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# NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico

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Page

## Table of Contents

Page

Page

Page

## List of Tables

**Page**

Page

Page

Page

## List of Figures

Page

**Page**

**Page**

# 1.0 SUMMARY

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Sonoro Gold Corp. (Sonoro) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to assist with undertaking a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for its Cerro Caliche Project located in the Mexican State of Sonora Micon has also been retained to compile this Technical Report to disclose the results of the PEA, in accordance with the requirements Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

A PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied that would enable them to be classified as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary assessment will be realized.

In this report, the term Cerro Caliche Project refers to the areas within the exploitation or mining concessions upon which historical exploration and mining has been conducted, while the term Cerro Caliche property refers to the entire land package controlled by Sonoro.

The information in this report has been derived from published material, as well as data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of Sonoro or its consultants, supplemented by the Qualified Person(s) (QPs) independent observations and analysis. Much of the data came from prior reports for the Cerro Caliche Project, updated with information provided by Sonoro, as well as information researched by the QPs.

None of the QPs contributing to this report has or had previously had any material interest in Sonoro or related entities. The relationship with Sonoro is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. This report has been prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the reports.

This report includes technical information which requires subsequent calculations or estimates to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations or estimations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

This report is intended to be used by Sonoro in accordance with the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits Sonoro to file this report as a Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) pursuant to provincial securities legislation or with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect the QPs' best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. The QPs and Micon reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and its conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

## 1.2 Property Description, Location and Ownership

The Cerro Caliche Project is located in the Cucurpe Municipality of Sonora State in northwestern Mexico, approximately 240 km northwest of the capital city of Hermosillo and approximately 160 km south of Tucson, Arizona, USA.

The centre of the mineralized zone has the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates: 3,365,200 N, 536,600 E and the datum used was NAD 27, UTM Zone 12.

The Cerro Caliche Project is comprised of 15 contiguous mining concessions covering a total of 1,350.10 ha. Sonoro controls the 15 mining concessions through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary, Minera Mar De Plata, S.A. de C.V. (MMP).

The area surrounding the concessions is used primarily for cattle ranching and is punctuated by numerous historical inactive mine workings, comprised mainly of small pits and tunnels with some underground development.

## 1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure

### 1.3.1 Accessibility

The Cerro Caliche Project is accessible by flying into Tucson, Arizona and crossing into Mexico at the Nogales border crossing, or by flying into Hermosillo, Sonora and driving north towards the property. The Project is accessed via the Mexican Federal Highway 15, a major transportation corridor between the US border to the north and major Mexican urban centres to the south. From the international border crossing at Nogales, Arizona, it is approximately 95 km to the town of Magdalena de Kino and from Hermosillo it is approximately 185 km to Magdalena de Kino.

From Magdalena de Kino, travel 40 km southeast via a two-lane highway to the town site of Cucurpe, then another 14 km northeast on an unsurfaced all-weather road to a locked gate, From the gate, continue 4.8 km along a dirt road to reach the centre of the Project. Driving time from Magdalena de Kino to the Project area is one hour and 30 minutes and driving time from Hermosillo is three hours and 30 minutes. The various mineralized areas and historical workings across the Project are accessible year-round by a network of trails and unpaved drill roads. The access roads within the Project will need to be upgraded to support any future mining operations. Road access through the adjacent Cerro Prieto mine property, currently granted to Sonoro personnel, will likely require a future detour, should the Project develop into an operation.

### 1.3.2 Climate

The Project is situated within the Sonoran Desert, an arid ecoregion that covers approximately 260,000 $km^2$ of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, including most of the state of Sonora. The climate is considered semi-dry with an average annual temperature of 16.5 °C. During the summer months of June, July and August, the temperature averages 25.3 °C, with extreme values registered as high as 49 °C. During the winter months of December and January, the temperature averages 8.3 °C, with extreme values registered as low as -7 °C.

Annual precipitation is approximately 500 mm with the rainy season occurring between July and September, with maximum rainfall in July reaching 142.2 mm.

Weather conditions allow for exploration and mining operations year-round, with occasional work restrictions during the heavier rains of summer. However, given the current drought conditions throughout the Southern US and Northern Mexico due to climate change, hotter and dryer conditions as well as wetter periods, could potentially occur in the coming decades.

### 1.3.3 Physiography

Located within the Sonoran Basin and Range Province, the Project's surrounding physiography is characterized by narrow, north-northwest trending, fault-bounded mountain chains, separated by broad flat valleys of elongated, northwest-trending ranges separated by wide alluvial valleys.

Vertical relief is approximately 670 m, with a maximum elevation of 1,750 m at the Cerro Caliche peak located in the northeast region of the Property and a minimum elevation of 1,080 m in the arroyos draining system located in the southern region of the Project. A radial dendritic drainage pattern with moderate hill slopes can also be found within the Project's central region. Vegetation throughout the Project is dominated primarily by short grasses, mesquite and ocotillo shrubs, and nopal cactus.

### 1.3.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The state of Sonora has a well-established transportation infrastructure, skilled labour force and developed industries, including mining, agribusiness and renewable energy. The state is also a major manufacturing hub, due to its strategic location along the trade corridor between the US and Mexico, as well as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and subsequently revised United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USMCA)

The nearby Municipality of Cucurpe, 14 km southwest of the Project, is an established mining district with a skilled workforce and two high-capacity electric transmission lines, one of which extends to the Cerro Prieto mine located adjacent to the Project's western boundary. A second transmission line extends to the Mercedes Mine, located 10 km to the southeast of the Project. The town of Magdalena de Kino, 54 km to the northeast, offers basic services and provisions, including telecommunication, accommodation, restaurants and gasoline. The capital city of Hermosillo, 240 km to the southeast is a major supplier of equipment and services to the region's mining sector with additional supplies shipped from Tucson, Arizona if needed.

Due to Mexico's well established mining sector, the Project can attract and retain skilled labour and mining professional for both exploration activities and potential future mining operations.

## 1.4 HISTORY

Until the start of the Mexican war of Independence in 1810, the Mexican State of Sonora was an historically important mining area and one of the largest contributors to the Spanish Crown. Mexico gained independence in 1821 and in 1824 Sonora became a state under the Mexican Constitution, but the war left the state economically and militarily weak. Many of the workings and mining communities were destroyed and those still operating were often raided and abandoned. The sector began to revive towards the end of the 19th century, when large investments from US companies reopened many of the gold, silver and copper mines.

The Cerro Caliche Project has been the subject of exploratory work and artisan mining since the 1800's. Despite the scarcity of records, numerous small scale prospecting pits, as well as shallow shafts and adits, are evident throughout the property with several of the workings now overgrown with thick vegetation. Historical records describing early mining activities are not available.

Historical records and open-source data, including information from Anaconda Copper Co. (Anaconda), indicate that modern exploration activities at Cerro Caliche were carried out as early as the 1930s. In 1992, the federal Mexican government's publication "Geological-Mining Monograph of the State of Sonora" listed numerous veins identified in the Cucurpe District, including the following historical workings from the Cerro Caliche Project: Cabeza Blanca, Los Japoneses, El Colorado and Buena Suerte.

Exploration work performed by members of the Albelais family within the Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado zones consisted of gambusino mining from the early 1950's through 1990. Small scale underground mining in the areas of the two concessions yielded minor production which involved truck loads of selected quartz vein mineralized material being hauled to smelters at Cananea and sold as precious metal bearing quartz flux.

Adjacent to the Project, the Phelps Dodge Copper Co. (now Freeport-McMoran Copper (Freeport)) briefly held a large concession, La Vista, that overlapped a large part of the Project area in 1994, as part of the expanded exploration around the Santa Gertrudis mine. The Santa Gertrudis gold deposit was discovered by Phelps Dodge in 1986 and developed into a heap-leach gold mine that began production in 1991. Phelps Dodge sold part of the mine to Campbell Resources in 1994. Before the Santa Gertrudis mine ceased operations in 2000 due to low gold prices, it had produced 564,000 oz. gold. Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle) acquired the Santa Gertrudis mine in 2017 and continues to conduct exploration activities at the property. Due to the proximity of the Santa Gertrudis mine to the Project, common infrastructure such as access roads are shared.

## 1.5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 1.5.1 Regional Geology

The Project lies west of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) province within Basin and Range sub-province that continues north into Arizona. The surrounding region contains several large sediment filled basins and the mineralized areas near Cucurpe lie within the Basin and Range physiographic province, where the development of epithermal mineralization is coincident with the development of many of the graben basins of the province.

The graben fault related basins are part of a regional Tertiary age extensional normal faulting episode that produced north-south to northwesterly oriented ranges and valleys. The Project area contains Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks with adjacent areas of Tertiary volcanic deposits common in the region. Part of the Tertiary volcanic rocks are shown to be also part of the SMO volcanic rock units.

The SMO province lies approximately 100 km east of the Cucurpe district as a north-south trending mountain range made up of Oligocene-Miocene volcanics terminating near the U.S.–Mexico border. The SMO contains many epithermal-style gold and silver occurrences.

A metamorphic core complex is located immediately west of the Project area, across the adjacent gravel filled graben basin valley. The metamorphic rocks underlie the adjacent north-south trending mountain range west of the Project.

### 1.5.2 Property Geology

The geological setting for the Cerro Caliche Project is comprised of Mesozoic metasedimentary rock units that have been subject to weak folding with extensive fault activity. Metasedimentary rock units in the Cerro Caliche area mapped by the Servicio Geologico Mexicano (SGM) are identified as Jurassic age Cucurpe Group units. A large-scale mylonite zone, up to 20 m thick and representing a thrust fault that transects the Project, is crosscut by quartz veins, pervasive silicification and felsic intrusives. Meta-sedimentary, locally phyllitic, shales form the hangingwall, and dioritic to granodiorite with andesitic like fine grained units compose the footwall in the southwestern area of the Project.

Metasedimentary rocks are intruded by three igneous types, with the most mafic and being a coarse-grained biotite granodiorite ranging from irregularly foliated to weakly lineated. The diorite and granodiorite are observed with common widespread propylitic alteration that may be associated with nearby quartz veins. The granodiorite appears to grade into a quartz-rich medium-grained granite forming the prominent outcrop in and near the Project's El Colorado vein where it is commonly sericitic altered. Cross-cutting these rocks, and occasionally into the metasedimentary rocks, are irregular bodies of microdiorite, with common coarser variations to diorite and gabbro. These intrusive units are in the lower elevations of the Project's western region, more common below the thrust fault. Rhyolitic dikes and sills occur extensively on the Project, of which the youngest dikes follow the dominant northwest fault and vein orientation of the district. The rhyolite dikes cut all rock types in close association to quartz veins including cutting the related rhyolite sills.

Structural development in the Project is complex, with low angle faulting modifying the geology after intrusion of diorite-granodiorite intrusives into the Jurassic meta-sedimentary rocks. The outcrop of the contact in the southwest area of the Project has a 3 m to 5 m thick mylonite trace trending about azimuth 90° with 25° south dip, with locally intense silicification of porous mylonite near quartz veining. A similar low angle contact extends from the north end of the Guadalupe-Cabeza Blanca veins northward into the area below the La Gloria vein and shows more plastic deformation character where observed in drill core.

### 1.5.3 Mineralization

The gold and silver mineralization at Cerro Caliche occurs mainly in fractured Mesozoic quartzites and shale rock units, as well as within the rhyolitic intrusive dikes and sills. Mineralization throughout most of the Project is associated with silicification, ranging from moderate silica addition to intense pervasive silica flooding.

The mineralization throughout the Project area occurs as typical low sulphidation epithermal style. Veins observed are open space quartz filled veins with irregular banding and open vugs that are typical of low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The structures localizing the veins at the Project are developed within a broad listric faulting regime, producing a somewhat en-echelon vein structure repetition within a corridor that covers a 25 $km^2$ area around the Project. Individual structures observed on the Project have a maximum strike length of three kilometres with undetermined displacements. The vertical range of mineralization, based on topographic differences, is about 600 metres. Map plots of quartz veins illustrate the frequency of larger veins that imply a strong structural dependence with some rhyolite dikes following them, possibly defining rift extension zone. The dikes and veins continue outside the Project area in the Cerro Prieto mine area, and to the east towards the Mercedes Mine.

The two nearest operating mines in the district are also described as Epithermal Low Sulphidation gold silver deposits. Both mines have similar veining character and have northwesterly oriented quartz precious metal veins

The current interpretation of the structural and mineralization development of the Project hypothesizes that a deeper intrusive stock underlays the district and is the source of mineralizing fluids and rhyolitic dikes. The interpreted normal deep faulting has provided a conduit for silica-rich mineralizing fluids, resulting in the deposition of quartz veins with gold and silver at the Project area and localization of some rhyolite dikes.

The predominant northwest trending orientation of structures is an important feature of the Project area. More than 25 strong structures with at least 200 m of strike length are counted which have generally a parallel arrangement, crossing the entire Project concession area holdings. These structures developed ahead of vein deposition and rhyolite dike intrusion which follow and fill the structures. Many veins show brecciation, which indicates movement along the structures during vein formation.

In addition to the silicification, other alteration assemblages are noted on the Project. Argillic alteration is represented as weak to moderate clay development in feldspars and the matrix of rhyolitic rocks. Limonite, consisting of hematite with lesser goethite and jarosite, is present and developed from oxidized sulphides, mainly cubic pyrite. In deeper more mafic rock types propylitic alteration is widespread.

## 1.6 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

### 1.6.1 Exploration

In addition to the data collected from its own Sonoro's exploration, Sonoro also acquired data from previous exploration programs completed by prior operators.

Sonoro geologists have extensively reviewed and analyzed the historical data acquired from previous operators since 1997. Total historical data collected on the Project includes 13,009 m of drilling in 119 drill holes and 4,338 surface samples. Discussions with past workers from the programs were also held to confirm that industry wide standards and protocols were followed.

The available data obtained by, previous owners prior to 2017 with a summary of the key fieldwork and sampling is as follows:

- 1997-1998: Cambior, 1,625 rock samples.
- ~2000: Sidney, 176 rock samples.
- 2007-2008: Corex, 1,872 rock samples.
- 2011-2012: Paget, 406 rock samples and 1,250 soil samples.

### 1.6.2 Drilling

#### *1.6.2.1 Historical Drilling (Prior to 2018)*

In summary, a total of 119 drill holes have been completed on the Project by the previous owners for 13,007.5 m. 101 holes (9,970 m) are RC and 18 holes (3,037.5 m) are core. Previous exploration has identified mineralization over several kilometres and with depths up to 200 m.

Discussions with prior operators confirmed that past programs were conducted to follow industry wide standards and protocols at that time, but no supporting documentation has been located to support this assumption. With the exception of Cambior drilling, previous reports describe at least partial drilling, sampling and analytical procedures and QA/QC results.

In 2018, Sonoro conducted a differential global positioning system (dGPS) survey to accurately locate historical drill collars completed by previous operators, Cambior, Corex Gold and Paget. Those collar locations were integrated into Sonoro's drilling database. The review of previous work completed on the Project allowed Sonoro to gain a deeper understanding of the vein zone geology and develop strategic drilling campaigns to define and expand the Project's mineralization.

#### *1.6.2.2 Sonoro Drilling (2018 to Present)*

Sonoro has performed a combination of reserve circulation (RC) and diamond drill core (core) drilling. As of the end of 2022, Sonoro has completed 331 RC and 48 core drill holes, totaling 42,350 m at the Project. Sonoro's program of exploration and infill drilling since 2018 has been successful in further extending and outlining the mineralization at Cerro Caliche, with a number of areas still open in all directions.

## 1.7 METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Two metallurgical programs have been conducted to evaluate the metallurgical responsiveness of Cerro Caliche material to heap leaching. The first metallurgical investigation was conducted by Interminera during 2019 to 2020 on surface samples from the Cuevos and Japoneses East deposit areas.

The second more detailed test program was instigated at McCelland Laboratories, Inc. (McClelland) in 2020 to 2021 and included bottle roll and column leaching tests. The samples for this work were selected by Sonoro and included 52 drill core composites from the five major areas including Japoneses, Cuervos, El Colorado, Cabeza Banca, and Buena Suerte with both stockwork and vein breccia material types.

Gold mineralization is typical of low sulphidation epithermal precious metal hydrothermal systems. The gold mineralization is uniform and silicified, ranging from moderate silica addition to intense pervasive silica flooding. Mineralogical analyses on nine column leach test composites (McClelland, 2021) found that the material consisted primarily of quartz and feldspar. Mica content ranged from 3.2% to 7.7%. All other mineral phases, including sulphides, were present in minor to trace levels. Gold was observed to occur as electrum and native gold. Silver was found to occur primarily as acanthite ($Ag_2S$) and native silver.

### 1.7.1 Interminera Metallurgical Program

The metallurgical program at Interminera was conducted on four composites prepared from surface samples from Japoneses and Cuervos Deposit areas, representing vein and veinlet mineralization. The scope of work completed included site sampling, associated sample preparation and assays, particle size analysis, and cyanide column leaching testing.

Column testing started with 12 columns with approximately 800 kg of samples loaded in each column. Prior to loading, all material was two stage crushed to one inch (25.4 mm) and analyzed for particle size distribution and assays. As per standard practice, bottle rolls testing was completed to determine base operating parameters for the columns.

#### *1.7.1.1 Conclusions and Recommendations from the Interminera Program*

- Crushing size impacted gold liberation and extraction as expected. Crushing at particle size $P_{80}$ ½” was recommend for higher gold recovery.
- Due to rock hardness, the following comminution testing was recommended:
  - Abrasion Index test for crusher liners. (Ai+0.22)/11=lb/KWh.
  - Crushability index test to calculate net power requirements.
- Gold content by size fraction indicates that gold liberation is proportional to crushing rate.
- Solution percolation through the heap was good. Solution obstructions were not observed on any of the columns.
- Low irrigation flow rate (around 3.4 litres per hour per square metre) was recommended due to the low grade to fines generated. This will allow an optimal contact time with the mineralized material.
- Crushed rock presented good porosity despite its hardness.
- Medium and high consumption of reagents (NaCN – 0.65 kg/t – 0.90 kg/T) (NaOH – 0.65 L/t – 1.56 l/T) was due to the other minerals present such as Fe, Mn, Mg and Zn.
- Mineralized material responded well to cyanidation and had good conditions for a heap leaching process,
- Additional metallurgical testing of gold adsorption in activated carbon was recommended to cover the evaluation of gold extraction for the whole process.

- Recovery rate for vein samples (high gold grade) indicated 80% of the extraction is completed within the first 30 days with the remaining 20% extracted in following 30 days.
- Recovery rate for veinlets samples (low gold grade) indicated constant extraction that continued after 60 days. It was recommended to extend testing for 90 days to determine the total extraction.

### 1.7.2 McClelland Metallurgical Program

The metallurgical program conducted by McClelland was more extensive than the program conducted by Interminera and was conducted on 52 drill core composites made from 428 lineal metres of PQ drill core (10 drill holes). The drill core represented vein breccia and stockwork mineralization from five major zones, including:

- Japoneses
- Cuervos
- El Colorado
- Cabeza Banca
- Buena Suerte

The metallurgical program included both bottle roll leach tests and column leach tests. Core was hand sampled, crushed, split, and assayed in two-metre lengths to determine gold and silver content. Any intervals over > 0.15 g/t Au were analyzed using the cyanide shake procedure to determine cyanide soluble gold and silver content.

Bottle roll testing was performed on forty-three variability composites that were prepared from drill core intervals and crushed to an 80% -1.7 mm. feed size. The purpose of the bottle roll tests was to obtain preliminary information concerning heap leach amenability and to evaluate mineralization variability.

#### *1.7.2.1 Bottle Roll Testing and Variability Testing Summary and Conclusions:*

- Variable head grades: 0.03 to 2.29 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag.
- Five composites greater than 10 g/t Au.
- Gold cyanide solubility over 40% with average of 64.4%.
- Mineralogical analysis showed predominantly quartz with lesser amount of feldspar.
- Bottle roll testing indicated that all composites were amenable to cyanide leaching with gold recovery over 65%, except in one composite.
- Variability composites contained little to no sulphide sulphur or organic carbon. No signs of refractory behaviour or preg-robbing.
- Average gold recovery of 80.4% but improved to 81.3% with elimination of the low-grade composites (0.15 g/t Au).
- Gold recoveries for four major mineralized zones averaged 74% or greater.

- Silver recoveries were low and average 27.2%.
- Reagent additions were generally low.
    - NaCN addition averaged 0.16 kg/t (with one exception).
    - lime addition between 1.8 kg/t - 2.1 kg/t.

Based on results from the bottle roll tests, nine larger composites were prepared for column leach testing at crush sizes of 100% -50 mm and 80% -12.5 mm to determine heap leach amenability and feed crush size sensitivity.

#### *1.7.2.2 Column Leach Testing Summary and Conclusions:*

- All nine composites were amenable to simulated heap leach cyanide treatment and contained little to no sulphide sulphur or organic carbon. No signs of refractory behaviour or preg-robbing.
- Gold recoveries obtained at the -50 mm (coarse) feed size ranged from 53.6% - 81.5%, with an average of 65.8% after 100 days of leaching and rinsing.
- Gold recoveries obtained at the 80% -12.5 mm (fine) feed size ranged from 61.3% - 80.6% with an average of 73.7% after 90 days of leaching and rinsing.
- The finer crush size improved average gold recovery by 8%
- Gold recovery rates (profiles) were moderate and very slow when leaching terminated; longer leaching cycles should improve gold recovery albeit incrementally.
- Cyanide consumption was < 0.5 kg/t for the -50 mm feed while consumption for 12.5 mm feed ranged from 0.36 kg/t – 0.80 kg/t and average 0.55 kg/t.
- Silver recovery was low and averaged 27 %.
- Hydraulic conductivity tests were conducted on the 12.5 mm feed size leached residue to determine mineralization permeability under simulated heap stacks of up to 100 m. Samples tested show adequate permeability for heap leaching to 100-metre height, without agglomeration pre-treatment. One exception was the Buena Suerte composite which had elevated clay content and would be limited to 40 m stack height without blending.

## 1.8 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The mineral resource estimate used as the basis for the PEA was developed by SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. (SRK) in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and is based on a total 55,360 metres of drilled data including 498 drill holes, 17 trenches and assays for 53,865 metres of the drilled data. The mineral resources were first disclosed in a Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico," with an effective date of January 26, 2023 and filed on March 27, 2023 by Sonoro.

The SRK mineral resource estimate is summarized in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1**
**Cerro Caliche Project - Mineral Resource Estimate – 0.20 g/t AuEq Cut-off Grade1-7 (Effective Date: January 26, 2023)**

| Classification | Tonnes (kt) | Average Grade | | | Metal Contents | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | AuEq (g/t) | Au (koz) | Ag (koz) | AuEq (koz) |
| Indicated | 19,900 | 0.44 | 3.5 | 0.46 | 280 | 2,235 | 290 |
| Inferred | 10,550 | 0.42 | 4.0 | 0.44 | 140 | 1,345 | 150 |

kt = thousand tonnes
koz = thousand troy ounces

1. The Mineral Resources in this estimate were classified according to definitions outlined in CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.
2. Pit shell constrained resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are stated as contained within estimation domains above 0.20 g/t AuEq cut-off grade. Pit shells are based on an assumed long-term gold price of US$1800/oz and gold recovery of 74%. Silver was not included in the optimization parameters. An overall pit slope angle of 50° was applied based on preliminary geotechnical data. Operating cost assumptions include mining cost of US$1.90/tonne (t), processing cost of US$6.47, and G&A cost of US$0.49/t, and selling costs of US$0.20/oz.
3. AuEq is calculated based on the long-term gold price of US$1,800/oz, silver price of US$25/oz, no mining dilution applied, gold recovery is 74% and silver recovery is 27.2%. AuEq = [(Au grade* Au recovery* Au price) + (Ag grade*Ag recovery*Ag price)] / (Au recovery*Au price).
4. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves in the future. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
5. All quantities are rounded to the appropriate number of significant figures; consequently, sums may not add up due to rounding.
6. The mineral resources were estimated by Mr. Doug Reid, P.Eng.(EGBC 123571), Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., a Qualified Person as defined under the terms of CIM guidelines.

## 1.9 MINING, PROCESSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### 1.9.1 Mining

The long-term open pit mining evaluation for the “Cerro Caliche Project” provides for a nominal rate of run-of-mine (ROM) leach feed production of 4,000 t/d during the first 3 years and 12,000 t/d in the following years. The ROM total leach feed production is 28.6 Mt, based on an in-situ marginal cut-off grade (CoG) of 0.21 g/t gold, f over a period of 9.1 years, with a contained average of 45,000 ounces of gold per year and total of 414, 429 ounces. The waste material within the ultimate pit design is 60.0 Mt and the total material mined is 88.6 Mt, for an overall strip ratio (SR) of 2.1. The ultimate pit design contains waste material comprising all mined material below the CoG of 0.21 g/t gold, including low grade (LG) mineralized material between the “break even” and “marginal” Au CoG’s of 0.19 g/t gold and 0.21 g/t gold, which may be segregated into a LG stockpile for future potential blending (LG material is not included in the in-pit resources).

This study assumes open pit mining methods, utilizing front-end loaders and/or hydraulic excavator to load haul trucks for waste and mineralized material haulage. Mining activities include site clearing, removal of topsoil, free-digging, drilling, blasting, loading, hauling and mining support activities.

Material within the pits is designed to be blasted at 6 m bench height intervals. The stripped waste material is to be hauled to the waste dump. The low-grade mineralized material can be segregated into designated stockpile areas, for subsequent processing. There are no stockpile locations, footprints, or designs contained in this PEA report. The low-grade material is treated as waste, highlighted as positive potential for future stages of planning.

For the PEA study, the mine has been assumed to be contractor operated, with the contractor providing the mining equipment and labour. The fleet details should be further refined in the next stage of PFS level engineering, with quotations obtained from three contractors. There is opportunity to consider a trade off study of operator owned vs. contractor owned fleet within a PFS.

The mine plan has been scheduled based on operating 2–10-hour shifts per day, 7 days per week, for 336 days per year. There are 336 operational days, allowing for 29 days or 8%, for planned external downtime delays, weather condition delays, and mining operational issues.

The ultimate pit design has 12 pit areas with the overall pit slope angles are below the 50-degree maximum of the inter-ramp angle defined by the face angle and the berm widths. Cerro Caliche West is comprised of the Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado Pits, while the remainder of the pits are all considered part of Cerro Caliche Central.

Mine production scheduling was carried out using Datamine's NPVS software. The total quantities of leach feed, waste and the grades coming from each pit in the life-of-mine production schedule are summarized in **Error! Reference source not found.**, and the annual schedule of ROM leach feed production is summarized in Table 1.3.

The mining rate follows the 4,000 and 12,000 t/d throughput capacities of the crushing circuit in Years 1-3 and Years 4-10 respectively. The daily rates add up to annual totals of 1.34 Mt and 4.03 Mt of ROM leach feed, respectively.

The LOM production schedule includes ROM leach feed of 28.6 Mt and e 60.0 Mt of waste, for a total of 88.6 Mt mined. The production schedule was estimated on a monthly basis for the first 2 years, then continued on a yearly basis until the end of the mine life in early year 10.

**Table 1.2**
**Mine Production Schedule s by Pit**

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japoneses- Buena Vista | ROM | t | 10,744,042 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.373 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.052 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.388 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 134,160 |
| El Colorado | ROM | t | 1,849,096 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.542 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.231 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.554 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 32,914 |
| Cuervos | ROM | t | 1,342,363 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.509 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.404 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.526 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 22,719 |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | t | 4,148,750 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.492 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.269 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.514 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 68,571 |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | t | 531,331 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.483 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 8.774 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.528 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,011 |
| Abejas | ROM | t | 1,355,496 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.439 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.725 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 20,169 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca | ROM | t | 2,521,157 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.65 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.48 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.663 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 53,743 |
| Chinos NW | ROM | t | 1,339,326 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.322 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.772 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.341 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 14,691 |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | t | 364,304 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.363 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.322 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.375 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 4,391 |
| El Rincon | ROM | t | 1,750,166 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.342 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 7.728 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.382 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 21,482 |
| La Espanola | ROM | t | 609,838 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.145 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.474 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,295 |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | t | 2,059,866 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.324 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 5.356 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.352 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 23,283 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Mined | ROM | t | 28,615,735 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.431 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.784 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 414,429 |
| | Waste | t | 60,019,311 |
| | Total | t | 88,635,046 |
| | SR | t:t | 2.1 |
| ***PRODUCTION ASSUMPTIONS*** | | | **TOTAL** |
| Days | | | 3,057 |
| Total ROM tonnes/day | | | 9,362 |
| Total ROM tonnes over LOM | | | 28,615,735 |
| Total Insitu ROM Ounces over LOM | | | 414,429 |

## Table 1.3
## Cerro Caliche Project Leach Feed Production Schedule

| MINE SCHEDULE | | Units | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca-Guadalupe | ROM | Mt | 0.84 | 0.28 | | | | | 0.38 | 1.02 | | | 2.5 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.71 | 1.35 | | | | | 0.63 | 0.42 | | | 0.65 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.40 | 1.12 | | | | | 2.95 | 2.74 | | | 2.48 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.73 | 1.36 | | | | | 0.64 | 0.43 | | | 0.66 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 19.67 | 12.04 | | | | | 7.78 | 14.25 | | | 53.74 |
| El Colorado | ROM | Mt | 0.46 | 0.26 | | | | | 0.21 | 0.92 | | | 1.8 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.66 | 0.58 | | | | | 0.39 | 0.509 | | | 0.54 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.28 | 2.15 | | | | | 2.66 | 1.627 | | | 2.23 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.59 | | | | | 0.40 | 0.517 | | | 0.55 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 10.02 | 4.87 | | | | | 2.74 | 15.28 | | | 32.91 |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | Mt | 0.04 | 0.54 | 1.03 | 2.54 | | | | | | | 4.1 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.50 | | | | | | | 0.49 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.65 | 4.67 | 3.17 | 4.64 | | | | | | | 4.27 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.53 | | | | | | | 0.51 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 0.44 | 7.00 | 18.16 | 42.98 | | | | | | | 68.57 |
| Abejas | ROM | Mt | | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.77 | | | | | | | 1.4 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | 0.49 | 0.43 | 0.42 | | | | | | | 0.44 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | 6.48 | 4.87 | 4.06 | | | | | | | 4.73 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.44 | | | | | | | 0.46 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | 4.48 | 4.65 | 11.03 | | | | | | | 20.17 |
| Japoneses-Buena Vista | ROM | Mt | | | | 0.72 | 2.72 | 3.47 | 3.11 | 0.72 | | | 10.7 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | | | 0.37 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | 4.05 | 3.13 | 3.49 | 2.76 | 0.95 | | | 3.05 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.38 | | | 0.39 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | 9.92 | 35.16 | 41.76 | 38.54 | 8.79 | | | 134.16 |
| Cuervos | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.78 | 0.57 | | | | | 1.3 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.54 | 0.46 | | | | | 0.51 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 4.20 | 2.32 | | | | | 3.40 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.57 | 0.47 | | | | | 0.53 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 14.14 | 8.58 | | | | | 22.72 |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | 0.5 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.48 | | | | | | 0.48 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 8.77 | | | | | | 8.77 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | 0.53 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 9.01 | | | | | | 9.01 |
| Chinos NW | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | 0.33 | 1.01 | | | 1.3 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.31 | | | 0.32 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 5.84 | 3.09 | | | 3.77 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.39 | 0.32 | | | 0.34 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | 4.21 | 10.48 | | | 14.69 |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.00 | | 0.4 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.43 | | 0.36 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 2.33 | 1.16 | | 2.32 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.37 | 0.43 | | 0.37 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | 4.34 | 0.05 | | 4.39 |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 2.06 | | 2.1 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.32 | | 0.32 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 5.36 | | 5.36 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.35 | | 0.35 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 23.28 | | 23.28 |
| El Rincon | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 1.75 | | 1.8 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.34 | | 0.34 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 7.73 | | 7.73 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.38 | | 0.38 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 21.48 | | 21.48 |
| La Espanola | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.6 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 3.37 | 1.46 | 2.15 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 3.42 | 5.88 | 9.29 |
| ROM | ROM | Mt | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 28.6 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | 3.78 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 30 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 5.9 | 414.4 |
| Waste | LG Stockpile | Mt | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 10.29 |
| | Waste Rock | Mt | 4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 49.73 |
| | Total Waste | Mt | 4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 60.0 |
| Mined | ROM | Mt | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 28.62 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | 3.78 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained Oz | koz | 30 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 5.9 | 414.4 |
| | Waste | Mt | 4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 60.0 |
| | Total Tonnes | Mt | 5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 88.6 |
| | SR | t:t | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.10 |

### 1.9.2 Processing

The recovery methods implemented in the design of the crushing and processing facilities for the Cerro Caliche Project used preliminary testwork as a basis for flowsheet development and design criteria. The plant design for this PEA is based on a nominal 4,000 t/d (Years 1 and 2) and a nominal 12,000 t/d (Years 3-9) of mineralized material with average grades of 0.43 g/t Au and 3.75 g/t Ag.

The process plant flowsheet comprises three stage conventional crushing, material handling of crushed product and loading onto the lined heap pads. Solution ponds and pumping system allow irrigation of loaded mineralized material and subsequent collection of the pregnant solution. The pregnant solution is pumped to two trains of carbon-in-column tanks for loading gold and silver onto the carbon. Standard carbon in column processing includes carbon advancement, carbon addition and loaded carbon recovery. The Cerro Caliche processing plant will also operate carbon stripping, carbon reactivation, electrowinning and doré production.

The Cerro Caliche processing plant is designed to operate for two 12-hour shifts per day, 360 days per year. Utilization expected for the specific circuits is 60% for the primary crusher and 92% for the leaching and carbon adsorption. The factors applied allow for sufficient downtime for maintenance, both scheduled and unscheduled, within the crushing and processing areas.

### 1.9.3 Infrastructure

The current infrastructure of the Cerro Caliche Project consists of a nearby medium voltage powerline, access roads, and mining operations within close proximity. There is a 14 km gravel access road from the village of Cucurpe, located 40 km southeast of the regional hub of Magdalena de Kino, which, in turn, is located 54 km from the Project. For years one and two, the site will be powered by two 750 kw generators and then by a 33 kV transmission line for years three through nine. Usage and installation costs have been discussed with the Commission Federal de Electricity (CFE) for the power line and associated switch gear. The estimated capital and operating costs for power are included within the report.

As multiple active mines and sufficient infrastructure surround the Cerro Caliche property, D.E.N.M. Engineering is of the opinion that there are no major obstacles to building this open pit mine, heap leach facility, and process recovery plant in the proposed area.

Water is to be supplied by nearby drilled water wells and there is no on-site housing, as all employees and contractors will commute from the nearby town locations.

## 1.10 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Micon's QP has prepared the economic assessment of the Project on the basis of a discounted cash flow model, from which Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and payback can be determined. Assessments of NPV are generally accepted within the mining industry as representing the economic value of a project after allowing for the cost of capital invested.

The objective of the study was to determine, at the PEA level of analysis, the potential viability of the Project. In order to do this, the cash flow arising from the base case has been forecast, enabling a computation of NPV to be made. The sensitivity of NPV to changes in the base case assumptions for price, operating costs and capital expenditure was then examined.

### 1.10.1 Macro-Economic Assumptions

The following assumptions were used to determine the results of the PEA;

- All results are expressed in United States dollars (US$) except where stated otherwise. Cost estimates and other inputs to the cash flow model for the Project have been prepared using constant, third quarter 2023 money terms, without provision for escalation or inflation.
- The cash flow projections used for the evaluation have been prepared on an all-equity basis. This being the case, the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is equal to the market cost of equity. In this case, Micon's QP has selected an annual discount rate of 5% for its base case and has tested the sensitivity of the Project to changes in this rate.
- Mexican federal income tax is provided for at the rate of 30%. In addition, a mining royalty of 0.5% of gross sales revenue and mining tax of 7.5% of net income have been provided for in the economic evaluation.

The Project has been evaluated using constant metal prices of US $1,800/oz Au and US $23/oz Ag. These forecast gold and silver prices are below the trailing average prices of US $1,841/oz and US $23.70/oz, respectively, for the three-year period ended 31 July 2023.

### 1.10.2 Results of the Economic Analysis

- The annual recovered gold, together with gold equivalent production, demonstrates that silver contributes only a small proportion (4%) of the total gold equivalent ounces produced.
- The total revenues from sales of gold and silver exceed site operating costs in each period, resulting in an average operating margin of 28% over the life of the mine (LOM). The cash operating cost averages US $1,349/oz Au, or US $1,295/oz AuEq.
- Off-site refining costs, royalties, sustaining capital and closure costs together add another US $100/oz bringing the all-in sustaining costs to $1,395/oz AuEq.

Table 1.4 summarizes the LOM cash flows and unit costs for the Project. Figure 1.1 presents a summary of the annual cash flows.

**Table 1.4**
**LOM Cashflow Summary**

| | LOM (US$M) | US$/t treated | US$/oz AuEq |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales Revenue** | **535.6** | **18.72** | **1,800** |
| | | | |
| Mining Ore | 57.1 | 1.99 | 192 |
| Mining Waste | 119.4 | 4.17 | 401 |
| Crushing | 25.0 | 0.87 | 84 |
| Processing | 163.8 | 5.72 | 550 |

| | LOM (US$M) | US$/t treated | US$/oz AuEq |
|---|---|---|---|
| G&A | 20.1 | 0.70 | 68 |
| **Cash Operating Costs** | **385.4** | **13.47** | **1,295** |
| Refining | 7.3 | 0.26 | 25 |
| Royalties | 4.0 | 0.14 | 13 |
| Sustaining | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| Reclamation | 2.9 | 0.10 | 10 |
| **All-in Sustaining Cost** | **415.1** | **14.51** | **1,395** |
| Initial Capital | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| All-in-Cost | 430.7 | 15.05 | 1,447 |
| Mining taxes | 11.8 | 0.41 | 40 |
| Income Taxes | 23.0 | 0.81 | 77 |
| **Net Cashflow** | **70.1** | **2.45** | **236** |

**Figure 1.1**
**Annual Cash Flow Summary**

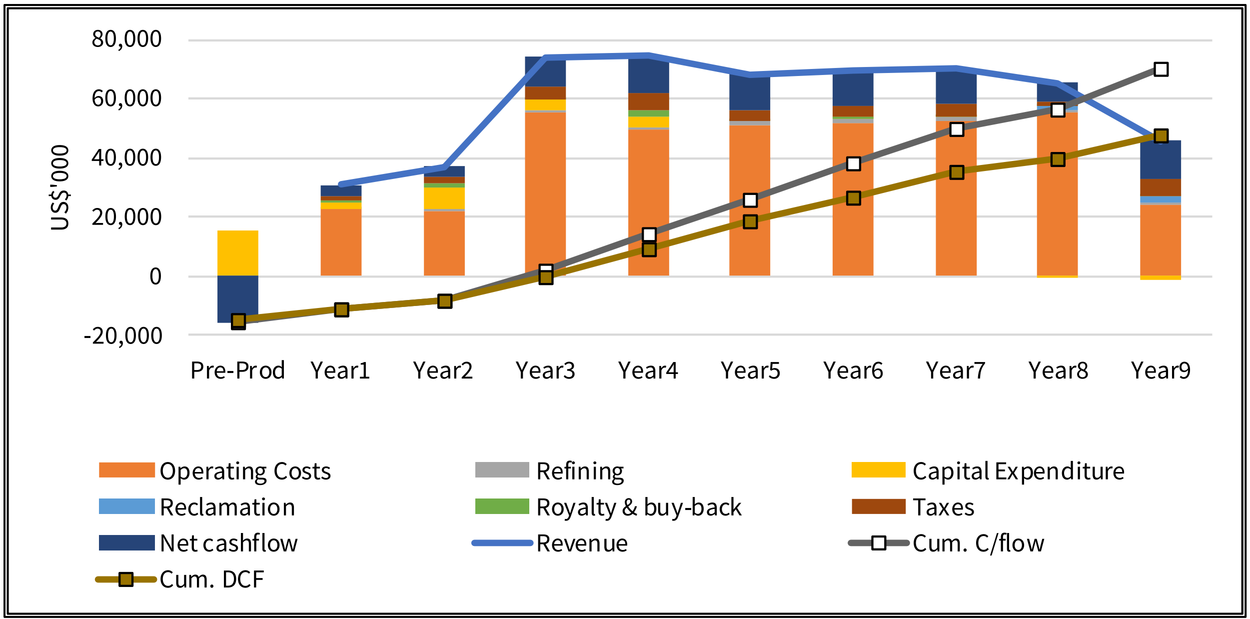



Table 1.5 provides a summary of the annual cash flows over the LOM period.

The average all-in sustaining costs (AISC) over the LOM is estimated at $1,454/oz gold or $1,395/oz gold equivalent.

The base case cash flow equates to a pre-tax IRR of 59%/y and, at a 5% annual discount rate, gives a pre-tax net present value ($NPV_5$) of US $71.4 million.

After-tax cash flows equate to an IRR of 45%/y and $NPV_5$ of US $47.7 million. Undiscounted payback is achieved in approximately 2.8 years.

**Table 1.5**
**Annual Cashflow Summary**

| | Pre-Prod | Year1 | Year2 | Year3 | Year4 | Year5 | Year6 | Year7 | Year8 | Year9 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mined - Ore (tonnes) | | 1,344,000 | 1,344,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 1,735,735 | 28,615,735 |
| Mined - Waste (tonnes) | | 3,998,998 | 3,843,543 | 9,768,338 | 5,926,684 | 7,197,732 | 7,682,958 | 8,057,891 | 9,621,129 | 3,922,038 | 60,019,311 |
| Strip Ratio | | 2.66 | 2.46 | 2.05 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1.68 | 2.00 | 1.88 | 1.74 |
| ***Average Grade*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ore- crushed Au g/t | | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| Ore - crushed Ag g/t | | 2.74 | 3.82 | 4.54 | 3.12 | 4.22 | 3.03 | 2.73 | 4.23 | 5.91 | 3.75 |
| Ore - crushed AuEq g/t | | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.45 |
| Process Recovery - Au | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | |
| Process Recovery - Ag | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | |
| Gold Price US$/oz Au | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | |
| Silver Price US$/oz Ag | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | |
| ***Recovered Gold & Silver Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Au Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,007 | 20,123 | 39,846 | 39,884 | 36,134 | 37,272 | 37,618 | 34,748 | 22,958 | 285,591 |
| Ag Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,685 | 34,322 | 106,244 | 115,233 | 138,827 | 119,945 | 107,339 | 127,010 | 171,287 | 937,893 |
| AuEq (000 oz) | | 17,233 | 20,562 | 41,204 | 41,357 | 37,908 | 38,805 | 38,990 | 36,371 | 25,147 | 297,575 |
| ***Revenues (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue -Au | | 30,613 | 36,221 | 71,723 | 71,792 | 65,042 | 67,090 | 67,713 | 62,547 | 41,324 | 514,064 |
| Revenue -Ag | | 407 | 789 | 2,444 | 2,650 | 3,193 | 2,759 | 2,469 | 2,921 | 3,940 | 21,572 |
| **Sales Revenue** | | **31,019** | **37,011** | **74,166** | **74,442** | **68,235** | **69,849** | **70,182** | **65,468** | **45,264** | **535,636** |
| ***Cash Costs (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining Ore | | 2,696 | 2,726 | 7,816 | 8,365 | 8,092 | 8,040 | 8,045 | 7,861 | 3,425 | 57,067 |
| Mining Waste | | 8,023 | 7,797 | 18,935 | 12,296 | 14,445 | 15,321 | 16,079 | 18,757 | 7,739 | 119,392 |
| Crushing | | 1,451 | 1,451 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 1,720 | 24,988 |
| Processing | | 8,373 | 8,383 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,816 | 9,937 | 163,792 |
| G&A | | 2,032 | 2,032 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 1,235 | 20,120 |
| **Total Cash Costs** | | **22,576** | **22,389** | **55,472** | **49,382** | **51,258** | **52,082** | **52,845** | **55,298** | **24,056** | **385,359** |
| Refining (USD $m) | | 208 | 327 | 877 | 931 | 1,050 | 943 | 870 | 971 | 1,165 | 7,341 |
| 2% Royalties Payout (USD $m) | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 |
| Sustaining Capital (USD $m) | | 1,237 | 6,753 | 2,981 | 2,981 | 804 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 15,506 |
| Reclamation (USD $m) | | 137 | 137 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 177 | 2,915 |
| **Total AISC (USD $m)** | | **47,735** | **54,079** | **116,746** | **107,096** | **106,143** | **107,207** | **108,634** | **113,072** | **51,011** | **415,121** |
| Initial Capital Costs | -15,532 | | | | | | | | | | -15,532 |
| Change in W/Cap. | | -694 | -508 | -335 | -523 | 664 | -65 | 35 | 589 | 836 | 0 |
| Income Tax Payable | | -457 | -1,806 | -3,028 | -4,182 | -2,687 | -2,933 | -2,834 | -824 | -4,287 | -23,039 |
| Mex. mining tax, royalty | | -600 | -1,084 | -1,534 | -2,009 | -1,363 | -1,438 | -1,413 | -844 | -1,557 | -11,843 |
| **Net Cash Flow (US$'000)** | **-15,532** | **4,247** | **3,144** | **9,940** | **12,434** | **11,737** | **12,137** | **12,005** | **6,703** | **13,285** | **70,101** |
| Cum. cashflow | -15,532 | -11,285 | -8,141 | 1,799 | 14,233 | 25,971 | 38,107 | 50,112 | 56,816 | 70,101 | |
| Payback period (yrs) | 2.82 | 100 | 100 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

### 1.10.3 Sensitivity Study

Micon tested the sensitivity of the base case after-tax IRR and NPV5 to changes in metal price, operating costs and capital investment for a range of 30% above and below base case values. The impact on NPV5 to changes in other revenue drivers such as gold grade of material treated and the percentage recovery of gold from processing is equivalent to gold price changes of the same magnitude, so these factors can be considered as equivalent to the price sensitivity.

Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 respectively show the impact on NPV5 and IRR of changes in each factor separately. The charts demonstrate that the Project remains viable across the range of sensitivity tested. Nevertheless, it is most sensitive to gold price, with a reduction of 18% reducing NPV5 to near zero. The Project is less sensitive to operating costs, with an increase of 25% reducing NPV5 to near zero, while a 25% increase in capital expenditure reduces NPV5 by only 12.5% to US $41.7 million

**Figure 1.2**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax $NPV_5$**

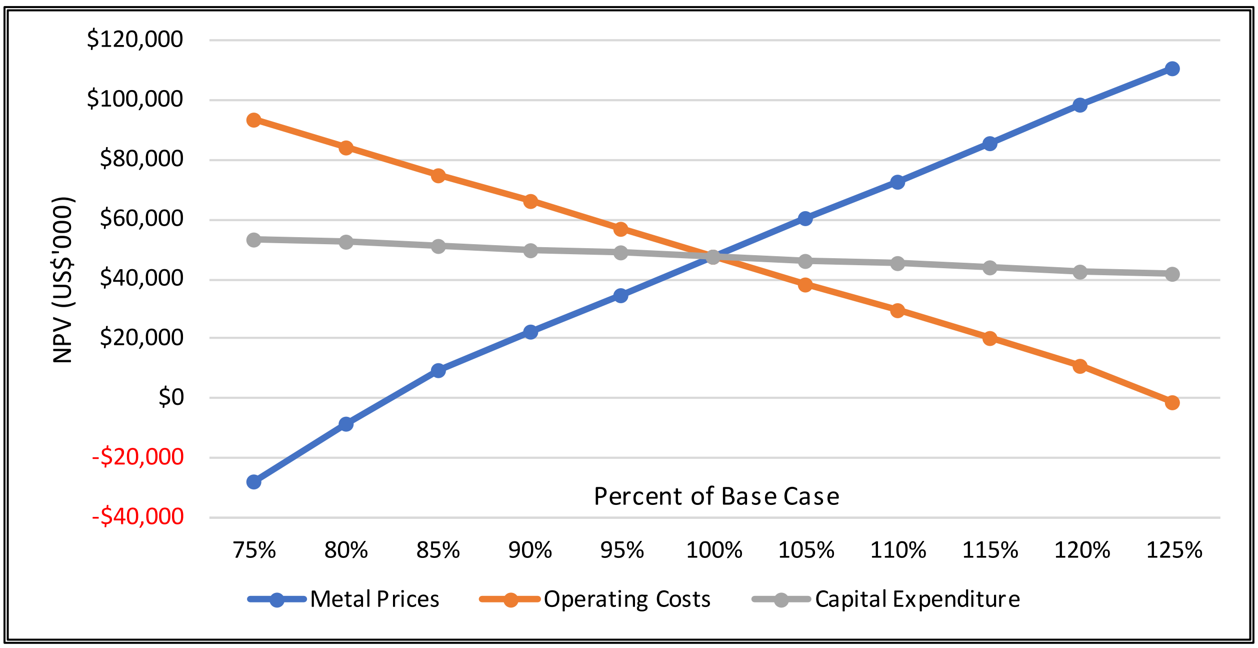
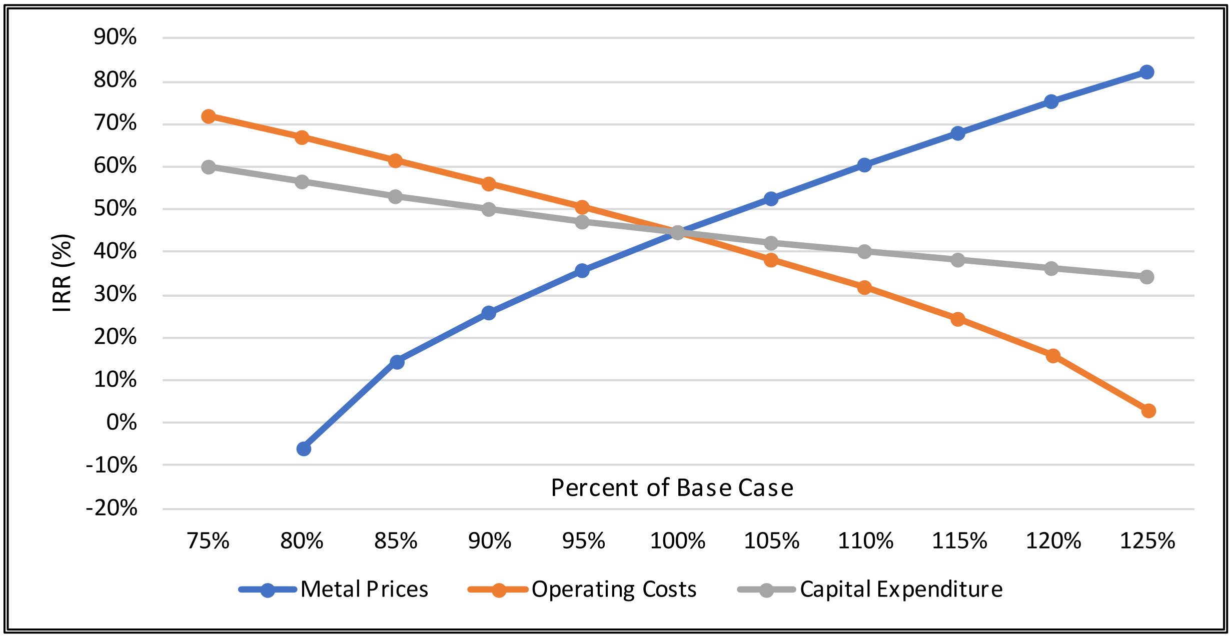


**Figure 1.3**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax IRR**




## 1.11 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 1.11.1 Mineral Resource Estimation Conclusions

The QPs consider that the mineral resource estimate reported herein is robust enough that it can be used as the basis of further economic studies, as Sonoro continues to define the nature and extent of the mineralization at the Cerro Caliche Project through further exploration programs.

### 1.11.2 Budget for Further Exploration

Sonoro plans to complete targeted infill drilling at the El Colorado and Guadalupe vein zones. The May, 2022 drilling program demonstrated multiple high-grade ore shoots within these vein zones. This drilling program will assist in the structural understanding of the complexity of the mineralized zone and potentially increase the grade of the Project's gold mineralization. In total, Sonoro plans to spend a total of approximately US $775,000 on completing a 10,000 m infill drilling program.

Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs have reviewed and discussed Sonoro's proposal for further exploration on the Cero Caliche property. Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs recommend that Sonoro conducts the exploration program as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program because of exploration activities themselves.

Considering the amount of exploration and infill drilling conducted by Sonoro to outline the current mineral resource at the Cerro Caliche Project, Micon and D.E.N.M. consider that further exploration drilling to assist in fully defining the mineralized areas within southern and northeastern extensional areas is warranted.

### 1.11.3 Recommendations

Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs agree with the general direction of Sonoro's exploration and development program for the property and make the following additional recommendations:

#### *1.11.3.1 Database and Exploration*

1) Improve the database and data management system to increase the data integrity, flow, use and management of all information related to the Project.
2) Review and improve the QA/QC procedures for drilling, specifically items related to control sample insertion, to improve the assessment of potential cross-contamination and insertion of duplicates within the mineralized zones. This includes improving procedures to evaluate laboratory results periodically during drilling programs to identify any potential issues immediately and apply corrective action.
3) Institute a systematic methodology to measure and record specific gravity (SG) throughout the entire drilled section during future core drilling programs.
4) Review logging techniques to incorporate adequate data information in some areas, such as geotechnical logging, as well as standardizing the terminology and, if necessary, introducing the use of applicable domains from the geological model.
5) Investigate the source and impact of any difference between the original and duplicate samples and take corrective action to minimize this effect.

#### *1.11.3.2 Metallurgy and Processing*

Table 1.6 summarizes a proposed budget for further metallurgical testwork and development work.

**Table 1.6**
**Budget for Further Metallurgical and Development Work**

| Description | $USD |
|---|---|
| Metallurgical Testwork (ROM Leach Testing) | $100,000 |
| Pre-Feasibility Study | $370,000 |
| Sub-Total | $470,000 |
| Contingency (15%) | $70,500 |
| **Total** | **$540,500** |

Source: D.E.N.M. (2023)

#### *1.11.3.3 Mining*

Conduct further optimization work to assist in potentially reducing costs and increasing efficiencies of mining related to the Project.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 GENERAL

Sonoro Gold Corp. (Sonoro) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to assist with undertaking a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for its Cerro Caliche Project located in the Mexican State of Sonora Micon has also been retained to compile this Technical Report to disclose the results of the PEA, in accordance with the requirements Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

A PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied that would enable them to be classified as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary assessment will be realized.

In this report, the term Cerro Caliche Project refers to the areas within the exploitation or mining concessions upon which historical exploration and mining has been conducted, while the term Cerro Caliche property refers to the entire land package controlled by Sonoro.

The information in this report has been derived from published material, as well as data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of Sonoro or its consultants, supplemented by the Qualified Person(s) (QPs) independent observations and analysis. Much of the data came from prior reports for the Cerro Caliche Project, updated with information provided by Sonoro, as well as information researched by the QPs.

None of the QPs contributing to this report has or had previously had any material interest in Sonoro or related entities. The relationship with Sonoro is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. This report has been prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the reports.

This report includes technical information which requires subsequent calculations or estimates to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations or estimations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

This report is intended to be used by Sonoro in accordance with the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits Sonoro to file this report as a Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) pursuant to provincial securities legislation or with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect the QPs' best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. The QPs and Micon reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and its conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

## 2.2 QUALIFIED PERSONS, SITE VISIT, AND AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The authors of this report and the Qualified Persons (QPs) are:

- David J. Salari, P. Eng., President of D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd.
- William J. Lewis, B.Sc., P.Geo., a Director and Senior Geologist with Micon.
- Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM, President of Micon.
- Kerrine Azougarh, P.Eng., Principal Mining Engineer with Micon.
- Douglas Reid, P.Eng., Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) with SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc.
- Scott Bukett, B.Sc. SME, Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) with SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc.

Table 2.1 identifies the authors of this Technical Report, the sections of the report for which they are responsible and those who have undertaken a site visit.

**Table 2.1**
**Report of Authors and Co-Authors**

| Qualified Person | Employer | Technical Report Sections | Site Visit Dates |
|---|---|---|---|
| David J. Salari, P.Eng. | D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd | Sections: 1.1,1.7,1.9.2, 1.9.3, 1.10.2, 1.11.3.2, 1.11.3.4, 2.1, 2.2, 13, 17, 18, 21.1, 21.1.2, 21.1.3, 21.1.4, 21.1.5, 21.6.2, 21.2, 21.2.1, 21.2.2, 21.2.3, 24.1.1, 24.1.2, 25.2.1.2, and 24.2.1.3 | Jul-26, 2001 |
| William J. Lewis, P.Geo. | Micon International Limited | Sections 1.2 to 1.4, 1.11.2, 2, 3, 19, 20, 26.1 and 28 | None |
| Kerrine Azougarh, P.Eng. | Micon International Limited | Section 1.9.1, 15, 16 and 25.2.1.1 | None |
| Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM, | Micon International Limited | Section 1.10, 22 and 25.2.2 | None |
| Douglas Reid, P.Eng. | SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. | Geology portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, all of Sections 10, 11, 12, 14, and 23, portions of Sections 25 and 26. | Nov 4-5, 2022 |
| Scott Bukett, B.Sc. SME | SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. | Geology portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, all of Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and portions of Sections 14, and 26. | Nov 4-5, 2022 |

## 2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

All currency amounts are stated in US dollars (USD) unless otherwise specified. Quantities are generally stated in metric units, the standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold and silver grades (g/t Au, g/t Ag).

Wherever applicable, Imperial units have been converted to Système International d'Unités (SI) units for reporting consistency. Precious metal grades may be expressed in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb) and their quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces, oz), a common practice in the mining industry. A list of abbreviations is provided in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2**
**List of Abbreviations**

| Name | Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. | Agnico Eagle |
| ALS-Chemex or ALS Laboratories or ALS Global | ALS |
| Anaconda Copper Co. | Anaconda |
| Bureau Veritas | BVI |
| Cambior Inc. | Cambior |
| Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum | CIM |
| Canadian National Instrument 43-101 | NI 43-101 |
| Canadian Securities Administrators | CSA |
| Centimetres(s) | cm |
| Copper | Cu |
| Corex Gold Corporation | Corex |
| Degree(s), Degrees Celsius | º, ºC |
| D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. | D.E.N.M. |
| Digital terrain model | DTM |
| Freeport-MacMoran Copper | Freeport |
| Gold | Au |
| Grams per metric tonne | g/t |
| Hectare(s) | ha |
| Hour | h |
| Inch(es) | in |
| Inductively Coupled Plasma – Emission Spectrometry | ICP-ES |
| Internal diameter | ID |
| Kilogram(s) | kg |
| Kilometre(s) | km |
| Laboratorio Tecnológico de Metalurgía | LTM |
| Layne de Mexico S.A. de C.V. | Layne |
| Lead | Pb |
| Life-of-mine | LOM |
| Litre(s) | L |
| McClelland Laboratories Inc. | McClelland |
| Metre(s) | m |
| Mexican peso | MXN |
| Micon International Limited | Micon |
| Million (eg million tonnes, million ounces, million years) | M (Mt, Moz, Ma) |
| Milligram(s) | mg |
| Millimetres(s) | mm |
| Millrock Resources | Millrock |
| Net present value, at discount rate of 5%/y | NPV, NPV5 |

| Name | Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Net smelter return | NSR |
| Not available/applicable | n.a. |
| Ounces (troy)/ounces per year | oz, oz/y |
| Paget Southern Resources S. de R.L. de C.V. | Paget |
| Parts per billion, parts per million | ppb, ppm |
| Pembrook Mining Corp. | Pembrook Mining |
| Percent(age) | % |
| Phelps Dodge Copper Co. | Phelps Dodge |
| Professional Engineer | P.Eng. |
| Quality Assurance/Quality Control | QA/QC |
| Qualified Person | QP |
| Reverse Circulation | RC |
| Rocklabs Ltd. | Rocklabs |
| Rock Quality Determination(s) | RQD |
| Run of mine | ROM |
| Sidney Mining and Exploration | Sidney |
| Sierra Madre Occidental | SMO |
| Servicio Geologico Mexicano | SGM |
| Sonoro Gold Corp. | Sonoro |
| Specific gravity | SG |
| Square kilometre(s) | km2 |
| Standard Refence Materials | SRM |
| Système International d'Unités (SI) | SI |
| System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval | SEDAR |
| Three-dimensional | 3-D or 3D |
| Tonne (metric)/tonnes per day, tonnes per hour | t, tpd, t/hr |
| Tonne-kilometer | t-km |
| Tonnes per cubic metre | t/m3 |
| TSL Laboratories Inc. | TSL |
| United States Dollar(s) | USD |
| US Securities and Exchange Commission | SEC |
| Universal Transverse Mercator | UTM |
| Value Added Tax (or IVA) | VAT or IVA |
| Year | y |

The descriptions of geology, mineralization and exploration used in this report are taken from reports prepared by various organizations and companies or their contracted consultants, as well as from various government and academic publications. The conclusions of this report are based in part on data available in published and unpublished reports supplied by the companies which have conducted exploration on the property, and information supplied by Sonoro.

The information provided to Sonoro was supplied by reputable companies. Neither D.E.N.M. nor Micon have any reason to doubt its validity and have used the information where it has been verified through its own review and discussions.

Micon and D.E.N.M. are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Sonoro's management and consulting field staff, all of whom made all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were reproduced or derived from historical reports written on the property by various individuals and/or supplied to Micon and D.E.N.M. by Sonoro or its personnel for this current report. In the cases where photographs, figures or tables were supplied by other individuals or Sonoro, they are referenced below the inserted item. Most figures supplied by Sonoro were produced by Oscar Gonzalez, Chief Geologist of Sonoro.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In this report, discussions regarding royalties, permitting, taxation and environmental matters are based on material provided by Sonoro. Micon and D.E.N.M QPs are not qualified to comment on such matters and have relied on the representations and documentation provided by Sonoro for such discussions.

All data used in this report were originally provided by Sonoro. Micon's QPs have reviewed and analyzed those data and have drawn their own conclusions therefrom, augmented by their direct field examinations during the various site visits.

Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the title to the mineral concessions claimed by Sonoro and have relied on information provided to them Sonoro has previously provided to Micon and D.E.N.M. a summary of title opinions that were conducted by Justo Rafael Romero Diaz an independent lawyer with expertise in mining laws and regulations located in Mexico City.

# 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

## 4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Cerro Caliche Project is located in the Cucurpe Municipality of Sonora State in northwestern Mexico, approximately 240 km northwest of the capital city of Hermosillo and approximately 160 km south of Tucson, Arizona, USA. Figure 4.1 shows the approximate location of the Cerro Caliche Project in relation to neighbouring mines and deposits.

The centre of the mineralized zone has the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates: 3,365,200 N, 536,600 E and the datum used was NAD 27, UTM Zone 12.

The mineralized area consists of repeating northwest trending vein zones that occur from the western side of the property to the eastern side. Several of these zones are shown in the district map, Figure 4.1.

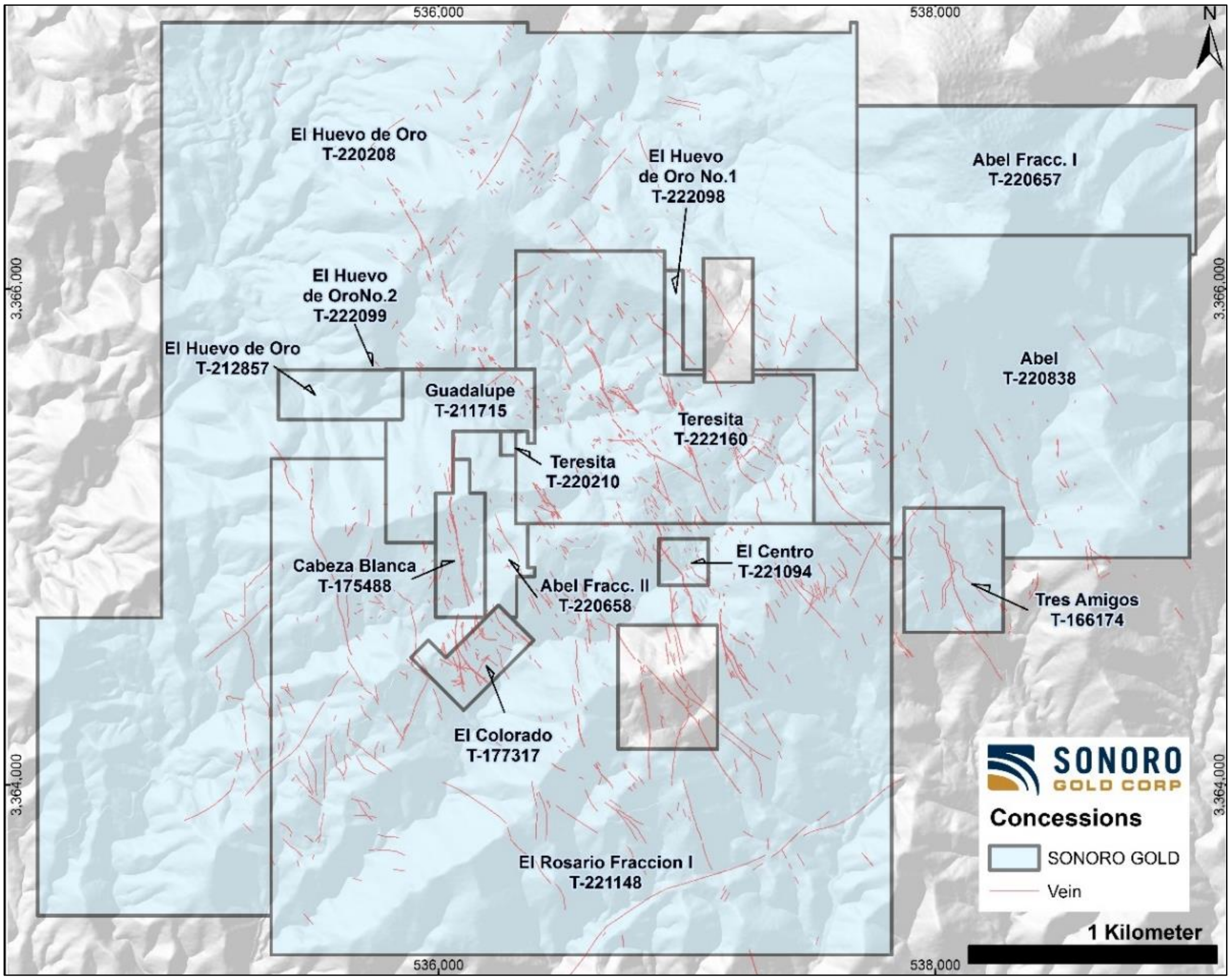
**Figure 4.1**
**Location Map for the Cerro Caliche Project**


Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

## 4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Cerro Caliche Project is comprised of 15 contiguous mining concessions covering a total of 1,350.10 ha. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the location of the mineral concessions in relationship to each other and Table 4.1 provides details of the 15 concessions that are 100% owned or held under Option to Purchase or Assignment agreements, by Sonoro's wholly owned Mexican subsidiary, Minera Mar De Plata, S.A. de C.V. (MMP).

**Figure 4.2**
**Concession Map of the Cerro Caliche Project**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2021)

The surrounding area is used primarily for cattle ranching and is punctuated by numerous historical inactive mine workings comprised mainly of small pits and tunnels, with some underground development.

**Table 4.1**
**Cerro Caliche Concessions**

| Option Agreement | Concession Name | Title Number | Area (Ha) | Royalty (%) | Concession Holder(s) | Location Date | Expiry Date | Bi-Annual Fees (MXN) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerro Caliche | Abel | 220838 | 147.98 | 2 | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 15-Oct-2003 | 14-Oct-2053 | 52,063 |
| | Abel Fracc II | 220658 | 11.89 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 9-Sep-2003 | 8-Sep-2053 | 4,187 |
| | Abel Fracc I | 220657 | 99.09 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 9-Sep-2003 | 8-Sep-2053 | 34,864 |
| | El Huevo de Oro | 220208 | 510.84 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 24-Jun-2003 | 23-Jun-2053 | 179,715 |
| | El Huevo de Oro | 212857 | 10.00 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 31-Jan-2001 | 30-Jan-2051 | 3,520 |
| | Guadalupe | 211715 | 24.59 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 30-Jun-2000 | 29-Jun-2050 | 8,655 |
| | Huevo de Oro No.1 | 222098 | 3.30 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 11-May-2004 | 10-May-2054 | 1,164 |
| | Huevo de Oro No. 2 | 222099 | 0.03 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 11-May-2004 | 10-May-2054 | 23 |
| | Teresita | 222160 | 99.33 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 25-May-2004 | 24-May-2054 | 34,949 |
| | Teresita | 220210 | 0.59 | | Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte | 24-Jun-2003 | 23-Jun-2053 | 210 |
| Cabeza Blanca | Cabeza Blanca | 175488 | 10.00 | NA | Minera Mar de Plata (MMP) | 31-Jul-1985 | 30-Jul-2035 | 3,520 |
| El Colorado | El Colorado | 177317 | 9.00 | NA | Minera Mar de Plata (MMP) | 18-Mar-1986 | 17-Mar-2036 | 3,169 |
| Tres Amigos | Tres Amigos | 166174 | 20.00 | NA | Minera Mar de Plata (MMP) | 9-Apr-1980 | 8-Apr-2030 | 7,038 |
| Rosario | El Centro | 221094 | 3.77 | 2 | Edward Rivas Hoffman | 19-Nov-2003 | 18-Nov-2053 | 1,332 |
| | El Rosario Fraccion I | 221148 | 399.69 | | Edward Rivas Hoffman | 3-Dec-2003 | 2-Dec-2053 | 140,615 |
| | | **Total:** | **1,350.10** | | | | **Total:** | **475,024** |

### 4.2.1 Option Agreements

#### *4.2.1.1 Cerro Caliche Concessions Option Agreement*

On January 23, 2018, Sonoro's subsidiary MMP entered into an Option to Purchase agreement with Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte, a resident of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, to acquire a 100% interest in 10 claim titles for total consideration of US $2,977,000, payable in installments over 72-months (Table 4.2). On March 23, 2022, the agreement was registered with the Mexican Mining Public Registry (MPR).

**Table 4.2**
**Cerro Caliche Concessions Payment Plan**

| Payment Date | Payment Amount (USD) | Payment Status |
|---|---|---|
| 19-Dec-2017 | 10,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2018 | 117,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2019 | 200,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2020 | 300,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jul-2020 | 200,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2021 | 200,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jul-2021 | 250,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2022 | 250,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jul-2022 | 300,000 | Paid |
| 23-Jan-2023 | 300,000 | Paid |
| 15-Sept-2023 | 200,000 | Paid |
| 31-Dec-2023 | 200,000 | |
| 23-Jan-2024 | 450,000 | |
| **Total:** | **2,977,000.00** | |

The group of 10 mining concessions covers a total area of 907.6 ha and consists of Abel (T-220838), Abel Fracc. I (T-220657), Abel Fracc. II (T-220658), El Huevo de Oro (T-220208), El Huevo de Oro (T-212857), Guadalupe (T-211715), Huevo de Oro No. 1 (T-222098) and Huevo de Oro No. 2 (222099), Teresita (T-222160), and Teresita (T-220210).

Under the option agreement, 66% of the Abel (T-220838) claim was held by Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte while the remaining 33% was held by José Arturo Gálvez Magallanes. In a subsequent agreement dated, February 16, 2018, Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte acquired the remaining 33% interest from José Arturo Gálvez Magallanes' estate, in consideration of a one-time payment of $300,000 Mexican pesos.

On April 8, 2022, MMP entered into a Purchase Agreement and Promissory Transfer of Rights Agreement with Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte to acquire a 100% interest in the Abel claim. On April 19, 2022, the agreement was registered with the MPR.

Following exercise of the Option, Juan Pedro Fernández Duarte retained a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR) from the proceeds of the sale of minerals from the Cerro Caliche concessions. Under the agreement, MMP has the option to purchase the NSR at any time for US $1,000,000 for each 1% of the 2% NSR.

