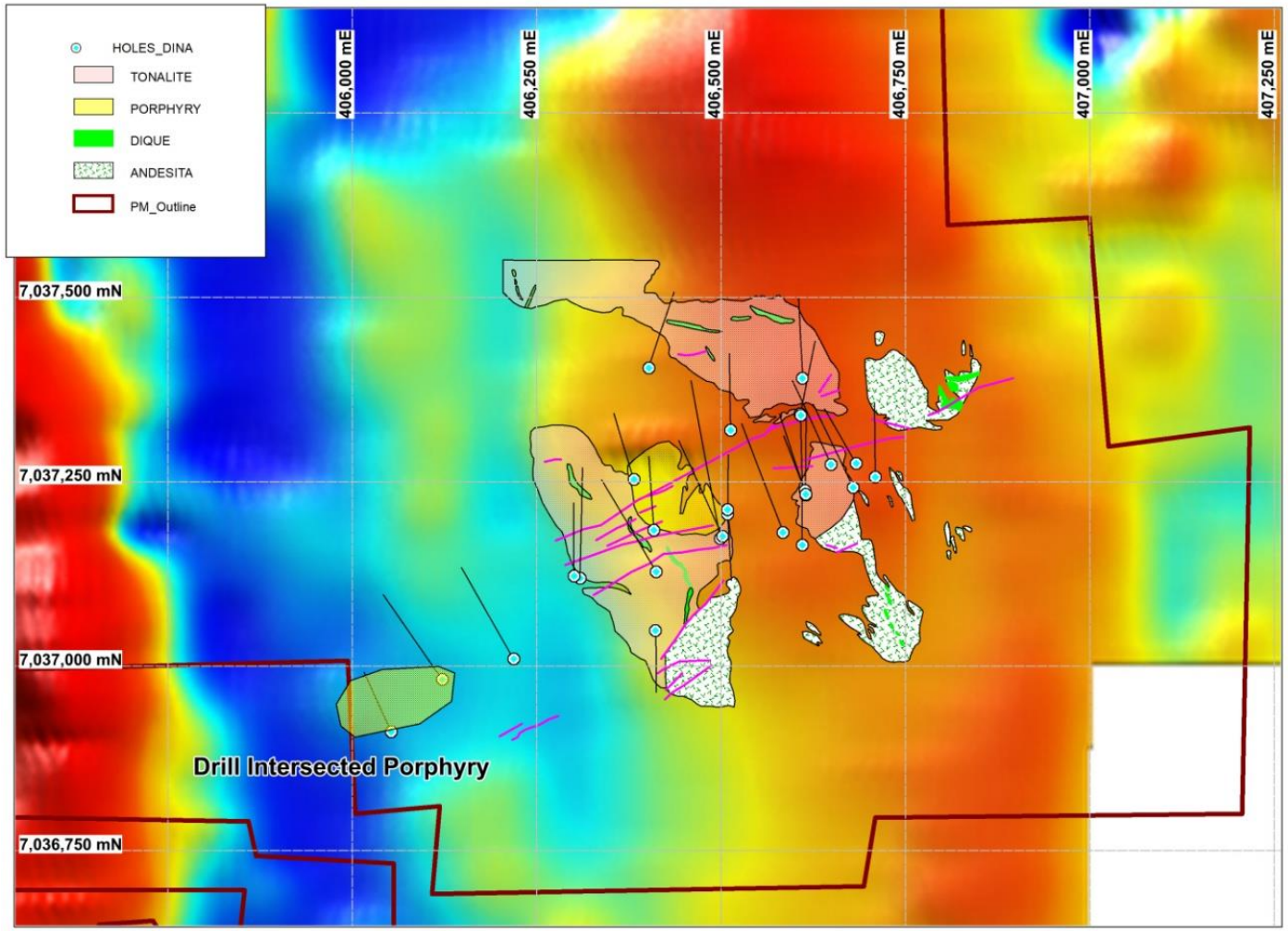


Ground Mag Survey map

Geophysical Studies Spa conducted ground magnetic and IP3D surveys.

The induced polarization (IP) survey covers an area of 8.75 m², with 48 receivers set up in 8 rows by 6 columns. Current was injected across a quadrant measuring 4 km by 3 km, which included 63 transmission points arranged in a 9 by 7 grid.

The ground magnetic survey was conducted along 26 north-south lines, in addition to 6 east-west control lines, for a total of 78.5 line kilometers of survey.

