Form 43-101F1

Technical Report

On The

La Corizona Project

Cruz de Laya, Department of Lima, Central Peru

Prepared For: Inca One Resources Corp.
1102 - 595 Howe St., Vancouver, BC Canada

Prepared By: John Buckle, P.Geo.
Geological Solutions
1116 - 1450 Chestnut St., Vancouver, BC V6J 3K3
Dated: May 22, 2013

Certificate of Author

1. I, John E. Buckle, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:
   I am currently employed as a Consulting Geoscientist with: Geological Solutions: 1116 1450 Chestnut St., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6J 3K3

2. My academic qualification is: Bachelor of Science, received from the York University in 1980 and Geological Technician received from Sault College in 1972

3. My professional affiliations are: member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC, geophysics) #31027 and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO, geoscientist) #0017.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 41 years and have extensive experience in gold exploration.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-l0l ("NI 43-l0l") and certify that by reason of my education, my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-l0l) and past relevant work experience. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Nl 43-l0l. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Technical Report On The La Corizona Project, Cruz de Laya, Department of Lima, Central Peru" and dated May 22, 2013 (the "Technical Report"), on behalf of Inca One Resources Corp. I personally conducted site visits to the La Corizona Project on November 21, 2012 and between January 6 and January 21, 2013.

6. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of the my knowledge, information and belief the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

8. I am independent of the Company in accordance with section 1.4 of NI 43-l0l.

9. I have read NI 43-l0l and Form 43-l0l Fl. and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

10. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

John Buckle, P.Geo May 22, 2013

This report may be submitted to any or all of the following:

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES/CANADIAN SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES LOCAL JURISDICTION SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

ALBERTA Alberta Securities Commission
BRITISH COLUMBIA British Columbia Securities Commission
MANITOBA The Manitoba Securities Commission
NEW BRUNSWICK New Brunswick Securities Commission
NEWFOUNDLAND Securities Commission of Newfoundland
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES Superintendent of Securities, Northwest Territories
NOVA SCOTIA Nova Scotia Securities Commission
NUNAVUT Superintendent of Securities, Nunavut
ONTARIO Ontario Securities Commission
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Superintendent of Securities, Prince Edward Island
QUEBEC Autorité des marchés financiers or, where applicable, the
Bureau de décision et de révision en valeurs mobilières
SASKATCHEWAN Saskatchewan Securities Commission
YUKON TERRITORY Superintendent of Securities, Yukon Territory

Illustrations

This technical report is illustrated by legible maps, plans and sections, located in the appropriate part of the report. The detailed maps include a compilation map outlining the general geology of the property and areas of historical exploration. The location of all known mineralization and all other significant features are shown relative to property boundaries. The information used, in preparing maps, drawings, or diagrams, was taken from drawings and from the technical report by Zegarra (Zegarra, Elard A. Ing., Feb. 2010, Proyecto Minero Corizona SMRL Corona de Lima Estudio Minero Metalurgico, internal report Canadian Mining, Lima, Peru) and may not be fully compliant with the illustration guidelines outlined in NI 43-101.

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(a) Tables

Item 2: Summary

The objective of this technical report is to provide a summary of scientific and technical information concerning mineral exploration, development and production activities on a mineral property that is material to Inca One Resources Corp.

(a) La Corizona Project.

Inca One Resources Corp. (IO:TSXV) entered into an Option Agreement with Canadian Mining S.A., to acquire 100% Option on the Corizona Mining Concession (known as the La Corizona project) announced by Inca One Resources Corp. in a press release dated February 7, 2013. The Agreement calls for an initial payment of US$50,000 to Canadian Mining for the assignment. To acquire the La Corizona Project, Inca One must pay Canadian Mining US$1,950,000 (which includes the payment due to the underlying property owner) on or before December 19, 2014.
Inca One intends to work closely with Canadian Mining S.A. and in the near future enter into an agreement for the exploration and development of the Project.

The La Corizona Project is located in the Lahuaytambo District, Huarochirí province in the Department of Lima, the area is known as Cruz de Laya and La Mina, approximately 85 kilometers south east of the city of Lima or a 2.5 hour drive. The Corizona Mining Concession consists of 259.7164 hectares recorded in the Public Registry Office of Lima.

The La Corizona Project is subject to a formalization process, which allows exploration and production of up to 350 tons per day while working towards formal operating permits and authorizations. Canadian Mining S.A. is a private Peruvian company which has an option to acquire the La Corizona Project from the underlying property owner. It is submitting an IGAC (Corrective Environmental Management Instrument) to the Ministry of Energy and Mines as due procedure to obtain commercial operating permits.

Work by previous owners on infrastructure, exploration and engineered mine development has been performed on the La Corizona Project. Roads and an office have been built to the La Corizona Project, while running water and electricity is on site.

The La Corizona Project contains a large hydrothermal system with gold hosted in a hematite-chlorite-quartz structurally controlled en echelon veins. The veins are intruded with rhyo-dacitic dykes in parallel fractures along andesite-dacite tuff volcaniclastic bedding planes. The high grades of gold referenced below are associated with quartz-iron oxide and argillic-kaolinitic alteration. An extensive network of artisan working and pits that span the width of the La Corizona Project, over one kilometer in strike, suggest the potential for multiple veins.

There are eight known veins on the La Corizona Project, two of which (Veins B and C) have been partially mined previously from over 200 meters of tunneling and underground workings. Previous work and sampling from these veins have reported very consistent grades. From the historic sampling, the average length of sample is 0.35 meters and the median length is also 0.35 meters. Average gold concentration is 13.95 g/t Au. The median gold value is 10.7 g/t Au. The maximum recorded sample length is 1.0 meters at 11.76 g/t Au in sample B-70-2. The maximum recorded assay is 116.39 g/t Au over 0.15 meters in sample B-5.

In 2010 Ing. Elard Zegarra, a Peruvian engineer, wrote a report on the La Corizona Project and although it was not written to 43-101 specifications, the maps are consistent with previous mine engineering draughting practices. This study produced an accurate survey of the main existing mine workings on Veins B and C. From the historic sampling (non 43-101 compliant) grades averaged 7.57 g/t gold for Vein B and 11.49 g/t gold for Vein C over a width of 0.7 meters respectively. Samples from Vein B were taken every 2 meters along the 80 meter length of the previous mine workings. Three samples from this previous work, W25, W78 and B5, reported over 100 g/t gold.

Examination of the known veins confirm evidence for up to 200 meters vertical above the level of the main adit while remaining open at depth with 1200 meters strike on 5 separate veins. With further study and diamond drilling to evaluate the resource, under the applicable formalization laws, a near term bulk sample program could potentially be realized by re-opening and modernizing the existing workings using narrow vein, cut and timber, shrinkage stoping methods.

It should be noted that the potential quantity and grade above remains conceptual in nature, and that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in Veins B and C on the La Corizona Project being delineated as a mineral resource.

(b) Glossary of Terms

Adit is an entrance to an underground mine which is horizontal or nearly horizontal, by which the mine can be entered, drained of water, ventilated, and minerals extracted at the lowest possible level. Adits are also used to explore for mineral veins.

Artisanal mining or small-scale miner is, in effect, a subsistence mining. Artisanal miners are not officially employed by a mining company, but rather work independently, mining using their own resources. Small-scale mining includes enterprises or individuals that employ workers for mining, but generally working with hand tools.

Argillic alteration is hydrothermal alteration of wall rock which introduces clay minerals including kaolinite, smectite and illite. The process generally occurs at low temperatures and may occur in atmospheric conditions. Argillic alteration is representative of supergene environments where low temperature groundwater becomes acidic.

Drift mining is either the mining of an ore deposit by underground methods, accessed by adits driven into the surface outcrop. **Drift** is a more general mining term, meaning a near-horizontal passageway in a mine, following the vein of ore. A drift may or may not intersect the ground surface. This kind of mining is done when the rock or mineral is on the side of a hill.

Foreign jurisdiction: Means a country other than Canada or a political subdivision of a country other than Canada

Fracture is any local separation or discontinuity plane in a geologic formation, such as a joint or a fault that divides the rock into two or more pieces. A fracture will sometimes form a deep fissure or crevice in the rock. Fractures are commonly caused by stress exceeding the rock strength, causing the rock to lose cohesion along its weakest plane. Fractures can provide permeability for fluid movement.

Hematite, is the mineral form of iron oxide (Fe_2O_3), one of several iron oxides. Hematite is a mineral, colored black to steel or silver-gray (specular hematite), brown to reddish brown, or red. While the forms of hematite vary, they all have a rust-red streak. Hematite is the result of water induced oxidation of iron-rich minerals. Hematite can also occur without water, usually as the result of volcanic activity.

Hydrothermal circulation in its most general sense is the circulation of hot water; 'hydros' in the Greek meaning water and 'thermos' meaning heat. Hydrothermal circulation occurs most often in the vicinity of sources of heat within the Earth's crust. This generally occurs near volcanic activity.

Limonite usually forms from the hydration of hematite and magnetite, from the oxidation and hydration of iron rich sulfide minerals, and chemical weathering of other iron rich minerals such as olivine, pyroxene, amphibole, and biotite.

Stoping is the removal of the wanted ore from an underground mine leaving behind an open space known as a **stope**. Stoping is used when the country rock is sufficiently strong not to cave into the stope, although in most cases artificial support is also provided.

Item 3: Introduction

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Edward Kelly, President of Inca One Resources Corp., a public company trading on the TSX.V exchange as (TSX-V: IO). The objective of this technical report is to provide a summary of scientific and technical information concerning the La Corizona Project, in Central Peru. Inca One Resources Corp. is a Canadian resource company focused on acquiring and advancing properties in the South American country of Peru. Inca One Resources Corp. operates in Peru through its wholly owned subsidiary, Inca One METALS PERU S.A. Inca One Metals Peru S.A., is recorded in registry file No. 12690523 of the Companies' Public Registry for Lima, with offices at Calle Dos de Mayo 516, departamento 316, Miraflores, Lima.

Inca One has entered into an agreement enforceable under Peruvian Law with Canadian Mining S.A., recorded in registry file No. 12457535 of the Companies' Public Registry for Lima, domiciled at Calle Las Codornices N° 285, district of Surquillo, province and department of Lima.

SMRL CORIZONA is the current 100% owner of the so-called "Corizona" mining concession, identified with code N° 11 021 964X01, registered under electronic file No. 02019015 of the Mining Public Registry of Lima, (also known as the "CORIZONA PROPERTY" and "LA CORIZONA PROJECT"). Canadian Mining holds a contractual position, along with rights, obligations and interests in the Mining Lease with Purchase Option Agreement executed in connection to the CORIZONA PROPERTY with its registered titleholder SMRL CORIZONA, On December 19, 2012.

The sources of information and data contained in this technical report or used in its preparation; was provided by Inca One Resources Corp. and Canadian Mining S.A.S. The principal documents used are:

Assignment of Contractual Position Agreement, between Inca One Metals S.A. and Canadian Mining S.A. signed in Lima and dated January 23, 2013

Canadian Mining, Zegarra, Elard A. Ing., Feb. 2010, Proyecto Minero Corizona SMRL Corona de Lima Estudio Minero Metalurgico, internal report Canadian Mining, Lima, Peru

And from:

INGEMET website www.*ingemmet*.gob.pe

Public domain Publications and literature from various sources are referenced in Item 23.

(a) Site Visit Objectives

The author visited the property on two occasions. The first being a property inspection site visit and the second to conduct and supervise a resampling program to verify the existing data. On November 21, 2012 the author made a property site visit. A cursory geological investigation and a total of 4 samples were collected from the La Corizona project, the samples that were taken from the mine dump outside the entrance to the main level of the vein B adit. These samples returned:

Table 1 Sample results from first site visit

sample	251	4.90	Au g/t
sample	252	2.84	Au g/t
sample	253	1.51	Au g/t
sample	254	1.07	Au g/t

These results and geological conclusions from the first visit confirmed the presence of gold at the La Corizona project and justified a return visit for 43-101 compliant resampling.

The return visit was conducted from January 6 to January 21, 2013. The objectives of the second property visit were as follows:

1. Examine and resample the known workings using NI 43-101 compliant methods.
2. Check previous work for accuracy.
3. Review maps and sections in the office of Canadian Mining (the vendor).
4. Examine surface geology and workings over the known vertical extent of the "mineralization".
5. Take check samples for assay verification and rock chemistry
6. Research technical papers and prepare summary report with recommendations

The results of this work is described in appropriate sections of this report

Item 4: Reliance on Other Experts

The author, a qualified person preparing or supervising the preparation of all or a portion of the technical report has relied on a report, opinion and statement of a legal expert, who are not qualified persons, for information concerning legal, environmental, political issues and factors relevant to the technical report.

The author disclaims responsibility for the report by Ing. Elard Zegarra A., a Peruvian registered profession engineer responsible for the report titled 'Proyecto Minero Corizona, SMRL Corizona de Lima, Estudio Minero Metalurgio', dated February 2010. This report was commissioned by Canadian Mining S.A. The property inspection in the report was conducted by Peruvian engineer, Ing. G. Gomez. Zegarra's report formed the basis for the verification study and due diligence that is the objective of this initial 43-101 Technical report on the La Corizona project.

Legal opinions or statements, by legal counsel for Inca One Metal S.A., Ms. Catalina Eliana Vargas Torres and Ms. Oliviga Janet Lara Huamaní, legal counsel for Canadian Mining were relied upon by the author regarding the legal ownership of the property, the Option Agreement and the status of Inca One Metal S.A. as a legally operating company in Peru and the documents provided by the company from INGEMET regarding the status of the concession.

Item 5: Property Description and Location

(a) The property

The Corizona concession is located in the District of Lahuaytambo, Province of Huarochiri, and Department of Lima Peru. The Corizona Mining Concession consists of 259.7164 hectares recorded in the Public Registry Office of Lima with code number 11021964XD1. The La Corizona Project is centered at South Latitude 12 º 5.975' and West Longitude 76 º 26.781'.

Lima Province is located in the central coast of Peru and is the only province in the country not belonging to any of the twenty-five regions. Its capital is Lima, which is also the nation's capital. Despite its small area, this province is the major industrial and economic powerhouse of the Peruvian economy. The Lima province is divided into 43 districts. Each of them is headed by a mayor, although the Metropolitan Lima Municipal Council (*Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima*), led by the mayor of Lima, also exercises its authority in these districts.

Huarochirí District is one of thirty-two districts of the province Huarochirí. The La Corizona Project is located in the area of Cruz de Laya-La Mina in the District of Lahuaytambo, county of Huarochiri in the Department of Lima. *(2005, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) ("National Institute of Statistics and Informatics")*

Figure 1 Location Map with Provinces of Peru

(b) Concession Description

Concession corners are located in UTM system PSAD 56, zone 18 south as registered by the Ministerio de Energia y Minas del Peru (Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru) in the Catastro of INGEMET.

Coordinates

Table 2 Concession Coordinates

North	East	Corner
8,662,423.68	343,813.39	1
8,660,429.10	343,677.33	2
8,660,513.17	342,444.92	3
8,662,516.44	342,453.64	4