On June 14, 2021, a Title Opinion provided by Justo Rafael Romero confirmed that the payments for the mining rights were in good standing.

#### *4.2.1.2 Cabeza Blanca Concession Option Agreement*

On October 5, 2018, MMP entered into an Option to Purchase agreement with Hector Fernando Albelais Peral, a resident of Magdalena de Kino, Sonora, Mexico, to acquire a 100% interest in the Cabeza Blanca claim title (T-175488) for total consideration of 250,000 common shares in the Company and US $175,000 payable in installments over two-years (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3**
**Cabeza Blanca Concession Payment Plan**

| Payment Date | Payment Amount (USD) | Payment Status |
|---|---|---|
| 5-Oct-2018 | 5,000 | Paid |
| 5-Nov-2018 | 20,000 | Paid |
| 5-Jan-2019 | 10,000 | Paid |
| 5-Oct-2019 | 70,000 | Paid |
| 5-Oct-2020 | 70,000 | Paid |
| **Total:** | **175,000** | |

In October, 2020, MMP acquired the 100% interest in Cabeza Blanca concession by making the final payment and securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an “Assignment of Title to Mining Concession Agreement.”

On April 29, 2022, the Cabeza Blanca claim title was registered in favour of MMP with the MPR. There is no NSR royalty on the concession.

#### *4.2.1.3 El Colorado Concession Option Agreement*

On August 10, 2018, MMP entered into an Option to Purchase agreement with the estate of the late Felipe Albelais Varela of Magdalena de Kino, to acquire a 100% interest in the El Colorado claim title (T-177317) for total consideration of US $100,000, with the initial payment of US $50,000 issued on signing.

In February 2019, MMP acquired the 100% interest in El Colorado by making the final payment and securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an “Assignment of Title to Mining Concession Agreement.”

On February 17, 2023, the El Colorado title claim was registered in favour of MMP with the MPR. There is no NSR royalty on the concession.

### *4.2.1.4 Tres Amigos Concession Option Agreement*

On May 2, 2018, MMP entered into an Option to Purchase agreement with Jesús Héctor Pavlovich Camou and Raúl Ernesto Seym Gutiérrez, residents of Magdalena de Kino, to acquire a 100% interest in the Tres Amigos claim title (T-166174) for total consideration of US $130,000, payable in instalments over 48-months (Table 4.4).

In May 2022, MMP acquired a 100% interest in the Tres Amigos concession by making the final payment and securing 100% title to the concession through the execution of an "Assignment of Title to Mining Concession" agreement.

**Table 4.4**
**Tres Amigos Concession Payment Plan**

| Payment Date | Payment Amount (USD) | Payment Made |
|---|---|---|
| 29-May-2018 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-Nov-2018 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-May-2019 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-Nov-2019 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-May-2020 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-Nov-2020 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-May-2021 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-Nov-2021 | 14,444 | Paid |
| 2-May-2022 | 14,444 | Paid |
| **Total:** | **130,000** | |

On February 17, 2023, the Tres Amigos title claim was registered in favour of MMP with the MPR. There is no NSR royalty on the claim.

### *4.2.1.5 Rosario Concessions Option Agreement*

On March 14, 2018, MMP entered into an Option to Purchase agreement with Edward Rivas Hoffman, a resident of Tucson, Arizona, to acquire a 100% interest in two claim titles for total consideration of US $1,600,000, payable in instalments over 72-months (Table 4.5).

The Rosario claims cover a total area of 403.5 hectares and consist of El Centro (T-221094) and El Rosario Fraccion I (T-221148). Following exercise of the Option, Edward Rivas Hoffman retains a 2% NSR from the proceeds of the sale of minerals from Rosario. Under the agreement, Sonoro has the option to purchase the NSR at any time for US $1,000,000 for each 1% of the 2% NSR.

**Table 4.5**
**Rosario Concession Payment Plan**

| Payment Date | Payment Amount (USD) | Payment Status |
|---|---|---|
| 14-Mar-2018 | 60,000 | Paid |
| 14-Mar-2019 | 75,000 | Paid |
| 14-Mar-2020 | 90,000 | Paid |
| 14-Mar-2021 | 150,000 | Paid |
| 14-Mar-2022 | 300,000 | Paid |
| 31-Dec-2023 | 375,000 | |
| 14-Mar-2024 | 566,000 | |
| **Total:** | **1,616,000** | |

A title opinion provided by Justo Rafael Romero on June 14, 2021, confirmed that payment for mining rights were in good standing and the Purchase Option Agreement in favour of MMP has been recorded with the MPR. On June 4, 2021, the MPR certified the Rosario claims as valid.

### 4.2.2 Surface Rights

Under Mexican law, mineral exploration rights are separate from surface rights and concession holders are required to negotiate with the landowner to access the land. Surface rights for the Cerro Caliche Project are controlled by the Rancho Cerro Prieto, a family-owned ranch owned by Sr. Fernando Padres Egurrola and legally represented by Sr. Carlos Matin Padres Contreras. On July 1, 2018, MMP entered into a seven-year surface rights agreement in consideration of annual payments of US $48,800. Should the Project proceed to the mining operation stage, an additional surface rights agreement with the current property owner will be required.

The QPs have not independently verified surface ownership and have accepted the representations made by Sonoro which states that the landowner acquired the ranch on February 10, 2011. The notarized contract for the purchase is registered as public deed number 7656 book no. 59, volume XXI by public notary #49 Jose Alvarez Llera.

#### *4.2.2.1 Mexican Mining Law*

On May 8, 2023, the Mexican government enacted several amendments to the country's mining laws (Mining Law Reform) and has 180 days to formulate the corresponding set of rules. Under the new legislation, mineral exploration will be the exclusive responsibility of the Mexican Geological Service (MSG) and the current system for granting mining concessions will be replaced with a public bidding process. The Mining Law Reform also reduces the duration of mining concessions, restricts extraction of minerals to those described in the concession and implements multiple social and environmental requirements that must be met prior to granting the concession.

It is understood that these legislative modifications are only applicable to future situations and that the concessions held by MMP will not be significantly impacted by the new reforms. For the Cerro Caliche concession to remain valid, bi-annual fees of approximately MXN $475,024 must be paid, and a report must be filed each May covering work conducted during the preceding year. Under the Mining Law

Reform, concession terms are reduced from 50 years to 30 years, with a one-time extension of 25 years. As the Cerro Caliche concessions were granted prior to the reform, the term will remain at 50-years but the extension is reduced from 50 years to 25 years. All mineral concessions must have their boundaries orientated astronomically north-south and east-west and the lengths of the sides must be 100 m or multiples thereof, except where these conditions cannot be satisfied because they border on other mineral concessions. The locations of the concessions are determined on the basis of a fixed point on the land, called the starting point, which is either linked to the perimeter of the concession or located thereupon. Prior to being granted a concession, the applicant must submit a topographic survey, completed by a DGM authorized licensed surveyor, and submitted within 60 days of staking.

Concessions may be granted to or acquired by Mexican individuals, local communities with collective ownership of the land, known as ejidos, and companies incorporated pursuant to Mexican law, with no foreign ownership restrictions for such companies. While the Mexican Constitution makes it possible for foreign individuals to hold mining concessions, the Mining Law does not allow it. This means that foreigners wanting to engage in mining in Mexico must establish a Mexican corporation or enter into a joint venture with a Mexican national or entity.

Mexican Mining Law also imposes a 7.5% annual tax on any profits from the extraction and sale of mineral commodities, and there is an additional 0.5% gross sales tax on mining production of gold, silver, and platinum.

Both taxes are in addition to the national corporate income tax rate of 30%.

### 4.3 PERMITTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Exploration and mining regulations in Mexico are controlled by the *Secretaria de Economia* (Secretariat of Economy) while required environmental permits are regulated and approved by the *Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales* (Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources or SEMARNAT). As the Cerro Caliche Project is not included in any specially protected, federally designated ecological zones, basic exploration activities for the Project are regulated under NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-120-ECOL-1997 (NOM-120). NOM-120 permits the following activities: mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, mechanized trenching, road building, and drilling. NOM-120 also defines impact-mitigation procedures to be followed for each activity. All exploration work conducted by Sonoro has adhered to NOM-120.

Mining construction and operation activities require a “Manifesto de Impacto Ambiental” (Environmental Impact Statement or MIA) as well as an “Autorizacion en Cambio de Uso de Suelo” (Change of Land Use Authorization or CUS), although the CUS is sometimes included as part of the MIA. Applications for a CUS must include a report summary of the biological and ecological characteristics of the affected area as well as compensation for the National Forestry Commission of Mexico. The amount of compensation is determined by the type of vegetation, degree of impact, and estimated cost to reclaim the disturbed surface area.

### 4.3.1 Environmental Liabilities

Several historical adits and trenches are observed in different regions of the property. Historical workings located in areas not being utilized by Sonoro, need to be surveyed and noted in the database prior to being properly closed and reclaimed. No evidence of recent mining work activities at the historical sites was observed during the 2022 site visit.

The QPs are not aware of any significant environmental liability. All exploration (drilling) access roads were still active and drill sites appeared clean, but not yet fully reclaimed. Some vestiges of plastic bags and black-cover plastic were observed and need to be removed during the reclamation period.

#### *4.3.1.1 Required Permits and Status*

On October 10, 2018, Sonoro announced it had been granted a two-year “Informe Preventivo Environmental Permit,” in accordance with the NOM-120-SEMARNAT-2011, by SEMARNAT to drill 87 reverse-circulation holes, equivalent to approximately 10,000 m. The permit also granted approval for the construction of new drill pads and roads as well as approval to reuse earlier pads for new drill holes.

On December 2, 2020, Sonoro announced it had been granted a second environmental permit called “Cerro El Caliche 2da Etapa” to drill 258 reverse-circulation and core drill holes, equivalent to approximately 50,000 m. The permit also granted approval for the construction of new drill pads and roads as well as approval to reuse earlier pads for new drill holes. Sonoro applied for Change of Land Use (CUS) permit in 2021.

On May 5, 2022, the Company announced that it had filed its MIA permit application with SEMARNAT.

## 4.4 QP COMMENTS

Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs are not aware of any significant factors or risks besides those discussed in this report that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the property by Sonoro or any other party which may be engaged to undertake work on the property by Sonoro. It is the QPs’ understanding that further permitting and environmental studies would be required if the Project were to advance beyond the current exploration stage.

The Cerro Caliche Project area is large enough to accommodate the necessary infrastructure to support a mining operation, should the economics of the mineral deposits be sufficient to warrant proceeding with that decision. No significant environmental liability was observed by the QP during the 2020 site visit.

# 5.0 ACCESIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Cerro Caliche Project is accessible by flying into Tucson, Arizona and crossing into Mexico at the Nogales border crossing or by flying into Hermosillo, Sonora and driving north towards the property. The Project is accessed via the Mexican Federal Highway 15, a major transportation corridor between the US border to the north and major Mexican urban centres to the south. From the international border crossing at Nogales, Arizona, it is approximately 95 km to the town of Magdalena de Kino and, from Hermosillo, it is approximately 185 km to the town of Magdalena de Kino.

From Magdalena de Kino, travel 40 km southeast via a two-lane highway to the town site of Cucurpe, then another 14 km northeast on an unsurfaced all-weather road to a locked gate, From the gate, continue 4.8 km along a dirt road to reach the centre of the Project. Driving time from Magdalena de Kino to the Project area is one hour and 30 minutes and driving time from Hermosillo is three hours and 30 minutes. The mineralized areas and historical workings across the Project are accessible year-round by a network of trails and unpaved drill roads. (Figure 5.1). The access roads within the Project will need to be upgraded to support any future mining operations. Road access through the adjacent Cerro Prieto mine property, currently granted to MMP personnel, will likely require a future detour should the Project develop into an operation.

**Figure 5.1**
**Access Road Near the Project**

Source: Micon (2023)

## 5.1 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1.1 Climate

The Project is situated within the Sonoran Desert, an arid ecoregion that covers approximately 260,000 $km^2$ of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, including most of the state of Sonora. The climate is considered semi-dry with an average annual temperature of 16.5 °C. During the summer months of June, July and August, the temperature averages 25.3 °C, with extreme values registered as high as 49 °C. During the winter months of December and January, the temperature averages 8.3 °C, with extreme values registered as low as -7 °C.

Annual precipitation is approximately 500 mm with the rainy season occurring between July and September, with maximum rainfall in July reaching 142.2 mm. Exploration and mining activities are conducted year-round except during the occasional period of heavy rainfall resulting in a few of the unpaved dirt roads becoming temporarily impassable.

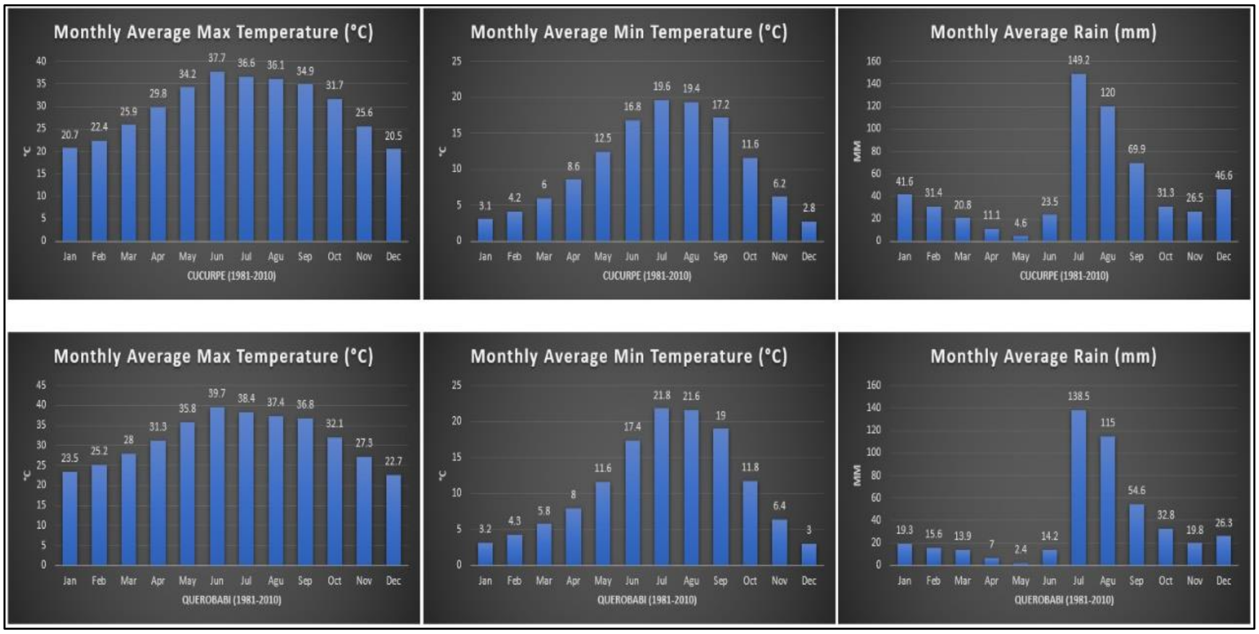
Basic temperature, as well as monthly temperature and precipitation statistics are shown in Table 5.1 Monthly Average Minimum and Maximum Temperatures and Rainfall and Figure 5.2
Minimum and Maximum Average Temperature & Rainfall. The data correspond to the 1981-2010 period and are from nearby weather stations at Cucurpe, located 14 km to the southwest and Querobabi, located 53 km to the southwest.

**Table 5.1**
**Monthly Average Minimum and Maximum Temperatures and Rainfall**

| Temperatures (°C) | | Monthly Average Max Temperature (°C) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weather Station | Period | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Agu | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
| Cucurpe | 1981-2010 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 34.2 | 37.7 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 34.9 | 31.7 | 25.6 | 20.5 | 29.7 |
| Querobabi | 1981-2010 | 23.5 | 25.2 | 28 | 31.3 | 35.8 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 32.1 | 27.3 | 22.7 | 31.5 |
| Temperatures (°C) | | Monthly Average Min Temperature (°C) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weather Station | Period | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Agu | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
| Cucurpe | 1981-2010 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 16.8 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 10.7 |
| Querobabi | 1981-2010 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 8 | 11.6 | 17.4 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 19 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 3 | 11.2 |
| Average Rain (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weather Station | Period | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Agu | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
| Cucurpe | 1981-2010 | 41.6 | 31.4 | 20.8 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 23.5 | 149.2 | 120 | 69.9 | 31.3 | 26.5 | 46.6 | 576.5 |
| Querobabi | 1981-2010 | 19.3 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 7 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 138.5 | 115 | 54.6 | 32.8 | 19.8 | 26.3 | 459.4 |

Source : https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/tools/RESOURCES/Normales8110/NORMAL26074.TXT
https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/tools/RESOURCES/Normales8110/NORMAL26025.TXT

**Figure 5.2**
**Minimum and Maximum Average Temperature & Rainfall**




Source : https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/tools/RESOURCES/Normales8110/NORMAL26074.TXT
https://smn.conagua.gob.mx/tools/RESOURCES/Normales8110/NORMAL26025.TXT

Weather conditions allow for exploration and mining operations year-round, with occasional work restrictions during the heavier rains of summer. However, given the current drought conditions throughout the Southern US and Northern Mexico due to climate change, hotter and dryer conditions as well as wetter periods could potentially occur in the coming decades.

### 5.1.2 Physiography

Located within the Sonoran Basin and Range Province, the Project's surrounding physiography is characterized by narrow, north-northwest trending, fault-bounded mountain chains separated by broad flat valleys of elongated, northwest-trending ranges separated by wide alluvial valleys.

Vertical relief is approximately 670 m with a maximum elevation of 1,750 m at the Cerro Caliche peak located in the northeast region of the Property and a minimum elevation of 1,080 m in the arroyos draining system located in the southern region of the Project. A radial dendritic drainage pattern with moderate hill slopes can also be found within the Project's central region. Vegetation throughout the Project is dominated primarily by short grasses, mesquite and ocotillo shrubs, and nopal cactus.

## 5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The state of Sonora has a well-established transportation infrastructure, skilled labour force and developed industries, including mining, agribusiness and renewable energy. The state is also a major manufacturing hub due to its strategic location along the trade corridor between the US and Mexico, as well as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and subsequently revised United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USMCA)

The nearby Municipality of Cucurpe, 14 km southwest of the Project, is an established mining district with a skilled workforce and two high-capacity electric transmission lines, one of which extends to the Cerro Prieto mine located adjacent to the Project's western boundary, while the second transmission line extends to the Mercedes Mine, located 10 km to the southeast of the Project. The town of Magdalena de Kino, 54 km to the northeast, offers basic services and provisions, including telecommunication, accommodation, restaurants and gasoline. The capital city of Hermosillo, 240 km to the southeast, is a major supplier of equipment and services to the region's mining sector with additional supplies shipped from Tucson, Arizona if needed.

Due to Mexico's well established mining sector, the Project can attract and retain skilled labour and mining professional for both exploration activities and future mining operations.

The Cerro Caliche Project and the surrounding area belong to the Rio San Miguel aquifer, identified with the code 2625 by the *National Commission of Water* (CONAGUA, or Comisión Nacional del Agua). The water balance completed in 2020 by CONAGUA indicated that the annual recharge of this aquifer is 68.7 $hm^3$ per year. Total underground water extraction was calculated (2020) as 64.2 $hm^3$ per year, while the natural discharge was estimated at 2.2 $hm^3$. The analysis concluded that the amount of 2.3 $hm^3$ per year remains available for new concessions for underground water extraction.

If brought to production, Cerro Caliche will be a water user, as typically from a heap leach operation in the Sonora region of Mexico. The main make-up water requirement demands will be determined by the loaded heap pad wetting and irrigation, and evaporation in the area. The expected evaporation rate in the area is high and has been factored into the preliminary water balance.

Annual precipitation in the area is 500 mm, as noted above, with precipitation experienced in July of 142 mm. Water diversion and management will be important If the property is brought to production.

Process make-up water requirements will be via surface drilled wells located within close proximity to the property. The calculated maximum water make-up requirements for the Cerro Caliche Project will be 623 $km^3$ per year for the 12,000 t/d processing rate (Years 3-8).

The power source for the Project will be via two 750 kw generators for years one and two and via a new line from a 33 kV transmission line located approximately 24 km from the Cerro Caliche property. Commission Federal de Electricity (CFE) controls this main medium voltage line and discussions have outlined installation costs for a power line and associated switch gear. Electricity consumption for the process plant is estimated to be 14,559 MWh per year during years three through nine.

# 6.0 HISTORY

## 6.1 SONORO GOLD CORP., COMPANY HISTORY

Sonoro Gold Corp. was incorporated in Ontario in November, 1944, under the name Independent Mining Corporation Limited. In 1997, the Company was listed on the Canadian Dealing Network (CDN) and traded under the symbol "IDEI." In 2000, the Company changed its name to "Independent Enterprises Ltd." and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "YID."

In 2003, the Company changed its name to Becker Gold Mines Ltd. and traded under the symbol "YBG" until early 2004 when the symbol changed to "BGD." In 2007, the Company continued into British Columbia and traded under the symbol "BGD" on the NEX Exchange until early 2009, when the symbol changed to "BDF."

In 2011, the Company acquired Cap Capital Corp. ("Cap Capital"), a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. Cap Capital holds 99% of the issued and outstanding shares of the subsidiary MMP which controls the Cerro Caliche Project.

In 2012, the Company changed its name to Sonoro Metals Corp. and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SMO." In September, 2020, the Company changed its name to "Sonoro Gold Corp." and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SGO.

## 6.2 PRIOR OWNERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP CHANGES

The Mexican State of Sonora was an historically important mining area and, until the start of the Mexican war of Independence in 1810, was one of the largest contributors to the Spanish Crown. Mexico gained independence in 1821 and in 1824 Sonora became a state under the Mexican Constitution, although the war left the state economically and militarily weak. Many of the workings and mining communities were destroyed and those still operating were often raided and abandoned. The sector began to revive towards the end of the 19$^{th}$ century, when large investments from US companies reopened many of the gold, silver and copper mines.

The Cerro Caliche Project has been the subject of exploratory work and artisanal mining since the 1800's. Despite the scarcity of records, numerous small scale prospecting pits, as well as shallow shafts and adits are evident throughout the property (**Error! Reference source not found.**) with several of the workings now overgrown with thick vegetation. Historical records describing activities are not available. Modern exploration is summarized in Sections 10.0 and 11.0 of this report.

Historical records and open-source data, including information from the Anaconda Copper Co. (Anaconda), indicate that modern exploration activities at Cerro Caliche were carried out as early as the 1930s. In 1992, the federal Mexican government's publication "Geological-Mining Monograph of the State of Sonora" listed numerous veins identified in the Cucurpe District, including the following historical workings from the Cerro Caliche Project: Cabeza Blanca, Los Japoneses, El Colorado, and Buena Suerte.

**Figure 6.1**
**Old Adit Entrance and Surface Mining Works, Cabeza Blanca Area**

Source: Sonoro (2023)

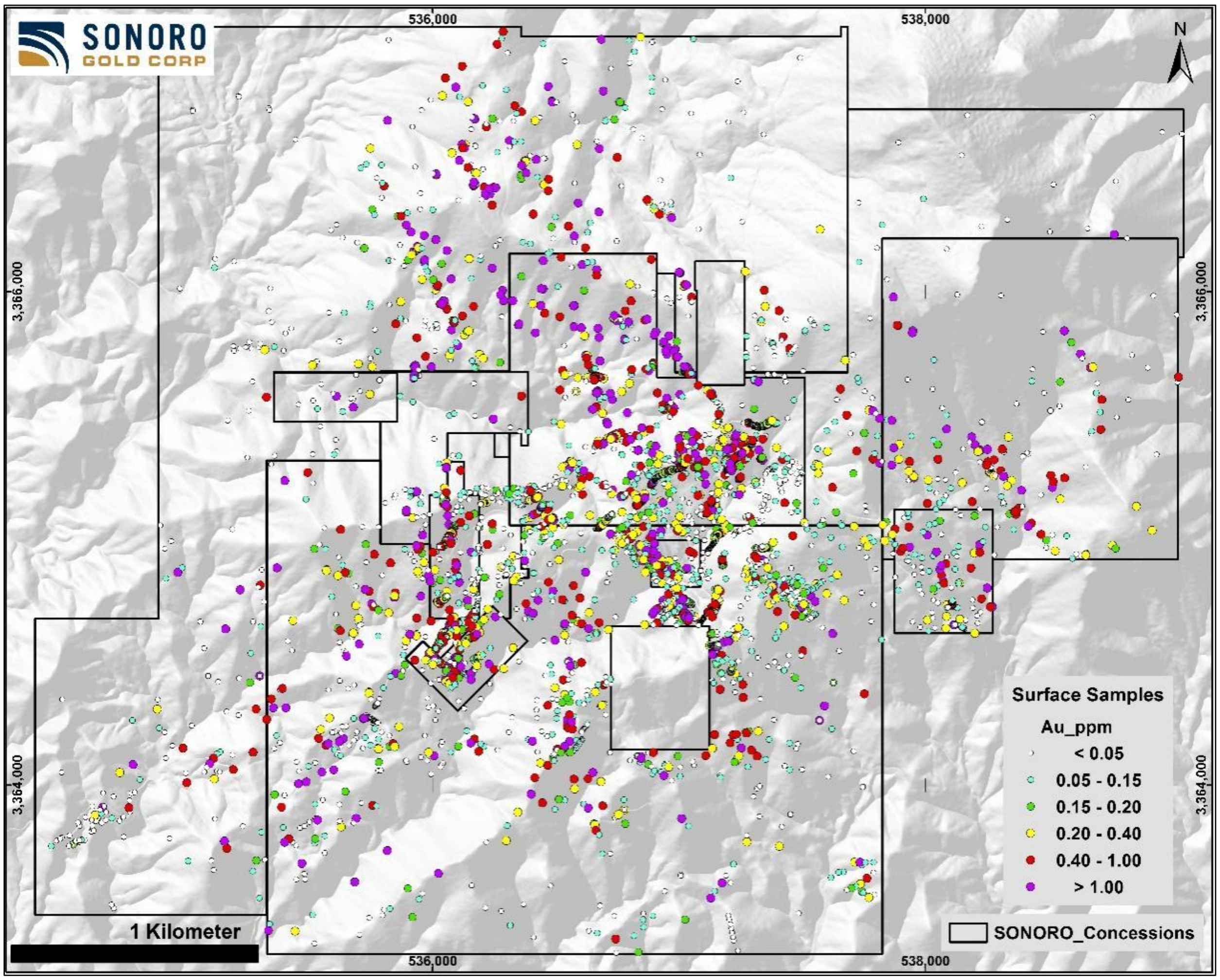
Exploration work performed by members of the Albelais family within the Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado zones consisted of gambusino mining from the early 1950's through 1990. Small scale underground mining in the area of the two concessions yielded minor production which involved truck loads of selected quartz vein mineralized material being hauled to smelters at Cananea and sold as precious metal bearing quartz flux.

Adjacent to the Project, the Phelps Dodge Copper Co. (now Freeport-McMoran Copper (Freeport)) briefly held a large concession, La Vista, over a large part of the Project area in 1994, as part of the expanded exploration around the Santa Gertrudis mine. The Santa Gertrudis gold deposit was discovered by Phelps Dodge in 1986 and developed into a heap-leach gold mine that began production in 1991. Phelps Dodge sold part of the mine to Campbell Resources in 1994. Before the Santa Gertrudis mine was shut down in 2000 due to low gold prices, it had produced 564,000 oz. gold. Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle) acquired the Santa Gertrudis mine in 2017 and continues to conduct exploration activities at the property. Due to the proximity of the Santa Gertrudis mine to the Project, common infrastructure, such as access roads, are shared.

### 6.3 PROJECT HISTORICAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Figure 6.2 shows both historical sampling completed on the property, as well as the results of gold analyses on the Project.

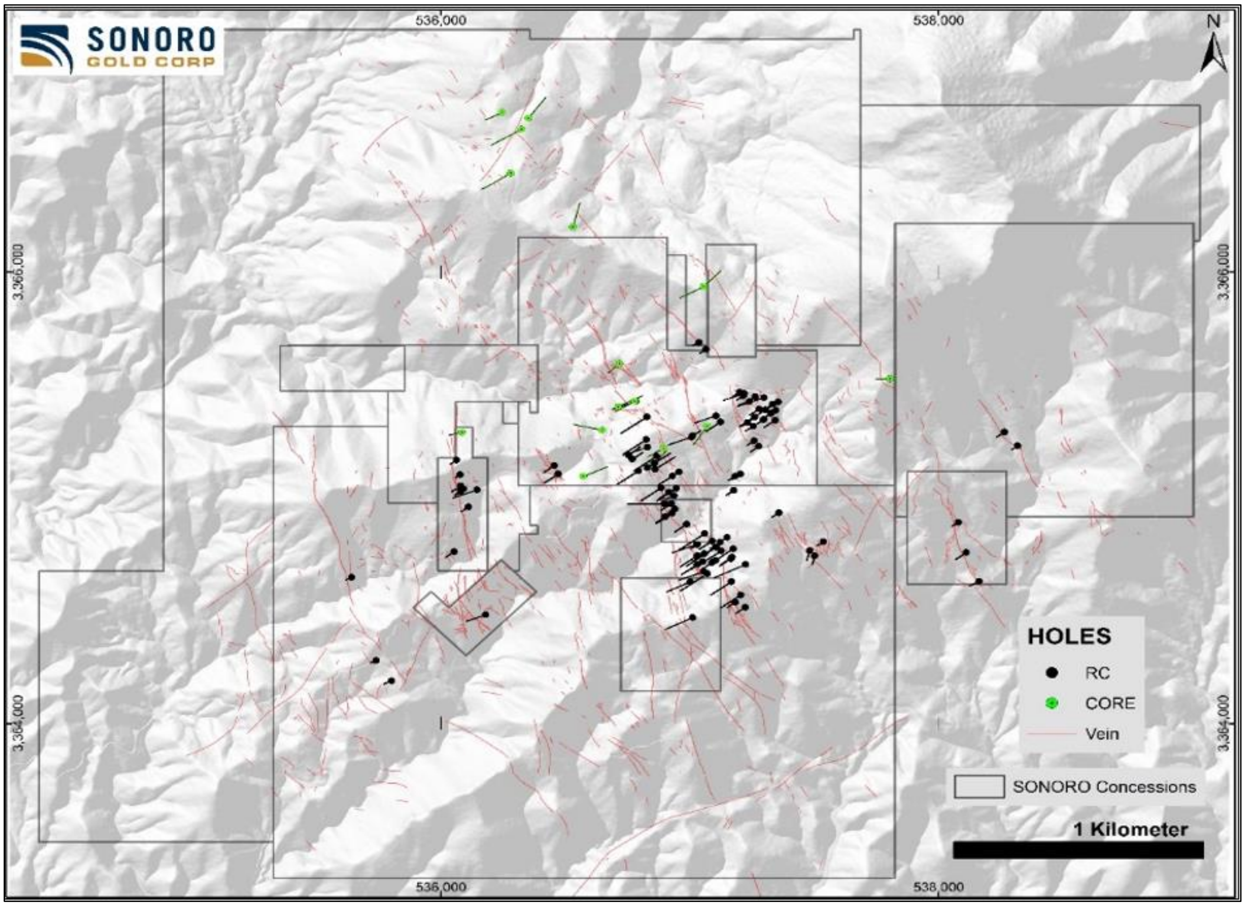
**Figure 6.2**
**Historical Surface Samples at Cerro Caliche**




Source: Sonoro Gold, 2021

Figure 6.3 shows the location of historical drilling completed prior to Sonoro ownership in 2018, including RC drilling and diamond drilling for core sampling (Paget Southern program).

**Figure 6.3**
**Historical Drill Holes at Cerro Caliche**




Source: Sonoro Gold, 2021

## 6.3.1 Cambior Inc. Exploration (1990s)

Cambior Inc. (Cambior), a publicly listed Canadian mining and exploration company acquired by IAMGOLD in 2006, conducted an exploration campaign on two mineralized areas of the Project. Between 1997 and 1998, Cambior drilled 27 RC holes and conducted an extensive surface geochemical sampling program at the El Colorado and Los Japoneses mineralized zones.

Despite identifying large quantities of gold mineralization, Cambior abandoned the Project in 1998. Sonoro acquired the data from 15 RC drill holes in 2020.

## 6.3.2 Sidney Mining and Exploration, Exploration (2000s)

Sidney Mining and Exploration (Sidney) obtained an option on part of the concessions circa 2000 and conducted a surface sample program on certain areas of the Project in the early 2000s. The data were obtained by Millrock Resources and acquired by Sonoro in 2019. This is discussed in more detail in Sections 10.0 and 11.0.

### 6.3.3 Corex Exploration (2007 to 2008)

Corex Gold Corporation (Corex), a publicly listed Canadian exploration company acquired by Minera Alamos in 2018, acquired most of the Project's concessions in 2007. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Corex Global S.A. de C.V., (Corex Global), Corex completed a 7,725 m RC drilling campaign, including a detailed geologic mapping and sampling program with over 1,870 rock, channel and continuous chip samples. Corex abandoned the Project in 2008. In 2018, Sonoro acquired the drilling data, geologic mapping and rock sample database. Details and results of this work are further discussed in Sections 10.0 and 11.0.

### 6.3.4 Paget Southern Resources, Exploration (2011)

Paget Southern Resources S. de R.L. de C.V. (Paget), a wholly owned subsidiary of Pembrook Mining Corp. (Pembrook Mining), acquired a number of the Project's concessions in 2011. Paget completed a 3,037 m drilling campaign with 18 diamond drill core holes, 1,627 rock chip samples and 1,250 soil samples.

Exploration was focused on the Los Japoneses mineralized zone, with additional drilling completed in the adjacent Batamote zone located 300 m outside the Project's northwest boundary. Pembrook sold Paget to Millrock Resources (Millrock) in 2014 and in 2018, Sonoro acquired the drilling database from Millrock. Details and results of this work are further discussed in Sections 10.0 and 11.0.

### 6.3.5 Sonoro Gold Corp. (2017 to Present)

In 2017, Sonoro executed a Purchase Option Agreement and initiated a soil sampling program on four concessions adjacent to the southwestern corner of the Project. Although these concessions were later dropped, the work identified the potential mineralization of the area and led to the 2018 acquisition of the Project's current concession holdings.

In September, 2018, Sonoro initiated a 10,000 m drilling program at Cerro Caliche with the completion of 96 dry RC drill holes and 2,118 outcrop samples. The program outlined a broad area of gold mineralized low-sulphidation epithermal vein structure that confirmed the presence of at least 18 to 25 northwest trending shallow gold mineralized zones.

In September, 2020, Sonoro commenced a 25,000 m RC and diamond drilling program designed to demonstrate a material expansion of the concession's oxide gold mineralization, sufficient to support an open pit, heap leach mining operation. As of mid-2021, Sonoro has completed 266 RC drill holes and 48 core drill holes, totaling 34,550 m drilled at the Project within three years.

In November, 2021, Sonoro commenced a 7,200 m drilling program completing another 63 RC drill holes which returned multiple higher-grade gold intercepts and demonstrated the expansion of several known mineralized gold zones within the Cerro Caliche concession. In addition to drilling, 2,125 additional outcrop samples were collected. In August, 2022, Sonoro completed an underground channel sampling program at the Cabeza Blanca mineralized gold zone, located in the southwestern part of the property. Results provide important geological data from a 100 m section situated along the south end of the Cabeza Blanca vein zone as it enters the El Colorado mineralized zone.

### 6.4 Historical Resource Estimate

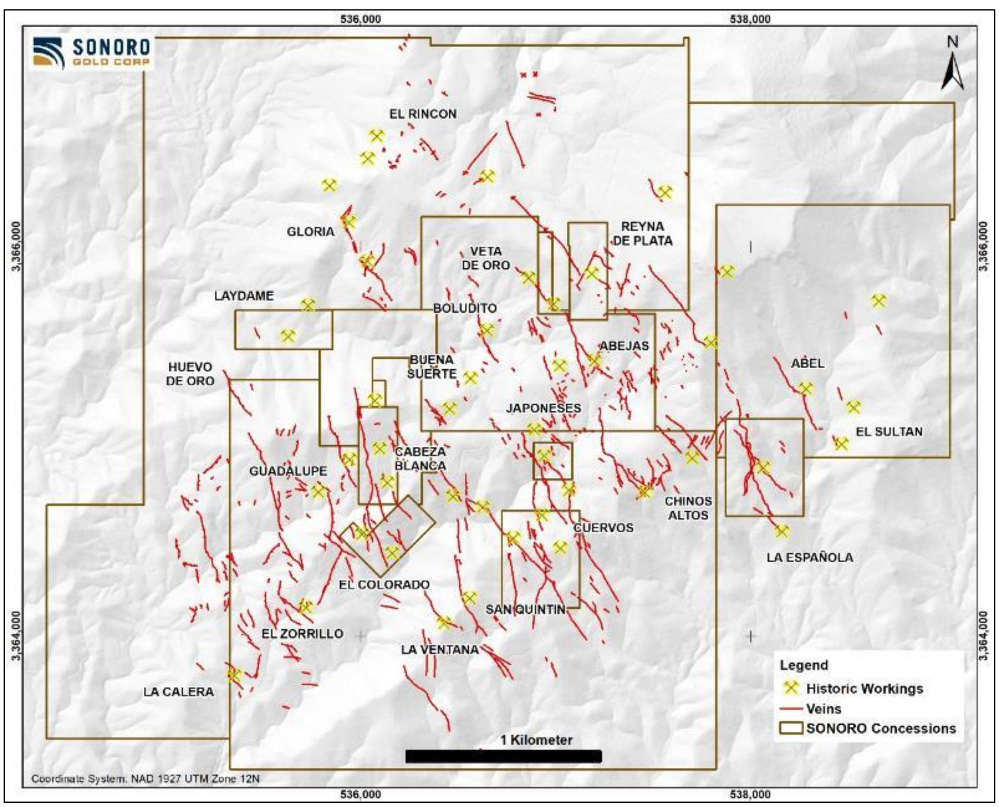
On June 23, 2022, Sonoro filed a Technical Report entitled "Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico". The Report was authored by D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. with an effective date of May 9, 2022. According to the Report, the mineral resources for the Cerro Caliche deposits were classified in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

The 2022 resource estimates are superseded by the resource estimates contained in Section 15.0 of this Technical Report, which were first disclosed in a Technical Report filed on March 27, 2023. The details for the prior mineral resource estimates will not be discussed further in this report.

### 6.5 Historical Mining and Production

The Cerro Caliche Project contains various historical mine workings, including small scale prospecting pits, shallow shafts, adits, and tunnels (**Error! Reference source not found.**). No records of production are available from any of the historically workings developed on the Project, which were limited to minor "gambusino" type work.

**Figure 6.4**
**Historical Workings at Cerro Caliche**




Source: Modified from Isidro Flores, Cerro Caliche (2018).

# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Project lies west of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) province, within Basin and Range sub-province that continues north into Arizona. The surrounding region contains several large sediment filled basins and the mineralized areas near Cucurpe lie within the Basin and Range physiographic province, where the timing of the epithermal mineralization is coincident to the development of many of the graben basins of the province.

The graben fault related basins are part of a regional Tertiary age extensional normal faulting episode that produced north-south to northwesterly oriented ranges and valleys. Figure 7.1 (SGM, 2006), published by Servicio Geologico Mexicano, shows the Project area to contain Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks, with adjacent areas of Tertiary volcanic deposits common in the region. Part of the Tertiary volcanic rocks are shown to be also part of the SMO volcanic rock units.

The SMO province lies approximately 100 km east of the Cucurpe district as a north-south trending mountain range, made up of Oligocene-Miocene volcanics and terminating near the U.S.-Mexico border. The SMO contains many epithermal-style gold and silver occurrences.

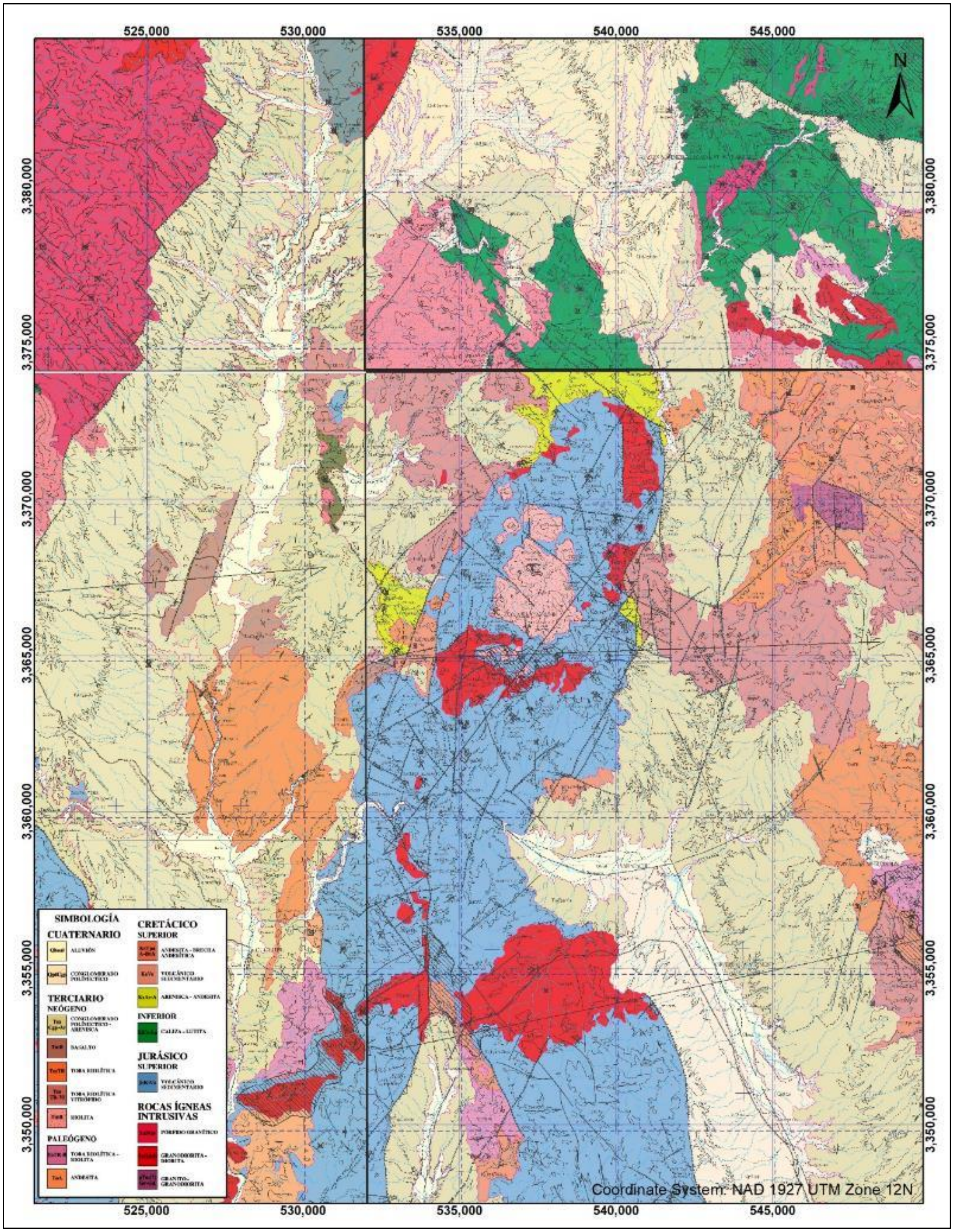
A metamorphic core complex is located immediately west of the Project area, across the adjacent gravel filled graben basin valley. The metamorphic rocks underlie the adjacent north-south trending mountain range west of the Project shown in red in the left side of Figure 7.1.

## 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geological setting for the Cerro Caliche Project (Project) is comprised of Mesozoic metasedimentary rock units that have been subject to weak folding, with extensive fault activity. Metasedimentary rock units in the Cerro Caliche area mapped by the Servicio Geologico Mexicano (SGM) are identified as Jurassic age Cucurpe Group units. A large-scale mylonite zone, up to 20 m thick, represents a thrust fault that transects the Project, is crosscut by quartz veins, pervasive silicification and felsic intrusives. Meta-sedimentary, locally phyllitic, shales form the hangingwall, and dioritic to granodiorite with andesitic like fine grained units compose the footwall in the southwestern area of the Project.

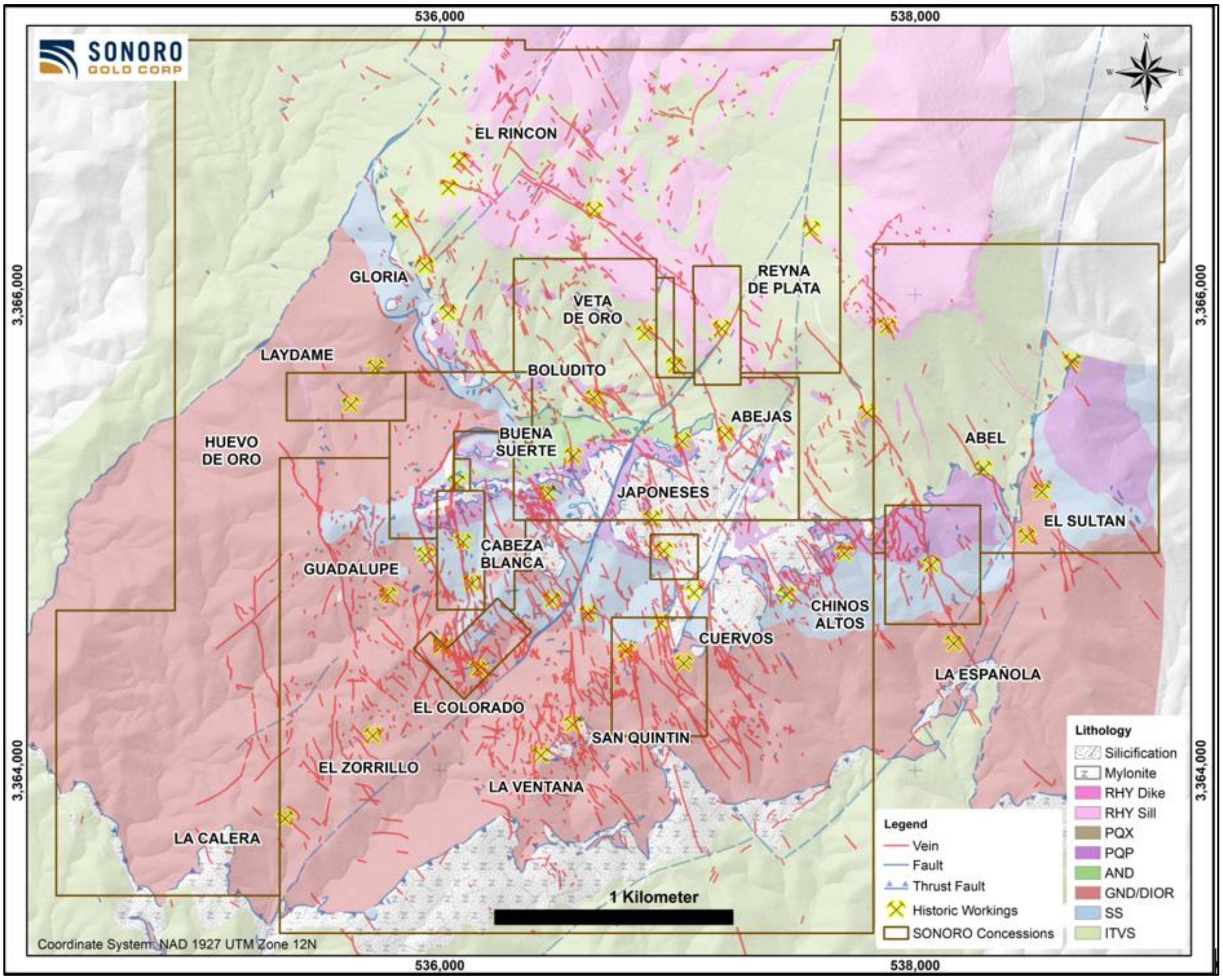
Metasedimentary rocks are intruded by three igneous types, with the most mafic being a coarse-grained biotite granodiorite ranging from irregularly foliated to weakly lineated. The diorite and granodiorite are observed with common widespread propylitic alteration that may be associated with nearby quartz veins. The granodiorite appears to grade into a quartz-rich medium-grained granite forming the prominent outcrop in and near the Project's El Colorado vein, where it is commonly sericitic altered. Cross-cutting these rocks, and occasionally into the metasedimentary rocks, are irregular bodies of microdiorite, with common coarser variations to diorite and gabbro. These intrusive units are in the lower elevations of the Project's western region, more common below the thrust fault. Rhyolitic dikes and sills occur extensively on the Project, of which the youngest dikes follow the dominant northwest fault and vein orientation of the district (Figure 7.2). The rhyolite dikes cut all rock types in close association to quartz veins, including cutting the related rhyolite sills.

**Figure 7.1**
**Regional Geology Map**




Source: Cartas Geologico-Minera, SERVICIO GEOLOGICO MEXICANO: H12-B61 (2000), H12-B62 (2003), H12-B71 (2000), H12-B72 (1999).

**Figure 7.2**
**Property Geology Map**




Source: Source Gold (2023)

Structural development in the Project is complex, with low angle faulting modifying the geology after intrusion of diorite-granodiorite into the Jurassic meta-sedimentary rocks. The outcrop of the contact in the southwest area of the Project has a 3 m to 5 m thick mylonite trace trending about azimuth 90°, with 25° south dip and with locally intense silicification of porous mylonite near quartz veining. A similar low angle contact extends from the north end of the Guadalupe-Cabeza Blanca veins northward into the area below the La Gloria vein, where more plastic deformation character was observed in drill core.

## 7.3 Mineralization

The gold and silver mineralization occurs mainly in fractured Mesozoic quartzites and shale rock units, as well as within the rhyolitic intrusive dikes and sills. Mineralization throughout most of the Project is associated with silicification, ranging from moderate silica addition to intense pervasive silica flooding.

The mineralization throughout the Project area occurs as typical low sulphidation epithermal style. Veins observed are open space filled quartz veins, with irregular banding and open vugs that are typical of low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The structures localizing the veins at the Project are developed within a broad listric faulting regime, producing a somewhat en-echelon vein structure repetition within a corridor that covers a 25 km$^2$ area around the Project. Individual structures observed on the Project have a maximum strike length of three kilometres with undetermined displacements. The vertical range of mineralization, based on topographic differences, is about 600 metres. Map plots of quartz veins illustrate the frequency of larger veins that imply a strong structural dependence, with some rhyolite dikes following them, possibly defining a rift extension zone. The dikes and veins continue outside the Project area in the Cerro Prieto mine area, and to the east towards the Mercedes Mine.

The two nearest operating mines in the same district are also described as Epithermal Low Sulphidation gold silver deposits. Both mines have similar veining character and have northwesterly oriented quartz precious metal veins

The current interpretation of the structural and mineralization development of the Project hypothesizes that a deeper intrusive stock underlays the district and is the source of mineralizing fluids and rhyolitic dikes. The interpreted normal deep faulting has provided a conduit for silica-rich mineralizing fluids, resulting in the deposition of quartz veins with gold and silver at the Project area, and localization of some rhyolite dikes. The Cerro Prieto mine also contains high a molybdenum content with gold silver mineralization that is suggestive of near source felsic intrusive (Bain, 2007).

The predominant northwest trending orientation of structures is an important feature of the Project area. More than 25 strong structures with at least 200 m of strike length are counted which have generally a parallel arrangement crossing the entire project concession area holdings. These structures developed ahead of vein deposition and rhyolite dike intrusion, which follow and fill the structures. Many veins show brecciation which indicates movement along the structures during vein formation.

In addition to the silicification, other alteration assemblages are noted on the Project. Argillic alteration is represented as weak to moderate clay development in feldspars and matrix of rhyolitic rocks. Limonite consisting of hematite with lesser goethite and jarosite is present and developed from oxidized sulphides, mainly cubic pyrite. In deeper more mafic rock types propylitic alteration is widespread.

## 7.4 STRUCTURAL SETTING

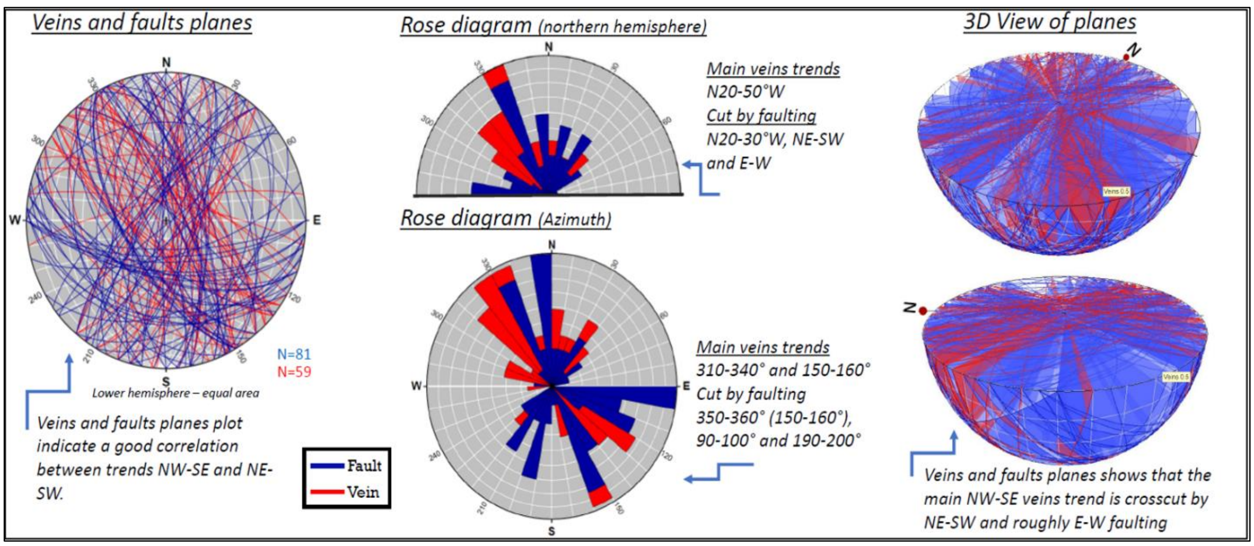
Detailed structural geological mapping and analysis completed in 2021 on the central portion of the Project concluded that the main trend of mineralized quartz veins is oriented north 20° to 50° west (azimuth 310° to 340°), with a secondary quartz vein system trend oriented north 30° to 50° east (azimuth 30° to 50°). Identified faults show a similar orientation to the main veins trend, implying repeated faulting activation along which veins, followed with filling.

A second structural trend, oriented north 20° to 50° east (azimuth 200° to 230°), is coincident with orientation of a few carbonate and quartz of veins but is mainly a post-mineralization fault trend. There is a third fault system that trends east-west to west-northwest east-southeast (N60-90° W; azimuth 90° to 120°). Source: IMEx, (2021).

This trend cross-cuts the mineralized veins. Analysis of the fault kinematics data yielded a fault slip solution, with a north-south strike and an east-west extension related to the normal faulting. This could imply a relaxation pattern or weakness/stability zone in those same directions. Source: IMEx, (2021). The structural trends discussed above are graphically shown in Figure 7.3.

Flat veins seen in the El Colorado vein area are not measured in this analysis. Most detailed field data collected for this analysis are from the Japoneses, Buena Vista and Buena Suerte surface areas. Sonoro geologists speculate that flat veins are not compatible with structures observed in El Colorado area, unless normal listric structures vein fillings experienced a short episode of reverse faulting which may have occurred only in proximity to that area.

**Figure 7.3**
**Veins and Faults Plots**




Source: IMEx, (2021)

## 7.5 ALTERATION

The dominant alteration types observed at the Project consist of silicification, propylitization and sericite-clay alteration. Silicification is the most prominent alteration associated with the Project area vein systems. The alteration type and intensity vary within and proximal to the different vein/structural zones. The most intense silicification is observed within the primary veins and decreases out into the hanging wall and footwall host rocks. Wide zones of silicification and veining, up to 250 m, have been identified on the Project and are directly associated with zones of intense fracturing within the host structure(s) and adjacent host rocks.

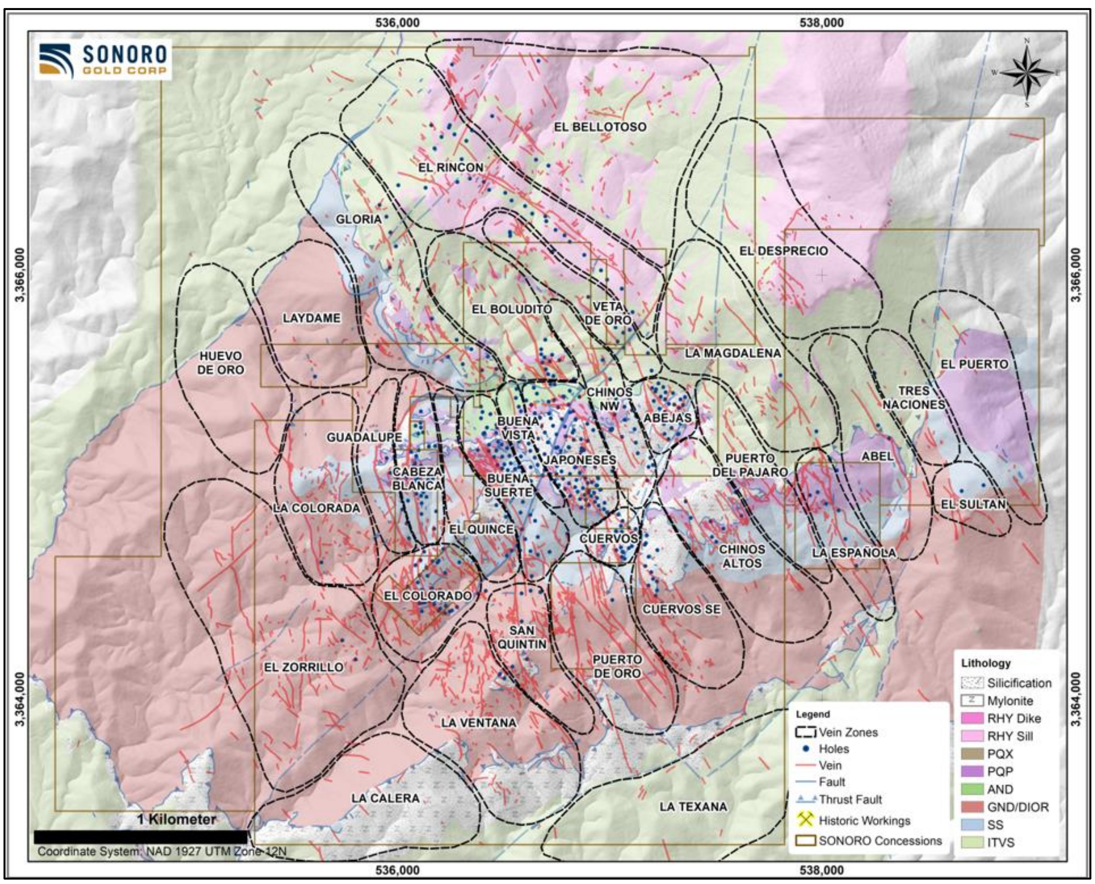
Variable levels of propylitization affect the sedimentary and intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks located on the property. This alteration style is interpreted to be a result of the event responsible for vein mineralization on the Project. The volcanic and sedimentary rocks range from nearly fresh to containing variable amounts of chlorite-calcite and local epidote.

Argillic alteration (sericite-clay) is generally present near vein zones and increases with intensity as it approaches the primary veins. Sonoro has not conducted a detailed analysis to define the clay mineralogy and zoning within the system.

## 7.6 Significant Mineralized Zones

Exploration on the Project has focused on targeting the main mineralized vein zones which are named after their historic mine sites: the Los Japoneses mineralized zone with the related extensions of the Cuervos and Buena Vista mineralized zones, the Buena Suerte mineralized zone, the Chinos NW mineralized zone, the Abejas mineralized zone with the extensions of the Veta de Oro and El Rincón mineralized zones and possibly the Chinos Altos mineralized zones, and the Cabeza Blanca mineralized zone with the adjacent and connected Guadalupe and El Colorado mineralized zones. Located on the same northwest trending lineament approximately one kilometre apart are the relatively isolated vein zones of La Española and El Bellotoso. Exploration at these two mineralized zones has been minor but drilling results indicate favourable exploration potential. These zones are shown in Figure 7.4.

**Figure 7.4**
**Named Vein Zones Area Location Map**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

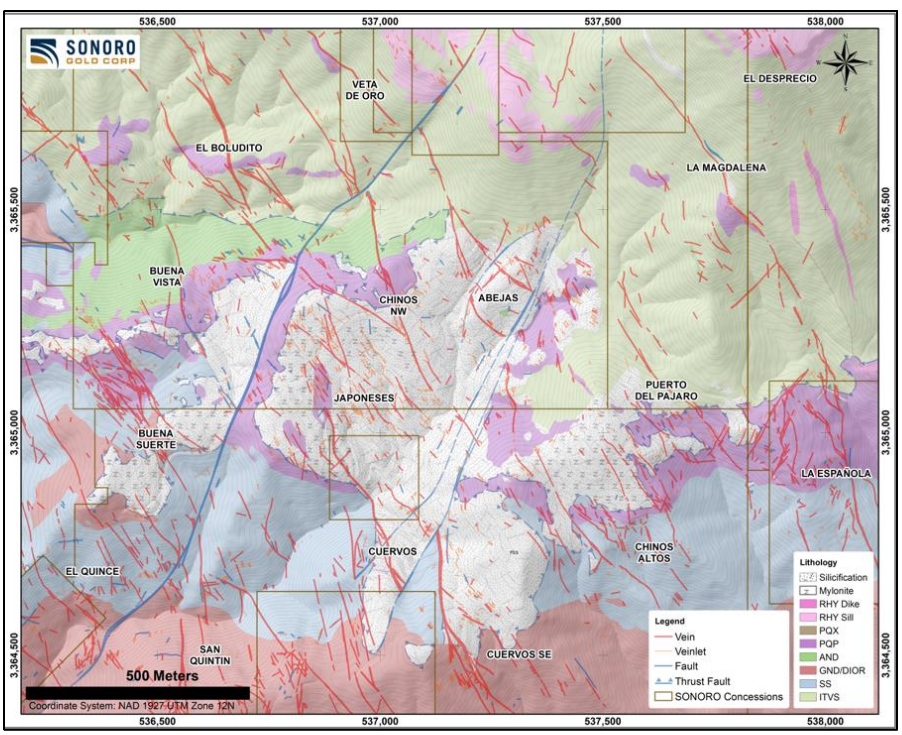
### 7.6.1 Los Japoneses Zone (incl. Cuervos, Boludito, & Buena Vista)

The Los Japoneses mineralized zone is the largest vein zone in both width and length, as well as volume and is the most extensively drill defined vein zone on the property. To the south, the Cuervos vein zone appears as a southward continuation, as it follows the trend of the Los Japoneses vein in drill holes. To the north, the Boludito vein zone appears as a northward continuation and the Buena Vista vein zone occupies a fault breccia zone expanding the Los Japoneses vein zone to the northwest to merge with the Buena Suerte vein zone. Rhyolite dikes and quartzite are the main host rocks for these zones. See Figure 7.5.

### 7.6.2 Abejas Zone (incl. Veta del Oro and Rincon with Chinos NW & Chinos Altos)

North of the Los Japoneses vein zone, the geology and mineralization of the defined Veta de Oro vein zone extend south to the Abejas disseminated stockwork gold mineralized zone. As the Veta de Oro structure continues southeast, the structure splays into four separate 500 m long vein like bodies with numerous quartz veinlets. These terminate in an arroyo area located southeasterly, by a North 30° East post mineral low angle fault that offsets the southern block by apparently 40-50 m eastward. The offset block to the south at Chinos Altos, is essentially undrilled for 300 m, with 5 drill holes situated beyond the undrilled 300 m section. The northwest extension of the Veta de Oro vein zone connects with the El Rincón vein zone, the most widely drilled new zone in 2021. Gold mineralized intercepts are common in the newly defined Veta de Oro - El Rincon zone which is partly hosted in the rhyolite sill. See Figure 7.5.

**Figure 7.5**
**Central Zone Vein and Detailed Geologic Map**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

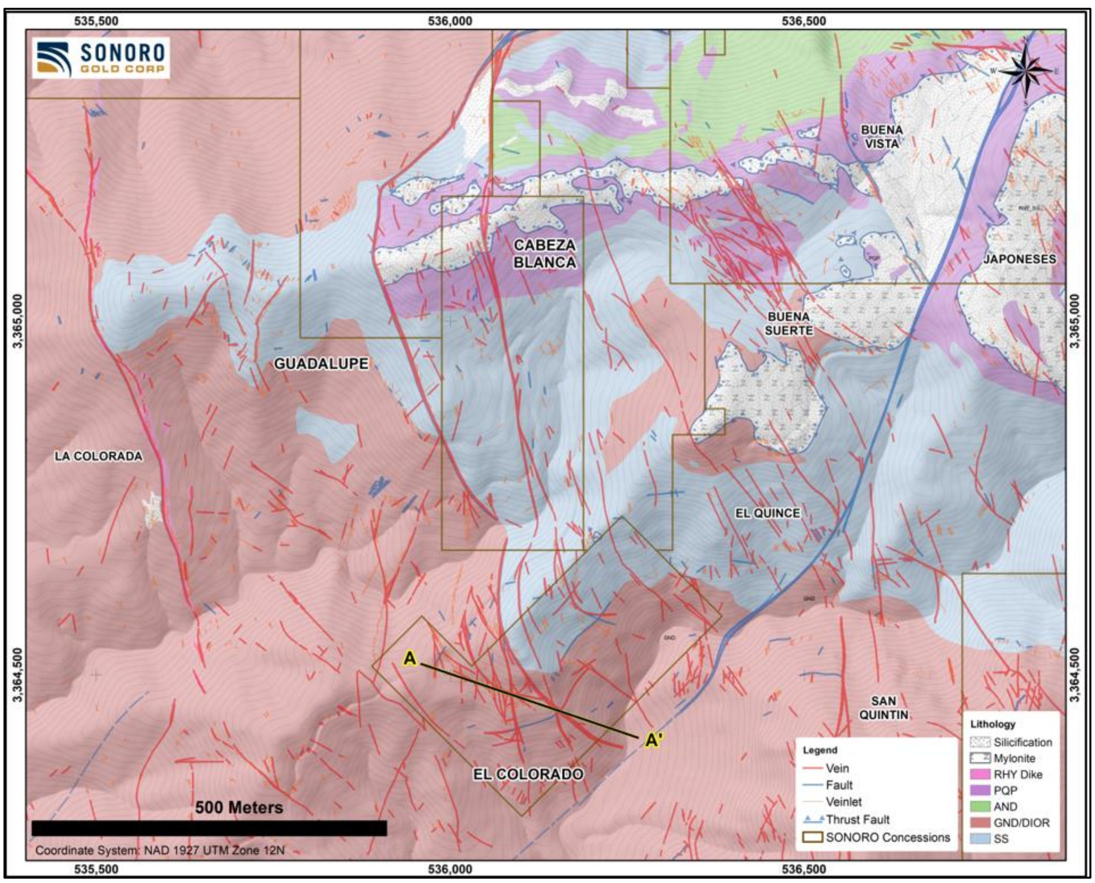
### 7.6.3 Cabeza Blanca, Guadalupe, and El Colorado

The Cabeza Blanca vein zone is a north-south trending vein with a steep easterly dip. The Guadalupe vein zone is a sub-parallel gold bearing vein with a lower dip angle of approximately 55 degrees to 60 degrees to the east. Both veins are about one kilometre long and continue south into El Colorado, confirming El Colorado as a southern extension. See Figure 7.6. Figure 7.7 shows cross-section A to A,' as noted on Figure 7.6.

At El Colorado, the Guadalupe and Cabeza Blanca veins are closest together, in contrast to the wider spacing of the veins in the northern part of the zone.

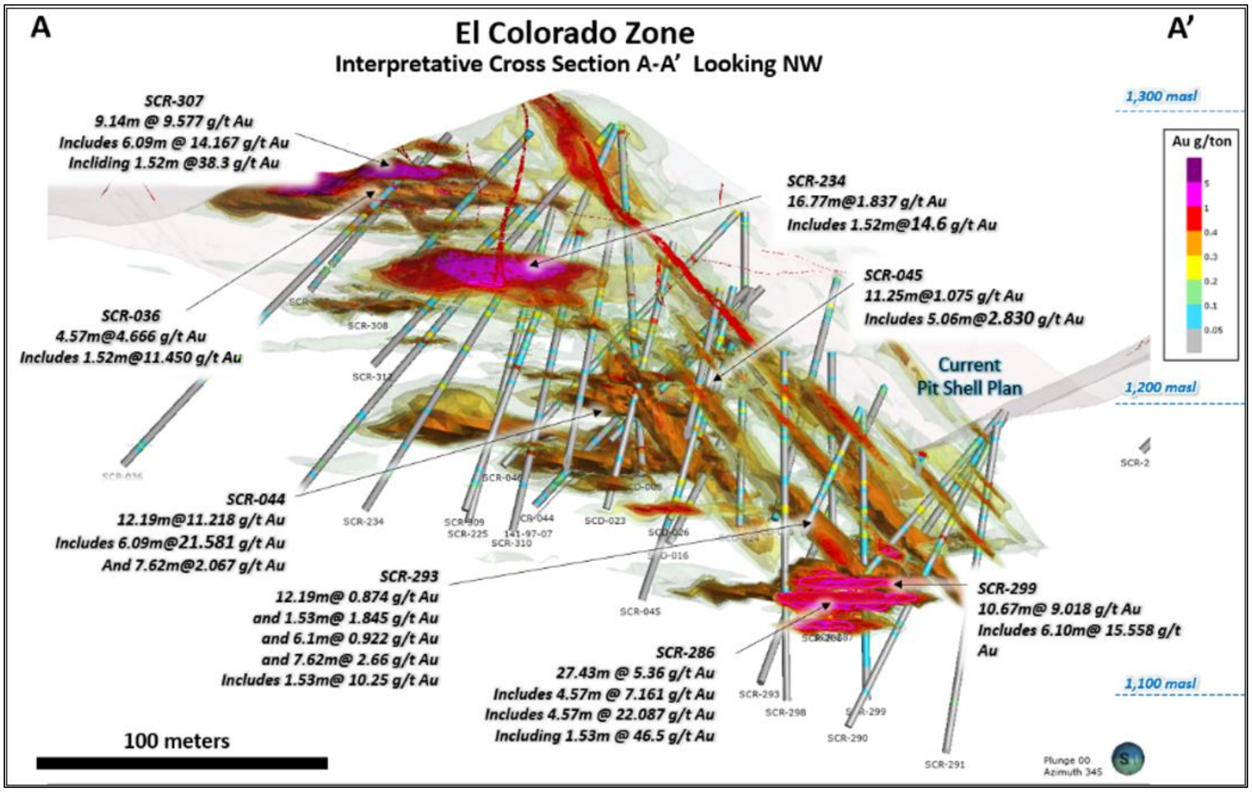
The El Colorado zone contains normal quartz vein dominant style gold mineralization with sericitic alteration, as well as veins and veinlets of hematitic (formerly sulphide) stringers and bunches in the structures that include a flat higher grade quartz vein first identified in drill hole SRC-044 with 12.19 m grading 11.22 g/t Au and 5.9 g/t Ag. This low angle vein has been named the El Colorado Vein by Sonoro geologists.

**Figure 7.6**
**Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado Vein and Detailed and Geologic Map**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

**Figure 7.7**
**El Colorado Cross Section of Au Intercepts (A-A' line in Figure 7-7)**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

The El Colorado zone is an area of vein intersections, as shown in the Figure 7.7, with common quartz vein stockwork and lower grade yellowish coloured zones. The two main veins are near the top of the ridge, where the east segment represents the Cabeza Blanca vein and the west purple zone near the left side of the cross section shows the Guadalupe vein. High values of gold, with high Pb and Zn and low silver occur in intercepts of the mineralized zones. The epithermal model shown in Figure 8.1 does not account for these generally flat lying bodies of white quartz veins with high gold content which are generally not seen elsewhere in the Project.