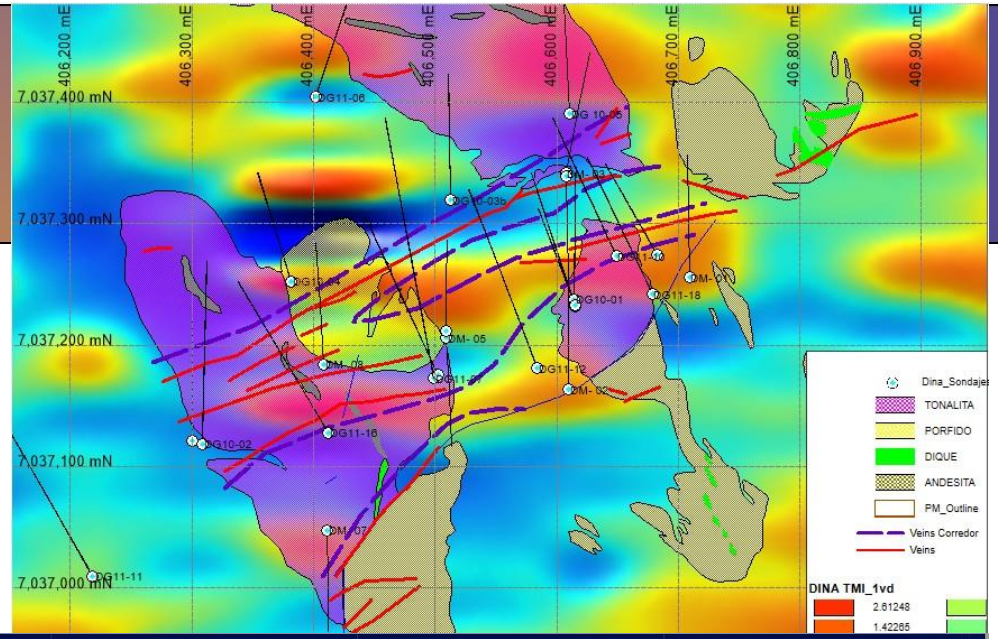


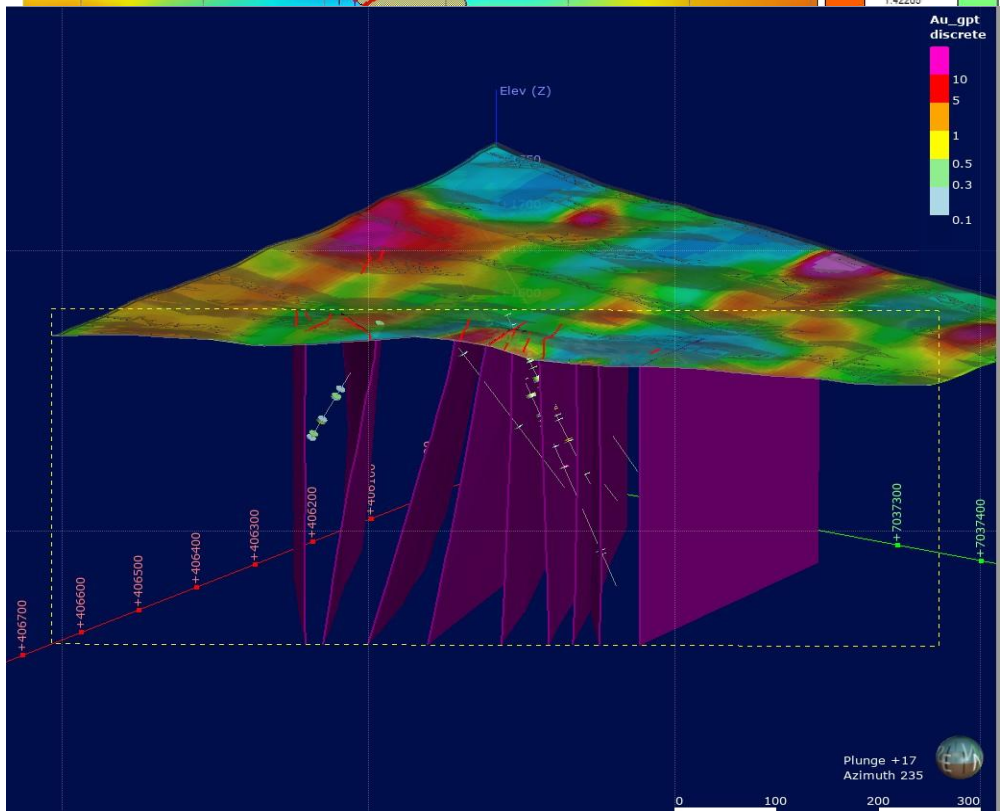
RTP Mag

The porphyry and vein system are at the edge of a moderate to high magnetic RTP anomaly. The northern extension of the moderate magnetic area has not yet been drilled, suggesting the system may have additional extensions to the northeast.

The propylitic alteration transitioning to fresh andesite appears to be associated with the magnetic high, which may restrict the system's northeastern extension.

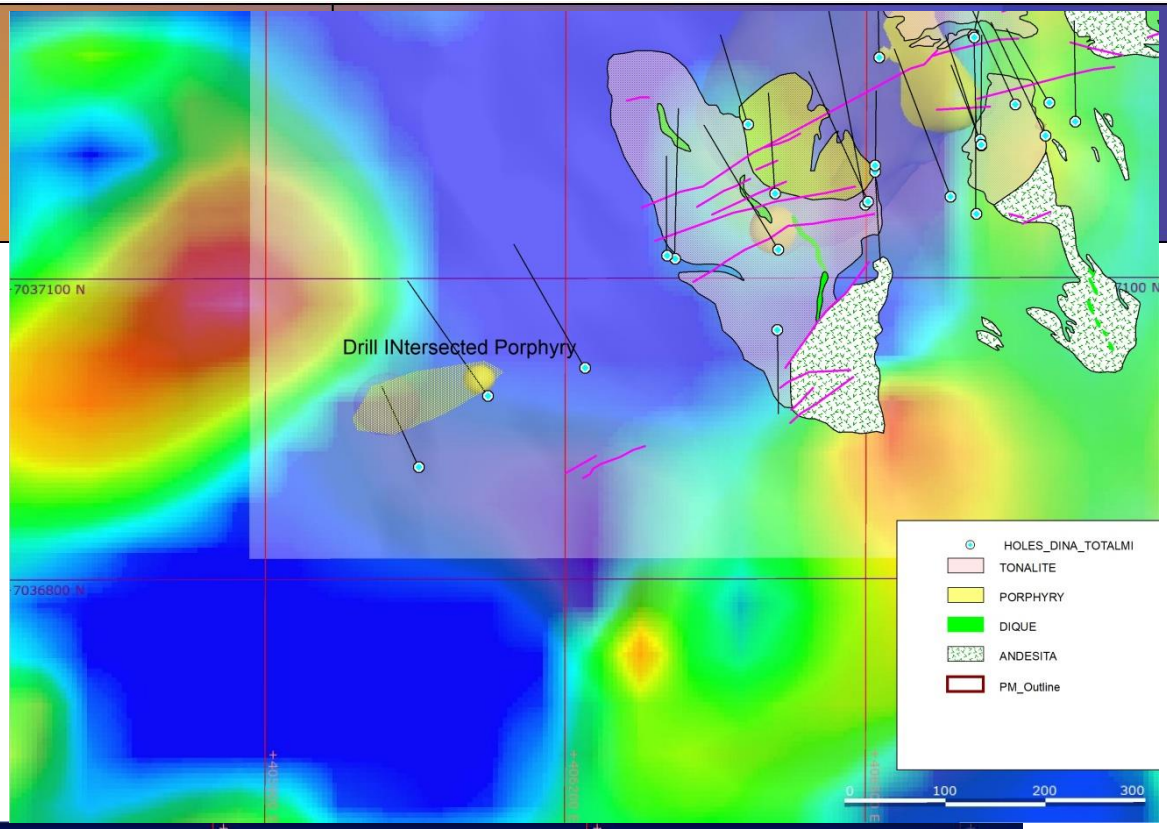
At least two drill holes have intersected porphyry to the southwest, which is situated in a notable magnetic low.