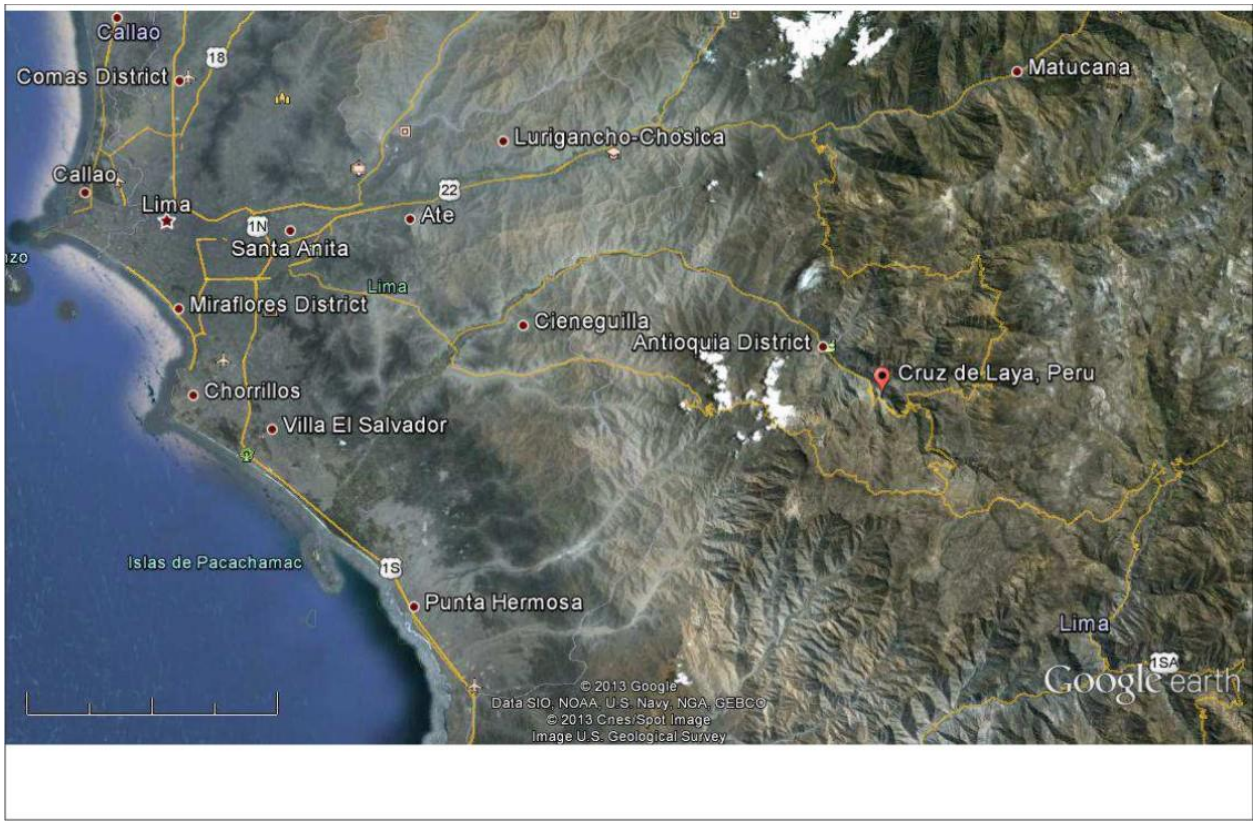


Figure 2 La Corizona project is 85 km southeast of Lima near Cruz de Laya

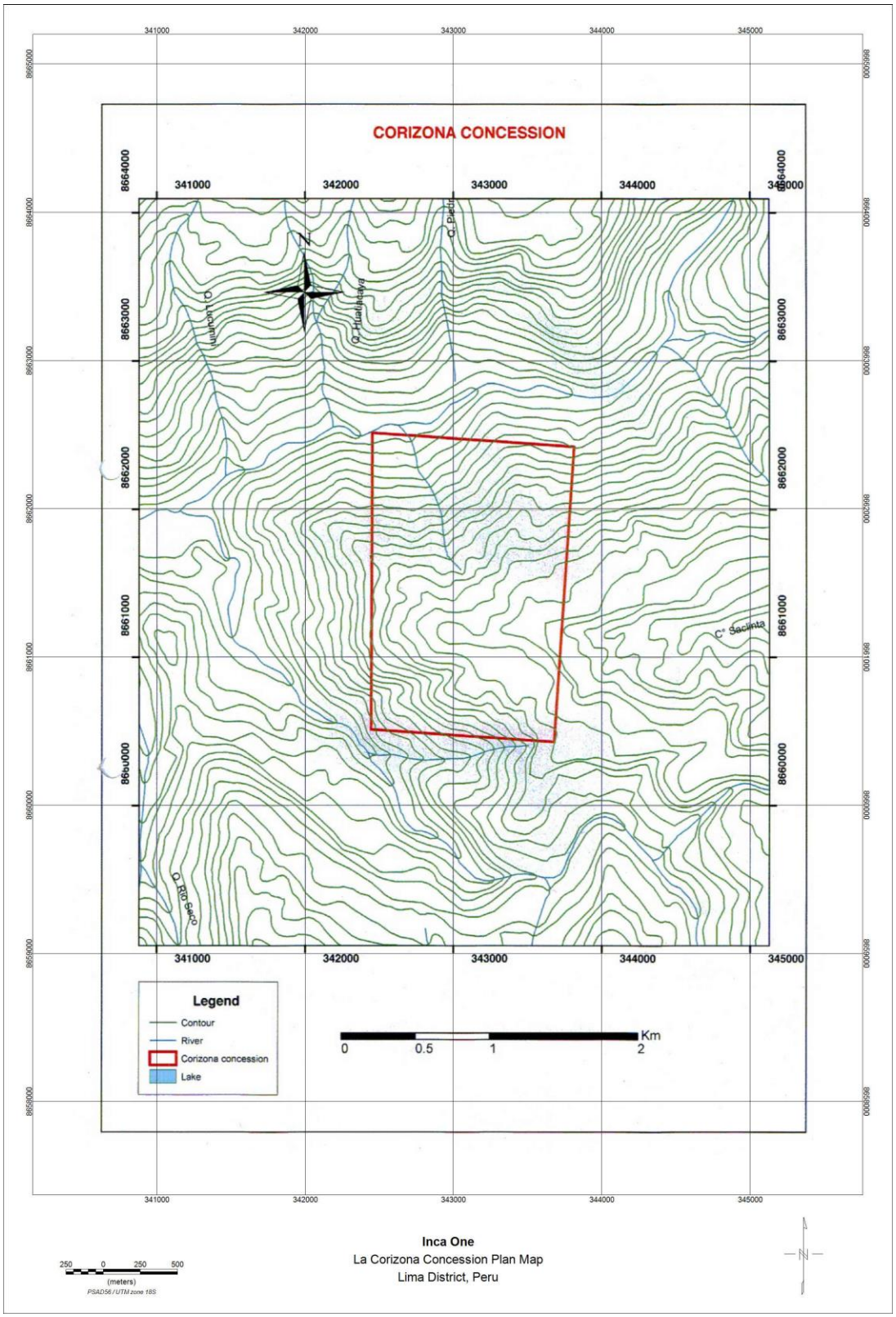


Figure 3 La Corizona concession outline

(c) Summary of mineral rights of INGEMET

Code: 11021964XD1
Name: Corizona
Date of formation: 06/06/1978
Status: effective
Titled
Type: denuncio D.LEG 109Y
Mineral metallic
Hectares at formation 600
Hectares reduced 259.72
Location central file since 16/05/2011
Title Reference

Type	Name or Special Reason	Address	% Participation
Judicial	S.M.R.L Corizona de Lima	Pasaje Real Tres de Mayo Urbano El Bosque Lima, Lima ATE	100

Location

District	Province	Department
Layuaytambo	Huarochiri	Lima
Langa	Huarochiri	Lima

Maps

Code	Description	Zone UTM
25 –K	Huarochir	18 S

(d) Property Ownership, rights and obligations

a) Inca One Resources Corp. has an option to earn 100% of the Corizona Gold Mining Concession through an Option Agreement with Canadian Mining S.A., pursuant to which it has been assigned an option to acquire 100% of the Corizona Mining Concession. The La Corizona Project is subject to a formalization process, which allows exploration and production of up to 350 tons per day while working towards formal operating permits and authorizations. Canadian Mining S.A. is a private Peruvian company which has an option to acquire the La Corizona Project from the underlying property owner. It is submitting an IGAC (Corrective Environmental Management Instrument) to the Ministry of Energy and Mines as due procedure to obtain commercial operating permits.

The Agreement calls for an initial payment of US$50,000 to Canadian Mining for the assignment. To acquire the La Corizona Project, Inca One must pay Canadian Mining US$1,950,000 (which includes the payment due to the underlying property owner) on or before December 19, 2014. Inca One intends to work closely with Canadian Mining S.A. and in the near future enter into an agreement for the exploration and development of the La Corizona Project. Canadian Mining holds a contractual position, along with rights, obligations and interests in the Mining Lease with Purchase Option Agreement executed in connection to the Corizona Property with its registered titleholder SMRL Corizona. On

December 19, 2012 SMRL Corizona is the holder of 100% of the rights and interests over the Corizona Property.

Part of the mining area is owned by the concession rights holder, specifically the area where the mine buildings and infrastructure is located. Surface rights over a mineral concession apply from the surface to one meter depth. The surface rights for concession belong to the communities of Comunidad Campesina Langa Sector Principal Proyecto: Lima Prov.: Huarochiri Dist: Langa and registered with the Superintencia Nacional de los Registros Publico. Permission for surface use is given by the district council.

(1) Surface Land Ownership / Authorizations

Concession holders may request authorization from the surface land owners (private or from communities) to perform mining activities. The land owned by third parties is necessary for the rational use of the concession. The granting of surface rights shall be granted subject to a previous fair compensation, as appropriate. (Article 37, paragraph 3 and 4 of the of the Consolidated Amended Text (Texto Único Ordenado - TUO) of the General Mining Act as approved by Supreme Decree N° 014-92-EM. Also according to the Article 89 of the Peruvian Constitution, the communities and native communities have legal existence, are juridical persons, and are recognized to have autonomy in their organizations, communal work, and in the use and free disposal of their lands, so under the Community Law in Peru, an agreement for the use of the surface land can only be accepted during a General Assembly meeting of the Community

The Mining Law sets certain obligations that the concessionaires must comply with, in order to maintain their mining concessions in force:

(a) Engaging in the economic exploitation of the concession in order to obtain mineral products, it is relevant to note that:

(i) mineral products must be obtained before the end of the eighth year after submission of the application for the concession

(ii) such production shall maintain a level of at least US$100/year per each hectare granted for the case of metallic substances, and to US$50/year per each hectare granted for the case of non-metallic substances); and,

(b) Paying a certain amount in local currency, equivalent to US$ 3/year per each hectare held (or to US$ 1/year per hectare in the case of minor mining producers and holders of nonmetallic mining concessions).

(c) Noncompliance with the obligations set in a.1 above, shall trigger a penalty, to be paid by the concessionaire during the time such production is not obtained, for an amount in local currency equivalent to US$ 6 per year per each hectare and up to US$ 20 per year per each hectare after the tenth year of default. The penalty herein described shall be paid in addition to the payment referred to in a.2 above.

(d) The Mining Law provides for the lapsing of the correspondent concession in case the concessionaire does not comply with its obligations of making payments as explained above.

(e) The area of the concessions granted generally rank from a minimum of 100 to a maximum of 1,000 hectares. Any concessionaire may hold concessions, should comply with the relevant legal requirements.

(f) Concessions may be transferred, conveyed and subjected to mortgage, while any movable assets engaged to mining activities as well as minerals extracted and/or processed from such concessions that belong to the concessionaire may be subject to pledge. Any and all of these transactions and contracts must be recorded into a public deed and registered before the Public Mining Registry for them to be enforceable against the State and third parties.

b) Claim boundaries are recorded in the Mining Registry of the Registry Office of Lima. Concessions are located by UTM coordinate corners during the application process, the location and ownership of concessions is administered in Peru by INGEMET, the equivalent of a national geological survey. The coordinates are located using Universal Transverse Mercator PSAD 56, Zone 18 South projection.

c) The location of all known mineralized zones, mineral resources, and mine workings, existing tailing ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements, relative to the outside property boundaries are indicated on the attached plan maps.

SMRL Corizona is not subject to any liens or encumbrances, injunction or judicial or arbitration measure of any kind, and has complied with all the obligations necessary for maintaining the Corizona Property in good standing and to keep its payments up to date. Currently there are no pending payments for validity fees, penalties or other concept which payment corresponds to SMRL Corizona or Canadian Mining and it has fulfilled all the requirements set forth by applicable law, with respect to the Corizona Property- its titleholder has strictly complied with all the obligations (including environmental obligations) that a holder of mining activity must comply under Peruvian law. SMRL Corizona granted. Canadian Mining has the right to assign (totally or partially) its contractual position for the assignment of the contractual position, Inca One shall pay US$ 50,000.00 to Canadian Mining, the current holder of mining activity of the Corizona Property under a mining lease agreement for a term of 2 years, and it also holds an option to purchase the Corizona Property for a price of US$ 1,500,000.00

There is no known environmental liability on the property. Canadian Mining, the current holder of mining activity agreement is submitting an IGAC (Corrective Environmental Management Instrument) to the Ministry of Energy and Mines as due procedure to obtain commercial operating permits.

d) Peru's Congress Passed a New Mining Law Friday, July 14, 2000. The law means the end of tax free profit reinvestment and states that non-producing mining concessions can be

held for six years at US$4/ha per year (for large-scale operations) before penalties are imposed.

In April last year Peru's President Ollanta Humala signed the country's prior consultation law, designed to comply with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) agreement on the rights of indigenous communities to participate in development projects on their land. Under the regulation, companies and local communities must reach agreements that make investment projects compatible with the customs of the indigenous population within 120 calendar days. The outcome of the consultation process will not be binding unless an agreement is reached between the parties involved. Mining companies saw increasing social opposition to their projects in the South American country last year and the new consultation law could help to reactivate these actions.

(e) Applicable Mining Law

According to legal counsel, Canadian Mining S.A. is in compliance with Peru's applicable mining regulations, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Compromiso previo al Desarrollo de Actividad
   Law that establishes previous commitment as requirement for the development of mining activities and complementary norms
   DECRETO SUPREMO Nº 042-2003-EM (Law of Previous Commitment as requirement for the development of mining activities)
   Source: National society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy (All the reserved rights)
   Validity / Enactment: December 13th 2003

2. Declaracion Jurada de Inversiones Mineras
   Law that sets out amounts from which it is obligatory to present a Sworn Declaration of Investments that are carried out in the mining sector Resolucion Directorial No 104-96-EM/DGM
   (Mining Investments Declaration)
   Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines
   Validity / Enactment: March 1996

3. Formato de DDS y Compromiso Previo (Format of DDS and Previous Commitment)
   Approved Formats of Declaration of Previous Commitment and of Declaration Sworn Yearly of Activities of Sustainable Development to that DS refers 042-2003-EM
   Ministerial Resolution N° 356-2004-MEM / DMK
   (Forms for the Previous Commitment and the Sustainable Development Statement referred by DS 042-2003-EM)
   Validity / Enactment: September 17th, 2004

4. Guía Ambiental para Actividades de Exploración de Yacimientos Minerales en el Perú

   Environmental Guides for Activities of Exploration of Mineral Locations in Peru
   (Mining Exploration Environmental Guide)

Source / Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (Ministry of Energy and Mines)
Validity / Enactment: Current
Peru considers that: (1) a mining healthy and successful industry is essential for the economic and physical well-being of the nation; (2) also, it is necessary that appropriate rehabilitation be done of the exploration areas that have not arrived at the stage of having been mined to prevent undesirable conditions of the earth and superficial water that harm the well-being in general, the health, the security, the ecology and the rights of the Peruvian citizens and to give dispositions concerning the subsequent use of the lands affected; (3) rehabilitation of mining and exploration of minerals should vary according to diverse geologic, topographical, climatic, biological areas and sociological conditions where these are carried out; (4) it is not practical to extract minerals or to explore mineral locations that the society requires it be done without perturbing the surface of the earth or underground and without making waste materials, and in the same manner for many types of activities related to mining impedes a complete restoration of the earth to its original condition; (5) the Ministry of Energy and Mines considers that these procedures for the exploration activities of mineral locations and the associated rehabilitation practices that are recommended in this document will contribute substantially to the multiple use of the lands in Peru.

Ministerio de Energia y Minas del Peru

5. Ley de Canon Minero (Law of Mining Canon)
   Law Nº 27506
   Source: GTCI Camisea - Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
   Validity / Enactment: July 10th, 2001

6. Ley de Modificación de la Ley de Canon Minero
   (Amendment to the Mining Canon Law)
   Law N° 28322
   Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
   Validity / Enactment: August 10th 2004.

7. Ley General de Mineria
   (General Mining Law of Peru)- Peru, D.S. no 014-92-EM
   Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru
   Validity / Enactment: June 1992

8. Ley que transfiere competencias de supervisión y fiscalización de las actividades mineras al Osinerg
   (Law that transfers supervision competitions and inspection from the mining activities to Osinerg) Law Nº 28964 of the laws of Peru
   (Transfer of supervision competences on mining activities to Osinerg)
   Source / Source: Congress of Peru (All the reserved rights / all rights reserved)
   Validity / Enactment: January 23th, 2007

9. Reglamento de la Ley de Canon Minero
   (Amendment of some articles of the Regulation of the Article 7° of the Law 26505, referred to the legal mining easement)
   Modifies articles of the Regulation of the article 7º of the Law Nº 26505, have more than enough procedure for the establishment of legal mining servitude. Decree Supreme Nº 015-2003-AG
   Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
   Validity / Enactment: May 7th 2003.

10. Ley que Modifica el Reglamento de Canon Minero
    (Law that Modifies the Regulation of Mining Canon)
    D.S. Nº 029-2004-EF
    Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
    Validity / Enactment: February 17th 2004.

11. Reglamento del Artículo 7° de la Ley 26505
    (Regulation of the Article 7° of the Law 26505, referred to the easements on lands for the exercise of mining activities or of hydrocarbons)
    Approves the Regulation of the Article 7° of the Law 26505, referred to the servitudes it has more than enough lands for the exercise of mining activities or of hydrocarbons
    Decree Supreme no 017-96-AG
    Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
    Validity / Enactment: October 19th, 1996

12. Reglamento para la Protección Ambiental
    (Rules for Environmental Protection on Mining Activities)
    Regulations for the Environmental Protection in the Activity Miner Metalúrgica
    Decree Supreme 016-93-EM of the laws of Peru
    Source: Ministerio de Energia y Minas del Peru (Ministry of Energy and Mines) (All the Reserved Rights)
    Validity / Enactment: April 1993

13. Utilización de Tierras
    (Law that substitutes article of the Law Nº 26505 Referred to the uses of lands for the exercise of mining activities or of Hydrocarbons)
    Law no 26570
    Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
    Validity / Enactment: January 4th 1996.

14. TUPA del Instituto Geológico, Minero y Metalúrgico del Perú
    (Administrative Procedures at the Peruvian Institute of Geology, Mining and Metals)
    OBSTRUCT of the Geologic Institute, Miner and Metallurgist of Peru
    Source: INGEMMET
    Validity / Enactment: Current

15. TUPA del Ministerio de Energía y Minas del Perú
    (Administrative Procedures at the Energy and Mines Ministry of Peru)
    OBSTRUCT of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru
    Source: MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
    Validity / Enactment: July 20, 2009

16. Uso de Tierras para mineria -Rgto.
    (Regulation of the second Complementary Disposition of the Law Nº 26505, modified by the Law Nº 27887) referred for sale of enabled lands of the projects special hidroenergéticos and of irrigation of the Country.
    Decree Supreme Nº 026-2003-AG
    Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru (All the reserved rights)
    Validity / Enactment: July 11th, 2003

Translated from: Mining 2011 – Peru Co-Authors: Sandra Orihuela and Michelle Beckers of Orihuela Abogados, Attorneys at Law.

Canadian Mining has begun the two year process of formalizing small scale and artisanal mining concessions which is applicable to the La Corizona project due to its previous small scale production. This process is as follows:

(f) Procedures for the Formalization of Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining

(g) Legal Basis:

Law 29815
Legislative Decree No. 1100
Legislative Decree No. 1105
Supreme Decree No. 004-2012-MINAM
Supreme Decree No. 043-2012-EM
Supreme Decree No. 001-2013-MINAM
Supreme Decree No. 003-2013-EM

PROCEDURES*:

1. Statement of Commitments
    a. Deadline: completed
    b. Canadian Mining SAC has the registration number 130005293

2. Certify the ownership of the Mining concession **
    a. Deadline: September 5th, 2013
    It must be a contract of assignment or contract of exploitation contract duly registered in Public registry.

3. Prove ownership or authorization for the use of surface land**
    a. Deadline: September 16th, 2013

    It must be in documents that show that the authorization is registered in public registry, or to provide the public deed of the authorization, if the land is a not registered one from Catastro, that requirement is not necessary.

4. Water Permit
    a. Deadline: September 25th, 2013

    Authorization granted by the ANA for a maximum period of two years for the execution of studies and related activities.

5. Instrument for Corrective Environmental Management – IGAC***
    a. Deadline: October 5, 2013

    The applicant must comply with the regulations as referred in the law and the document must be registered by a professional accredited at the Consultants Register from the ministry.

    Not compliance with the IGAC leads to the cancellation of the subscription in the process of formalization, making it illegal and charged to take measures of interdiction.

Elaboration of IGAC	→	05 months	Development Stage
Review and observations	→	45 days	Review Stage
Observations attended	→	45 days	Review Stage
Final review	→	25 days	Review Stage
Resolution	→	10 days	Approval Stage

(with favourable opinion from MINEM)
Stage of monitoring and inspection

Technical documentation:
Must meet the requirements of the law, the registration of the heavy equipment in public registry and the CIRA certificate – certificate of non-existence of archaeological sites.

6. Authorization to start / restart the activities of Exploration, exploitation and/or benefit of minerals

7. Resolution that completes the process of formalization.

* The procedures should be reported in the same order as indicated in this document and are pre requisites for the following.
** These can be given in a simultaneously together with the Certificate of Qualification that the Regional Government grants.
*** The mechanism of civic participation in this procedure is exercised by means of the contributions, comments or observations remitted to the regional government in the 20 days calendar counted from the publication of the listing of companies / people / projects in the newspaper of more circulation in the region.
**** The period of formalization has duration of two years initiated on April 19th, 2012. This period may only be extended by presidential decree.

Item 6: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The La Corizona Project area is steep mountain terrain on the south slope of the Lurin river valley. The area is arid with sparse cactus vegetation, except where the land is irrigated at elevations below 2000 meters in the Lurin river valley. The elevation of the river valley floor is approximately 1500 meters AMSL and the concession extends to the peak of the south valley ridge at an elevation of approximately 3500 meters. Agriculture strictly below 2000 meter elevation is predominantly apple orchards on stone walled terraces. The land requires constant irrigation accomplished by a series of shallow concrete walled canals that traverse the slope at the 2000 meter contour.