The core drill hole that passed through the gold mineralization of the El Colorado flat vein structure, further down hole cuts a flat lying foliated contact into plasticly foliated coarse biotite diorite-granodiorite that is strongly propylitic altered with numerous crossing calcite veinlets. This zone also has dikes of chloritic altered andesitic composition. The combination of mafic intrusive rocks and foliated granodiorite is also observed in the deepest parts of diamond drill holes SCD-1, SCD- 2, and SCD-3 which intersected the Los Japoneses vein at a depth of over 200 m, and in outcrop west of the El Colorado Zone. Sonoro geologists suggest that the foliation zone coincides with collection and partial termination of some listric structures with quartz veins. Additional investigation of the role that the deeper flat structures relation to listric structures and quartz veins is planned by Sonoro geologists.

### 7.6.4 La Española Zone

Figure 7.8 shows a sampler in the centre of the image standing at the 8 m wide La Española vein, with the silicified footwall structure to the northwest. The top 100 m of the Cerro Caliche ridge in the distance displays the exposed altered rhyolite flow on the cliff face. Host rocks for La Española vein are both altered rhyolite dikes and quartzite.

The La Española vein structure continues as a lineament northwesterly across the shoulder of Cerro Caliche into the El Bellotoso zone, which was explored with three drill holes in 2021. The northwest continuation is marked with anomalous rock samples and prospect pits displaying vein material. The vein displays variation in width and in the vicinity of the former Española mine, lead and zinc are also present and display variations with more than 1% combined base metal levels.

**Figure 7.8**
**Española Vein and Structural Zone Sampled**

Source: Sonoro Gold (2021)
**Note: In front of the pickup is the location of Corex drill hole, SCR-49, that was drilled at a -50-degree inclination to cross-cut the vein structure. The hole intersected 6 m grading 0.977 g/t Au. The vein outcrop is approximately 10 m in width.*

# 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

## 8.1 Geological Deposit Model

Mineral deposits at the Project and the surrounding area are classified as silver and gold, low to intermediate sulphidation, epithermal systems. These are typical of many local deposits in northeastern Sonora, including the nearby Santa Elena silver/gold mine (First Majestic Silver Corp.), Las Chispas silver/gold mine (Silvercrest Mines) and the Mercedes mine (Equinox Gold Corp.). In the state of Chihuahua to the east, other low sulphidation epithermal deposits include the Dolores silver/gold mine (Pan American Silver) and the Pinos Altos silver/gold mine (Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.).

These low sulphidation epithermal deposits form in predominantly brittle and/or porous subaerial felsic volcanic complexes, in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes. Local groundwater dilutes and cools, mixing with upwelling magmatic-derived hydrothermal brines within an extensional setting related to local rifts or detachment faulting related to evolving metamorphic complex formation. Mineralization is typically deposited as multi-zoned veins, stockwork and breccia, due to episodic events. Deposit formation occurs in near-surface environments, typically between 200 m and 600 m, and down to a one-kilometre depth from surface, within temperature gradients of 150°C and 300°C. Indicative textures of mid- to high-level deposits can include open quartz lined fractures, miarolitic cavities, comb structure, drusy/crustiform, or colloform banding, and platy/bladed calcite. Minerals with silver and gold tenure can precipitate as deposits within these conditions, depending on the concentration of the metals in the brines, with sudden changes to local pressure gradients and local pH conditions, as well as fluid flow dynamics.

Alteration intensity of the Cerro Caliche deposits ranges from weak to strong pervasive texture, with the structure being strongest closer to larger veins. Silicification is generally pervasive in proximity to mineralization, followed by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Sericite alteration is most common in deeper or lower elevation occurrences such as at the surface of El Colorado. Propylitic alteration, with minor pyrite and epidote, forms as broad alteration haloes laterally surrounding the veins at depth in more mafic rocks in deeper parts of El Colorado zone (Figure 8.1).

The Cerro Caliche mineralization styles are considered as the low sulphidation epithermal deposit type, as are the nearby Mercedes (Burtner, 2013) and Cerro Prieto (Giroux, Bain, 2013) gold mines. A working field model adapted from Buchanan (1981) in Figure 8.1 also includes field identifiable vein textures in quartz veins. Textures suggesting boiling include lattice and blading, that developed in partial quartz replacement of carbonate minerals along cleavage planes, an indication of boiling that produces local acidic conditions. Adularia is also tentatively identified by its pink coloured vein material which is also indicative of boiling fluid deposition. Also present are numerous bands of coarse to fine quartz in near rhythmic wall parallel bands that also surround fragments in the vein. The veins of the western side of the Project, located near to and west of the Zorillo veins, are composed of white glassy quartz that do not contain more than geochemically anomalous gold (less than 50 ppb Au) and irregular high levels of lead and zinc.

**Figure 8.1**
**Low Sulfidation Epithermal Model**

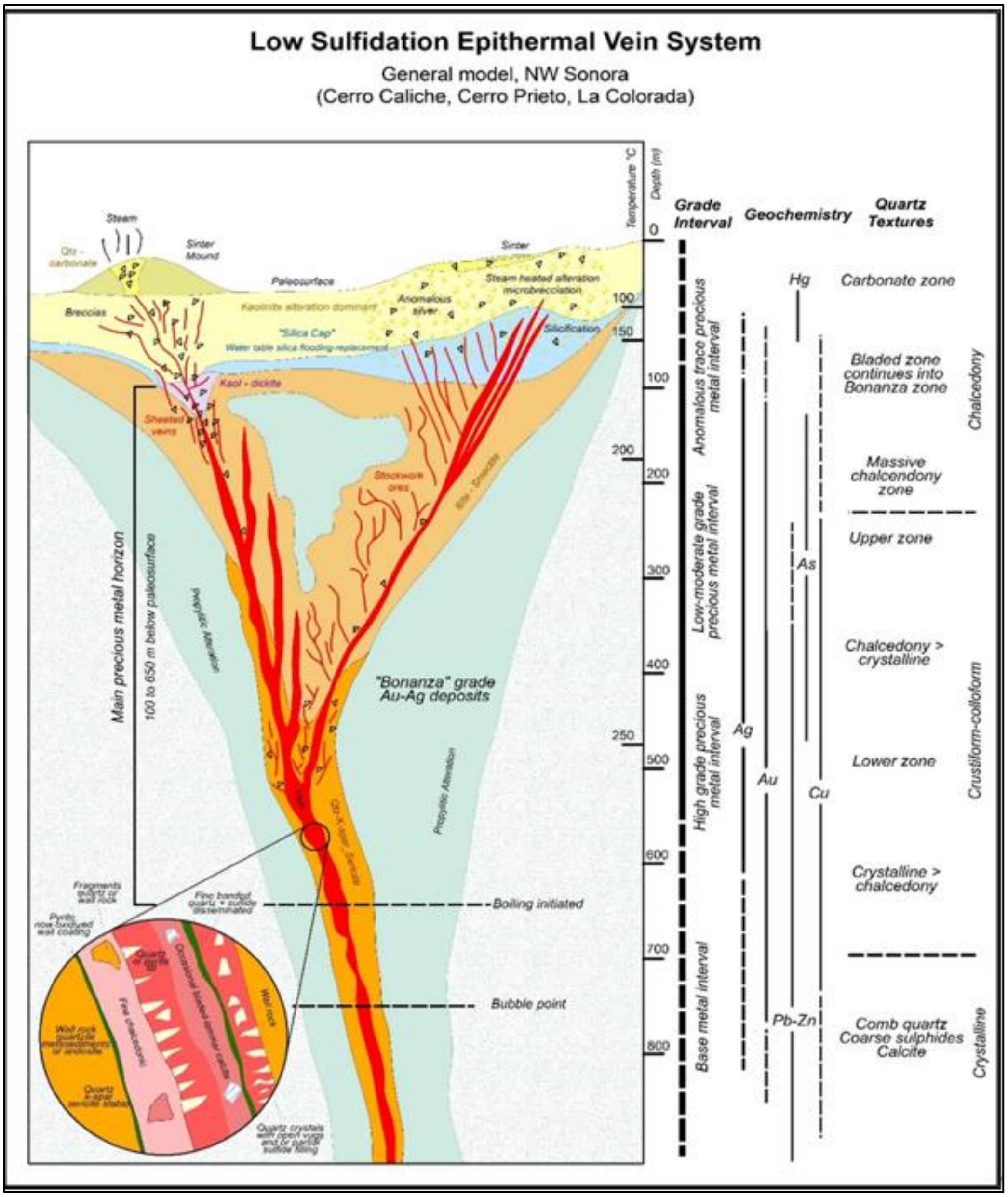



Figure modified from Buchanan (1981).

## 8.2 QP Comments

The QPs have conducted a number of discussions with Sonoro personnel and note that the exploration programs at the Cerro Caliche Project were planned and executed on the basis of the deposit model discussed above. The QPs have also reviewed the various stages of the drilling programs for the various mineralized areas or zones on the Cerro Caliche Project and note that those programs have always appeared to have been conducted according to the deposit model which has been proposed for the Project.

# 9.0 EXPLORATION

## 9.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

In addition to the data collected from the Company's exploration campaigns, Sonoro also acquired data from previous exploration programs completed by prior operators from 1997. Some of the data were acquired at no cost while other data were acquired through a purchase agreement.

Sonoro geologists have extensively reviewed and analyzed the acquired historical data. Total historical data collected on the Project includes 13,009 m of drilling in 119 drill holes and 4,338 surface samples. Discussions with past workers from the programs was also held to confirm that industry wide standards and protocols were followed.

All of the available data carried out by previous owners prior to 2017 have been described in Section 7.2 but a summary of the key fieldwork and sampling is as follows:

- 1997-1998: Cambior, 1,625 rock samples.
- ~2000: Sidney, 176 rock samples.
- 2007-2008: Corex, 1,872 rock samples.
- 2011-2012: Paget, 406 rock samples and 1,250 soil samples.

## 9.2 SONORO EXPLORATION

Exploration methods employed by Sonoro on the Project consist of surface geological visual assessment, followed by outcrop geochemical sampling. This includes up to two metres continuous chip or channel sampling of outcropping mineralized veins and quartz veined host rocks to determine surface metal concentrations in veins, sheeted dikes and stockwork quartz veining adjacent to larger vein structures.

In 2017, Sonoro began exploration of the Manuel and Amol concession group, located adjacent to southwestern region of the Project. The area was evaluated for outcropping gold mineralization using the soil sampling method of rapid information acquisition, while negotiations were initiated for the adjacent and now current Cerro Caliche property.

The soil sample grid dimension chosen was of 200 m spaced lines running east-west and 50 m sample spacing on the lines. The grid was established from a north-south baseline on UTM grid lines utilizing Garmin handheld GPS instruments. Soils are generally thin in the area and were taken from surface material to eight centimetres depth. Total soil samples collected and processed were 156, with nine continuous rock chip samples of one metre length taken across mineralized structures with quartz vein and silicified metasediments or rhyolite. All samples were delivered to ALS-Chemex sample preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, for processing and shipment to the company's analytical laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. ALS-Chemex processing involved screening soil samples to pass 100 mesh. Rock samples were crushed, followed by grinding of a 200-gram split to pass 100 mesh. The fine prepared sample split was sent to Vancouver for chemical dissolution and passing through instruments, AA to determine gold and ICP to identify the element contents.

Several northwest trending anomalous structures were located cutting the Mesozoic hosting sedimentary rocks. A near horizontal rhyolite sill is also present with an apparent thickness of 20 m to 30 m that is also cut by the structures. The structures were determined to be too restricted to continue exploration and the Manuel and Amol concession group was abandoned.

Within the Cerro Caliche Project, continuous rock chip sampling and channel sampling of rock and vein outcrops were the main means of sampling of surface exposures. Further sampling to depth below the surface consisted of mainly RC drilling and some core drilling. RC chips were bagged at regular drill length intervals of five feet, or 1.52 m. Every three days, samples were collected and transported by ALS or Bureau Veritas (BVI)-Inspectorate from the drill site to the preparation laboratory for processing. Sample processing and analysis ranged from 15 days to 40 days, depending on the laboratory workload.

Sampling is conducted on in situ materials. Sonoro's surface sampling gold results are summarized in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1**
**Sonoro Surface Sample Summary**

| Company | Year | Surface Sample Types | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Rock Samples | Number of Soil Samples |
| Sonoro | 2017 | 20 | 140 |
| Sonoro | 2018 | 2,099 | |
| Sonoro | 2019 | 507 | |
| Sonoro | 2020 | 255 | |
| Sonoro | 2021 | 2,125 | |
| Sonoro | 2022 | 415 | |
| **Totals** | | **5,401** | **140** |

An outcrop sampling campaign was also conducted on the Project, consisting of rock chip sampling for gold and ICP multi-element analyses A total of 5,401 samples have been collected and analyzed with a summary of gold results presented in Table 9.2. These samples were collected across the Project with, locations plotted in Figure 9.1, coloured by gold grade ranges.

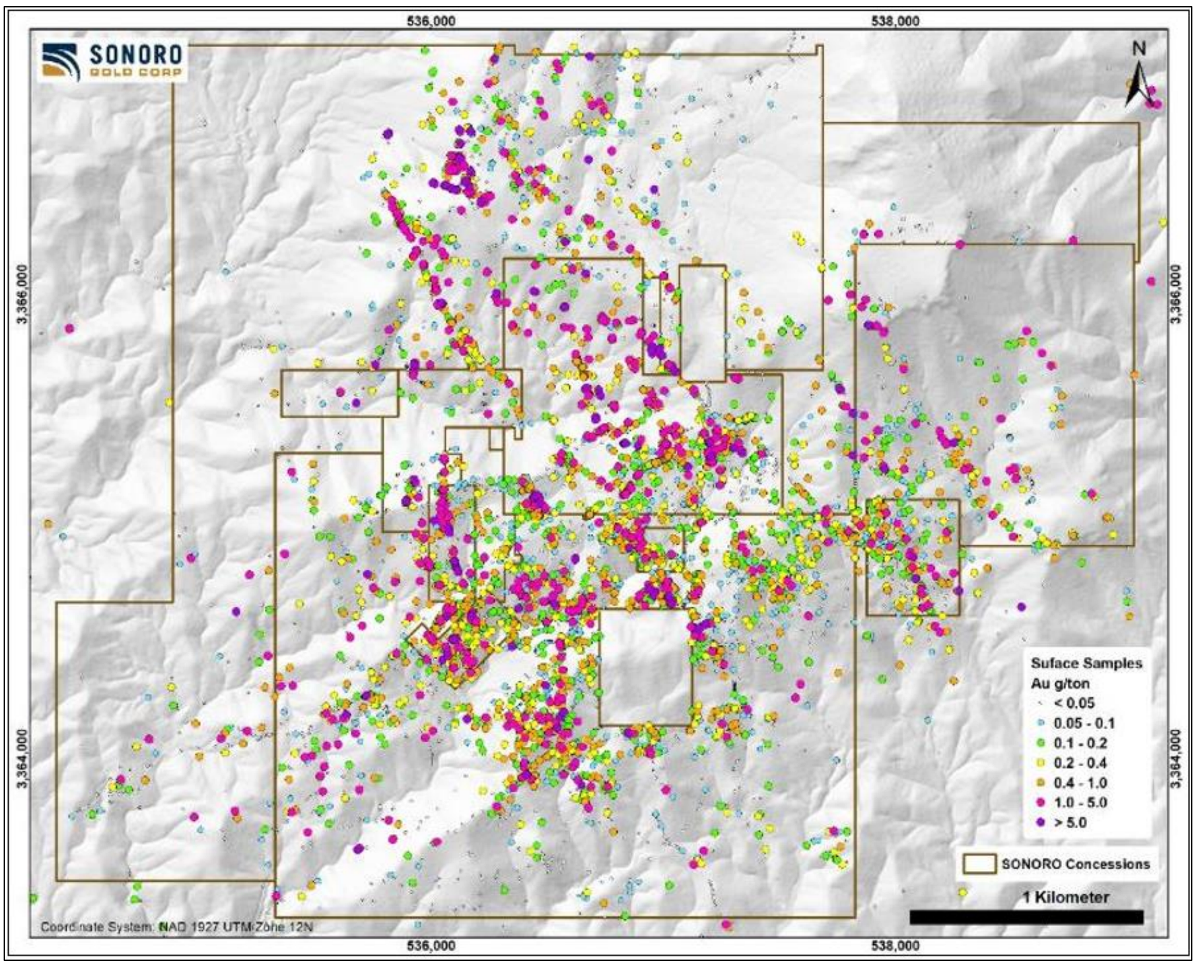
The principal gold mineralization at the Project is evident in surface outcrops, with quartz-veined zones trending along azimuth 330°to 350° showing evidence of gold and silver mineralization with oxidized former sulphides. The prominent northwest-trend of veining is generally consistent throughout the Project, along with stock work type veinlets with diverse orientations.

**Table 9.2**
**Surface Samples May 2021**

| Sonoro Gold in Surface Samples | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Range of Values Au (g/t)** | **Number of Samples** | **Percentage (%)** |
| More than 3.0 | 112 | 2 |
| More than 1.0 to 3.0 | 250 | 5 |
| More than 0.5 to 1.0 | 322 | 6 |
| More than 0.2 to 0.5 | 683 | 13 |
| More than 0.05 to 0.2 | 1,477 | 27 |
| Less than 0.05 | 2,557 | 47 |
| | **5,401** | **100** |

Source: Sonoro Gold (2021)

**Figure 9.1**
**Gold in Surface Samples on the Property**

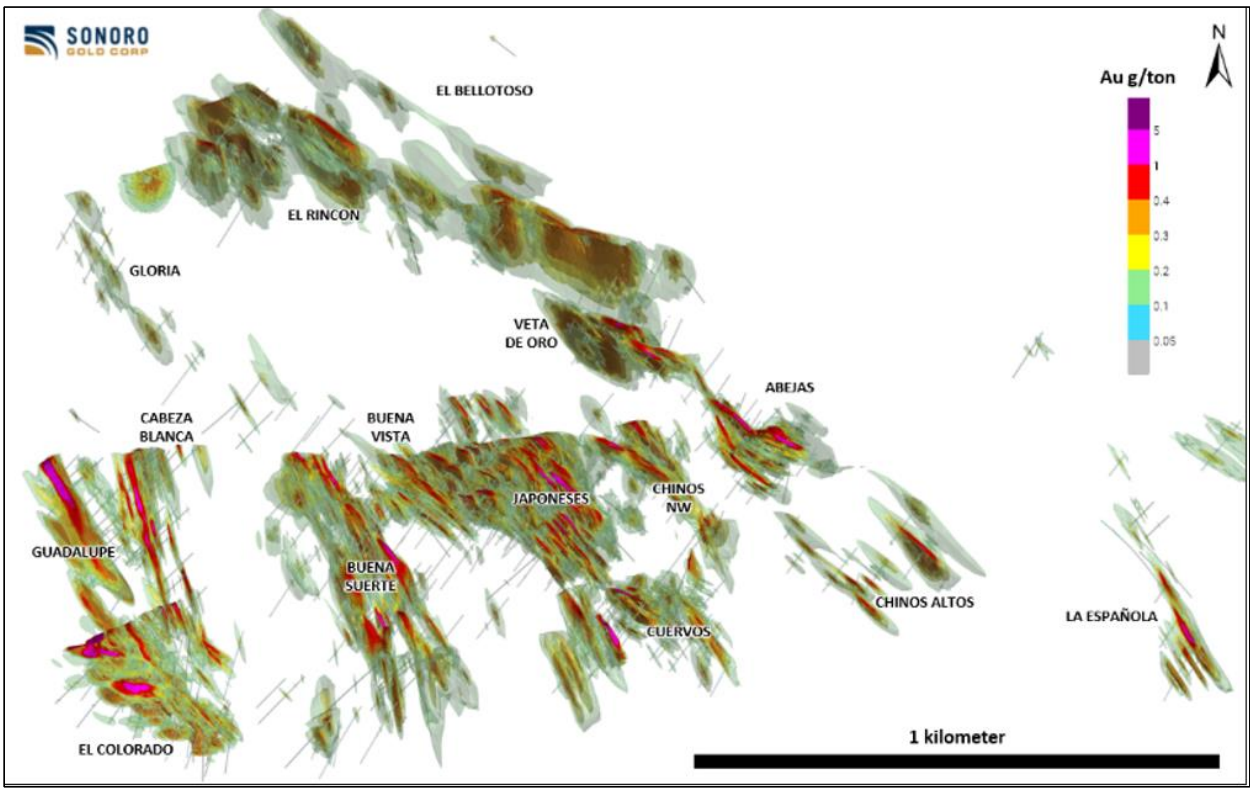



Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

However, smaller scale veins, exemplified by the Cabeza Blanca vein, show a nearly north-south strike. Most veins dip to the east or northeast, where drilling shows an evolving pattern of a deeper basal shear footwall vein zone with other steeper vein splays which dip more steeply eastward. These listric structures have near-vertical, multiple vein attitudes that join the deeper lower angle structure. Figure 9.2 illustrates the 3D model generated by Sonoro for the mineralized zones, based on assays greater than 0.10 g/t gold.

Lead and zinc are also strongly anomalous in what is considered deeper parts of the structures and vein zones, while silver is anomalous in higher elevation parts of the Project area. These are considered part of the epithermal vein's metal zoning pattern predicted from the model.

**Figure 9.2**
**3D Model – Mineralized Zones – Surface Samples Above a 0.10 Au g/t Threshold**

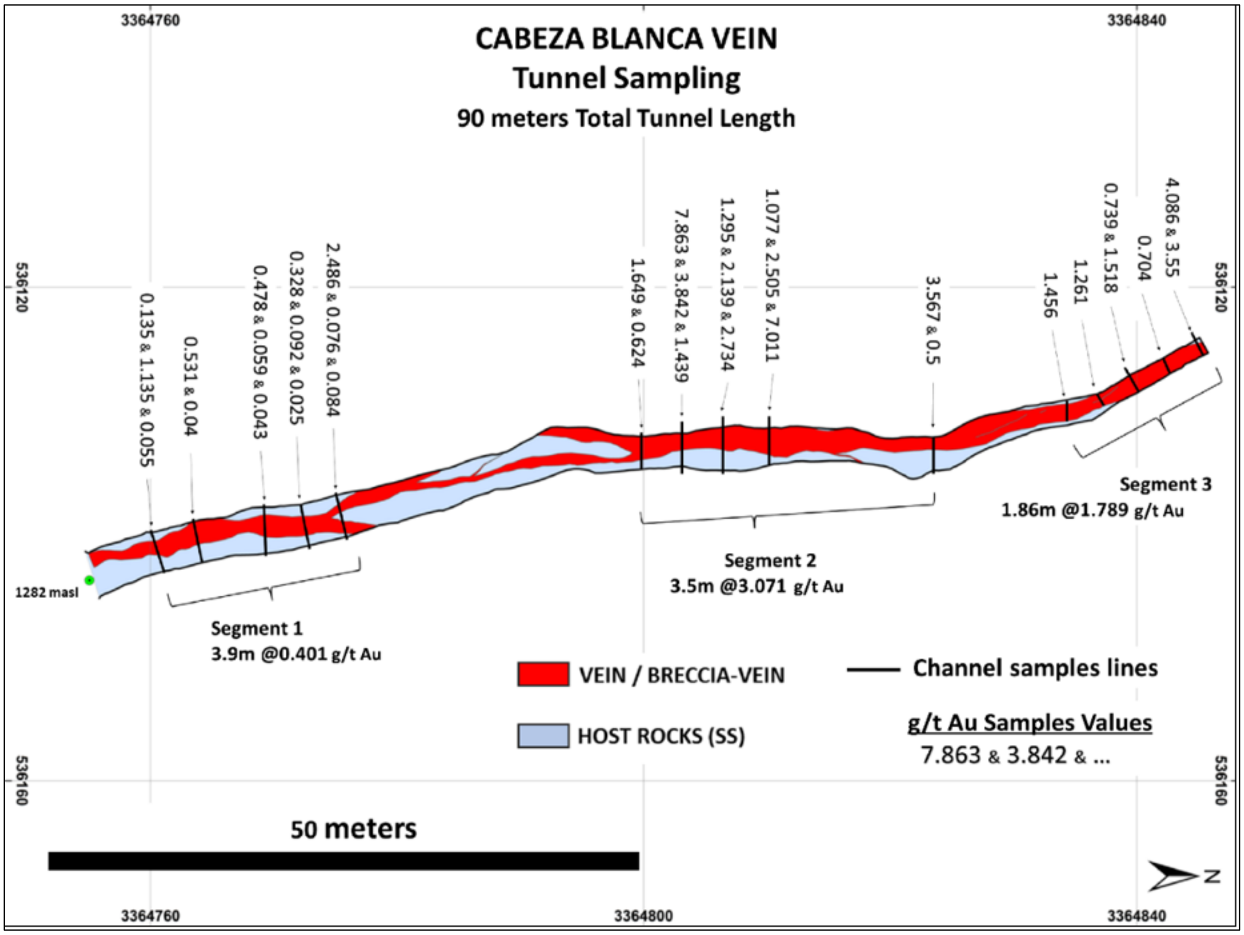



Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

Low level anomalies of arsenic and much lesser antimony are also present in numerous gold-bearing vein areas. Many gold-bearing intervals will often show only traces of silver within gold-bearing zones. The silver and gold have minor coincidences of elevated values in the same sample. Areas of weakly anomalous f manganese are present in some of the larger gold bearing veins.

In 2022, Sonoro conducted an underground channel sampling program at the historical Cabeza Blanca underground adit at the mineralized zone located in the southwestern part of the property (Figure 9.3).

**Figure 9.3**
**2022 Cabeza Blanca Vein Channel Sampling**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

An electric rotary hand-held saw and chisel were used to collect 34 channel samples of vein and breccia material from the adit ceiling (back). Saw cuts were approximately four to six centimetres (cm) deep and cut perpendicular to the vein trend with variable length depending on the width of exposed mineralization. Channel material was collected by hand in a catchment tarp below. The bagged samples were labeled, and the site photographed after painting sample numbers on the ceiling.

## 9.3 SIGNIFICANT RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Through its surface exploration program, Sonoro has been able to expand on the prior exploration programs conducted by previous companies. Surface exploration has demonstrated that the Project contains broad continuous zones of mineralization at a 0.1 g/t threshold. Several of these zones have not been fully delineated and additional exploration work will be required to fully define the extents of mineralization along strike and at depth. The central portion of the property has had the most extensive exploration work conducted to date, however, surface and wildcat exploration drilling has successfully identified more structures that warrant additional drilling to further delineate mineralization.

Sonoro has benefited from the acquisition of the previous operators' databases which it has been able to verify and incorporate into its own databases.

### 9.4 QP Comments

Through its surface exploration program, Sonoro has been able to expand on the prior exploration programs by previous companies and has begun to identify the true extent of the mineralization at the Cerro Caliche Project.

Sonoro has benefited from the acquisition of the previous operators' databases, which it has been able to verify and incorporate into its own databases. Some of this data may be able to be used in future resource estimates once it is critically reviewed. Some of the types of information that could be used in future estimates include continuous chip sampling from rock outcrops, either in trenches, along road cuts or in underground workings, if the sample information is surveyed and recorded in a similar method to the logging and sampling of drill holes.

# 10.0 DRILLING

## 10.1 TYPE AND EXTENT

### 10.1.1 Historical Drilling (Prior to 2018)

A description of the historical drilling is contained in Section 7.0 of this report. In summary, a total of 119 drill holes have been completed on the Project by previous owners, for 13,007.5 m. 101 holes (9,970 m) are RC and 18 holes (3,037.5 m) are core. Previous exploration has identified mineralization of several kilometres and with depths up to 200 m.

Sonoro geologists have reviewed the historical data acquired from previous operators since 1997. Discussions with prior operators confirmed that past programs were conducted to follow industry wide standards and protocols at that time. With the exception of Cambior drilling, previous reports describe at least partial drilling, sampling and analytical procedures and QA/QC results.

In 2018, Sonoro conducted a differential global positioning system (dGPS) survey to accurately locate historical drill collars completed by previous operators, Cambior, Corex Gold and Paget. These collar locations were integrated into Sonoro's drilling database. The review of previous work completed on the Project allowed Sonoro to gain a deeper understanding of the vein zone geology and to develop strategic drilling campaigns to define and expand the Project's mineralization.

### 10.1.2 Sonoro Drilling (2018 to Present)

Sonoro has performed a combination of reserve circulation (RC) and diamond drill core (core) drilling. As of end of 2022, Sonoro has completed 331 RC and 48 core drill holes, totaling 42,350 m at the Project.

Table 10.1 summarizes the Project's total drilling contained in the Sonoro database, including prior drilling campaigns by previous operators. Figure 10.1 shows the location of holes drilled and claim boundaries.

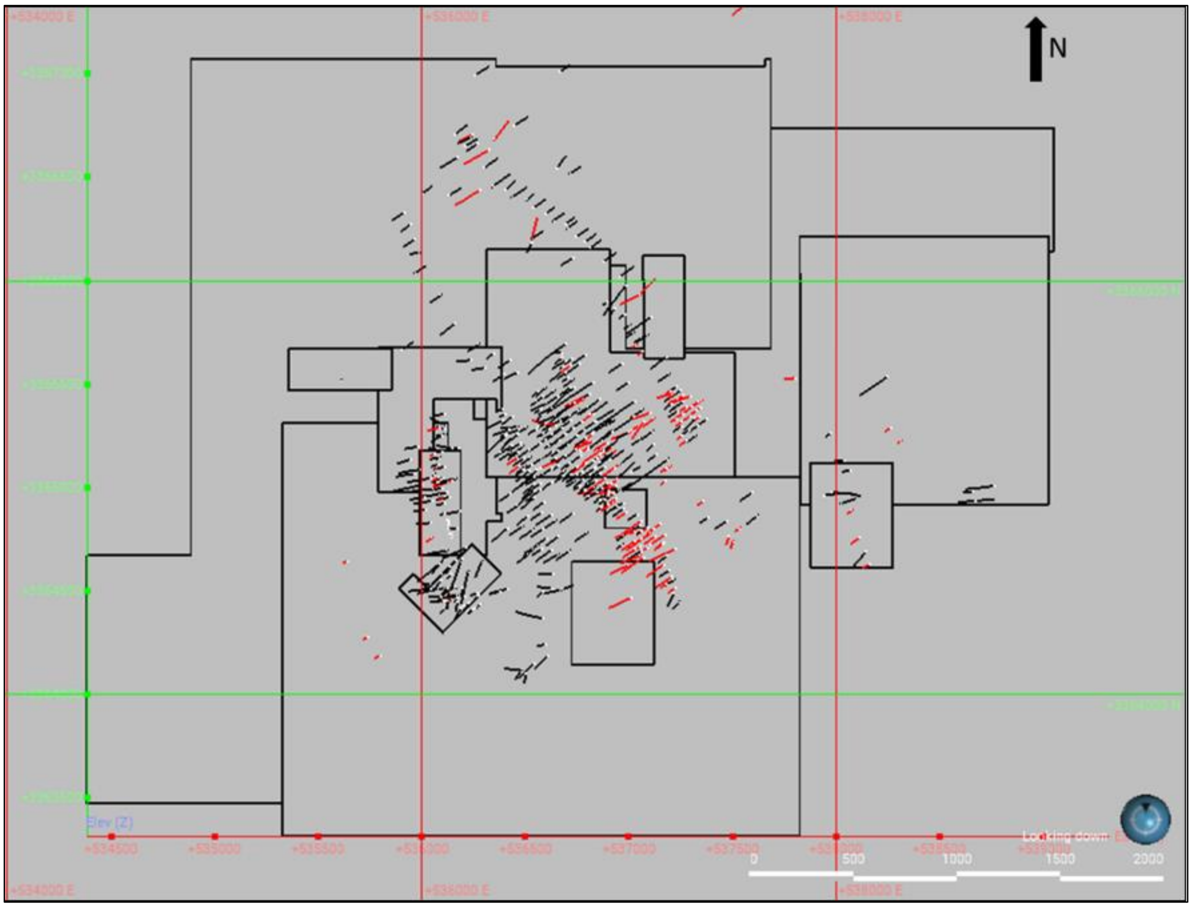
**Table 10.1**
**Drilling Summary**

| Company | Year | Drilling Programs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Drill Type | Total Drill Holes | Total Drill Metres |
| Cambior | 1997-98 | RC | 15 | 2,244.85 |
| Corex | 2007 | RC | 74 | 6,509.02 |
| Corex | 2008 | RC | 12 | 1,216.15 |
| Paget | 2011 | Core | 13 | 2,172.75 |
| Paget | 2012 | Core | 5 | 864.75 |
| Sonoro | 2018 | RC | 45 | 4,603.97 |
| Sonoro | 2019 | RC | 51 | 5,724.19 |
| Sonoro | 2020 | RC | 62 | 8,029.95 |
| Sonoro | 2020 | Core | 35 | 4,662.5 |
| Sonoro | 2021 | RC | 108 | 10,172.22 |
| Sonoro | 2021 | Core | 13 | 1,352.4 |

| Company | Year | Drilling Programs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Drill Type | Total Drill Holes | Total Drill Metres |
| Sonoro | 2022 | RC | 65 | 7799.95 |
| Sonoro | 2022 | Core | 0 | 0 |
| **Totals** | | | **498** | **55,357.70** |

Source: Sonoro, 2023

**Figure 10.1**
**Drill Hole Location Map**




Source: SRK, 2023
Red traces: Historic Drill Traces
Black traces: Sonoro Drill Traces

## 10.2 PROCEDURES

### 10.2.1 Historical Drilling

Sonoro has acquired data from three prior exploration companies, for 119 drill holes with a total of 13,007.5 m of drilling, and 4,338 surface samples. Personal discussions between Sonoro and prior operators stated that acceptable mining industry wide standards and protocols at that time were followed, although, limited documentation was supplied.

There appears to be little available documentation describing the Cambior or Paget drilling procedures.

A 2018 report (Hitchborn, 2018) states that Corex drilling was completed using a Foremost buggy rig from Layne de Mexico. All holes were drilled with a 4.5-inch drill bit with face centre return, mostly under dry drilling conditions. Drill runs were 40 feet (ft) and samples were collected at 10 ft intervals. After sample collection, the sample splitter was cleaned by air pressure and the hole was cleaned after each drill run.

##### *10.2.1.1 Collar Surveys*

There appears to be no available documentation describing the Cambior or Paget collar surveying procedures.

Corex collars were surveyed with a GPS unit (not identified) by an independent contractor.

Sonoro used Geo Digital Imaging de Mexico SA de CV to resurvey any historical drill collars which were located. All collar locations are surveyed in UTM Datum NAD 27 Zone 12 North.

##### *10.2.1.2 Down Hole Surveys*

There appears to be no available documentation describing the Cambior or Paget down hole surveying procedures.

There were no down hole surveys performed for Corex drill holes. As the Corex drill holes average less than 100 m in length, the lack of down hole surveys is not considered material.

##### *10.2.1.3 Logging*

There is no documentation describing logging for Cambior, Corex or Paget drilling. Sonoro has relogged available core from Paget drilling.

##### *10.2.1.4 Sampling*

For Corex drill program, 4,982 samples (not including QA/QC samples) at 5-foot (1.52 m) lengths were collected. Drill hole cuttings were collected in a Gilson universal sample splitter (approximately 50% split) of the total of sample. If recovery was suspected to be low, 100% of the sample was collected. Sample size was 10 to 12 kilograms (kg) and samples were bagged into cloth drawstring sample bags that were labeled with waterproof tags provided by analytical lab.

#### 10.2.2 Sonoro Drilling

Sonoro has conducted drilling on the Project from 2018 to the present and has aimed to follow recognized procedures considered good practice by the industry, under the supervision of Mel Herdrick, VP Exploration.

The RC drilling was contracted through Layne de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Layne), a Granite Company, and included an all-terrain Prospector Buggy truck-mounted drill capable of up to 40° angled drill holes. The on-board air compressor integrated system delivers 1,050 cfm of free air at 480 pounds per square inch (PSI). Dual tube drill pipe with up to 300 m total length is maintained on site when drilling. A face centred 5.25-inch diameter drill bit is matched to the down hole hammer. All RC drilling on the property was done dry in surface oxidized rock and the water table was not encountered.

Layne used a CT-1500 track mounted long stroke core drill to collect HQ and PQ core samples. 38 HQ holes were completed for resource evaluation.

Ten drill holes (673 m) were completed for metallurgical analysis. These were completed using PQ core (85.0 mm diameter). The core was boxed, logged by Sonoro geologists, and delivered to DHL in Hermosillo. DHL shipped the core via air directly to McClelland Laboratories located in Sparks NV, USA.

#### *10.2.2.1 Collar Surveys*

Drilling conducted by Sonoro included collar surveys by Geo Digital Imaging de Mexico SA de CV upon completion of drilling, using EMLID Reach RS2+ Multi-band RTK GNSS receivers connected to a base station. The collars were surveyed in PPK mode post-processing, and then with INEGI's Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) Network. The survey coordinates were downloaded and sent in Excel spreadsheets to Sonoro geologists. All collar locations were surveyed in UTM Datum NAD 27 Zona 12 North and elevations were reported as metres above mean sea level.

#### *10.2.2.2 Downhole Survey*

Drilling conducted by Sonoro had the drilling contractor (Layne) perform down hole surveys with survey results provided daily. Both RC holes and core holes were surveyed every 50 m down hole, using a Reflex EZ Track 1.5 instrument. The azimuth is corrected for magnetic declination by adding 9.2° to the azimuth. SRK has recommended reviewing this factor annually and adjusting as required.

#### *10.2.2.3 Logging*

Sonoro RC holes are logged by Sonoro geologists at the drill site on paper and later entered into Excel sheets. The original sheets are scanned and archived by Sonoro.

For core holes, geotechnical data (recovery, RQD, weathering, hardness, breakage, number of joints) are measured prior to geological logging. Geological data, including lithology, alteration, structural and mineralization are logged in Excel spreadsheets by Sonoro geologists. Lithologic and structural features are noted on the core to aid in determining the sample length. The samples are then marked on the core, which is then cut, bagged with the sample tags and collected for shipping to the assay laboratory.

#### *10.2.2.4 Sampling*

Drill samples were collected as RC chips that were passed by closed tubing through a cyclone to collect fine airborne particles, then into a three-tiered Jones splitter where the final sample was a quartered sample of the total original material from the drill interval. A Sonoro geologist supervised the RC drilling and RC sample collection. Samples were bagged for each regular drill length intervals of 5 ft or 1.52 m and collected and transported by ALS or BV personnel from the drill site every three days during drilling activities. The laboratory trucks hauled the RC samples to the respective preparation laboratory for the process of sample preparation to begin. Sample processing and analysis ranged from 15 days to 40 days, depending on the laboratory workload.

HQ core samples were boxed in fabricated plastic core boxes with thin wood or cardboard markers denoting the depth in metres at the end of each drill run. Standard run length was 3.05 m (10 ft). All the cores were transported by Sonoro geologists to the core logging and cutting facility in Cucurpe, where geologists were responsible for inspecting, making descriptive logs, and recording rock quality designations (RQD) by measuring and recording percentages of intact core lengths. Each core box was digitally photographed. Following the data collection, the core was cut in half along the core axis with a diamond saw, with half bagged for assay analysis and the other half retained. ALS or BV staff collected the samples and delivered them to the respective sample preparation facility. The remaining core and reject material from the assay laboratory is stored in a secure facility in Cucurpe.

Quality control samples consisting of blanks, certified reference material (CRM), and field duplicates were inserted by geologist at the core logging facility. Details on the QA/QC program are described in detail in Chapter 12.0.

## 10.3 RECOVERY

There is no documentation related to drilling sample recovery for Cambior or Paget historical drilling programs.

Hitchborn stated that the RC was drilled under dry conditions and, although the samples were about 50% of the theoretical total weight, Corex considered the sample to adequately represent the drilled material. Corex expressed no concern regarding the sample quality related to the assay results.

Sonoro RC has also been drilled dry and Sonoro geologists estimate a high recovery percentage, although SRK has been unable to independently verify the approximate recovery.

SRK reviewed mineralized core intervals and did not observe a loss of core in the mineralized intervals. A mineralized interval is shown in Figure 10.2, and no significant loss of mineralized material is noted. As part of the Sonoro logging procedure for core holes, both core recovery and RQD are recorded. Average recovery based on the 49 Sonoro core holes was approximately 90%. Sonoro estimates that the RC recovery is a similar percentage.

Based on the statements of historic operators and Sonoro staff, SRK does not consider that the sample recovery impacts the quality of the assays.

SRK recommends twinning some RC holes with core holes to better assess the impact of sample recovery on grade or to compare RC to core drilling in better drilled areas.

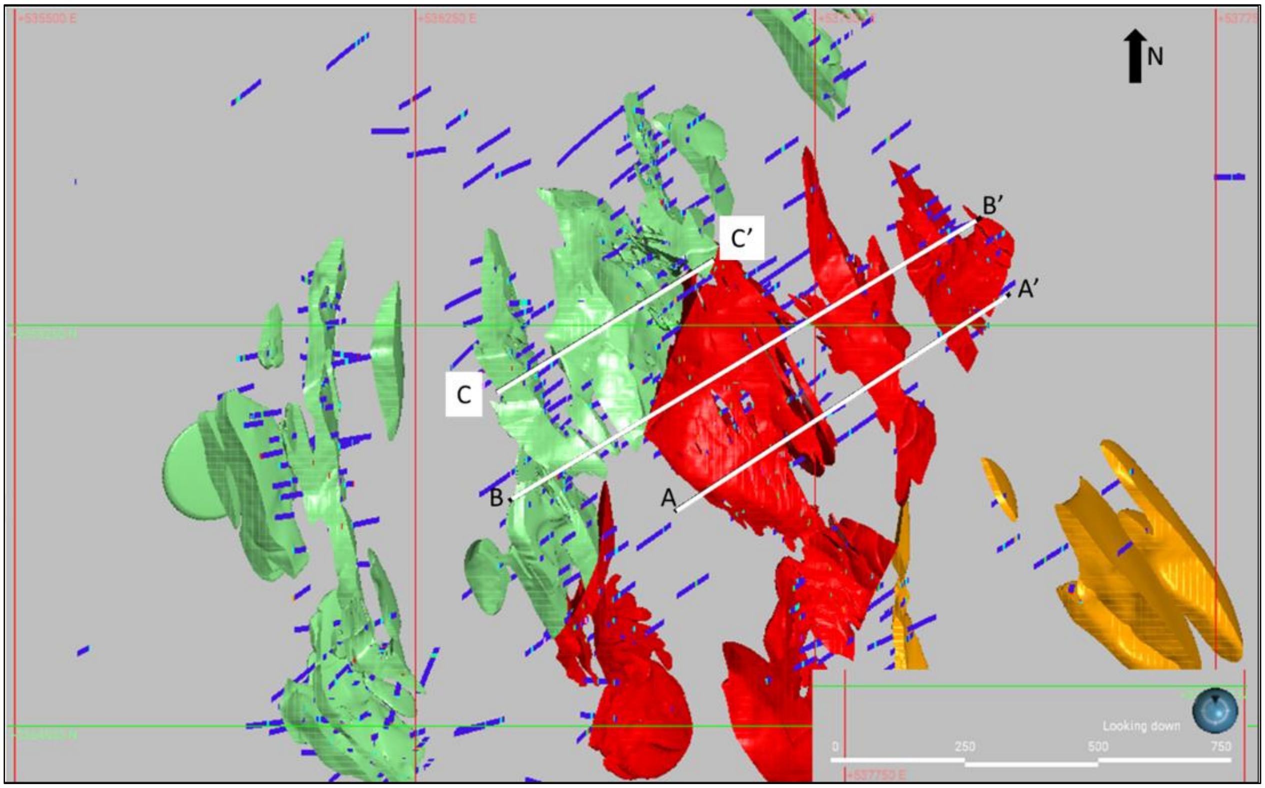
**Figure 10.2**
**Mineralized Interval (SCD-033: 72.3 to 74.4 m)**


Source: SRK, 2023.

## 10.4 SAMPLE LENGTH/TRUE THICKNESS

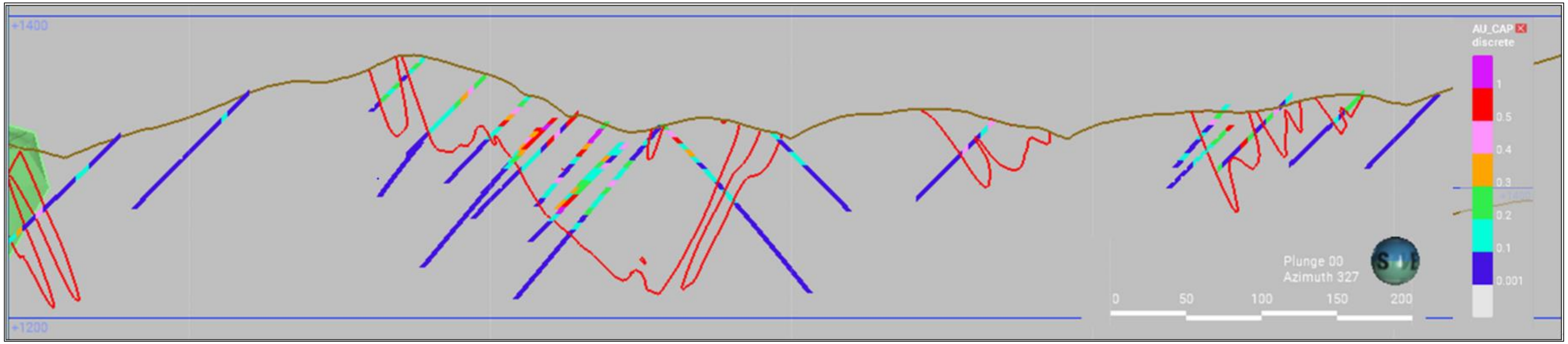
Most drill holes are inclined to 45° to the southwest to provide approximate perpendicular intercepts to vein trends at the Project. The true inclination of the mineralized zones is not precisely known and the common use of 45° inclined drill holes with an azimuth of 225 is considered an appropriate orientation to minimize intercept corrections. However, it is possible that some reported drill hole intercepts may have reductions of interval length by 10% to 15% to obtain true thickness of intervals. Drill holes with azimuths of 050 to 080 were drilled to utilize roads to test areas without current access. These drill holes were considered to cut near vertical zones of mineralization. All drilling completed is considered to have good quality samples from the drilling programs that, with the large quantity of drill holes, reliably represent the mineralized size and mineralization values of the intersected material. Representative sections are shown in Figure 10.3 though Figure 10.6.

**Figure 10.3**
**Mineralized Domains (Grade Shells) and Drilling – Plan View**



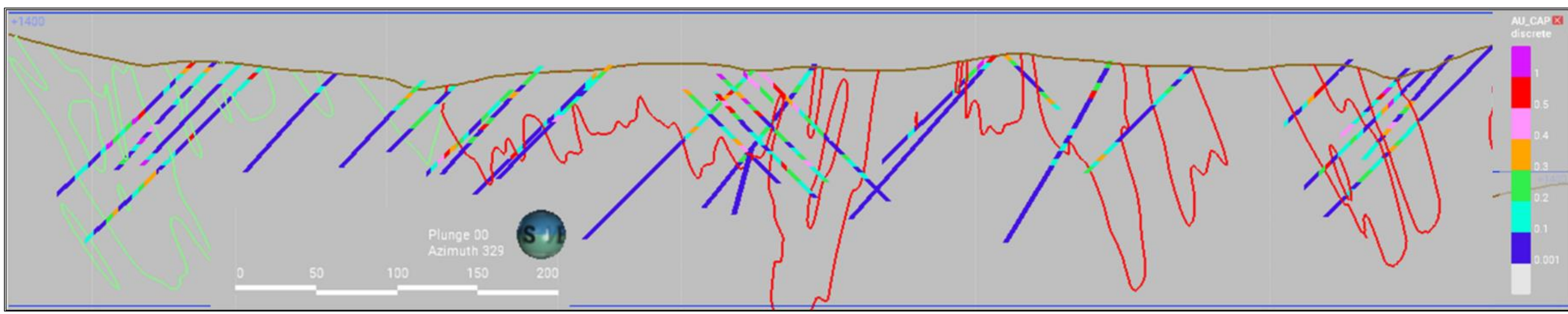

Source: SRK, (2023).

**Figure 10.4**
**Mineralized Domains (Grade Shells) Central Domain and Drilling – Section A-A**



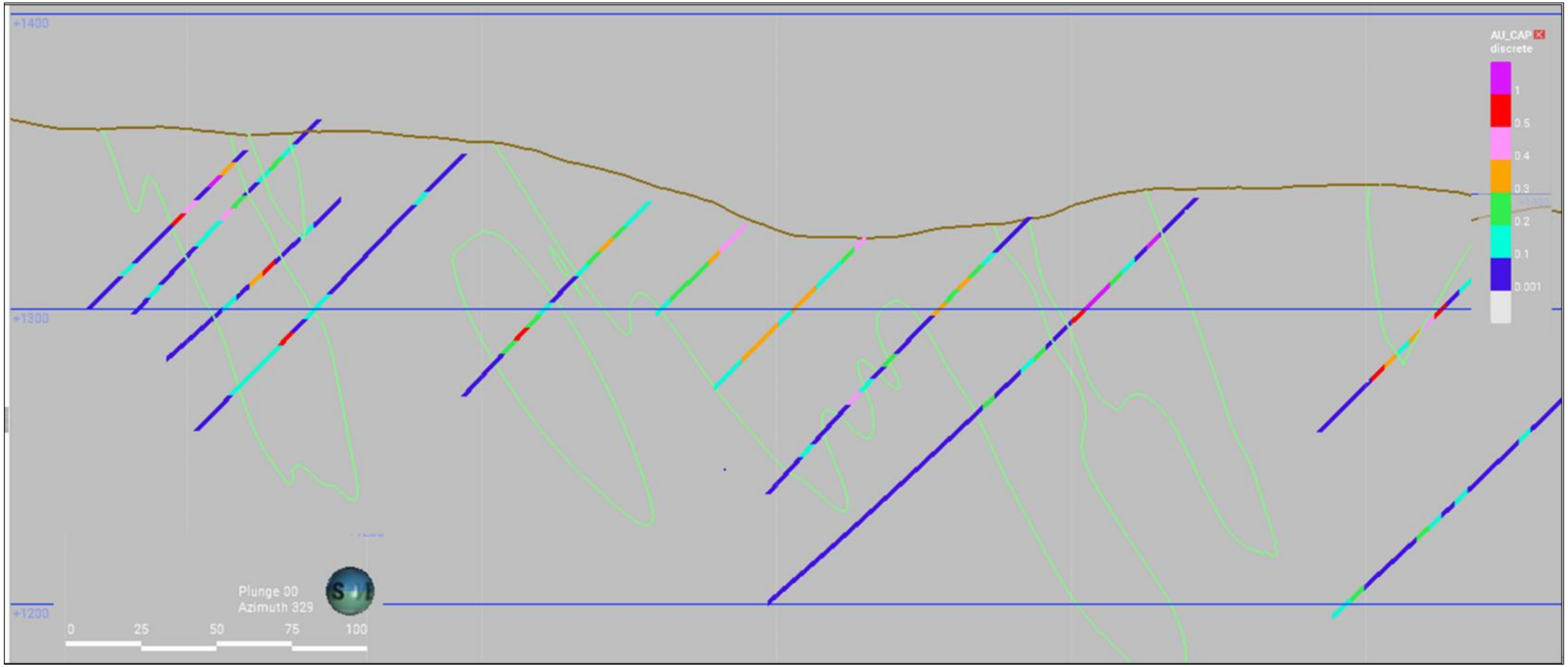

Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 10.5**
**Mineralized Domains (Grade Shells) Central and West Upper and Drilling – Section B-B**




Source: SRK, 2023.

**Figure 10.6**
**Mineralized Domains (Grade Shells) West Upper and Drilling – Section C-C**




Source: SRK, 2023

## 10.5 Summary of Drill Intercepts

RC and core drilling are regarded as reasonable methods for this deposit and these techniques have been applied by all operators since early exploration and mining. Drilling has been completed from surface with drill holes designed to provide reasonable intersections to the interpreted dip and strike of the mineralization.

It is the QPs' opinion that Sonoro's drilling and sampling procedures currently meet accepted industry practices. Overall, it is the QP's opinion that the drilling conducted on the property has produced a reliable geological and geochemical database, suitable for use in estimating mineral resources.

The results of the drilling have enabled SRK to review and confirm the geological and structural trend models generated by Sonoro. The drilling intersections are considered to provide a suitable basis from which to generate the grade shells used to constrain the grade estimation, as shown in Figure 10.3 to Figure 10.6.

Table 10.2 summarizes the drill hole locations and orientations are and Table 10.3 summarizes the significant mineralization intercepts.