In general, the first derivative of the TMI indicates the trend of the vein corridor, suggesting that the vein system extends to the northeast.

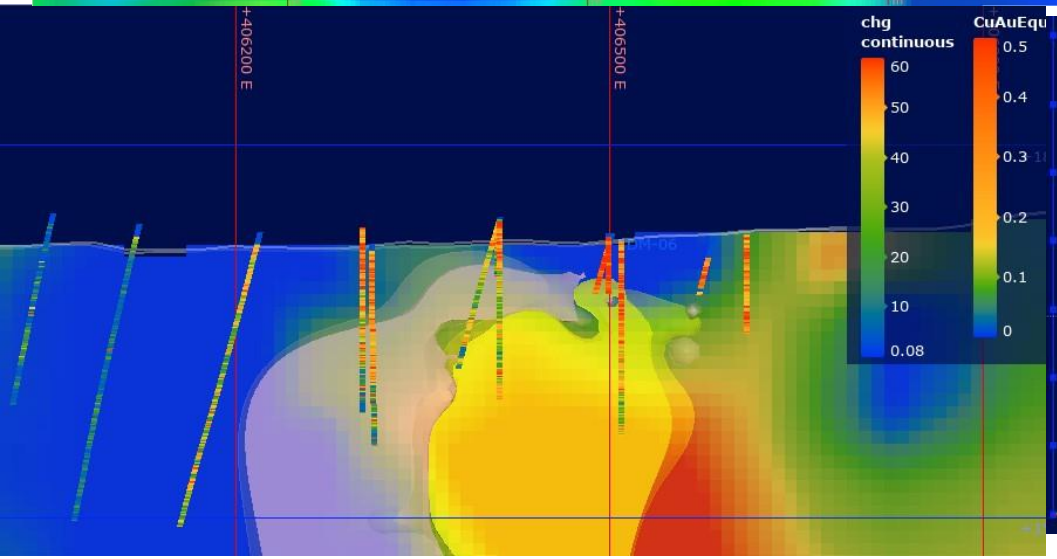
Rock sampling in this area reveals the presence of several veins beyond the surveyed region that have not been thoroughly explored. This additional information could enhance gold resources.

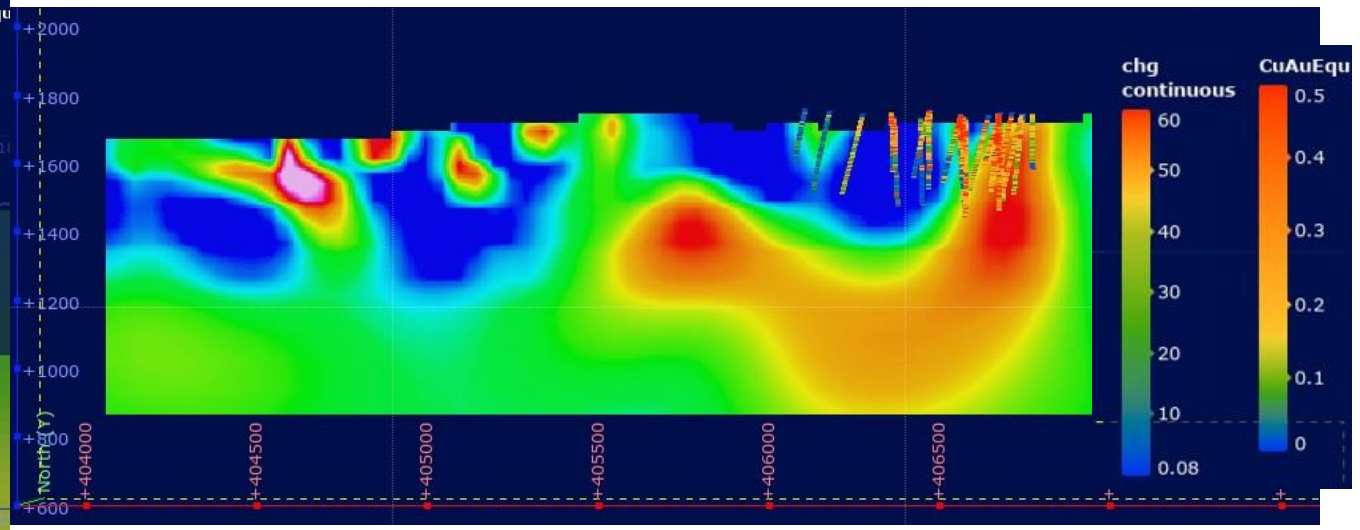


IP

The Porphyry system primarily aligns with the interface between low and high chargeability and extends into the area of low chargeability.

To the east-southeast, where several drill holes intersected porphyries, there is also an interface between high and low chargeability. This may indicate another target that has not been fully explored, where some holes intersected porphyry, and also sits in an interface between high and low charge ability, which may represent another target that has not been fully drilled.





Conclusions

The Dinamarquesa Project is characterized by two main systems: a Cu-Au-(Mo) porphyry system and a high-grade Au-Cu vein system.

Preliminary drilling has identified a Cu-Au orebody estimated to contain approximately 35 million tonnes at a grade of 0.5% copper equivalent.

Recent drilling results have been significant, suggesting the potential presence of about 230,000 ounces of gold in the project and providing valuable insights into the vein system's potential.

Dinamarquesa shows promise for a larger deposit of gold and copper, which will require further infill and step-out drilling both laterally and vertically.

The site is accessible year-round, situated at a low elevation and near essential infrastructure, making project development straightforward.

Overall, Dinamarquesa has enough merits to advance to a more advanced exploration phase.

Additionally, the project has strong synergies with the El Inca project, which is available for option. El Inca features similar northeast-trending Au-rich veins and is about 2.5 kilometers northeast of Dinamarquesa.