Population centers are the hamlets of Cruz de Laya and La Mina both within two kilometers of the La Corizona Project area. No residents live on the mining concession however some of the lower elevations of the concession are planted with apple trees. The property is accessible by two wheel drive vehicle from Peru's capital of Lima. East from Lima on paved roads to within 8 kilometers of the property then by secondary gravel roads to the village of Cruz de Laya, 1 kilometer from the property. The La Corizona Project infrastructure includes buildings, water reservoir, electricity, the town. The property is accessible by two wheel drive vehicle.

The climate of the concession is arid, relatively unvegetated, and unpopulated except at elevations below 2,000 meters in the Lurin river valley. The La Corizona Project can be operated year round.

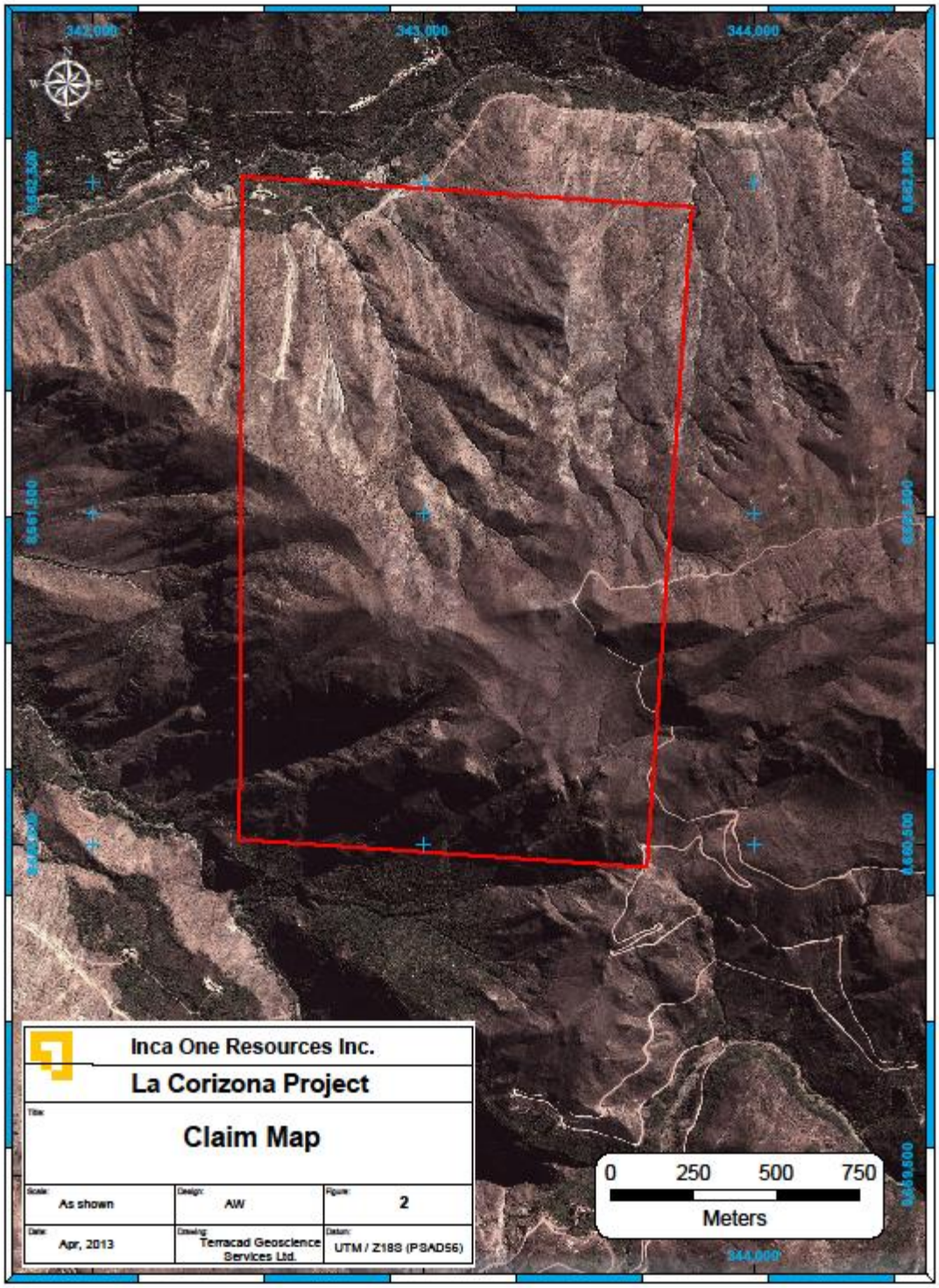


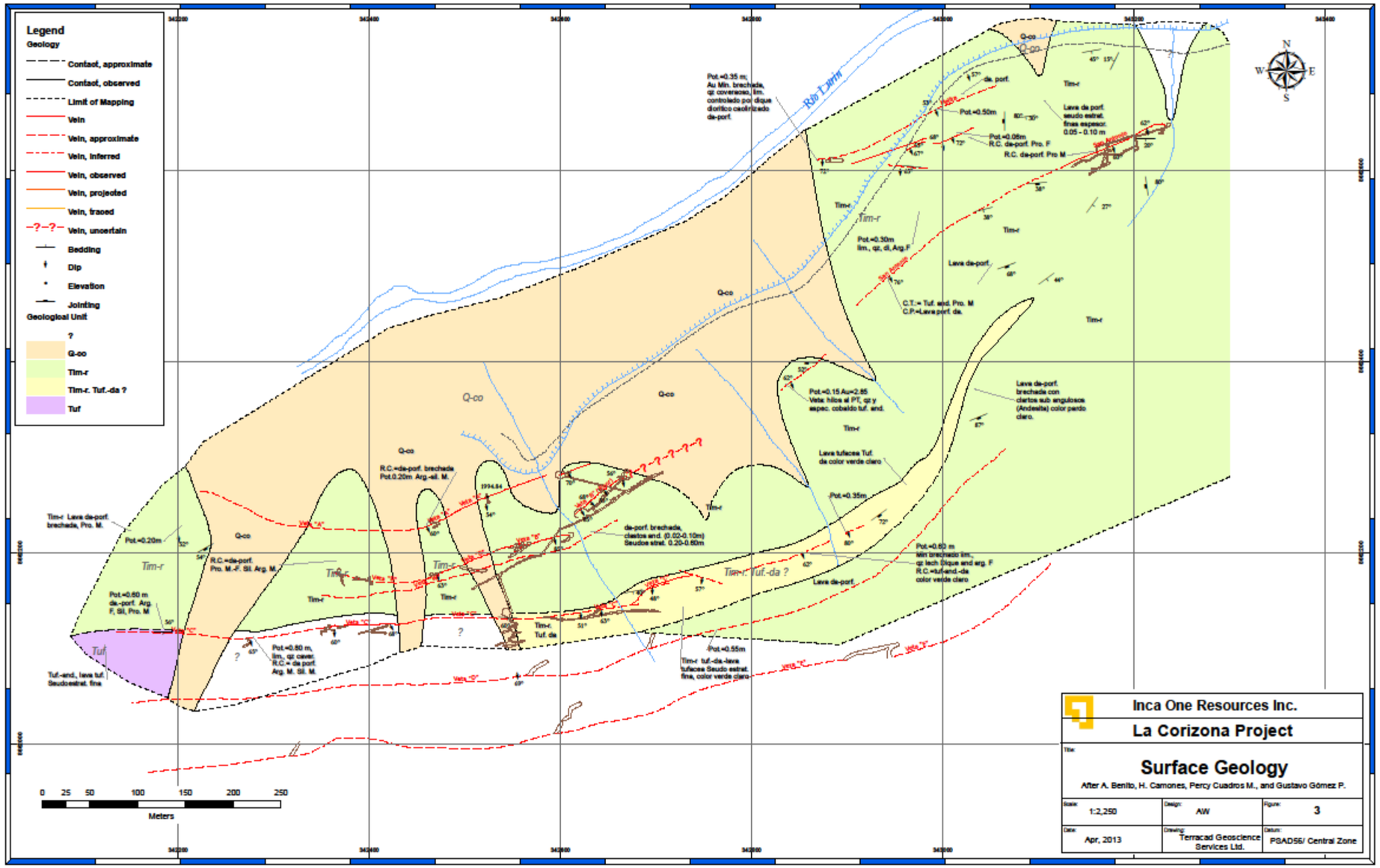
Figure 4 Location Satellite Image

Item 7: History

Previous work on infrastructure, exploration and engineered mine development has been performed on the La Corizona Project. Roads and an office have been built to the La Corizona Project, while running water and electricity is on site.

There are eight known veins on the La Corizona Project, two of which (Veins B and C) have been partially mined previously from over 200 meters of tunneling and underground workings.

Three hundred and eight historic samples were taken from the underground workings. Samples from the back of the vein B drift were taken every 2 meters along the 80 meter length of the main drift and from sublevels, raises and declines where they were accessible. Other samples were taken from pre-existing workings. The average of all historic sampling is 13.95 grams per tonne gold over an average width of 0.35 meters. These averages are shown here for illustration purposes and have not been modified for high or low cut-off grades. A table of historic samples in included for reference.


Legend
Geology
Contact, approximate
Contact, observed
Limit of Mapping
Vein
Vein, approximate
Vein, inferred
Vein, observed
Vein, projected
Vein, traced
Vein, uncertain
Bedding
Dip
Elevation
Jointing
Geological Unit
?
Q-co
Tim-r
Tim-r. Tuf.-da ?
Tuf
Río Larín
Inca One Resources Inc.
La Corizona Project
Surface Geology
After A. Benito, H. Camones, Percy Cuadros M., and Gustavo Gómez P.
1:2,250
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3
Apr, 2013
Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.
PSAD56/ Central Zone
0 25 50 100 150 200 250
Meters

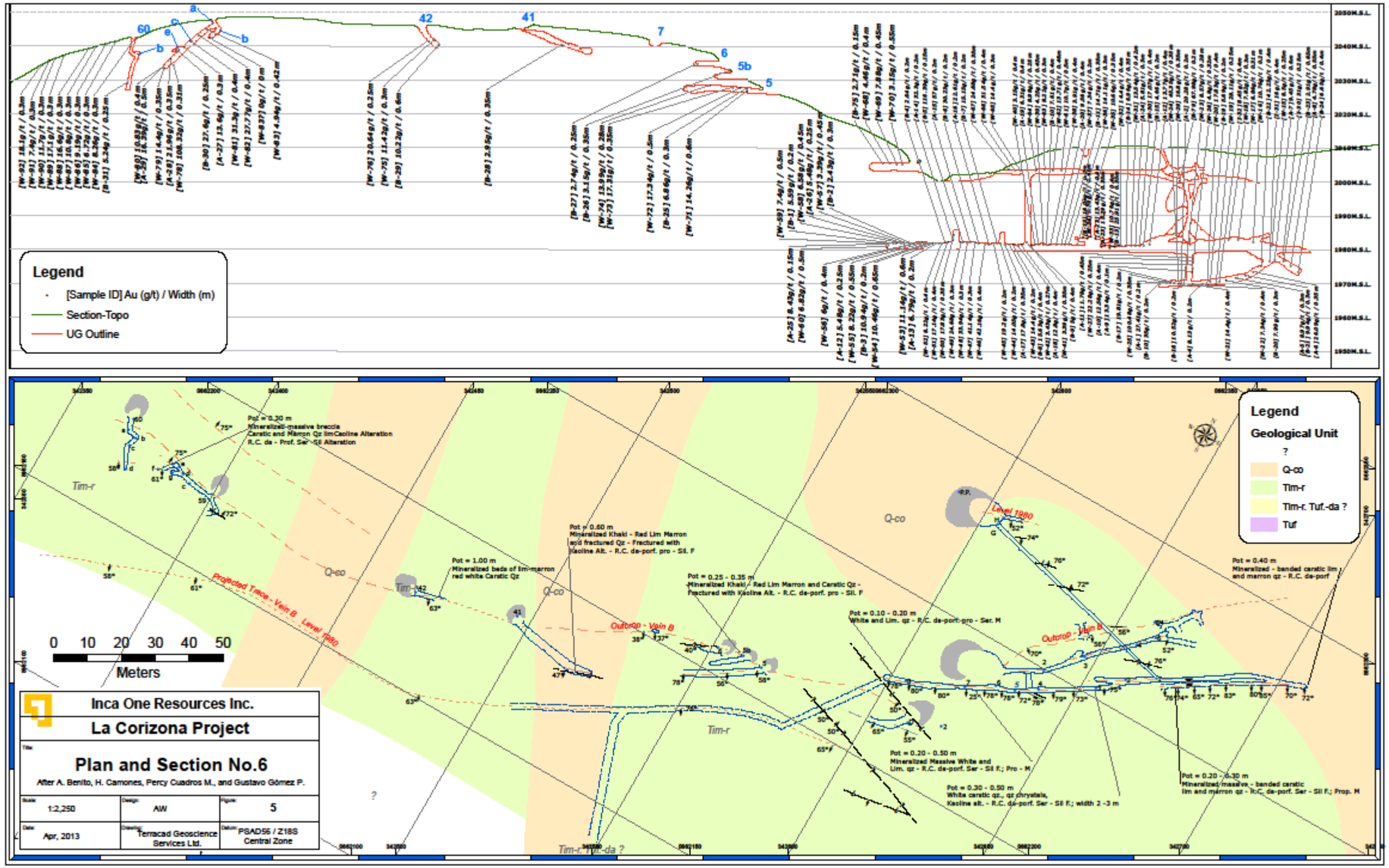

Figure 5 Plan and Section Vein B and Vein C

Table 3 Historic Samples

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342467.01	8662231.258	2012.25	U-1	5	1	0.25
342467.798	8662231.175	2010.43	U-2	4.11	2	0.35
342468.629	8662231.092	2008.65	B-32	4.15	3	0.25
342469.542	8662230.926	2007.17	U-3	9.94	4	0.3
342470.58	8662230.718	2005.54	U-4	8.32	5	0.28
342470.87	8662230.718	2055.54	B-80	1.75	6	0.2
342472.406	8662230.179	2003.72	U-5	10.38	7	0.39
342466.885	8662226.277	2001.42	U-6	2.74	8	0.25
342468.172	8662226.941	2001.37	U-7	3.15	9	0.2
342470.04	8662227.854	2001.37	U-8	14.12	10	0.25
342472.115	8662229.224	2001.52	U-9	8.22	11	0.3
342523.92	8662256.122	1993.47	U-10	8.22	12	0.3
342524.252	8662253.673	1991.14	U-11	13.09	13	0.3
342527.157	8662252.885	1990.01	U-12	9.83	14	0.3
342607.211	8662283.007	1982.27	U-13	3.79	15	0.28
342609.761	8662283.892	1981.36	U-14	8.74	16	0.3
342373.09	8662165.682	2030	B-31	5.24	17	0.25
342383.188	8662171.087	2033.82	W-80	10.83	18	0.4
342383.283	8662171.087	2034.21	A-29	16.39	19	0.5
342383.852	8662171.466	2035.16	W-79	14.4	20	0.35
342384.753	8662172.651	2036.82	A-28	21.96	21	0.35
342385.416	8662173.268	2037.89	W-78	108.32	22	0.31
342387.123	8662171.845	2039.78	B-30	27.6	23	0.25
342385.843	8662171.561	2039.35	W-77	65.82	24	0.28
342388.498	8662172.746	2040.37	A-27	13.6	25	0.3
342391.674	8662171.798	2042.15	W-81	31.33	26	0.4
342394.376	8662171.324	2043.89	W-82	27.77	27	0.4
342397.932	8662170.992	2045.47	W-83	4.94	28	0.42
342401.156	8662166.299	2042.59	W-83?	0	29	0
342470.29	8662177.769	2042.06	W-76	20.64	30	0.25
342471.748	8662178.053	2042.27	W-75	11.42	31	0.3
342473.028	8662178.587	2040.92	B-29	10.22	32	0.6
342516.473	8662179.483	2040	B-28	2.95	33	0.35
342544.518	8662203.946	2035.82	B-27	2.74	34	0.25
342553.789	8662199.142	2029.28	W-74	13.99	35	0.28
342554.968	8662208.666	2033.84	B-26	3.15	36	0.35
342559.098	8662203.187	2028.69	W-73	17.31	37	0.35
342560.7	8662204.536	2028.53	W-72	17.34	38	0.5
342561.037	8662208.581	2029.47	B-25	6.86	39	0.3
342562.048	8662205.294	2028.3	W-71	14.26	40	0.6
342605.684	8662212.5	2006.37	B-75	2.71	41	0.15
342607.454	8662213.575	2006.34	W-68	4.46	42	0.4
342609.098	8662215.345	2006.19	W-69	7.88	43	0.45
342610.552	8662217.115	2006.31	W-70	3.15	44	0.55
342599.806	8662224.826	1981.66	W-60	6.82	45	0.5
342600.248	8662224.953	1982.49	A-25	8.43	46	0.15

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342600.865	8662225.143	1982.65	W-59	7.4	47	0.5
342601.339	8662225.285	1982.76	B-1	5.59	48	0.2
342602.477	8662225.617	1982.92	W-58	6.58	49	0.45
342603.614	8662225.996	1982.71	A-26	5.48	50	0.25
342604.894	8662226.423	1982.71	W-57	3.39	51	0.45
342606.364	8662227.039	1982.79	B-2	2.43	52	0.3
342607.597	8662227.608	1983.03	W-56	6	53	0.4
342609.019	8662228.271	1983	A-12	5.48	54	0.25
342610.204	8662228.793	1982.92	W-55	8.22	55	0.55
342611.531	8662229.409	1982.84	B-3	10.94	56	0.2
342612.195	8662229.788	1982.79	W-54	10.46	57	0.65
342613.001	8662230.215	1982.84	W-53	11.14	58	0.6
342613.807	8662230.5	1982.71	A-13	6.79	59	0.2
342614.708	8662230.879	1982.87	W-52	8.22	60	0.4
342615.609	8662231.448	1982.92	B-4	2.64	61	0.2
342616.272	8662231.874	1983.03	W-51	17.14	62	0.4
342617.363	8662232.349	1983.76	A-14	32.3	63	0.2
342618.785	8662233.06	1983	W-50	17.83	64	0.35
342619.496	8662233.486	1983.06	W-49	24.68	65	0.3
342620.018	8662233.723	1983.09	B-5	116.39	66	0.15
342621.108	8662234.292	1983	W-48	33.94	67	0.3
342622.483	8662234.909	1983.14	A-15	57	68	0.2
342623.668	8662235.572	1982.83	W-47	41.14	69	0.3
342624.663	8662236.283	1982.6	B-6	30.23	70	0.2
342625.896	8662236.9	1982.54	W-46	42.16	71	0.4
342627.224	8662237.232	1981.6	A-16	22.61	72	0.2
342628.456	8662237.8	1982.74	W-45	19.2	73	0.2
342629.404	8662238.227	1981.79	B-7	15.15	74	0.2
342630.115	8662238.701	1983.09	W-44	14.05	75	0.2
342631.158	8662239.318	1983.63	A-17	17.8	76	0.35
342640.64	8662244.248	1981.71	A-19	6.31	77	0.4
342632.296	8662239.886	1982.52	W-43	14.4	78	0.2
342633.908	8662240.55	1981.44	B-8	15.63	79	0.4
342635.093	8662241.261	1982.33	W-42	3.43	80	0.27
342636.136	8662241.83	1981.44	A-18	12.8	81	0.4
342636.658	8662242.162	1983.22	W-41	3.39	82	0.35
342638.175	8662242.873	1981.49	B-9	5	83	0.4
342639.407	8662243.584	1982.57	W-40	3.15	84	0.4
342641.73	8662244.912	1982.87	W-39	4.25	85	0.45
342642.821	8662245.528	1981.47	B-10	7.61	86	0.4
342643.769	8662246.049	1982.36	W-38	3.91	87	0.4
342645.049	8662246.855	1981.68	A-20	9.56	88	0.4
342645.95	8662247.424	1982.67	W-37	7.34	89	0.2
342646.993	8662248.135	1981.8	B-11	14.71	90	0.35
342648.273	8662249.036	1982.54	W-36	14.11	91	0.3
342649.079	8662249.558	1981.59	A-22	13.43	92	0.4