**Table 10.2**
**Drillhole Location and Orientation**

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 141-97-01 | 537012.50 | 3364468.38 | 1380.88 | 173.74 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-02 | 537225.01 | 3364704.00 | 1369.84 | 201.17 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-03 | 537002.40 | 3364626.91 | 1365.42 | 152.40 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-04 | 537056.68 | 3364671.73 | 1338.29 | 152.40 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-05 | 537028.00 | 3364792.00 | 1296.80 | 149.35 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-06 | 536937.00 | 3365008.00 | 1316.11 | 62.48 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-07 | 536180.00 | 3364481.00 | 1239.50 | 121.92 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-08 | 536145.43 | 3365034.44 | 1337.42 | 149.35 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-09 | 536829.76 | 3365223.40 | 1372.50 | 152.40 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-10 | 537008.13 | 3365268.32 | 1370.08 | 149.35 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-11 | 537104.87 | 3365362.58 | 1365.84 | 131.06 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-12 | 537218.59 | 3365461.57 | 1375.53 | 128.02 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-13 | 537298.43 | 3365443.34 | 1377.20 | 164.59 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-14 | 536900.41 | 3364973.80 | 1332.04 | 213.36 | 245 | -45 |
| 141-97-15 | 536783.55 | 3365426.51 | 1301.73 | 143.26 | 245 | -45 |
| CC-001 | 536201.79 | 3368358.62 | 1200.00 | 239.00 | 47 | -60 |
| CC-002 | 536084.79 | 3368478.62 | 1200.00 | 179.65 | 47 | -60 |
| CC-003 | 536084.79 | 3368478.62 | 1200.00 | 224.75 | 45 | -70 |
| CC-004 | 536418.79 | 3368160.62 | 1200.00 | 140.35 | 33 | -60 |
| CC-005 | 536273.79 | 3368564.62 | 1200.00 | 125.30 | 228.8 | -63 |
| CC-006 | 536976.59 | 3367817.40 | 1433.28 | 241.65 | 277 | -60 |
| CC-007 | 537007.79 | 3367561.62 | 1439.10 | 101.50 | 270 | -60 |
| CC-008 | 537007.79 | 3367561.62 | 1439.10 | 127.15 | 270 | -70 |
| CC-009 | 537056.79 | 3365935.62 | 1464.08 | 234.50 | 242 | -60 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CC-010 | 537056.79 | 3365935.62 | 1464.08 | 173.40 | 44 | -55 |
| CC-011 | 536246.79 | 3366706.62 | 1419.59 | 148.35 | 244 | -60 |
| CC-012 | 536281.79 | 3366438.62 | 1433.14 | 237.00 | 238 | -55 |
| CC-013 | 536895.79 | 3365218.62 | 1364.96 | 124.45 | 240 | -55 |
| CC-014 | 536265.79 | 3368323.62 | 1200.00 | 153.00 | 294 | -62 |
| CC-015 | 536738.79 | 3367803.62 | 1410.17 | 169.95 | 205 | -55 |
| CC-016 | 536860.79 | 3367725.62 | 1450.33 | 245.80 | 270 | -60 |
| CC-017 | 537804.79 | 3365527.62 | 1510.14 | 116.20 | 270 | -60 |
| CC-018 | 537804.79 | 3365527.62 | 1510.14 | 56.95 | 280 | -75 |
| CC-019 | 536530.79 | 3366198.62 | 1428.34 | 233.80 | 14 | -60 |
| CC-020 | 537070.79 | 3365317.62 | 1367.07 | 188.85 | 214 | -60 |
| CC-021 | 536648.79 | 3365299.62 | 1326.81 | 202.30 | 282 | -55 |
| CC-022 | 536712.00 | 3365403.00 | 1300.00 | 186.20 | 63 | -55 |
| CC-023 | 536779.79 | 3365427.62 | 1301.11 | 161.70 | 240 | -55 |
| CC-024 | 536717.79 | 3365592.62 | 1290.23 | 109.05 | 230 | -55 |
| CC-025 | 536324.79 | 3366632.62 | 1418.39 | 222.65 | 240 | -50 |
| CC-026 | 536572.79 | 3365094.62 | 1354.40 | 194.50 | 66 | -55 |
| CC-027 | 536351.79 | 3366681.62 | 1411.98 | 204.10 | 37 | -55 |
| CC-029 | 536850.79 | 3365142.62 | 1358.16 | 118.40 | 40 | -50 |
| CC-030 | 536084.79 | 3365289.62 | 1335.83 | 125.10 | 256 | -60 |
| CCR-01 | 536867.59 | 3365183.39 | 1360.23 | 163.07 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-02 | 537304.00 | 3365389.26 | 1369.00 | 182.88 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-03 | 537124.17 | 3365334.85 | 1362.51 | 102.11 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-04 | 536884.75 | 3365043.32 | 1340.53 | 144.78 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-05 | 536930.05 | 3364931.68 | 1324.44 | 111.25 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-06 | 536824.68 | 3365257.14 | 1377.57 | 172.21 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-07 | 536793.63 | 3365118.58 | 1363.63 | 144.78 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-08 | 536987.94 | 3364881.88 | 1288.99 | 86.87 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-09 | 537070.53 | 3364662.76 | 1334.84 | 184.40 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-10 | 536957.29 | 3365114.40 | 1342.47 | 144.78 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-11 | 536946.48 | 3365041.26 | 1327.25 | 150.88 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-12 | 537168.31 | 3364627.98 | 1360.92 | 144.78 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-13 | 537204.64 | 3364568.00 | 1361.42 | 138.68 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-14 | 537106.40 | 3364780.90 | 1315.28 | 205.74 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-15 | 537060.72 | 3364840.50 | 1309.71 | 175.26 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-16 | 536827.56 | 3365358.09 | 1348.55 | 181.36 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-17 | 536829.62 | 3365132.85 | 1360.35 | 108.20 | 55 | -45 |
| CCR-18 | 536858.72 | 3365152.77 | 1358.59 | 105.16 | 55 | -45 |
| CCR-19 | 537011.90 | 3365274.95 | 1371.42 | 53.34 | 55 | -45 |
| CCR-20 | 536079.64 | 3365027.25 | 1363.99 | 47.24 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-21 | 536111.41 | 3364959.41 | 1327.43 | 53.34 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-22 | 537240.60 | 3365426.79 | 1361.52 | 65.53 | 250 | -45 |
| CCR-23 | 537260.15 | 3365356.01 | 1359.63 | 65.53 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-24 | 537183.40 | 3364537.00 | 1367.90 | 59.44 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-25 | 537030.51 | 3364703.75 | 1336.95 | 120.40 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-26 | 537030.37 | 3364742.86 | 1317.94 | 117.35 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-27 | 537104.01 | 3364781.45 | 1314.89 | 114.30 | 235 | -65 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CCR-28 | 537176.24 | 3365032.04 | 1316.36 | 50.29 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-29 | 537215.00 | 3365450.99 | 1373.63 | 50.29 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-30 | 537255.09 | 3365317.65 | 1364.33 | 59.44 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-31 | 537327.33 | 3365374.03 | 1371.13 | 59.44 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-32 | 536769.06 | 3365170.93 | 1362.42 | 71.63 | 55 | -45 |
| CCR-33 | 537127.48 | 3364764.84 | 1316.89 | 99.06 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-34 | 537089.73 | 3364807.71 | 1313.58 | 99.06 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-35 | 537065.52 | 3365657.19 | 1362.02 | 41.15 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-36 | 537182.75 | 3365095.90 | 1314.44 | 53.34 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-37 | 537536.53 | 3364804.85 | 1372.98 | 50.29 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-38 | 537502.43 | 3364742.73 | 1356.89 | 62.48 | 195 | -50 |
| CCR-39 | 537482.43 | 3364765.24 | 1359.00 | 65.53 | 195 | -45 |
| CCR-40 | 536754.39 | 3365188.17 | 1363.42 | 86.87 | 50 | -45 |
| CCR-41 | 538265.05 | 3365291.31 | 1331.89 | 56.39 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-42 | 538317.31 | 3365230.46 | 1316.75 | 44.20 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-43 | 537222.57 | 3364514.10 | 1346.84 | 62.48 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-44 | 537358.06 | 3364932.90 | 1397.45 | 53.34 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-45 | 537263.36 | 3365446.98 | 1371.50 | 94.49 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-46 | 537232.17 | 3365333.59 | 1354.21 | 42.67 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-47 | 536455.60 | 3365142.04 | 1353.61 | 76.20 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-48 | 536471.84 | 3365104.67 | 1343.10 | 103.63 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-49 | 538079.13 | 3364890.84 | 1292.89 | 51.82 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-50 | 538162.79 | 3364629.87 | 1275.52 | 67.06 | 240 | -50 |
| CCR-51 | 538111.58 | 3364756.40 | 1293.16 | 82.30 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-52 | 537258.31 | 3365251.90 | 1340.91 | 54.86 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-53 | 537037.31 | 3365687.13 | 1374.08 | 48.77 | 245 | -55 |
| CCR-54 | 537200.27 | 3365467.57 | 1379.25 | 45.72 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-55 | 536079.76 | 3365051.48 | 1370.30 | 67.06 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-56 | 537058.38 | 3364751.65 | 1308.57 | 77.72 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-57 | 537165.02 | 3364728.67 | 1339.11 | 85.34 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-58 | 536063.35 | 3365167.06 | 1392.67 | 48.77 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-59 | 536053.57 | 3364759.96 | 1288.83 | 67.06 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-60 | 536915.54 | 3365023.43 | 1329.50 | 73.15 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-61 | 537333.82 | 3365414.41 | 1377.88 | 91.44 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-62 | 536901.70 | 3364915.96 | 1342.57 | 67.06 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-63 | 537122.43 | 3364802.76 | 1326.70 | 115.82 | 235 | -65 |
| CCR-64 | 537342.88 | 3365342.91 | 1357.22 | 85.34 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-65 | 537052.45 | 3364716.00 | 1326.28 | 91.44 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-66 | 536090.93 | 3365038.64 | 1361.99 | 60.96 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-67 | 535739.24 | 3364278.57 | 1237.54 | 42.67 | 245 | -55 |
| CCR-68 | 535802.12 | 3364188.84 | 1235.09 | 51.82 | 245 | -50 |
| CCR-69 | 535641.31 | 3364646.36 | 1223.39 | 42.67 | 245 | -50 |
| CCR-70 | 536077.53 | 3365101.14 | 1386.64 | 28.96 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-71 | 537031.03 | 3364792.51 | 1296.02 | 51.82 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-72 | 536926.69 | 3364973.43 | 1319.72 | 73.15 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-73 | 537090.12 | 3364712.58 | 1315.61 | 76.20 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-74 | 536861.60 | 3365126.18 | 1355.19 | 134.11 | 55 | -45 |
| CCR-75 | 537296.53 | 3365346.31 | 1368.45 | 108.20 | 235 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CCR-76 | 537170.45 | 3364736.77 | 1339.47 | 121.92 | 235 | -65 |
| CCR-77 | 537174.98 | 3364772.94 | 1342.50 | 152.40 | 235 | -55 |
| CCR-78 | 537104.24 | 3364722.21 | 1316.22 | 85.34 | 235 | -55 |
| CCR-79 | 537278.96 | 3365392.80 | 1360.53 | 67.06 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-80 | 537345.70 | 3365387.08 | 1369.24 | 76.20 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-81 | 536930.62 | 3365096.13 | 1343.44 | 97.54 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-82 | 537354.73 | 3365424.20 | 1375.04 | 102.11 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-83 | 536940.48 | 3364948.80 | 1317.07 | 92.96 | 235 | -50 |
| CCR-84 | 537203.54 | 3365105.18 | 1318.48 | 99.06 | 235 | -65 |
| CCR-85 | 537277.44 | 3365227.19 | 1327.15 | 59.44 | 235 | -45 |
| CCR-86 | 537150.23 | 3364823.61 | 1346.12 | 153.92 | 235 | -65 |
| SCD-001 | 537191.39 | 3365139.31 | 1318.05 | 372.75 | 234 | -45 |
| SCD-002 | 537029.25 | 3365417.84 | 1352.68 | 401.20 | 236 | -45 |
| SCD-003 | 536830.39 | 3365510.18 | 1280.75 | 383.10 | 238 | -45 |
| SCD-004 | 536900.05 | 3364980.08 | 1332.49 | 50.40 | 237 | -45 |
| SCD-005 | 537260.65 | 3365413.61 | 1361.51 | 105.50 | 237 | -45 |
| SCD-006 | 537061.25 | 3364694.95 | 1329.24 | 52.00 | 237 | -50 |
| SCD-007 | 537064.12 | 3364693.84 | 1329.28 | 63.15 | 0 | -90 |
| SCD-008 | 536117.43 | 3364513.93 | 1298.97 | 140.00 | 157 | -67 |
| SCD-009 | 536075.43 | 3365024.20 | 1362.95 | 25.00 | 275 | -45 |
| SCD-010 | 536064.64 | 3365066.54 | 1381.21 | 24.15 | 234 | -43 |
| SCD-011 | 537107.76 | 3365825.86 | 1451.90 | 221.20 | 235 | -50 |
| SCD-012 | 536877.93 | 3365174.14 | 1358.01 | 62.50 | 54 | -45 |
| SCD-013 | 536806.89 | 3365187.44 | 1371.57 | 50.00 | 50 | -45 |
| SCD-014 | 536861.88 | 3365126.63 | 1354.92 | 100.00 | 55 | -45 |
| SCD-015 | 536987.32 | 3365978.27 | 1451.66 | 260.40 | 219 | -45 |
| SCD-016 | 536188.10 | 3364645.33 | 1307.57 | 221.50 | 199 | -45 |
| SCD-017 | 538249.54 | 3365537.23 | 1412.93 | 224.20 | 234 | -45 |
| SCD-018 | 536242.05 | 3366695.26 | 1419.75 | 110.20 | 245 | -45 |
| SCD-019 | 536268.98 | 3366662.93 | 1417.26 | 101.10 | 235 | -45 |
| SCD-020 | 536302.39 | 3366546.19 | 1421.66 | 106.80 | 55 | -45 |
| SCD-021 | 536341.55 | 3366455.09 | 1427.72 | 158.10 | 55 | -45 |
| SCD-022 | 536404.69 | 3365253.31 | 1332.28 | 60.25 | 222 | -45 |
| SCD-023 | 536150.74 | 3364463.95 | 1256.29 | 101.85 | 226 | -74 |
| SCD-024 | 536162.42 | 3364522.53 | 1267.15 | 116.60 | 158 | -84 |
| SCD-025 | 536199.42 | 3364515.17 | 1242.44 | 100.15 | 194 | -62 |
| SCD-026 | 536173.10 | 3364465.82 | 1239.88 | 89.85 | 225 | -73 |
| SCD-027 | 536172.54 | 3364447.85 | 1238.89 | 103.10 | 188 | -60 |
| SCD-028 | 536141.90 | 3364582.91 | 1302.35 | 143.40 | 218 | -77 |
| SCD-029 | 535980.99 | 3365198.35 | 1348.96 | 90.50 | 260 | -45 |
| SCD-030 | 536098.81 | 3365252.67 | 1352.10 | 90.20 | 240 | -45 |
| SCD-031 | 536108.44 | 3365303.69 | 1327.94 | 109.95 | 295 | -45 |
| SCD-032 | 537094.21 | 3365741.40 | 1415.85 | 149.10 | 235 | -60 |
| SCD-033 | 536982.14 | 3365838.07 | 1412.62 | 85.30 | 235 | -65 |
| SCD-034 | 537027.20 | 3365753.46 | 1412.71 | 87.90 | 235 | -55 |
| SCD-035 | 536898.52 | 3365897.05 | 1406.99 | 101.10 | 241 | -70 |
| SCD-036 | 536530.45 | 3366203.67 | 1427.52 | 100.60 | 57 | -45 |
| SCD-037 | 536744.86 | 3366212.76 | 1412.84 | 104.50 | 57 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCD-038 | 536730.44 | 3366111.31 | 1429.57 | 100.20 | 237 | -45 |
| SCD-039 | 536959.14 | 3366022.00 | 1433.01 | 119.00 | 55 | -45 |
| SCD-040 | 536431.86 | 3366401.08 | 1402.82 | 130.20 | 56 | -45 |
| SCD-041 | 536538.22 | 3366351.11 | 1395.72 | 104.00 | 55 | -45 |
| SCD-042 | 536635.05 | 3366289.78 | 1382.20 | 100.10 | 56 | -45 |
| SCD-043 | 536811.10 | 3366156.32 | 1408.10 | 98.20 | 54 | -45 |
| SCD-044 | 536880.22 | 3366094.59 | 1416.53 | 101.00 | 56 | -45 |
| SCD-045 | 536531.44 | 3366184.65 | 1428.38 | 76.60 | 206 | -45 |
| SCD-046 | 536256.41 | 3366992.62 | 1404.90 | 122.20 | 58 | -45 |
| SCD-047 | 536664.97 | 3367009.17 | 1390.42 | 80.40 | 56 | -45 |
| SCD-048 | 536446.30 | 3366749.18 | 1411.55 | 115.40 | 57 | -45 |
| SCR-001 | 536836.88 | 3365000.17 | 1364.02 | 111.25 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-002 | 536887.16 | 3364941.75 | 1346.53 | 70.10 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-003 | 536911.81 | 3364958.11 | 1329.78 | 80.77 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-004 | 536901.24 | 3364983.18 | 1332.69 | 70.10 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-005 | 536896.07 | 3365019.48 | 1335.91 | 100.58 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-006 | 536907.18 | 3365135.13 | 1346.97 | 120.40 | 315 | -45 |
| SCR-007 | 536806.21 | 3365189.03 | 1371.92 | 219.46 | 54 | -45 |
| SCR-008 | 536877.59 | 3365178.00 | 1358.46 | 123.44 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-008B | 536866.87 | 3365169.57 | 1360.49 | 30.48 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-009 | 536909.98 | 3365134.88 | 1346.76 | 120.40 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-010 | 536946.60 | 3364913.94 | 1316.85 | 94.49 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-011 | 536940.66 | 3365008.61 | 1315.54 | 91.44 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-012 | 536954.12 | 3364987.98 | 1313.18 | 91.44 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-013 | 536972.95 | 3364896.97 | 1301.04 | 91.44 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-014 | 537058.21 | 3364789.53 | 1298.27 | 42.67 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-015 | 537052.58 | 3364817.73 | 1302.68 | 79.25 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-016 | 536970.70 | 3364725.51 | 1339.77 | 60.96 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-017 | 537252.72 | 3365471.38 | 1379.39 | 146.30 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-018 | 537229.63 | 3365489.06 | 1384.82 | 115.82 | 235 | -64 |
| SCR-019 | 537207.69 | 3365406.20 | 1368.14 | 64.01 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-020 | 536977.82 | 3364769.95 | 1312.99 | 70.10 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-021 | 537060.47 | 3364696.07 | 1329.40 | 152.40 | 235 | -50 |
| SCR-022 | 537261.10 | 3365415.05 | 1361.37 | 115.82 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-023 | 536088.01 | 3365147.16 | 1394.82 | 70.10 | 258 | -45 |
| SCR-024 | 536110.60 | 3365100.70 | 1372.01 | 79.25 | 259 | -45 |
| SCR-025 | 536104.41 | 3365045.22 | 1356.01 | 67.06 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-026 | 536167.17 | 3365042.55 | 1332.57 | 170.69 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-027 | 536177.44 | 3365193.82 | 1389.79 | 167.64 | 259 | -45 |
| SCR-028 | 536100.49 | 3365174.47 | 1394.38 | 97.54 | 285 | -45 |
| SCR-029 | 537234.89 | 3365369.74 | 1347.36 | 76.20 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-030 | 536016.82 | 3364953.96 | 1358.41 | 109.73 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-031 | 536136.53 | 3364954.14 | 1317.23 | 100.58 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-032 | 536113.71 | 3364924.27 | 1322.07 | 60.96 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-033 | 536113.08 | 3364874.16 | 1319.04 | 39.62 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-034 | 536122.45 | 3364976.62 | 1328.55 | 88.39 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-035 | 536182.56 | 3364886.25 | 1313.79 | 100.58 | 258 | -45 |
| SCR-036 | 536041.82 | 3364512.68 | 1286.85 | 158.50 | 262 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-037 | 536114.44 | 3364515.35 | 1299.00 | 222.50 | 260 | -48 |
| SCR-038 | 536414.15 | 3364804.88 | 1355.62 | 146.30 | 228 | -45 |
| SCR-039 | 536216.44 | 3364709.45 | 1328.54 | 185.93 | 246 | -45 |
| SCR-040 | 536120.89 | 3365026.37 | 1343.62 | 88.39 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-041 | 536100.85 | 3364997.84 | 1343.05 | 57.91 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-042 | 536173.16 | 3364804.15 | 1307.34 | 70.10 | 264 | -45 |
| SCR-043 | 536599.80 | 3364241.92 | 1358.13 | 70.10 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-044 | 536175.56 | 3364477.69 | 1239.43 | 112.78 | 263 | -45 |
| SCR-045 | 536176.63 | 3364479.01 | 1239.30 | 121.92 | 265 | -70 |
| SCR-046 | 536159.82 | 3364522.51 | 1267.04 | 131.06 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-047 | 536175.00 | 3366597.00 | 1387.00 | 152.40 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-048 | 536132.37 | 3366411.57 | 1418.81 | 100.58 | 57 | -45 |
| SCR-049 | 536003.84 | 3366423.25 | 1375.34 | 88.39 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-050 | 535914.89 | 3366330.23 | 1371.76 | 128.02 | 237 | -55 |
| SCR-051 | 535947.98 | 3366275.65 | 1368.96 | 121.92 | 230 | -55 |
| SCR-052 | 535966.10 | 3366200.63 | 1360.43 | 121.92 | 235 | -55 |
| SCR-053 | 535992.99 | 3366135.24 | 1329.35 | 109.73 | 263 | -60 |
| SCR-054 | 536693.01 | 3365612.29 | 1300.42 | 109.73 | 239 | -45 |
| SCR-055 | 536672.45 | 3365328.03 | 1330.67 | 152.40 | 240 | -45 |
| SCR-056 | 537063.72 | 3365727.98 | 1408.91 | 91.44 | 235 | -55 |
| SCR-057 | 537008.25 | 3365789.15 | 1411.62 | 91.44 | 235 | -62 |
| SCR-058 | 536935.87 | 3365865.74 | 1404.17 | 128.02 | 222 | -62 |
| SCR-059 | 537070.02 | 3365379.12 | 1363.27 | 114.30 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-060 | 535948.47 | 3365137.24 | 1396.03 | 103.63 | 251 | -45 |
| SCR-061 | 536043.49 | 3364829.92 | 1332.94 | 103.63 | 265 | -45 |
| SCR-062 | 536430.70 | 3365170.66 | 1369.38 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-063 | 536520.46 | 3365080.73 | 1349.13 | 121.92 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-064 | 536812.66 | 3365353.34 | 1347.02 | 155.45 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-065 | 536830.59 | 3365268.31 | 1378.63 | 149.35 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-066 | 537132.46 | 3365160.26 | 1329.68 | 73.15 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-067 | 537594.90 | 3364976.49 | 1413.77 | 106.68 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-068 | 538145.14 | 3364689.55 | 1269.94 | 140.21 | 222 | -45 |
| SCR-069 | 537621.26 | 3364865.70 | 1390.16 | 100.58 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-070 | 537475.60 | 3364839.11 | 1377.60 | 109.73 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-071 | 537382.76 | 3364855.19 | 1379.48 | 76.20 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-072 | 536943.76 | 3365046.49 | 1328.27 | 176.78 | 50 | -45 |
| SCR-073 | 536961.34 | 3365114.43 | 1342.78 | 109.73 | 50 | -45 |
| SCR-074 | 536841.69 | 3365098.46 | 1355.90 | 164.59 | 53 | -45 |
| SCR-075 | 536836.36 | 3365093.17 | 1356.13 | 128.08 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-076 | 536864.69 | 3365226.44 | 1368.82 | 140.21 | 53 | -45 |
| SCR-077 | 536922.15 | 3365269.29 | 1372.66 | 100.58 | 54 | -45 |
| SCR-078 | 537022.70 | 3365342.10 | 1378.30 | 91.44 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-079 | 537117.14 | 3365273.26 | 1348.33 | 100.58 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-080 | 537122.76 | 3365210.18 | 1343.33 | 76.20 | 230 | -45 |
| SCR-081 | 536766.54 | 3365155.12 | 1363.08 | 124.97 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-082 | 536709.08 | 3365212.13 | 1346.55 | 126.49 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-083 | 536694.70 | 3365258.26 | 1338.61 | 137.16 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-084 | 536774.04 | 3365321.11 | 1349.96 | 103.63 | 235 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-085 | 536806.63 | 3365389.15 | 1322.58 | 91.44 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-086 | 537040.43 | 3364871.63 | 1285.31 | 82.30 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-087 | 536958.04 | 3364989.33 | 1313.16 | 88.39 | 60 | -45 |
| SCR-088 | 537011.86 | 3365076.42 | 1322.02 | 73.15 | 59 | -45 |
| SCR-089 | 537002.70 | 3365270.92 | 1370.57 | 103.63 | 241 | -45 |
| SCR-090 | 537057.79 | 3365237.26 | 1357.83 | 79.25 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-091 | 536894.03 | 3365298.63 | 1378.15 | 73.15 | 53 | -45 |
| SCR-092 | 536647.39 | 3365348.59 | 1328.09 | 128.02 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-093 | 536630.82 | 3365388.24 | 1302.03 | 121.92 | 45 | -45 |
| SCR-094 | 536630.23 | 3365388.81 | 1302.04 | 106.68 | 242 | -45 |
| SCR-095 | 536740.05 | 3365484.25 | 1268.53 | 91.44 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-096 | 536554.99 | 3365086.01 | 1354.64 | 163.07 | 226 | -45 |
| SCR-097 | 536543.72 | 3365053.59 | 1359.89 | 126.49 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-098 | 536432.39 | 3365201.06 | 1379.15 | 134.11 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-099 | 536838.65 | 3365320.26 | 1368.33 | 152.40 | 57 | -45 |
| SCR-100 | 537001.78 | 3365508.75 | 1308.19 | 100.58 | 239 | -45 |
| SCR-101 | 536967.04 | 3365599.35 | 1323.58 | 106.68 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-102 | 536793.55 | 3365644.38 | 1307.77 | 301.75 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-103 | 536697.29 | 3365695.14 | 1276.66 | 313.94 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-104 | 536721.40 | 3365325.30 | 1337.60 | 201.17 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-105 | 536839.05 | 3365318.48 | 1368.43 | 301.75 | 237 | -60 |
| SCR-106 | 536737.73 | 3365411.34 | 1301.47 | 252.98 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-107 | 536811.33 | 3365454.82 | 1291.73 | 170.69 | 237 | -50 |
| SCR-108 | 536857.36 | 3365426.33 | 1313.67 | 170.69 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-109 | 536409.99 | 3365255.81 | 1333.00 | 184.40 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-110 | 536648.24 | 3365347.42 | 1328.16 | 140.21 | 247 | -45 |
| SCR-111 | 536734.02 | 3365524.24 | 1274.13 | 91.44 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-112 | 536607.07 | 3365409.18 | 1282.10 | 128.02 | 245 | -45 |
| SCR-113 | 536657.16 | 3365440.97 | 1279.32 | 91.44 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-114 | 536678.50 | 3365288.40 | 1331.91 | 131.06 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-115 | 536663.26 | 3365229.66 | 1329.88 | 82.30 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-116 | 536659.55 | 3365176.52 | 1326.83 | 67.06 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-117 | 536693.57 | 3365155.81 | 1333.97 | 82.30 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-118 | 536714.76 | 3365120.66 | 1347.56 | 82.30 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-119 | 537215.98 | 3364488.47 | 1344.16 | 100.58 | 203 | -45 |
| SCR-120 | 537246.14 | 3364451.38 | 1321.26 | 82.30 | 220 | -45 |
| SCR-121 | 537195.88 | 3364599.81 | 1363.21 | 82.30 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-122 | 537222.13 | 3364556.05 | 1350.93 | 82.30 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-123 | 537183.39 | 3364671.98 | 1350.05 | 82.30 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-124 | 536544.23 | 3365013.88 | 1366.81 | 100.58 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-125 | 536574.89 | 3364992.19 | 1364.05 | 146.30 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-126 | 536465.75 | 3365172.91 | 1364.01 | 91.44 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-127 | 536494.22 | 3365143.77 | 1348.08 | 91.44 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-128 | 536503.65 | 3365107.62 | 1337.83 | 82.30 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-129 | 538672.28 | 3364935.35 | 1411.99 | 121.92 | 266 | -45 |
| SCR-130 | 538675.92 | 3364936.05 | 1411.78 | 131.06 | 85 | -45 |
| SCR-131 | 538659.66 | 3364982.11 | 1418.93 | 100.58 | 264 | -60 |
| SCR-132 | 538763.42 | 3365009.10 | 1438.85 | 201.17 | 261 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-133 | 536793.77 | 3365239.93 | 1376.08 | 91.44 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-134 | 536747.02 | 3365185.72 | 1361.31 | 100.58 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-135 | 536772.18 | 3365074.77 | 1371.10 | 121.92 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-136 | 536749.11 | 3365061.64 | 1374.87 | 88.39 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-137 | 536750.13 | 3365099.89 | 1362.98 | 100.58 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-138 | 536780.32 | 3365039.82 | 1375.91 | 82.30 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-139 | 536812.01 | 3365062.75 | 1363.17 | 115.82 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-140 | 536748.90 | 3365249.16 | 1358.81 | 161.54 | 234 | -48 |
| SCR-141 | 536574.89 | 3365023.11 | 1362.96 | 170.69 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-142 | 536542.84 | 3364986.78 | 1366.12 | 131.06 | 228 | -45 |
| SCR-143 | 536542.87 | 3364951.08 | 1348.34 | 121.92 | 230 | -45 |
| SCR-144 | 536788.57 | 3365285.63 | 1364.95 | 97.54 | 232 | -50 |
| SCR-145 | 536732.76 | 3365290.03 | 1348.63 | 170.69 | 232 | -48 |
| SCR-146 | 536714.34 | 3365347.33 | 1329.41 | 140.21 | 243 | -45 |
| SCR-147 | 536757.12 | 3365376.73 | 1326.62 | 140.21 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-148 | 536421.69 | 3365280.90 | 1317.97 | 121.92 | 250 | -45 |
| SCR-149 | 536394.26 | 3365325.48 | 1281.80 | 134.11 | 246 | -45 |
| SCR-150 | 536808.44 | 3365018.64 | 1370.84 | 82.30 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-151 | 536842.75 | 3365034.21 | 1356.57 | 106.68 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-152 | 536858.82 | 3365067.51 | 1347.69 | 131.06 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-153 | 536583.90 | 3365438.15 | 1257.63 | 97.54 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-154 | 536642.79 | 3365468.89 | 1260.26 | 94.49 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-155 | 536884.12 | 3365100.50 | 1345.93 | 121.92 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-156 | 537197.33 | 3365549.23 | 1395.02 | 100.58 | 237 | -50 |
| SCR-157 | 537180.79 | 3365631.99 | 1410.51 | 131.06 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-158 | 536510.85 | 3364860.58 | 1360.81 | 100.58 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-159 | 536580.59 | 3364880.89 | 1327.41 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-160 | 536587.26 | 3364802.05 | 1310.73 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-161 | 536648.48 | 3364841.49 | 1320.71 | 106.68 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-162 | 536661.28 | 3364765.62 | 1327.36 | 115.82 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-163 | 536730.29 | 3364877.47 | 1351.45 | 112.78 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-164 | 536564.61 | 3364725.13 | 1293.42 | 109.73 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-165 | 536514.78 | 3364677.26 | 1277.38 | 100.58 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-166 | 536799.92 | 3364780.85 | 1281.87 | 100.58 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-167 | 536716.77 | 3364695.29 | 1286.57 | 121.92 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-168 | 536661.49 | 3364681.93 | 1285.23 | 121.92 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-169 | 535962.79 | 3366034.39 | 1309.15 | 103.63 | 57 | -45 |
| SCR-170 | 536096.03 | 3365931.28 | 1319.04 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-171 | 536162.11 | 3365794.34 | 1305.79 | 137.16 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-172 | 536426.10 | 3365615.60 | 1286.06 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-173 | 536278.98 | 3365694.01 | 1292.43 | 100.58 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-174 | 536207.79 | 3366651.45 | 1420.29 | 109.73 | 62 | -50 |
| SCR-175 | 536159.71 | 3366706.38 | 1386.48 | 112.78 | 52 | -45 |
| SCR-176 | 536398.14 | 3365550.88 | 1285.25 | 100.58 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-177 | 536307.46 | 3365580.27 | 1280.46 | 106.68 | 261 | -45 |
| SCR-178 | 536466.11 | 3365557.17 | 1278.38 | 100.58 | 247 | -45 |
| SCR-179 | 536348.55 | 3365650.33 | 1287.59 | 70.10 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-180 | 536239.12 | 3365614.87 | 1281.55 | 100.58 | 268 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-181 | 535905.02 | 3365663.57 | 1231.29 | 100.58 | 52 | -45 |
| SCR-182 | 536652.85 | 3366543.79 | 1362.43 | 100.58 | 36 | -45 |
| SCR-183 | 536711.92 | 3366516.06 | 1355.94 | 100.58 | 58 | -45 |
| SCR-184 | 536469.63 | 3365280.27 | 1328.64 | 140.21 | 250 | -45 |
| SCR-185 | 536426.73 | 3364970.43 | 1379.47 | 100.58 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-186 | 536466.97 | 3365293.49 | 1319.17 | 129.54 | 266 | -45 |
| SCR-187 | 536430.67 | 3364973.01 | 1379.26 | 103.63 | 50 | -45 |
| SCR-188 | 536760.77 | 3365010.45 | 1380.09 | 60.96 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-189 | 536838.19 | 3365132.94 | 1359.06 | 100.58 | 231 | -45 |
| SCR-190 | 536789.54 | 3364991.23 | 1378.23 | 60.96 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-191 | 536437.83 | 3365344.28 | 1277.75 | 91.44 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-192 | 536873.81 | 3364996.03 | 1347.81 | 82.30 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-193 | 536401.03 | 3365354.73 | 1265.16 | 51.82 | 240 | -52 |
| SCR-194 | 536474.26 | 3365214.53 | 1374.42 | 100.58 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-195 | 536393.00 | 3365380.41 | 1249.78 | 60.96 | 251 | -45 |
| SCR-196 | 536631.35 | 3365257.79 | 1324.45 | 73.15 | 240 | -45 |
| SCR-197 | 536618.02 | 3365205.58 | 1324.18 | 48.77 | 241 | -45 |
| SCR-198 | 536598.60 | 3365232.87 | 1328.05 | 42.67 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-199 | 536647.41 | 3365140.12 | 1329.84 | 41.15 | 241 | -45 |
| SCR-200 | 536661.02 | 3365105.42 | 1336.07 | 42.67 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-201 | 536491.35 | 3365201.19 | 1365.82 | 121.92 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-202 | 536692.50 | 3365081.36 | 1350.22 | 64.01 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-203 | 536516.85 | 3365183.58 | 1352.34 | 131.06 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-204 | 536719.48 | 3365061.47 | 1365.85 | 71.63 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-205 | 536528.05 | 3365147.79 | 1339.00 | 121.92 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-206 | 536740.92 | 3365031.17 | 1377.22 | 73.15 | 239 | -45 |
| SCR-207 | 536465.17 | 3365256.96 | 1345.05 | 121.92 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-208 | 536814.14 | 3364958.18 | 1372.84 | 51.82 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-209 | 536591.54 | 3364931.66 | 1336.12 | 100.58 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-210 | 536848.78 | 3364979.25 | 1360.60 | 76.20 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-211 | 536626.41 | 3364869.27 | 1310.86 | 131.06 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-212 | 536859.94 | 3364944.40 | 1358.40 | 54.86 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-213 | 536602.42 | 3364755.02 | 1297.92 | 100.58 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-214 | 536880.83 | 3364963.93 | 1346.55 | 68.58 | 238 | -45 |
| SCR-215 | 536866.51 | 3364904.46 | 1343.26 | 42.67 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-216 | 536975.97 | 3364926.17 | 1298.14 | 94.49 | 242 | -45 |
| SCR-217 | 536466.13 | 3364915.10 | 1373.82 | 100.58 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-218 | 536587.36 | 3365265.58 | 1329.99 | 60.96 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-219 | 536538.78 | 3364798.26 | 1333.03 | 121.92 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-220 | 536618.21 | 3365283.13 | 1314.79 | 82.30 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-221 | 536626.54 | 3364698.64 | 1309.02 | 140.21 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-222 | 536597.38 | 3365313.48 | 1307.36 | 91.44 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-223 | 536378.64 | 3365175.00 | 1380.30 | 115.82 | 39 | -45 |
| SCR-224 | 536582.30 | 3365358.47 | 1286.56 | 64.01 | 216 | -45 |
| SCR-225 | 536095.11 | 3364551.20 | 1314.45 | 170.69 | 221 | -72 |
| SCR-226 | 536571.48 | 3365379.65 | 1274.75 | 51.82 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-227 | 536719.89 | 3365485.10 | 1266.53 | 100.58 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-228 | 536558.50 | 3365420.51 | 1258.13 | 39.62 | 232 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-229 | 536194.07 | 3364654.04 | 1307.57 | 173.74 | 202 | -73 |
| SCR-230 | 536561.87 | 3365462.87 | 1245.04 | 54.86 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-231 | 536601.01 | 3365484.83 | 1248.86 | 94.49 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-232 | 536677.85 | 3365650.15 | 1287.43 | 64.01 | 278 | -45 |
| SCR-233 | 536677.78 | 3365626.52 | 1299.46 | 67.06 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-234 | 536103.31 | 3364452.93 | 1260.14 | 121.92 | 266 | -56 |
| SCR-235 | 536728.02 | 3365624.41 | 1294.92 | 103.63 | 233 | -45 |
| SCR-236 | 536114.77 | 3364416.14 | 1235.37 | 91.44 | 229 | -67 |
| SCR-237 | 536682.84 | 3365587.72 | 1296.78 | 33.53 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-238 | 536698.74 | 3365556.38 | 1281.06 | 88.39 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-239 | 536269.31 | 3364490.94 | 1192.15 | 70.10 | 251 | -55 |
| SCR-240 | 536108.89 | 3364656.02 | 1300.21 | 192.02 | 220 | -55 |
| SCR-241 | 536762.93 | 3365598.82 | 1305.12 | 143.26 | 233 | -50 |
| SCR-242 | 536709.45 | 3365533.02 | 1272.54 | 60.96 | 235 | -50 |
| SCR-243 | 536084.68 | 3364632.48 | 1293.76 | 192.02 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-244 | 536626.01 | 3365170.81 | 1330.18 | 67.06 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-245 | 536110.71 | 3365357.46 | 1286.07 | 91.44 | 258 | -45 |
| SCR-246 | 536125.49 | 3364696.01 | 1279.80 | 152.40 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-247 | 536560.32 | 3365295.58 | 1333.08 | 51.82 | 0 | -90 |
| SCR-248 | 536110.55 | 3365281.03 | 1338.16 | 109.73 | 291 | -65 |
| SCR-249 | 536120.58 | 3365258.67 | 1349.66 | 100.58 | 260 | -55 |
| SCR-250 | 536245.88 | 3364413.72 | 1178.91 | 51.82 | 228 | -45 |
| SCR-251 | 536147.67 | 3365191.35 | 1395.48 | 140.21 | 276 | -45 |
| SCR-252 | 536291.33 | 3364645.70 | 1266.48 | 143.26 | 203 | -48 |
| SCR-253 | 536087.85 | 3365145.28 | 1394.66 | 94.49 | 246 | -73 |
| SCR-254 | 536555.53 | 3365285.13 | 1332.85 | 70.10 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-255 | 536508.85 | 3365292.51 | 1327.65 | 70.10 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-256 | 536082.76 | 3365112.49 | 1386.46 | 64.01 | 253 | -50 |
| SCR-257 | 536684.07 | 3365055.10 | 1353.87 | 82.30 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-258 | 536629.62 | 3365028.92 | 1358.06 | 91.44 | 232 | -45 |
| SCR-259 | 536581.94 | 3365144.50 | 1340.00 | 82.30 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-260 | 536533.59 | 3365113.04 | 1341.49 | 88.39 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-261 | 536491.30 | 3365087.29 | 1340.97 | 19.81 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-261B | 536494.61 | 3365089.06 | 1341.22 | 82.30 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-262 | 536571.95 | 3365214.16 | 1336.49 | 91.44 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-263 | 536628.22 | 3365094.70 | 1346.89 | 82.30 | 235 | -45 |
| SCR-264 | 536589.20 | 3365071.20 | 1355.14 | 163.07 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-265 | 536482.53 | 3364120.27 | 1340.05 | 140.21 | 273 | -50 |
| SCR-266 | 536480.75 | 3364116.00 | 1340.01 | 85.34 | 213 | -45 |
| SCR-267 | 536542.38 | 3364153.67 | 1352.36 | 164.59 | 226 | -45 |
| SCR-268 | 536504.02 | 3364099.27 | 1335.94 | 82.30 | 193 | -50 |
| SCR-269 | 536610.00 | 3364189.55 | 1345.75 | 140.21 | 225 | -45 |
| SCR-270 | 536585.59 | 3364367.80 | 1357.17 | 201.17 | 281 | -45 |
| SCR-271 | 538020.89 | 3364921.73 | 1339.30 | 134.11 | 71 | -50 |
| SCR-272 | 537944.70 | 3364961.99 | 1385.06 | 249.92 | 81 | -45 |
| SCR-273 | 538071.41 | 3365079.67 | 1341.07 | 70.10 | 268 | -45 |
| SCR-274 | 538038.17 | 3365130.16 | 1344.25 | 73.15 | 270 | -50 |
| SCR-275 | 537975.32 | 3365263.53 | 1376.89 | 48.77 | 235 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-276 | 537981.18 | 3364976.66 | 1371.83 | 204.22 | 93 | -40 |
| SCR-277 | 535966.28 | 3365067.84 | 1416.15 | 128.02 | 261 | -45 |
| SCR-278 | 536000.59 | 3365013.22 | 1386.42 | 207.26 | 258 | -45 |
| SCR-279 | 536021.88 | 3364894.71 | 1357.03 | 88.39 | 261 | -45 |
| SCR-280 | 536088.94 | 3364968.56 | 1338.69 | 143.26 | 262 | -45 |
| SCR-281 | 536678.02 | 3364508.23 | 1289.10 | 82.30 | 70 | -45 |
| SCR-282 | 536673.34 | 3364505.45 | 1289.26 | 128.02 | 259 | -45 |
| SCR-283 | 536585.51 | 3364499.87 | 1280.87 | 60.96 | 228 | -45 |
| SCR-284 | 536379.30 | 3364499.24 | 1237.78 | 82.30 | 255 | -45 |
| SCR-285 | 536415.96 | 3364511.30 | 1237.19 | 131.06 | 255 | -45 |
| SCR-286 | 536272.51 | 3364477.27 | 1194.17 | 111.25 | 222 | -45 |
| SCR-287 | 536208.88 | 3364470.73 | 1215.96 | 100.58 | 0 | -90 |
| SCR-288 | 536192.91 | 3364418.31 | 1216.52 | 118.87 | 213 | -50 |
| SCR-289 | 536228.04 | 3364440.13 | 1195.54 | 121.92 | 216 | -60 |
| SCR-290 | 536273.13 | 3364477.73 | 1194.29 | 134.11 | 222 | -60 |
| SCR-291 | 536280.69 | 3364435.63 | 1189.39 | 121.92 | 223 | -80 |
| SCR-292 | 536256.97 | 3364419.21 | 1179.47 | 112.78 | 229 | -70 |
| SCR-293 | 536224.36 | 3364596.26 | 1262.67 | 234.70 | 193 | -48 |
| SCR-294 | 535998.20 | 3365088.35 | 1415.15 | 173.74 | 261 | -45 |
| SCR-295 | 536044.28 | 3365046.89 | 1384.10 | 173.74 | 259 | -45 |
| SCR-296 | 536058.64 | 3364993.95 | 1360.93 | 152.40 | 264 | -45 |
| SCR-297 | 536049.42 | 3364936.47 | 1344.84 | 140.21 | 260 | -45 |
| SCR-298 | 536202.14 | 3364427.61 | 1216.40 | 128.02 | 0 | -90 |
| SCR-299 | 536228.71 | 3364440.48 | 1195.14 | 106.68 | 0 | -90 |
| SCR-300 | 536224.07 | 3364406.34 | 1193.44 | 134.11 | 0 | -90 |
| SCR-301 | 536406.34 | 3366439.18 | 1410.79 | 121.92 | 46 | -55 |
| SCR-302 | 536507.88 | 3366387.52 | 1402.28 | 91.44 | 44 | -55 |
| SCR-303 | 536601.36 | 3366325.48 | 1378.43 | 73.15 | 53 | -45 |
| SCR-304 | 536697.20 | 3366277.23 | 1389.97 | 76.20 | 56 | -45 |
| SCR-305 | 536701.06 | 3366253.77 | 1397.48 | 85.35 | 56 | -45 |
| SCR-306 | 536786.84 | 3366186.93 | 1410.63 | 103.63 | 55 | -45 |
| SCR-307 | 536047.54 | 3364531.93 | 1295.38 | 79.25 | 274 | -45 |
| SCR-308 | 536083.90 | 3364511.79 | 1296.47 | 91.44 | 271 | -45 |
| SCR-309 | 536116.28 | 3364513.15 | 1298.72 | 161.54 | 211 | -58 |
| SCR-310 | 536117.68 | 3364454.58 | 1260.09 | 112.78 | 258 | -77 |
| SCR-311 | 536128.92 | 3364457.21 | 1260.38 | 112.78 | 190 | -66 |
| SCR-312 | 536091.84 | 3364471.30 | 1269.61 | 82.30 | 271 | -45 |
| SCR-313 | 536102.47 | 3364583.89 | 1323.49 | 100.58 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-314 | 536136.71 | 3364621.17 | 1326.97 | 121.92 | 229 | -45 |
| SCR-315 | 536164.93 | 3364650.82 | 1322.56 | 131.06 | 218 | -45 |
| SCR-316 | 536627.95 | 3364512.48 | 1283.15 | 100.58 | 277 | -45 |
| SCR-317 | 536632.35 | 3364580.69 | 1242.19 | 100.58 | 274 | -45 |
| SCR-318 | 536578.23 | 3364702.44 | 1283.80 | 83.82 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-319 | 536538.25 | 3364701.85 | 1284.60 | 82.30 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-320 | 536491.49 | 3364816.58 | 1360.57 | 121.92 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-321 | 537318.92 | 3365334.94 | 1363.10 | 109.73 | 221 | -45 |
| SCR-322 | 537254.84 | 3365297.78 | 1359.48 | 70.10 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-323 | 537374.71 | 3365331.05 | 1348.35 | 70.10 | 234 | -45 |

| Hole Id | Easting (UTM m) | Northing (UTM m) | Elevation (m AMSL) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCR-324 | 537335.04 | 3365300.18 | 1349.37 | 70.10 | 236 | -45 |
| SCR-325 | 537291.48 | 3365279.19 | 1346.97 | 70.10 | 237 | -45 |
| SCR-326 | 537321.64 | 3365249.50 | 1336.92 | 70.10 | 234 | -45 |
| SCR-327 | 537325.68 | 3365251.50 | 1337.34 | 70.10 | 236 | -77 |
| SCW-01 | 535610.95 | 3365521.70 | 1167.07 | 252.96 | 0 | -90 |
| SCW-02 | 534430.29 | 3367802.27 | 1123.27 | 252.96 | 0 | -90 |

Source: Sonoro, 2023

A summary of significant intercepts is shown in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3**
**Significant Intercepts (0.15 Au cut-off)**

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCD-001 | JAPONESES | | 50.95 | 57.60 | 8.00 | 0.45 | 2.00 |
| SCD-002 | JAPONESES | | 24.20 | 42.25 | 21.00 | 0.41 | 4.00 |
| SCD-003 | JAPONESES | | 137.10 | 138.10 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.70 |
| SCD-004 | JAPONESES | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-005 | ABEJAS | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-006 | CUERVOS | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-007 | CUERVOS | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-008 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 0.29 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 35.35 | 40.60 | 5.25 | 0.80 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 81.50 | 87.50 | 6.00 | 0.41 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 101.95 | 113.65 | 11.70 | 0.92 | 2.00 |
| | | includes | 108.05 | 112.60 | 4.55 | 1.84 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 136.45 | 137.40 | 0.95 | 2.00 | 2.60 |
| SCD-009 | CABEZA BLANCA | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-010 | CABEZA BLANCA | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-011 | VETA DE ORO | | 130.50 | 131.17 | 0.67 | 0.87 | 73.20 |
| | | and | 152.65 | 153.75 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 3.70 |
| | | and | 167.75 | 170.75 | 3.00 | 0.48 | 3.90 |
| SCD-012 | JAPONESES | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-013 | JAPONESES | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-014 | JAPONESES | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-015 | VETA DE ORO | | 176.50 | 192.75 | 16.25 | 0.67 | 5.30 |
| | | includes | 182.50 | 185.50 | 3.00 | 2.09 | 1.00 |
| SCD-016 | EL COLORADO | | 10.25 | 11.40 | 1.15 | 0.79 | 42.90 |
| | | and | 18.45 | 27.55 | 9.10 | 0.34 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 38.00 | 40.70 | 2.70 | 0.85 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 156.85 | 168.10 | 11.25 | 1.08 | 2.80 |
| | | includes | 162.20 | 163.20 | 1.00 | 2.88 | 2.00 |
| | | includes | 167.50 | 168.10 | 0.60 | 11.50 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 178.50 | 184.10 | 5.60 | 2.83 | 2.50 |
| | ABEL | | 13.25 | 16.30 | 3.05 | 0.30 | 0.60 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCD-017 | | and | 131.20 | 132.40 | 1.20 | 0.79 | 13.50 |
| | | and | 188.35 | 192.20 | 3.85 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| SCD-018 | EL RINCON | | 12.60 | 14.70 | 2.10 | 0.55 | 66.00 |
| | | and | 51.50 | 62.20 | 10.70 | 0.29 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 104.40 | 108.00 | 3.60 | 0.27 | 0.30 |
| SCD-019 | EL RINCON | | 14.45 | 16.05 | 1.60 | 0.84 | 247.00 |
| | | and | 41.30 | 46.20 | 4.90 | 0.25 | 3.00 |
| SCD-020 | EL RINCON | and | 18.25 | 23.00 | 4.75 | 0.46 | 3.30 |
| | | and | 53.30 | 60.00 | 6.70 | 0.27 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 67.20 | 88.15 | 20.95 | 0.50 | 25.00 |
| | | includes | 81.30 | 82.95 | 1.65 | 2.50 | 124.00 |
| SCD-021 | EL RINCON | | 10.65 | 12.65 | 2.00 | 1.04 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 40.40 | 44.40 | 4.00 | 0.35 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 57.35 | 61.85 | 4.50 | 0.19 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 95.85 | 71.00 | 5.15 | 0.21 | 3.30 |
| | | and | 116.40 | 137.40 | 21.00 | 0.88 | 18.00 |
| | | includes | 120.90 | 123.80 | 2.90 | 3.86 | 48.00 |
| | | and | 142.90 | 152.40 | 9.50 | 0.40 | 1.70 |
| SCD-022 | BUENA SUERTE | Metallurgical Testing Hole | | | | | |
| SCD-023 | EL COLORADO | | 4.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 0.32 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.93 | 5.40 |
| | | and | 20.00 | 23.35 | 3.35 | 0.17 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 49.70 | 58.15 | 8.45 | 1.40 | 1.60 |
| | | includes | 52.30 | 54.15 | 1.85 | 4.76 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 89.60 | 95.00 | 5.40 | 0.67 | 0.70 |
| SCD-024 | EL COLORADO | | 45.20 | 46.35 | 1.15 | 1.55 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 49.90 | 55.60 | 5.70 | 1.25 | 3.60 |
| | | includes | 51.15 | 52.05 | 0.90 | 6.22 | 6.90 |
| | | and | 60.10 | 65.70 | 5.60 | 0.48 | 3.40 |
| SCD-025 | EL COLORADO | | 96.15 | 97.00 | 0.85 | 1.10 | 6.90 |
| SCD-026 | EL COLORADO | | 8.50 | 10.85 | 2.35 | 1.12 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 19.00 | 21.95 | 2.95 | 0.25 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 24.95 | 26.45 | 1.50 | 1.22 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 38.75 | 47.15 | 8.40 | 0.72 | 3.80 |
| | | includes | 40.70 | 42.75 | 2.05 | 1.56 | 5.00 |
| | | includes | 44.80 | 45.70 | 0.90 | 1.54 | 4.40 |
| SCD-027 | EL COLORADO | | 27.60 | 28.80 | 1.20 | 1.90 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 41.00 | 48.20 | 7.20 | 0.60 | 2.20 |
| | | includes | 42.15 | 43.95 | 1.80 | 1.51 | 4.60 |
| | | and | 91.80 | 93.00 | 1.20 | 2.77 | 3.70 |
| SCD-028 | EL COLORADO | | 62.00 | 66.80 | 4.80 | 0.51 | 4.40 |
| | | and | 77.10 | 81.50 | 4.40 | 0.63 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 118.30 | 124.30 | 6.00 | 0.89 | 5.00 |
| SCD-029 | GUADALUPE | | 13.00 | 16.90 | 3.90 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 21.50 | 22.50 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 29.55 | 33.45 | 3.90 | 0.23 | 1.10 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCD-030 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 25.75 | 29.10 | 3.35 | 0.35 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 38.30 | 40.50 | 2.20 | 1.17 | 0.30 |
| | | includes | 38.30 | 39.60 | 1.30 | 1.82 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 43.40 | 52.70 | 9.30 | 0.72 | 3.20 |
| | | includes | 44.60 | 46.40 | 1.80 | 1.89 | 5.80 |
| SCD-031 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 14.05 | 20.75 | 6.70 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 46.50 | 49.50 | 3.05 | 0.47 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 52.10 | 67.10 | 15.00 | 0.50 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 93.45 | 97.55 | 4.10 | 0.70 | 4.20 |
| SCD-032 | VETA DE ORO | | 106.00 | 112.50 | 6.50 | 0.51 | 6.00 |
| | | includes | 107.50 | 108.25 | 0.75 | 1.79 | 11.70 |
| SCD-033 | VETA DE ORO | | 66.10 | 79.10 | 13.00 | 0.66 | 3.80 |
| | | and | 81.60 | 85.30 | 3.70 | 0.42 | 1.50 |
| SCD-034 | VETA DE ORO | | 33.60 | 38.50 | 4.90 | 1.22 | 18.50 |
| | | includes | 36.50 | 38.50 | 2.00 | 2.35 | 24.40 |
| | | and | 47.70 | 54.50 | 6.80 | 0.72 | 17.00 |
| | | and | 63.40 | 66.50 | 3.10 | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| SCD-035 | VETA DE ORO | | 62.55 | 75.30 | 12.75 | 0.55 | 1.30 |
| SCD-036 | VETA DE ORO | | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.00 | 0.54 | 4.10 |
| SCD-037 | REYNA DE PLATA | | 39.20 | 43.25 | 4.05 | 0.33 | 7.80 |
| | | and | 52.00 | 61.00 | 9.00 | 0.22 | 2.05 |
| | | and | 74.10 | 80.10 | 6.00 | 0.29 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 96.00 | 98.00 | 2.00 | 1.38 | 28.40 |
| | | includes | 96.00 | 97.00 | 1.00 | 2.60 | 47.60 |
| SCD-038 | VETA DE ORO | | 51.40 | 55.10 | 3.70 | 0.43 | 33.50 |
| SCD-039 | REYNA DE PLATA | | 14.10 | 16.30 | 2.20 | 1.66 | 39.60 |
| | | includes | 15.10 | 16.30 | 1.20 | 2.80 | 59.90 |
| | | and | 40.00 | 44.90 | 4.90 | 0.41 | 2.60 |
| SCD-040 | EL RINCON | | 25.80 | 36.15 | 10.35 | 0.30 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 114.00 | 127.15 | 13.15 | 0.25 | 1.10 |
| SCD-041 | EL RINCON | | 37.50 | 46.50 | 9.00 | 0.31 | 10.10 |
| | | and | 52.40 | 53.30 | 0.90 | 1.42 | 20.50 |
| | | and | 61.30 | 64.80 | 3.50 | 0.78 | 14.60 |
| | | includes | 62.30 | 63.30 | 1.00 | 1.36 | 29.50 |
| SCD-042 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 22.00 | 24.40 | 2.40 | 0.62 | 43.10 |
| | | and | 58.20 | 63.10 | 4.90 | 0.24 | 1.10 |
| SCD-043 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 13.90 | 16.90 | 3.00 | 1.45 | 11.50 |
| | | and | 24.60 | 38.70 | 14.10 | 0.39 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 46.90 | 62.70 | 15.80 | 0.38 | 2.20 |
| SCD-044 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 24.00 | 34.50 | 10.50 | 0.69 | 12.30 |
| | | includes | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 2.33 | 41.10 |
| | | and | 52.40 | 53.45 | 1.05 | 1.41 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 56.25 | 57.60 | 1.35 | 2.91 | 10.40 |
| SCD-045 | VETA DE ORO | | 17.00 | 22.10 | 5.10 | 0.37 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 69.50 | 74.00 | 4.50 | 0.33 | 3.20 |
| SCD-046 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 41.50 | 45.00 | 3.50 | 0.29 | 1.30 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 75.45 | 78.50 | 3.05 | 2.26 | 2.30 |
| | | includes | 75.45 | 77.00 | 1.55 | 4.24 | 3.50 |
| SCD-047 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 0.31 | 0.80 |
| SCD-048 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 48.30 | 53.80 | 5.50 | 0.49 | 0.30 |
| SCR-001 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 10.67 | 10.67 | 0.23 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 24.38 | 4.57 | 0.44 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 32.00 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 0.48 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 71.63 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 0.80 |
| SCR-002 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 27.43 | 27.43 | 0.59 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 45.72 | 7.62 | 0.57 | 4.00 |
| SCR-003 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 4.57 | 35.05 | 30.48 | 0.51 | 8.00 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 50.29 | 4.57 | 0.28 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 56.39 | 1.53 | 0.49 | 3.00 |
| SCR-004 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 39.62 | 39.62 | 0.88 | 9.00 |
| | | includes | 3.05 | 9.14 | 6.09 | 2.88 | 20.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 45.72 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 4.00 |
| SCR-005 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 12.19 | 10.67 | 0.69 | 21.00 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 28.96 | 10.67 | 0.60 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 0.28 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 50.29 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 1.00 |
| SCR-006 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 10.67 | 10.67 | 1.25 | 21.00 |
| | | includes | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 1.96 | 26.00 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 35.05 | 16.76 | 0.42 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 51.82 | 13.72 | 0.83 | 8.00 |
| SCR-007 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 27.43 | 27.43 | 0.28 | 9.00 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 54.86 | 22.86 | 0.90 | 13.00 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 38.10 | 4.57 | 2.26 | 20.00 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 68.58 | 7.62 | 0.26 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 73.15 | 1.52 | 0.54 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 1.83 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 85.34 | 1.52 | 0.32 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 102.11 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 160.02 | 161.55 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 164.59 | 166.12 | 1.52 | 0.74 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 196.60 | 213.36 | 16.76 | 0.24 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 216.41 | 219.46 | 3.05 | 0.14 | 1.00 |
| SCR-008 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 36.58 | 36.58 | 0.54 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.42 | 10.00 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 57.91 | 6.09 | 0.32 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 74.68 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.52 | 0.28 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 85.34 | 3.05 | 0.46 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 97.54 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 1.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-008.b | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 19.81 | 19.81 | 0.63 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.75 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 0.67 | 3.00 |
| SCR-009 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 27.43 | 24.38 | 0.33 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 0.17 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 108.20 | 109.73 | 1.52 | 0.34 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 114.30 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 0.30 |
| SCR-010 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.37 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 15.24 | 9.14 | 0.71 | 10.00 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 36.58 | 18.29 | 0.26 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.72 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.52 | 0.41 | 0.30 |
| SCR-011 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 7.62 | 7.62 | 0.38 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.04 | 0.93 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.24 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 73.15 | 33.53 | 0.57 | 6.00 |
| | | includes | 59.44 | 64.01 | 4.57 | 1.95 | 19.00 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 0.50 |
| SCR-012 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 27.43 | 13.71 | 0.35 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 50.29 | 13.71 | 0.20 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 67.06 | 12.20 | 0.35 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 76.20 | 1.52 | 0.48 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 91.44 | 12.19 | 0.23 | 1.00 |
| SCR-013 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 0.31 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 10.67 | 1.53 | 0.23 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 28.96 | 10.67 | 0.50 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 41.15 | 6.10 | 0.29 | 1.00 |
| SCR-014 | CUERVOS | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 12.19 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 15.24 | 16.76 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 42.67 | 21.33 | 0.44 | 4.00 |
| SCR-015 | CUERVOS | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.18 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 30.48 | 10.67 | 0.51 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 53.34 | 19.81 | 0.35 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 62.48 | 6.09 | 0.16 | 1.00 |
| SCR-016 | CUERVOS | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.52 | 0.28 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 10.67 | 1.53 | 0.38 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.29 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 32.00 | 1.52 | 0.59 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 44.20 | 6.10 | 0.54 | 7.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-017 | ABEJAS | | 64.01 | 71.63 | 7.62 | 0.33 | 12.00 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 85.34 | 9.14 | 0.48 | 10.00 |
| SCR-018 | ABEJAS | | 73.15 | 80.77 | 7.62 | 0.31 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 96.01 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 0.80 |
| SCR-019 | ABEJAS | | 27.43 | 47.24 | 19.81 | 0.52 | 7.00 |
| | | includes | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 1.79 | 16.00 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 11.30 |
| SCR-020 | CUERVOS | | 35.05 | 39.62 | 4.57 | 0.54 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 0.03 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 62.48 | 1.52 | 0.25 | 0.09 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 70.10 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 2.30 |
| SCR-021 | CUERVOS | | 0.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 0.55 | 11.00 |
| | | includes | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 2.31 | 17.40 |
| | | | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 2.13 | 65.00 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 47.24 | 3.04 | 0.17 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 56.39 | 1.53 | 0.49 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 64.01 | 3.05 | 0.50 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 5.20 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 91.44 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 132.59 | 134.11 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 144.78 | 146.31 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 1.20 |
| SCR-022 | ABEJAS | | 25.91 | 39.62 | 13.71 | 0.75 | 14.00 |
| | | includes | 30.48 | 33.53 | 3.05 | 1.84 | 39.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 48.77 | 6.10 | 0.18 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 82.30 | 21.34 | 0.20 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 100.58 | 10.67 | 0.49 | 3.00 |
| SCR-023 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 19.80 | 21.30 | 1.50 | 0.17 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 24.40 | 27.40 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 41.20 | 50.30 | 9.14 | 0.54 | 22.00 |
| SCR-024 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.35 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 56.39 | 13.72 | 0.69 | 8.00 |
| | | includes | 48.77 | 53.34 | 4.57 | 1.36 | 16.00 |
| SCR-025 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 0.07 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 45.72 | 13.72 | 0.68 | 11.00 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 38.10 | 4.57 | 1.48 | 24.00 |
| SCR-026 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 36.58 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 91.44 | 1.52 | 0.73 | 11.00 |
| | | and | 97.54 | 105.16 | 7.62 | 0.33 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 123.44 | 1.52 | 0.32 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 143.26 | 144.80 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 152.40 | 153.93 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| SCR-027 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 2.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 74.68 | 79.25 | 4.57 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 138.69 | 152.40 | 13.72 | 0.54 | 4.00 |
| SCR-028 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 10.67 | 21.34 | 10.67 | 0.20 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 0.26 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 44.20 | 6.10 | 0.22 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 62.48 | 4.57 | 1.22 | 5.00 |
| SCR-029 | ABEJAS | | 12.19 | 22.86 | 10.67 | 0.27 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 39.62 | 9.14 | 0.86 | 6.00 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 2.02 | 5.80 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 62.48 | 15.24 | 0.72 | 4.00 |
| | | includes | 48.77 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 2.41 | 2.80 |
| | | includes | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 2.64 | 9.50 |
| SCR-030 | GUADALUPE | | 50.29 | 73.15 | 22.86 | 0.73 | 3.00 |
| | | includes | 50.29 | 60.96 | 10.67 | 1.26 | 3.00 |
| | | or | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 5.20 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 82.30 | 3.05 | 0.40 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 86.87 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 1.40 |
| SCR-031 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 2.18 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 35.05 | 6.09 | 0.46 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 54.86 | 3.04 | 0.29 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 77.72 | 4.57 | 0.55 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 0.25 |
| SCR-032 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 12.19 | 13.72 | 1.53 | 0.29 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 27.43 | 4.57 | 2.30 | 15.30 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 36.58 | 4.58 | 0.51 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.70 |
| SCR-033 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 4.57 | 16.76 | 12.19 | 0.82 | 8.50 |
| | | includes | 12.19 | 16.76 | 4.57 | 1.14 | 19.20 |
| SCR-034 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 25.91 | 28.96 | 3.05 | 1.66 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 45.72 | 4.57 | 0.35 | 6.20 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 74.68 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 6.80 |
| SCR-035 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.28 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 80.77 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 2.00 |
| SCR-036 | EL COLORADO | | 6.10 | 10.67 | 4.57 | 4.67 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 15.24 | 1.52 | 1.24 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 30.48 | 4.57 | 0.41 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 97.54 | 99.06 | 1.52 | 0.31 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 114.30 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 0.50 |
| SCR-037 | EL COLORADO | | 6.10 | 21.34 | 15.24 | 0.60 | 6.90 |
| | | includes | 9.14 | 15.24 | 6.10 | 1.04 | 7.50 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 60.96 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 65.53 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 3.70 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 7.70 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 102.11 | 106.68 | 4.57 | 0.32 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 146.30 | 149.35 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 164.59 | 166.12 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| SCR-038 | EL QUINCE | | 16.76 | 18.29 | 1.53 | 0.31 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 38.10 | 7.62 | 0.27 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 48.70 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 64.01 | 9.15 | 0.17 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 73.15 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.90 |
| SCR-039 | EL COLORADO | | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.32 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 36.58 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.81 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 117.35 | 120.40 | 3.05 | 0.38 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 123.44 | 128.02 | 4.58 | 0.41 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 131.06 | 135.64 | 4.58 | 0.24 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 141.73 | 143.26 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 150.88 | 153.92 | 3.05 | 0.59 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 156.97 | 158.50 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 2.80 |
| SCR-040 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.39 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 50.29 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 3.30 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 71.63 | 1.53 | 0.30 | 3.50 |
| SCR-041 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.18 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 38.10 | 24.38 | 0.42 | 6.50 |
| | | includes | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.04 | 1.54 | 6.10 |
| | | | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 0.50 | 2.60 |
| SCR-042 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 2.20 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 18.29 | 1.53 | 0.32 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.33 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 53.34 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 0.49 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 1.19 | 4.00 |
| SCR-043 | SAN QUINTIN | | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 9.10 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 47.24 | 3.04 | 0.59 | 14.00 |
| SCR-044 | EL COLORADO | | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.58 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 28.96 | 4.58 | 0.51 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 3.10 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 60.96 | 12.19 | 11.22 | 5.90 |
| | | includes | 51.82 | 57.91 | 6.09 | 21.58 | 8.20 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 92.96 | 7.62 | 2.07 | 15.70 |
| | | includes | 86.87 | 91.44 | 4.57 | 3.15 | 23.20 |
| SCR-045 | EL COLORADO | | 15.24 | 21.34 | 6.10 | 0.76 | 2.80 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 41.15 | 45.72 | 4.57 | 0.34 | 4.30 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 71.63 | 15.24 | 0.99 | 4.10 |
| | | includes | 64.01 | 71.63 | 7.62 | 1.77 | 6.70 |
| SCR-046 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 0.43 | 37.30 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 39.62 | 6.09 | 0.36 | 5.20 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 60.96 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 91.44 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 0.60 |
| SCR-047 | EL RINCON | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 0.37 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 33.53 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 64.01 | 10.67 | 0.71 | 2.10 |
| | | includes | 53.34 | 57.91 | 4.57 | 1.26 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 89.92 | 6.10 | 0.43 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 94.49 | 1.53 | 0.32 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 105.16 | 6.10 | 0.23 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 112.78 | 3.05 | 0.36 | 0.50 |
| SCR-048 | EL RINCON | | 30.48 | 32.00 | 1.52 | 0.38 | 3.90 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 96.01 | 1.52 | 0.64 | 0.50 |
| SCR-049 | EL RINCON | | 30.48 | 32.00 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 48.77 | 1.53 | 1.64 | 17.70 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 62.48 | 3.04 | 0.85 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 85.34 | 1.52 | 0.30 | 0.25 |
| SCR-050 | GLORIA | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 0.24 | 3.10 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 9.14 | 3.04 | 0.36 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 21.34 | 7.62 | 0.32 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 100.58 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.25 |
| SCR-051 | GLORIA | | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 79.25 | 6.10 | 0.39 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 111.25 | 114.30 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 0.90 |
| SCR-052 | GLORIA | | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 0.68 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 53.34 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.43 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 115.82 | 117.35 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 0.90 |
| SCR-053 | GLORIA | | 39.62 | 42.67 | 3.05 | 0.64 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 57.91 | 6.09 | 0.26 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 73.15 | 4.57 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 92.96 | 1.52 | 0.75 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 96.01 | 97.54 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.25 |
| SCR-054 | El BOLUDITO | | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.44 | 26.00 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 38.10 | 12.19 | 0.27 | 2.70 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 41.15 | 44.20 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.31 | 0.80 |
| SCR-055 | BUENA VISTA | | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.16 | 5.90 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 45.72 | 25.91 | 0.27 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 57.91 | 7.62 | 0.25 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 73.15 | 4.57 | 0.57 | 3.10 |
| | | and | 115.82 | 117.35 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 134.11 | 12.19 | 0.45 | 1.60 |
| SCR-056 | VETA DE ORO | | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.34 | 22.70 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 76.20 | 9.14 | 1.76 | 23.70 |
| | | includes | 68.58 | 71.63 | 3.05 | 4.67 | 57.30 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 3.60 |
| SCR-057 | VETA DE ORO | | 54.86 | 65.53 | 10.67 | 1.52 | 84.60 |
| | | includes | 56.39 | 62.48 | 6.09 | 2.46 | 132.60 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 76.20 | 7.62 | 0.37 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 83.82 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.55 | 1.60 |
| SCR-058 | VETA DE ORO | | 56.39 | 64.01 | 7.62 | 0.45 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 73.15 | 6.09 | 0.19 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 1.42 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 115.82 | 3.04 | 0.61 | 2.80 |
| SCR-059 | CHINOS NW | | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 6.90 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 1.17 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 51.82 | 10.67 | 0.46 | 2.00 |
| | | includes | 45.72 | 48.77 | 3.05 | 1.01 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.48 | 5.90 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 73.15 | 1.52 | 0.72 | 1.40 |
| SCR-060 | GUADALUPE | | 59.44 | 60.96 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 3.90 |
| SCR-061 | GUADALUPE | | 30.48 | 32.00 | 1.52 | 0.47 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 51.82 | 15.24 | 0.52 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 7.80 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 76.20 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 82.30 | 3.05 | 0.16 | 2.60 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 97.54 | 6.10 | 0.43 | 2.80 |
| SCR-062 | BUENA SUERTE | | 1.52 | 12.19 | 10.67 | 0.71 | 24.50 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 27.43 | 10.67 | 0.68 | 4.70 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.28 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 47.24 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 76.20 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 86.87 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 0.60 |
| SCR-063 | BUENA SUERTE | | 32.00 | 44.20 | 12.20 | 0.44 | 4.70 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 57.91 | 7.62 | 0.23 | 4.80 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 68.58 | 4.57 | 0.41 | 5.30 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 74.68 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.70 |
| SCR-064 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.36 | 13.40 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 6.10 | 10.67 | 4.57 | 0.38 | 22.10 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.64 | 22.80 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 3.70 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 44.20 | 9.15 | 1.23 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 35.05 | 41.15 | 6.10 | 1.76 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 47.24 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 59.44 | 6.10 | 0.28 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 143.26 | 144.78 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 2.60 |
| SCR-065 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 28.96 | 27.44 | 0.82 | 9.20 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 1.85 | 17.90 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.22 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 53.34 | 6.10 | 0.21 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 64.01 | 4.57 | 0.23 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.36 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 83.82 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 3.70 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 118.87 | 28.95 | 0.38 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 123.44 | 124.97 | 1.53 | 0.20 | 2.80 |
| SCR-066 | CHINOS NW | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.50 | 4.70 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 19.81 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 30.48 | 6.10 | 0.50 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 12.30 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| SCR-067 | CHINOS ALTOS | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.26 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 27.43 | 6.09 | 0.28 | 2.30 |
| SCR-068 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 15.24 | 18.29 | 3.05 | 6.13 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.00 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 42.67 | 6.09 | 0.19 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 65.53 | 4.57 | 0.52 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 92.96 | 9.14 | 1.25 | 5.40 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 96.01 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 3.30 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 103.63 | 4.57 | 0.49 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 108.20 | 109.73 | 1.53 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| SCR-069 | CHINOS ALTOS | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 19.81 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 36.58 | 7.62 | 0.95 | 13.60 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| SCR-070 | CHINOS ALTOS | | 18.29 | 21.34 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 5.50 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 74.68 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 0.80 | 11.10 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 91.44 | 92.96 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.00 |
| SCR-071 | CHINOS ALTOS | | 9.14 | 15.24 | 6.10 | 0.44 | 6.20 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.00 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 53.34 | 1.52 | 0.31 | 5.00 |
| SCR-072 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 18.29 | 15.24 | 0.57 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 30.48 | 7.62 | 0.32 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 45.72 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 68.58 | 4.57 | 0.21 | 0.30 |
| SCR-073 | JAPONESES | | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 92.96 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 1.00 |
| SCR-074 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.23 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 24.38 | 15.24 | 0.34 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.53 | 0.22 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 120.40 | 137.16 | 16.76 | 0.27 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 146.26 | 163.07 | 19.81 | 0.36 | 1.40 |
| SCR-075 | JAPONESES | | 24.38 | 41.15 | 16.77 | 0.22 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 57.91 | 4.57 | 0.35 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 91.44 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 96.01 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 111.25 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 2.50 |
| SCR-076 | JAPONESES | | 9.14 | 30.48 | 21.34 | 0.31 | 6.30 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.64 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 48.77 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 2.60 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 56.39 | 4.57 | 0.54 | 4.10 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 85.34 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 108.20 | 114.30 | 6.10 | 0.61 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 117.35 | 118.87 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.10 |
| SCR-077 | CHINOS NW | | 10.67 | 13.72 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 0.35 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 0.43 | 0.90 |
| SCR-078 | CHINOS NW | | 0.00 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 0.34 | 8.20 |
| SCR-079 | CHINOS NW | | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 7.30 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.31 | 7.50 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 39.62 | 12.19 | 0.44 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 54.86 | 3.04 | 0.29 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 0.24 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 70.10 | 4.57 | 0.21 | 1.70 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-080 | CHINOS NW | | 1.52 | 4.57 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 16.76 | 7.62 | 0.36 | 6.10 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 0.79 | 1.10 |
| SCR-081 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 13.72 | 9.15 | 0.32 | 3.70 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.71 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 60.96 | 4.57 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 88.39 | 7.62 | 0.77 | 1.10 |
| | | includes | 85.34 | 86.87 | 1.53 | 2.54 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 117.35 | 4.57 | 0.14 | 1.60 |
| SCR-082 | JAPONESES | | 15.24 | 22.86 | 7.62 | 0.18 | 9.00 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 47.24 | 4.57 | 0.29 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 1.24 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 67.06 | 4.58 | 0.16 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 77.72 | 4.57 | 0.26 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 91.44 | 9.14 | 0.34 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 114.30 | 117.35 | 3.05 | 0.84 | 1.70 |
| SCR-083 | JAPONESES | | 18.29 | 19.81 | 1.52 | 0.92 | 5.30 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 47.24 | 22.86 | 0.51 | 16.90 |
| | | includes | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 3.16 | 36.40 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 54.86 | 4.57 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 77.72 | 18.28 | 0.20 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 83.82 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 0.50 |
| SCR-084 | JAPONESES | | 64.01 | 79.25 | 15.24 | 0.51 | 13.60 |
| | | includes | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 2.93 | 33.60 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 91.44 | 1.52 | 0.45 | 1.70 |
| SCR-085 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 13.50 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 22.86 | 9.14 | 0.26 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 50.29 | 21.33 | 0.38 | 7.10 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 64.01 | 9.15 | 0.62 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 59.44 | 60.96 | 1.52 | 2.18 | 1.30 |
| SCR-086 | JAPONESES | | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 0.47 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 53.34 | 3.05 | 0.28 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.40 |
| SCR-087 | JAPONESES | | 45.72 | 50.29 | 4.57 | 0.26 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 3.00 |
| SCR-088 | JAPONESES | | 21.34 | 28.96 | 7.62 | 0.24 | 0.60 |
| SCR-089 | CHINOS NW | | 0.00 | 22.86 | 22.86 | 0.57 | 7.10 |
| | | includes | 7.62 | 10.67 | 3.05 | 1.82 | 13.10 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 35.05 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 2.90 |
| SCR-090 | CHINOS NW | | 4.57 | 13.72 | 9.15 | 0.43 | 7.50 |
| | | includes | 16.76 | 27.43 | 10.67 | 0.25 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 64.01 | 7.62 | 0.25 | 1.40 |
| SCR-091 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.18 | 2.20 |
| | | includes | 9.14 | 15.24 | 6.10 | 0.30 | 3.70 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 57.91 | 3.05 | 0.16 | 4.30 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-092 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 0.27 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.22 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 86.87 | 1.53 | 0.56 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 96.01 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 100.58 | 102.11 | 1.53 | 0.49 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 112.78 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 117.35 | 124.97 | 7.62 | 0.36 | 3.40 |
| SCR-093 | JAPONESES | | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.78 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 4.83 | 0.25 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 64.01 | 4.57 | 0.43 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 96.01 | 97.54 | 1.53 | 0.44 | 0.50 |
| SCR-094 | JAPONESES | | 50.29 | 60.96 | 10.67 | 0.31 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 70.10 | 6.09 | 0.29 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 77.72 | 4.57 | 0.14 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 94.49 | 12.19 | 1.13 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 86.87 | 89.92 | 3.05 | 2.67 | 2.20 |
| SCR-095 | JAPONESES | | 36.58 | 56.39 | 19.81 | 0.66 | 8.80 |
| | | includes | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 4.47 | 17.60 |
| SCR-096 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 12.19 | 9.14 | 0.17 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.31 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 105.16 | 121.92 | 16.76 | 0.84 | 7.70 |
| | | includes | 105.16 | 109.73 | 4.57 | 2.42 | 7.27 |
| | | and | 150.88 | 152.40 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 2.20 |
| SCR-097 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.22 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.48 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 47.24 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 53.34 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 73.15 | 12.19 | 0.51 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 91.44 | 4.57 | 0.42 | 8.00 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 94.49 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 108.20 | 111.25 | 3.05 | 0.41 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 115.82 | 121.92 | 6.10 | 0.24 | 0.70 |
| SCR-098 | BUENA SUERTE | | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 15.24 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.46 | 5.20 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 35.05 | 4.57 | 0.66 | 12.00 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 1.73 | 26.20 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 41.15 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 48.77 | 4.57 | 0.56 | 1.60 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 54.86 | 59.44 | 4.58 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 91.44 | 1.52 | 2.29 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 102.11 | 103.63 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.50 |
| SCR-099 | JAPONESES | | 9.14 | 12.19 | 3.05 | 0.41 | 3.50 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 44.20 | 18.29 | 0.37 | 7.60 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 89.92 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.30 |
| SCR-100 | CHINOS NW | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 15.20 | 16.80 | 1.52 | 0.34 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 18.30 | 19.80 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 25.90 | 27.40 | 1.52 | 0.28 | 5.20 |
| SCR-101 | CHINOS NW | | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 12.20 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 54.86 | 3.05 | 0.52 | 3.60 |
| SCR-102 | EL BOLUDITO | | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 47.24 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 67.06 | 7.62 | 0.26 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 74.68 | 4.57 | 0.23 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 152.40 | 153.92 | 1.52 | 0.60 | 3.60 |
| SCR-103 | EL BOLUDITO | | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 0.49 | 2.60 |
| | | and | 126.49 | 128.02 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 166.12 | 167.64 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.30 |
| SCR-104 | JAPONESES | | 19.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 1.89 | 81.60 |
| | | includes | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 5.30 | 211.00 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 32.00 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 56.39 | 15.24 | 1.28 | 4.00 |
| | | includes | 41.15 | 44.20 | 3.05 | 1.85 | 7.00 |
| | | includes | 47.24 | 50.29 | 3.05 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| | | includes | 54.86 | 56.39 | 1.52 | 1.73 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 77.72 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 85.34 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 102.11 | 7.62 | 0.23 | 0.80 |
| SCR-105 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 13.72 | 3.05 | 0.79 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 41.15 | 9.14 | 1.13 | 1.70 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 3.26 | 3.50 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 53.34 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 65.53 | 9.14 | 0.47 | 0.50 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 80.77 | 83.82 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 0.10 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 100.58 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 262.13 | 263.65 | 1.52 | 0.27 | 1.90 |
| SCR-106 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.58 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 7.62 | 15.24 | 7.62 | 0.61 | 1.82 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 1.88 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 30.48 | 4.57 | 0.62 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 36.58 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.52 | 0.50 | 2.60 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 48.77 | 1.52 | 0.43 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 73.15 | 16.76 | 0.85 | 1.10 |
| | | includes | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 1.81 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 97.54 | 6.10 | 0.59 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 117.35 | 4.57 | 0.29 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 123.44 | 1.52 | 0.93 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 124.97 | 126.49 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 134.11 | 141.73 | 7.62 | 0.31 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 179.83 | 190.50 | 10.67 | 0.71 | 0.50 |
| SCR-107 | JAPONESES | | 15.24 | 16.76 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 48.77 | 4.57 | 0.49 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 62.53 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 155.45 | 160.02 | 4.57 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| SCR-108 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 0.53 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.20 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 76.20 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.47 | 12.20 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 114.30 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 129.54 | 7.62 | 0.31 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 152.40 | 153.92 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.10 |
| | | and | 156.97 | 164.59 | 7.62 | 0.40 | 0.20 |
| SCR-109 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 48.77 | 45.72 | 0.97 | 4.00 |
| | | includes | 7.62 | 22.86 | 15.24 | 2.10 | 9.70 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 2.68 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 102.11 | 103.63 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 155.45 | 156.97 | 1.52 | 0.32 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 173.74 | 176.78 | 3.05 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| SCR-110 | BUENA VISTA | | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.39 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 24.38 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 60.96 | 13.72 | 0.30 | 0.50 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 102.11 | 114.30 | 12.19 | 0.94 | 3.20 |
| | | includes | 103.63 | 109.73 | 6.10 | 1.47 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 117.35 | 118.87 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 131.06 | 165.64 | 4.58 | 0.57 | 0.40 |
| SCR-111 | EL BOLUDITO | | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 0.22 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 54.86 | 3.04 | 1.34 | 20.50 |
| | | includes | 51.82 | 53.34 | 1.52 | 2.26 | 34.50 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 65.53 | 6.09 | 0.22 | 1.70 |
| SCR-112 | BUENA VISTA | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 0.43 | 0.10 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.32 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 19.81 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 25.91 | 3.05 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 39.62 | 9.14 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 70.10 | 27.43 | 0.48 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 80.77 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 100.58 | 1.52 | 0.25 | 0.10 |
| | | and | 115.82 | 117.35 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| SCR-113 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.04 | 0.29 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 60.96 | 4.57 | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 0.27 | 0.20 |
| SCR-114 | JAPONESES | | 19.81 | 21.34 | 1.53 | 0.20 | 8.00 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 0.68 | 4.90 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 47.24 | 16.76 | 0.33 | 6.50 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 73.15 | 3.05 | 0.43 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 88.39 | 7.62 | 0.37 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 92.96 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 106.68 | 108.20 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 111.25 | 112.78 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 120.40 | 121.92 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 3.20 |
| SCR-115 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.54 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 24.38 | 7.62 | 0.28 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 44.20 | 12.20 | 0.22 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 0.20 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 60.96 | 6.10 | 0.22 | 5.40 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 82.30 | 9.15 | 0.54 | 2.30 |
| SCR-116 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 4.30 |
| | | and | 15.24 | 19.81 | 4.57 | 0.21 | 7.50 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.20 | 11.00 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 32.00 | 4.57 | 0.43 | 12.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 41.15 | 3.05 | 0.45 | 1.30 |
| SCR-117 | BUENA VISTA | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 6.50 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 1.60 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 30.48 | 35.05 | 4.57 | 1.03 | 6.00 |
| | | includes | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 2.64 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 53.34 | 9.14 | 0.32 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 70.10 | 13.71 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| SCR-118 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 13.72 | 13.72 | 0.27 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 27.43 | 9.14 | 0.23 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 48.77 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 70.10 | 19.81 | 0.57 | 5.00 |
| | | includes | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.53 | 2.34 | 17.00 |
| SCR-119 | CUERVOS SE | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 10.67 | 1.53 | 0.19 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 18.29 | 6.10 | 0.66 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 0.33 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 73.15 | 7.62 | 0.35 | 1.00 |
| SCR-120 | CUERVOS SE | | 18.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 0.31 | 3.00 |
| SCR-121 | CUERVOS SE | | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 0.15 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 36.58 | 6.10 | 0.46 | 7.00 |
| SCR-122 | CUERVOS SE | | 9.14 | 12.19 | 3.05 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 21.34 | 1.53 | 0.32 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 0.22 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 35.05 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 0.41 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 51.82 | 3.05 | 1.12 | 4.00 |
| SCR-123 | CUERVOS SE | | 12.19 | 13.72 | 1.53 | 0.28 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 41.15 | 15.24 | 0.45 | 3.00 |
| SCR-124 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.23 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 7.62 | 10.67 | 3.05 | 0.50 | 31.00 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 13.72 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 21.34 | 4.58 | 0.29 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 42.67 | 3.05 | 0.30 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 65.53 | 3.05 | 0.83 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 77.72 | 6.09 | 3.99 | 9.00 |
| | | includes | 76.20 | 77.72 | 1.52 | 7.80 | 15.00 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.41 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 94.49 | 1.53 | 0.76 | 0.60 |
| SCR-125 | BUENA SUERTE | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 9.00 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 86.87 | 3.05 | 0.25 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 102.11 | 10.67 | 1.36 | 31.70 |
| | | includes | 91.44 | 94.49 | 3.05 | 4.20 | 96.80 |
| | | including | 91.44 | 92.96 | 1.52 | 6.73 | 153.00 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 120.40 | 7.62 | 0.57 | 4.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 124.97 | 128.02 | 3.05 | 0.61 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 135.64 | 138.68 | 3.04 | 0.22 | 7.40 |
| SCR-126 | BUENA SUERTE | | 9.14 | 10.67 | 1.53 | 0.21 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 15.24 | 25.91 | 10.67 | 0.24 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 0.45 | 12.00 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 0.22 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 62.48 | 4.57 | 0.23 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.43 | 2.00 |
| SCR-127 | BUENA SUERTE | | 9.14 | 10.67 | 1.53 | 0.44 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 51.82 | 10.67 | 0.96 | 13.00 |
| | | includes | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 2.81 | 30.00 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 62.48 | 3.04 | 0.36 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 70.10 | 1.52 | 0.31 | 2.00 |
| SCR-128 | BUENA SUERTE | | 22.86 | 25.91 | 3.05 | 0.41 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 47.24 | 12.19 | 0.35 | 4.00 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 57.91 | 4.58 | 0.20 | 0.70 |
| SCR-129 | EL SULTAN | | 12.19 | 13.72 | 1.53 | 0.10 | 3.00 |
| SCR-130 | EL SULTAN | | 79.25 | 82.30 | 3.05 | 0.67 | 0.30 |
| SCR-131 | EL SULTAN | | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 0.25 | 0.20 |
| SCR-132 | EL SULTAN | | 169.16 | 173.74 | 4.58 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| SCR-133 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 45.72 | 45.72 | 0.36 | 2.20 |
| SCR-134 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 4.40 |
| | | and | 4.57 | 10.67 | 6.10 | 0.29 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 18.29 | 4.57 | 0.66 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 27.43 | 6.09 | 0.25 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 59.44 | 28.96 | 0.22 | 3.90 |
| SCR-135 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 9.14 | 9.14 | 0.20 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 24.38 | 12.19 | 0.45 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 42.67 | 13.71 | 0.27 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 70.10 | 21.33 | 0.58 | 0.50 |
| SCR-136 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 0.75 | 1.70 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 5.28 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 33.53 | 4.57 | 0.23 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 56.39 | 21.34 | 0.81 | 0.90 |
| | | includes | 42.67 | 48.77 | 6.10 | 2.03 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 68.58 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 88.39 | 3.05 | 1.02 | 0.40 |
| SCR-137 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 16.76 | 13.71 | 0.23 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 30.48 | 7.62 | 0.31 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 60.96 | 13.72 | 0.47 | 0.30 |
| | | includes | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 1.72 | 0.50 |
| SCR-138 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.30 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 0.32 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 35.05 | 9.14 | 0.27 | 1.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 45.72 | 60.96 | 15.24 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| SCR-139 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 10.67 | 9.15 | 0.36 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.04 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 0.15 |
| SCR-140 | JAPONESES | and | 68.58 | 71.63 | 3.05 | 0.68 | 45.40 |
| | | includes | 70.10 | 71.63 | 1.53 | 1.12 | 87.00 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 82.30 | 4.58 | 0.39 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 108.20 | 21.33 | 0.47 | 4.60 |
| | | includes | 97.54 | 99.06 | 1.52 | 1.08 | 39.00 |
| | | and | 134.11 | 140.21 | 6.10 | 0.32 | 0.80 |
| SCR-141 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 10.67 | 7.62 | 0.50 | 13.00 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 22.86 | 9.14 | 0.21 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 71.63 | 3.05 | 1.48 | 0.80 |
| | | includes | 68.58 | 70.10 | 1.52 | 2.59 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 97.54 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 0.55 |
| | | and | 103.63 | 121.92 | 18.29 | 0.34 | 4.56 |
| | | and | 137.16 | 147.83 | 10.67 | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| SCR-142 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.63 | 10.90 |
| | | includes | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 1.42 | 19.80 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 15.24 | 6.10 | 0.40 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 57.91 | 7.62 | 1.32 | 18.80 |
| | | includes | 54.86 | 57.91 | 3.05 | 2.15 | 38.60 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 67.06 | 4.58 | 0.30 | 12.70 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 86.87 | 12.19 | 0.97 | 19.50 |
| | | includes | 77.72 | 80.77 | 3.05 | 2.65 | 69.90 |
| | | and | 103.63 | 111.25 | 7.62 | 0.19 | 6.70 |
| SCR-143 | BUENA SUERTE | | 28.96 | 32.00 | 3.04 | 0.40 | 23.60 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 44.20 | 3.05 | 1.02 | 41.00 |
| | | includes | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 1.80 | 71.90 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 57.91 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 77.72 | 3.04 | 0.47 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 92.96 | 4.57 | 0.48 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 111.25 | 12.19 | 0.69 | 2.10 |
| | | includes | 99.06 | 100.58 | 1.52 | 1.74 | 10.90 |
| SCR-145 | JAPONESES | | 59.44 | 62.48 | 3.04 | 0.21 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 88.39 | 22.86 | 0.57 | 8.40 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 102.11 | 10.67 | 0.45 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 117.35 | 4.57 | 0.17 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 138.68 | 144.78 | 6.10 | 0.21 | 0.80 |
| SCR-146 | JAPONESES | | 21.34 | 25.91 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 9.40 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 80.77 | 13.71 | 0.60 | 8.00 |
| | | includes | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 2.48 | 43.80 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 86.87 | 3.05 | 0.28 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 103.63 | 9.14 | 0.26 | 0.60 |
| SCR-147 | JAPONESES | | 77.72 | 88.39 | 10.67 | 0.41 | 4.30 |
| | | and | 128.02 | 140.21 | 12.19 | 0.36 | 0.50 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-148 | BUENA SUERTE | | 1.52 | 6.10 | 4.58 | 0.41 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 44.20 | 27.44 | 1.17 | 2.40 |
| | | includes | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 3.10 | 2.20 |
| | | includes | 39.62 | 42.67 | 3.05 | 4.70 | 3.40 |
| SCR-149 | BUENA SUERTE | | 4.57 | 16.76 | 12.19 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| SCR-150 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.32 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 56.39 | 4.57 | 0.31 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.30 |
| SCR-151 | JAPONESES | | 6.10 | 33.53 | 27.43 | 0.69 | 1.40 |
| | | includes | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 3.36 | 7.60 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 51.82 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 0.40 |
| SCR-152 | JAPONESES | | 38.10 | 41.15 | 3.05 | 0.28 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 50.29 | 3.05 | 0.43 | 1.90 |
| SCR-153 | BUENA VISTA | | 13.72 | 21.34 | 7.62 | 0.23 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 50.29 | 18.29 | 0.37 | 0.70 |
| | | includes | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 1.61 | 2.40 |
| SCR-154 | JAPONESES | | 54.86 | 62.48 | 7.62 | 0.19 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 94.49 | 6.10 | 0.51 | 0.40 |
| SCR-155 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 74.68 | 4.58 | 0.63 | 1.50 |
| | | includes | 70.10 | 71.63 | 1.53 | 1.58 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 105.16 | 6.10 | 0.46 | 2.10 |
| SCR-156 | ABEJAS | | 59.44 | 62.48 | 3.04 | 0.40 | 4.30 |
| SCR-157 | ABEJAS | | 76.20 | 80.77 | 4.57 | 0.60 | 16.00 |
| SCR-158 | BUENA SUERTE | | 53.34 | 59.44 | 6.10 | 0.73 | 18.20 |
| | | includes | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 1.35 | 26.70 |
| | | and | 62.48 | 67.06 | 4.58 | 0.30 | 6.10 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 89.92 | 3.05 | 0.54 | 0.30 |
| SCR-159 | BUENA SUERTE | | 19.81 | 27.43 | 7.62 | 3.09 | 7.30 |
| | | includes | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 6.84 | 10.50 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 33.53 | 3.05 | 0.98 | 6.00 |
| | | includes | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 1.61 | 9.70 |
| SCR-160 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.75 | 0.90 |
| | | includes | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 1.77 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 16.76 | 7.62 | 0.20 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 0.79 | 1.00 |
| SCR-161 | BUENA SUERTE | | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 74.68 | 77.72 | 3.04 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 74.68 | 76.20 | 1.52 | 2.11 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 94.49 | 3.05 | 0.57 | 2.10 |
| SCR-162 | BUENA SUERTE | | 50.29 | 53.34 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 76.20 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 1.00 |
| SCR-163 | BUENA SUERTE | | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 0.33 | 0.20 |
| SCR-164 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 12.19 | 12.19 | 0.26 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 15.24 | 33.53 | 18.29 | 0.24 | 7.90 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.48 | 1.60 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 67.06 | 70.10 | 3.04 | 0.20 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 86.87 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 9.00 |
| SCR-165 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 10.67 | 4.57 | 0.36 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 41.15 | 3.05 | 0.77 | 0.70 |
| SCR-166 | BUENA SUERTE | | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 0.76 | 0.30 |
| SCR-167 | BUENA SUERTE | | 65.53 | 68.58 | 3.05 | 0.79 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 103.63 | 106.68 | 3.05 | 2.33 | 1.70 |
| SCR-168 | BUENA SUERTE | | 12.19 | 15.24 | 3.05 | 0.80 | 3.30 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 56.39 | 4.57 | 0.49 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 70.10 | 6.09 | 0.46 | 0.80 |
| SCR-169 | GLORIA | | 28.96 | 32.00 | 3.04 | 0.20 | 4.30 |
| SCR-170 | GLORIA | | 16.76 | 19.81 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 71.63 | 12.19 | 0.33 | 5.40 |
| SCR-171 | GLORIA | | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.50 |
| SCR-172 | GLORIA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-173 | GLORIA | | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.53 | 1.32 | 12.40 |
| SCR-174 | EL RINCON | | 24.38 | 38.10 | 13.72 | 0.23 | 5.60 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 56.39 | 10.67 | 0.31 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 77.72 | 10.66 | 0.24 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 89.92 | 6.10 | 0.21 | 0.80 |
| SCR-175 | EL RINCON | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 0.84 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 16.76 | 4.57 | 0.20 | 0.90 |
| SCR-176 | GLORIA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-177 | GLORIA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-178 | GLORIA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-179 | GLORIA | | 13.72 | 21.34 | 7.62 | 0.18 | 1.40 |
| SCR-180 | GLORIA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-181 | GLORIA | | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 1.47 | 0.15 |
| SCR-182 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 45.72 | 53.34 | 7.62 | 0.19 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 64.01 | 7.62 | 0.30 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 76.20 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 3.90 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 92.96 | 9.14 | 0.34 | 0.50 |
| SCR-183 | EL BELLOTOSO | | 16.76 | 21.34 | 4.58 | 0.27 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 45.72 | 16.76 | 0.26 | 1.00 |
| SCR-184 | BUENA SUERTE | | 79.25 | 97.54 | 18.29 | 0.36 | 0.70 |
| SCR-185 | EL QUINCE | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-186 | BUENA SUERTE | | 18.29 | 21.34 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 28.96 | 3.05 | 0.38 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 67.06 | 6.10 | 0.52 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 97.54 | 24.39 | 1.21 | 1.50 |
| | | includes | 73.15 | 86.87 | 13.72 | 1.85 | 1.10 |
| SCR-187 | BUENA SUERTE | | 32.00 | 39.62 | 7.62 | 0.48 | 4.90 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 103.63 | 9.14 | 0.52 | 21.90 |
| SCR-188 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.56 | 6.20 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 33.53 | 4.57 | 0.28 | 0.70 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| SCR-189 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 12.19 | 7.62 | 0.32 | 3.40 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.31 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 0.20 |
| SCR-190 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.25 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 21.34 | 3.05 | 0.57 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 36.58 | 4.58 | 0.26 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.26 | 0.50 |
| SCR-191 | BUENA SUERTE | | 28.96 | 32.00 | 3.04 | 0.41 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 67.06 | 16.77 | 0.45 | 1.00 |
| SCR-192 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 33.53 | 30.48 | 0.35 | 2.60 |
| SCR-193 | BUENA SUERTE | | 19.81 | 27.43 | 7.62 | 0.45 | 1.10 |
| SCR-194 | BUENA SUERTE | and | 64.01 | 73.15 | 9.14 | 0.47 | 29.20 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 83.82 | 6.10 | 0.27 | 1.90 |
| SCR-195 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 9.14 | 6.09 | 0.47 | 1.70 |
| SCR-196 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 12.19 | 12.19 | 0.31 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 35.05 | 12.19 | 0.38 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 71.63 | 30.48 | 0.29 | 3.40 |
| SCR-197 | JAPONESES | | 9.14 | 16.76 | 7.62 | 0.51 | 9.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 33.53 | 9.15 | 0.31 | 2.00 |
| SCR-198 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 19.81 | 19.81 | 0.47 | 5.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 38.10 | 13.72 | 0.28 | 2.00 |
| SCR-199 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 12.19 | 10.67 | 0.23 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 32.00 | 9.14 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 36.58 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.40 |
| SCR-200 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 19.81 | 16.76 | 0.45 | 2.00 |
| SCR-201 | BUENA SUERTE | | 71.63 | 80.77 | 9.14 | 0.74 | 32.80 |
| | | includes | 74.68 | 76.20 | 1.52 | 2.10 | 37.40 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 96.01 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 4.40 |
| SCR-202 | JAPONESES | | 19.81 | 41.15 | 21.34 | 0.24 | 1.20 |
| SCR-203 | BUENA SUERTE | | 82.30 | 88.39 | 6.09 | 0.71 | 6.20 |
| | | includes | 85.34 | 86.87 | 1.53 | 2.04 | 4.60 |
| | | and | 94.49 | 97.54 | 3.05 | 0.33 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 112.78 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 3.10 |
| SCR-204 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 21.34 | 10.67 | 1.36 | 0.70 |
| | | includes | 12.19 | 13.72 | 1.53 | 6.33 | 2.60 |
| SCR-205 | BUENA SUERTE | | 74.68 | 83.82 | 9.14 | 0.59 | 2.50 |
| | | includes | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 7.80 |
| SCR-206 | JAPONESES | | 21.34 | 30.48 | 9.14 | 0.42 | 1.00 |
| SCR-207 | BUENA SUERTE | | 12.19 | 15.24 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 4.30 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.62 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 71.63 | 7.62 | 0.29 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 0.30 | 58.80 |
| | | and | 96.01 | 99.06 | 3.05 | 0.17 | 0.50 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 100.58 | 103.63 | 3.05 | 0.31 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 120.40 | 121.92 | 1.52 | 1.29 | 3.50 |
| SCR-208 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 13.72 | 3.05 | 0.46 | 7.20 |
| | | and | 22.86 | 41.15 | 18.29 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| SCR-209 | BUENA SUERTE | | 57.91 | 62.48 | 4.57 | 0.77 | 3.90 |
| | | includes | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 1.79 | 8.30 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 74.68 | 4.58 | 0.32 | 6.20 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 82.30 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.90 |
| SCR-210 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 24.38 | 22.86 | 0.32 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 36.58 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.20 | 2.00 |
| SCR-211 | BUENA SUERTE | | 42.67 | 45.72 | 3.05 | 4.77 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 68.58 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 10.10 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 74.68 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 6.40 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 91.44 | 6.10 | 0.38 | 6.30 |
| | | and | 100.58 | 103.63 | 3.05 | 0.39 | 2.10 |
| SCR-212 | JAPONESES | | 4.57 | 9.14 | 4.57 | 0.20 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 33.53 | 9.15 | 0.23 | 0.80 |
| SCR-213 | BUENA SUERTE | and | 12.19 | 15.24 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 28.96 | 10.67 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 0.26 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 64.01 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 0.40 |
| SCR-214 | JAPONESES | | 3.05 | 21.34 | 18.29 | 0.58 | 11.50 |
| | | includes | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 36.70 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 1.97 | 39.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 45.72 | 6.10 | 0.28 | 1.00 |
| SCR-215 | JAPONESES | | 1.52 | 13.72 | 12.20 | 0.52 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 28.96 | 4.58 | 0.25 | 3.70 |
| SCR-216 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.53 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.44 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 86.87 | 4.57 | 0.28 | 0.70 |
| SCR-217 | EL QUINCE | | 10.67 | 15.24 | 4.57 | 0.16 | 4.20 |
| | | and | 70.10 | 73.15 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 1.80 |
| SCR-218 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.38 | No Assay |
| | | and | 7.62 | 30.48 | 22.86 | 0.51 | |
| | | includes | 7.62 | 9.14 | 1.52 | 1.95 | |
| SCR-219 | EL QUINCE | | 64.01 | 80.77 | 16.76 | 1.43 | 6.60 |
| | | includes | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 6.48 | 20.60 |
| | | includes | 73.15 | 79.25 | 6.10 | 1.87 | 10.40 |
| SCR-220 | JAPONESES | | 12.19 | 15.24 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 57.91 | 22.86 | 0.53 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 1.84 | 8.40 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-221 | BUENA SUERTE | and | 9.14 | 10.19 | 3.05 | 0.28 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 45.72 | 3.05 | 2.48 | 3.30 |
| | | includes | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 56.39 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 100.58 | 103.63 | 3.05 | 0.92 | 6.70 |
| | | and | 111.25 | 117.35 | 6.10 | 2.30 | 0.70 |
| | | includes | 112.78 | 114.30 | 1.52 | 6.96 | 1.00 |
| SCR-222 | BUENA VISTA | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 0.57 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 54.86 | 15.24 | 2.04 | 1.70 |
| | | includes | 45.72 | 51.82 | 6.10 | 3.15 | 2.80 |
| | | including | 47.24 | 48.77 | 1.53 | 3.99 | 3.30 |
| SCR-223 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.85 | 3.70 |
| | | includes | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 13.72 | 3.05 | 0.25 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 35.05 | 7.62 | 0.26 | 1.90 |
| | | and | 41.15 | 115.82 | 74.67 | 0.61 | 3.05 |
| | | includes | 79.25 | 80.77 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 12.50 |
| | | includes | 82.30 | 83.82 | 1.52 | 3.68 | 12.20 |
| | | includes | 94.49 | 96.01 | 1.52 | 2.31 | 9.80 |
| SCR-224 | BUENA VISTA | and | 32.00 | 39.62 | 7.62 | 0.70 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 0.68 | 0.20 |
| SCR-225 | EL COLORADO | | 13.72 | 24.38 | 10.66 | 0.47 | 5.30 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.47 | 3.10 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 47.24 | 1.52 | 2.05 | 9.50 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 71.63 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 5.80 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 92.96 | 3.04 | 0.28 | 6.80 |
| | | and | 131.06 | 138.68 | 7.62 | 1.16 | 0.70 |
| | | includes | 132.59 | 135.64 | 3.05 | 2.31 | 0.80 |
| | | including | 134.11 | 135.64 | 1.53 | 3.11 | 0.90 |
| SCR-226 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.36 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 28.96 | 4.58 | 0.29 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 44.20 | 6.10 | 0.30 | 0.50 |
| SCR-227 | JAPONESES | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 19.81 | 3.05 | 1.74 | 16.30 |
| | | includes | 16.76 | 18.29 | 1.53 | 2.54 | 28.20 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 36.58 | 10.67 | 0.37 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 71.63 | 4.57 | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| SCR-228 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 19.81 | 19.81 | 0.36 | 1.50 |
| SCR-229 | EL COLORADO | and | 25.91 | 28.96 | 3.05 | 1.33 | 1.50 |
| | | includes | 25.91 | 27.43 | 1.52 | 2.51 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 79.25 | 3.05 | 0.29 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 82.30 | 86.87 | 4.57 | 0.34 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 155.45 | 161.54 | 6.09 | 0.22 | 1.30 |
| SCR-230 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.22 | No Assay |
| | | and | 18.29 | 35.05 | 16.76 | 0.37 | |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-231 | BUENA VISTA | | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 0.50 | 20.40 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 1.29 | 42.40 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 74.68 | 6.10 | 0.22 | 2.60 |
| SCR-232 | EL BOLUDITO | | 27.43 | 33.53 | 6.10 | 0.20 | 2.10 |
| SCR-233 | EL BOLUDITO | | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.32 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 19.81 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 32.00 | 4.57 | 0.72 | 7.00 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 0.28 | 0.40 |
| SCR-234 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 9.14 | 25.91 | 16.77 | 1.84 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 13.72 | 18.29 | 4.57 | 5.63 | 4.70 |
| | | including | 15.24 | 16.76 | 1.52 | 14.60 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.26 | 7.20 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 0.23 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 68.58 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| SCR-235 | EL BOLUDITO | | 9.14 | 16.76 | 7.62 | 0.40 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 60.96 | 1.52 | 0.58 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 73.15 | 4.57 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 79.25 | 3.05 | 0.38 | 1.90 |
| SCR-236 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.52 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.34 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 4.30 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 62.48 | 3.04 | 0.17 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 0.27 | 2.40 |
| SCR-237 | EL BOLUDITO | | 9.14 | 19.81 | 10.67 | 0.63 | 9.80 |
| | | includes | 13.72 | 15.24 | 1.52 | 2.09 | 39.20 |
| SCR-238 | EL BOLUDITO | | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 0.34 | 3.60 |
| | | and | 47.24 | 53.34 | 6.10 | 0.21 | 0.40 |
| SCR-239 | EL COLORADO | | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 0.45 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 64.01 | 7.62 | 2.43 | 2.40 |
| | | includes | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 10.60 | 5.00 |
| SCR-240 | EL COLORADO | | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 0.15 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 19.81 | 7.62 | 0.42 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 51.82 | 1.53 | 0.61 | 6.00 |
| | | and | 59.44 | 65.53 | 6.09 | 0.36 | 2.90 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 0.29 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 77.72 | 6.09 | 0.25 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 115.82 | 124.97 | 9.15 | 0.19 | 7.50 |
| SCR-241 | EL BOLUDITO | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.17 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 28.96 | 10.67 | 0.43 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 19.81 | 21.34 | 1.52 | 1.67 | 4.10 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 2.10 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 71.63 | 73.15 | 1.52 | 0.48 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 124.97 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 4.70 |
| SCR-242 | EL BOLUDITO | | 19.81 | 21.34 | 1.53 | 0.27 | 0.15 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 0.26 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 50.29 | 1.52 | 0.52 | 2.10 |
| SCR-243 | EL COLORADO | | 15.24 | 19.81 | 4.57 | 0.30 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 0.16 | 9.20 |
| | | and | 120.40 | 121.92 | 1.52 | 0.21 | 13.90 |
| SCR-244 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 24.38 | 24.38 | 0.40 | 5.90 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 0.19 | 1.30 |
| | | and | 54.86 | 56.39 | 1.53 | 0.21 | 0.40 |
| SCR-245 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 7.62 | 10.67 | 3.05 | 1.12 | 0.40 |
| | | includes | 7.62 | 9.14 | 1.52 | 1.99 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 0.55 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 0.28 | 0.15 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 51.82 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 71.63 | 3.05 | 0.27 | 2.10 |
| SCR-246 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.17 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 7.62 | 9.14 | 1.52 | 1.43 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 53.34 | 9.14 | 0.31 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 73.15 | 4.57 | 0.41 | 9.70 |
| SCR-247 | BUENA VISTA | | 1.52 | 3.05 | 1.53 | 0.17 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 7.62 | 33.53 | 25.91 | 0.58 | 3.30 |
| | | includes | 16.76 | 19.81 | 3.05 | 1.78 | 13.10 |
| | | incliding | 16.76 | 18.29 | 1.53 | 2.37 | 18.50 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 0.90 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 3.38 | 3.20 |
| SCR-248 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 28.96 | 36.58 | 7.62 | 0.18 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 64.01 | 7.62 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 71.63 | 4.57 | 0.26 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 89.92 | 13.72 | 0.54 | 6.80 |
| | | and | 97.54 | 100.58 | 3.04 | 0.23 | 0.20 |
| SCR-249 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 1.89 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 76.20 | 91.44 | 15.24 | 0.29 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 94.49 | 1.53 | 0.20 | 0.15 |
| SCR-250 | EL COLORADO | | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 0.78 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 0.24 | 1.10 |
| SCR-251 | EL COLORADO | | 7.62 | 12.19 | 4.57 | 1.05 | 2.10 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 1.83 | 3.00 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 57.91 | 1.52 | 0.59 | 0.15 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 62.48 | 1.52 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 89.92 | 94.49 | 4.57 | 0.28 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 100.58 | 106.68 | 6.10 | 0.28 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 109.73 | 112.78 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 2.90 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 115.82 | 120.40 | 4.58 | 0.20 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 124.97 | 129.54 | 4.57 | 0.70 | 3.90 |
| SCR-252 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 16.76 | 21.34 | 4.58 | 0.28 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 28.96 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 0.16 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 137.16 | 140.21 | 3.05 | 0.20 | 1.70 |
| SCR-253 | CABEZA BLANCA | | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 0.27 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 64.01 | 76.20 | 12.19 | 0.79 | 5.10 |
| | | includes | 67.06 | 68.58 | 1.52 | 2.16 | 2.80 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 83.82 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 14.20 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 94.49 | 1.53 | 0.18 | 1.30 |
| SCR-254 | BUENA VISTA | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.89 | 9.60 |
| | | includes | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.67 | 22.60 |
| | | and | 10.67 | 15.24 | 4.57 | 0.28 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 18.29 | 21.34 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.52 | 0.70 |
| SCR-255 | BUENA VISTA | | 21.34 | 24.38 | 3.04 | 0.35 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 33.53 | 1.53 | 0.25 | 0.50 |
| SCR-256 | BUENA VISTA | | 18.29 | 22.86 | 4.57 | 0.22 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 45.72 | 12.19 | 1.07 | 5.70 |
| | | includes | 36.58 | 41.15 | 4.57 | 2.10 | 5.20 |
| | | incliding | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 3.70 | 7.30 |
| SCR-257 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 27.43 | 27.43 | 0.24 | 2.40 |
| SCR-258 | BUENA SUERTE | | 10.67 | 16.76 | 6.09 | 0.13 | 2.30 |
| SCR-259 | BUENA SUERTE | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.12 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 38.10 | 3.05 | 0.14 | 3.10 |
| SCR-260 | BUENA SUERTE | | 35.05 | 39.62 | 4.57 | 0.10 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 86.87 | 6.10 | 0.45 | 2.60 |
| SCR-261 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 19.81 | 19.81 | 0.26 | 2.30 |
| SCR-261B | BUENA SUERTE | | 10.67 | 32.00 | 21.33 | 0.34 | 4.80 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 50.29 | 13.71 | 0.23 | 0.80 |
| SCR-262 | BUENA SUERTE | | 3.05 | 33.53 | 30.48 | 0.24 | 2.00 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 70.10 | 21.33 | 0.38 | 0.60 |
| | | includes | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.53 | 2.17 | 1.80 |
| SCR-263 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 13.72 | 13.72 | 0.13 | 1.30 |
| SCR-264 | BUENA SUERTE | | 0.00 | 21.34 | 21.34 | 0.30 | 12.50 |
| | | includes | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 135.00 |
| | | and | 102.11 | 105.16 | 3.05 | 0.36 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 138.68 | 153.92 | 15.24 | 0.76 | 7.50 |
| | | includes | 140.21 | 141.73 | 1.52 | 2.40 | 1.70 |
| SCR-265 | LA VENTANA | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.88 | 2.30 |
| | | includes | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 2.14 | 5.20 |
| | | and | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.39 | 0.60 |
| SCR-266 | LA VENTANA | | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 1.04 | 17.10 |
| | | includes | 36.58 | 38.10 | 1.52 | 2.28 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 3.01 | 9.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-267 | LA VENTANA | | 16.76 | 19.81 | 3.05 | 0.38 | 0.80 |
| SCR-268 | LA VENTANA | | 21.34 | 25.91 | 4.57 | 0.16 | 2.00 |
| SCR-269 | SAN QUINTIN | | 33.53 | 38.10 | 4.57 | 0.32 | 4.00 |
| SCR-270 | SAN QUINTIN | | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.45 | 2.90 |
| SCR-271 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 48.77 | 51.82 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 99.06 | 106.68 | 7.62 | 0.23 | 3.50 |
| SCR-272 | LA ESPAÑOLA | *Deviated hole, did not cut the structure* | | | | | |
| SCR-273 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 64.01 | 67.06 | 3.05 | 0.34 | 0.20 |
| SCR-274 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 0.24 | 0.40 |
| SCR-275 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 13.72 | 18.29 | 4.57 | 0.30 | 7.90 |
| SCR-276 | LA ESPAÑOLA | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 0.39 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 44.20 | 4.58 | 0.77 | 0.60 |
| | | includes | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 1.89 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 141.73 | 144.78 | 3.05 | 0.73 | 11.00 |
| | | and | 149.35 | 152.40 | 3.05 | 0.30 | 1.60 |
| SCR-277 | GUADALUPE | | 57.91 | 80.77 | 22.86 | 1.55 | 18.40 |
| | | includes | 60.96 | 67.06 | 6.10 | 5.18 | 49.00 |
| | | incliding | 60.96 | 64.01 | 3.05 | 9.10 | 73.90 |
| SCR-278 | GUADALUPE | | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 1.59 | 1.30 |
| | | includes | 57.91 | 59.44 | 1.53 | 2.37 | 2.30 |
| | | and | 67.06 | 70.10 | 3.04 | 0.29 | 6.30 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 79.25 | 7.62 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 85.34 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 0.40 |
| SCR-279 | GUADALUPE | | 50.29 | 56.39 | 6.10 | 0.33 | 1.60 |
| SCR-280 | GUADALUPE | | 0.00 | 9.14 | 9.14 | 0.75 | 1.70 |
| | | includes | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 2.52 | 6.50 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 2.10 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 62.48 | 4.57 | 0.52 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 80.77 | 83.82 | 3.05 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| | | and | 106.68 | 109.73 | 3.05 | 0.37 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 112.78 | 117.35 | 4.57 | 0.20 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 124.97 | 128.02 | 3.05 | 19.56 | 7.30 |
| | | includes | 126.49 | 128.02 | 1.53 | 37.90 | 14.00 |
| SCR-281 | SAN QUINTIN | | 0.00 | 16.76 | 16.76 | 0.26 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 33.53 | 12.19 | 0.24 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 73.15 | 76.20 | 3.05 | 0.96 | 0.90 |
| | | includes | 73.15 | 74.68 | 1.53 | 1.68 | 1.40 |
| SCR-282 | SAN QUINTIN | | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.26 | 2.50 |
| | | and | 45.72 | 54.86 | 9.14 | 0.34 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 100.58 | 103.63 | 3.05 | 0.60 | 0.90 |
| | | and | 117.35 | 121.92 | 4.57 | 2.43 | 1.90 |
| | | includes | 118.87 | 120.40 | 1.53 | 4.54 | 2.70 |
| SCR-283 | SAN QUINTIN | | 0.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 0.84 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 22.86 | 24.38 | 1.52 | 2.96 | 3.00 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-284 | LA VENTANA | *No Significant values* | | | | | |
| SCR-285 | LA VENTANA | | 4.57 | 7.62 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 0.80 |
| SCR-286 | EL COLORADO | | 39.62 | 41.15 | 1.53 | 1.43 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 53.34 | 3.05 | 0.22 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 83.82 | 111.25 | 27.43 | 5.36 | 3.40 |
| | | includes | 86.87 | 91.44 | 4.57 | 7.16 | 6.30 |
| | | includes | 96.01 | 100.58 | 4.57 | 22.09 | 8.00 |
| | | incliding | 96.01 | 97.54 | 1.53 | 46.50 | 16.00 |
| | | includes | 109.73 | 111.25 | 1.52 | 3.25 | 1.50 |
| SCR-287 | EL COLORADO | | 19.81 | 30.48 | 10.67 | 0.49 | 5.10 |
| | | includes | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 1.82 | 16.50 |
| | | and | 44.20 | 48.77 | 4.57 | 2.18 | 1.70 |
| | | includes | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 4.70 | 3.50 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 74.68 | 3.05 | 0.45 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 86.87 | 9.15 | 0.23 | 0.60 |
| | | and | 91.44 | 94.49 | 3.05 | 0.24 | 1.90 |
| SCR-288 | EL COLORADO | | 1.52 | 4.57 | 3.05 | 0.41 | 1.80 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 35.05 | 4.57 | 0.25 | 2.90 |
| SCR-289 | EL COLORADO | | 3.05 | 10.67 | 7.62 | 0.56 | 0.80 |
| | | includes | 7.62 | 9.14 | 1.52 | 1.39 | 0.80 |
| SCR-290 | EL COLORADO | | 79.25 | 82.30 | 3.05 | 0.38 | 1.40 |
| SCR-291 | EL COLORADO | | 27.43 | 30.48 | 3.05 | 0.53 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 44.20 | 1.53 | 1.67 | 11.40 |
| SCR-292 | EL COLORADO | | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 1.77 | 1.40 |
| | | includes | 38.10 | 39.62 | 1.52 | 3.37 | 1.40 |
| SCR-293 | EL COLORADO | | 0.00 | 12.19 | 12.19 | 0.87 | 2.00 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 3.62 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 67.06 | 1.53 | 1.85 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 134.11 | 140.21 | 6.10 | 0.92 | 1.50 |
| | | includes | 134.11 | 135.64 | 1.53 | 2.22 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 184.40 | 192.02 | 7.62 | 2.26 | 3.70 |
| | | includes | 187.45 | 188.98 | 1.53 | 10.25 | 14.10 |
| SCR-294 | GUADALUPE | | 89.92 | 96.01 | 6.09 | 0.34 | 6.30 |
| | | and | 121.92 | 124.97 | 3.05 | 0.53 | 0.30 |
| SCR-295 | GUADALUPE | | 1.52 | 15.24 | 13.72 | 0.38 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 102.11 | 114.30 | 12.19 | 0.38 | 3.00 |
| | | includes | 112.78 | 114.30 | 1.52 | 1.46 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 164.59 | 166.12 | 1.53 | 6.00 | 2.60 |
| SCR-296 | GUADALUPE | | 0.00 | 7.62 | 7.62 | 0.67 | 2.90 |
| | | includes | 4.57 | 6.10 | 1.53 | 1.84 | 6.20 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 0.42 | 0.60 |
| | | includes | 21.34 | 22.86 | 1.52 | 1.00 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 32.00 | 36.58 | 4.58 | 0.31 | 1.40 |
| | | and | 92.96 | 100.58 | 7.62 | 0.28 | 2.00 |
| SCR-297 | GUADALUPE | | 0.00 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 0.42 | 3.20 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 83.82 | 4.57 | 0.17 | 1.40 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-298 | EL COLORADO | | 12.19 | 18.29 | 6.10 | 0.46 | 2.20 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.88 | 2.70 |
| | | includes | 24.38 | 25.91 | 1.53 | 1.46 | 4.70 |
| | | and | 56.39 | 59.44 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 0.70 |
| SCR-299 | EL COLORADO | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 68.58 | 10.67 | 9.02 | 5.20 |
| | | includes | 57.91 | 64.01 | 6.10 | 15.56 | 8.70 |
| SCR-300 | EL COLORADO | | 13.72 | 16.76 | 3.04 | 0.41 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 0.30 |
| SCR-301 | EL RINCON | | 10.67 | 21.34 | 10.67 | 0.50 | 0.80 |
| | | includes | 10.67 | 12.19 | 1.52 | 1.80 | 1.00 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 28.96 | 4.58 | 0.17 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 53.34 | 18.29 | 0.20 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 71.63 | 74.68 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 85.34 | 6.09 | 0.41 | 2.40 |
| | | and | 106.68 | 111.25 | 4.57 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| SCR-302 | EL RINCON | | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.26 | 14.00 |
| | | and | 39.62 | 54.86 | 15.24 | 0.36 | 16.00 |
| SCR-303 | EL RINCON | | 25.91 | 32.00 | 6.09 | 0.24 | 7.90 |
| SCR-304 | EL RINCON | | 10.67 | 13.72 | 3.05 | 0.46 | 33.60 |
| | | and | 19.81 | 24.38 | 4.57 | 0.27 | 11.30 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 60.96 | 27.43 | 0.36 | 3.50 |
| | | includes | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 2.49 | 12.00 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 68.58 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 2.50 |
| SCR-305 | EL RINCON | | 1.52 | 4.57 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 3.90 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 60.96 | 36.58 | 0.54 | 23.10 |
| | | includes | 27.43 | 28.96 | 1.53 | 3.59 | 360.00 |
| | | includes | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 3.32 | 8.50 |
| SCR-306 | EL RINCON | | 13.72 | 22.86 | 9.14 | 0.26 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 42.67 | 51.82 | 9.15 | 0.48 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 60.96 | 85.34 | 24.38 | 0.34 | 10.70 |
| SCR-307 | EL COLORADO | | 4.57 | 9.14 | 4.57 | 0.78 | 1.10 |
| | | includes | 6.10 | 7.62 | 1.52 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 16.76 | 22.86 | 6.10 | 0.41 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 38.10 | 9.14 | 9.58 | 1.40 |
| | | includes | 28.96 | 35.05 | 6.09 | 14.17 | 1.60 |
| | | including | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 38.30 | 3.00 |
| SCR-308 | EL COLORADO | | 41.15 | 54.86 | 13.71 | 0.32 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 47.24 | 48.77 | 1.53 | 1.06 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 77.72 | 79.25 | 1.53 | 1.08 | 1.10 |
| | | and | 86.87 | 88.39 | 1.52 | 2.76 | 0.20 |
| SCR-309 | EL COLORADO | | 19.81 | 25.91 | 6.10 | 1.37 | 10.70 |
| | | includes | 19.81 | 21.34 | 1.53 | 3.97 | 16.40 |
| | | and | 65.53 | 82.30 | 16.77 | 0.21 | 2.10 |
| SCR-310 | EL COLORADO | | 18.29 | 21.34 | 3.05 | 0.35 | 4.10 |
| | | and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 0.77 | 2.30 |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| | | and | 79.25 | 83.82 | 4.57 | 0.43 | 0.80 |
| SCR-311 | EL COLORADO | | 19.81 | 22.86 | 3.05 | 0.42 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 35.05 | 39.62 | 4.57 | 0.63 | 1.00 |
| SCR-312 | EL COLORADO | | 10.67 | 16.76 | 6.09 | 0.21 | 3.20 |
| SCR-313 | EL COLORADO | | 30.48 | 51.82 | 21.34 | 0.56 | 6.10 |
| | | includes | 36.58 | 39.62 | 3.04 | 1.52 | 15.60 |
| | | and | 85.34 | 96.01 | 10.67 | 0.26 | 1.60 |
| SCR-314 | EL COLORADO | | 3.05 | 6.10 | 3.05 | 1.19 | 1.80 |
| | | includes | 3.05 | 4.57 | 1.52 | 2.19 | 2.70 |
| | | and | 68.58 | 70.10 | 1.52 | 1.08 | 5.70 |
| | | and | 79.25 | 86.87 | 7.62 | 0.72 | 2.60 |
| | | includes | 80.77 | 82.30 | 1.53 | 1.64 | 1.70 |
| SCR-315 | EL COLORADO | | 7.62 | 18.29 | 10.67 | 1.18 | 12.50 |
| | | includes | 15.24 | 16.76 | 1.52 | 3.27 | 33.90 |
| | | and | 28.96 | 33.53 | 4.57 | 1.09 | 2.10 |
| | | includes | 32.00 | 33.52 | 1.53 | 2.28 | 4.70 |
| | | and | 48.77 | 53.34 | 4.57 | 0.50 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 91.44 | 3.05 | 0.23 | 0.50 |
| | | and | 97.54 | 128.02 | 30.48 | 0.44 | 1.50 |
| | | includes | 108.20 | 111.25 | 3.05 | 1.14 | 1.90 |
| | | includes | 121.92 | 123.44 | 1.52 | 1.08 | 2.80 |
| SCR-316 | SAN QUINTIN | | 9.14 | 13.72 | 4.58 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 25.91 | 28.96 | 3.05 | 0.26 | 0.90 |
| SCR-317 | BUENA SUERTE | | 53.34 | 56.39 | 3.05 | 0.30 | 1.90 |
| SCR-318 | BUENA SUERTE | | 15.24 | 18.29 | 3.05 | 0.93 | 5.30 |
| | | includes | 15.24 | 16.76 | 1.52 | 1.45 | 8.40 |
| | | and | 30.48 | 32.00 | 1.52 | 9.57 | 1.20 |
| | | and | 51.82 | 80.77 | 28.95 | 1.02 | 1.20 |
| | | includes | 62.48 | 64.01 | 1.53 | 2.07 | 2.20 |
| | | includes | 70.10 | 73.15 | 3.05 | 2.71 | 2.40 |
| SCR-319 | BUENA SUERTE | | 16.76 | 35.05 | 18.29 | 0.33 | 7.50 |
| SCR-320 | BUENA SUERTE | | 13.72 | 21.34 | 7.62 | 0.34 | 5.60 |
| | | and | 33.53 | 38.10 | 4.57 | 0.85 | 4.80 |
| | | includes | 35.05 | 36.58 | 1.53 | 2.11 | 8.00 |
| | | and | 50.29 | 54.86 | 4.57 | 0.24 | 1.70 |
| | | and | 57.91 | 60.96 | 3.05 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| SCR-321 | ABEJAS | | 0.00 | 15.24 | 15.24 | 1.34 | 8.80 |
| | | includes | 6.10 | 10.67 | 4.57 | 3.66 | 15.40 |
| | | and | 21.34 | 27.43 | 6.09 | 0.51 | 0.40 |
| | | and | 36.58 | 45.72 | 9.14 | 0.22 | 1.60 |
| | | and | 53.34 | 54.86 | 1.52 | 1.11 | 0.80 |
| | | and | 88.39 | 92.96 | 4.57 | 0.35 | 1.80 |
| SCR-322 | ABEJAS | | 9.14 | 16.76 | 7.62 | 0.37 | 1.50 |
| | | and | 27.43 | 45.72 | 18.29 | 0.79 | 5.40 |
| | | includes | 41.15 | 42.67 | 1.52 | 4.88 | 19.70 |
| SCR-323 | ABEJAS | *No Significant values* | | | | | |