EL INCA PROJECT

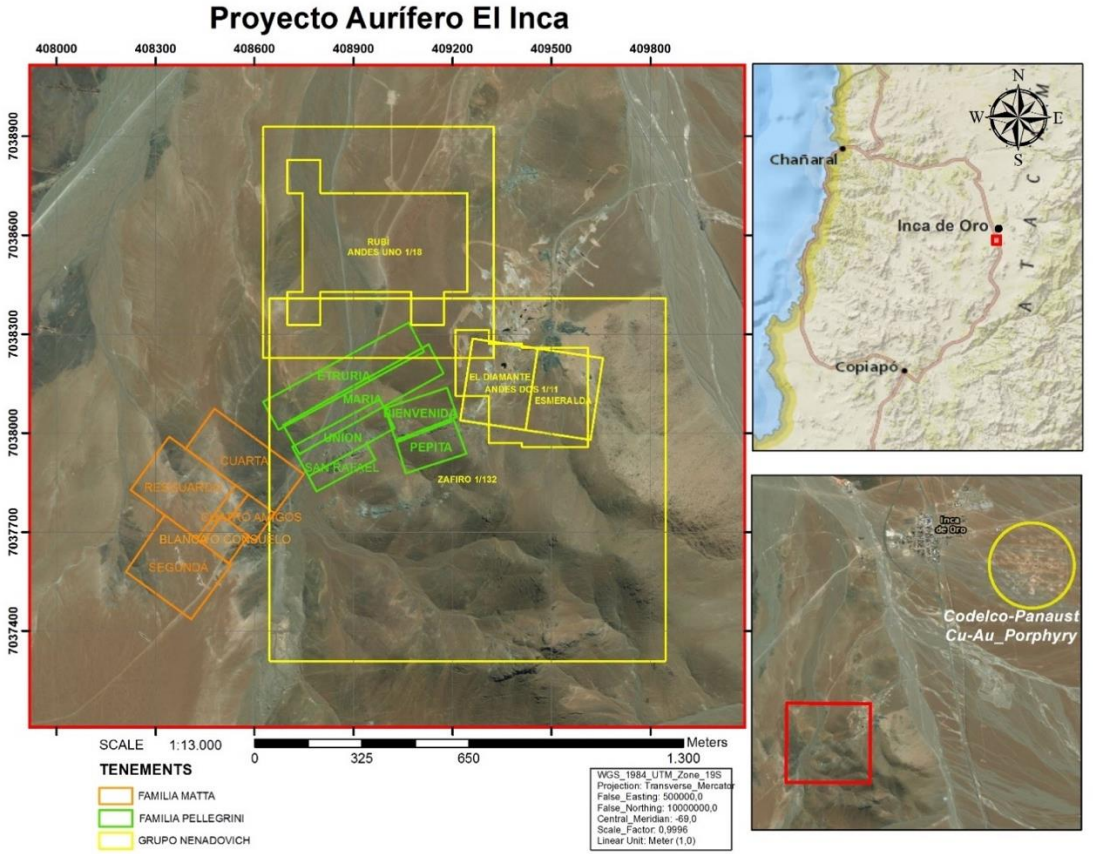
- Ore type: **Gold deposit**
- Location: Chile/III Region/SouthAmerica

Drilling	3858 m	25 drillholes
Resources Estimation		
Indicated + Inferred		2,396,940 ton @ 2,73 g/t (210,134 oz)
Indicated + Inferred + Potential		29,207,750 ton @ 1,4 g/t (1,318,973 oz)
Underground labor works	> 3000 m	Many mine shafts, some of them until 200m deep.
Metallurgical testing	Cyanurable Ore	Average recovery greater than 90%. Cyanide consumption between 2.6 and 3.8 kg/t.

LOCATION

The Inca Auriferous Project is located in the III Region of Chile, 105 km north of the city of Copiapó, and 104 km SW of the port of Chañaral. 850 km north of Santiago. Closer is the Inca de Oro mining town (4 km NE). Paved road and from old non-working railway at 1 km. Easy access to power through national power grid nearby and proximity to water wells. Located in a classic mining district, without relevant environmental and community problems.

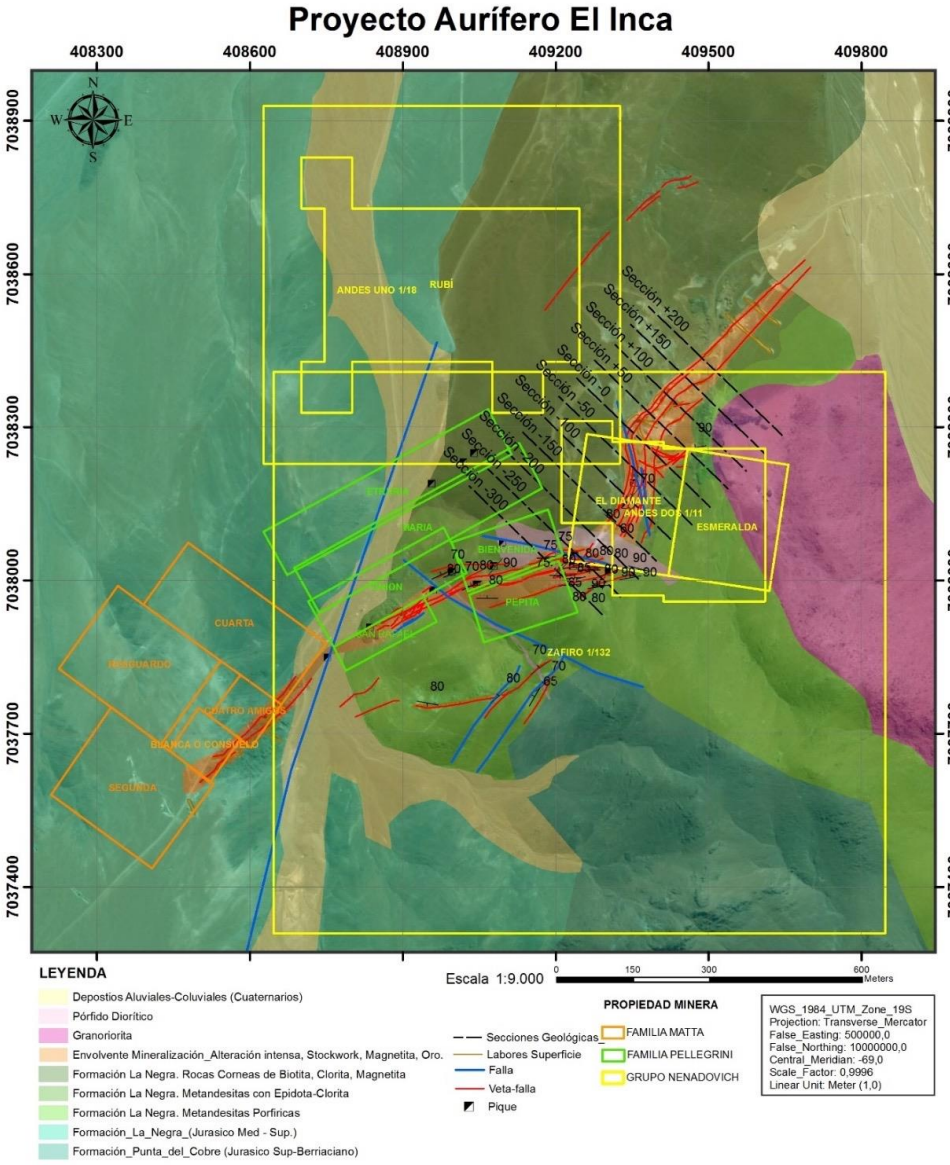
The area has numerous mining activities from small to medium mining, since the beginning of the last century, with gold production from large veins, many of high grade. The Inca de Oro mining district is known for its gold content since the time of the Inca age.