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342650.027	8662250.221	1982.37	W-35	10.66	93	0.35
342650.69	8662253.303	1984.31	B-12	16.04	94	0.4
342651.828	8662254.061	1984.39	W-34	3.39	95	0.41
342656.285	8662254.156	1981.03	A-23	15.29	96	0.35
342658.276	8662255.815	1981.85	W-33	10.76	97	0.4
342659.319	8662257.333	1981.03	B-13	25.91	98	0.35
342660.646	8662258.518	1982.28	W-32	14.4	99	0.4
342661.926	8662259.656	1981.11	B-14	6.96	100	0.35
342662.922	8662260.224	1982.24	W-31	13.54	101	0.42
342664.06	8662261.647	1981.24	A-24	5.81	102	0.3
342664.818	8662262.121	1982.19	W-30	17.07	103	0.4
342665.956	8662262.927	1981.59	B-15	4.66	104	0.2
342667.236	8662263.543	1982.02	A-12	13.77	105	0.4
342670.175	8662262.5	1971.12	B-10	35	106	0.2
342672.024	8662263.638	1971.34	A-1	27.41	107	0.2
342673.067	8662264.302	1970.2	W-25	100.48	108	0.35
342673.826	8662264.776	1971.29	B-17	19.81	109	0.2
342674.157	8662267.478	1983.53	W-29	16.8	110	0.35
342675.58	8662265.724	1970.31	W-24	45.35	111	0.35
342676.338	8662266.293	1971.29	A-2	20.28	112	0.2
342676.812	8662266.577	1970.47	W-23	8.57	113	0.28
342677.713	8662267.146	1974.71	A-9	13.34	114	0.1
342677.713	8662267.146	1976.41	A-10	12.56	115	0.4
342677.713	8662267.146	1978.71	A-11	11.78	116	0.45
342678.235	8662267.715	1975.59	W-26	4.8	117	0.32
342678.187	8662267.715	1977.8	W-27	22.28	118	0.25
342678.614	8662267.62	1970.74	B-18	10.52	119	0.2
342678.187	8662267.383	1970.53	W-22	7.34	120	0.4
342680.178	8662268.758	1970.53	W-21	14.4	121	0.4
342680.889	8662269.279	1971.07	A-4	8.13	122	0.2
342682.027	8662270.038	1970.91	W-20	17.83	123	0.4
342682.549	8662270.37	1971.4	B-19	5.69	124	0.2
342684.208	8662271.555	1970.91	W-19	28.11	125	0.25
342684.919	8662272.029	1971.56	I-32	8.45	126	0.4
342686.484	8662272.788	1971.5	B-20	7.99	127	0.3
342687.005	8662275.822	1984.48	W-18	7.82	128	0.3
342689.233	8662274.494	1972.43	A-5	8.97	129	0.3
342689.802	8662277.576	1984.44	W-17	6.86	130	0.31
342691.651	8662275.869	1973.35	B-21	9.94	131	0.3
342693.453	8662277.054	1974.43	A-6	26.09	132	0.35
342692.552	8662278.998	1983.36	W-16	10.76	133	0.2
342695.444	8662278.287	1976.17	B-22	42.23	134	0.4
342697.909	8662279.851	1977.52	I-31	16	135	0.4
342698.762	8662280.42	1982.62	W-15	8.5	136	0.25
342699.758	8662280.894	1978.06	A-7	9.45	137	0.6
342701.133	8662281.605	1980.31	I-30	31	138	0.25

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342701.607	8662281.89	1977.52	B-23	2.91	139	0.65
342703.171	8662282.459	1976.06	A-8	4.78	140	0.55
342705.352	8662283.502	1974.76	B-24	6.65	141	0.4
342631.248	8662245.333	2004.54	W-66	31.54	142	0.4
342629.731	8662244.48	2004.45	W-67	24.68	143	0.35
342632.623	8662246.139	2004.58	W-65	14.4	144	0.3
342636.51	8662248.841	2004.65	W-64	8.98	145	0.25
342638.691	8662250.832	2004.61	W-63	8.22	146	0.3
342640.445	8662252.776	2004.56	W-62	13.71	147	0.46
342641.867	8662254.625	2004.48	W-61	10.7	148	0.5
342664.724	8662280.418	2000.72	B-79	67.98	149	0.2
342268.889	8662101.743	2080.8	W-97	2.47	150	0.35
342267.376	8662101.005	2079.67	B-78	1.65	151	0.35
342270.548	8662102.738	2081.89	W-98	3.91	152	0.35
342272.651	8662103.882	2083.53	W-99	6.89	153	0.35
342274.79	8662106.758	2084.7	W-100	8.22	154	0.2
342274.458	8662107.533	2086.85	W-101	9.98	155	0.25
342349.816	8662115.309	2071.74	W-102	10.76	156	0.28
342361.544	8662118.149	2074.77	B-77	6.82	157	0.2
342350.258	8662116.748	2075.5	W-103	3.91	158	0.26
342354.278	8662120.51	2079.69	W-105	9.91	159	0.3
342362.982	8662118.297	2073.13	W-104	3.05	160	0.25
342372.867	8662122.686	2084.83	W-107	6.24	161	0.25
342373.088	8662122.169	2082.75	W-106	3.39	162	0.25
342388.947	8662115.272	2055.23	W-115	16.87	163	0.38
342391.086	8662115.752	2057.8	W-114	16.45	164	0.36
342394.037	8662116.6	2060.27	W-113	17.62	165	0.4
342401.339	8662117.448	2059.44	W-112	13.64	166	0.41
342404.88	8662115.641	2054.4	W-111	10.22	167	0.44
342407.646	8662116.047	2052.75	W-110	10.49	168	0.4
342413.067	8662115.936	2048.66	W-109	10.83	169	0.4
342414.026	8662116.674	2056.54	B-74	25.71	170	0.15
342415.243	8662116.6	2055.44	W-108	14.4	171	0.32
342415.206	8662122.317	2077.25	B-75	2.7	172	0.4
342417.604	8662123.313	2080.78	B-73	1.89	173	0.4
342533.068	8662102.778	2029.86	W-123	13.75	174	0.2
342533.204	8662102.869	2030.08	I-29	10.6	175	0.5
342535.514	8662103.956	2030.72	232	15.05	176	0.5
342537.778	8662104.907	2031.32	231	19.51	177	0.4
342538.956	8662105.043	2032.3	W-122	17.83	178	0.25
342539.862	8662105.133	2031.7	230	28.42	179	0.35
342540.541	8662104.998	2032.75	W-121	10.22	180	0.3
342542.353	8662104.228	2031.7	B-67	46.24	181	0.25
342543.485	8662105.541	2034.05	W-121	0	182	0
342544.572	8662102.914	2031.07	B-68	2.64	183	0.25
342546.927	8662102.054	2030.7	229	7.2	184	0.45

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342548.331	8662102.235	2031.73	B-71	12.65	185	0.5
342549.056	8662102.552	2032.24	W-120	10.32	186	0.3
342550.007	8662102.824	2032.3	B-70-1	12.2	187	0.8
342551.185	8662103.095	2033.16	W-119	6.77	188	0.35
342552.362	8662103.276	2033.32	B-70-2	11.76	189	1
342553.585	8662103.458	2034.78	228	17.7	190	0.8
342555.351	8662104.409	2035.11	227	23.64	191	0.6
342557.299	8662106.402	2038.13	B-69	35.53	192	0.25
342563.096	8662107.489	2039.65	W-124	13.71	193	0.25
342559.156	8662106.764	2036.35	226	14.73	194	0.3
342546.248	8662109.572	2043.69	W-118	12.88	195	0.35
342549.916	8662113.92	2048.31	W-117	3.39	196	0.4
342539.409	8662116.366	2055.56	W-116	17.79	197	0.4
342552.362	8662124.699	2068.7	B-127	16.45	198	0.35
342545.614	8662134.301	2077.64	B-72	9.63	199	0.2
342597.767	8662129.988	2063.68	W-125	5.48	200	0.4
342600.485	8662129.716	2064.13	W-126	5.83	201	0.4
342601.074	8662129.852	2064.39	H-224	6.45	202	0.2
342602.749	8662129.671	2064.8	B	7.4	203	0.15
342605.014	8662129.263	2065.11	A-223	10.77	204	0.3
342606.508	8662129.218	2065.56	C-123	14.13	205	0.45
342608.32	8662129.263	2066.85	W-127	9.26	206	0.4
342609.226	8662129.263	2065.6	222	13.72	207	0.35
342611.4	8662129.671	2065.96	B-55	12.93	208	0.25
342612.034	8662129.807	2067.21	W-128	7.58	209	0.4
342614.253	8662130.033	2065.47	221	13.94	210	0.25
342614.978	8662130.079	2066.77	W-129	14.4	211	0.35
342616.427	8662130.215	2065.83	B-56	14.95	212	0.2
342617.877	8662130.35	2065.6	W-130	14.26	213	0.35
342619.507	8662130.667	2065.42	220	11.15	214	0.2
342620.956	8662130.939	2066.54	I-22	7.35	215	0.2
342622.224	8662131.166	2067.03	W-131	3.05	216	0.35
342623.311	8662131.437	2066.6	-	6.75	217	0.4
342624.308	8662131.573	2067.08	W-132	31.33	218	0.3
342625.032	8662131.619	2065.83	B-57	6.14	219	0.55
342627.116	8662131.664	2067.44	W-133	12.96	220	0.3
342630.649	8662132.524	2064.37	-	13.07	221	0.35
342632.551	8662132.887	2064.24	W-134	10.83	222	0.22
342633.275	8662132.932	2064.24	B-59	19.99	223	0.25
342634.951	8662133.204	2063.75	W-135	13.09	224	0.15
342635.676	8662133.204	2062.67	A-217	13.84	225	0.4
342637.171	8662133.158	2063.84	W-136	10.32	226	0.3
342637.759	8662133.385	2063.75	B-58	10.76	227	0.55
342640.613	8662134.064	2065.04	W-137	11.79	228	0.45
342641.564	8662134.2	2065.94	121	5.5	229	0.3
342643.919	8662134.698	2065.31	216	18.09	230	0.35

X	Y	_Z	ID	Au_gr_tm	Series	Width
342699.817	8662138.318	2053.53	125	17.02	277	0.4
342700.932	8662138.187	2053.12	W-160	37.91	278	0.7
342700.932	8662138.187	2051.38	W-159	41.31	279	0.65
342702.702	8662137.924	2061.35	W-168	11.24	280	0.4
342705.194	8662137.859	2061.49	W-169	24.68	281	0.45
342703.686	8662137.924	2060.68	A-200	15.56	282	0.4
342706.571	8662137.924	2060.95	124	14.12	283	0.45
342707.423	8662138.056	2061.22	W-170	36	284	0.4
342634.972	8662136.548	2073.27	W-140	34.25	285	0.25
342637.791	8662138.121	2075.2	W-139	10.22	286	0.35
342639.692	8662140.285	2076.9	W-138	10.28	287	0.4
342959.066	8662488.007	2043.89	B-51	1.75	288	0.4
343015.24	8662533.913	2062.63	B-50	4.83	289	0.2
343134.704	8662602.623	2058.33	B-42	2.71	290	0.25
343139.719	8662606.146	2058.05	B-41	9.8	291	0.2
343147.36	8662609.906	2058.17	B-43	2.43	292	0.3
343155.658	8662597.012	2025.01	B-34	2.06	293	0.2
343158.404	8662598.803	2041.06	B-46	2.95	294	0.4
343159.419	8662599.34	2024.87	B-33	2.95	295	0.25
343163.06	8662601.609	2024.84	B-35	3.05	296	0.2
343164.254	8662602.146	2046.87	B-47	4.46	297	0.35
343159.538	8662614.742	2058.05	B-44	3.63	298	0.35
343168.074	8662604.295	2023.58	B-36	3.03	299	0.2
343168.015	8662604.355	2024.95	B-37	2.09	300	0.2
343167.418	8662607.339	2051.16	B-48	5.42	301	0.3
343166.343	8662617.13	2058.05	B-45	3.74	302	0.3
343171.895	8662606.325	2025.04	B-38	3.19	303	0.4
343169.686	8662614.204	2055.88	B-49	3.2	304	0.2
343173.925	8662607.399	2023.66	B-39	3.16	305	0.3
343175.178	8662608.175	2025.15	118	1.39	306	0.45
343188.789	8662618.383	2025.25	117	9.63	307	0.45
343197.743	8662623.278	2025.29	B-40	2.09	308	0.15
		Average		13.9538		0.3491

In 2010, Mr. Elard Zegarra, a Peruvian engineer, wrote a report on the La Corizona Project and although it was not written to 43-101 specifications, the study is consistent with previous mining engineering practices. This study produced an accurate survey of the main existing mine workings on Veins B and C. From the historic sampling (non 43-101 compliant) grades averaged 7.57 g/t gold for Vein B and 11.49 g/t gold for Vein C over a width of 0.7 meters from both veins B and C. Samples taken every 2 meters along the 80 meter length of the previous mine workings on vein B. Three samples from this previous work reported over 100 g/t gold, sample W 25 at 100.48 g/t; sample W 78 at 108.32 g/t and sample B 5 at 116.39 g/t.

Recorded owners for the past 20 years are companies SMRL Corizona, and San Ignacio de Moroc Ocha S.A. CIA Minera, and individuals William Amorin Garcia and Victor Menancio Cordova Carahuarica. SMRL Corizonahas been the most consistent owner of this concession and is the current owner of the concession in good standing according to records from INGEMET. No record of work done is available for the previous ownership.

Previous exploration work was limited to surface geological prospecting of exposures of the mineralized veins and underground sampling along exploitation workings. The mapping and sampling that was completed by SMRL Corizonawas well done. The mapping was hand drafted. The previous mapping work was verified by the author during the site visit and was found to be accurate.

There was prior production from the property but no records of production are available. The accompanying maps and sections show the extent of the previous mining. These maps and sections were taken from the engineering report of Ing. Zegarra who examined the property in 2010 but he was not responsible for the previous mining. The initial mining and development was undertaken periodically over 40 years. It should be noted that the quantity and grade above is from historic sampling and the potential of the property remains conceptual in nature, and that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in Veins B and C on the La Corizona Project being delineated as a mineral resource.

An historic resource of 137,686 tonnes at 9.03 g/t gold reserve was estimated by Zegarra in 2010 for veins B, C, D, E, F and Melita and 1,226,176 tonnes of geological resource for these veins plus veins W and San Antonio. The resource was calculated from underground sampling. The previous sampling was taken from vein material only and over variable widths, the average width being 0.35 meters (see Table 3 Historic Samples). The resource calculation of Zegarra was estimated by weighted averaging of the sample width to an assumed mining width of 0.7 meters. Blocks were estimated by assuming grade consistency for a depth of up to 50 meters below the present workings. There has been no diamond drilling to confirm these assumptions. Inca One has not completed the work necessary to have the historical estimate verified by a Qualified Person. As such, the Inca One is not treating the estimate as a current NI 43-101 defined resource and readers should not rely on the historical estimate. The La Corizona Project will require considerable future exploration before a 43-101 compliant resource can be estimated. Item 27 Recommendations offers some suggestions for acquiring the information necessary for a compliant resource estimate.

Item 8: Geological Setting and Mineralization

(a) Regional Geology

The La Corizona Project area lies within the Central Andean Mesozoic Belt of mainly Mesozoic sediments moderately to strongly folded and faulted along the central high part of the Andes; cut by small to moderately sized stocks and volcanic vents. Older rocks outcrop in the cores of anticlines and domes and younger rocks are preserved in the central parts of synclines. The regional geology of the Andes of Central Peru is summarized as the central part of the Cordillera that has been elevated by up-warping, by folding and by vertical displacements along longitudinal faults, resulting in a complex anticlinorium. Differences in surface geology are attributed in part to differences in elevation of various provinces. The Coastal (or Andean) batholiths appears to have exerted

a push toward the northeast resulting in intense compression folds and faults on one side and tension tectonics on the other. (Petersen, 1965)

Early eruption of voluminous pyroclastic material was succeeded by the emplacement of interpenetrating volcanic domes of dacitic to rhyodacitic composition. Hydrothermal alteration and mineralization took place concurrently with the intrusion of late-stage volcanic domes and dykes.