| Drill Hole | Target | | Mineralized Interval (m) | | | Grade (g/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Total | Au | Ag |
| SCR-324 | ABEJAS | | 0.00 | 16.76 | 16.76 | 0.26 | 2.40 |
| SCR-325 | ABEJAS | | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.18 | 0.70 |
| | | and | 12.19 | 21.34 | 9.15 | 0.41 | 0.20 |
| | | includes | 13.72 | 15.24 | 1.52 | 1.29 | 0.30 |
| | | and | 38.10 | 50.29 | 12.19 | 0.46 | 3.80 |
| | | includes | 44.20 | 45.72 | 1.52 | 1.57 | 12.90 |
| SCR-326 | ABEJAS | | 4.57 | 9.14 | 4.57 | 0.30 | 4.10 |
| SCR-327 | ABEJAS | *No Significant values* | | | | | |

Source: Sonoro, 2023

# 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The data in the database come from the different drilling campaigns that have been conducted on the Project since 1997. There is limited information available related to the sampling and QA/QC procedures established by Cambior Inc. in the 1990's or by Paget in 2011 and 2012.

## 11.1 SECURITY MEASURES

### 11.1.1 Historical Data

There is limited documentation describing security measures employed by companies prior to Sonoro, although past reports state that security procedures were performed according to industry standards at that time.

Corex RC samples were collected at the drill rig by Corex geologists and transported to a house with locked storage in Magdalena de Kino. ALS then transported the samples from Magdalena de Kino to its preparation facility in Hermosillo.

### 11.1.2 Sonoro

Sonoro outcrop samples have been collected in numbered plastic bags with plastic zip tie closures. Numbered paper tags have been inserted into the bags to confirm identification. Bags have been locked in secure locations under the supervision of Sonoro staff and transported by Sonoro staff to the ALS sample preparation facility in Hermosillo.

Core or RC samples have been collected at the drill site (RC) or core logging facilities (core) by transportation designated by the independent laboratory (ALS or BV). Sonoro started using BV in October, 2020, as well as continuing using ALS. Samples were shipped to the laboratory with the quicker turnaround time.

The ALS laboratory at Hermosillo is independent and ISO 9001:2008 accredited. The ALS quality management system (QMS) framework follows the most appropriate ISO standard for the service at hand i.e., ISO 9001:2015 for survey/inspection activity and ISO/IEC 17025:2017 UKAS ref 4028 for laboratory analysis.

BV maintains only ISO 17025 accreditation for its laboratory in Hermosillo. Sonoro maintains the technical data in a number of Excel files. A Sonoro geologist is responsible for updating the files, as new data are collected. The chief geologist reviews the updated information and is responsible for verifying that it is properly updated. Sonoro stores the data on a company server where the data are regularly backed up. Currently, the data is not stored in a specialized database software.

## 11.2 Sample Preparation for Analysis

### 11.2.1 Historical Data

There appears to be no documentation describing the sample preparation procedures for the Cambior samples.

Hitchborn states most of rock chip samples from the first 44 drill holes (CCR-01 to CCR-44) were assayed by ALS Chemex, and the remainder of the drill holes were assayed by Inspectorate de Mexico. ALS sample preparation was performed in Hermosillo, using the following procedure. Each sample was dried, and the entire sample was crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. Using a riffle splitter, a split of up to 250 grams (g) was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 microns (Tyler 200 mesh) screen.

The sample preparation performed by Inspectorate at its Sonora ISO certified sample preparation laboratory facilities. Each sample was dried, and the entire sample was crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. Using a riffle splitter, a split of up to 250 g was taken and pulverized to better than 95% passing a 105-micron (Tyler 150 mesh) screen.

Paget (2011) drill samples were collected from split core over 1.5 m lengths, except where restricted by geology. Assays were completed by two independent laboratories, ALS Chemex and Laboratorio Tecnológico de Metalurgía (LTM), both in Hermosillo. LTM was an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited laboratory at the time of the analysis was performed. ALS accreditations are discussed later in this Section.

### 11.2.2 Sonoro

Sonoro channel, RC and core samples prepared at ALS (code Prep-31) (ALS, 2023) were crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split to a 250 g sample and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples prepared at BV (code PRP70-250) (BV, 2023) were crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, split to a 250 g sample and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.

## 11.3 Sample Analysis

### 11.3.1 Historical Data

There appears to be little documentation describing the sample analysis for the Cambior data,

Corex samples were assayed at ALS laboratory located in Vancouver, which was ISO 9001:2000 certified at that time. Gold was assayed in accordance with code Au-AA24, where 50 g of pulp subsample was assayed by fire assay and atomic absorption (AA) finish. A multi-element package was requested as code ME-ICP41a and was performed for all samples. It consists of an aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 g sample and ICP-AES finish. Screen assay checks were performed for 33 samples with several ranges of grade, based on a subsample size weighing 814 g on average, with 951 g maximum and 644 g minimum that was pulverized and split into two fractions, +100 microns and -100 microns. The entire +100-micron fraction was assayed and the fraction that passed 100 microns was assayed twice by Au-AA25 (ore grade assay), using a subsample of 30 g.

Paget samples submitted to ALS were assayed by fire assays and ICP. The samples submitted to LTM were assayed by fire assays for gold and silver only. Due to the presence of coarse visible gold in some samples, numerous check samples were submitted to ALS for screened metallic assays, but the historic reports do not provide any details on the analytical methods.

### 11.3.2 Sonoro

For samples submitted by Sonoro, ALS analyzed gold using fire assay on a 30 g sample with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. Ag overlimits (> 100 g/t) were re-analyzed, using a four-acid digestion with ICP atomic emission spectrsoscopy (AES) or atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). BV analyzed gold by fire assay with an AAS finish and higher-grade silver by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. The analytical procedures for ALS and BV are summarized in Figure 11.1 and Table 11.2.

**Table 11.1**
**ALS Analytical Methods**

| Laboratory | Stage | Method Code | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALS | Gold Determination | AU-AA23 | Au 30 g fire assays AA finish |
| | Silver (>100 ppm) | AG-OG62 | Ag by HF-HNO3-HClO4 digestion with HCl leach, ICP-AES or AAS finish. 0.4 g sample |

| ME-ICP41 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Element** | **Range** | **Element** | **Range** | **Element** | **Range** | **Element** | **Range** |
| Ag | 0.2-100 | Co | 1-10,000 | Mg | 0.01%-25% | Sc | 1-10,000 |
| Al | 0.01%-25% | Cr | 1-10,000 | Mn | 5-50,000 | Sr | 1-10,000 |
| As | 2-10,000 | Cu | 1-10,000 | Mo | 1-10,000 | Th | 20-10,000 |
| B | 10-10,000 | Fe | 0.01%-50% | Na | 0.01%-10% | Ti | 0.01%-10% |
| Ba | 10-10,000 | Ga | 10-10,000 | Ni | 1-10,000 | Tl | 10-10,000 |
| Be | 0.5-1,000 | Hg | 1-10,000 | P | 10-10,000 | U | 10-10,000 |
| Bi | 2-10,000 | K | 0.01%-10% | Pb | 2-10,000 | V | 1-10,000 |
| Ca | 0.01%-25% | Li | 10-10,000 | S | 0.01%-10% | W | 10-10,000 |
| Cd | 0.5-1,000 | La | 10-10,000 | Sb | 2-10,000 | Zn | 2-10,000 |
| Ranges are in ppm unless otherwise specified | | | | | | | |

Source: SRK, 2023

**Table 11.2**
**BV Analytical Methods**

| Laboratory | Stage | Method Code | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| BV | Gold Determination | FA430 | 30 g, fire assay, AAS finish |
| | Silver (>100 ppm) | FA530 | 30 g / fire assay / gravimetric |

| Element | Detection Limit | Upper Limit | Element | Detection Limit | Upper Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ag | 0.3 ppm | 100 ppm | Mn | 2 ppm | 10000 ppm |
| Al | 0.01% | 10% | Mo | 1 ppm | 2000 ppm |
| As | 2 ppm | 10000 ppm | Na | 0.01% | 5% |
| B | 20 ppm | 2000 ppm | Ni | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm |
| Ba | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm | P | 0.001% | 5% |
| Bi | 3 ppm | 2000 ppm | Pb | 3 ppm | 10000 ppm |
| Ca | 0.01% | 40% | S | 0.05% | 10% |
| Cd | 0.5 ppm | 2000 ppm | Sb | 3 ppm | 2000 ppm |
| Co | 1 ppm | 2000 ppm | Sc | 5 ppm | 100 ppm |
| Cr | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm | Sr | 1 ppm | 2000 ppm |
| Cu | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm | Th | 2 ppm | 2000 ppm |
| Fe | 0.01% | 40% | Ti | 0.001% | 5% |
| Ga | 5 ppm | 1000 ppm | Tl | 5 ppm | 1000 ppm |
| Hg | 1 ppm | 50 ppm | U | 8 ppm | 2000 ppm |
| K | 0.01% | 10% | V | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm |
| La | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm | W | 2 ppm | 100 ppm |
| Mg | 0.01% | 30% | Zn | 1 ppm | 10000 ppm |

Source: SRK, 2023

## 11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

### 11.4.1 Historical Data

There appears to be no information related to control samples that were inserted during the Cambior drilling.

Hitchborn states that three types of control samples were inserted for the Corex drill program, including certified reference materials (CRM) from Rock Labs Ltd, field duplicate (50% of total sample) and blank material of barren outcrop mostly of shale without oxides or alteration (not certified). The insertion rate for the Corex QA samples is shown in Table 11.3. SRK found the insertion rates to be below the industry standard of 5%. The control charts in the Hitchborn report suggest that ALS assay accuracy was acceptable (Table 11.1), while the Inspectorate (Figure 11.2) results tended to be biased high. SRK could not determine if these batches were resubmitted and recommended that pulps from these drill holes should be sent for re-assay.

Chemex is now known as ALS and Inspectorate was acquired by BV.

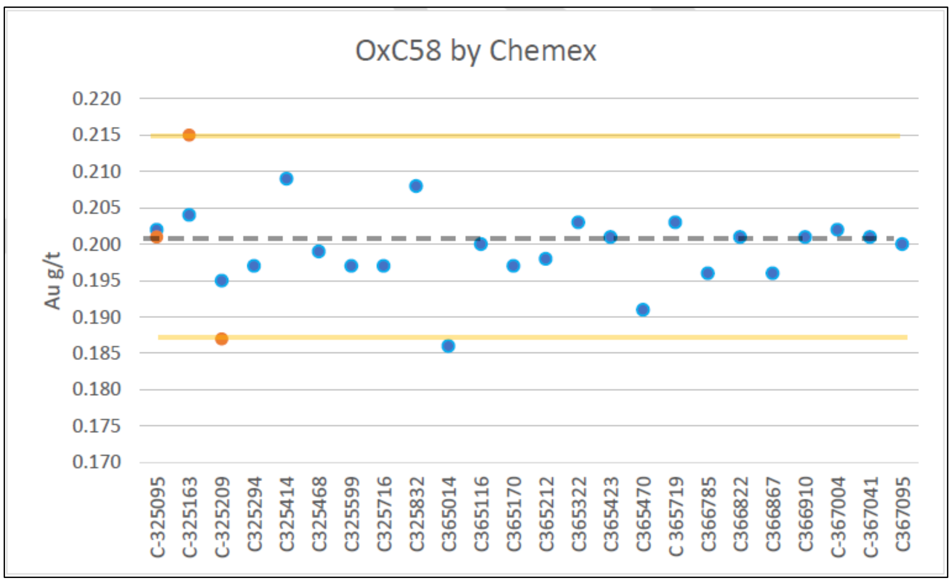
There does not appear to be an issue with sample contamination at either ALS or BV, although, analysis did suggest that the blank material was not truly blank.

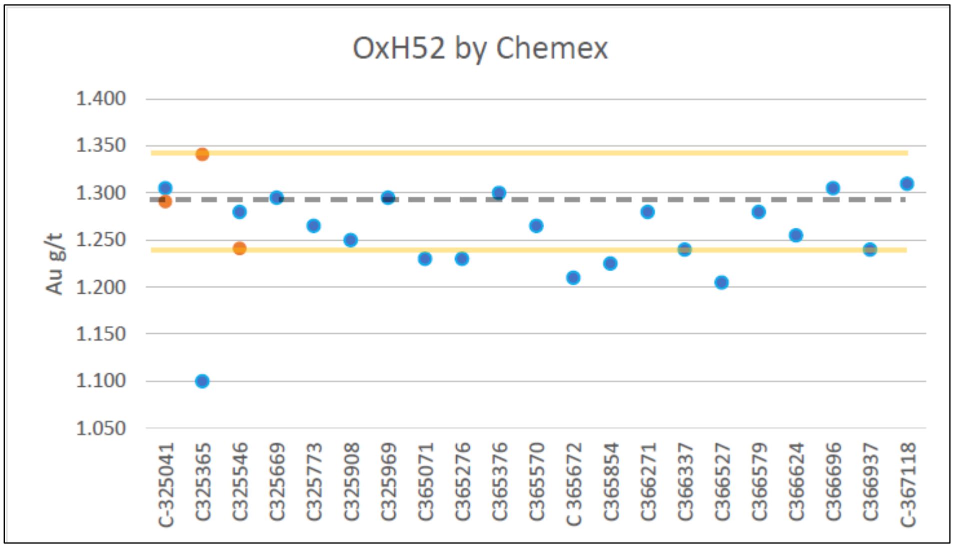
**Table 11.3**
**Corex QA/QC Insertion Rate**

| Sample Type | Qty | % |
|---|---|---|
| Interval sample | 4,982 | 93% |
| Duplicates | 200 | 4% |
| Blank | 118 | 2% |
| CRM | 85 | 2% |
| **Total** | **5,385** | **100%** |

Source: Hitchborn, 2018

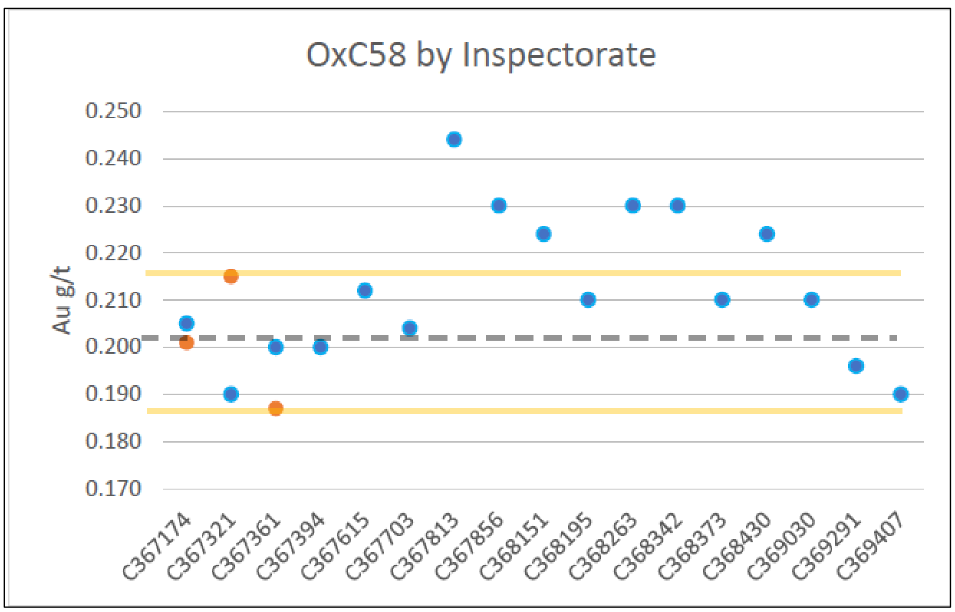
**Figure 11.1**
**Control Chart – OxC58 and OxH52 –Chemex**

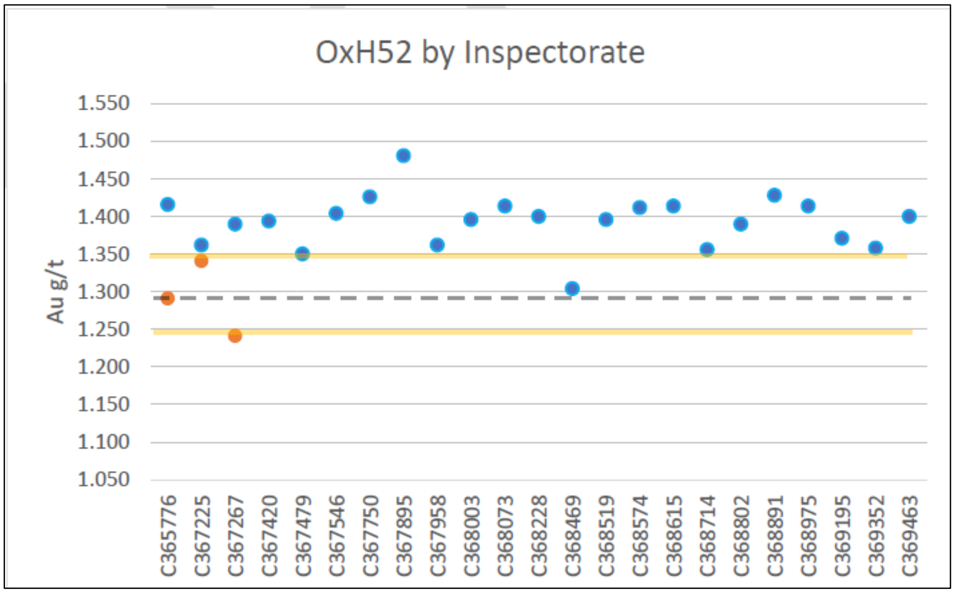





Source: Hitchborn, 2018

**Figure 11.2**
**Control Chart – OxC58 and OxH52 – Inspectorate**





Source: Hitchborn, 2018

Apparently, Paget samples were submitted with blanks and standards inserted every 10 m, however these data are not available.

### 11.4.2 Sonoro

The dataset of the 2022 Cerro Caliche Project drilling by Sonoro contains data from 37,547 RC chips and core samples, and includes all samples collected since the drilling campaigns in the late 1990's. Since Sonoro began its drill campaigns on the property in 2018, it has collected and analyzed 27,524 RC chip and core samples. Sonoro has established QC protocols for the systematic insertion of coarse blanks, certified refence materials (CRM) and duplicates. In addition to the 27,524 RC and core samples, Sonoro inserted a total of 2,567 control samples, equivalent to just over 9% of the assays completed. Table 11.4 summarizes the distribution of the control samples.

SRK recommended increasing the insertion rates to 5% for blanks, CRMs and duplicates.

**Table 11.4**
**Control Samples Insertion Rates**

| Control Sample Type | Number | Percentage of Assayed Samples (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Coarse Blanks | 1,013 | 3.7 |
| CRM | | |
| OXF125 | 202 | 2.9 |
| OXB130 | 213 | |
| OxH139 | 41 | |
| OxL118 | 2 | |
| OxL118* | 34 | |
| OxL159 | 156 | |
| OxH163 | 150 | |
| Duplicates | | |
| Core | 81 | 2.7 |
| RC Chips | 675 | |
| **Totals** | **2,567** | **9.3** |

Source: SRK, 2023

### 11.4.3 CRMs

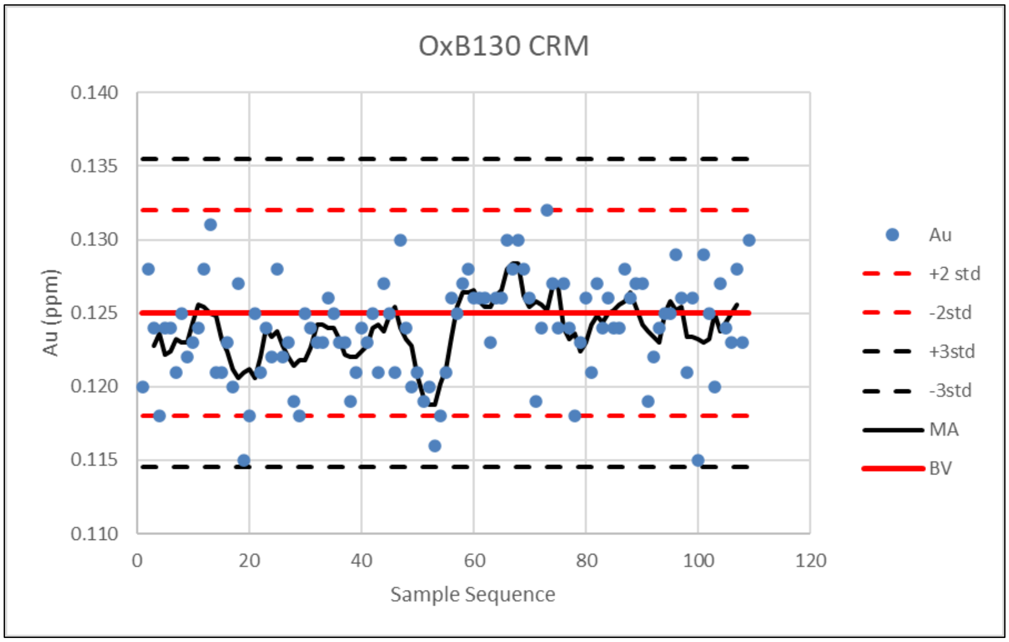
Sonoro supplied results from eight CRMs obtained from Rocklabs, located in Auckland, New Zealand. The results are summarized in Table 11.5. All of the biases are within the industry generally accepted range of ±5%. Control charts for CRMs OxB130 and OxF125 from both ALS and BV are shown in Figure 11.3 through Figure 11.6. SRK noted that both ALS and BV are biased slightly low for OxF125.

**Table 11.5**
**CRM Summary**

| CRM | Count | Count ALS | Count BV | Certified Value | Mean Grade ALS | Mean Grade BV | Bias ALS | Bias BV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OxB130 | 213 | 109 | 103 | 0.125 | 0.124 | 0.128 | -0.9% | 2.8% |
| OxF142 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0.805 | 0.804 | N/A | -0.1% | N/A |
| OxF125 | 202 | 90 | 111 | 0.806 | 0.794 | 0.787 | -1.5% | -2.3% |
| OxH163 | 150 | 45 | 103 | 1.313 | 1.323 | 1.302 | 0.8% | -0.8% |
| OxH139 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 1.312 | 1.310 | N/A | -0.1% | N/A |
| OxL118 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5.587 | 5.790 | N/A | 3.6% | N/A |
| OxL118 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 5.828 | 5.833 | N/A | 0.1% | N/A |
| OxL159 | 156 | 46 | 110 | 5.849 | 5.881 | 5.794 | 0.6% | -0.9% |

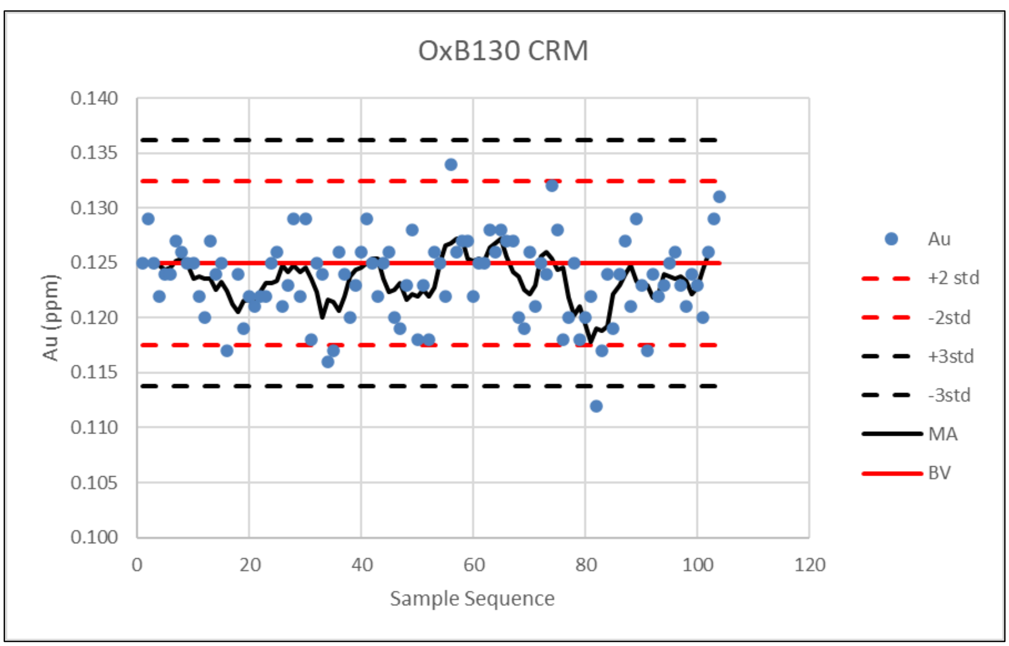
Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 11.3**
**Control Chart - OxB130 – ALS**



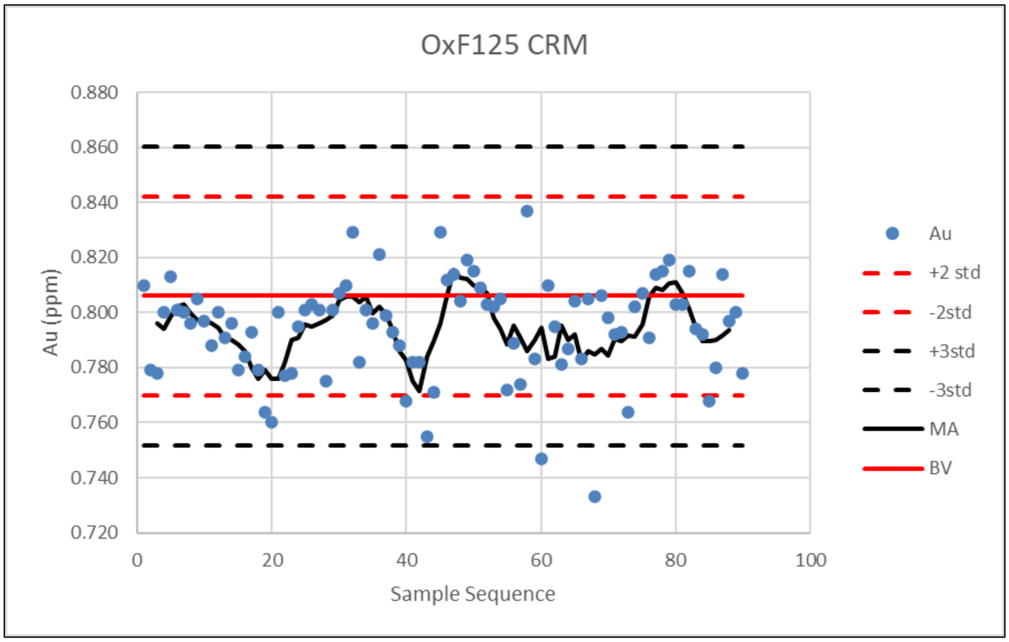

Source: SRK, 2023
MA= Moving Average
BV is Certified Value

**Figure 11.4**
**Control Chart - OxB130 – BV**



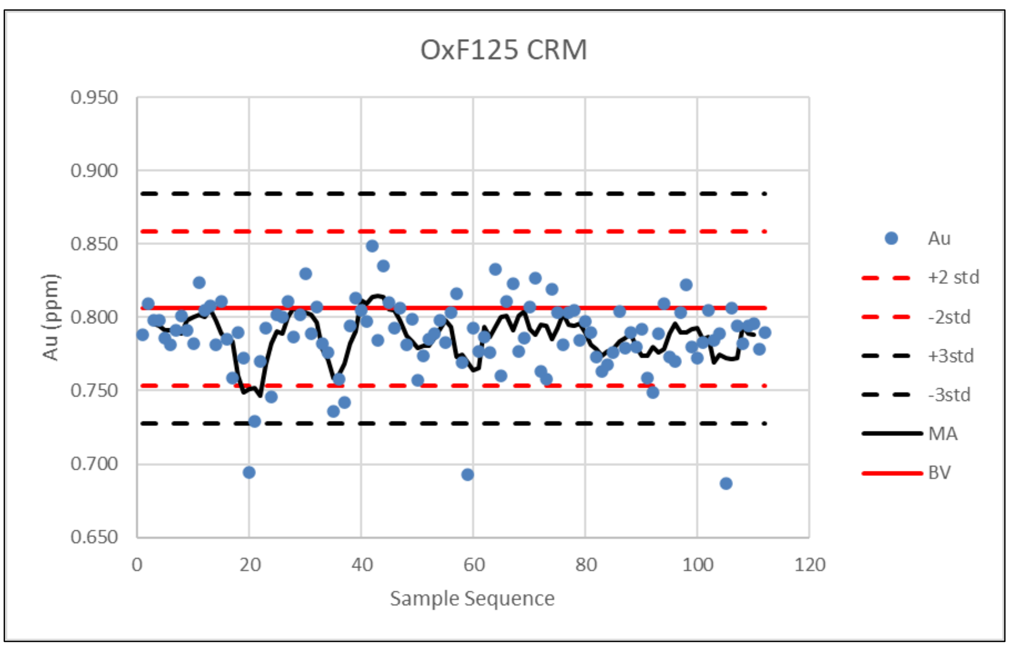

Source: SRK, 2023
MA= Moving Average
BV is Certified Value

**Figure 11.5**
**Control Chart – OxF125 – ALS**




Source: SRK, 2023
MA= Moving Average
BV is Certified Value

**Figure 11.6**
**Control Chart – OxF125 – BV**



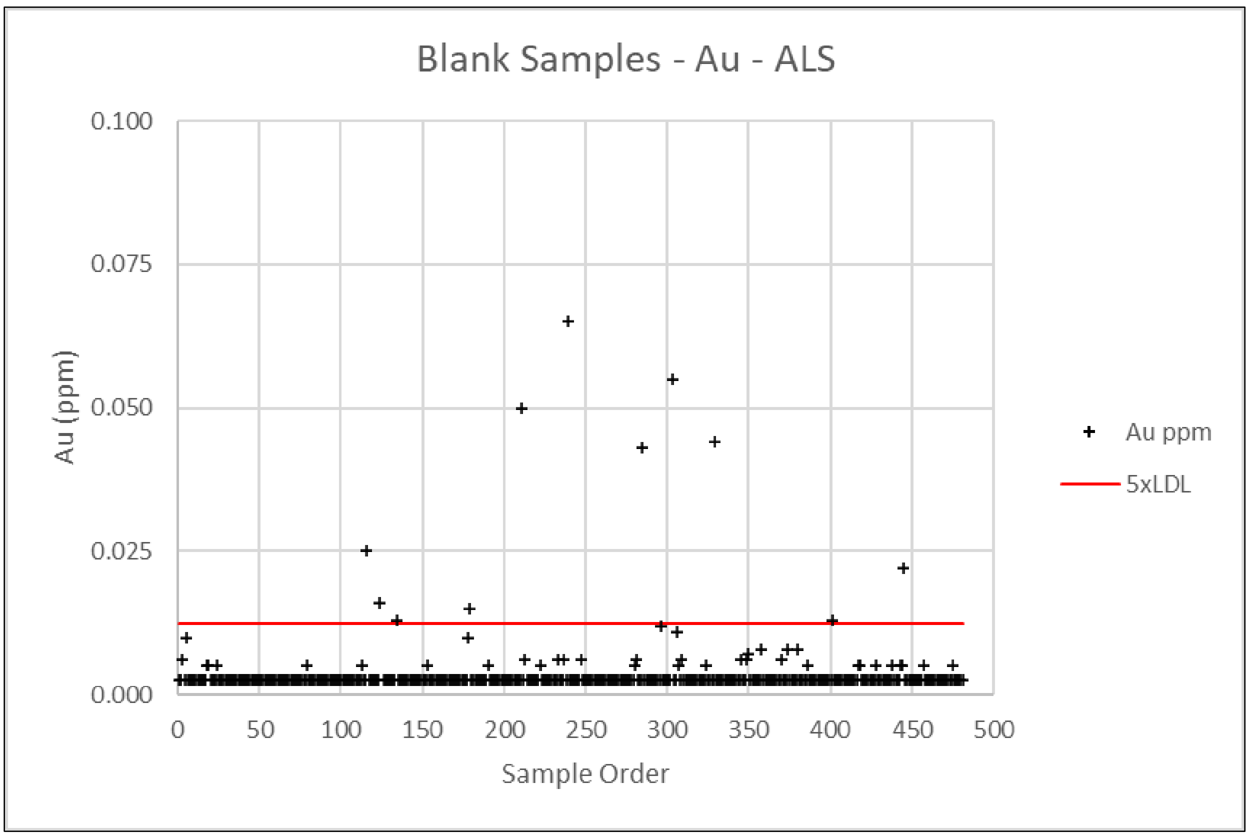

Source: SRK, 2023
MA= Moving Average
BV is Certified Value

Based on the CRM results, it was SRKs opinion that the accuracy demonstrated by both ALS and BV was acceptable. Both laboratories appear to be biased a bit low for results from OxF125 and this could be discussed with both laboratories to reduce this bias.

Blanks

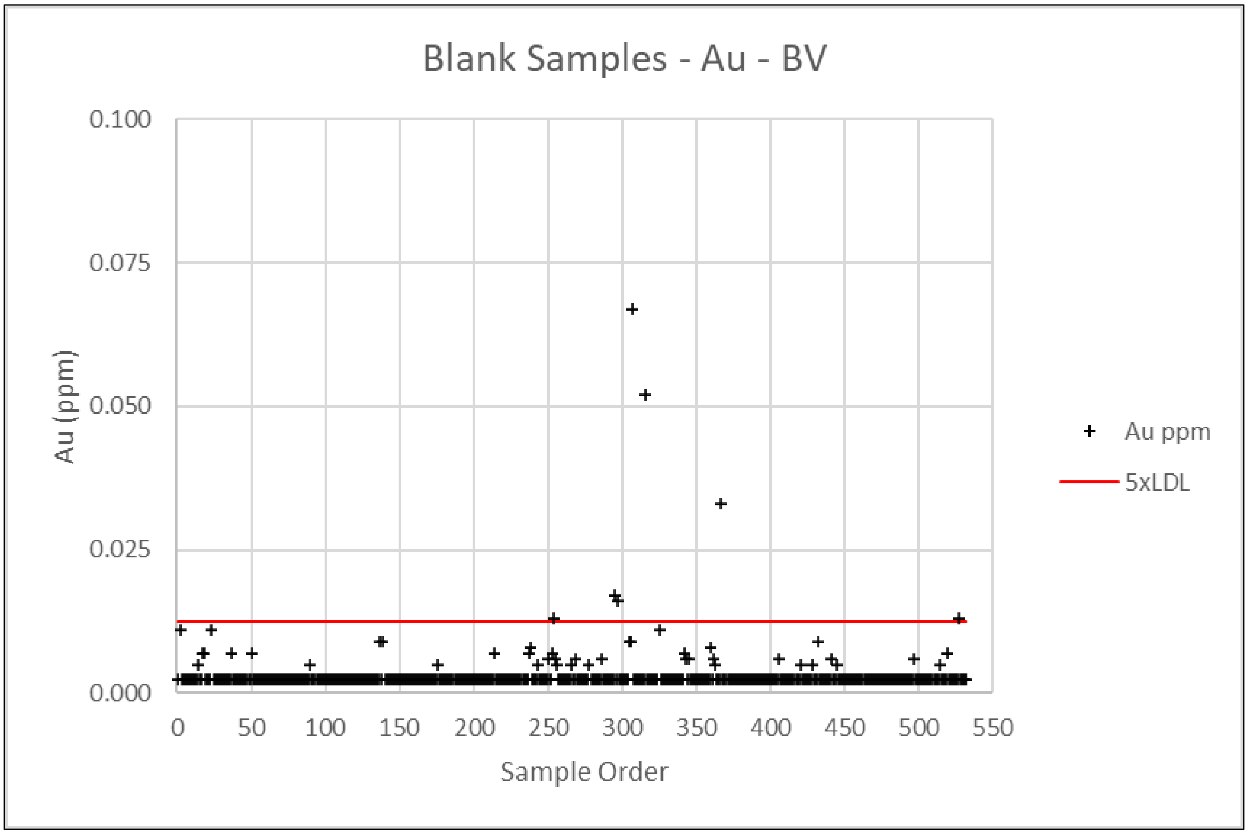
Sonoro supplied results for 481 coarse blank samples from ALS and 532 coarse blank results from BV. Sonoro obtained the blank material from a rhyolitic tuff about 10 km southwest from the Project. A small number of samples were sent for analysis to confirm that this material was truly blank. SRK applied a five times lower detection limit to identify failures. Both laboratories had an approximate 2% failure rate. The results are shown in Figure 11.7 and Figure 11.8. In SRK's opinion, there was no evidence of systemic contamination at either ALS or BV.