GEOLOGY

The area contains alteration and mineralization of epithermal style (low to intermediate sulphuration), with gold and silver mineralization and low copper content. Metalogenetically the project is located in the coastal belt, very close to the new discoveries Inca de Oro Porphyry and Cobre Carmen Porphyry (PANAUST-CODELCO, 345Mt@0.47% Cu) located to 2km NE.

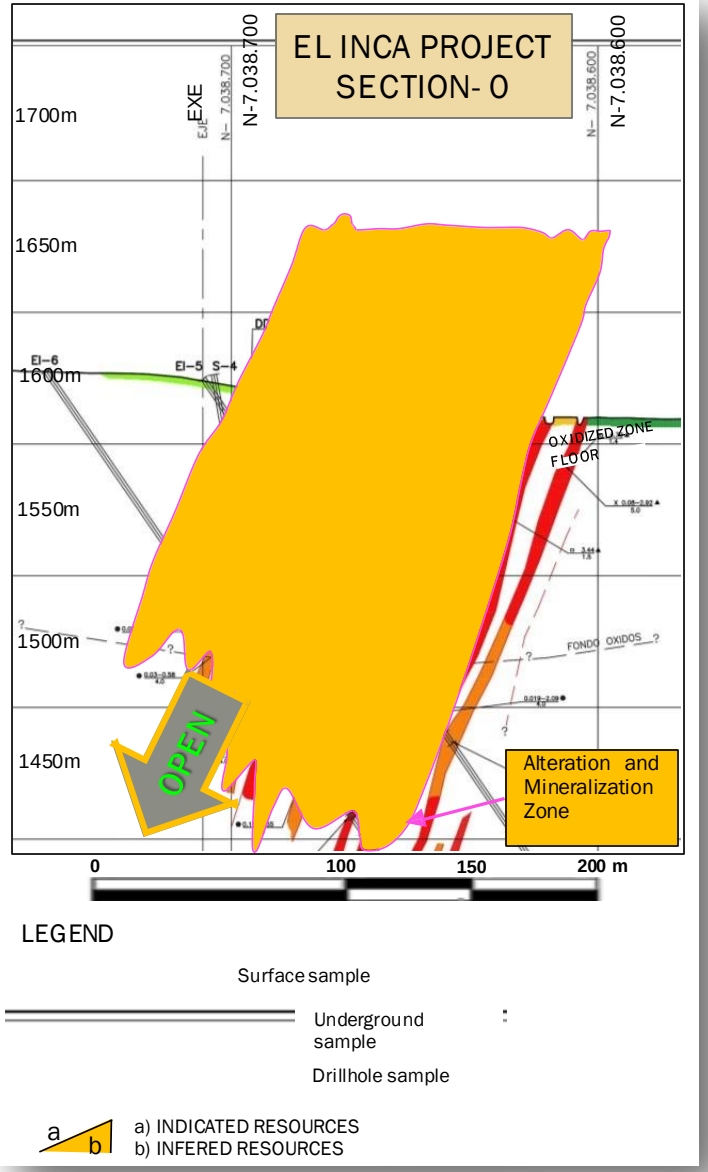
In the area, Inca volcaniclastic rocks can be observed (middle Late Jurassic); diorite and granodiorite porphyry Tertiary (Paleoceno) are also present. Intersecting host volcanic rocks, there is a dilatational structural system that generates a zone or mineralized block, internally constituted by vein system and dissemination between veins with stockwork, with gold grades between 0.5 and 2 g / t Au. Many crustiformes type veinlets observed. Its mineralization corresponds mainly to gold, less silver, and less copper. Copper increases to the NE, while gold and silver increase to SW. The veins are structures with width between 0.5 m and> 5 m. The main veins from south to north are Veta Cuatro Amigos, Veta Unión, Veta Inca and Veta Porteña. The gold grades of the veins are variable from 1 to >20 g / t Au.