Complex systems of fractures and faults that channeled hydrothermal solutions and localized the various late-stage dykes were produced by repeated pulses of magmatic doming, perhaps aided by renewed movement along regional faults. (Petersen, 1977)

(b) Ingemet geology map:

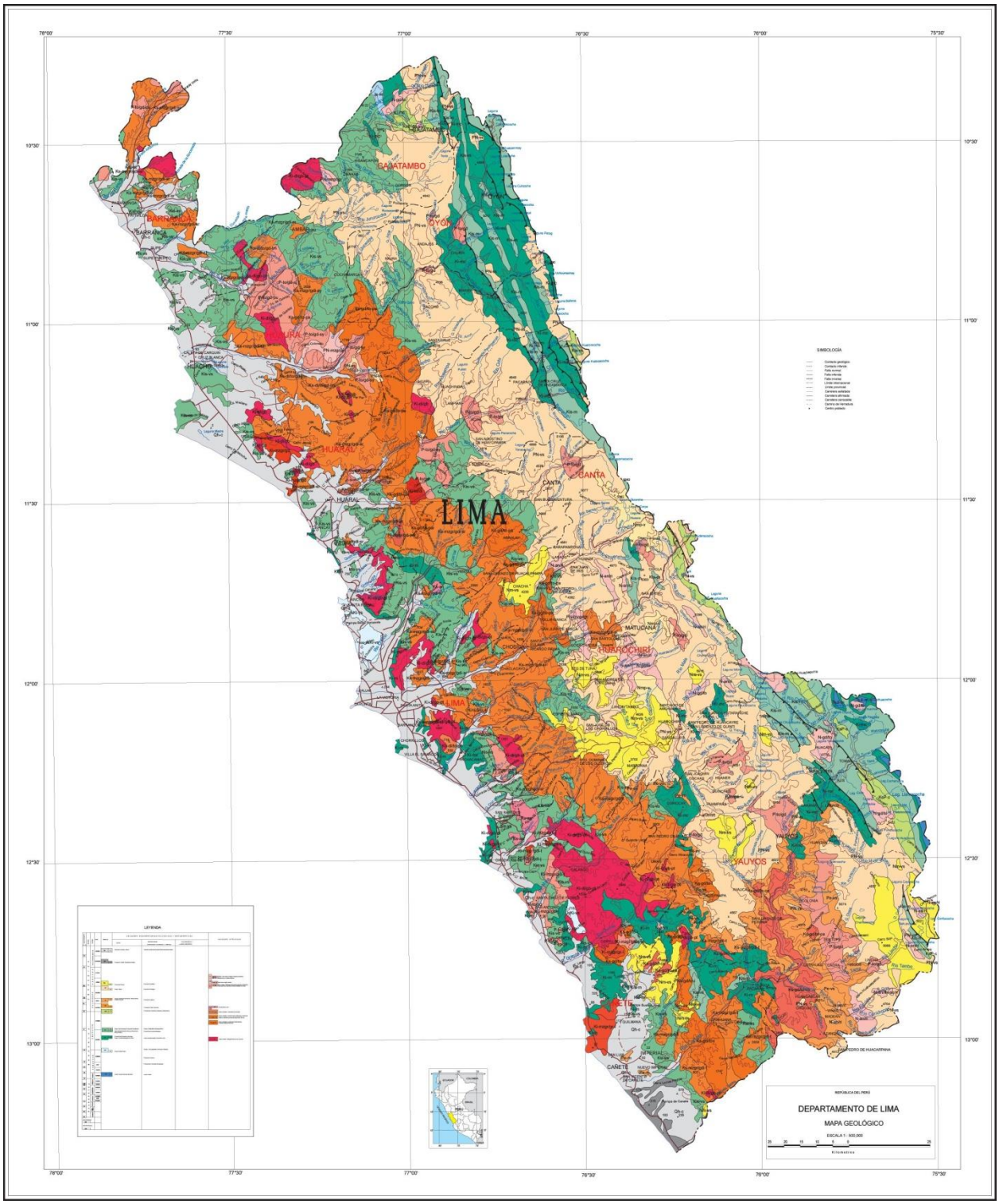

Figure 6 Geology of Lima Department

(c) Local Geology

In the area of the property, outcrops of volcanic rocks correspond to the Rimac group (TIM-R) of lower to middle tertiary and dykes (Tt) are of tertiary age. The Rimac group is made up of dacitic porphyritic lavas, breccias and pseudo-stratified with thicknesses that vary from 0.20 Meters to 80 Meters, tuffs and tuffaceous lavas with fine pseudo-stratification; they are of dacitic to andesitic composition with grain sizes from fine to medium. The dacitic rocks are of grey color, glassy clear with feldspar phenocryts of 0.02 – 0.10 mm in diameter, Cutting these volcanic rocks of the Rimac Group are a series parallel dykes whose general direction is N 75 E and dip on average 70° to the SE, with a width of 0.80 to 3.00 meters. These dykes are composed of dacite or rhyodacite and are believed to be responsible for the mineralization in the area. They distinguished by strong hydrothermal alteration, mainly argilization followed by kaolinization.

(d) Mineralization

The mineralization is associated with the hydrothermal deposition of economically important metals in the formation of vein deposits. In total there have been 8 mineralized structures identified: the veins have been named "A", "B", "C", “D”, “E”, “F”, "W" and "MELITA”. The San Antonio vein and "B” vein are the same structure; as illustrated in the corresponding longitudinal sections.

(1) Vein A

The outcrop of this vein is observed on level 1980 and continues to the south for a length of 400 meters, the mineralized structure is observable in the tunnels that have been excavated on the veins. This vein is emplaced in a rhyolite dyke that is strongly kaolinized and argillite altered, the mineralization is present in the hanging wall of the dyke and it is 0.60 meters wide. The structure changes direction from N70^{o} E or N 80° E and dips between 52° and 65° to the SE. To the NE it joins with Vein "B" while to the south presents the best new possibilities for continuation. The mineralization observed is limonite, argillite, milky quartz and remnants of pyrite crystals. The host of the mineralization is dacite and this wall rock is strongly argillized rhyodacite.

(2) Vein B- San Antonio

Vein B-San Antonio appears 50 meters to SW of the vein "A" with an outcrop length of 750 meters that includes the area of the vein worked as San Antonio; the mineralization is located in the hanging wall of a rhyodacite dyke having as its host rocks, chloritized dacite, lightly kaolinized. The direction of the mineralized structures is N 60° E on average the dip is 50° to 75° to the SE. The width of the mineralization is 0.60 meters and the minerals are limonite, argillite and milky quartz with vugs filled with limonite. On level 2057 of the San Antonio zone a strongly altered dyke has been recognized that has a width of 3.00 meters.; in the roof of the dyke is located the 'rusty’ mineralization with a wide of 0.70 meters. The best possibility for this Vein is N.E.

(3) Vein "W"

Vein W occurs 10 meters SW of Vein "B" with which it correlates; with a length in outcrop of 300 meters. The strike is N 80°W to N 75° E with a dip of 50° to 72° to the SE. The outcrop of the vein is seen in an outcrop of altered rock that corresponds to the dyke with fringes of limonite; the mineralization is located in the hanging wall of the mentioned dyke with a width of up to 0.90 meters observed in one of the tunnels executed on the outcrop. The host rock is kaolinized dacite and the hanging wall rock outcrop is kaolinized dacite while the footwall is strongly altered rhyodacite adjacent to the mineralization abundant argillite is observed.
The best possibility of this vein is SW, while to NE it has not been recognized. The mineral is limonite argillite, milky quartz and some pyrite.

(4) Vein C

Vein C outcrops 50 meters, to the SW of the Vein "B" with a length of outcrop of 550 meters, the direction varies from N 65° E (in the one NE Carries to an extreme) to N 80° E the SW carries to an extreme. With a dip that varies between 60° and 80° to the SE. This located in the hanging wall of an argillite and kaolinite altered rhyodacite dyke. The mineralization has a width up to 0.90 meters in cut 43. The mineral is limonite, argillite, and quartz with sporadic presence of argentiferous galena, with a few specks of pyrite. The best possibilities for the Vein is SW for the persistence of the mineralization; while to the NE side it is unknown.

(5) Vein D

Vein D outcrops at 2220 meters altitude and continues to the south where artisanal workings were reported by Zegarra. The structure changes dip occasionally from N65E to 65 to the southeast. This vein has a width of 0.60 meters and it is filled with a dacite dyke with limonite, argillite and quartz with remnants of pyrite. No sample values are known for this vein.

(6) Vein E

Vein E outcrops 60 meters southwest of vein D and strikes at 280 degrees azimuth. It dips at 60 to 70 degrees to the southeast and a width of 0.9 meters. The vein is altered with fringes of limonite and quartz. The vein can be seen to the southwest but its extent to the northeast is unknown. No sample values are known for this vein.

(7) Vein F

Vein F outcrops 50 meters south of vein E. This vein has similar characteristics to vein E however there it has been worked more extensively by artisanal miners. Grades were reported in Zegarra (Zegarra, 2010) of up to 60 grams per tonne gold.

(8) Melita Vein

The Melita vein appears at 400 meters to the NE of the minesite. It has an outcrop length of 200 meters with an average strike of N70 E and dips between 55º and 72º to the SE. It is emplaced in the roof of an argillized and kaolinized rhyolite dyke. The mineralization has a width of 0.5 meters and is composed of limonite, quartz, argillite and remnants of pyrite. The hanging wall host rock is chloritized dacite and the footwall host rock is strongly altered rhyodacite.

(a) Geologic Target

Epithermal vein system of hematite-chlorite-quartz is the geological model for the deposit. The following hand samples illustrate a high degree of hydrothermal alteration and oxidization. It is probable that the gold mineralization was emplaced along with the rhyolite dykes, along with silicification and/or iron oxidation along the dominant fracture system concordant with the tuff bedding planes. Although there is extensive alteration with the vein system there is little evidence of hydrothermal brecciation suggesting a relatively passive hydrothermal system of long time period alteration along structurally controlled fluid conduits.

There is no evidence of tectonic or hydrothermal metamorphism, faulting or folding in the host andesite-dacite tuff sequence beyond the immediate limits of the vein structures aside from low percentage of finely disseminated pyrite.

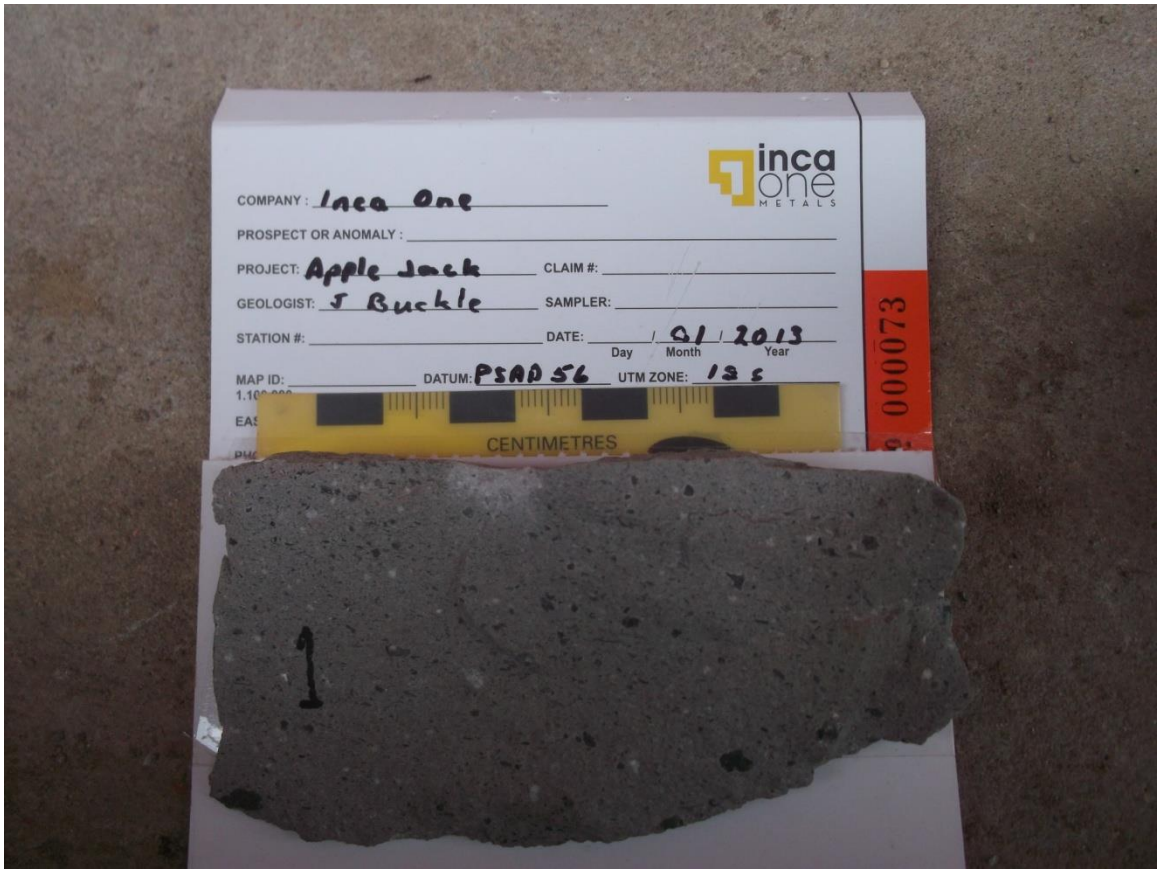

Figure 7 Hand sample 1 dacitic ash tuff

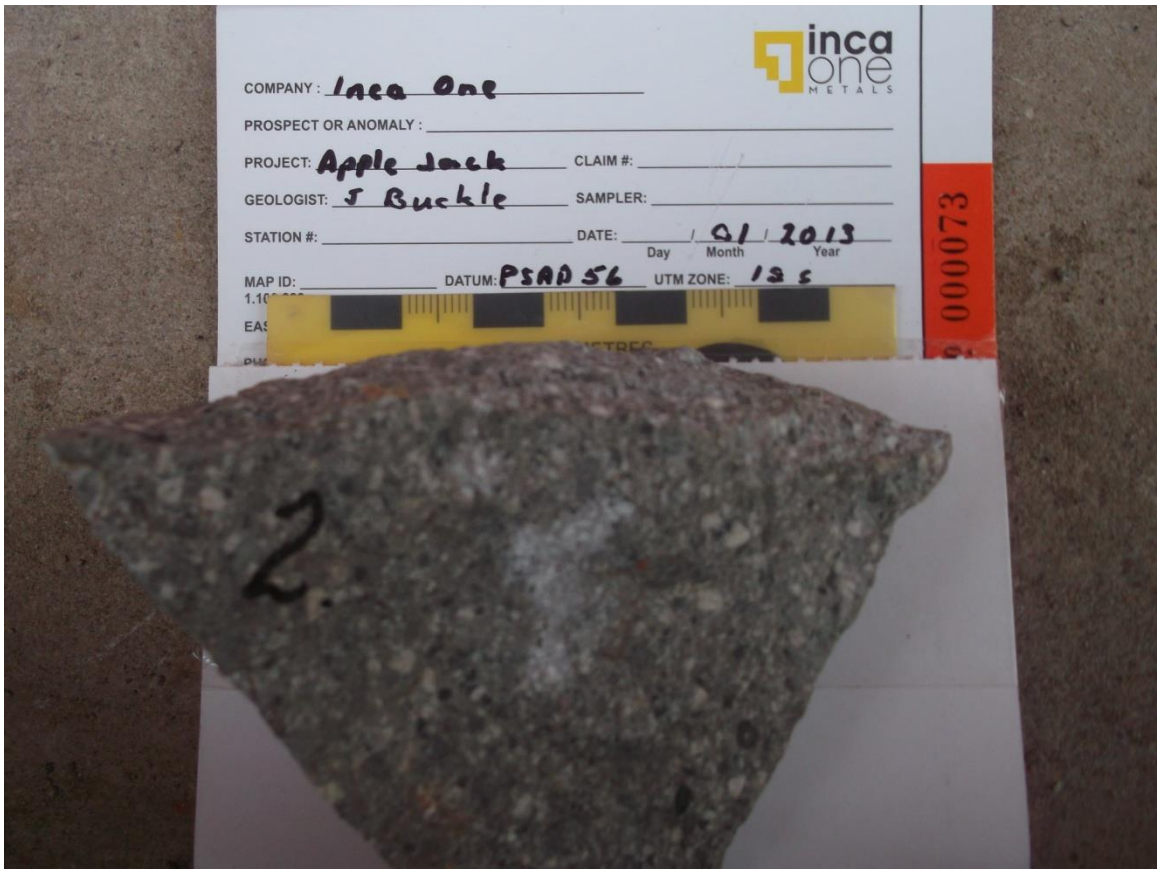

Figure 8 Hand sample 2 typical andesite-dacite medium grained tuff

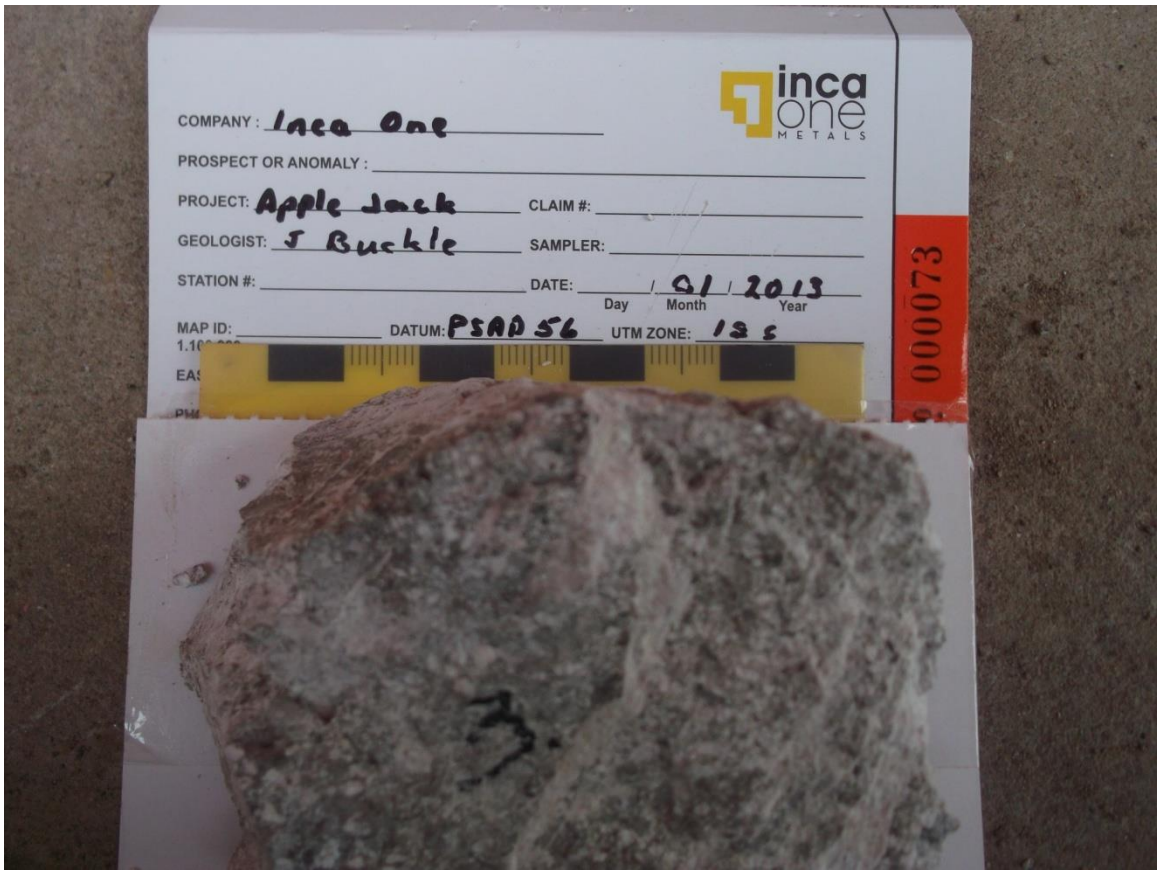

Figure 9 Hand sample 3 kaolin-argillite altered tuff and quartz veins with minor hematite and minor disseminated pyrite