**Figure 11.7**
**Coarse Blank Results – ALS**




Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 11.8**
**Coarse Blank Results – BV**




Source: SRK, 2023

SRK did not observe any systematic material contamination at either laboratory.

### 11.4.4 Duplicates

Sonoro QC protocols include the insertion of field duplicates for both RC and core drilling. Protocols established that field duplicates for RC or core should be systematically inserted every 50 samples, although some exceptions were applied. In all cases, the insertion of duplicates was based on a systematic approach and no consideration was given to their location based on the mineralized intervals.

Sonoro provided duplicates from both RC and core samples, but the number of core duplicates were too few to provide meaningful results. SRK noted that RC duplicate samples were stored at the rig site. This does not follow good industry practice and SRK recommended that these samples be collected and moved to the secure warehouse in Cucurpe.

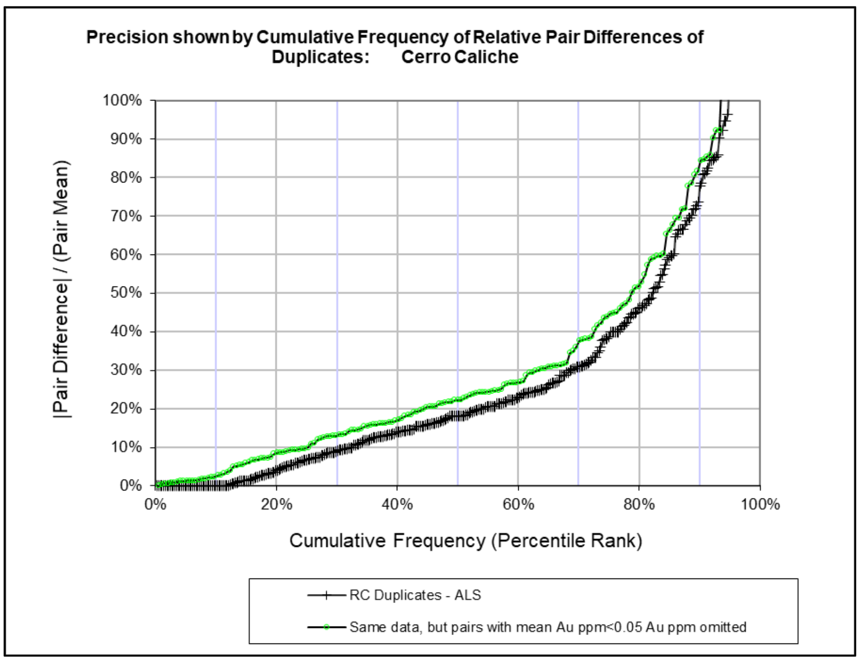
SRK evaluated the duplicate samples by calculating the Absolute Value of the Relative Difference (AVRD), equal to the absolute value of the pair difference divided by the pair mean. The procedure is as follows:

The AVRD values are sorted in ascending order, converted to percentages and plotted against their percentile rank. Because the relative percent differences are large near the detection limit, pairs near (less than 10 times) the detection limit are omitted when making this kind of comparison.

Duplicate assays provide an assessment of analytical precision. Coarse reject duplicates assess sample preparation and mineralization heterogeneity. The variability should be about 80% within ± 30% for samples with nugget gold, and about 90% within ± 20% for the other metals. Pulp duplicates should achieve a precision of better than ± 10%, 90% of the time. Poorer results will be obtained for gold and silver where a nugget effect is prevalent.

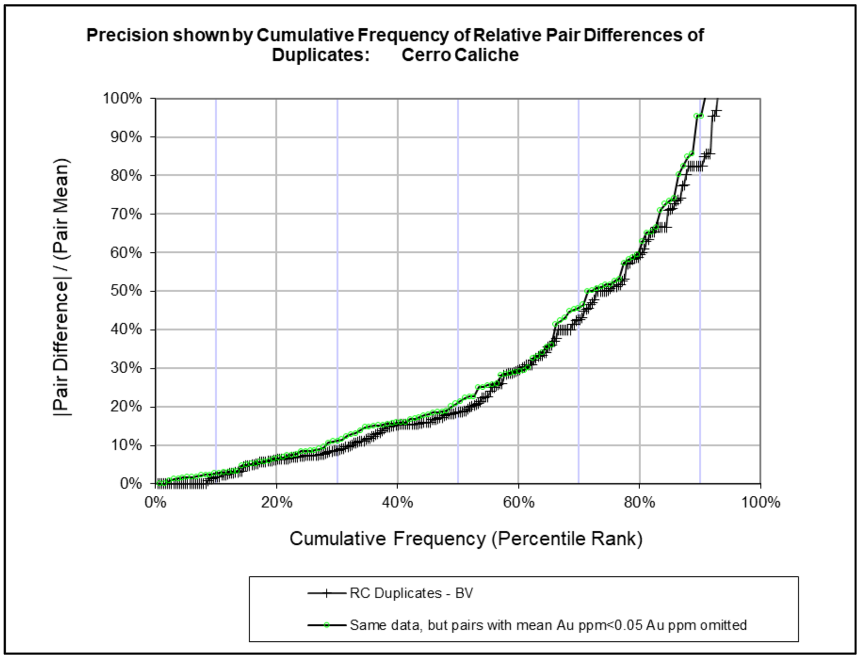
The duplicate results obtained by both ALS (Figure 11.9) and BV (Figure 11.10) show a precision of 30% for approximately 60% of the samples. This is lower than expected and is likely due to the nature of the gold mineralization at Cerro Caliche. SRK recommended that Sonoro initiate submitting coarse reject or pulp duplicates to assess the sample preparation.

**Figure 11.9**
**RC Field Duplicate Results - ALS**




Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 11.10**
**RC Field Duplicate Results - BVFigure**




Source: SRK, 2023

### 11.4.5 Actions

The quality control results were reviewed upon receipt by Sonoro's external consultant. Any CRM outside of the certified value ± three standard deviations was flagged as a failure. If a sample was flagged by Sonoro's external consultant as a failure, the assay laboratory was notified. The laboratory then reviewed the results of its internal QA/QC and, if the sample was still considered a failure, then 10 samples prior and subsequent to the failure were re-assayed. The assay certificate and results were updated and provided to Sonoro which in turns updated the drill hole database.

### 11.4.6 Results

Overall, the QA/QC results from the standard samples were within expected limits, with a few outliers. BV was biased high for Corex samples and both ALS and BV were biased slightly low for CRM OxF125.

Blank material results were generally within an acceptable error margin. The cleaning of the crusher and pulverizer is therefore seen to be of reasonable quality.

RC field duplicates exhibit low precision, but that is not unexpected with gold mineralization. Sonoro has not submitted coarse or pulp duplicates, so SRK was not able to comment on these. SRK recommended submitting coarse reject and pulp duplicates in future programs.

There have been no check assays submitted by Sonoro.

### 11.5 Opinion on Adequacy

In SRK's opinion, the sample security at Cerro Caliche was adequate. However, the RC duplicate samples were left at the drill site under plastic sheets. SRK recommended that these be immediately collected and stored in secure warehouses.

The sample preparation and analytical methods follow industry guidelines for these types of deposits.

SRK recommended increasing both blank and CRM insertion rates to 5%.

The QA/QC results do not suggest any material problems with assay accuracy or laboratory contamination. Due to the absence of coarse or pulp reject duplicates, SRK could not comment on the assay precision. SRK recommended that Sonoro start submitting pulp or coarse reject duplicates, rather than field duplicates, at a 5% submission rate.

SRK recommended that, if possible, Corex samples assayed at Inspectorate be re-assayed, as the control charts suggest that Inspectorate may have been biased high, however, due to the limited number of holes assayed by Inspectorate and the number of holes drilled by Sonoro, this finding is not material to the integrity of the mineral resource estimate.

SRK recommended submitting coarse reject and pulp duplicates in future programs.

SRK also recommended submitting 5% of pulps to a laboratory other than ALS or BV, as umpire assays.

In SRK's opinion, the assay data are of sufficient quality to support mineral resource estimation and a classification level of at least Indicated.

# 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

## 12.1 PROCEDURES

All geological data used in the mineral resource estimation were reviewed and verified by Douglas Reid, P.Eng. and Scott Burkett, RM-SME, SRK Principal Consultants. SRK staff visited the Cerro Caliche Project with Sonoro staff on November 4 and 5, 2022. No active drilling was being performed during the site visit. SRK did not collect samples from the site outcrops, RC or diamond core as this had been done previously by other consultants. The site visit included:

- Review of the geology, available outcrop exposures, and general geological understanding.
- Review of historical and recent drill core, mineralized intercepts and procedures used to collect, record, store and analyze Project exploration data.
- Validation of a number of collar locations for both recent and historical drilling.
- A visit to the core storage facility in Cucurpe (13 km southwest of the Project) (Figure 12.2 and Figure 12.3).
- Observation of drill hole locations and an overview of claim/property boundaries in the field.

SRK used a hand-held GPS, to check the locations of a number of drill holes located on the Project site. These locations were compared to the drill hole database and all locations were found to agree within the accuracy of the handheld GPS unit. The locations checked are summarized in Table 12.1. A typical collar monument in shown in Figure 12.1.

**Figure 12.1**
**Representative Collar Monument**

**Table 12.1**
**SRK Collar Validation – GPS Summary**

| Waypoint | Lat | Long | East | North | Elev | HoleID | East | North | Elev | Area | Company | Type | Diff X | Diff Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 30.41867 | -110.61656 | 536883.2 | 3365044.0 | 1339.6 | CCR-04 | 536884.75 | 3365043.32 | 1340.53 | | COREX | RC | 1.53 | 0.66 |
| 41 | 30.41983 | -110.61776 | 536768.2 | 3365172.6 | 1361.5 | CCR-32 | 536769.06 | 3365170.93 | 1362.42 | | COREX | RC | 0.85 | 1.66 |
| 21 | 30.41959 | -110.62102 | 536455.2 | 3365144.0 | 1350.3 | CCR-47 | 536455.60 | 3365142.04 | 1353.61 | | COREX | RC | 0.39 | 2.01 |
| 27 | 30.41942 | -110.61680 | 536860.6 | 3365127.2 | 1355.3 | CCR-74 | 536861.60 | 3365126.18 | 1355.19 | | COREX | RC | 1.04 | 1.06 |
| 33 | 30.41810 | -110.61639 | 536900.1 | 3364980.7 | 1332.8 | SCD-004 | 536900.05 | 3364980.08 | 1332.49 | Japoneses | Sonoro | DDH | 0.00 | 0.58 |
| 14 | 30.41852 | -110.62496 | 536077.0 | 3365024.7 | 1356.7 | SCD-009 | 536075.43 | 3365024.20 | 1362.95 | Cabeza Blanca | Sonoro | DDH | 1.58 | 0.46 |
| 26 | 30.41943 | -110.61680 | 536859.8 | 3365127.9 | 1354.7 | scd-014 | 536861.88 | 3365126.63 | 1354.92 | Japoneses | Sonoro | DDH | 2.09 | 1.27 |
| 47 | 30.42711 | -110.61544 | 536987.7 | 3365979.4 | 1449.6 | SCD-015 | 536987.32 | 3365978.27 | 1451.66 | Veta de Oro | Sonoro | DDH | 0.38 | 1.15 |
| 49 | 30.43226 | -110.62256 | 536302.0 | 3366548.2 | 1419.9 | SCD-020 | 536302.39 | 3366546.19 | 1421.66 | El Rincon | Sonoro | DDH | 0.35 | 1.96 |
| 48 | 30.42832 | -110.61812 | 536730.4 | 3366112.3 | 1429.1 | SCD-038 | 536730.44 | 3366111.31 | 1429.57 | Veta de Oro | Sonoro | DDH | 0.07 | 0.99 |
| 36 | 30.41776 | -110.61654 | 536885.7 | 3364943.4 | 1345.4 | SCR-002 | 536887.16 | 3364941.75 | 1346.53 | Japonesas | Sonoro | RC | 1.49 | 1.62 |
| 34 | 30.41812 | -110.61638 | 536901.0 | 3364983.3 | 1333.9 | SCR-004 | 536901.24 | 3364983.18 | 1332.69 | Japonesas | Sonoro | RC | 0.24 | 0.14 |
| 31 | 30.41845 | -110.61643 | 536895.9 | 3365019.1 | 1339.0 | SCR-005 | 536896.07 | 3365019.48 | 1335.91 | Japonesas | Sonoro | RC | 0.18 | 0.38 |
| 13 | 30.41920 | -110.62460 | 536111.2 | 3365100.1 | 1368.4 | SCR-024 | 536110.60 | 3365100.70 | 1372.01 | Cabeza Blanca | Sonoro | RC | 0.64 | 0.57 |
| 17 | 30.41827 | -110.62472 | 536100.2 | 3364996.8 | 1341.0 | SCR-041 | 536100.85 | 3364997.84 | 1343.05 | Cabeza Blanca | Sonoro | RC | 0.60 | 1.03 |
| 20 | 30.41984 | -110.62126 | 536431.4 | 3365172.0 | 1370.7 | SCR-062 | 536430.70 | 3365170.66 | 1369.38 | Buena Suerte | Sonoro | RC | 0.69 | 1.35 |
| 40 | 30.41968 | -110.61779 | 536765.5 | 3365155.4 | 1359.7 | SCR-081 | 536766.54 | 3365155.12 | 1363.08 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 1.06 | 0.28 |
| 28 | 30.41981 | -110.61674 | 536865.5 | 3365170.1 | 1357.7 | SCR-008B | 536866.87 | 3365169.57 | 1360.49 | Japonesas NW | Sonoro | RC | 1.36 | 0.58 |
| 22 | 30.41958 | -110.62059 | 536495.8 | 3365144.0 | 1345.9 | SCR-127 | 536494.22 | 3365143.77 | 1348.08 | Buena Suerte | Sonoro | RC | 1.61 | 0.19 |
| 42 | 30.42047 | -110.61750 | 536793.1 | 3365243.0 | 1373.9 | SCR-133 | 536793.77 | 3365239.93 | 1376.08 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 0.64 | 3.11 |
| 29 | 30.41889 | -110.61683 | 536857.7 | 3365068.2 | 1345.9 | SCR-152 | 536858.82 | 3365067.51 | 1347.69 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 1.13 | 0.66 |
| 50 | 30.43321 | -110.62354 | 536208.0 | 3366652.9 | 1420.7 | SCR-174 | 536207.79 | 3366651.45 | 1420.29 | El Rincon | Sonoro | RC | 0.18 | 1.45 |
| 39 | 30.41838 | -110.61785 | 536759.9 | 3365011.1 | 1378.1 | SCR-188 | 536760.77 | 3365010.45 | 1380.09 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 0.85 | 0.64 |
| 38 | 30.41820 | -110.61754 | 536789.9 | 3364991.9 | 1379.2 | SCR-190 | 536789.54 | 3364991.23 | 1378.23 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 0.31 | 0.68 |
| 37 | 30.41790 | -110.61729 | 536813.7 | 3364958.2 | 1372.7 | SCR-208 | 536814.14 | 3364958.18 | 1372.84 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 0.45 | 0.02 |
| 35 | 30.41742 | -110.61675 | 536865.7 | 3364905.6 | 1344.0 | SCR-215 | 536866.51 | 3364904.46 | 1343.26 | Japoneses | Sonoro | RC | 0.78 | 1.17 |
| 46 | 30.41337 | -110.62471 | 536102.8 | 3364453.6 | 1259.0 | SCR-234 | 536103.31 | 3364452.93 | 1260.14 | El Colorado | Sonoro | RC | 0.49 | 0.66 |
| 25 | 30.41931 | -110.62020 | 536533.9 | 3365113.3 | 1339.1 | SCR-260 | 536533.59 | 3365113.04 | 1341.49 | Buena Suerte | Sonoro | RC | 0.28 | 0.25 |
| 23 | 30.41908 | -110.62065 | 536490.8 | 3365088.1 | 1343.9 | SCR-261 | 536491.30 | 3365087.29 | 1340.97 | Buena Suerte | Sonoro | RC | 0.46 | 0.80 |
| 24 | 30.41910 | -110.62061 | 536494.2 | 3365090.3 | 1344.0 | SCR-261B | 536494.61 | 3365089.06 | 1341.22 | Buena Suerte | Sonoro | RC | 0.42 | 1.26 |
| 18 | 30.41738 | -110.62555 | 536020.6 | 3364897.7 | 1349.3 | SCR-279 | 536021.88 | 3364894.71 | 1357.03 | Guadalupe | Sonoro | RC | 1.31 | 2.99 |
| 15 | 30.41825 | -110.62515 | 536058.7 | 3364994.7 | 1357.3 | SCR-296 | 536058.64 | 3364993.95 | 1360.93 | Guadalupe | Sonoro | RC | 0.03 | 0.73 |
| 16 | 30.41773 | -110.62525 | 536049.3 | 3364936.4 | 1340.1 | SCR-297 | 536049.42 | 3364936.47 | 1344.84 | Guadalupe | Sonoro | RC | 0.16 | 0.11 |
| 45 | 30.41339 | -110.62458 | 536115.0 | 3364456.1 | 1260.9 | SCR-310 | 536117.68 | 3364454.58 | 1260.09 | El Colorado | Sonoro | RC | 2.68 | 1.49 |
| 43 | 30.41341 | -110.62445 | 536127.9 | 3364458.2 | 1257.5 | SCR-311 | 536128.92 | 3364457.21 | 1260.38 | El Colorado | Sonoro | RC | 1.05 | 1.01 |
| 12 | 30.41514 | -110.62406 | 536164.6 | 3364650.2 | 1321.9 | SCR-315 | 536164.93 | 3364650.82 | 1322.56 | El Colorado | Sonoro | RC | 0.33 | 0.65 |

Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 12.2**
**Cucurpe Storage Warehouse**

Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 12.3**
**SCD-031 Core Interval (Granodiorite – 1.57 g/t and 0.75 g/t Au**

Source: SRK, 2023

## 12.2 Verification of Database

SRK randomly selected and verified over 6,000 m of drilling from 59 drill holes (approximately 10% of the data). The original laboratory data certificates, geological logs, collar and downhole deviation surveys and specific gravity (SG) logs (where available) were compared to entries in the Sonoro database, and no material errors were found.

## 12.3 Limitations

SRK did not have any limitations in terms of access to the Sonoro staff and information. Although the pre-Sonoro historical data are lacking documentation and QA/QC procedures do not meet current standards, SRK used all the provided data to support the mineralized grade shells and mineral resource estimate Sonoro drilling represents over 75% of the total meterage and supports the areas drilled by previous companies, especially within the Indicated Mineral Resource classification.

- Sonoro has not submitted check or umpire assays to an outside laboratory.
- SRK reviewed 10% of the database, but this does not mean that there are no errors in the remaining 90% of the data.
- Sonoro has not submitted coarse reject or pulp duplicates to allow assessment of assay precision.

## 12.4 Opinion on Data Adequacy

It is the opinion of the QPs responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report that the data used to support the conclusions presented herein are adequate for the purposes of the mineral resource estimation. Data that are considered suspect or do not have industry standard supporting quality control have been reviewed and the uncertainly of these data is accounted for in the mineral resource classification.

# 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

## 13.1 METALLURGICAL TEST PROGRAMS

Two programs of metallurgical testwork have been conducted to evaluate the responsiveness of Cerro Caliche material to heap leaching. The first metallurgical investigation was conducted by Interminera during 2019 to 2020 on surface samples from the Cuevos and Japoneses East deposit areas.

The second and more detailed test program was instigated at McClelland Laboratories Inc. (McClelland) in 2020 to 2021, to determine mineralogical characterization for the column test composites and to perform load permeability testing of the column residues of the Cerro Caliche zones. The samples for this work were selected by Sonoro to provide 52 drill core composites from the five (5) major mineralized areas of Japoneses, Cuervos, El Colorado, Cabeza Banca and Buena Suerte, with both stockwork and vein breccia material types.

The gold mineralization is typical of low sulphidation epithermal precious metal hydrothermal systems. The mineralization is uniform and silicified, ranging from moderate silica addition to intense pervasive silica flooding. Mineralogical analyses on nine column leach test composites. McClelland, (2021) found that the material consisted primarily of quartz and feldspar. Mica content ranged from 3.2% to 7.7%. All other mineral phases, including sulphides, were present in minor to trace levels. Gold was observed to occur as electrum and native gold. Silver was found to occur primarily as acanthite ($Ag_2S$) and native silver.

The highlights and detailed results of both metallurgical programs are noted in the following sections below and referenced accordingly.

### 13.1.1 Interminera Metallurgical Program

The initial metallurgical program at Interminera was conducted on four composites prepared from surface samples from the Japoneses and Cuervo deposit areas, representing vein and veinlet mineralization. The scope of work completed included site sampling, associated sample preparation and assaying, particle size analysis, and cyanide column leaching testing.

Column testing was performed with 12 columns with approximately 800 kg of samples loaded in each column. Prior to loading, all material was two-stage crushed to one inch (25.4 mm) and analyzed for particle size distribution and assays.

Two sizes of columns were utilized in the testing:

- 32in. dia (0.85m) for the veinlet samples: high capacity and low grade.
- 22in. dia (0.58m) for the vein samples: low capacity and high grade.

As per standard practice, bottle roll testing was completed to determine base operating parameters for the columns.

Column testing parameters were as follows:

- Solution pH of 10.5-11.0, sodium cyanide (NaCN) addition of 0.5 gm/L (500 ppm).
- Irrigation rate of 3.4 litres per hour per square metre.
- Daily analysis of solution for gold assay, free cyanide and pH.
- Columns operated for 55-67 days plus 5 days for drain and wash cycles.
- Leached residues were screened and assayed accordingly.

#### 13.1.1.1 Cyanide Test Column Results

**Table 13.1**
**Results of Column Cyanidation Tests**

| Zone | Japoneses | | | | | | Cuervos | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mineralization | Veinlets | | | Veins | | | Veinlets | | | Veins | | |
| Sample | A | B | C | D | E | F | J | K | L | G | H | I |
| Leaching days | 55 | 55 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Au Recovery - process | 31.2% | 33.5% | 44.7% | 61.9% | 67.5% | 63.4% | 76.4% | 66.0% | 71.2% | 59.1% | 61.9% | 65.4% |
| Au Recovery - balance | 46.8% | 44.2% | 31.1% | 80.4% | 81.5% | 82.9% | 83.2% | 80.8% | 75.4% | 80.9% | 84.4% | 72.7% |
| CN – kg/t | 0.42 | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 0.88 |
| NaOH – L/t | 0.59 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 1.27 | 1.26 | 1.39 |
| Sample size <1/2" | 44.7% | | | 67.5% | | | 76.4% | | | 65.4% | | |
| Gold - g/t | 1.261 | | | 4.506 | | | 1.395 | | | 3.311 | | |

Source: Interminera (2020).

- Recoveries from the Japoneses and Cuervos veins and Cuervos veinlets ranged from 59.1% to 76.4% (solution based).
- Low recovery of approximately 36% from the Japoneses veinlets can be attributed to the particle size distribution, indicating a strong correlation between gold recovery and crush size.

#### 13.1.1.2 Particle Size Distribution – Head Analysis

As noted, the samples were crushed to a one-inch size (25.4 mm) and screened accordingly. Head size distribution and gold content of the samples are shown in Table 13.2 to Table 13.5, indicating elevated grades of the veins and veinlets.

**Table 13.2**
**Japoneses Veinlets - Particle Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Head | | Certificate BV - HMS19000305 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | Au |
| +1/2" | 1389 | 42.08 | 1.37 | 1.899 | 45.61% |
| +1/4" | 864.99 | 26.20 | 1.14 | 0.986 | 23.68% |
| +1/8" | 266.01 | 8.06 | 1.11 | 0.295 | 7.09% |
| -1/8" | 780.99 | 23.66 | 1.26 | 0.983 | 23.62% |
| Total = | 3300.99 | 100 | **1.261** | 4.163 | 100% |

Source: Interminera (2020).

**Table 13.3**
**Japoneses Veins - Particle Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Head | | Certificate BV - HMS19000305 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | Au |
| +1/2" | 462.00 | 34.53 | 5.798 | 2.679 | 44.43% |
| +1/4" | 420.00 | 31.39 | 3.048 | 1.280 | 21.23% |
| +1/8" | 111.00 | 8.30 | 3.865 | 0.429 | 7.12% |
| -1/8" | 345.00 | 25.78 | 4.756 | 1.641 | 27.22% |
| Total = | 1338.00 | 100 | **4.506** | 6.029 | 100% |

Source: Interminera (2020).

**Table 13.4**
**Cuervos Veins - Particle Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Head | | Certificate BV - HMS19000305 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | Au |
| +1/2" | 327.00 | 26.08 | 4.00 | 1.307 | 31.48% |
| +1/4" | 483.00 | 38.52 | 3.20 | 1.548 | 37.28% |
| +1/8" | 96.00 | 7.66 | 2.93 | 0.281 | 6.76% |
| -1/8" | 348.00 | 27.75 | 2.92 | 1.016 | 24.48% |
| Total = | 1254.00 | 100 | **3.311** | 4.152 | 100% |

Source: Interminera (2020).

**Table 13.5**
**Cueros Veinlets - Particle Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Head | | Certificate BV - HMS19000305 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | Au |
| +1/2" | 810.00 | 30.79 | 1.24 | 1.004 | 27.34% |
| +1/4" | 816.00 | 31.01 | 1.25 | 1.018 | 27.74% |
| +1/8" | 219.00 | 8.32 | 1.49 | 0.326 | 8.87% |
| -1/8" | 786.00 | 29.87 | 1.68 | 1.324 | 36.05% |
| Total = | 2631.00 | 100 | **1.395** | 3.671 | 100% |

Source: Interminera (2020).

During the sample preparation and crushing it was noted the rock was "hard", with difficult production of ¼ inch material.

### *13.1.1.3 Tail Size Distribution and Gold Content*

The resultant tails residue was screened and assayed for remaining gold content in each of the zones and averaged accordingly for the zone columns. The results are shown in Table 13.6 through Table 13.9.

**Table 13.6**
**Japoneses Veinlets - Tail Sample Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Tails | | Certificate BV - HMS19000597 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | % Au |
| +1/2" | 312.83 | 43.66 | 0.88 | 0.275 | 19.83% |
| +1/4" | 168.17 | 23.47 | 0.73 | 0.122 | 8.81% |
| +1/8" | 28.67 | 4.00 | 0.58 | 0.017 | 1.19% |
| -1/8" | 236.17 | 32.96 | 0.62 | 0.146 | 10.54% |
| Total = | 745.83 | **Ley =** | **0.751** | 0.560 | 40% |

Source: Interminera (2020)

**Table 13.7**
**Japoneses Veins - Tail Sample Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Tails | | Certificate BV - HMS20000609 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | % Au |
| +1/2" | 156.67 | 37.04 | 0.86 | 0.135 | 6.72% |
| +1/4" | 22.67 | 5.36 | 0.81 | 0.018 | 0.91% |
| +1/8" | 141.83 | 33.53 | 0.91 | 0.129 | 6.41% |
| -1/8" | 152.87 | 36.14 | 0.73 | 0.112 | 5.57% |
| Total = | 474.03 | **Ley =** | **0.831** | 0.394 | 20% |

Source: Interminera (2020)

**Table 13.8**
**Cuervos Veins - Tail Sample Size Distribution and Gold Content**

| Screen Analysis - Tails | | Certificate BV - HMS20000609 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | % Au |
| +1/2" | 112.53 | 27.56 | 0.843 | 0.095 | 6.85% |
| +1/4" | 21.83 | 5.35 | 0.554 | 0.012 | 0.87% |
| +1/8" | 130.67 | 32.00 | 0.585 | 0.076 | 5.52% |
| -1/8" | 134.50 | 32.94 | 0.707 | 0.095 | 6.87% |
| Total = | 399.53 | **Ley =** | **0.697** | 0.278 | 20% |

Source: Interminera (2020)

**Table 13.9**
**Cuervos Veinlets - Tail Sample Size Distribution and Gold Content**

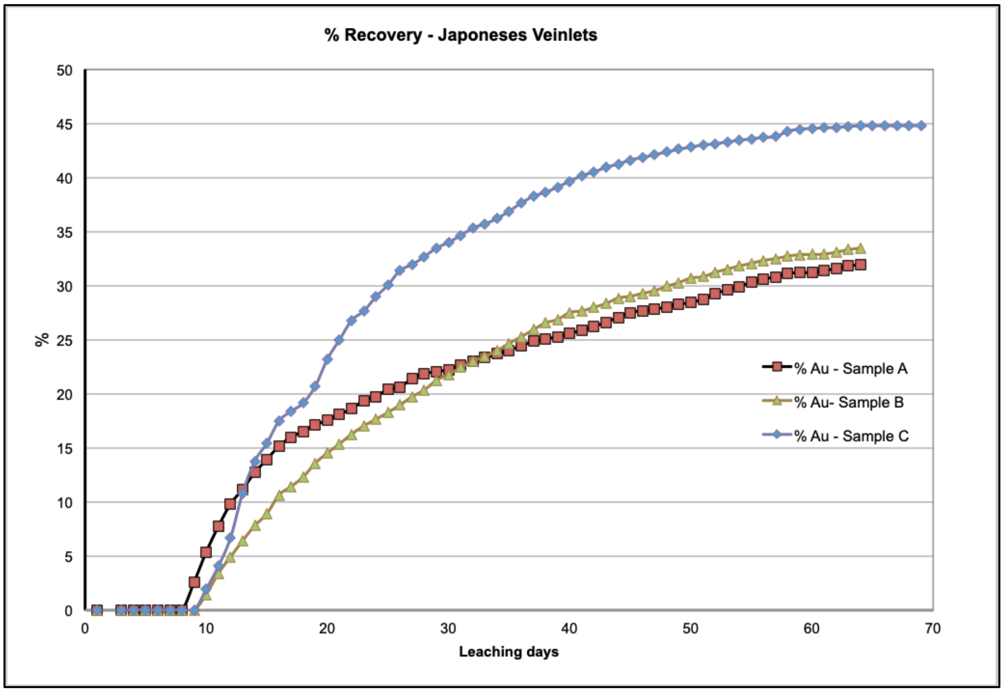
| Average Screen Analysis - Tails | | Certificate BV - HMS19000597 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FA Assay (g/t) | Content (g) | Content (%) |
| Size | Weight (kg) | % | Au | Au | % Au |
| +1/2" | 169.33 | 23.36 | 0.25 | 0.042 | 3.46% |
| +1/4" | 246.83 | 33.88 | 0.28 | 0.068 | 5.59% |
| +1/8" | 34.83 | 4.78 | 0.66 | 0.023 | 1.86% |
| -1/8" | 273.83 | 37.59 | 0.29 | 0.078 | 6.41% |
| Total = | 724.83 | **Ley =** | **0.292** | 0.212 | 17% |

Source: Interminera (2020)

#### *13.1.1.4 Column Test Results*

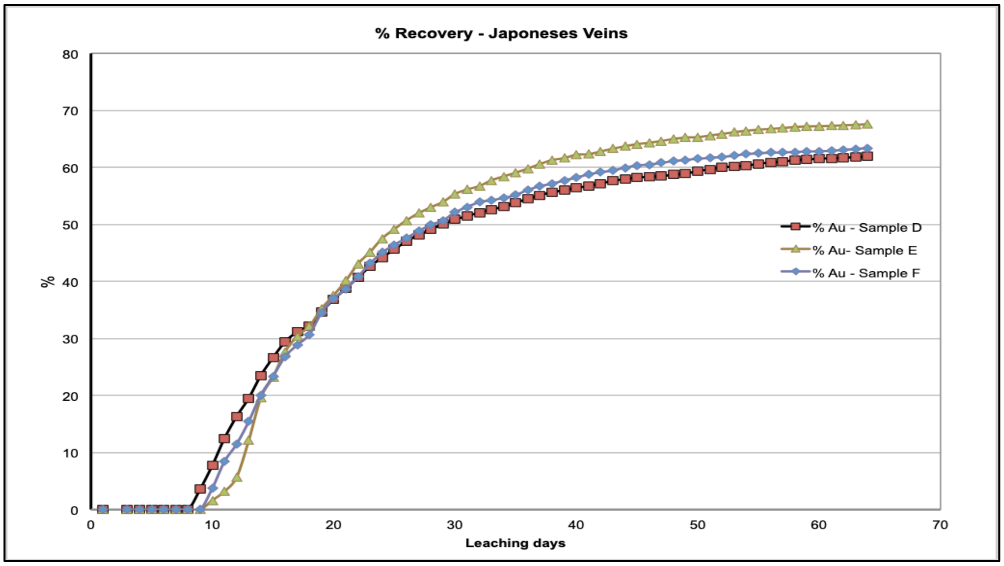
Figure 13.1 to Figure 13.4 present gold recovery over the leach cycle time for the four zones and types.

**Figure 13.1**
**Column Leach Study on Japoneses Veinlets Samples**



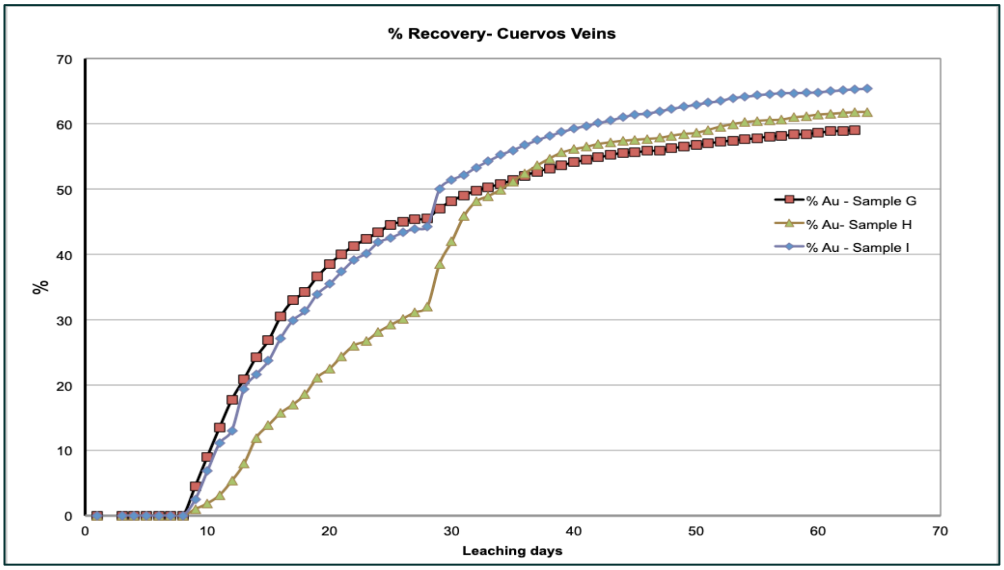

Source: Interminera (2020)

**Figure 13.2**
**Column Leach Study on Japoneses Vein Samples**



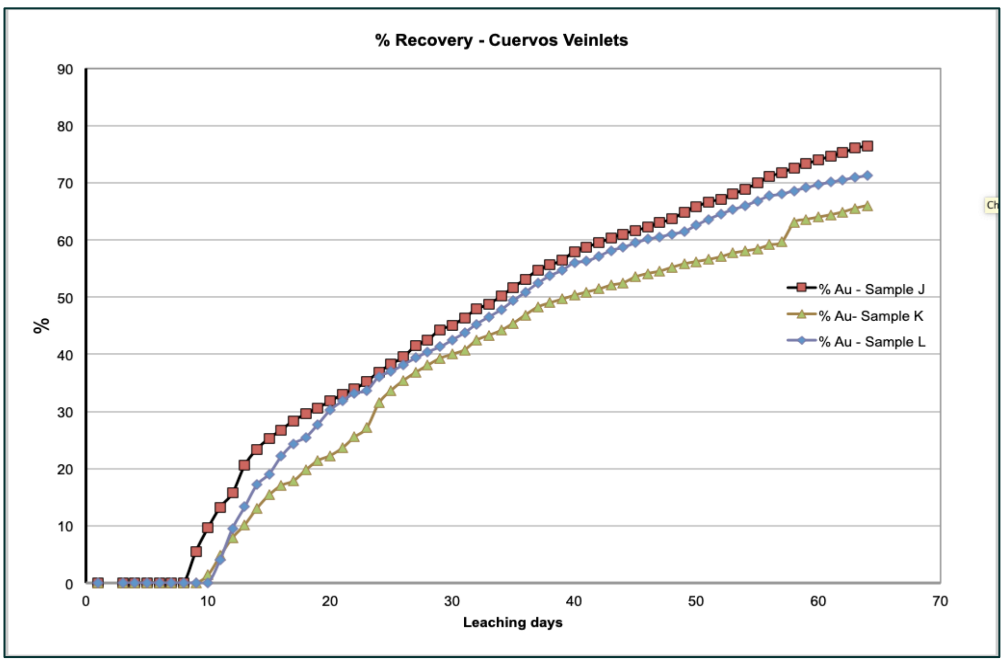

Source: Interminera (2020)

**Figure 13.3**
**Column Leach Study on Cuervos Vein Samples**




Source: Interminera (2020)

**Figure 13.4**
**Column Leach Study on Cuervos Veinlets Samples**




Source: Interminera (2020)

#### *13.1.1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations from the Interminera Program*

- Crushing size impacted gold liberation, as expected. Crushing at particle size $P_{80}$ ½” is recommended for higher gold recovery.
- Due to rock hardness, the following comminution testing is recommended:
  - Abrasion Index test for crusher liners. (Ai+0.22)/11=lb/kWh.
  - Crushability Index test to calculate net power requirements.
- Gold content by size fraction indicates that gold liberation is proportional to crushing rate. Mineralogical testing may confirm that gold is not refractory, free and fine.
- Solution percolation through the heap is good. Solution obstructions were not observed on any of the columns.
- A low irrigation flow rate (around 3.4 litres per hour per square metre) is recommended due to the low-grade fines generated. This will allow an optimal contact time with the mineralized material.
- Crushed rock demonstrated good porosity despite its hardness.
- Low compaction rate of 2% resulted on studied mineralized materials, and this is beneficial for heap leaching operations.
- Medium and high consumption of reagents (NaCN – 0.65 kg/t – 0.90 kg/T) (NaOH – 0.65 L/t – 1.56 l/T) is due to the presence of base metal minerals, such as Fe, Mn, Mg and Zn.
- Mineralized material responded well to cyanidation and had good conditions for a heap leaching process, although additional optimization testwork would be prudent.
- Additional metallurgical testing of gold adsorption in activated carbon is recommended to cover the evaluation of gold extraction for the whole process.
- The recovery rate for vein samples (high gold grade) indicates that 80% of the extraction occurs within the first 30 days, with the remaining 20% extracted in the following 30 days.
- The recovery rate for veinlets samples (low gold grade) indicates that constant extraction continues after 60 days. Testing for 90 days is recommended to determine the total extraction.

### 13.1.2 McClelland Metallurgical Program

The metallurgical program conducted by McClelland was more extensive than the program conducted by Interminera and was conducted on 52 drill core composites made from 428 lineal metres of PQ drill core (10 drill holes). The drill core represented vein breccia and stockwork mineralization from five major zones, including:

- Japoneses
- Cuervos
- El Colorado
- Cabeza Banca
- Buena Suerte

The metallurgical program included both bottle roll leach tests and column leach tests, which are used to simulate metallurgical performance in a heap leach. Core was hand sampled, crushed, split, and assayed in two-meter lengths to determine gold and silver content. Any intervals over 0.15 g/t Au were analyzed using the cyanide shake procedure to determine cyanide soluble gold and silver content.

Bottle roll testing was conducted on forty-three variability composites that were prepared from drill core intervals for detailed head analysis at an 80% -1.7 mm. feed size. The purpose of the bottle roll tests was to obtain preliminary information concerning heap leach amenability and to evaluate the variability of the mineralization.

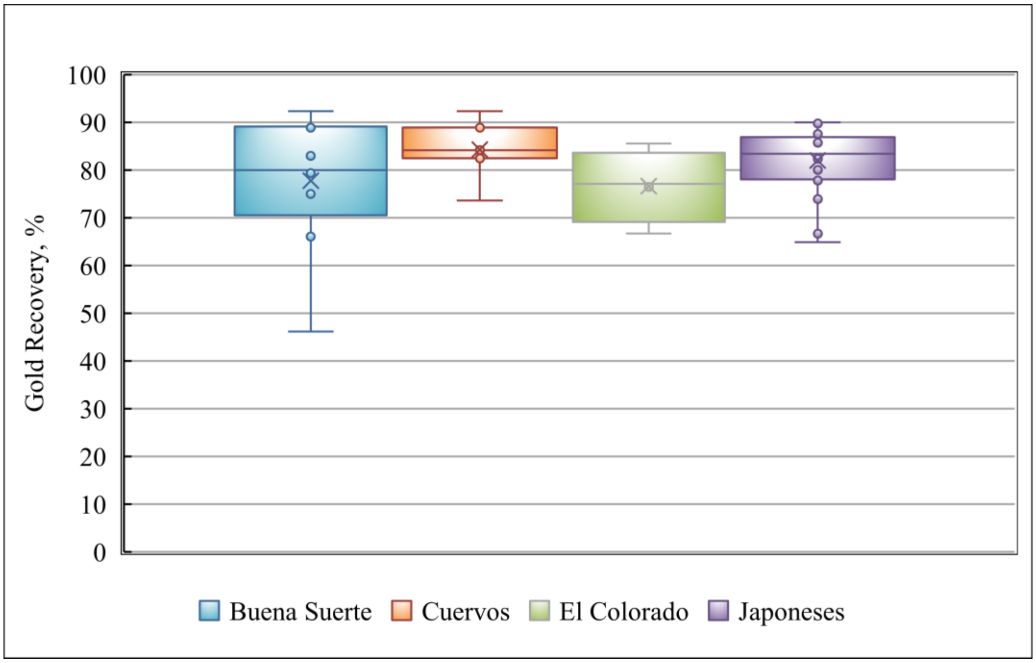
Table 13.10 and Figure 13.5 and Figure 13.6 show the summary results for the variability composite bottle rolls.

**Table 13.10**
**Variability Bottle Roll Test Results Summary**

| Composites, 80% - 1.7 mm feed Size | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ore Zone/** | **Number** | **Drill** | | **Au Rec.,** | **Head Grade,** | **Ag Rec.,** | **Head Grade,** | **NaCN Cons.,** | **Lime, Added** |
| **Ore Type** | **Comps.** | **Holes** | | **%** | **Au (g/t)** | **%** | **Ag(g/t)** | **kg/t** | **kg/t** |
| Buena Suerte | 7 | 1 | Maximum: | 89.3 | 2.09 | 57.1 | 21.6 | 0.20 | 5.3 |
| | | | **Average:** | **74.1** | **0.73** | **26.8** | **4.3** | **0.14** | **3.1** |
| | | | Minimum: | 46.2 | 0.13 | 11.1 | 0.7 | <0.10 | 1.1 |
| Cuervos | 7 | 2 | Maximum: | 92.3 | 2.46 | 58.1 | 11.7 | 1.98 | 2.8 |
| | | | **Average:** | **73.6** | **0.90** | **43.2** | **6.2** | **0.42** | **2.0** |
| | | | Minimum: | 82.3 | 0.13 | 29.4 | 3.2 | <0.10 | 1.0 |
| El Colorado | 5 | 1 | Maximum: | 85.6 | 0.90 | 29.8 | 4.7 | 0.28 | 3.2 |
| | | | **Average:** | **75.8** | **0.44** | **18.0** | **2.6** | **0.15** | **2.1** |
| | | | Minimum: | 66.7 | 0.11 | 9.1 | 1.3 | <0.10 | 1.3 |
| Japoneses | 24 | 3 | Maximum: | 90.0 | 2.21 | 39.2 | 24.7 | 0.27 | 6.0 |
| | | | **Average:** | **82.0** | **0.48** | **24.5** | **5.7** | **0.16** | **1.8** |
| | | | Minimum: | 64.9 | 0.03 | 9.1 | 1.1 | <0.10 | 0.7 |
| Stockwork | 33 | 6 | Maximum: | 92.3 | 2.09 | 58.1 | 21.6 | 0.22 | 6.0 |
| | | | **Average:** | **80.1** | **0.43** | **25.3** | **4.6** | **0.14** | **2.1** |
| | | | Minimum: | 46.2 | 0.03 | 9.1 | 0.7 | <0.10 | 0.7 |
| Vein Breccia | 18 | 2 | Maximum: | 89.7 | 2.46 | 44.4 | 24.7 | 0.28 | 4.2 |
| | | | **Average:** | **80.2** | **1.31** | **31.6** | **7.9** | **0.19** | **2.1** |
| | | | Minimum: | 73.6 | 0.18 | 9.1 | 1.9 | <0.10 | 1.2 |
| All Samples | 43 | 7 | Maximum: | 92.3 | 2.46 | 58.1 | 24.7 | 1.98 | 6.0 |
| | | | **Average:** | **80.4** | **0.59** | **27.2** | **5.2** | **0.19** | **2.1** |
| | | | Minimum: | 46.2 | 0.03 | 9.1 | 0.7 | <0.10 | 0.7 |

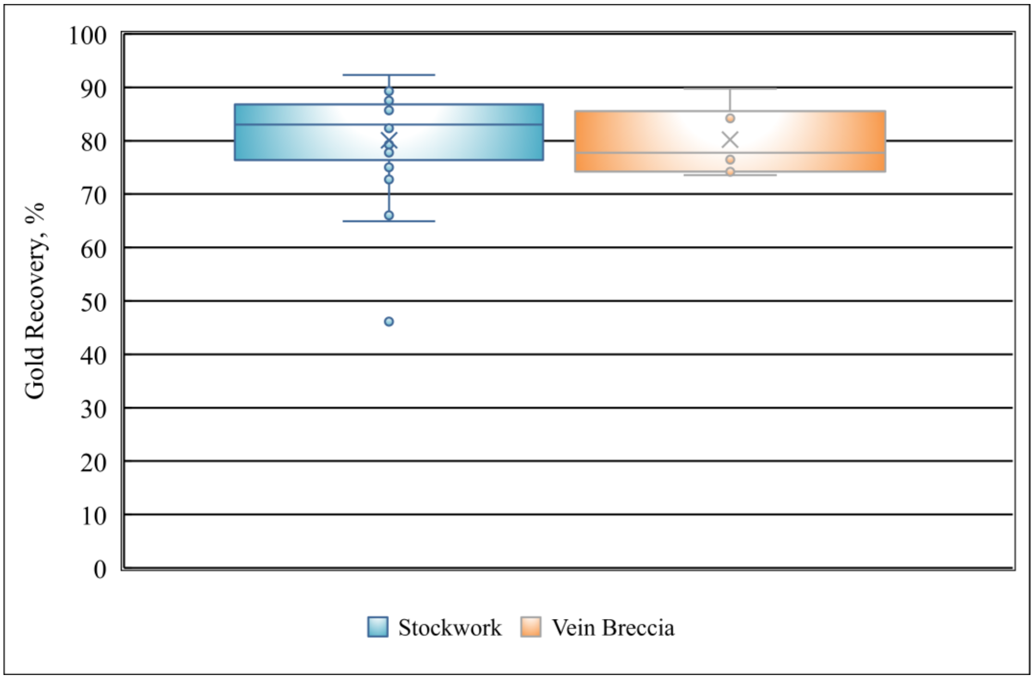
Source: MLI (2021)

**Figure 13.5**
**Au Recovery - Bottle Roll Tests (Variability Composites, 80% - 1.7mm Feed Size)**




Source: MLI (2021).

**Figure 13.6**
**Au Recovery, Bottle Roll Tests (Variability Composites, 80 % -1.7 mm Feed Size)**




Source: MLI (2021).

Bottle Roll Testing and Variability Testing Summary and Conclusions:

- Variable head grades: 0.03 to 2.29 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag
- Five composites greater than 10 g/t Au
- Gold cyanide solubility over 40% with average of 64.4%
- Mineralogical analysis showed predominantly quartz with lesser amount of feldspar.
- Bottle roll testing indicated that all composites were amenable to cyanide leaching with gold recovery over 65%, except in one composite.
- Variability composites contained little to no sulphide sulphur or organic carbon. No signs of refractory behaviour or preg-robbing.
- Average gold recovery of 80.4% but improved to 81.3% with elimination of the low-grade composites (0.15 g/t Au).
- Gold recoveries for four major mineralized zones averaged 74% or greater.
- Silver recoveries were low and averaged 27.2%.
- Reagent additions were generally low.
    - NaCN addition averaged 0.16 kg/t (with one exception).
    - lime addition between 1.8-2.1 kg/t.

Based on results from the bottle roll tests, nine larger composites were prepared for column leach testing. Column leach tests were conducted on each of the nine composites at crush sizes of 100% -50 mm and 80% -12.5 mm, to determine heap leach amenability and feed crush size sensitivity. Table 13.11 provides summary results from these column leach tests.

**Table 13.11**
**Column Test Drill Core Composites Results**

| Feed Size | Test Type | Leach/Rinse Time, Days | Au Rec., % | Au(g/t) Mineral Zone | | | | Reagent Req., kg/t Mineral Zone | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ext'd. | Tail | Calc'd. Head | Avg. Head | NaCN Cons. | Lime Added |
| **Comp. 044, Vein Breccia Mineralization Type, El Col./Jap. Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-004 / 008, Only Vn Comp.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 99 | 57.6 | 0.57 | 0.42 | 0.99 | 0.77 | 0.95 | 2.3 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 89 | 78.4 | 0.58 | 0.16 | 0.74 | 0.77 | 0.80 | 2.3 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 80.6 | 0.58 | 0.14 | 0.72 | 0.77 | 0.13 | 2.1 |
| **Comp. 045, Stockwork Mineralization Type, Cuervos Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-006 / 007** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 98 | 55.8 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 2.4 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 90 | 72.3 | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.53 | 2.4 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 85.7 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.61 | 1.9 |
| **Comp. 046, Mixed Mineralization Type, Cuervos Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-006 / 007** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 98 | 67.3 | 0.72 | 0.35 | 1.07 | 1.30 | 0.56 | 1.9 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 90 | 61.3 | 1.03 | 0.65 | 1.68 | 1.30 | 0.77 | 1.9 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 83.6 | 1.07 | 0.21 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.01 | 1.2 |
| **Comp. 047, Stockwork/Mixed Mineralization Type, Cabeza Blanca Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-009, Only CB Comp.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 91 | 66.1 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.34 | 2.1 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 97 | 78.6 | 0.44 | 0.12 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.44 | 2.1 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 84.1 | 0.53 | 0.10 | 0.63 | 0.64 | <0.10 | 1.6 |
| **Comp. 048, Stockwork Mineralization Type, Japoneses Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-012** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 110 | 81.5 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 1.8 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 97 | 83.3 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 1.8 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 97 | 77.8 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.46 | 1.8 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 78.3 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 1.6 |
| **Comp. 049, Stockwork/Mixed Mineralization Type, Japoneses Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-013** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 103 | 69.2 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 1.3 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 89 | 71.4 | 0.30 | 0.12 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 1.3 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 85.7 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.13 | 1.2 |
| **Comp. 050, Stockwork Mineralization Type, Japoneses Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-014, Shallow** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 89 | 53.6 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.47 | 1.7 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 89 | 71.0 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.52 | 1.7 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 76.9 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.16 | 1.7 |
| **Comp. 051, Stockwork Mineralization Type, Japoneses Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-014, Deep** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 96 | 71.4 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 1.4 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 95 | 78.9 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.36 | 1.4 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 85.7 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.15 | 1.4 |
| **Comp. 052, Stockwork Mineralization Type, Buenas Suerte Mineral Zone, Drill Hole SCD-022, Only Buenas Suerte Comp.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 100%-50mm | CLT | 98 | 70.1 | 0.47 | 0.20 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 3.1 |
| 80%-12.5mm | CLT | 90 | 71.1 | 0.54 | 0.22 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.64 | 3.1 |
| 80%-1.7mm | BRT | 4 | 74.7 | 0.62 | 0.21 | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.12 | 3.3 |

Source: MLI (2021).

Column Leach Testing Summary and Conclusions:

- All nine composites were amenable to simulated heap leach cyanide treatment and contained little to no sulphide sulphur or organic carbon. No signs of refractory behaviour or preg-robbing.
- Gold recoveries obtained at the -50 mm (coarse) feed size ranged from 53.6% - 81.5% with an average of 65.8% after 100 days of leaching and rinsing.
- Gold recoveries obtained at the 80% -12.5 mm (fine) feed size ranged from 61.3% to 80.6%, with an average of 73.7% after 90 days of leaching and rinsing.
- The finer crush size improved average gold recovery by 8%
- Gold recovery rates (profiles) were moderate and very slow when leaching terminated; longer leaching cycles should improve gold recovery albeit incrementally.
- Cyanide consumption was less than 0.5 kg/t for the -50 mm feed while consumption for 12.5 mm feed ranged from 0.36 kg/t to 0.80 kg/t and averaged 0.55 kg/t.
- Silver recovery was low and averaged 27 %.
- Hydraulic conductivity tests were conducted on the 12.5 mm feed size leached residue to determine mineralization permeability under simulated heap stacks of up to 100 m. Samples tested show adequate permeability for heap leaching to 100-metre height, without agglomeration pre-treatment. One exception was the Buena Suerte composite which had elevated clay content and would be limited to 40 m. stack height without blending.

### *13.1.2.1 Head Analysis Results and Cyanide Solubility Results*

Head analyses and solubility results for the column composites are provided in Table 13.12 and Table 13.13. Table 13.14 summarizes the results of comminution testing conducted to determine the crusher work index.

**Table 13.12**
**Cyanide Solubility Variability Composites Results**

| Composite | Au (g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol | Ag (g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assay | CN Sol | %, Au | Assay | CN Sol | %, Ag |
| 4628-001 | 2.56 | 1.92 | 75.0 | 24.7 | 19.35 | 78.3 |
| 4628-002 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 80.0 | 10.1 | 5.94 | 58.8 |
| 4628-003 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 42.9 | 6.3 | 3.14 | 49.8 |
| 4628-004 | 0.38 | 0.23 | 60.5 | 4.5 | 1.75 | 38.9 |
| 4628-005 | 0.62 | 0.37 | 59.7 | 2.4 | 0.63 | 26.3 |
| 4628-006 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 41.7 | 2.5 | 0.72 | 28.8 |
| 4628-007 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 66.0 | 10.4 | 7.66 | 73.7 |
| 4628-008 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 23.1 | 2.9 | 1.86 | 64.1 |

| Composite | Au (g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol | Ag (g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assay | CN Sol | %, Au | Assay | CN Sol | %, Ag |
| 4628-009 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 86.0 | 7.6 | 4.82 | 63.4 |
| 4628-010 | 0.49 | 0.37 | 75.5 | 4.8 | 2.66 | 55.4 |
| 4628-011 | 1.30 | 0.79 | 60.8 | 6.0 | 3.52 | 58.7 |
| 4628-012 | 1.53 | 1.17 | 76.5 | 4.9 | 2.94 | 60.0 |
| 4628-013 | 0.89 | 0.47 | 52.8 | 3.2 | 1.55 | 48.4 |
| 4628-014 | 1.05 | 0.79 | 75.2 | 4.8 | 2.56 | 53.3 |
| 4628-015 | 0.27 | 0.13 | 48.1 | 2.1 | 0.58 | 27.6 |
| 4628-016 | 0.95 | 0.66 | 69.5 | 1.8 | 0.80 | 44.4 |
| 4628-017 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 75.0 | 2.5 | 0.95 | 38.0 |
| 4628-018 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 42.9 | 1.1 | 0.34 | 30.9 |
| 4628-019 | 0.50 | 0.34 | 68.0 | 4.4 | 1.47 | 33.4 |
| 4628-020 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0.55 | 23.9 |
| 4628-021 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 83.3 | 1.4 | 0.30 | 21.4 |
| 4628-022 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 73.1 | 2.1 | 0.59 | 28.1 |
| 4628-023 | 0.31 | 0.18 | 58.1 | 3.1 | 0.83 | 26.8 |
| 4628-024 | 0.97 | 0.42 | 43.3 | 5.7 | 1.33 | 23.3 |
| 4628-025 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 45.2 | 3.7 | 0.57 | 15.4 |
| 4628-026 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 1.57 | 54.1 |
| 4628-027 | 0.03 | <0.01 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0.44 | 40.0 |
| 4628-028 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 1.56 | 70.9 |
| 4628-029 | 0.35 | 0.19 | 54.3 | 8.0 | 3.26 | 40.8 |
| 4628-030 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 69.0 | 4.4 | 2.00 | 45.5 |
| 4628-031 | 0.50 | 0.26 | 52.0 | 7.7 | 4.64 | 60.3 |
| 4628-032 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 75.0 | 3.7 | 1.71 | 46.2 |
| 4628-033 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 68.8 | 3.9 | 2.14 | 54.9 |
| 4628-034 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 87.5 | 3.5 | 2.20 | 62.9 |
| 4628-035 | 1.69 | 1.14 | 67.5 | 13.3 | 9.72 | 73.1 |
| 4628-036 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 83.9 | 7.0 | 4.24 | 60.6 |

Source: MIL (2021)

**Table 13.13**
**Cyanide Solubility Column Composites Results**

| Composite | Au(g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol. | Ag(g/t) Mineralization | | CN Sol. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assay | CN Sol. | %, Au | Assay | CN Sol. | %, Ag |
| 4628-044 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 97.4 | 5.5 | 4.46 | 81.1 |
| 4628-045 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 2.94 | 77.4 |
| 4628-046 | 1.59 | 0.78 | 49.1 | 9.7 | 7.28 | 75.1 |
| 4628-047 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 87.5 | 25.8 | 24.39 | 94.5 |
| 4628-048 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 86.7 | 2.7 | 1.27 | 47.0 |
| 4628-049 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 90.0 | 6.2 | 3.68 | 59.4 |
| 4628-050 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 2.67 | 92.1 |
| 4628-051 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 92.0 | 1.6 | 0.70 | 43.8 |
| 4628-052 | 0.64 | 0.49 | 76.6 | 2.9 | 1.34 | 46.2 |

Source: MIL (2021)

**Table 13.14**
**Comminution Testing: Crusher Work Index & Abrasion Index**

| Composite | Mineralized | Crusher Work Index | | | Abrasion Index | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone | kWh/st | kWh/mt | Classification | (grams) | Classification |
| COM-001 | Cuervos | 7.75 | 8.54 | Very Soft | 0.3603 | Abrasive |
| COM-002 | El Colorado* | 4.74 | 5.23 | Very Soft | 0.3670 | Abrasive |
| COM-003 | Japoneses | 5.01 | 5.52 | Very Soft | 0.6585 | Very Abrasive |
| COM-004 | Buena Suerte | 5.40 | 5.95 | Very Soft | 0.1725 | Moderately Abrasive |

Source: MIL (2021)

### *13.1.2.2 Bottle Roll Test Procedures and Results*

Direct agitated cyanidation (bottle roll) tests were conducted on the 43 variability and nine column test composites at an 80% -1.7 mm (10 mesh) feed size, to determine recoveries, rates, reagent requirements and mineralization variability. Rolling of the pulps in the bottles was conducted for 96 hours. Analysis over the time, cyanide concentrations, and pH adjustment were performed during the testing procedure.

The summary of the results for each zone are shown in Table 13.15 to Table 13.18.

**Table 13.15**
**Buena Suerte Zone Composites Bottle Roll Tests Results**

| 80% - 1.7 mm Feed Size | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | Drill Hole | Interval, m | | Mineralization Type | Au Rec., % | Au (g/t) Mineralization | | | | Reagent Requirements, kg/t Mineralization | |
| | | from | to | | | Ext'd. | Tail | Calc'd. Head | Head Assay | NaCN Cons. | Lime Added |
| 4628-037 | SCD-022 | 0 | 6 | Stockwork | 79.3 | 0.92 | 0.24 | 1.16 | 0.71 | 0.17 | 5.0 |
| 4628-038 | SCD-022 | 6 | 12 | Stockwork | 66.0 | 1.38 | 0.71 | 2.09 | 1.99 | 0.18 | 5.3 |
| 4628-039 | SCD-022 | 12 | 18 | Stockwork | 83.0 | 0.83 | 0.17 | 1.00 | 1.19 | 0.20 | 5.2 |
| 4628-040 | SCD-022 | 18 | 24 | Stockwork | 80.0 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.09 | 1.5 |
| 4628-041 | SCD-022 | 24 | 30 | Stockwork | 46.2 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 1.7 |
| 4628-042 | SCD-022 | 30 | 36 | Stockwork | 89.3 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.33 | <0.10 | 1.8 |
| 4628-043 | SCD-022 | 36 | 55 | Stockwork | 75.0 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.26 | <0.10 | 1.1 |

Source:  MLI (2021)

**Table 13.16**
**Cuervos Zone Composites Bottle Roll Tests Results**

| 80% - 1.7 mm Feed Size | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | Drill Hole | Interval, m | | Mineralization Type | Au Rec., % | Au(g/t) Mineralization | | | | Reagent Requirements, kg/t Mineralization | |
| | | from | to | | | Ext'd. | Tail | Calc'd. Head | Head Assay | NaCN Cons. | Lime Added |
| 4628-007 | SCD-006 | 0 | 6 | Stockwork | 88.9 | 0.48 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.53 | <0.10 | 2.8 |
| 4628-008 | SCD-006 | 6 | 12 | Stockwork | 92.3 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 2.8 |
| 4628-009 | SCD-006 | 12 | 18 | Blended* | 84.0 | 0.42 | 0.08 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.24 | 2.8 |
| 4628-010 | SCD-006 | 18 | 24 | Blended* | 82.5 | 0.47 | 0.10 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.07 | 1.9 |
| 4628-011 | SCD-007 | 35.5 | 41.5 | Vn Breccia | 84.2 | 1.17 | 0.22 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 0.19 | 1.7 |
| 4628-012 | SCD-007 | 41.5 | 47.5 | Vn Breccia | 73.6 | 1.81 | 0.65 | 2.46 | 1.73 | 0.22 | 1.2 |
| 4628-013 | SCD-007 | 47.5 | 53.5 | Blended* | 84.5 | 0.60 | 0.11 | 0.71 | 0.77 | 1.98 | 1.0 |

Source: MLI (2021)

**Table 13.17**
**El Colorado Zone Composites Bottle Roll Tests Results**

| 80% - 1.7 mm Feed Size | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | Drill Hole | Interval, m | | Mineralization Type | Au Rec., % | Au(g/t) Mineralization | | | | Reagent Requirements, kg/t Mineralization | |
| | | from | to | | | Ext'd. | Tail | Calc'd Head | Head Assay | NaCN Cons. | Lime Added |
| 4628-014 | SCD-008 | 36.35 | 98.45 | * Vn Breccia | 85.6 | 0.77 | 0.13 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.28 | 1.3 |
| 4628-015 | SCD-008 | 98.45 | 104.45 | Vn Breccia | 77.8 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.13 | 2.4 |
| 4628-016 | SCD-008 | 104.45 | 110.45 | * Vn Breccia | 76.5 | 0.65 | 0.20 | 0.85 | 0.79 | 0.09 | 1.7 |
| 4628-017 | SCD-008 | 81.5 | 87.5 | Stockwork | 66.7 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.16 | <0.10 | 1.8 |
| 4628-018 | SCD-008 | 87.5 | 93.5 | Stockwork | 72.7 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 3.2 |

Source: MLI (2021)

### *13.1.2.3 Column Percolation Leach Test Procedures and Results*

Column percolation leach tests were conducted on the nine composites at the two crush sizes of 100% -50 mm and 80% -12.5 mm. No pre-treatment agglomeration of the mineralization was required.

Other procedures were as follows:

- Lime mixed with mineralization prior to loading at a rate of 1.3 to 3.1 kg/t
- 3 m high columns used in testing to minimize particle segregation and compaction.
- -50 mm feed leached in 30, 25 or 20 cm. diameter columns.
- 80% -12.5 mm leached in 15 or 10 cm. diameter columns.
- Cyanide application rate of 6 L/h/sq.mt. (0.0025 usgpm/sq.ft) with cyanide at 0.50 g/L.
- Solution analysis, cyanide concentrations, and pH adjustment done during testing procedure.
- Drain down tests conducted after rinsing.
- At completion of leaching, rinsing, and draining, residue was removed and sampled for moisture content and further dried for tails screen analysis.

The summary results for each zone are shown in Table 13.18 to Table 13.21 and in Figure 13.7 to Figure 13.9.