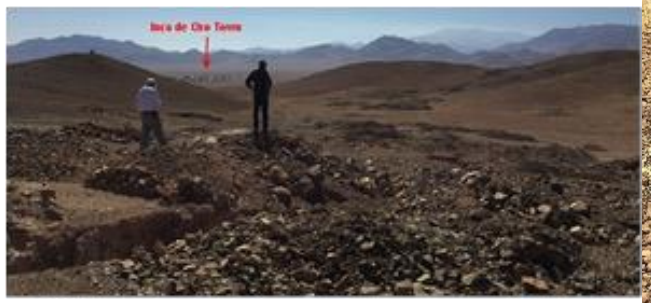
The project includes mapping and sampling of surface and internal underground mine from different companies (owners, LAC MINERALS, INCO, MERIDIAN GOLD, VECTOR MINING, EVEN RESOURCES, THYSSEN and Compania Minera Las Cenizas)

Until some years ago, there was existing the issue in relation the mining property divided and acting separately, which is now resolved and acting as an unified group for negotiations.

According to all the historical information of the project, and considering a cutoff 0.3 g / t Au (Veins and Stockwork), indicated + inferred resources are obtained, for the Diamond sector of 2,396,940 ton @ 2.73 g/t Au (210,034 ounces), and in potential interveins (stockwork) of 6,742,739 ton @ 0.65 g/t Au (140,925 ounces), while for the sector Cuatro Amigos and Unión, was estimated a potential and inferred resource of 20,068,071 ton @ 1.5 g/t Au (967,913 ounces). Exposed resources, with topography without overload, susceptible to extraction through open pit exploitation, and cyanidation leaching.



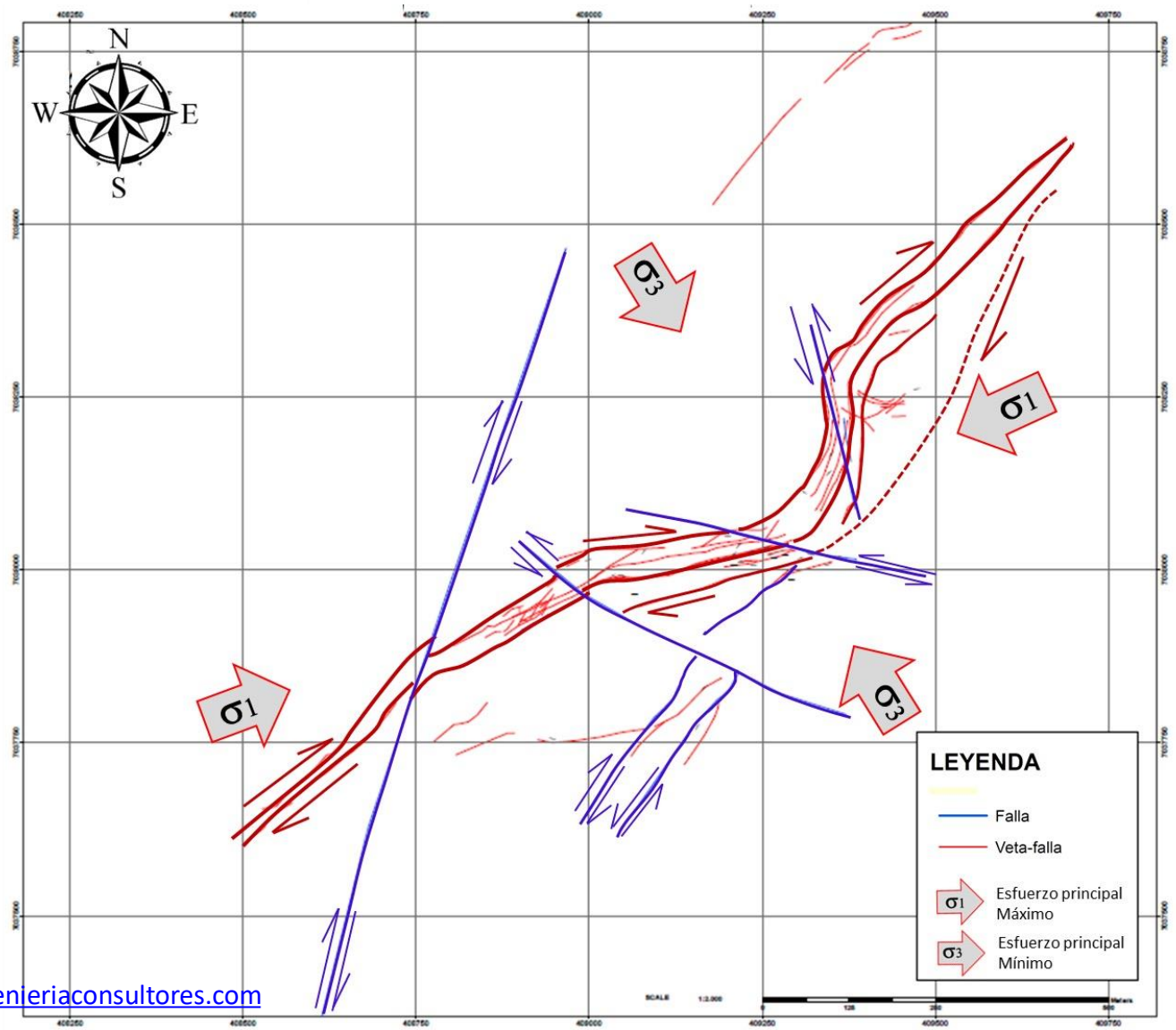

Underground mining work in vein and dissemination




Strong stockwork in surface

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The structural system of the El Inca Project area is shown, where the area highlighted in red corresponds to the master faults with inverse-dextral oblique movement, according to the highest percentage of occurrences and relationships of observed geological-structural elements.