Figure 10 Hand sample 4 replacement copper oxides malacite/asurite in tuff

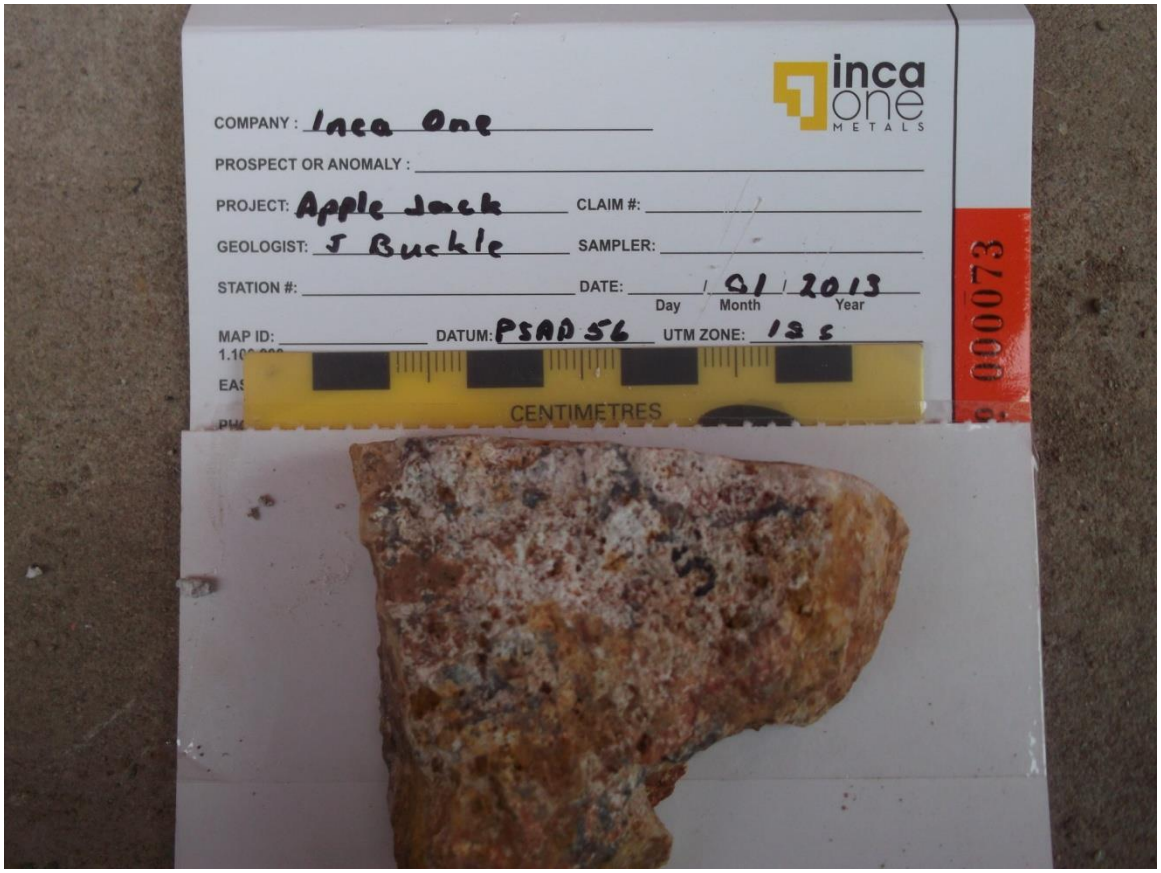

Figure 11 Hand sample 5 kaolinite-limonite-hematite-quartz hydrothermal alteration

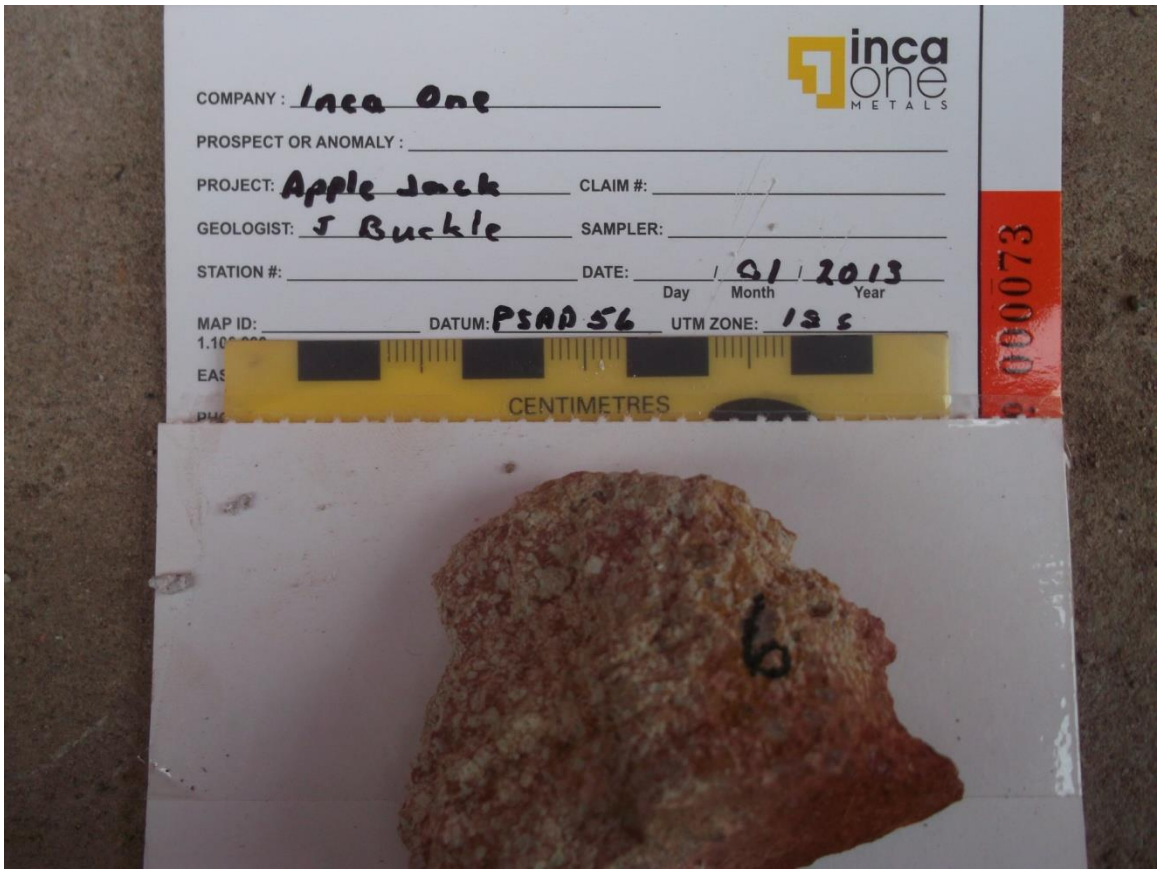

Figure 12 Hand sample 6 jarosite-limonite altered matrix in tuff

Figure 13 Hand sample 7 earthy iron oxidized mineralized vuggy quartz after iron sulphides

Figure 14 Hand sample 8 kaolinite-jarosite altered quartz vein

Figure 15 Hand sample 9 silicified tuff with vitreous quartz eyes

Figure 16 Hand sample 10 malachite-azurite-specular hematite replacement in silicic tuff

Figure 17 Hand Sample 11 silicified tuff

Figure 18 Sample 12 coarse clastic andesite-dacite tuff with clasts to 0.5 meters

Figure 19 Sample 13 iron oxide altered coarse clastic tuff

Figure 20 Hand sample 14 copper and iron oxide replacement in tuff

Figure 21 Hand sample 15 silicified hematite quartz bedded tuff

Figure 22 Hand sample 16 iron oxidized matix of quartz vein breccia

The veins are consistent in orientation between 260º and 280º Azimuth, dips are an average of 65º S in the lower gallery and flattening slightly to 55º S at higher elevation. The veins follow narrow shears in andesitic lappili tuff, with a narrow quartz-diorite dyke in the mineralized shear and cross-cut by a basalt dyke.

Item 9: Deposit Types

Petersen noted, in his paper on the deposits of central Peru, that the diversity of types of deposits, structure and ore controls is striking. Some fit long recognized and well-defined pigeon holes, whereas others are transitional between two or more types, or fail to fit any classical type.

The mineralized veins on the La Corizona project are assumed to be of the epigenetic epithermal fracture filling type associated with the last stages of volcanic activity of the area, basal quartz-adularia-sericite. Economic mineralization consists mainly of minerals of auriferous and argentiferous composition.

The mineralization is located in the dykes that have been fractured previously and altered, being distinguished by strong argilization, silicification and kaolinization around the mineralization.
The width of the mineralization varies from 0.40 meters to 0.90 meters observed at surface. The outcrops of these structures are indicated by the presence of argillite altered rhyodacite and kaolinized with fringes of brown coloured limonite. The mineralization in most of the structures shows up in the hanging wall of the dykes although mineralization is also observed in the footwall.

Macroscopically crystallized milky quartz with vugs, dark brown limonite, and orange (ocher) brown hematite was observed. Small quantities of pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena are seen in the quartz lenses.

The mineral locations have been oxidized to a depth of about 80 meters. Zegarra reported that the gold is liberated from the auriferous pyrite and from the arsenopyrite; the limonite may be coming from these sulphides.

It is likely that the dykes have controlled the mineralization in this location; therefore a better interpretation of these structures can help to locate interesting locations in this area.

The host rock in the La Corizona Project area is volcaniclastic andesitic lapilli tuff with mineralization associated with hematite and specularite. Chlorite alteration was seen along the shear contacts. The mineralized rock showed only minor sulphides as disseminated pyrite and rarely as blebs. Copper mineralization was observed in some parts of the veins, notably at the San Antonio adit where samples of malachite and azurite were found in the upper gallery rock dump.

Some similarities were observed with the iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) Raúl-Condestable deposit is located 90 km south of Lima, Peru, and approximately 5 km from the Pacific coast. (de Haller and Fontbote, 2009). The following is a description by de Haller of the Raúl-Condestable deposit.

"Mineralization consists mainly of replacement mantos and disseminations within permeable volcaniclastic and carbonate-rich rocks and structurally controlled veins surrounding a coeval and apparently causative intrusion of tonalitic composition emplaced in the core of a dacitic volcano." Potassic (biotite grading upward to sericite-chlorite) alteration and a poorly developed, almost sulfide-free, quartz stockwork closely border the tonalite, affecting the basaltic to dacitic Lower Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary host sequence. Ore is associated with a hydrated calc-silicate (mainly amphiboles) alteration that surrounds the biotite alteration. A hematite-chlorite (albite, epidote, calcite) alteration affects the periphery of the system. The main ore stage is characterized by two end-member mineral associations that were formed according to (1) an oxidized deposition sequence (hematite-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite) occurring in and near feeder structures, and (2) a reduced deposition sequence (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite) found in volcaniclastic rocks and veins. Early specular hematite of the oxidized sequence is transformed to magnetite ("mushketovite"). The main ore-stage mineralization is cut by minor late-stage calcite-sulfide veins." (de Haller and Fontbote, 2009).

In Chen's paper on the Marcona deposit he states that a possible source of fluids for the Marcona deposit is interpreted to be the product of Fe oxide melt coexisting with dacite magma within an andesitic arc which failed during the closure of a back-arc basin. The Marcona, Andean iron oxide deposit, is located in the iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) subprovince of south-central Perú (Chen, 2010). This is a possible explanation for the abundance of hematite, specularite, jarosite and limonite that does not appear to be the result of oxidation of sulphides alone.

The strong kaolinite-dickite alteration is restricted to within the vein structure with very little alteration in the wall rock. The different mineral associations and assemblages provide insights into the chemistry of the hydrothermal fluid with regard to the acidity and oxidation state of the main ore-stage fluids. The common kaolinite-dickite-enargite assemblage in the Colquijirca District, Central Peru was determined to be related to a fluid with intermediate character between these two end-member styles. The significant fluctuations in the acidity of the fluids in the mineralizing system are interpreted to reflect mixing between variable amounts of acidic and oxidized magmatic vapor-derived fluids and less acidic low to moderate saline ore-forming fluids of magmatic origin. (Bendezú and Fontboté, 2009)

Item 10: Exploration

Previous exploration work was limited to tunneling and sampling along the recognized veins. No systematic exploration was carried out. In 2010, geological mapping was carried out in the area of the known veins. Exploration and verification sampling was carried out by Inca One in January 2013 by the author. A total of 42 samples were taken and geological prospecting was carried out on in the area of the known veins.

Exploration work done for the Inca One was directly supervised by the author assisted by two Peruvian geologists. The sampling was intended to verify the previous sampling program. Surface investigations of the known and assumed surface expressions of the veins were investigated during the current site visit. Locations of mineralization, outcrops, surface traces and artisanal mining was verified by the author.

(a) Site visit

A site visit was conducted between January 6 and January 21, 2012 with the following objectives:

(1) Objectives

- Examine and resample the known workings using NI 43-101 compliant methods.
- Check previous work for accuracy
- Review maps and sections in the office of Canadian Mining (the vendor).
- Examine surface geology and workings over the known vertical extent of the "mineralization".
- Take check samples for assay verification and rock chemistry
- Research technical papers and prepare summary report with recommendations

(2) Work Done

On November 21, 2012 the author collected 4 samples from the from the mine dump outside the entrance to the main level of the vein B adit of the La Corizona project. The samples were random grab samples to determine the presence for gold. These samples returned the following values:

Table 4 Samples from author's November site visit

Rock Sample	Number	Value	Units (grams per tonne)
sample	251	4.90	Au g/t
sample	252	2.84	Au g/t
sample	253	1.51	Au g/t
sample	254	1.07	Au g/t

These results confirmed the presence of gold at the La Corizona operation and justified a return visit for 43-101 compliant resampling. The resampling was done as linear chip samples of the drift back at 10 meter intervals. The samples were collected in 0.5 or 0.6 meter lengths in two parts for each sample location. Some samples could not be taken at the selected locations due to stoping, presumably by illegal miners, since the maps were prepared in 2010. The drift on the San Antonio vein was blocked at 30 meters due to a cave-in. The vein was seen in the drift back however the first sample from the previous work was taken at 45 meters, 15 meters beyond the blockage. A grab samples was collected at 30 meters and a chip channel sample was taken at 25 meters. An unmapped adit was located at 10 meters lower elevation than the main entrance adit to the San Antonio-vein B workings. This adit extends 10 meters on a parallel vein to San Antonio-vein B. It was channel sampled at 10 meters by the author.

Small veins were discovered parallel and below the San Antonio-vein B system. These veins are relatively narrow with the same orientation as the other known veins on the property. The character is slightly different for these veins, in that the fracturing is more complex and stronger here. These veins are predominated by kaolinite alteration with iron oxides to a lesser degree. These veins were sampled and are reported on the following table as 'road veins'. These veins are group named 'Melita' vein and reported by Zegarra.

The previously drafted maps of the workings were re-measured for accuracy and found to be accurate for the underground workings. The lack of a scale bar on the maps complicated the re-measurement process. The reported scale of 1:500 was found to be accurate for the underground workings. The measurements were confirmed to within 0.1 meters. The point where the entrance crosscut intersected the main development drift on the 1980 meter level was assigned 0.0 then measured 80 meters along the drift to the SW and 20 meters to the NE. The drift narrows and was not well supported to the NE so no samples were taken beyond the 20 meter mark. Additionally, 5 samples were taken of the vein only to approximate the previous sampling as well as samples of the wall rock only to determine if it also carries mineralization. Gold values in the wall rock even at low values could significantly affect the economics of mining a minimum 1.5 meter width. Several days were spent locating known points on the maps and correlating them with GPS readings. Two different GPS were used to measure points and sufficient time was allowed to get the minimum position errors. Position errors were between 5 and 10 meters. This data was plotted in Geosoft using PSAD56, (Peru's official coordinate system) then coordinates measured from the maps were plotted on the same digital map using the same coordinate system. The horizontal error on the maps for the vein B sheet was approximately 85 meters southwest, on the vein C sheet it was approximately 80 meters west on the San Antonio sheet it was more than 100 meters southwest. The accurate position of the maps of the workings shows the northern property boundary cutting vein B approximately 200 meters east of the camp and San Antonio workings are not on the concession. This means that roughly half of the known length of vein B-San Antonio and half of the known length of vein C are not on the La Corizona concession. Additionally, the newly discovered veins along the road to San Antonio are also off the concession. The following map was plotted using the accurate coordinates. The heavy red line indicates the northern boundary of the concession.

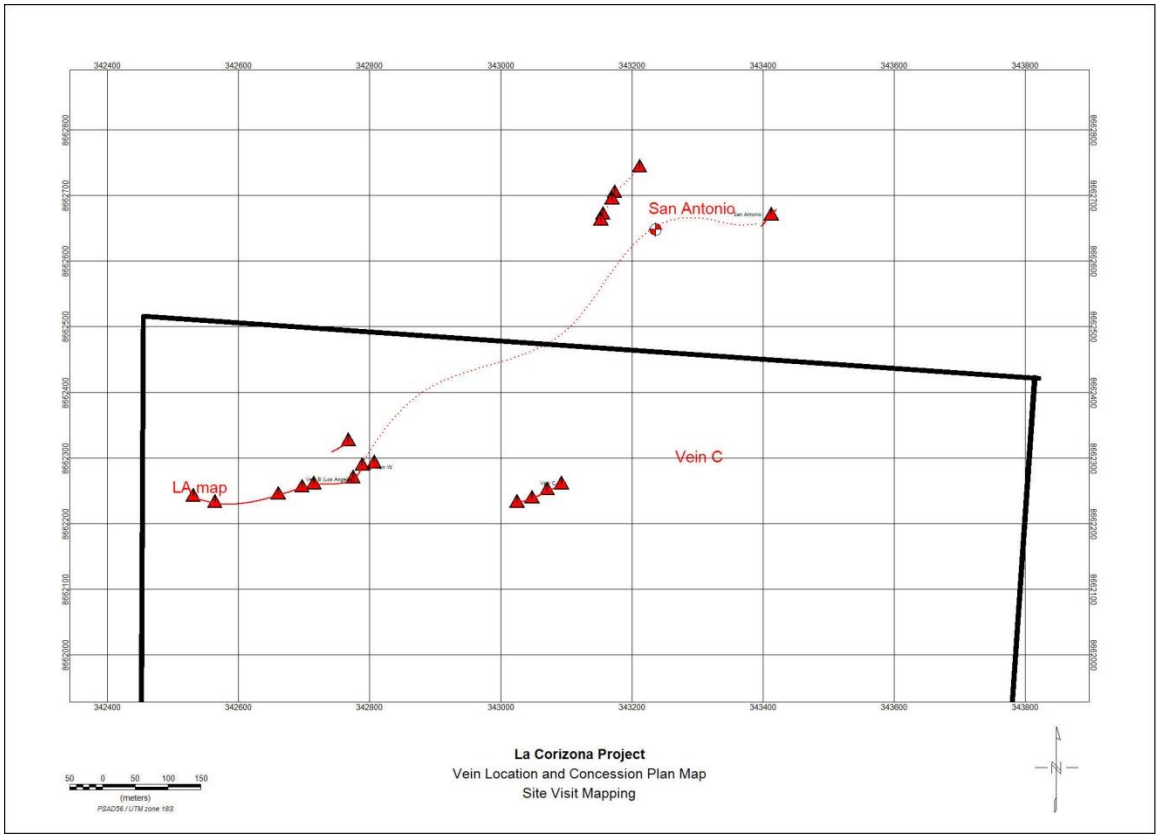

Figure 23 Plot correct position of veins

The following map shows the concession corners with coordinates in PSAD56 as provided by the INGEMET property registration document. The plot of these concession corners was checked and a database of the correct property boundary has been created.