**Table 13.18**
**Drill Core Composites Column Leach Tests Results**

| Composite: | 4628-044 | | 4628-045 | | 4628-046 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drill Hole: | SCD-004/008 | | SCD-006/007 | | SCD-006/007 | |
| Mineralize Zone: | El Col./Jap. | | Cuervos | | Cuervos | |
| Mineralization Type: | Vein Breccia | | Stockwork | | Mixed | |
| Feed Size | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm |
| Metallurgical Results | CL-1 | CL-10 | CL-2 | CL-11 | CL-3 | CL-12 |
| Extraction: % of total | | | | | | |
| 1st Effluent | 4.8 | | 7.1 | 22.4 | 8.3 | 16.9 |
| in 5 days | 20.6 | 11.8[2)] | 19.5 | 32.0 | 26.5 | 29.2 |
| in 10 days | 33.4 | 49.2 | 30.6 | 49.7 | 39.2 | 45.4 |
| in 15 days | 39.4 | 57.4 | 36.0 | 55.2 | 45.3 | 49.9 |
| in 20 days | 42.9 | 61.8 | 39.5 | 58.9 | 49.3 | 52.4 |
| in 30 days | 47.1 | 66.9 | 43.9 | 64.0 | 54.8 | 55.8 |
| in 40 days | 50.4 | 70.2 | 47.2 | 67.0 | 58.6 | 57.8 |
| in 50 days | 52.3 | 72.7 | 49.6 | 69.2 | 61.3 | 59.0 |
| in 60 days | 53.5 | 74.5 | 51.7 | 69.6 | 63.6 | 59.6 |
| in 70 days | 54.7 | 75.8 | 53.1 | 69.6 | 65.2 | 59.8 |
| in 80 days | 56.0 | 77.2 | 53.2 | 71.2 | 66.4 | 60.3 |
| in 90 days | 56.8 | -- | 54.5 | 72.3 | 67.2 | 61.3 |
| End of Leach/Rinse | 57.6 | 78.4 | 55.8 | 72.3 | 67.3 | 61.3 |
| Extracted, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.72 | 1.03 |
| Tail Screen, gAu/mt | 0.42 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.35 | 0.65 |
| Calculated Head, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.99 | 0.74 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 1.07 | 1.68 |
| Average Head, gAu/mt Mineralization | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Ag Extraction, % of Total | 15.6 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 31.5 | 18.5 | 24.3 |
| Extracted, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Tail Screen, gAg/mt | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 |
| Calculated Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 11.5 |
| Average Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| NaCN Consumed, kg/mt Mineralized Material | 0.95 | 0.80 | 0.41 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.77 |
| Lime Added, kg/mt Mineralized Material | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Final Solution pH | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| pH After Rinse | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Leach/Rinse Cycle, Days | 99 | 89 | 98 | 90 | 98 | 90 |

Source: MLI (2021)

**Table 13.19**
**Drill Core Composites Column Leach Tests Results**

| Composite: | 4628-047 | | 4628-048 | | | 4628-049 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drill Hole: | SCD-009/010 | | SCD-012 | | | SCD-013 | |
| Mineralize Zone: | Cabeza Blanca | | Japoneses | | | Japoneses | |
| Mineralization Type: | Stockwork/ Mixed | | Stockwork | | | Stockwork/ Mixed | |
| Feed Size | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm | | 100%-50mm | 80%-12.5mm |
| Metallurgical Results | CL-4 | CL-13 | CL-5 | CL-14 | CL-15 | CL-6 | CL-16 |
| Extraction: % of total | | | | | | | |
| 1st Effluent | 6.7 | | 11.2 | | | 15.5 | |
| in 5 days | 20.9 | 9.7[2)] | 26.8 | 9.9[2)] | 23.2[3)] | 27.5 | 16.7[2)] |
| in 10 days | 38.0 | 55.1 | 44.5 | 53.1 | 51.1 | 39.1 | 47.3 |
| in 15 days | 45.1 | 62.6 | 52.1 | 62.3 | 59.9 | 45.0 | 54.1 |
| in 20 days | 49.5 | 66.6 | 57.2 | 67.7 | 64.6 | 49.0 | 58.1 |
| in 30 days | 55.4 | 71.1 | 63.7 | 74.3 | 69.8 | 53.9 | 63.3 |
| in 40 days | 59.0 | 73.3 | 68.4 | 77.9 | 72.6 | 57.8 | 66.3 |
| in 50 days | 61.5 | 74.8 | 71.7 | 79.6 | 74.2 | 61.0 | 68.5 |
| in 60 days | 63.3 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 79.6 | 74.2 | 63.6 | 68.5 |
| in 70 days | 64.1 | 76.5 | 74.2 | 82.2 | 76.7 | 65.7 | 70.7 |
| in 80 days | 64.1 | 76.0 | 77.4 | 82.2 | 76.7 | 65.7 | 70.7 |
| in 90 days | 66.1 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 83.3 | 77.8 | 67.7 | -- |
| in 100 days | -- | -- | 79.6 | -- | -- | 68.8 | -- |
| End of Leach/Rinse | 66.1 | 78.6 | 81.5 | 83.3 | 77.8 | 69.2 | 71.4 |
| Extracted, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.30 |
| Tail Screen, gAu/mt | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Calculated Head, gAu/mt Mineralization | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| Average Head, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| Ag Extraction, % of Total | 7.0 | 25.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 28.6 | 18.8 | 23.9 |
| Extracted, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Tail Screen, gAg/mt | 10.6 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Calculated Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 11.4 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Average Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 13.2 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| NaCN Consumed, kg/mt Mineralized Material | 0.34 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.32 | 0.42 |
| Lime Added, kg/mt Mineralized Material | 2.1 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Final Solution pH | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| pH After Rinse | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 |
| Leach/Rinse Cycle, Days | 91 | 96 | 110 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 89 |

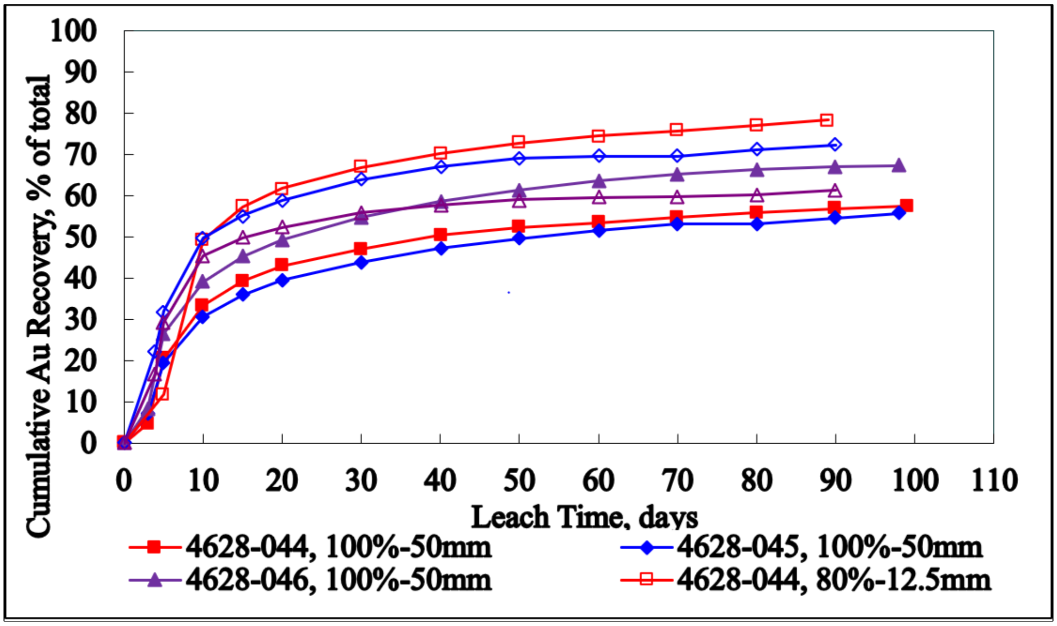
Source: MLI (2021)

**Table 13.20**
**Drill Core Composites Column Leach Tests Results**

| Composite: | 4628-050 | | 4628-051 | | 4628-052 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drill Hole: | SCD-014 | | SCD-014 | | SCD-022 | |
| Mineralize Zone: | Japoneses | | Japoneses | | Buena Suerte | |
| Mineralization Type: | Stockwork | | Stockwork | | Stockwork | |
| Feed Size<br>Metallurgical Results | 100%-50mm CL-7 | 80%-12.5mm CL-17 | 100%-50mm CL-8 | 80%-12.5mm CL-18 | 100%-50mm CL-9 | 80%-12.5mm CL-19 |
| Extraction: % of total | | | | | | |
| 1st Effluent | 6.5 | | 15.6 | | 7.0 | |
| in 5 days | 13.1 | 11.2[2)] | 27.8 | 25.3[2)] | 24.4 | 8.5[2)] |
| in 10 days | 22.1 | 44.1 | 39.9 | 50.0 | 40.5 | 44.0 |
| in 15 days | 28.6 | 50.9 | 46.3 | 59.5 | 48.0 | 52.9 |
| in 20 days | 33.8 | 55.0 | 50.9 | 64.4 | 52.4 | 58.0 |
| in 30 days | 40.2 | 59.5 | 57.7 | 70.5 | 58.8 | 63.7 |
| in 40 days | 44.7 | 62.9 | 62.4 | 74.3 | 63.4 | 66.8 |
| in 50 days | 48.4 | 66.0 | 65.2 | 76.3 | 66.4 | 68.9 |
| in 60 days | 49.9 | 66.7 | 65.2 | 76.3 | 68.1 | 70.1 |
| in 70 days | 49.9 | 67.9 | 69.4 | 78.9 | 68.5 | 70.2 |
| in 80 days | 52.7 | 68.7 | 69.4 | 78.9 | 68.5 | 70.5 |
| in 90 days | -- | -- | 71.4 | 78.9 | 69.7 | 71.1 |
| End of Leach/Rinse | 53.6 | 71.0 | 71.4 | 78.9 | 70.1 | 71.1 |
| Extracted, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.47 | 0.54 |
| Tail Screen, gAu/mt | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Calculated Head, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.67 | 0.76 |
| Average Head, gAu/mt Mineralized Material | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Ag Extraction, % of Total | 21.4 | 31.3 | 5.6 | 16.7 | 22.6 | 42.9 |
| Extracted, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Tail Screen, gAg/mt | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Calculated Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Average Head, gAg/mt Mineralized Material | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| NaCN Consumed, kg/mt Mineralization | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.30 | 0.36 | 0.74 | 0.64 |
| Lime Added, kg/mt Mineralized Material | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Final Solution pH | 9.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| pH After Rinse | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| Leach/Rinse Cycle, Days | 89 | 89 | 96 | 95 | 98 | 90 |

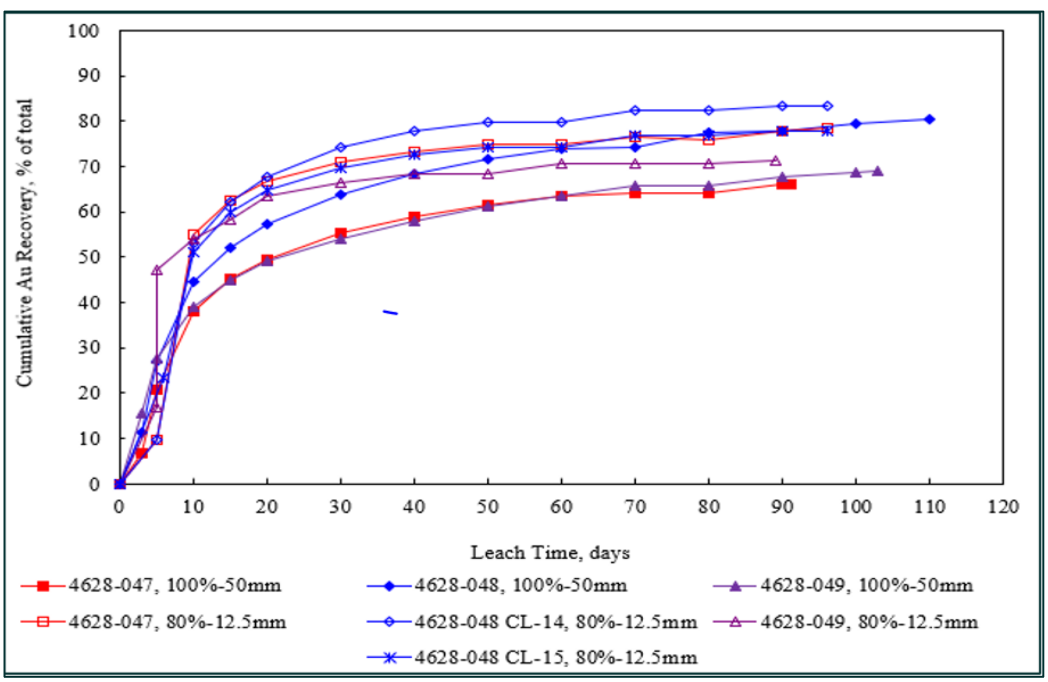
Source: MLI (2021)

**Figure 13.7**
**Gold Leach Rate Profiles, Column Leach Tests, Drill Core Composites**



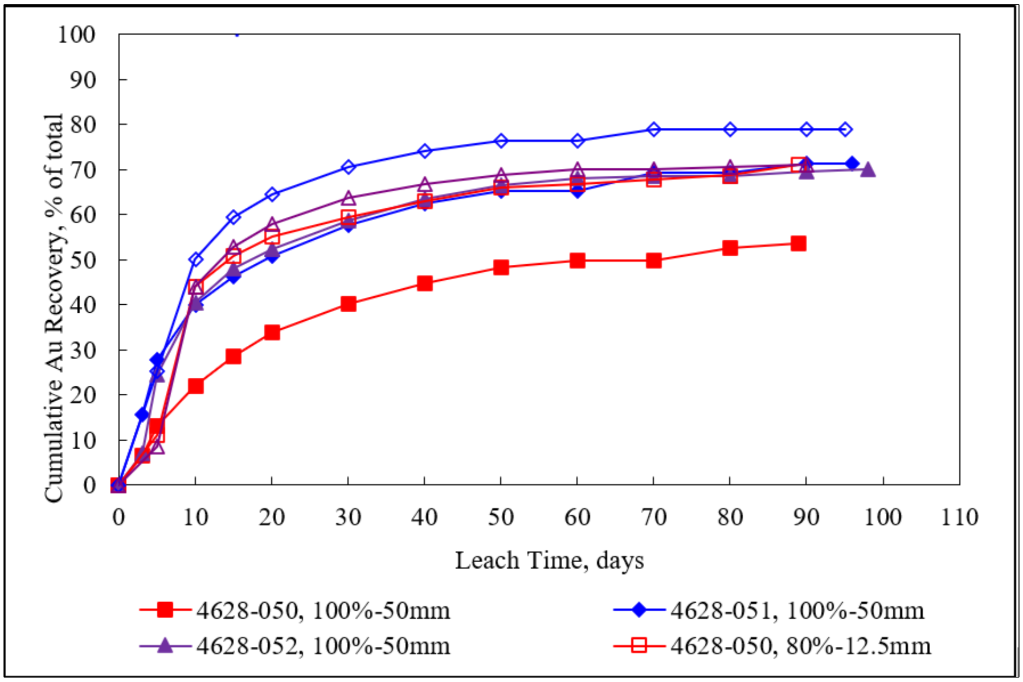

Source: MLI (2021).

**Figure 13.8**
**Gold Leach Rate Profiles, Column Leach Tests, Drill Core Composites**




Source: MLI (2021).

**Figure 13.9**
**Gold Leach Rate Profiles, Column Leach Tests, Drill Core Composites**




Source: MLI (2021).

**Table 13.21**
**Major Summary of Cerro Caliche Test Results**

| Item | Unit | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Extraction | % | 73.6 | MLI-4628 |
| Silver Extraction | % | 26.7 | MLI-4628 |
| Crush Size – Option 1 | mm | 100 %-50mm | MLI-4628 |
| Crush Size – Option 2 | mm | 80% -12.5 mm | MLI-4628 |
| Lime Consumption, leaching | Kg/t | 1.13 | MLI-4628 |
| NaCN consumption | Kg/t | 0.59 | MLI-4628 |
| Cyanide Leach Cycle Times | Time, Days | 90-100 | MLI-4628 |

Source: D.E.N.M. (2021)

The drilling and sampling by Sonoro and metallurgical testing by McClelland conducted for the Cerro Caliche Heap Leach Project are considered sufficiently representative and complete to support this PEA. The process design criteria shown in Table 17.1 (at the reduced rate in Years one and two and at an increased rate in Years three through nine) are reasonable and appropriate for this study's process design and for the analysis of Project economics.

# 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The mineral resource estimate discussed herein has been prepared for the Cerro Caliche deposit, in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument (NI) 43-101. The Project is classified as a silver and gold, low to intermediate sulphidation, epithermal deposit, for which drilling has confirmed the presence of the mineralization at various locations over the strike length of more than two km and over a down-dip extension approaching 200 m. The width of the mineralization is variable.

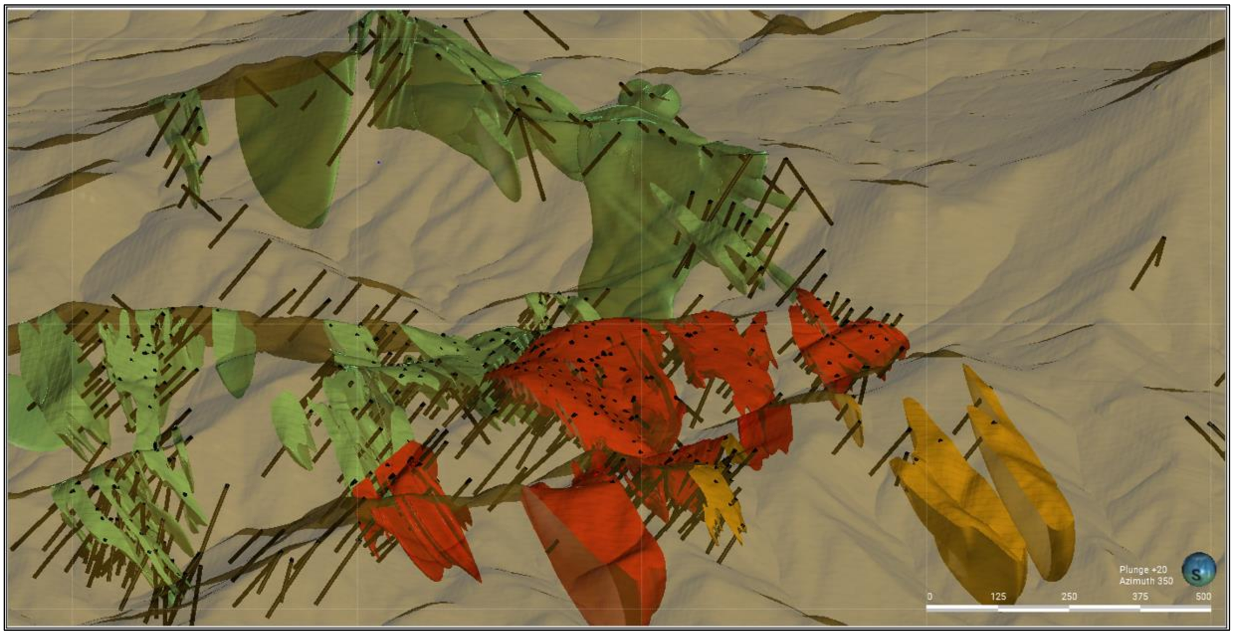
A total of 498 RC and diamond drill core holes have been drilled at the Project, for 55,357.70 m, inclusive of historical holes. Based on review and validation completed by SRK, the mineral resource models prepared by SRK has incorporated all validated assayed drill data. The mineral resource estimate was completed by Douglas Reid, P. Eng. who is acting as the QP for mineral resources. The effective date of the mineral resource statement is January 26, 2023.

This section of the report describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by SRK. In the opinion of SRK, the resource estimate reported herein is a reasonable representation of the mineral resources found in the Cerro Caliche Project at the current level of drilling and sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) “Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines” (November, 2019) and are reported in accordance with NI 43 101 disclosure guidelines. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves.

The database used to develop the geological model and mineral resource estimates for the Project have been reviewed by SRK. SRK is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret the geology and mineralization controls of the deposit and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation and classification of mineral resources.

Seequent Leapfrog® Geo software was used to construct the geological model and for mineral resource estimation. Figure 14.1 provides a perspective view of the drill holes and the mineralized domains in which the mineral resources were estimated.

**Figure 14.1**
**Perspective View Showing Drill Holes and Mineralized Domains**




Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.1 DRILL HOLE DATABASE

The drill hole database supporting the mineral resources is comprised of 498 holes (RC and core), totalling 55,357.70 m of drilling and has an effective date of 4 January, 2023. No drilling has been conducted subsequent to the effective date.

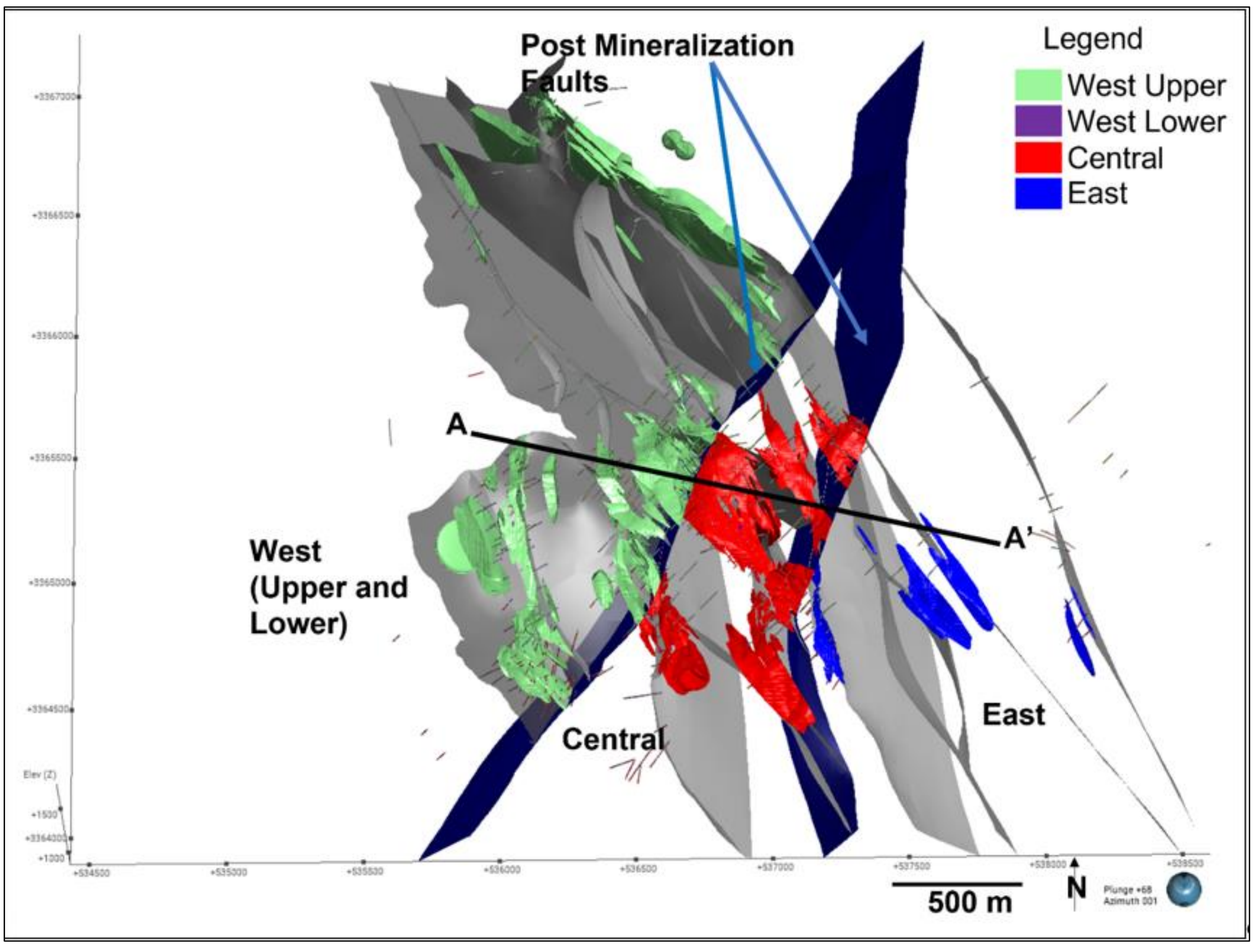
There are 18 historical core holes (3,038 m) and 101 historical RC holes (9,970 m) utilized in the geological and resource block models. Between 2018 and 2022, Sonoro completed 48 core holes (6,015 m) and 331 RC holes (36,335 m). The focus of these holes was verification of historical drill holes, to test the preliminary geological model, to do infill drilling on portions of the mineralization and to extend mineralization along strike and down-dip.

RC drilling has been the predominantly used to explore the Project, at various orientations to favourably intersect the mineralization. SRK has reviewed the drilling and logging practices but was not able to observe active drilling. Overall, SRK considers the drilling and sampling protocols to be generally acceptable and in accordance with good industry practices. Where practices were noted which introduce uncertainty in geological interpretation or analytical quality, these have been considered during resource classification.

## 14.2 GRADE SHELLS

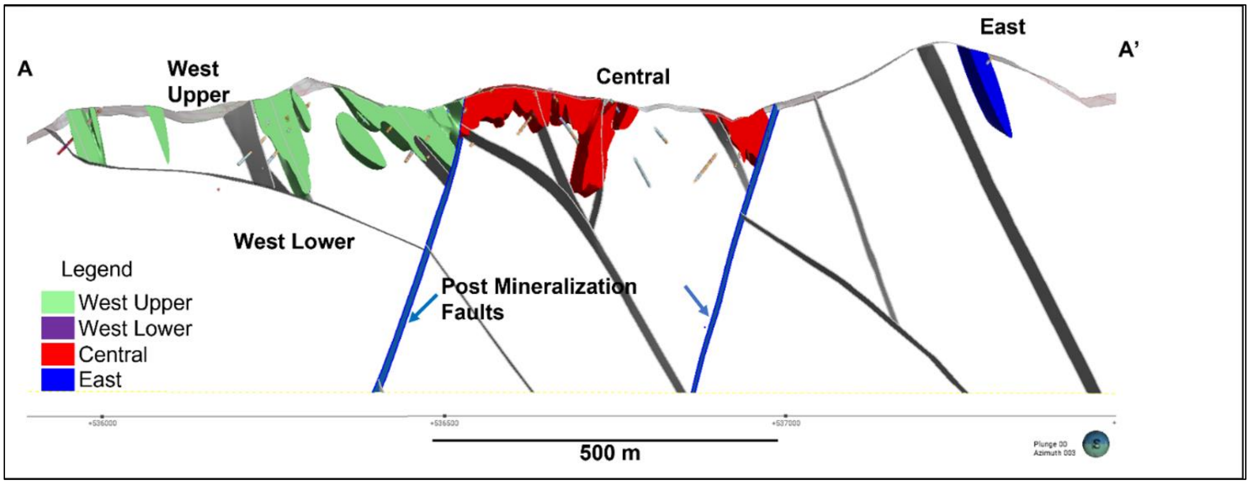
Due to the nature of the mineralization interpretated as a structurally controlled low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag model, a robust structural model was constructed using Seequent Leapfrog® Geo software. The geological model has integrated multiple geological sources, including detailed surface mapping and down hole drill data, collected by Sonoro and previous property owners. Structural orientations and cross-cutting relationships were modeled to reflect field observations made by Sonoro geologists. This includes two NE-SW post-mineralization extensional faults, which divide the mineral resource area into three distinct regions. Indicator grade shells were generated at the 0.10 g/t Au threshold for each region, resulting in three mineralized domains. The QP has integrated structural trends, based on the detailed structural modelling, that were utilized to capture orientation changes of mineralized material along strike and down-dip. Capturing these inflections is critical for properly modelling continuity of mineralization along mineralized trends that cannot be captured using a "best fit" search orientation. Figure 14.2 is a plan view displaying the three domains defined by the two post-mineralization faults and the corresponding indicator shells. Figure 14.3 is a cross-section through the modeled area.

**Figure 14.2**
**Plan View Showing Drillholes and Post Mineralization Faults**




Source: SRK (2023)

**Figure 14.3**
**Cross Section Showing Drill Holes and Post Mineralization Faults**




Source: SRK (2023)

Assays were flagged by domains (grade shells) discussed in Section 14.2.1. Due to the low number of samples within the West Lower domain, it was combined with the Unknown domain. The Unknown domain represents the volume outside the grade shells and may be considered as unmineralized or of uneconomic grade, based on limited data. Table 14.1 summarizes the statistics of the samples that underpin the resource estimate.

**Table 14.1**
**Summary Statistics – Samples by Domain**

| Element | Domain | Count | Length | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | Std Dev | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Au_ppm | Overall | 39502 | 59465.2 | 0.143 | 0.000 | 46.500 | 0.729 | 5.101 |
| | WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt | 7185 | 10123.1 | 0.362 | 0.000 | 46.500 | 1.406 | 3.886 |
| | Central_0.1_AUgpt | 5718 | 8578.4 | 0.300 | 0.000 | 35.000 | 0.751 | 2.499 |
| | East_0.1_AUgpt | 431 | 610.4 | 0.275 | 0.003 | 11.850 | 0.728 | 2.650 |
| | WestLower_0.1_AUgpt | 16 | 20.5 | 0.208 | 0.003 | 1.009 | 0.309 | 1.484 |
| | Unknown | 23129 | 34920.9 | 0.039 | 0.000 | 6.794 | 0.120 | 3.091 |
| Ag_ppm | Overall | 39502 | 59465.2 | 1.583 | 0.000 | 2700.000 | 20.071 | 12.683 |
| | WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt | 7185 | 10123.1 | 3.097 | 0.000 | 364.000 | 11.156 | 3.602 |
| | Central_0.1_AUgpt | 5718 | 8578.4 | 2.554 | 0.000 | 223.200 | 6.881 | 2.694 |
| | East_0.1_AUgpt | 431 | 610.4 | 1.795 | 0.010 | 64.800 | 4.546 | 2.533 |
| | WestLower_0.1_AUgpt | 16 | 20.5 | 1.194 | 0.010 | 4.300 | 1.563 | 1.309 |
| | Unknown | 23129 | 34920.9 | 0.757 | 0.000 | 133.000 | 2.075 | 2.742 |
| **Element** | Domain | Count | Length | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | Std Dev | CV |
| Au_ppm | Overall | 39502 | 59465.2 | 0.143 | 0.000 | 46.500 | 0.729 | 5.101 |
| | WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt | 7185 | 10123.1 | 0.362 | 0.000 | 46.500 | 1.406 | 3.886 |
| | Central_0.1_AUgpt | 5718 | 8578.4 | 0.300 | 0.000 | 35.000 | 0.751 | 2.499 |
| | East_0.1_AUgpt | 431 | 610.4 | 0.275 | 0.003 | 11.850 | 0.728 | 2.650 |
| | WestLower_0.1_AUgpt | 16 | 20.5 | 0.208 | 0.003 | 1.009 | 0.309 | 1.484 |
| | Unknown | 23129 | 34920.9 | 0.039 | 0.000 | 6.794 | 0.120 | 3.091 |
| Ag_ppm | Overall | 39502 | 59465.2 | 1.583 | 0.000 | 2700.000 | 20.071 | 12.683 |

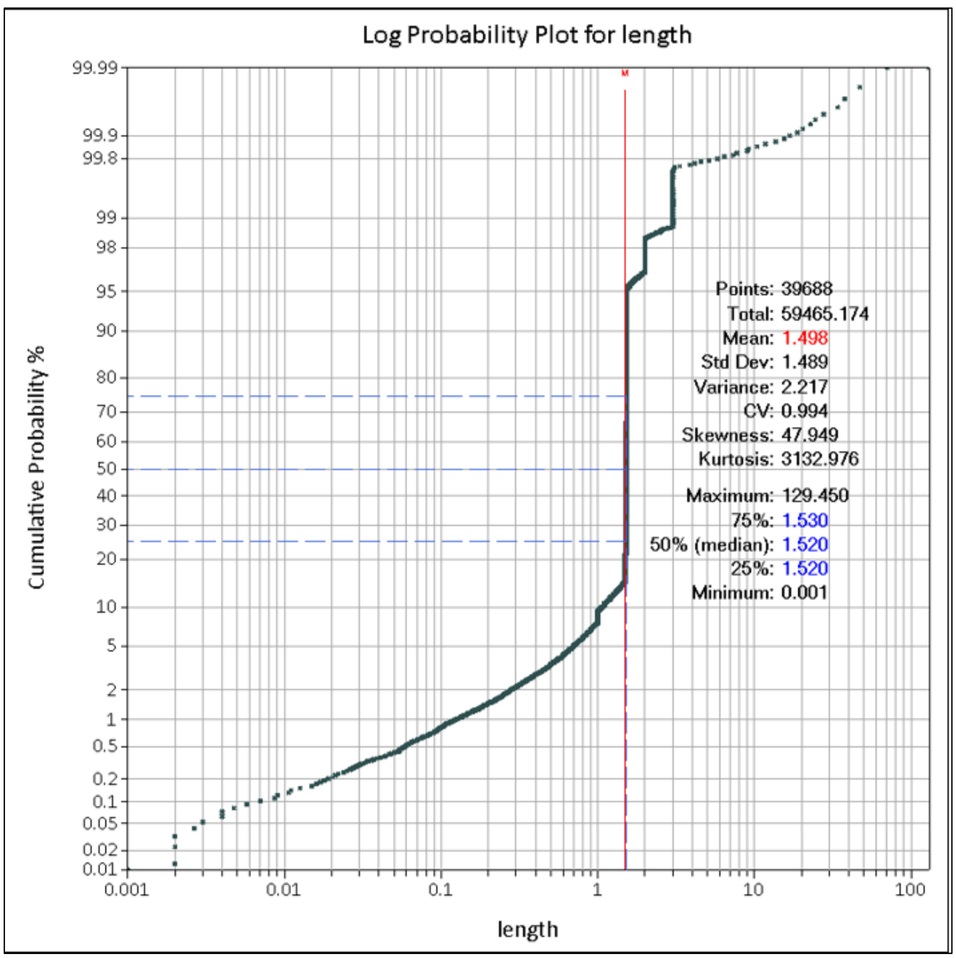
| Element | Domain | Count | Length | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | Std Dev | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt | 7185 | 10123.1 | 3.097 | 0.000 | 364.000 | 11.156 | 3.602 |
| | Central_0.1_AUgpt | 5718 | 8578.4 | 2.554 | 0.000 | 223.200 | 6.881 | 2.694 |
| | East_0.1_AUgpt | 431 | 610.4 | 1.795 | 0.010 | 64.800 | 4.546 | 2.533 |
| | WestLower_0.1_AUgpt | 16 | 20.5 | 1.194 | 0.010 | 4.300 | 1.563 | 1.309 |
| | Unknown | 23129 | 34920.9 | 0.757 | 0.000 | 133.000 | 2.075 | 2.742 |

Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.3 Assay Compositing and Capping Analysis

To correspond to the block height of 6 m and the sample length of 1.5 m, SRK composited the assay data to a 6 m length, bounded by the mineralized domains described in Section 14.3. Intervals with lengths less than 3 m were added to the previous composite. A log-probability plot of the original samples lengths is shown in Figure 14.4.

**Figure 14.4**
**Sample Lengths – Log Probability Plot**



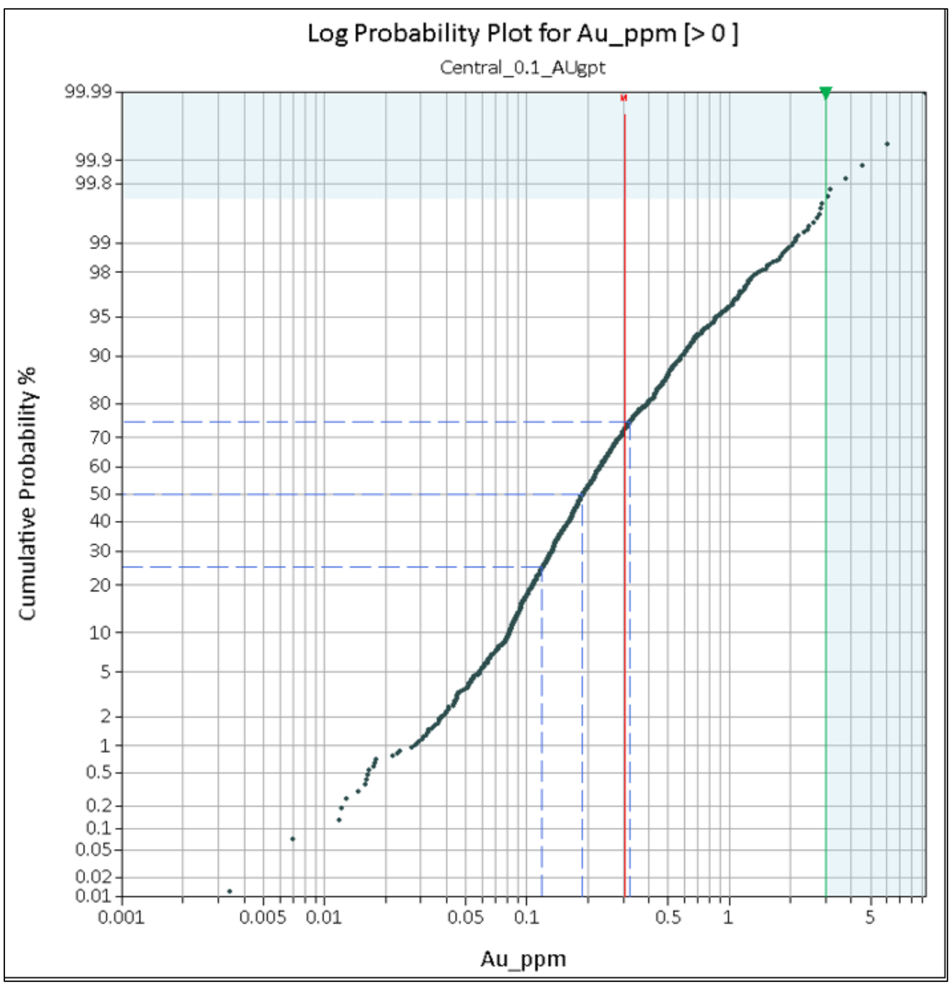

Source: SRK, 2023

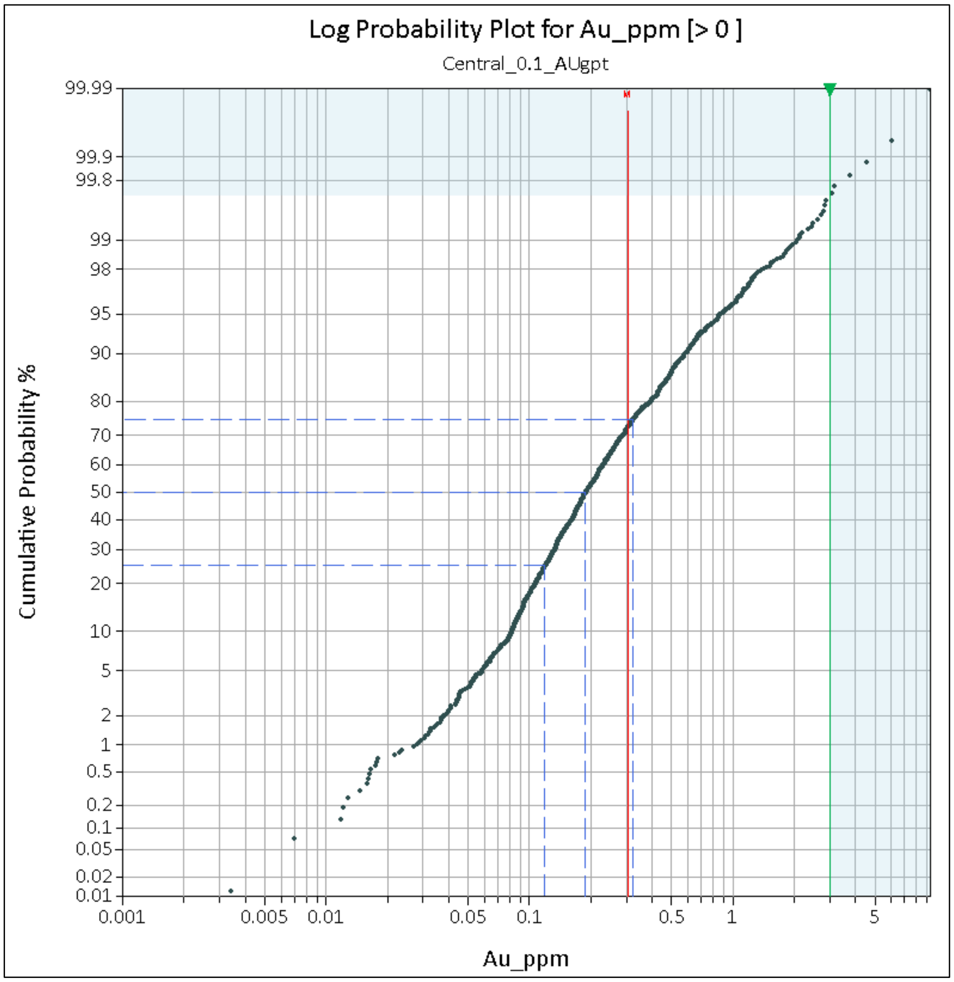
### 14.3.1 Outliers and Capping Analysis

High grade capping is a technique used to mitigate the potential biases that a small population of high-grade sample outliers may have during grade estimation. These high-grade samples are not considered to be representative of the general sample population and are therefore capped to a level that is more representative of that population. Although subjective, grade capping is a common industry practice when performing grade estimation for deposits that have significant grade variability.

Outlier analysis for the Cerro Caliche deposit was conducted on the 6 m composites for each mineralized domain. Histograms and log probability plots were generated for each data population and used to assess appropriate grade capping thresholds. Composites were capped prior to grade estimation. Log probability plots to support the grade capping selections for the Central and West Domains are shown in Figure 14.15.

**Figure 14.5**
**Au Capping Assessment – Log Probability Plot – Central and West Domains**






Source: SRK (2023).

A summary of grade capping thresholds and the impact of capping is shown in Table 14.2. A comparison of the uncapped and capped composite summary statistics is provided in Table 14.3.

**Table 14.2**
**Capping Statistics by Domain**

| Element | Domain | Cap (g/t) | # Samples | # Capped | % Capped | Uncapped Max | Uncapped Mean | Capped Mean | Approx Metal Removed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Au | West | 4 | 2183 | 12 | 0.55% | 19.61 | 0.35 | 0.31 | 9.7% |
| | Central | 3 | 1700 | 5 | 0.29% | 9.35 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 2.4% |
| | East | 1 | 132 | 3 | 2.27% | 2.57 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 9.2% |
| Ag | West | 40 | 2128 | 10 | 0.47% | 161.92 | 3.13 | 2.92 | 6.7% |
| | Central | 25 | 1678 | 14 | 0.83% | 71.91 | 2.65 | 2.52 | 4.9% |
| | East | 6.5 | 132 | 5 | 3.79% | 10.97 | 1.72 | 1.62 | 5.9% |

Source: SRK (2023).

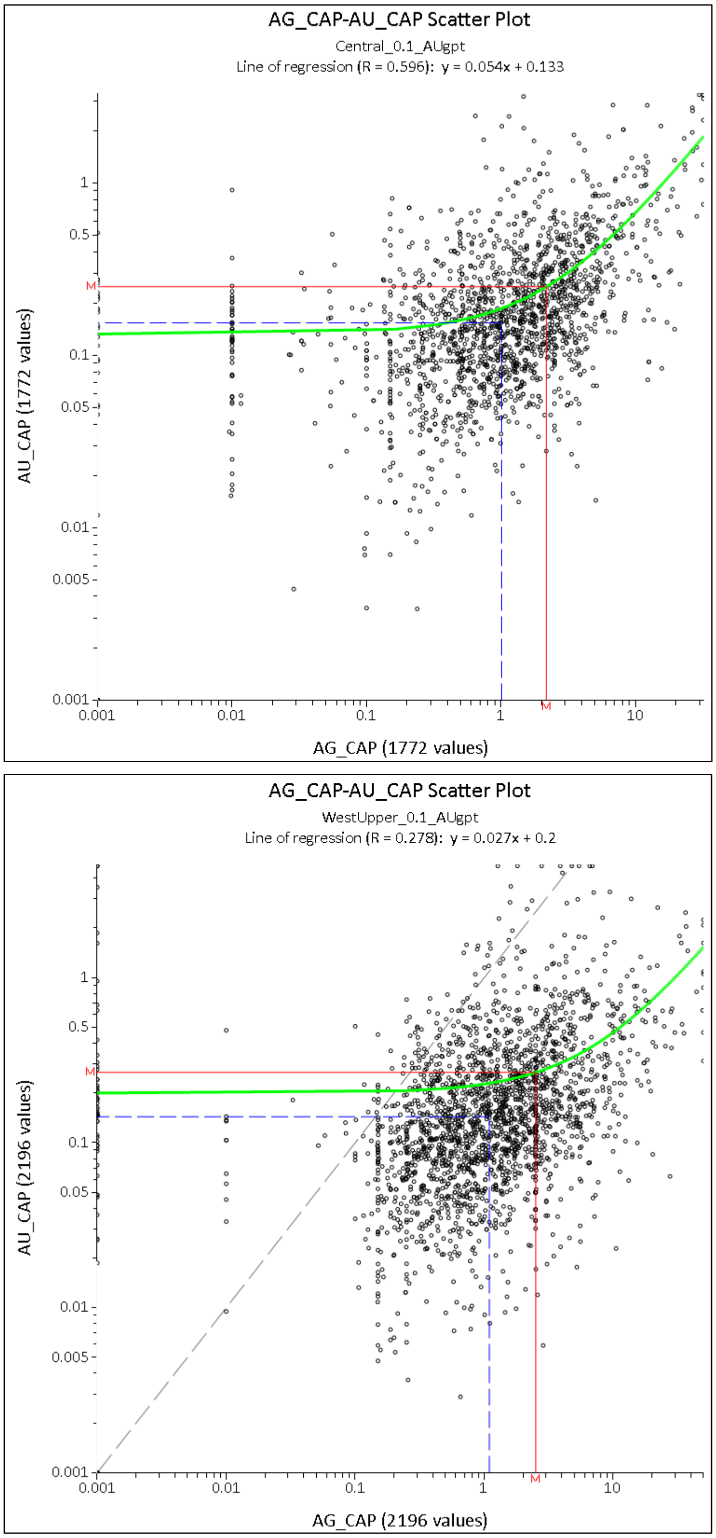
**Table 14.3**
**Summary Statistics – 6 m Uncapped and Capped Composites by Domain**

| Domain | Element (g/t) | Count | Length | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | Std Dev | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | Au_UNCAP | 2,197 | 10,108.7 | 0.346 | 0.000 | 19.605 | 0.889 | 2.570 |
| | AU_CAP | 2,197 | 10,108.7 | 0.312 | 0.000 | 4.000 | 0.471 | 1.506 |
| | Ag_UNCAP | 2,197 | 10,108.7 | 3.028 | 0.000 | 161.922 | 7.395 | 2.442 |
| | AG_CAP | 2,197 | 10,108.7 | 2.825 | 0.000 | 40.000 | 5.011 | 1.774 |
| Central | Au_UNCAP | 1,772 | 8,578.4 | 0.292 | 0.000 | 9.353 | 0.445 | 1.522 |
| | AU_CAP | 1,772 | 8,578.4 | 0.285 | 0.000 | 3.000 | 0.356 | 1.251 |
| | Ag_UNCAP | 1,772 | 8,578.4 | 2.508 | 0.000 | 71.905 | 4.835 | 1.928 |
| | AG_CAP | 1,772 | 8,578.4 | 2.386 | 0.000 | 25.000 | 3.778 | 1.584 |
| East | Au_UNCAP | 132 | 610.4 | 0.259 | 0.017 | 2.571 | 0.338 | 1.307 |
| | AU_CAP | 132 | 610.4 | 0.235 | 0.017 | 1.000 | 0.228 | 0.971 |
| | Ag_UNCAP | 132 | 610.4 | 1.718 | 0.010 | 10.972 | 2.128 | 1.239 |
| | AG_CAP | 132 | 610.4 | 1.617 | 0.010 | 6.500 | 1.793 | 1.109 |
| Unknown | Au_UNCAP | 6,607 | 3,4941.4 | 0.045 | 0.000 | 10.554 | 0.114 | 2.535 |
| | AU_CAP | 6,607 | 3,4941.4 | 0.044 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.072 | 1.653 |
| | Ag_UNCAP | 6,607 | 3,4941.4 | 0.790 | 0.000 | 28.276 | 1.544 | 1.955 |
| | AG_CAP | 6,607 | 3,4941.4 | 0.765 | 0.000 | 11.000 | 1.271 | 1.662 |

Source: SRK (2023).

SRK created logarithmic scatter plots comparing AUCAP with AGCAP for the Central and West domains. These are shown in Figure 14.6. The linear trend for higher grade composites (above 0.1 g/t Ag) suggests that Au and Ag are related and likely deposited by the same mineralizing event.

**Figure 14.6**
**Scatter Plots – Ag vs. Au – Central and West Domains**




Source: SRK (2023).

## 14.4 DENSITY

Density is a key factor in any resource estimate. SRK analyzed Sonoro's density data (1,007 samples) by lithology grouped by mineralized domains and the unmineralized (unknown) domain. Outlier high or low values were excluded and the mean value for each lithology was assigned to the resource model. SRK noted that some lithologies had few density data and recommends that Sonoro collect additional measurements to support future estimates. These are highlighted in yellow or orange.

A breakdown of the average density per domain is shown in Table 14.4.

**Table 14.4**
**Summary Statistics – Density by Lithology**

| Mineralized | Lithology | Samples | Mean Density (g/cm³) | Minimum (g/cm³) | Maximum (g/cm³) | Standard deviation | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | All | 979 | 2.56 | 2.02 | 2.96 | 0.139 | 0.054 |
| Unmineralized | All | 616 | 2.59 | 2.03 | 2.96 | 0.135 | 0.052 |
| | AND | 89 | 2.67 | 2.30 | 2.94 | 0.100 | 0.038 |
| | GND | 118 | 2.65 | 2.29 | 2.96 | 0.124 | 0.047 |
| | ITV | 184 | 2.56 | 2.03 | 2.78 | 0.134 | 0.052 |
| | MS | 2 | 2.30 | 2.16 | 2.44 | 0.142 | 0.061 |
| | PQP | 49 | 2.59 | 2.35 | 2.77 | 0.096 | 0.037 |
| | RHY | 71 | 2.44 | 2.21 | 2.67 | 0.098 | 0.040 |
| | RHY_Porph | 2 | 2.55 | 2.49 | 2.62 | 0.065 | 0.025 |
| Mineralized | SS | 101 | 2.60 | 2.22 | 2.94 | 0.105 | 0.040 |
| | All | 216 | 2.53 | 2.15 | 2.85 | 0.123 | 0.049 |
| | AND | 21 | 2.62 | 2.41 | 2.76 | 0.100 | 0.038 |
| | GND | 43 | 2.55 | 2.21 | 2.85 | 0.130 | 0.051 |
| | ITV | 45 | 2.53 | 2.16 | 2.82 | 0.127 | 0.050 |
| | PQP | 9 | 2.61 | 2.56 | 2.69 | 0.037 | 0.014 |
| | RHY | 70 | 2.48 | 2.15 | 2.63 | 0.116 | 0.047 |
| | RHY_Porph | 1 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| | SS | 27 | 2.56 | 2.31 | 2.76 | 0.086 | 0.033 |

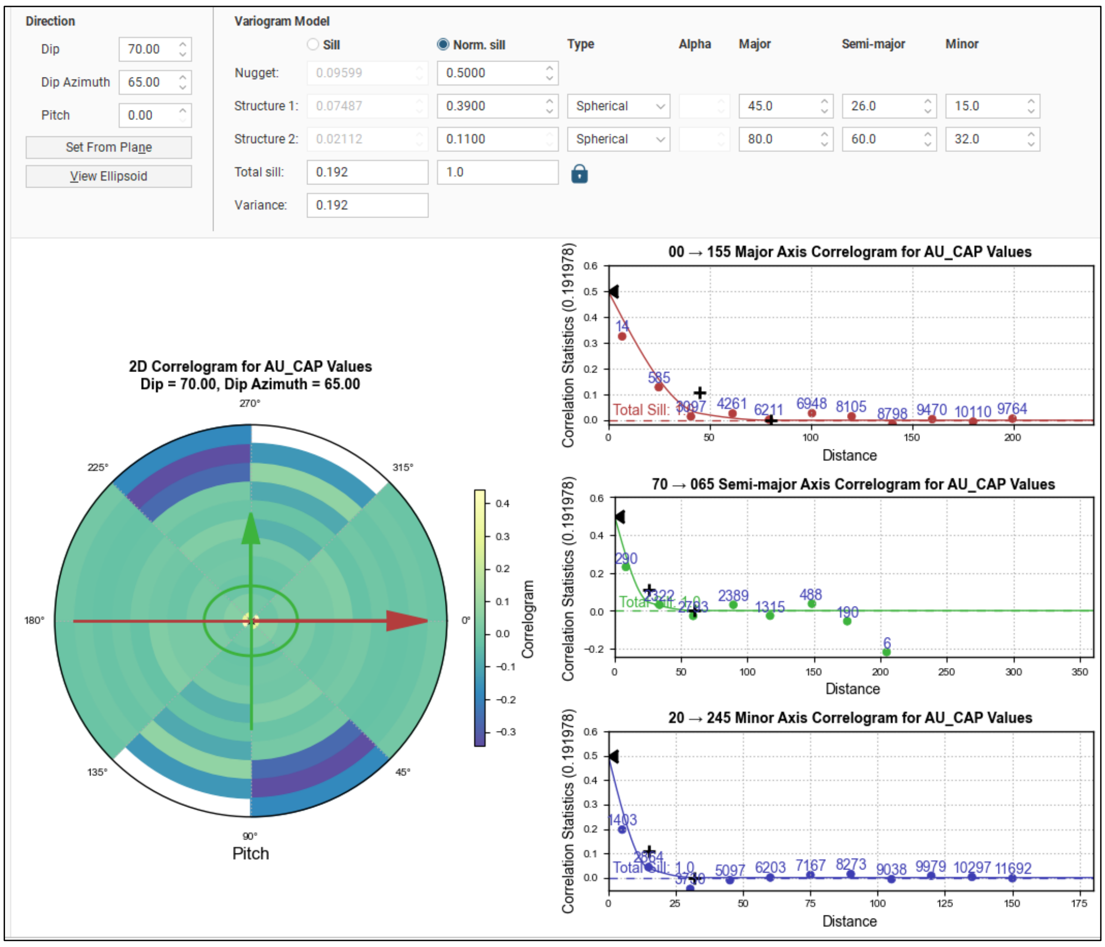
Source: SRK (2023).
Yellow represents lithologies with less than 100 data, orange represents lithologies with less than 30 data

## 14.5 VARIOGRAM ANALYSIS AND MODELLING

Grade continuity analysis of gold mineralization was conducted using capped composites for each mineralized domain. Variograms were modeled for both Au and Ag. Variogram analysis was conducted using Seequent's Leapfrog EdgeTM software. Modeled Au variograms are shown in Figure 14.7 through Figure 14.9Figure 14.9. Note that the East Domain variogram is based on relatively few composites. A summary of the variogram parameters used for grade interpolation is provided in Table 14.5.

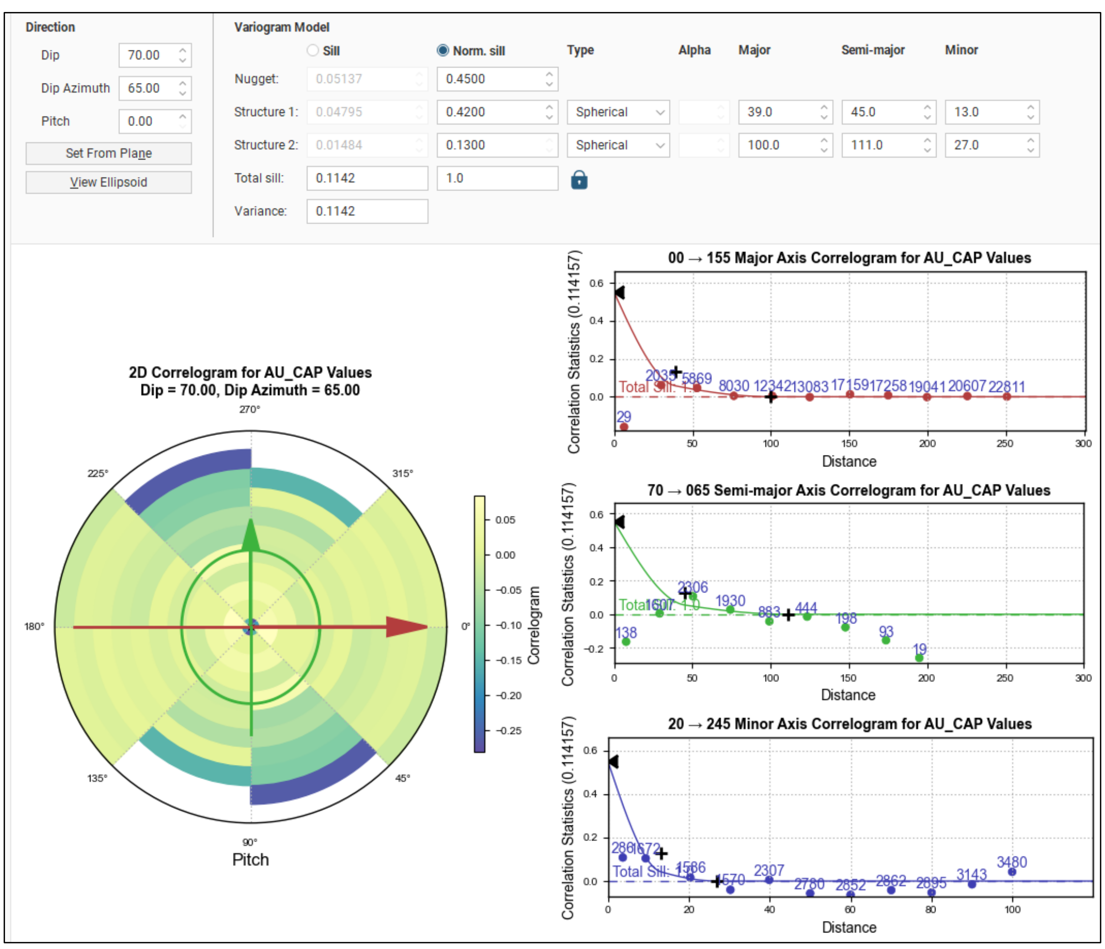
Variograms have been modeled using correlograms. Typical variogram parameters provided nugget variances in the order of 30% to 50% of the sill, and ranges of up to 100 m to 150 m, depending on the element (Au or Ag) and orientation. Additional infill or closer spaced sampling may increase confidence and robustness of the variograms.

**Figure 14.7**
**West Upper Domain Variogram – 6 m Capped Au**



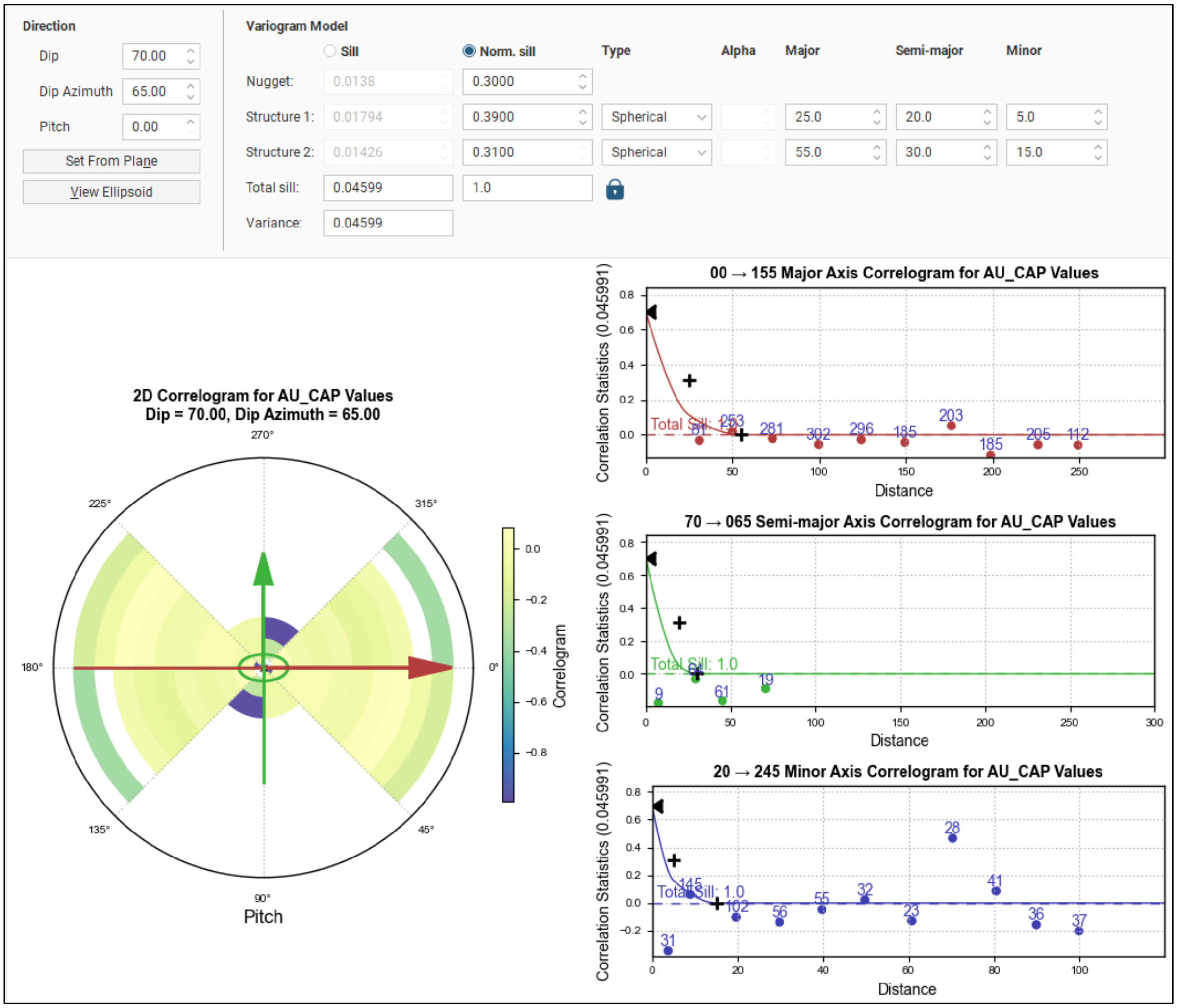

Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 14.8**
**Central Domain Variogram – 6 m Capped Au**




Source: SRK, 202

**Figure 14.9**
**East Domain Variogram – 6 m Capped Au**




Source: SRK, 2023

**Table 14.5**
**Summary of Variogram Parameters**

| General | Direction | | | Model Space | Variance | Nugget | Normalized Nugget | Structure 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variogram Name | Dip | Dip Azimuth | Pitch | | | | | Sill | Normalized Sill | Structure | Major | Semi-Major | Minor | Sill | Normalized Sill | Structure | Major | Semi-Major | Minor |
| AG_CAP: Central_0.1_AUgpt | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 12.381 | 4.333 | 0.35 | 5.695 | 0.46 | Spherical | 35 | 44 | 10 | 2.352 | 0.19 | Spherical | 150 | 110 | 20 |
| AG_CAP: East_0.1_AUgpt | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 2.836 | 1.418 | 0.50 | 1.276 | 0.45 | Spherical | 33 | 48 | 10 | 0.142 | 0.05 | Spherical | 73 | 73 | 20 |
| AG_CAP: WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 20.907 | 8.363 | 0.40 | 8.572 | 0.41 | Spherical | 38 | 36 | 19 | 3.972 | 0.19 | Spherical | 150 | 95 | 35 |
| AU_CAP: Central_0.1_AUgpt 6m | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 0.114 | 0.051 | 0.45 | 0.048 | 0.42 | Spherical | 39 | 45 | 13 | 0.015 | 0.13 | Spherical | 100 | 111 | 27 |
| AU_CAP: East_0.1_AUgpt 6m | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 0.046 | 0.014 | 0.30 | 0.018 | 0.39 | Spherical | 25 | 20 | 5 | 0.014 | 0.31 | Spherical | 55 | 30 | 15 |
| AU_CAP: WestUpper_0.1_AUgpt 6m | 70 | 65 | 0 | Data | 0.192 | 0.096 | 0.50 | 0.075 | 0.39 | Spherical | 45 | 26 | 15 | 0.021 | 0.11 | Spherical | 80 | 60 | 32 |

Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.6 Block Model

A block model was generated for the Project in Seequent Leapfrog Geo with the block model configuration details summarized in Table 14.6. All block models were generated using a parent block size of 5 m by 5 m by 6 m. No sub-blocking was incorporated. The block height corresponds to the anticipated bench height of 6 m.

**Table 14.6**
**Block Model Construction**

| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin | 536176.3 | 3363627.8 | 1760 |
| Parent Block Size | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Rotation | 337 | | |
| Block Model Extents | 2720.0 | 3315.0 | 738.0 |

Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.7 Estimation Methodology

Grades have been interpolated for Au (g/t) and Ag (g/t) using a three-pass approach within Leapfrog Edge, using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation method within mineralized hard-boundary domains and a single pass inverse distance weighting squared ($ID^2$) estimation outside the mineralized domains. A discretization grid of 5 x 5 x 1 has been used.

Grade estimation for each domain was conducted using multiple passes, with successively expanding search criteria in each subsequent pass. Selection of the parameters has been based on the QP's experience of this style of deposit, informed by the variogram ranges and by visual inspection of results. The estimation parameters should be re-evaluated in future studies, as additional sampling is completed.

The orientation of the search ellipses and the variograms are based on the structural controls on mineralization described in Section 14.2 and follow the local orientation of the mineralized structures which were aligned along features within the mineralized domains where possible. Locally varying anisotropy (LVA) models were used for grade estimation, to align search orientations more accurately with the geometry of the mineralized domains.

A summary of the estimation parameters used for grade interpolation at Cerro Caliche is provided in Table 14.7Table 14.7.

**Table 14.7**
**Summary of Estimation Parameters Used Per Domain and Interpolant**

| General | | | Ellipsoid Ranges (m) | | | Minimum | Variable Orientation | Number of Samples | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domain | Interpolant | Numeric Values | Pass | Maximum | Intermediate | | | Minimum | Maximum | Max Samples per Hole |
| Central | OK | AU_CAP | 1 | 30 | 30 | 10 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | 2 | 75 | 75 | 25 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 150 | 150 | 45 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | | AG_CAP | 1 | 60 | 60 | 20 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 120 | 120 | 40 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 240 | 240 | 75 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| East | OK | AU_CAP | 1 | 35 | 50 | 15 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 70 | 100 | 30 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 105 | 150 | 45 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | | AG_CAP | 1 | 35 | 50 | 15 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 70 | 100 | 30 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 140 | 200 | 60 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| West Upper | OK | AU_CAP | 1 | 30 | 55 | 15 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 60 | 110 | 30 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 90 | 175 | 45 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | | AG_CAP | 1 | 30 | 55 | 15 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 60 | 110 | 30 | Variable Orientation | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | 3 | 90 | 175 | 45 | Variable Orientation | 1 | 4 | 1 |

| General | | | | Ellipsoid Ranges | | | Ellipsoid Directions | | | Number of Samples | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domain | Interpolant | Numeric Values | Pass | Maximum | Intermediate | Minimum | Dip | Dip Azimuth | Pitch | Minimum | Maximum | Max Samples per Hole |
| Unknown | ID2 | AU_CAP | 1 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 70 | 65 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | | AG_CAP | 1 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 70 | 65 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |

Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.8 MODEL VALIDATION

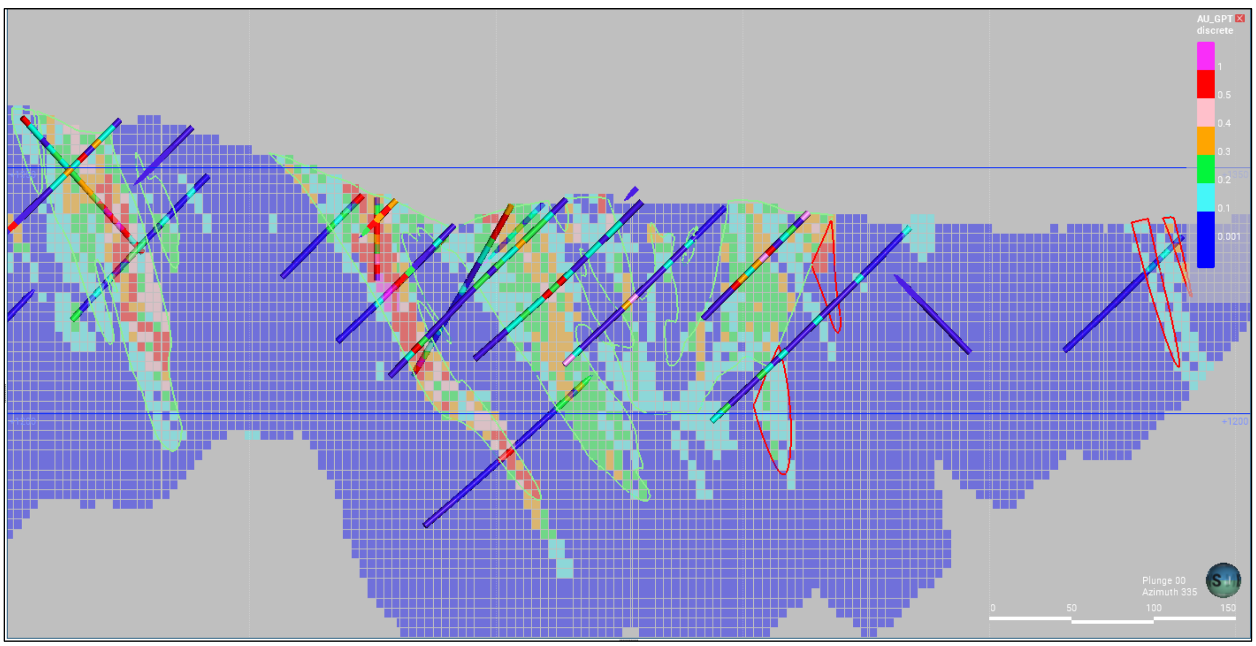
Block model validation was conducted using multiple techniques, including:

- Visual inspection of estimated block grades in comparison to composited and capped drill hole data.
- Global Bias -statistical comparison of estimated grades to a nearest neighbor (NN) estimated grades by domain.
- Local bias (swath plots) comparing OK estimated grades to $ID^2$ and NN estimates.
- Change of support correction check using a selective mining unit (SMU).

### 14.8.1 Visual Comparison

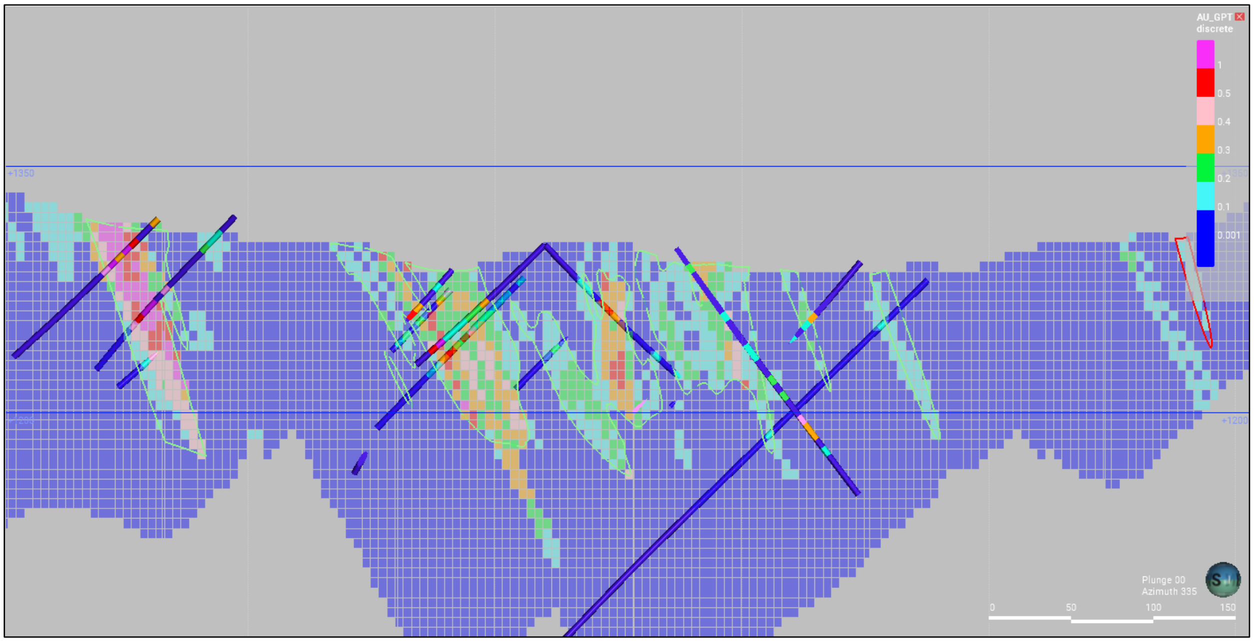
SRK completed visual sectional reviews of the Au and Ag OK estimates with the composited drill data. Representative cross-sections for Au are shown in Figure 14.10 through Figure 14.12.

**Figure 14.10**
**OK Estimate vs. 6 m Capped Composite – Oblique Section**



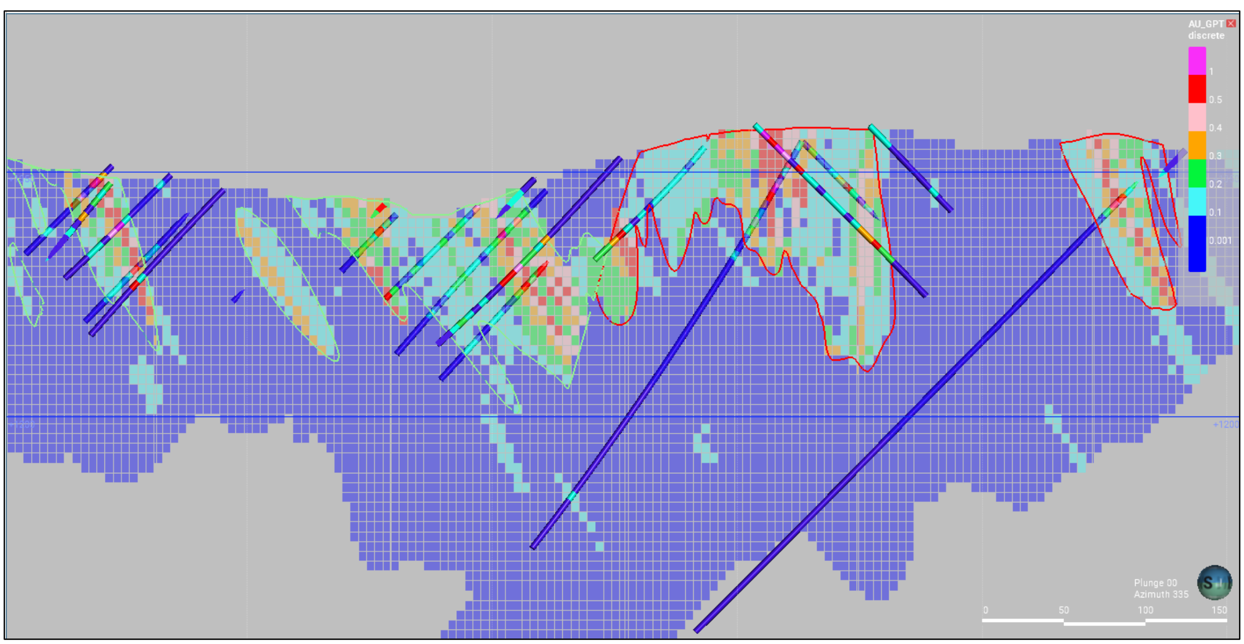

Source: SRK, 2023
Red Boundary – Central Domain
Green Boundary – West Upper Domain

**Figure 14.11**
**OK Estimate vs. 6 m Capped Composite – Oblique Section**




Source: SRK, 2023
Red Boundary – Central Domain
Green Boundary – West Upper Domain

**Figure 14.12**
**OK Estimate vs. 6 m Capped Composite – Oblique Section**




Source: SRK, 2023
Red Boundary – Central Domain
Green Boundary – West Upper Domain

### 14.8.2 Global Bias

The Au and Ag block estimates were checked for global bias by comparing the average grade (with no cut-off) from the estimated OK model with that obtained from NN estimates. The NN estimator produces a theoretically globally unbiased estimate of the average composite value when no cut-off grade is applied and is a good basis for checking the performance of the different estimation methods. SRK considers a model to be unbiased if the grade estimate is within ±5% (relative) of the NN grades. The biases for gold and silver, with one exception, are within ± 5% for Indicated and Inferred blocks in the mineralized domains. The Ag bias is 10% within the Central domain Inferred blocks. In SRK's opinion this is not material to the Mineral Resource due to the minimal Ag contribution to Project economics. The results are shown in Table 14.8.