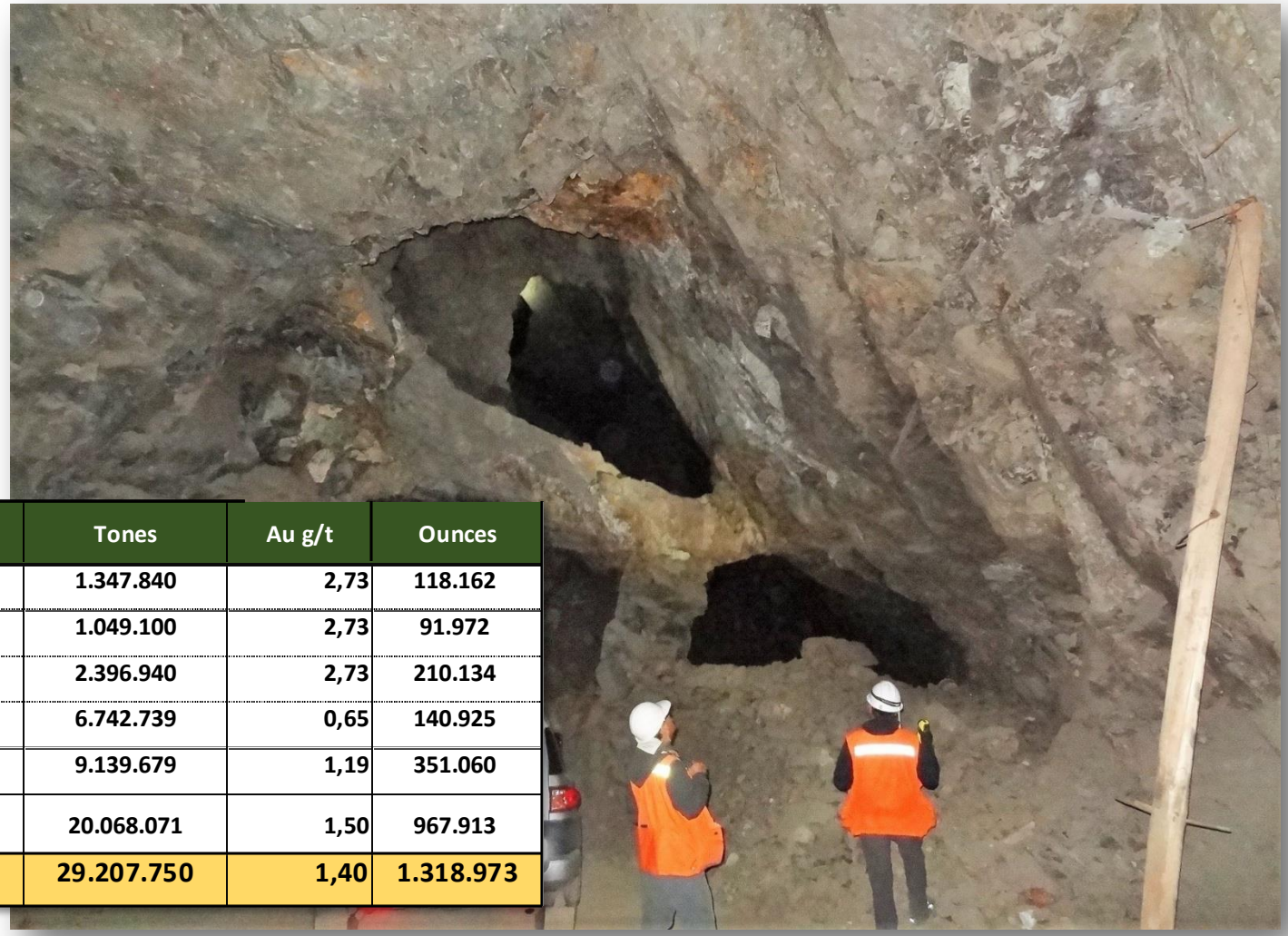


EL INCA GOLD PROJECT

Veinlet banded crustiforme, with central suture of quartz, calcite, illite. Photo taken inside the mine, close to 300 m southwest of the tunnel entrance, and approximately 80m deep, in sulfide zone.

Looking to the NE. Master faults Porteña on the left, and Inca on the right. Both show the limits of the altered and mineralized block, and intensely tectonized.

Underground excavations 200 m inside from the portal. Mixed zone This work reaches the NE part of the mining property named Bienvenida.



SECTOR	g/t Au	Categories	Tones	Au g/t	Ounces
DIAMANTE	≥ 1 g/t Au	Indicated	1.347.840	2,73	118.162
		Inferred (*)	1.049.100	2,73	91.972
		Indicated + Inferred (*)	2.396.940	2,73	210.134
	0.3 – 0.99	Potential inter-veins	6.742.739	0,65	140.925
	Total	Indic + Infer + poten	9.139.679	1,19	351.060
CUATRO AMIGOS, UNION y BIENVENIDA	≥ 0,3 g/t Au	Potential + Inferred	20.068.071	1,50	967.913
TOTAL			29.207.750	1,40	1.318.973

METALLURGICAL TESTS

9 samples were taken from the Mina Union sector, in an underground mining work that is between 75 and 80 m deep, mixed zone (transition between mixed and sulfides) to perform cyanide metallurgical tests in the bottle, these samples were analyzed in the Chemical and Metallurgical Research Department Huasco, belonging to Compañía Minera del Pacífico (CMP), in 1989. The following Table 2 shows the results obtained from these tests.

N° Muestra	Au (g/t)		Cu (%)		Consumo Na CN (Kg/t)	Recup. Metalúrgica	
	Cabeza	Ripios	Cabeza	Ripios		Au (%)	Cu (%)
7154	2,18	0,12	0,036	0,030	2,69	94,50	17,78
7027	3,80	0,40	0,147	0,135	3,36	89,47	8,30
7034	2,72	0,10	0,060	0,052	3,84	96,32	13,00
7109	3,72	0,18	1,190	1,132	5,24	95,16	4,86
7129	2,84	0,04	0,113	0,096	2,94	98,59	15,22
7139	10,36	2,00	0,046	0,039	3,82	80,69	16,09
7006	7,99	1,61	0,700	0,755	3,58	79,85	0,66
7010	3,41	0,01	0,122	0,116	2,99	99,71	4,59
7011	5,24	1,04	0,160	0,154	2,88	80,15	3,62

From these results the conclusion is:

Ø The mineral is cyanurable, obtaining extractions or recoveries, on average, greater than 90%.

Ø In general, cyanide consumption is between 2.6 and 3.8 kg / t, except for sample 7109, which has a consumption of 5.2 kg / t.

Ø The mineral presents some difficulties in the solid - liquid separation stage, an effect that was observed when carrying out cyanidation tests in the bottle.