(b) La Corizona Sample Locations

Table 5 Locations examined

PSAD56 Zone 18 S					
Location	Northing	Easting	Description	Altitude	Vein
B upper	8662288	342788	upper east	2001	B
B main	8662326	342767	main adit	1980?	B
B 5	8662260	342714	west on B	2030	B
B 5b	8662260	342714	west on B	2034	B
6	8662255	342696	west on B	2040	B
37o mark	8662244	342660	west on B	2042	B
B 41	8662232	342563	west on B	2050	B
B 42	8662241	342530	west on B	2044	B
B upper west	8662269	342774	upper west	2009	B
W	8662292	342806	east on B	2022	W
C	8662232	343024	east on B	2137	C
C	8662238	343047		2139	C
Pto 48	8662251	343070	upper east	2151	C
C	8662260	343092	east on C	2167	C
Pto 12	8662670	343412	san Antonio	1993	B
B west	8662743	343211	west on RD	2116	Melita
B west	8662704	343173	west on RD	2002	Melita
B west	8662694	343169	west on RD	2003	Melita
B west	8662671	343155	west on RD	2006	Melita
B west	8662662	343152	west on RD	2007	Melita

Table 6 Samples and Locations

La Corizona Assay Sample Locations						
Description	Date	length	E	N	Sample	
15 m in lower main entrance LA N side	2013-01-08	0.5			275	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
15 m in lower main entrance LA S side	2013-01-08	0.5			278	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
dump samples	2012-11-21	grab			251	FeO, qtz, kaolin,
dump samples	2012-11-21				252	FeO, qtz, kaolin,
dump samples	2012-11-21				253	FeO, qtz, kaolin,
dump samples	2012-11-21				254	FeO, qtz, kaolin,
10m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5			255	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
10m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5			256	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
20m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6			257	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
20m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6			258	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
28m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6			259	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
28m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5			260	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
40m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5			261	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
40m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5			262	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
50m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5			263	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
50m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6			264	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
62m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6			265	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
62m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6			266	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
70m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6			267	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
70m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5			267	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
80m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6			269	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
80m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6			270	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
55m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.25			280	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
45m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4			281	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
35m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4			282	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
35m SW LA main vein only dup	2013-01-12	0.4			283	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
24m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4			284	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
15m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.35			285	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
10m NE LA N side	2013-01-13	0.5			271	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
10m NE LA S side	2013-01-13	0.5			272	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
San Antonio upper adit 30m	2013-01-17	grab			51	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
Vein C 2137 alt	2013-01-16	0.2			57	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
Vein C 2139 alt East	2013-01-16	0.2			58	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
San Antonio upper adit 30m	2013-01-17	grab			59	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
San Antonio upper adit 25m N side	2013-01-17	0.25			60	vein qtz, kaolin, hem-wall
San Antonio upper adit 25m S side	2013-01-17	0.25			61	vein qtz, kaolin, hem
San Antonio dump	2013-01-17	grab			62	dump
San Antonio lower adit 10m	2013-01-17	1			63	vein in SA adit
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	343211	8662743	64	vein kaolin, hem
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	343173	8662704	65	vein kaolin, hem
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	343169	8662694	66	vein kaolin, hem
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	343155	8662671	67	vein kaolin, hem
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	343152	8662662	68	vein kaolin, hem
duplicate 63	2013-01-17	grab			69	vein kaolin, hem
duplicate 60	2013-01-17	grab			70	vein kaolin, hem
LA vein Om vein	2013-01-17	0.8			71	hematite
LA vein Om hanging wall	2013-01-17	0.6			72	kaolinite

(c) Site Investigation

Table 7 Author's samples

La Corizona Samples

SGS del Peru S.A.C.
Division Laboratorio
Departamento Inorganico

Order: GQ1300189
Cliente: INCA ONE METALS PERU S.A
Numero de M 26
Lugar y Fech CALLAO 17-Jan-13
Fecha de Rec 25-Jan-13
Referencia di Proyecto Apple Jack Solicitud 16/01/2013

Location	Date	Length	Zone		Sample #	Description	Elemento	Au	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca
							Unidad	PPB	OPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%
							Metodo	FAA515	FAG205	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408
							Limite Detec.	5	0.03	0.3	0.01	3	1	0.5	5	0.01
Vein B							Limite Superior	5000		100	15	10000	10000	10000	10000	15
15 m in lower main entrance L	2013-01-08	0.5	Horizonal		275	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	275	457	–	5.8	8.79	84	876	1.3	38	0.08
15 m in lower main entrance L	2013-01-08	0.5	Horizonal		276	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	276	20	–	4.5	8.07	88	487	1.5	15	0.07
10m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5	Hangingwall		255	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	255	11	–	2.3	7.98	31	929	1.4	<5	0.23
10m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5	Footwall		256	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	256	12	–	0.9	7.64	36	901	1.3	6	0.18
20m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6	Hangingwall		257	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	257	283	–	10.1	5.41	144	378	0.8	13	0.05
20m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6	Footwall		258	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	258	551	–	20.3	5.36	117	301	0.8	66	0.07
30m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6	Hangingwall		259	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	259	37	–	4.4	7.07	31	286	1.3	21	0.07
40m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5	Footwall		260	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	260	2680	–	42.1	1.99	164	348	<0.5	180	0.60
40m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5	Hangingwall		261	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	261	2087	–	42.8	1.99	161	348	<0.5	76	0.61
	*DUP 261							2096	–	41.8	1.93	172	356	<0.5	71	0.61
40m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5	Footwall		262	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	262	1037	–	7.3	0.91	98	356	<0.5	38	0.01
50m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.5	Hangingwall		263	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	263	119	–	4.2	7.81	17	337	1.3	8	0.06
50m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6	Footwall		264	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	264	74	–	2.3	5.93	112	378	0.7	10	0.08
60m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6	Hangingwall		265	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	265	35	–	2.3	6.95	9	932	1.8	8	0.53
60m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6	Footwall		266	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	266	35	–	2.3	6.85	31	804	1.3	5	0.37
70m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6	Hangingwall		267	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	267	1280	–	8.1	6.37	32	731	1.1	28	0.06
70m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.5	Footwall		268	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	268	2648	–	8.8	5.85	56	276	0.8	17	0.03
80m SW LA main N side	2013-01-11	0.6	Hangingwall		269	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	269	91	–	1.3	7.78	19	1040	1.4	5	0.45
80m SW LA main S side	2013-01-11	0.6	Footwall		270	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	270	38	–	2.8	7.16	9	1010	1.4	<5	0.41
10m NE LA N side	2013-01-13	0.5	Hangingwall		271	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	271	>5000	11.7	>100	3.15	1387	248	0.5	190	0.04
	*DUP 271							>5000	11.87	>100	3.15	1141	256	<0.5	178	0.04
10m NE LA S side	2013-01-13	0.5	Footwall		272	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	272	147	–	5	3.34	72	321	1.1	<5	0.18
35m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.35	vein		280	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	280	823	–	5	4.04	100	376	0.7	13	0.04
45m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4	vein		281	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	281	>5000	5.44	>100	3.47	221	200	0.5	113	0.06
35m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4	vein		282	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	282	1470	–	56.9	1.31	31	296	<0.5	17	0.03
35m SW LA main vein only du	2013-01-12	0.4	vein		283	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	283	55	–	6.4	5.93	51	294	0.8	12	0.06
24m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.4	vein		284	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	284	>5000	6.02	>100	2.48	242	344	<0.5	217	0.03
15m SW LA main vein only	2013-01-12	0.35	vein		285	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	285	>5000	7.98	>100	1.85	166	280	<0.5	558	0.03
San Antonio upper adit 30m	2013-01-17	grab	vein	no results	51	vein qtz, kaolin, hem	END/FIN									
							Elemento	Au	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca
							Unidad	PPB	PPM gft	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%
							Metodo	FAA515		ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408	ICP408
							Limite Detec.	5		0.3	0.01	3	1	0.5	5	0.01
Vein C		length	Location	Northing	Easting		Limite Superior	5000		100	15	10000	10000	10000	10000	15
Vein C 2137 alt	2013-01-18	0.2	Vein C			vein qtz, kaolin, hem	57	2728	2.728	27.3	5.14	315	435	0.8	105	0.51
Vein C 2137 alt	2013-01-18	0.2	Vein C			vein qtz, kaolin, hem	58	859	0.859	13.5	6.86	104	536	1	67	0.37
San Antonio																
San Antonio upper adit 30m	2013-01-17	grab	S.A. 30m			vein qtz, kaolin, hem	59	83	0.083	3.7	6.11	253	194	1.8	14	0.1
San Antonio upper adit 25m M	2013-01-17	0.25	S.A. 25m M			vein qtz, kaolin, hem-wall	60	22	0.022	4.3	7.74	95	180	2.1	8	1.02
San Antonio upper adit 25m S	2013-01-17	0.25	S.A. 25m S			vein qtz, kaolin, hem	61	<5		1.1	7.08	33	220	1.7	<5	1.31
San Antonio dump	2013-01-17	grab	S.A. DUMP			dump	62	2144	2.144	>100	1.08	415	81	0.8	80	0.16
San Antonio lower adit 10m	2013-01-17	1	S.A.LOWER 10m			vein in SA adit	63	146	0.146	8.8	7.03	137	172	1.8	8	0.14
Melita																
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	MELITA	343211	8662740	vein kaolin, hem	64	9	0.009	0.8	8.05	147	174	2.2	10	0.86
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	MELITA	343173	8662704	vein kaolin, hem	65	<5		<0.2	7.08	78	190	1.8	5	0.54
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	MELITA	343166	8662694	vein kaolin, hem	66	7	0.007	<0.2	7.08	67	379	1.3	12	0.45
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	MELITA	343155	8662671	vein kaolin, hem	67	90	0.09	1	7.06	66	505	1.8	11	0.74
Road vein E of camp	2013-01-17	grab	MELITA	343152	8662662	vein kaolin, hem	68	150	0.15	1.8	8.17	115	171	1.4	11	0.17
duplicate 63	2013-01-17	grab	DUP 63			vein kaolin, hem	69	146	0.146	8.2	8.16	130	180	1.5	8	0.13
duplicate 60	2013-01-17	grab	DUP 60			vein kaolin, hem	70	19	0.019	6.1	6.98	91	151	1.7	7	0.84
Vein B @ 9 meters																
LA vein Om vein	2013-01-17	0.8	VEIN B 0 N			hematite	71	3814	3.814	38.8	3.60	64	346	0.5	48	0.04
LA vein Om hanging wall	2013-01-17	0.8	VEIN B 0 S			kaolinite	72	40	0.04	2.8	6.8	29	536	1	5	0.08

Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sn
PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM
ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B
1	1	1	0.5	0.01	10	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.5	10
100000	10000	10000	10000	15	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10	10000	10000	10000
3	<1	95	51.4	6.31	30	4.48	31.7	6	0.39	878	20	0.33	4	1	0.04	529	0.18	53	4.9	<10
1	1	156	144.6	5.37	14	3.64	24.3	14	0.36	2582	18	0.36	1	1	0.05	889	0.04	45	4.1	<10
1	1	187	470.3	2.18	19	3.17	28.3	16	0.25	604	10	2.41	4	3	0.04	309	0.64	13	3.8	<10
1	<1	78	421.7	2.1	<10	3.07	18.8	13	0.19	741	12	2.12	4	<1	0.03	181	0.78	18	4	<10
3	<1	229	126.6	6.83	10	3.16	18.8	18	0.21	308	10	0.39	1	<1	0.03	1170	1.38	11	3.9	<10
3	<1	206	218.3	7.83	<10	3.21	14.4	19	0.19	228	34	0.28	2	1	0.04	4185	1.63	42	2.9	<10
1	6	110	292.8	3.91	17	2.74	22.8	14	0.26	1278	8	0.28	1	1	0.03	318	0.62	11	4.1	<10
1	<1	283	96.4	6.84	<10	2.14	8.3	53	0.09	104	20	0.17	<1	2	0.03	20991	0.88	53	0.8	<10
1	<1	342	830	6.72	13	2.43	8.3	19	0.09	130	30	0.18	<1	5	0.03	>10000	4.15	49	1.3	<10
3	<1	321	602.1	6.48	11	2.26	7.7	20	0.06	129	36	0.18	1	4	0.04	>10000	4.43	49	0.8	<10
1	7	250	31.8	6.43	<10	1.85	2.3	34	0.09	85	13	0.1	1	3	<0.01	804	4.83	18	<0.5	<10
1	2	227	441	2.78	15	3.73	28.9	17	0.39	895	8	0.31	4	3	0.04	984	0.58	14	4	<10
3	<1	214	154.8	10.88	12	3.06	17.4	11	0.27	328	17	0.36	1	<1	0.03	1077	0.85	11	3.6	<10
<1	4	133	342.6	2.03	15	3.35	23.3	19	0.34	1578	4	2.35	5	<1	0.03	114	0.09	8	3.8	<10
1	1	185	398.3	4.03	11	3.03	21.8	16	0.24	702	8	2.01	5	1	0.03	335	0.4	17	3.5	<10
1	1	86	296.8	5.82	18	3.8	34.3	18	0.18	549	38	0.8	3	1	0.06	1838	1.03	81	3.8	<10
1	3	276	90	5.89	18	2.81	13.5	38	0.13	138	18	0.18	<1	1	0.03	708	3.92	39	2.1	<10
1	4	185	127.6	2.1	12	4.03	35.5	18	0.32	1790	7	1.96	5	1	0.03	95	0.19	13	4.1	<10
1	3	105	104.1	1.87	10	3.21	28.9	19	0.34	1308	5	1.9	5	<1	0.03	89	0.17	<5	4.3	<10
8	<1	217	434.6	9.01	11	2.8	5.3	24	0.15	184	72	0.34	1	1	0.03	8381	3.85	4255	1.4	<10
8	<1	206	418.6	8.89	15	2.67	5	23	0.13	185	73	0.31	1	1	0.03	8471	3.79	4093	1.6	<10
1	1	259	306.3	4.41	<10	3.43	32.3	18	0.28	347	56	0.32	3	3	0.05	1511	1.06	38	4.2	<10
3	1	91	418.3	10.58	37	3.13	8.3	23	0.18	188	30	0.31	1	1	0.05	4830	1.33	37	3.1	<10
1	<1	291	1208.3	8.42	<10	2.01	6.3	53	0.13	217	126	0.21	1	1	0.03	>10000	1.33	538	1.6	<10
<1	1	336	52.3	3.72	<10	1.3	1.5	30	0.06	123	14	0.09	<1	6	<0.01	1882	1.34	35	0.5	<10
3	<1	106	125.8	8.11	20	3.38	19.5	11	0.21	291	5	0.28	1	1	0.03	318	1.52	15	3.1	<10
1	<1	233	489.8	6.78	14	2.22	11.1	31	0.09	158	38	0.14	1	3	0.03	>10000	2.4	178	0.7	<10
<1	<1	464	1380.6	8.28	<10	1.28	4	55	0.09	104	38	0.14	1	6	0.01	>10000	3.14	425	0.8	<10

Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sn
PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM
ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B
1	1	1	0.5	0.01	10	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.5	10
10000	10000	10000	10000	15	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10000	15	10000	10	10000	10000	10000
1	1	210	345.1	11.47	17	2.33	17.8	38	0.35	630	84	0.38	1	1	0.04	3970	1.37	152	3.1	11
<1	<1	118	1253.8	6.48	18	3.46	38.8	28	0.27	786	34	0.49	3	<1	0.05	1833	0.41	22	6.2	<10
1	<1	222	3914.9	4.41	14	2.88	23.3	32	0.31	4423	58	0.2	1	5	0.04	1800	0.04	7	3.3	<10
17	3	258	28.2	1.86	19	2.6	25.5	30	0.43	2674	13	1.86	8	3	0.04	1328	0.05	13	3.8	<10
9	3	258	18.4	7.38	18	2.8	26.3	41	0.84	3408	3	3.49	5	3	0.04	581	0.01	11	4.4	<10
1	1	464	1750.3	11.23	<10	0.79	5.3	71	0.07	251	604	0.38	2	4	0.03	1595	0.34	114	0.8	<10
<1	3	222	1835	3.58	<10	3.33	20.8	32	0.26	6700	20	0.21	3	1	0.04	3668	0.07	35	3.4	<10
3	4	236	36.9	3.91	30	3.34	34.5	35	0.45	2639	5	0.84	4	3	0.07	2348	<0.01	31	5.7	10
<1	3	185	41.4	2.98	18	3	38.8	68	0.38	1374	8	2.62	6	3	0.04	405	<0.01	17	4.8	<10
<1	4	185	38.3	2.34	20	2.81	30.4	35	0.32	1230	8	3.56	5	3	0.03	384	<0.01	18	4.7	<10
<1	1	236	114.8	3.51	19	3.11	22	36	0.52	1073	19	0.93	3	2	0.07	422	0.03	18	4.8	10
<1	<1	272	220.2	3.62	18	3.26	30.1	28	0.32	1111	36	0.18	3	2	0.05	2473	0.03	22	4	<10
<1	3	178	3040.5	3.14	13	3.51	18	28	0.29	8088	15	0.3	3	1	0.04	3137	0.06	38	3.3	<10
18	3	173	17.7	1.84	15	2.55	22	24	0.38	1875	11	1.85	5	2	0.03	1108	0.03	15	4.1	<10
1	1	362	81.1	7.84	14	2.8	11.8	34	0.13	208	30	0.15	1	3	0.03	1839	1.87	123	1.7	<10
1	<1	255	280.8	3.28	18	3.74	21.3	23	0.34	477	10	9.4	3	2	0.03	404	0.49	17	3.8	<10

Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Pb	Hg	Peso Muestra	P_MEN10	P_MEN140
PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	G	%	%
ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	AAS41B	AAS41B	CVAA14C	PMI_CH	PMI_M10	PMI_M140
0.5	0.01	3	3	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.005			
5000	15	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000			3000			
81.4	0.18	13	36	<10	4.7	100.8	74.5	--	--	0.095	9240	95.83	--
32.6	0.14	5	33	<10	5.4	667.6	48.3	--	--	0.183	9240	--	98.72
189.5	0.11	11	29	<10	4.3	323.3	58.4	--	--	0.073	3240	--	--
149.3	0.14	8	31	<10	3.4	317.7	48.6	--	--	0.02	3640	--	--
17.1	0.1	20	34	<10	9.3	91.6	55.4	--	--	0.434	4320	--	--
63.8	0.11	13	31	<10	3.3	235.3	43.6	--	--	0.481	3400	--	--
13.8	0.13	13	31	<10	4.9	327.7	65.4	--	--	0.238	3320	--	--
9.8	0.11	<2	14	19	2.3	32.1	28.8	--	--	2.159	3520	--	--
9.8	0.08	6	17	<10	2.5	37.3	35.8	--	1.04	8.045	2320	--	--
9.2	0.08	7	20	<10	2.2	28.1	35.7	--	1.07	8.028	--	--	--
4.3	0.07	15	9	<10	1.9	18.7	31.9	--	--	0.54	3720	--	--
30	0.13	15	31	<10	5.8	293.3	48	--	--	1.138	3740	--	--
9.3	0.13	16	27	10	4.8	189.1	69.3	--	--	0.248	5020	--	--
153	0.13	12	28	<10	11.7	538.7	61.2	--	--	0.25	4380	--	--
130.1	0.11	4	35	<10	5	320.8	43	--	--	0.273	3200	--	--
46.6	0.13	12	33	<10	4.1	162.3	46.8	--	--	2.048	3480	--	--
68.7	0.13	14	19	18	3.4	38.1	30.7	--	--	1.181	1920	--	--
145.8	0.13	10	33	<10	7	298.8	66.8	--	--	0.05	4680	--	--
100.4	0.13	10	30	<10	6.8	318.1	60	--	--	0.077	3000	--	--
11.9	0.1	12	20	<10	2.7	100.4	33.3	423	--	4.823	3480	--	--
12.8	0.08	13	24	<10	2.7	101.6	32.3	423	--	4.537	--	--	--
94.9	0.13	10	33	<10	5	283.6	41.7	--	--	0.783	3280	--	--
12.8	0.13	9	34	<10	2.9	151.3	50.3	--	--	3.921	1940	--	--
20.6	0.08	8	18	<10	3	150.7	28.5	121	1.01	9.805	4180	--	--
3.7	0.05	5	6	12	1.2	22.4	31.2	--	--	10.864	3420	95.31	--
9.4	0.11	13	27	34	4.9	217	52.8	--	--	0.171	3100	--	98.63
17.6	0.1	10	11	10	2.5	35.8	31.1	155	2.96	5.259	2640	--	--
31.8	0.05	5	10	18	1.5	48.8	18.1	365	2.86	1.8	680	--	--

Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag		Hg	Peso Muestra	P_MEN10	P_MEN140
PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM		PPM	G	%	%
ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	ICP40B	AAS41B		CVAA14C	PMI_CH	PMI_M10	PMI_M140
0.5	0.01	3	3	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	10		0.005			
5000	15	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000			3000			
87	0.11	9	40	39	4.4	135.1	60	--		3.033	720	--	98.5
112.2	0.19	10	47	13	5.4	345.5	58.1	--		4.069	1340	--	--
15.3	0.13	5	27	18	6.3	1238.3	40.3	--		0.733	3720	93.38	--
40.7	0.16	10	33	<10	10.5	1431	64.2	--		7.553	1200	--	--
90.3	0.18	10	30	11	11	690.1	56.3	--		1.308	3520	--	--
22.7	0.05	4	15	35	2.5	481.3	31.9	101		1.827	3680	--	--
50.4	0.13	10	30	42	6.6	678	54.3	--		1.403	3420	--	--
33.9	0.3	10	145	21	14.4	2930.8	66.7	--		0.388	1120	--	--
123.9	0.16	7	46	<10	10.7	845	55.3	--		0.061	1160	--	--
135.1	0.18	11	45	<10	11.7	700	68.1	--		0.033	3400	--	--
80.6	0.15	8	47	11	9	329.1	47.3	--		0.079	1960	--	--
32	0.15	7	33	<10	5.8	630.8	46	--		0.152	5320	--	--
41.3	0.13	13	35	39	6.8	377.3	47.7	--		0.98	3640	--	--
34.5	0.12	4	26	<10	8.4	1184.7	54.8	--		11.047	1620	--	--
14.9	0.06	3	15	19	4.2	43.4	63.3	--		0.718	4740	--	--
43.2	0.11	3	26	12	4.3	332.8	44	--		0.094	6480	--	--

The known veins were surface traced and flagged. The San Antonio vein (the same structure as vein B) was surface traced across the property for an overall strike length of 1.2 kilometers. Vein C was partially mapped parallel to the main structure, Vein B. Additional parallel veins were encountered over the entire mapped area. Many of the veins appear to be small without artisanal workings.

A study of satellite imagery indicates the potential for multiple veins in the same orientation and structure as the known veins at the 2000 meter elevation. These potential veins are plotted on the following image.

Figure 24 Satellite image looking southwest of known (yellow) and potential (blue) veins

Item 11: Drilling

No core drilling or reverse circulation chip sampling drilling has been done on the property. Underground drilling was for blasting purposes only.

Item 12: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Linear chip sampling was done by the author along the main level (1980) mine working where it was accessible. Samples were taken perpendicular to the vein strike and across the entire width of the back of the mine drift. The samples were taken in 0.5 meter or 0.6 meter lengths every 10 meters along the 80 meter open extent of the drift on vein "B". Subsequent intermediate samples were taken of the vein material only as a direct comparison with the previous sampling program. All samples were taken by the author, an independent Qualified Person. Samples were collected sealed and signed on-site. The samples were personally transported by the author to Lima where they were collected by an authorized representative of SGS Laboratories in Lima for transportation to the sample preparation and analytical facilities. Results were sent directly from SGS Laboratories to the author by e-mail.

The samples were analyzed at: SGS del Peru S.A.C., Avenida Elmer Faucett 3348, Callao 1 – Peru, PO Box 27-0125, Lima 27, Peru. SGS del Peru S.A.C. is part of international SGS Laboratories and is certified for geological analysis and is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 standard.

Sample locations were pre-selected at measured distance from a known survey location in the underground working. The location was marked across the back of the drift perpendicular to the vein strike. The sample length was measured and marked prior to sampling. Rock samples are generally analyzed by multi-acid or fusion digestion, with a multi-element finish. Where metal contents are high (or ore-grade), samples can require further testing or other methods to ensure data is precise and accurate enough for regulatory reporting.

The samples were taken to be representative. A spade chisel was used ensuring that an equal amount of material was taken across the length of the linear chip sample. The samples were collected on a plastic tarp without contamination from foreign material from outside the channel of the chip sample. The samples were of fresh and altered rock from underground working with no surface weathering, organic or surface float material incorporated.

All samples were taken perpendicular to strike such that they represent the true width of the mineralization.

(a) Sample Preparation

SGS code PRP93 was used for the Sample Preparation (drying, crushing 90% to -10 mesh, splitting of 250 g, pulverizing 95% -140 mesh.

The samples received at SGS laboratories were dried before they can be crushed and pulverized for analysis. Drying procedures that avoid contamination and ensure that the drying temperature was suitable for the sample and the analysis to be perform on it. Improper drying is known to result in the loss of target elements, for example mercury.

SGS has drying protocols to accommodate drying at 105 ^{o} C or 60 ^{o} C.

(b) Sample reduction

Sample reduction (crushing, splitting and screening) are the steps that typically occur after sample drying. The sub-samples were prepared with procedures ensuring that they are free of contamination and properly prepared for analysis.

After crushing, the sample of 250 g was split to create a portion for pulverizing. SGS Peru followed industry standard practices to ensure that sub-samples are representative of the primary sample.

(c) Sample Crushing

SGS laboratory used a jaw crusher as the primary crushing tool. The crusher can accommodate chunks up to 15 cm and can reduce them in size until 90% of the sample passes through a -10 mesh screen (1.7mm). SGS used ring and puck mills to prepare a smaller particle size if required for sample pulverizing. Sample crushing services at the laboratories crush <3.0kg to 90% passing -10 mesh.

Sub-samples were pulverized to a pulp as a final sample preparation step before chemical analysis. SGS laboratory pulverized the samples to an acceptable particle size (usually <75µ -140 mesh), and is free of contaminants. They select appropriate mills, bowl types, cleaning and sealing procedures to provide you with the best possible results. Pulverize 250g in a chrome steel ring and puck mill so that 90% passes through a -140 mesh screen.

Samples received the following analysis: SGS codes ICP 40B, FAA 515, CVA 14C.

Multi-Acid digestion was used to prepare samples for analysis. The 4-ACID (nitric, hydrofluoric, perchloric and hydrochloric acid) digestion is a very effective dissolution procedure for a large number of mineral species and is suitable for a wide range of elements. Multi-acid digestion uses a combination of HNO3 (nitric acid), HF (hydrofluoric acid), HClO4 (perchloric acid) and HCl (hydrochloric acid). Because hydrofluoric acid dissolves silicate minerals, these digestions are often referred to as “near-total digestions”.

(d) Analysis

ICP 40B – 4 acid digestion, reading by ICPOES
Multi-Acid ACID (4-ACID) DIGESTION / ICP-AES Package (33 ELEMENTS)
GE ICP40B
Elements and Limits

Table 8 Analytical detection limits

	From	To	Units		From	To	Units		From	To	Units
Ag	0.02	100	ppm	Fe	0.01	15%	%	S	0.01	5%	%
Al	0.01	15%	%	K	0.01	15%	%	Sb	5	10000	ppm
As	3	10000	ppm	La	0.5	10000	ppm	Sc	0.5	10000	ppm

Ba	1	10000	ppm	Li	1	10000	ppm	Sn	10	10000	ppm
Be	0.5	2500	ppm	Mg	0.01	15%	%	Sr	0.5	10000	ppm
Bi	5	10000	ppm	Mn	2	10000	ppm	Ti	0.01	15%	%
Ca	0.01	15%	%	Mo	1	10000	ppm	V	2	10000	ppm
Cd	1	10000	ppm	Na	0.01	15%	%	W	10	10000	ppm
Co	1	10000	ppm	Ni	1	10000	ppm	Y	0.5	10000	ppm
Cr	1	10000	ppm	P	0.01	15%	%	Zn	1	10000	ppm
Cu	0.5	10000	ppm	Pb	2	10000	ppm	Zr	0.5	10000	ppm

MULTI-ACID
FAA 515 – Fire Assay 50 g sample, reading by AAS

FIRE ASSAY GOLD

CODE	ELEMENT	LIMIT(S)	DESCRIPTION	
GE FAA515	Au	5 - 10000 ppb 50 g	Fire assay	AAS finish

CVA 14C – Hg by cold vapour

CVA14C	Hg	0.3ppm-100%	Cold vapour AAS	

(e) Quality Control and Security

The chain of custody of the samples was personally supervised by the author. Samples were tagged, sealed and signed on site and transported in the author's care to the point of transfer to the laboratories transportation. The analytical methods were appropriate and the methods and procedures used by SGS Laboratories are to international best practice methods. SGS laboratory is certified to ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System certification that follows internationally recognized quality management principles. Gold resists attacks by individual acids, but it can be dissolved by the aqua regia (nitro-hydrochloric acid), the four acid method provides a further level of confidence that all contained gold was digested for analysis.

In the author's opinion the sample preparation, analytical and security methods were appropriate.

Item 13: Data Verification

a) Duplicate samples and standards were inserted randomly into the sample run. Repeat analysis was done of some samples. The data was verified by the author with the laboratory and blind duplicate samples were included in the sample run.
b) Alternate analytical techniques were not applied, it is doubtful that any significant difference would have occurred with an alternate digestion method.
c) In the author's opinion the data was appropriately verified and is adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

Item 14: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing is included in this report.

Item 15: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates were made in this report.

Item 16: Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates are being made in this report.

La Corizona is an exploration stage project and therefore documentation for Development and Production properties has not been included in this report. Items 16 through 22 apply to Additional Requirements for Advanced Property Technical Reports and are not applicable at the exploration stage of this project and have not been studies or included in this report.

Item 17: Mining Methods

Item 18: Recovery Methods

Item 19: Project Infrastructure

Item 20: Market Studies and Contracts

Item 21: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Item 22: Capital and Operating Costs

Item 23: Economic Analysis

Item 24: Adjacent Properties

No relevant public domain information regarding adjacent properties is included in this report.

Item 25: Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

Item 26: Interpretation and Conclusions

There are eight known veins on the La Corizona Property, three of which have been partially exploited previously. The investigation carried out by the Inca One established that the previous work done by Zegarra was valid. All measurements were confirmed and check samples confirmed the validity of the previous sampling in the underground workings.

The La Corizona Project contains a large hydrothermal system with gold hosted in a hematite-chlorite-quartz structurally controlled en echelon veins. The veins intruded with rhyo-dacitic dykes in parallel fractures along andesite-dacite tuff volcaniclastic bedding planes. The high grades of gold referenced below are associated with quartz-iron oxide and argillic-kaolinitic alteration. An extensive network of artisan working and pits that span the width of the La Corizona Project, over one kilometer in strike, suggest the potential for multiple veins.

Workings were reported by locals at an elevation approximately 300 meters above the camp. An informal mining operation was reported at a high elevation above the present known veins. The artisanal miners were reported to be recovering significant gold from an operation that included ore moving cars. The illegal operation was terminated when it provoked an accidental rock slide that damaged some buildings near the village of Cruz de Laya. This site should be investigated however due to the steep terrain access to this and other potential mineralized veins will require climbing equipments, ropes and spads and/or mountain trail construction.

The veins are consistent in orientation between 260° and 280° Azimuth, dips are from 55° S to near vertical. Dip angles at 85° S in the lower gallery of Vein B flatten slightly to 72° N at higher elevation. The veins follow narrow shears in andesitic lappili tuff with cross-cutting basalt dyke and narrow quartz-diorite to rhyolite dyke in the mineralized shear.

Some similarities were observed with the iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) Raúl-Condestable deposit located 90 km south of Lima, Peru, and approximately 5 km from the Pacific coast. (de Haller and Fontbote, 2009). The host rock in the La Corizona Project area is volcaniclastic andesitic lapilli tuff with mineralization associated with hematite and specularite. Chlorite alteration was seen along the shear contacts. The mineralized rock showed only minor sulphides as disseminated pyrite and rarely as blebs. Although no copper mineralization was observed in the veins a small sample of malachite was found in the upper gallery ore dump. Minor quartz veinlets and silicification were observed.

The conclusions drawn from the exploration during the 2nd site visit suggest that an extensive hydrothermal system has emplaced quartz-hematite mineralization into structurally controlled shears in bedded andesite-dacite tuff. It is possible that the fracturing and subsequent fracture filling hydrothermal vein emplacement resulted from an IOCG type intrusive. More Geological mapping and Petrographic study would help to determine the mineralization model. There is evidence of en-echelon veins at a frequency of approximately 10 meters. Many of the facture filling veins are a few centimeters whereas others, specifically those that have been previously exploited, have widths up to 1.5 meters or more. It is likely that more veins exist but have not been exploited due to their relative inaccessibility. The known veins have been traced for a minimum of 1.2 kilometres. There is a possibility of significant volume of mineralization if multiple en-echelon veins of strike length of 1 kilometer or can be incorporated into a cost-effective mine plan with reduced dilution that would result for narrow vein mining.

Although the previous work was done 'old-school' there was sufficient evidence found during the site visit to support the validity of the work and in the opinion of the author, the historical work appears to be reliable.

Evidence suggests that up to 400 meters vertical and 1000 meters strike on up to 15 separate veins is possible. It is likely that the known veins could be exploited using narrow vein, cut and timber, shrinkage stoping methods.

Preliminary geological model for the mineralization suggests the possibility that the known veins are the upper mineralized fracture zone and replacement mineralization from a deeper intrusive.

Based upon the proposed property deal there is low-risk and high up-side potential for the property, with an initial payment of $50,000 and two years to complete systematic exploration prior to the 2nd year 2 million dollar balloon payment due date.

Although Zegarra's report was not written to 43-101 specifications, the study is consistent with previous mining engineering practices. This study produced an accurate survey of the main existing mine workings on Veins B and C. From the historic sampling (non 43-101 compliant) grades averaged 7.57 g/t gold for Vein B and 11.49 g/t gold for Vein C over a width of 0.7 meters for both veins, from samples taken every 2 meters along the 80 meter length of the previous mine workings. Three samples, W 25, W 78 and B 5 from this previous work reported over 100 g/t gold.

The surface traces by the author and the plot positions for the eastern one third of vein "B" (San Antonio) and all of the known exposure of the Melita veins are not on the La Corizona project concession.

The author's investigations of the known veins confirm evidence for up to 200 meters vertical above the level of the main adit while remaining open at depth with 1200 meters strike on 5 separate veins. With further study and diamond drilling to evaluate the resource, under the applicable formalization laws, a near term bulk sample program could potentially be realized by re-opening and modernizing the existing workings using narrow vein, cut and timber, shrinkage stoping methods.

In the author's opinion the La Corizona project is a property of merit. The La Corizona Project is considered by the author to be at an exploration stage and the reader is cautioned that the technical information in this report has not verified that an economically exploitable resource exists or will be delineated on the La Corizona property.

Item 27: Recommendations

As there is underground access to the principal veins an underground sampling program is recommended. The existing infrastructure and underground working would require relatively little work to clean and apply safety measures to allow for an extraction of a mini-bulk sample. The sampling program should take a sample in the accessible areas of known mineralization of up to 1000 metric tonnes. The objective is to determine the grade continuity using a minimum sampling width of 0.7 meters. These samples should be processed using several milling and gold extraction methods to determine the recovery values and optimum extraction techniques.

The site visit by the author established that at least part of the known vein system lies outside the main concession boundary and it is therefore recommended that the adjoining property to the north be acquired.

Contingent upon Phase I demonstrating that the values and recovery of precious metals is viable then a follow-up Phase II program, designed to evaluate the overall resource should be undertaken. Exploration of the entire concession is further recommended with the objective of evaluating and understanding the size, type and extent of the mineralization on the property.

(a) Recommendations Summary

(1) Phase I

The following recommendations are currently in progress.

- Acquire concession to the n
- del
- Mine workings must be reopened and supported for safety and accessibility for mining and sampling
- Bulk sampling of accessible drifts through current adits

(2) Phase II

1. Exploration mapping and sampling of upper elevations with mountain climbing equipment
2. Diamond drilling of up to 2000 meter in 3 exploratory holes from positions on top of the ridge above the known veins
3. The existing mine and mine buildings should be properly renovated, equipped and maintained
4. Petrographic whole rock and alteration study
5. Continued detailed mapping and rock saw cut cannel samples of the drift backs
6. Metallurgical study on channel cut samples

Table 9 Recommended program

Phase 1	Activity	Amount	Cost per unit	Total
Cleaning and securing present working		200 meters	$200/meter	$40,000
Bulk sampling from existing working		1000 tonnes	$50/tonne	$50,000
Milling, metallurgy and recovery testing from bulk sample		1000 tonnes	$50/tonne	$50,000
Total Phase I				$140,000

Phase II				
Geological mapping and exploration sampling		90 days	$1,000	$90,000
Administration and operation overhead		3 months	$10,000/month	$30,000
Diamond drilling from ridge top		3 holes @ 1,000 meters	$250/meter	$750,000
Diamond drilling from road		10 holes @ 200 meters	$200 meter	$400,000
Geophysics (mag/IP)		30 line-km @ mag + IP	$1500 line-km	$45,000
Petrographic study		50 samples	$500 sample	$25,000
Metallurgical study		50 samples	$200 sample	$10,000
Total Phase II				$1,350,000

Item 28: References

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Mining 2011 – Peru Co-Authors: Sandra Orihuela and Michelle Beckers of Orihuela Abogados | Attorneys at Law. (Law Business Research. First published in LATIN LAWYER Mining 2011 (Contributing Editors Richard Brach and Carolina Walther-Meade, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP)

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