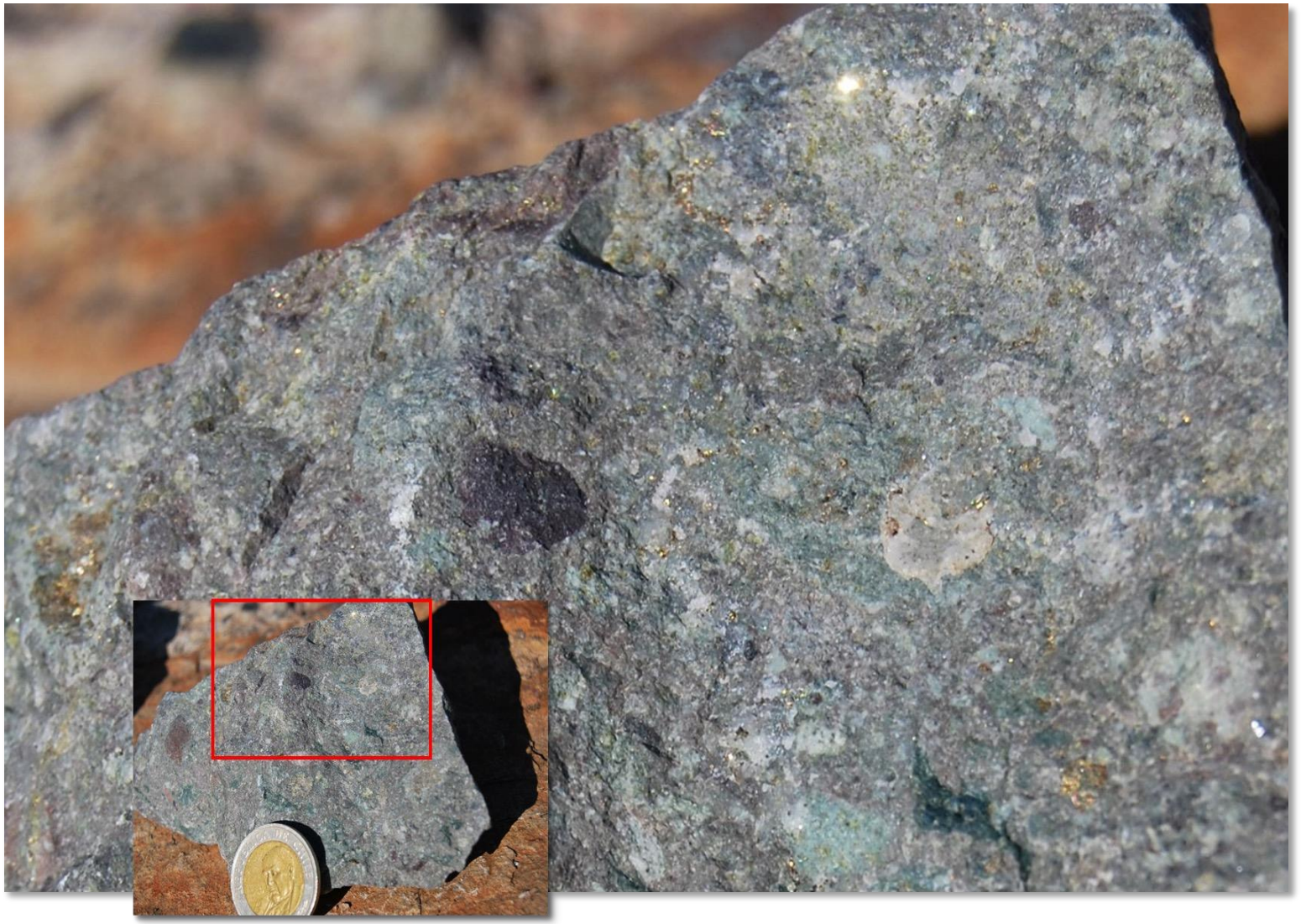
Ø The copper solution is low, not exceeding 18% in all samples tested, in sample 7109, with 1.19% Cu in the feed, the extraction of this element reaches only 4.86%.

Stockwork of quartz, carbonates and phylic minerals, and fine disseminated sulfides, in underground mine. Rock with a high content of magnetite and pyrite.

Underground work where vein and veinlets are observed in the Veta Porteña system, in the area of the Diamante and Bienvenida mining properties.

Mineralization of sulfides (>> pyrite, pirrotina and << chalcopyrite) finely disseminated, in texture totally destroyed by intense alteration, mainly siliceous, and strongly magnetic. Note the small quartz veinlets of approx. 0.5mm

Andesitic breccia with high content of disseminated pyrite, obtained from underground works at 75 m depth of the Pique Union. The matrix is observed with silica, adularia, and pyrite.



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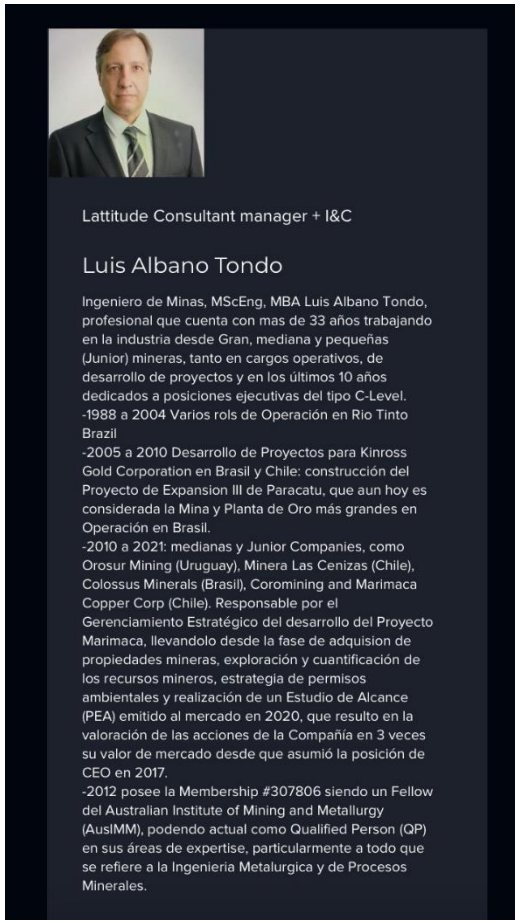

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