**Table 14.8**
**Global Bias Summary**

| Domain | Classification | Mt | AUOK (g/t) | AUNN (g/t) | AGOK (g/t) | AGNN (g/t) | Bias (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Au | Ag |
| Central | Indicated | 25.8 | 0.252 | 0.254 | 2.11 | 2.09 | -1% | 1% |
| | Inferred | 11.0 | 0.199 | 0.197 | 1.54 | 1.41 | 1% | 10% |
| East | Indicated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Inferred | 5.5 | 0.218 | 0.227 | 1.27 | 1.30 | -4% | -2% |
| West Upper | Indicated | 23.2 | 0.274 | 0.273 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 0% | -1% |
| | Inferred | 35.9 | 0.223 | 0.217 | 2.28 | 2.22 | 3% | 3% |

Source: SRK, 2023
Bias = (OK-NN)/NN
Mt = million tonnes

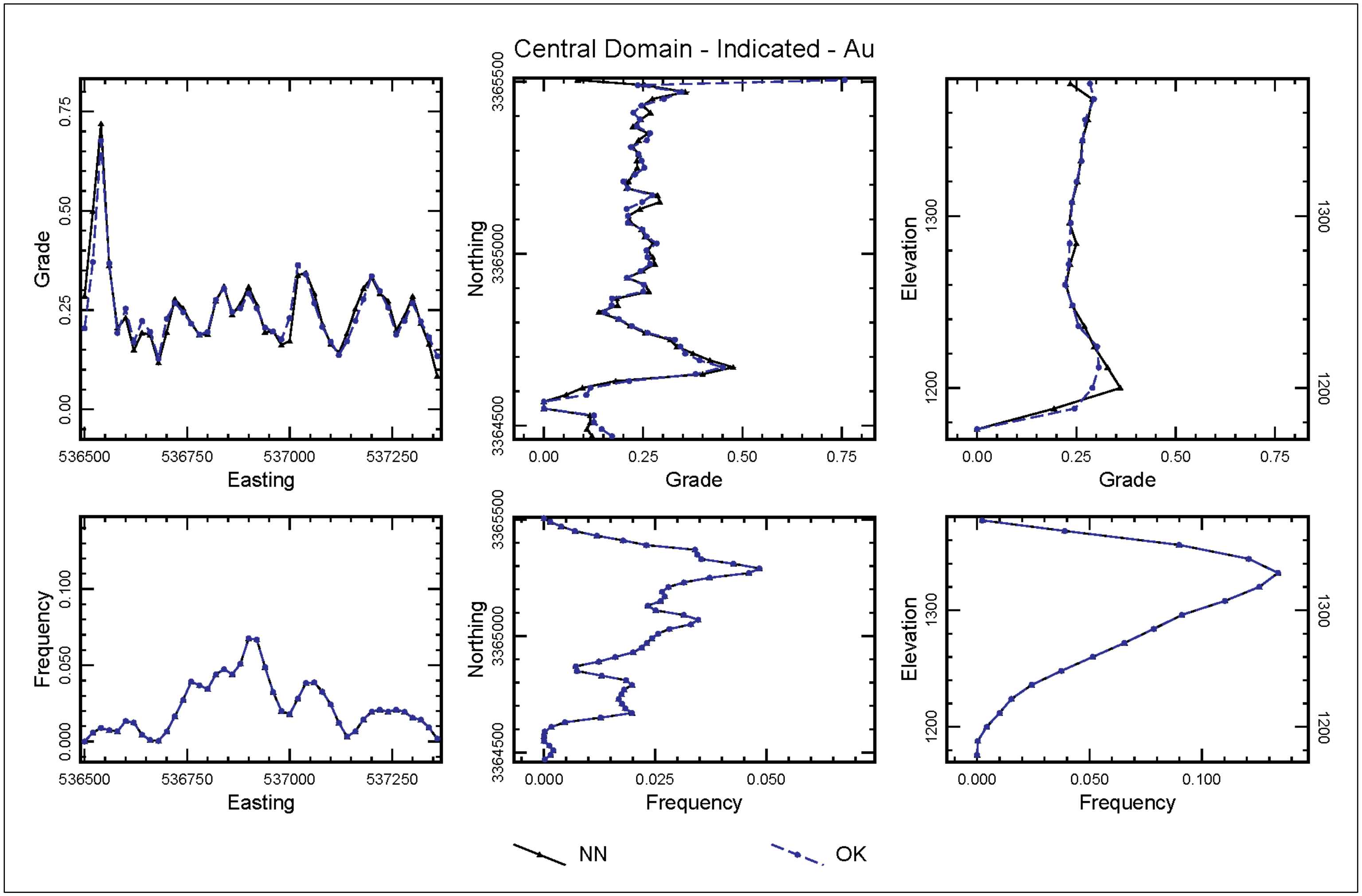
### 14.8.3 Swath Plots

Checks for local biases for Au and Ag were performed within the mineralized domains by creating and analyzing local trends in the grade estimates, using swath plots as presented in Figure 14.13 through Figure 14.16.

This was done by plotting the mean values from the OK and the NN estimate in east-west, north-south and vertical swaths or increments. Because the NN model is considered spatially de-clustered, it is a better reference model than the composites to validate the OK resource model.

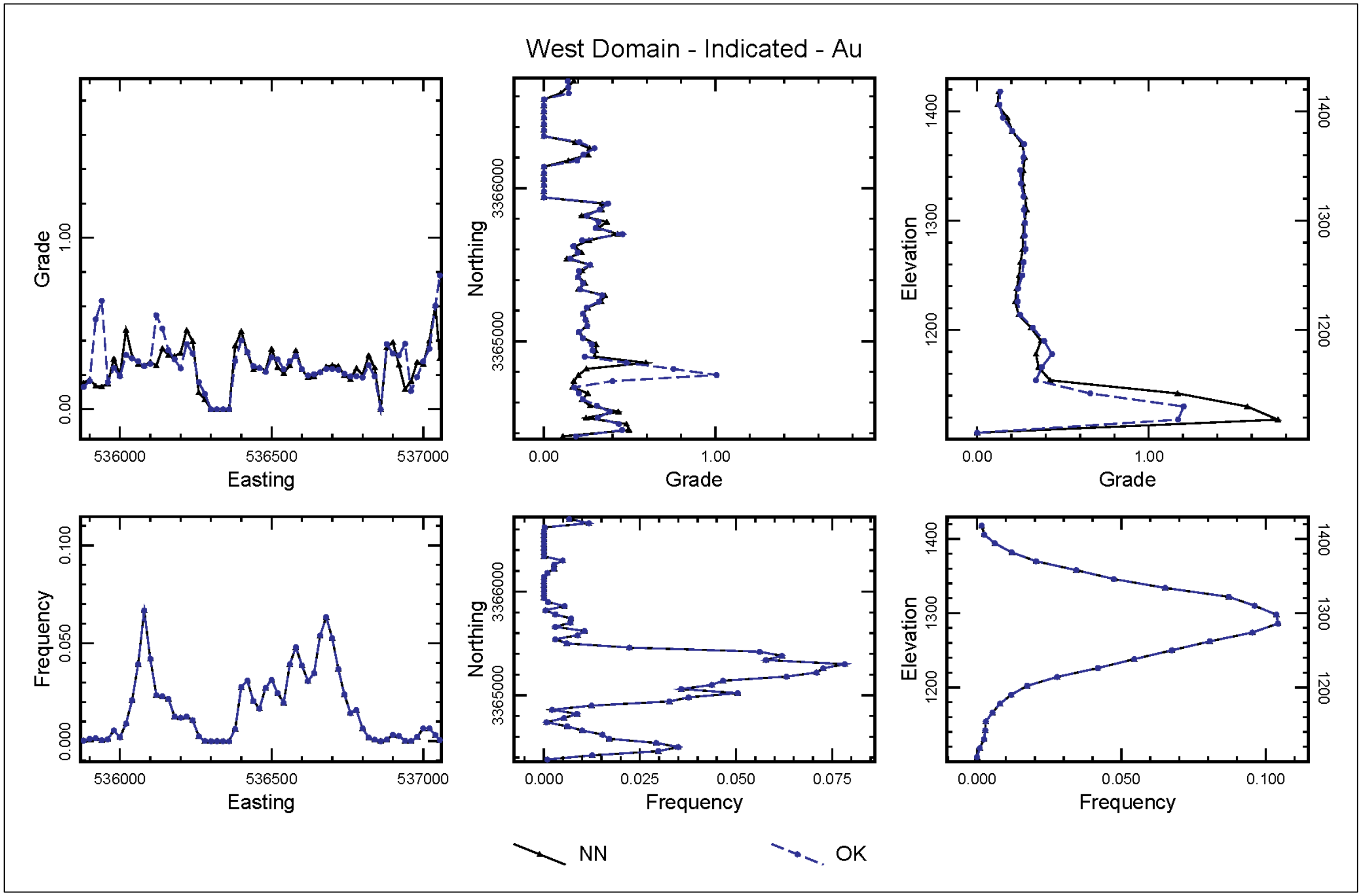
The mean grades within each swath are shown in the upper row of swath plots, and the block count within each swath are shown in the lower row of swath plots. Au and Ag swath plots were created for Indicated and Inferred blocks and show acceptable agreement, especially in areas supported by a large numbers of composites.

**Figure 14.13**
**Swath Plot – Central Domain – Indicated – Au**



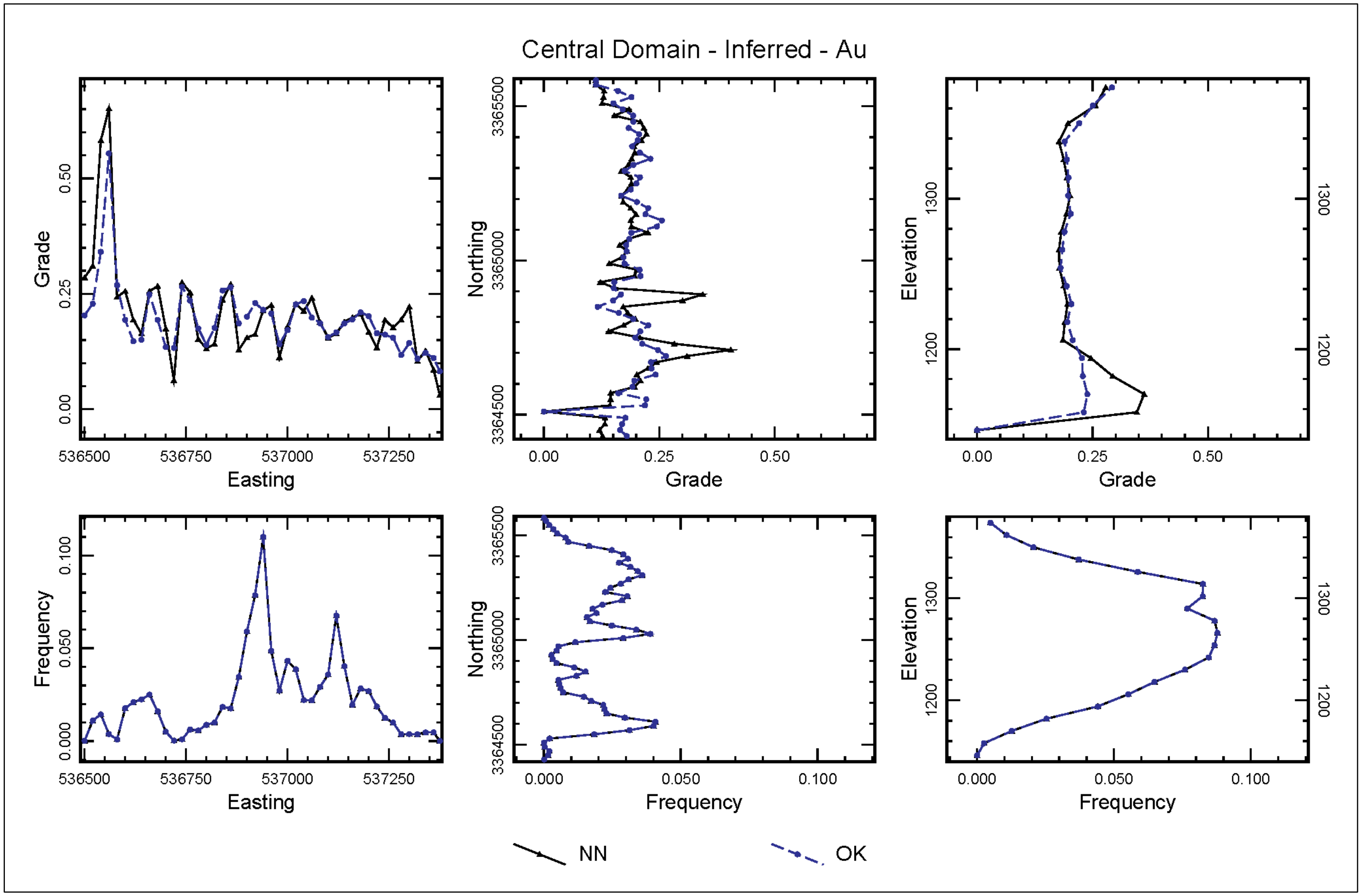

Source: SRK, 2023.

**Figure 14.14**
**Swath Plot – West Upper Domain – Indicated – Au**



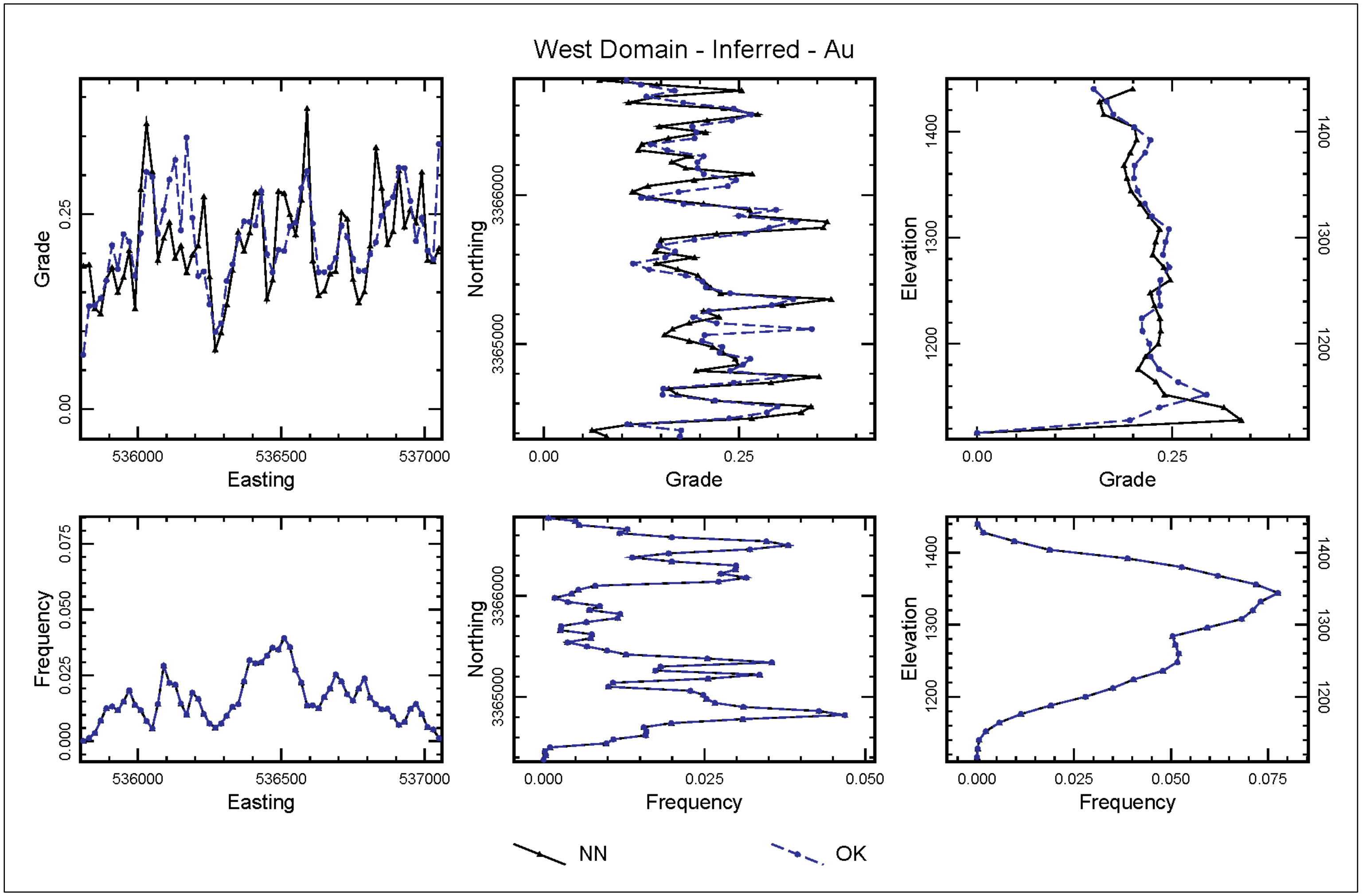

Source: SRK, 2023.

**Figure 14.15**
**Swath Plot – Central Domain – Inferred – Au**



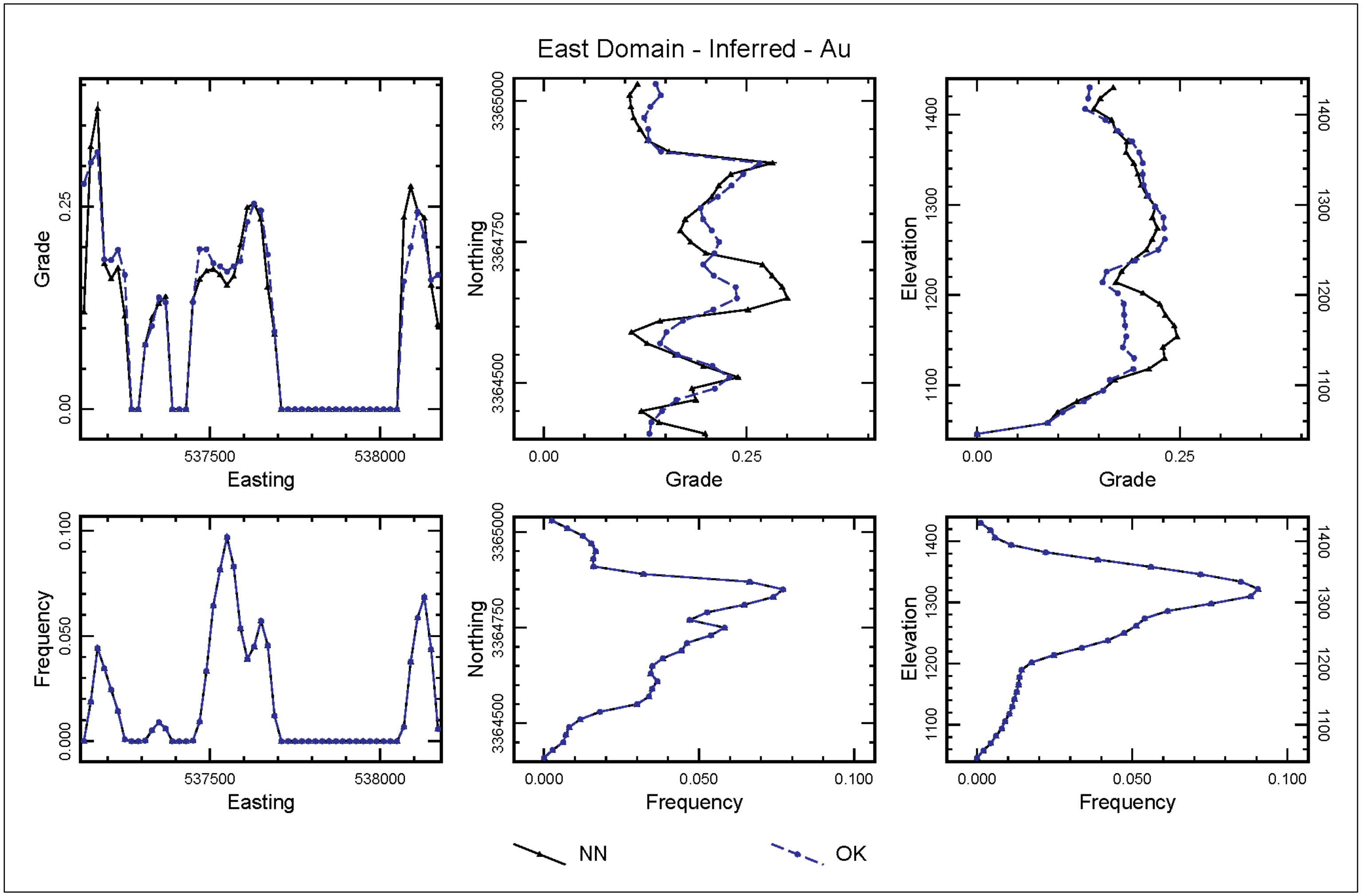

Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 14.16**
**Swath Plot – West Upper Domain – Inferred – Au**




Source: SRK, 2023

**Figure 14.17**
**Swath Plot – East Domain – Inferred - Au**

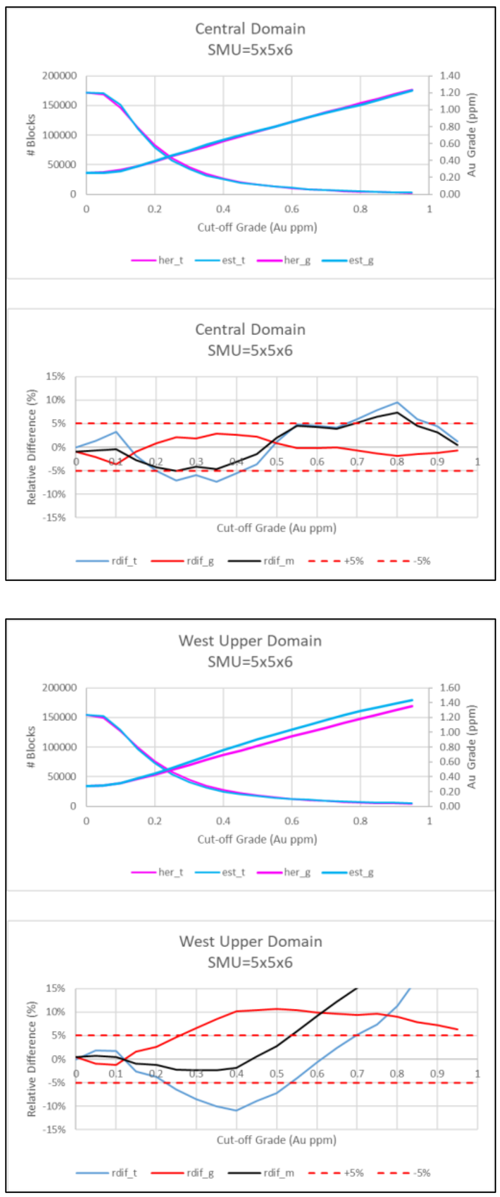



Source: SRK, 2023

### 14.8.4 Change of Support

SRK completed change of support checks (using Herco comparisons) within Indicated blocks contained in the mineralized domains, based on a selective mining unit (SMU) size of 5 m x 5 m x 6 m. These checks showed that the smoothing of estimated grades and contained metal for Au were acceptable near the expected cut-off grades, with both agreeing within industry accepted ± 5% guidelines. HERCO plots for Au (in the Central and West Upper Domains) are shown in Figure 14.18.

**Figure 14.18**
**Change of Support Checks – Au**




Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.9 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

SRK utilized industry accepted guidelines for declaration of mineral resources, such that Indicated Resources should be known within relative ± 15% with a 90% confidence on an annual basis and Measured Resources should be known within relative ± 15% with a 90% confidence on a quarterly basis. At this level, the drill spacing is usually close enough to permit the assumption of grade and volume (tonnes) continuity between drill holes. SRK used Sonoro's anticipated production rate of 8,000 tonnes per day to generate these volumes.

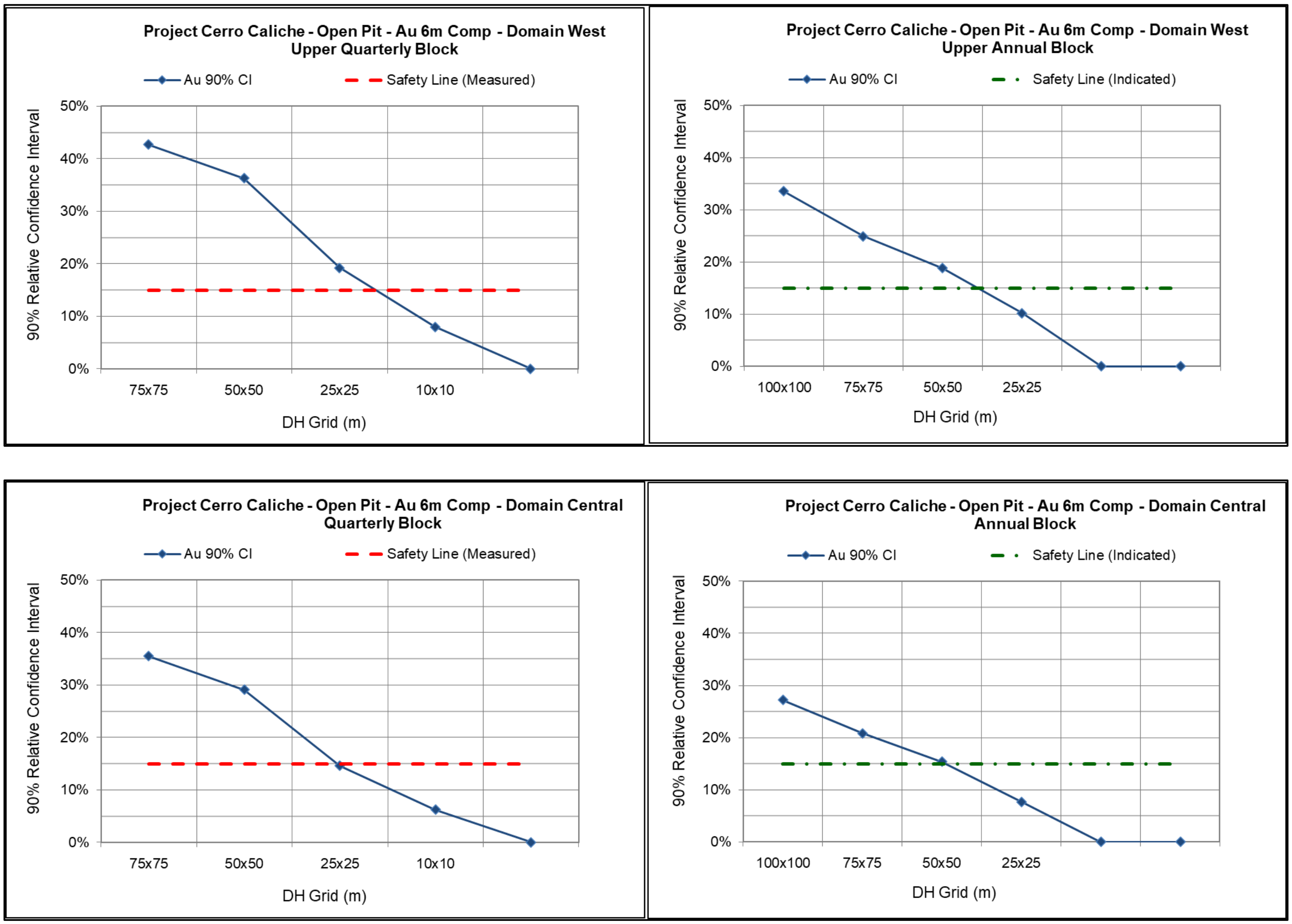
SRK bases a drill hole spacing study on geostatistical analysis incorporating the CV of the data, correlogram modeling, kriging variances and confidence intervals. The drill hole spacing study suggests a drill spacing of 22 m and 27.5 m as being required to support Measured Mineral Resources in the West Upper and Central Domains, respectively. A spacing of 45 m and 55 m is required to support Indicated Mineral Resources in the West Upper and Central Domains, respectively. These are shown in Figure 14.19. Based on the above distances, SRK determined that a spacing of 110 m would be reasonable to define Inferred Mineral Resources. The final classification of Mineral Resources also considered data quality, number of density data and geological continuity.

To incorporate the drill spacing criteria to outline confidence categories, SRK calculated the drill spacing for each block based on the average distance to the closest three drill holes and divided this value by 0.70 to approximate an equivalent grid drilling spacing.

Due to the scattered nature of Measured blocks and lack of density data in some lithology units, SRK reclassified all Measured blocks as Indicated.

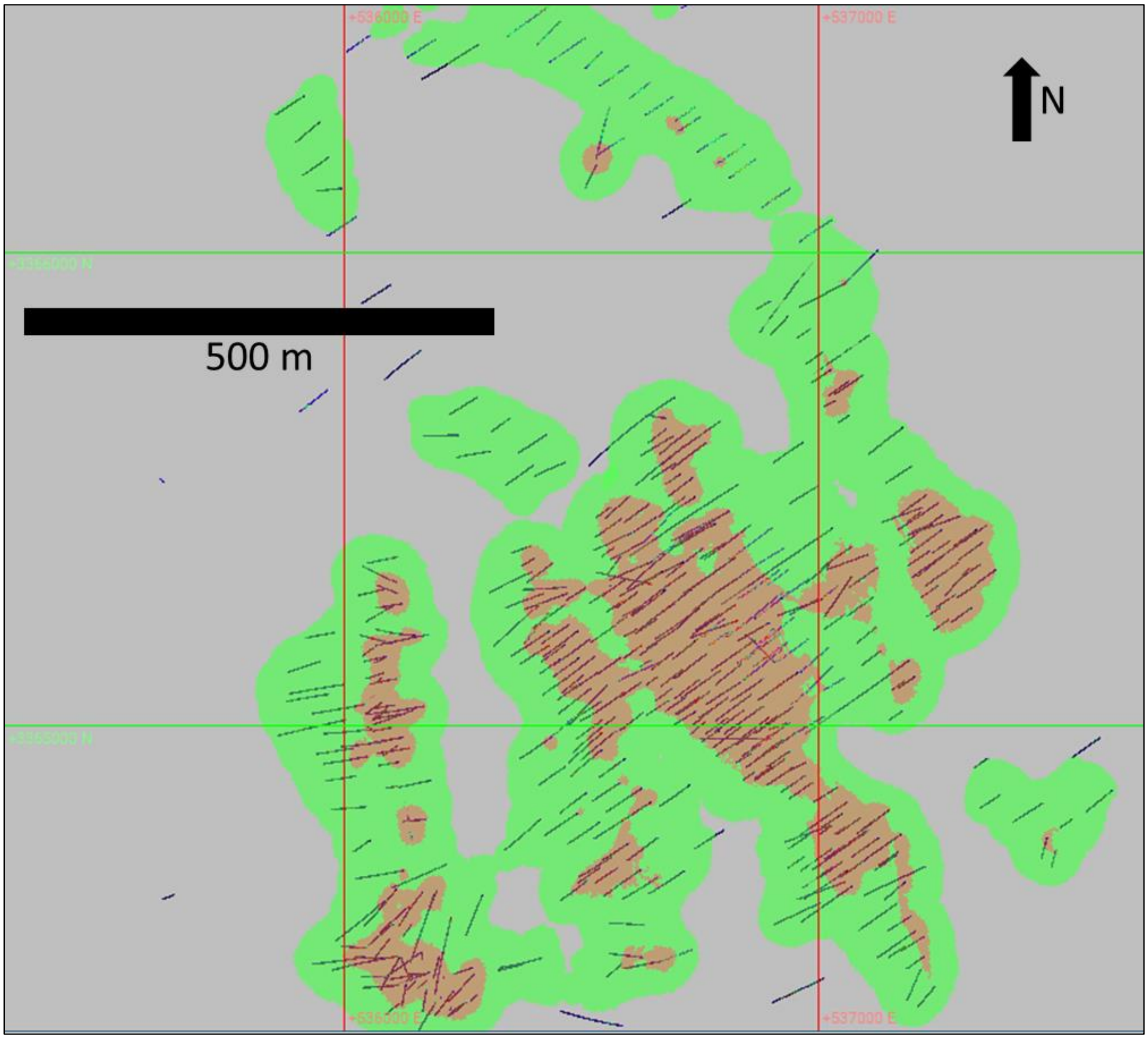
An example of the classification is shown in Figure 14.20. Red blocks represent Indicated Mineral Resources, green blocks represent Inferred Mineral Resources. Drill traces are shown for reference.

**Figure 14.19**
**Drill Spacing Results – West Upper and Central Domains**




Source: SRK, 2023.

**Figure 14.20**
**Classification - West Upper and Central Domains**




Source: SRK, 2023

## 14.10 Mineral Resource Statement

The reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate economic cut-off grade, taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. In order to meet this requirement, the QP considers for the purpose of this exercise that the Project is amenable to open pit mining.

To demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, SRK constructed a conceptual constraining pit shell for the Project, based on Indicated and Inferred mineralized material. The updated mineral resource has been constrained using economic assumptions of surface open pit scenarios. The potentially minable portions of the block model are conceptual in nature, with the mining limited to the oxide resources at the Cerro Caliche Project.

Input parameter assumptions are provided in Table 14.9, SRK has defined the proportions of Mineral Resource to have potential for economic extraction for the Mineral Resource based on a single cut-off grade.

For the purpose of this exercise, the QP has used the key assumptions as supplied by Sonoro and summarized in Table 14.9. Silver was not included in the input parameters. The assumed costs provided in the table are based on Sonoro's knowledge of similar project in Mexico.

A summary of the key assumptions is shown in Table 14.9.

**Table 14.9**
**Pit Optimization Input Parameters**

| Description | Units | Value Used |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Price | US$/troy oz | 1,800.00 |
| Silver Price* | US$/troy oz | 25.00 |
| Selling Cost | US$/oz | 0.20 |
| Mining Cost | US$/t | 1.90 |
| Processing Cost | US$/t | 6.47 |
| General & Administration | US$/t | 0.49 |
| Gold Recovery (Metallurgical) | % | 74.00 |
| Silver Recovery (Metallurgical)* | % | 27.20 |
| Slope Angle | Degrees (°) | 50 |

Source: Sonoro, 2023
*Silver revenue was not included in the conceptual pit optimization parameters, but was included in the AuEq calculation:
AuEq = [(Au grade* Au recovery* Au price) + (Ag grade*Ag recovery*Ag price)] / (Au recovery*Au price):
*Where: Grades are based on OK estimates*

Using the above parameters, SRK determined that an AuEq cut-off of 0.20 g/t was appropriate.

SRK has defined the mineral resources for the Cerro Caliche project using AuEq. This updated resource estimate for Cerro Caliche is based on data with a cut-off date of January 4, 2023, and is reported with an effective date of January 26, 2023, in Table 14.10.

**Table 14.10**
**Cerro Caliche Project - Mineral Resource Estimate – 0.20 g/t AuEq Cut-off Grade1-7 (Effective Date: January 26, 2023)**

| Classification | Tonnes (kt) | Average Grade | | | Metal Contents | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Au (g/t)** | **Ag (g/t)** | **AuEq (g/t)** | **Au (koz)** | **Ag (koz)** | **AuEq (koz)** |
| Indicated | 19,900 | 0.44 | 3.5 | 0.46 | 280 | 2,235 | 290 |
| Inferred | 10,550 | 0.42 | 4.0 | 0.44 | 140 | 1,345 | 150 |

kt = thousand tonnes

koz = thousand troy ounces

1. The Mineral Resources in this estimate were classified according to definitions outlined in CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (CIM, 2014) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.
2. All dollar amounts are presented in U.S. dollars and all ounces are presented as troy ounces (1 oz = 31.104 g).
3. Pit shell constrained resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") are stated as contained within estimation domains above 0.20 g/t AuEq cut-off grade. Pit shells are based on an assumed long-term gold price of US$1800/oz and gold recovery of 74%. Silver was not included in the optimization parameters. An overall slope angle of 50° was applied based on preliminary geotechnical data. Operating cost assumptions include mining cost of US$1.90/tonne (t), processing cost of US$6.47, and G&A cost of US$0.49/t, and selling costs of US$0.20/oz.
4. AuEq is calculated based on the long-term gold price of US$1,800/oz, silver price of US$25/oz, no mining dilution was applied, gold recovery is 74% and silver recovery is 27.2%. AuEq = [(Au grade* Au recovery* Au price) + (Ag grade*Ag recovery*Ag price)] / (Au recovery*Au price).
5. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves in the future. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
6. All quantities are rounded to the appropriate number of significant figures; consequently, sums may not add up due to rounding.
7. The mineral resources were estimated by Doug Reid, P.Eng.(EGBC 123571), Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., a Qualified Person. as defined under the terms of CIM guidelines.

## 14.11 MINERAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

The results of a grade sensitivity analysis are presented below to illustrate the sensitivity of the tonnage and grade estimates at various cut-off increments and the sensitivity of the potentially minable resource to changes in cut-off grade. The reader is cautioned that figures in the following tables should not be misconstrued as Mineral Resource or confused with the Mineral Resource Statement reported above. These figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimated grades and tonnages to the selection of cut-off grade. The sensitivity analysis for Indicated blocks have been separated from Inferred blocks for reporting.

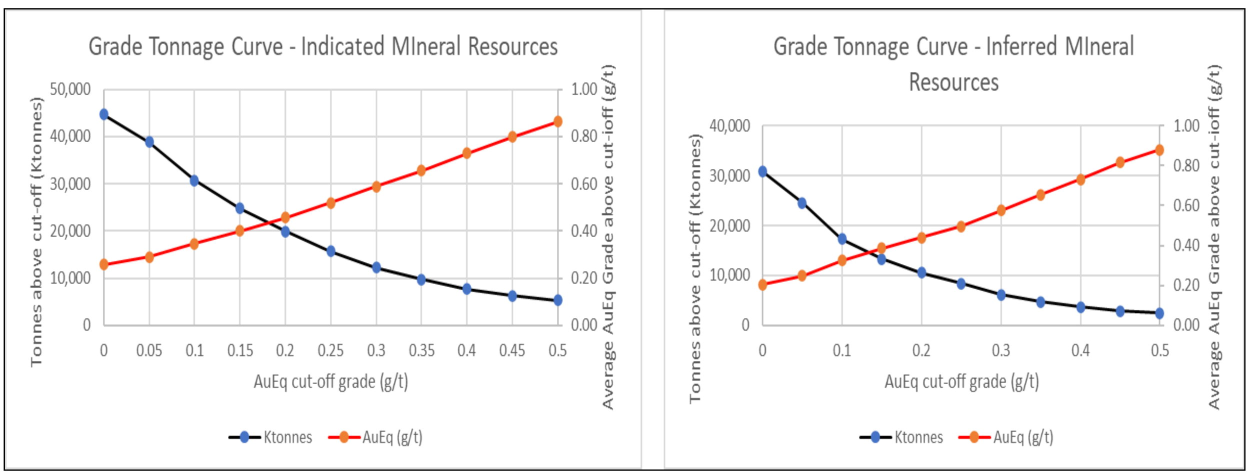
The grade-tonnage data presented in Table 14.11 and Figure 14.21 below for open pit sensitivity report tonnes and grade of the pit constrained mineral resource at various cut-off increments.

**Table 14.11**
**Grade-Tonnage for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources**

| Cut-off AuEq (g/t) | Indicated | | | Inferred | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes (kt) | AuEq (g/t) | Contained Metal (koz AuEq) | Tonnes (kt) | AuEq (g/t) | Contained Metal (koz AuEq) |
| 0.05 | 38,850 | 0.29 | 360 | 24,600 | 0.25 | 195 |
| 0.10 | 30,750 | 0.35 | 345 | 17,300 | 0.32 | 180 |
| 0.15 | 24,750 | 0.40 | 320 | 13,250 | 0.39 | 165 |
| 0.20 | 19,900 | 0.46 | 290 | 10,550 | 0.44 | 150 |
| 0.25 | 15,650 | 0.52 | 260 | 8,400 | 0.50 | 135 |
| 0.30 | 12,250 | 0.59 | 230 | 6,200 | 0.58 | 115 |
| 0.35 | 9,750 | 0.66 | 205 | 4,700 | 0.65 | 100 |
| 0.40 | 7,700 | 0.73 | 180 | 3,650 | 0.73 | 85 |
| 0.45 | 6,300 | 0.80 | 160 | 2,900 | 0.82 | 75 |
| 0.50 | 5,250 | 0.86 | 145 | 2,450 | 0.88 | 70 |

Source: Sonoro, 2023

**Figure 14.21**
**Grade-Tonnage Curves for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources**




Source: Sonoro, 2023

# 15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral reserves at the Cerro Caliche Property.

# 16.0 MINING METHODS

## 16.1 Open Pit Mining

The long-term open pit mining evaluation for the "Cerro Caliche Project" provides for a nominal rate of run-of-mine (ROM) leach feed production of 4,000 t/d during the first 3 years and 12,000 t/d in the following years. The ROM total leach feed production is 28.6 Mt, based on an in-situ marginal cut-off grade (CoG) of 0.21 g/t gold, f over a period of 9.1 years, with a contained average of 45,000 ounces of gold per year and total of 414, 429 ounces. The waste material within the ultimate pit design is 60.0 Mt and the total material mined is 88.6 Mt, for an overall strip ratio (SR) of 2.1. The ultimate pit design contains waste material comprising all mined material below the CoG of 0.21 g/t gold, including low grade (LG) mineralized material between the "break even" and "marginal" Au CoG's of 0.19 g/t gold and 0.21 g/t gold, which may be segregated into a LG stockpile for future potential blending (LG material is not included in the in-pit resources).

### 16.1.1 Mining Battery Limits

The scope of the mining section of the technical study includes the pit optimization of the in-situ resources, pit designs for 12 deposits, and the production schedule to the deliver the mineralized material to the primary crusher.

The mining section of this study also includes the economic parameters for calculating the marginal and break-even cut-off grades (CoGs), economic and physical parameters for the pit optimization, selection of the pit shell for the basis of the pit design, the ultimate pit designs, and the production mining schedule, which is based upon mining the leach feed and waste inside of the pit design.

Mining capital and operating costs are also included within the battery limits as allowances for dewatering, auxiliary operational equipment, and technical team equipment. Preliminary haul roads and waste dump designs, as well as surface and mine water management, are not included within the scope of this PEA. These areas should be developed for a pre-feasibility (PFS) level study.

### 16.1.2 Open Pit Mining Method

This study assumes open pit mining methods, utilizing front-end loaders and/or hydraulic excavator to load haul trucks for waste and mineralized material haulage. Mining activities include site clearing, removal of topsoil, free-digging, drilling, blasting, loading, hauling and mining support activities.

Material within the pits is designed to be blasted at 6 m bench height intervals. The stripped waste material is to be hauled to the waste dump. The low-grade mineralized material can be segregated into designated stockpile areas, for subsequent processing. There are no stockpile locations, footprints, or designs contained in this PEA report. The low-grade material is treated as waste, highlighted as positive potential for future stages of planning.

For the PEA study, the mine has been assumed to be contractor operated, with the contractor providing the mining equipment and labour. The fleet details should be further refined in the next stage of PFS level engineering, with quotations obtained from three contractors. There is opportunity to consider a trade off study of operator owned vs. contractor owned fleet within a PFS.

The mine plan has been scheduled based on operating 2-10 hour shifts per day, 7 days per week, for 336 days per year. There are 336 operational days, allowing for 29 days or 8%, for planned external downtime delays, weather condition delays, and mining operational issues.

### 16.1.3 Mining Fleet

For this PEA study, the mine equipment requirements and costing are based on Caterpillar equipment sizes. The proposed fleet would contain 5.2 $m^3$and 10.7 $m^3$ capacity of excavators and loaders, that can load 78.3 t or similar capacity off-highway haulage trucks.

The selected equipment fleet is shown in Table 16.1.

**Table 16.1**
**Estimated Mobile Mining Equipment Fleet Requirements**

| Equipment | Number | Size | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydraulic Shovels (bucket capacity) | 1 | 5.2 | $m^3$ |
| Front-end Loaders (bucket capacity) | 2 | 10.7 | $m^3$ |
| Rear-dump Trucks (payload capacity) | 13 | 78.3 | t |
| Rotary Drill (diameter) | 2 | 15.2 | cm |
| Bulldozers (horsepower) | 1 | 310 | hp |
| Bulldozers (horsepower) | 1 | 240 | hp |
| Graders (horsepower) | 2 | 145 | hp |
| Water Tankers (capacity) | 2 | 9,500 | L |
| Fuel Tankers (capacity) | 1 | 44,326 | L |
| Service/Tire Trucks (gross vehicle weight) | 1 | 1800 | kg |
| Light Plants (watt capacity) | 3 | 8.9 | kW |
| Pickup Trucks (payload capacity) | 4 | 680 | kg |

A 6 m bench height has been selected for mining in both the (leach feed and waste zones. The hydraulic shovel will focus on the leach feed production, to increase selectivity for grade control, as well as to reduce mining dilution and losses. A grade control program should be developed at the feasibility study (FS) level of engineering. The front-end loaders are planned to be used primarily in a waste production capacity.

### 16.1.4 Production Requirements and Parameters

This open pit mine schedule targets 45,000 ounces of contained Au per year. Operating conditions, wage scales, and unit price are assumed to be typical for the local standard mining operations.

The main design criteria such as bench height, operating schedule, powder factors, average haul distances and schedule, along with overall mining tonnages and annual target Au production, are summarized in Table 16.2.

**Table 16.2**
**Cerro Caliche Mine Production Schedule**

| Parameters | Unit | Value |
|---|---|---|
| **Mining** | | |
| Mine Method | Truck & Shovel | |
| ROM Mining Initial Rate (Years 1-3) | Mt/y | 1.3 |
| ROM Mining (Years 4 – 10) | Mt/y | 4.0 |
| Waste Mining Initial Rate (Years 1-3) | Mt/y | 8.5 |
| Waste Mining (Years 4-10) | Mt/y | 28.2 |
| Total Tonnes (Years 1-3) | Mt/y | 12.5 |
| Total Tonnes (Years 4-10) | Mt/y | 41.7 |
| Stripping Ratio | Waste/ROM | 2.1 |
| **Process** | | |
| Process Method | Heap Leach | |
| Au Recovery | % | 74.5 |
| Ag Recovery | % | 26.5 |
| **Haulage** | | |
| Avg. Haul Distance - ROM | km | 5.24 |
| Avg. Haul Distance - Waste | km | 3.38 |
| **Operations** | | |
| Days per Year | d/y | 365 |
| External Down Time | d/y | 29 |
| External Down Time | % | 8 |
| Calendar Time per Year (CT) | d/y | 336 |
| Shifts per Day | shft/d | 2 |
| Shift Delays | h/shft | 2 |
| Operating Hours per Shift | h/shft | 10 |
| Operating Time per Day | h/d | 20 |
| Operating Time per Day | % | 83.3 |
| Operating Hours per Year (per Unit) | h/y | 6720 |
| Mechanical Availability (MA) | % | 85 |
| Utilization (UT) | % | 90 |
| Use of Availability (UA) | % | 76.5 |
| Effectiveness (EF) | % | 63.7 |
| Effective Operating Hours per Unit (EO) | h/y | 5582 |
| **Design** | | |
| Bench Height – ROM | m | 6 |
| Flitch Height – ROM (operational only) | m | 3 |
| Bench Height - Waste | m | 6 |
| **Drilling** | | |
| Powder Factor - ROM | kg/t | 0.25 |
| Powder Factor - Waste | kg/t | 0.25 |

### 16.1.5 Time Allocation

The mine is scheduled to operate 336 of 365 days of the year, with 8% or 29 planned down days for non-mining fleet related outages, such as weather, crusher maintenance and holidays. Mine fleet mechanical availability (MA) is assumed to be 85% and utilization (UT) is 90%, for an overall utilization of 76.5%. The operating time is 83.3%, based on 20 of 24 hours of planned operation per day, with two 10-hour shifts per day during the operating 336 d/y. The four hours per day of shift down time includes items such as meal and rest breaks, shift change, blasting and moving equipment, safety, unavailable manpower or power, and scheduled or unscheduled delays. Planned overall effective equipment operating time is 5,582 operating hours per year.

### 16.1.6 Unit Rates

Fuel is typically the largest cost to the mining operation and would be a large portion of the contractor's unit costs. A significant increase in fuel prices could greatly affect the unit mining cost per tonne of waste or leach feed. The costs of diesel fuel and gasoline used in this report are summarized in Table 16.3 and Table 16.4.

**Table 16.3**
**Mexico Diesel Price**

| Currency | Litre | US Gallon* |
|---|---|---|
| MXN | 21.780 | 82.446 |
| USD | 1.096 | 4.149 |

**Table 16.4**
**Mexico Gasoline Price**

| Currency | Litre | US Gallon* |
|---|---|---|
| MXN | 22.210 | 84.074 |
| USD | 1.117 | 4.228 |

In open pit mining, the electricity cost affects the cost of dewatering t and lighting of the pits, as well as buildings associated with technical support and maintenance. Overall, The Cerro Caliche Project has 12 active pit areas, with two to five potentially active in any given year. The electricity unit rates used in this PEA are shown in Table 16.5.

**Table 16.5**
**Mexican Electricity Price**

| Currency | Household kWh | Business kWh |
|---|---|---|
| MXN | 1.635 | 3.072 |
| USD | 0.082 | 0.155 |

### 16.1.7 General Arrangements for Mining

The Cerro Caliche block model has 6 m x 6 m x 6 m dimensions and the mine planning pit optimization, pit design, and production schedule are based on mining full 6 m benches throughout. For areas requiring drilling, the full 6 m benches should be drilled with a 0.60 m subgrade depth. Mining of the pits assumes excavation in 6 m benches, while utilizing two 3 m operational flitches as needed. To enhance grade control in the leach feed material. Full bench mining is recommended where possible, for increased productivity.

## 16.2 Open Pit Optimization

The open pit design was based upon optimized pit shells. The execution of the pit optimization exercise was carried out using GEOVIA Whittle™ software. The software used the Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm to generate optimized pit shells for incremental revenue factors with the resource block model and the selected input parameters.

### 16.2.1 Optimization Parameters

The economic parameters used for the cut-off grade (CoG) calculation and the pit optimization are presented in Table 16.6. The break-even Au CoG, essential to the optimization process and including mining and processing costs, is 0.21 g/t when using a gold price of US $1,800. Material with Au equal or above 0.21 g/t represents mineralized material to be sent to the crusher and, thence, to the leach pad.

The marginal or internal Au CoG which determines if mineralized rock should be sent to the crusher or the waste dump after it has been mined (excludes mining cost as this is a sunk cost when the decision is made) is 0.19 g/t. The mineralized material with Au grades between 0.19 and 0.21 g/t is termed as low grade (LG) material and classified as waste but may be segregated to a LG area of a dump or separate stockpile as potential for future studies, pending further drilling and sampling.

The pit optimization used an Au price of US $1,800/oz, an Ag price of US $25/oz, with a gold equivalent (AuEq) factor of 72 (Au/Ag). The Au price converted to $57.9/g based on 31.1035 grams per troy ounce. The estimated mining cost was $1.90/t of material mined, processing cost was estimated at $7.15/t stacked, including process plant, crushing, assay and G&A costs. The selling cost utilized was $0.20/oz, converted to $0.0064/g. Metallurgical recoveries utilized were 74.5% for Au and 26.5% for Ag. An overall pit slope angle of 50 degrees was assumed for the pit optimization.

**Table 16.6**
**Parameters for Pit Optimization and CoG**

| Mining Costs | Unit | Value |
|---|---|---|
| **Mining Costs** | | |
| ROM Leach Feed Cost | $\$/t_{mined}$ | 1.9 |
| Waste & LG Cost | $\$/t_{mined}$ | 1.9 |
| Total Mining Cost | $\$/t_{mined}$ | 1.9 |
| **Process Costs** | | |
| Process Plant Cost | $\$/t_{stacked}$ | 5.72 |

| Mining Costs | Unit | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Crushing Cost | \$/t stacked | 0.89 |
| Assay Cost | \$/t stacked | 0.15 |
| G&A Cost | \$/t stacked | 0.49 |
| Total Process Costs | \$/t stacked | 7.15 |
| **Economic Parameters** | | |
| Au Price | \$/oz | 1800 |
| Ag Price | \$/oz | 25 |
| AuEq Conversion Factor | | 72 |
| Au Price | \$/g | 57.9 |
| Selling Cost | \$/oz | 0.2 |
| Au Process Recovery | % | 74.5 |
| Ag Process Recovery | % | 26.5 |
| **Cut-off Grade** | | |
| Au Only, Marginal (Internal) CoG | g/t | 0.19 |
| Au Only, Break-Even CoG | g/t | 0.21 |
| **Final Pit Slope Angle** | ° | 50 |

## 16.2.2 Optimization Results

The details of the combined nested optimized pit shells for incremental price factors, using the parameters in Table 16.6, are presented in Table 16.7. The grade-tonnage relationship shown in Table 16.7 is presented graphically in Figure 16.1

**Figure 16.1**
**Grade and Tonnage for Pit Shells versus Gold Price**

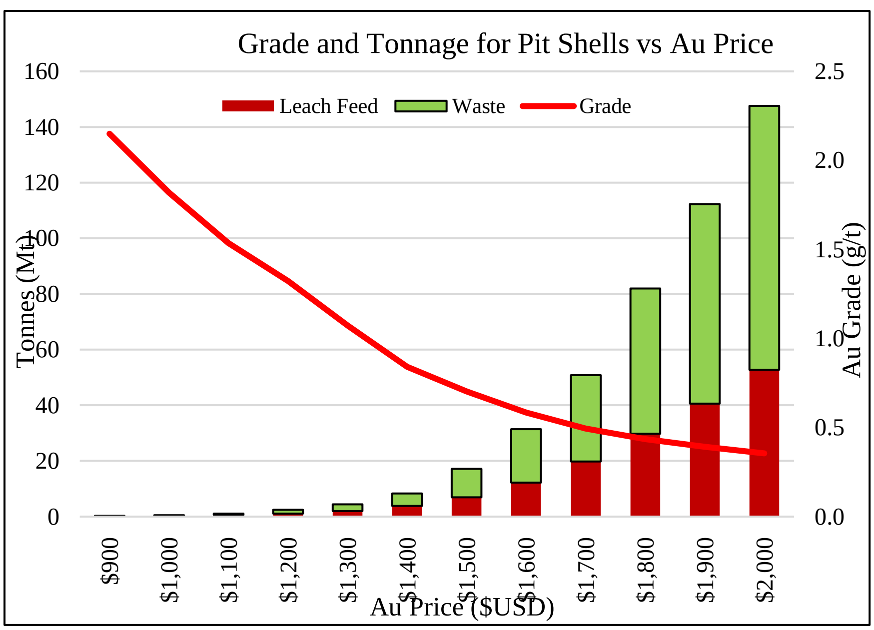


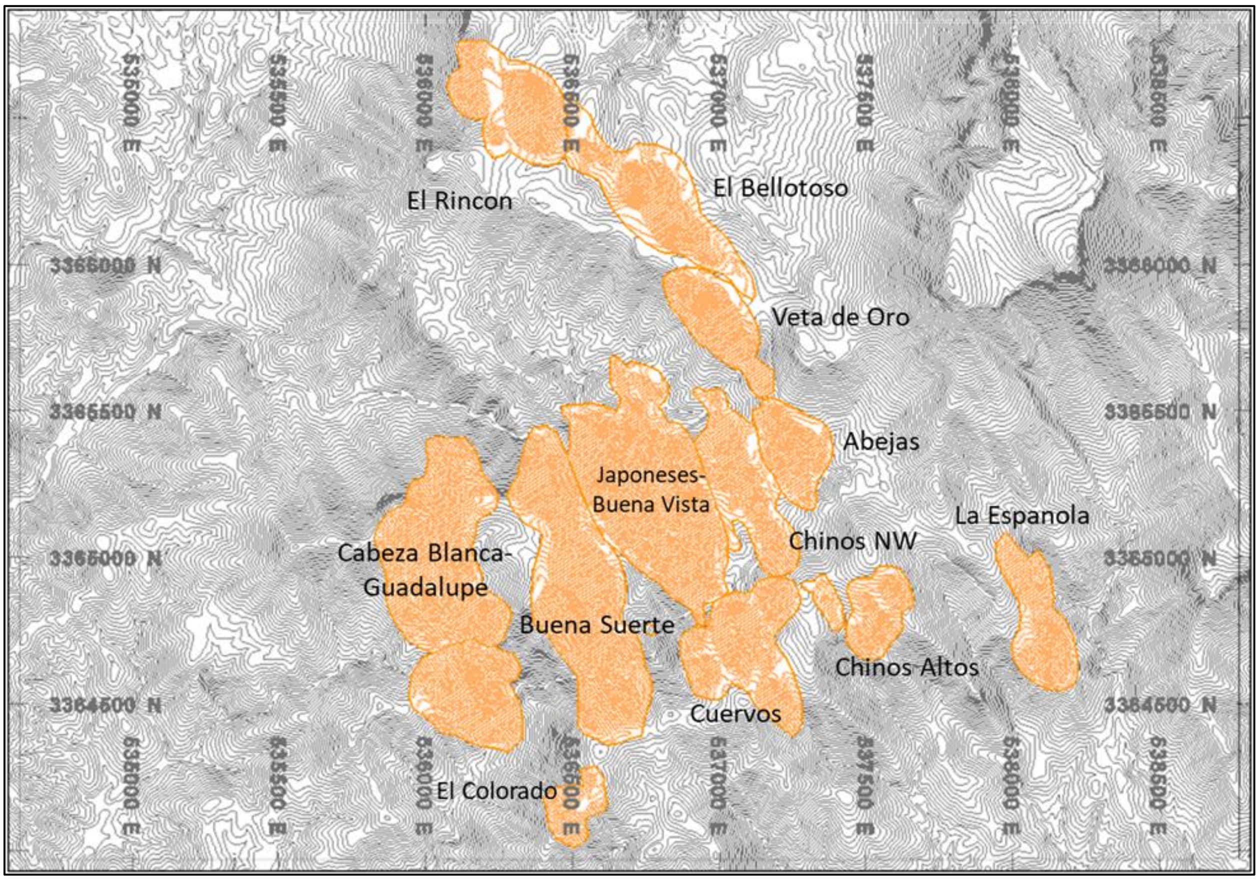
**Table 16.7**
**Optimization Results by Au Price and Pit**

| Au Price | $/oz | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Combined Pits** | | **Cerro Caliche Central** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROM Leach Feed | *Mt* | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 0.59 | 1.33 | 2.96 | 5.58 | 10.00 | 16.60 | **25.33** | 33.74 | 43.35 |
| Grade | *g/t* | 1.94 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 1.02 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.52 | 0.45 | **0.40** | 0.37 | 0.34 |
| Contained Ounces | *koz* | 0 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 36 | 66 | 109 | 167 | 240 | **328** | 400 | 470 |
| Waste | *Mt* | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.38 | 1.05 | 2.64 | 6.50 | 12.85 | 22.75 | **40.36** | 55.34 | 70.89 |
| Total | *Mt* | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.39 | 0.97 | 2.39 | 5.60 | 12.09 | 22.85 | 39.35 | **65.69** | 89.08 | 114.24 |
| SR | *t:t* | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 0.79 | 0.89 | 1.16 | 1.29 | 1.37 | **1.59** | 1.64 | 1.64 |
| CoG | *g/t* | 0.86 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.24 | **0.21** | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| **Combined Pits** | | **Cerro Caliche West** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROM Leach Feed | *Mt* | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.52 | 0.66 | 0.86 | 1.38 | 2.21 | 3.20 | **4.49** | 6.82 | 9.42 |
| Grade | *g/t* | 2.16 | 1.94 | 1.78 | 1.66 | 1.53 | 1.35 | 1.09 | 0.88 | 0.73 | **0.62** | 0.50 | 0.44 |
| Contained Ounces | *koz* | 8 | 15 | 20 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 48 | 62 | 75 | **90** | 111 | 133 |
| Waste | *Mt* | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0.93 | 1.39 | 1.91 | 3.68 | 6.32 | 8.29 | **11.84** | 16.40 | 23.91 |
| Total | *Mt* | 0.16 | 0.39 | 0.74 | 1.45 | 2.05 | 2.76 | 5.06 | 8.53 | 11.50 | **16.33** | 23.22 | 33.33 |
| SR | *t:t* | 0.31 | 0.66 | 1.07 | 1.81 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.65 | 2.86 | 2.59 | **2.63** | 2.41 | 2.54 |
| CoG | *g/t* | 0.86 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.24 | **0.21** | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| **ALL PITS** | | **Cerro Caliche Central + West** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROM Leach Feed | *Mt* | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.62 | 1.11 | 1.99 | 3.82 | 6.97 | 12.21 | 19.81 | **29.82** | 40.56 | 52.77 |
| Grade | *g/t* | 2.15 | 1.82 | 1.53 | 1.32 | 1.07 | 0.84 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.49 | **0.44** | 0.39 | 0.36 |
| Contained Ounces | *koz* | 9 | 18 | 31 | 47 | 69 | 103 | 157 | 229 | 315 | **418** | 510 | 603 |
| Recoverable Au (74%) | *koz* | 7 | 13 | 23 | 35 | 51 | 76 | 116 | 170 | 233 | **309** | 378 | 446 |
| Waste | *Mt* | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.51 | 1.31 | 2.45 | 4.55 | 10.18 | 19.17 | 31.04 | **52.19** | 71.74 | 94.80 |
| Total | *Mt* | 0.17 | 0.49 | 1.13 | 2.42 | 4.44 | 8.37 | 17.15 | 31.38 | 50.84 | **82.02** | 112.30 | 147.57 |
| SR | *t:t* | 0.30 | 0.57 | 0.82 | 1.19 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.46 | 1.57 | 1.57 | **1.75** | 1.77 | 1.80 |
| CoG | *g/t* | 0.86 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.24 | **0.21** | 0.19 | 0.17 |

### 16.2.3 Selected Optimized Pit Shells

The optimized pit shell identified at a gold price of $1,800/oz price was selected for use as the template for the final pit design in this study. This shell contains 29.8 Mt of mineralized rock with an average grade of 0.44 g/t and 52.2 Mt of waste, for a total of 82 Mt of material. The design based on the selected pit shell adds additional waste and mineralized material due to the inclusion of ramps and catch benches in the designs which make them larger than the selected pit shell. The optimized pit shell used as the basis for the pit design is illustrated in Figure 16.2.

**Figure 16.2**
**Optimized Pit Shells**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

## 16.3 OPEN PIT DESIGN PARAMETERS

Based on pit design and preliminary evaluation template parameters, ramp widths were based on anticipated haul trucks of 78.3 t capacity and sized at 15 m in width. One-way traffic haul roads were used at the pit bottom, at a width of 10 m. Mining faces will be 6 m high and catch bench berms will be placed every vertical 6 m.

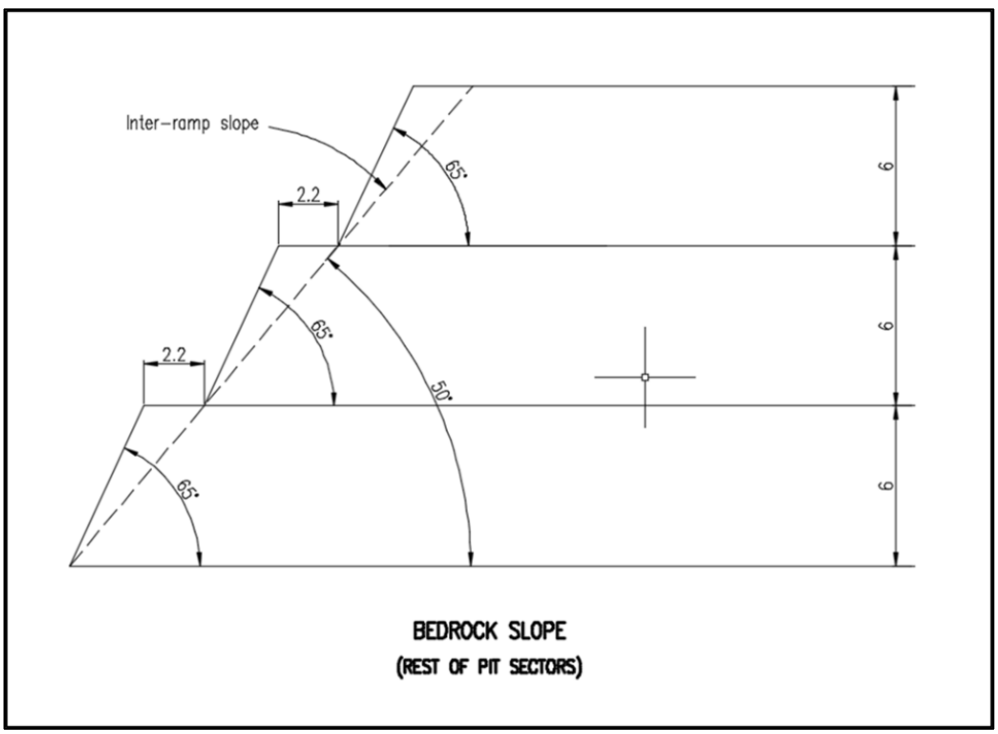
Roads have a maximum gradient of 10% assigned to the shortest distance along the ramp, to prevent gradient rules being broken around corners. The inside circumference of a ramp may be greater than 8%, if the gradient is applied to the ramp centreline or high wall.

A summary of geotechnical parameters used for the pit design is presented in Table 16.8 and a schematic of the bench design parameters is illustrated in Figure 16.3.

**Table 16.8**
**Open Pit Design Parameters**

| Parameter | Unit Symbol | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum bench height in overburden and waste | m | 6 |
| Maximum bench height in mineralization | m | 6 |
| Face angle (Batter Angle) | ° | 65 |
| Berm width | m | 2.2 |
| Ramp width – 2-way traffic | m | 15 |
| Ramp width – 1 way traffic | m | 10 |
| Ramp gradient (steepest) | % | 10 |
| Overall pit slope angle | ° | 50 |
| Minimum mining width | m | 20 |

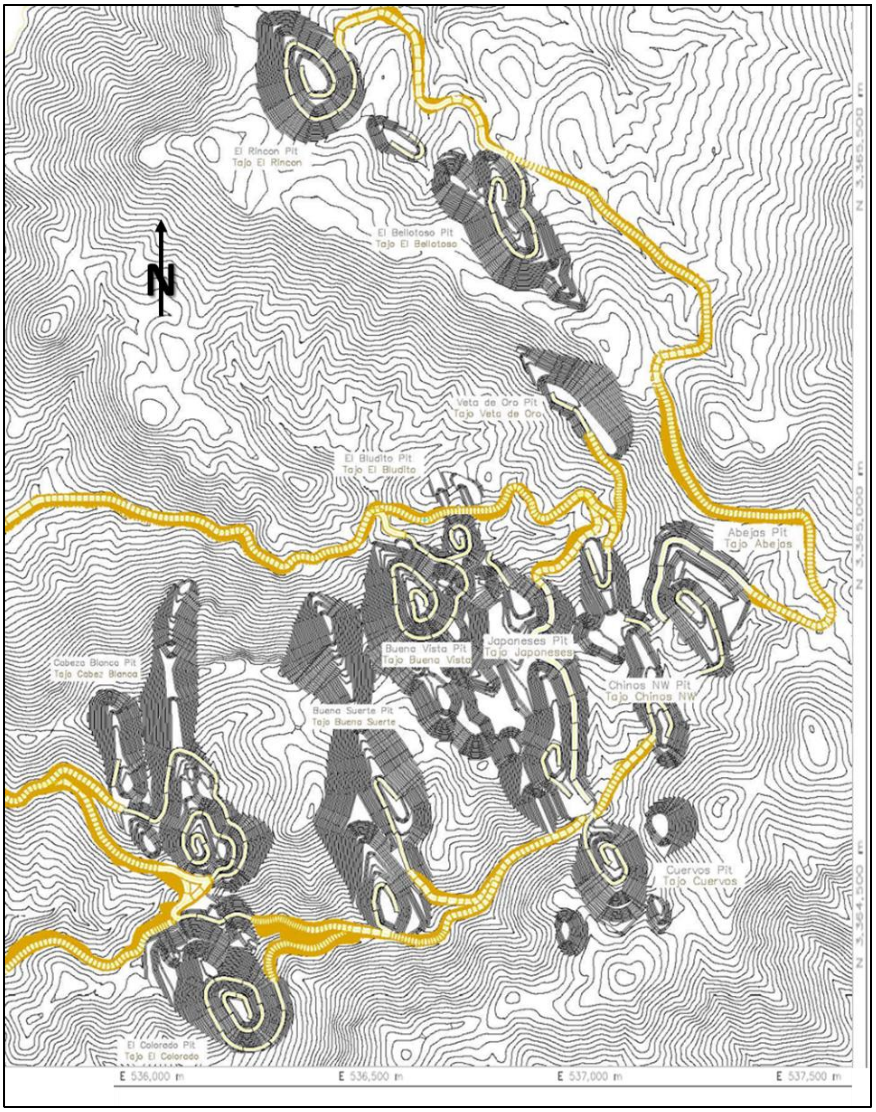
**Figure 16.3**
**Bench Design Parameters**



### 16.3.1 Pit Designs

The ultimate pit design has 12 pit areas, as shown in Figure 16.4. The overall pit slope angles are all below the 50-degree maximum of the inter-ramp angle defined by the face angle and the berm widths.

**Figure 16.4**
**Ultimate Pit Design**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

Cerro Caliche West is comprised of the Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado Pits, while the remainder of the pits are all considered part of Cerro Caliche Central.

The breakdown of the contents of the individual pit designs by resource class is presented in Table 16.9.

**Table 16.9**
**Resources Included Within the Pit Design**

| Pit Name | Resource Class | Ore (tonnes) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | AuEQ (g/t) | Contained Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japoneses-Buena Vista | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 9,642,571 | 0.375 | 3.142 | 0.391 | 121,150 |
| | Inferred | 1,101,471 | 0.356 | 2.261 | 0.367 | 13,010 |
| Cuervos | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 960,326 | 0.554 | 3.854 | 0.573 | 17,699 |
| | Inferred | 382,037 | 0.397 | 2.274 | 0.409 | 5,020 |
| Abejas | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 1,311,606 | 0.442 | 4.749 | 0.466 | 19,650 |
| | Inferred | 43,890 | 0.347 | 4.008 | 0.368 | 519 |
| Veta de Oro | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 141,095 | 0.687 | 15.080 | 0.764 | 3,466 |
| | Inferred | 390,236 | 0.409 | 6.495 | 0.442 | 5,545 |
| El Bellotoso | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 113,833 | 0.367 | 7.967 | 0.408 | 1,492 |
| | Inferred | 1,946,033 | 0.322 | 5.203 | 0.348 | 21,791 |
| El Rincon | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Inferred | 1,750,166 | 0.342 | 7.728 | 0.382 | 21,482 |
| Buena Suerte | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 2,709,578 | 0.493 | 4.177 | 0.514 | 44,770 |
| | Inferred | 1,439,172 | 0.492 | 4.442 | 0.514 | 23,800 |
| Chinos NW | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 811,836 | 0.331 | 4.261 | 0.353 | 9,206 |
| | Inferred | 527,490 | 0.308 | 3.020 | 0.323 | 5,485 |
| Chinos Altos | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 391 | 0.256 | 0.530 | 0.258 | 3 |
| | Inferred | 363,913 | 0.363 | 2.324 | 0.375 | 4,388 |
| La Espanola | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Inferred | 609,838 | 0.463 | 2.145 | 0.474 | 9,295 |
| **Total Resource Caliche Central** | **ALL** | **24,245,482** | **0.400** | **4.038** | **0.420** | **327,772** |
| Caliche West (Cabeza Blanca-Guadalupe) | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 1,180,864 | 0.714 | 3.300 | 0.730 | 27,732 |
| | Inferred | 1,340,293 | 0.595 | 1.757 | 0.604 | 26,011 |
| Caliche West (El Colorado) | Measured | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 |
| | Indicated | 1,606,954 | 0.549 | 2.259 | 0.560 | 28,943 |
| | Inferred | 242,142 | 0.500 | 2.049 | 0.510 | 3,970 |
| **Total Resource Caliche West** | **ALL** | **4,370,253** | **0.605** | **2.375** | **0.617** | **86,657** |
| **Total Resource Caliche Project** | **ALL** | **28,615,735** | **0.431** | **3.784** | **0.450** | **414,429** |

### 16.3.2 Pushbacks

The mining of some of the pits will include phases or pushbacks. In particular, the Japoneses-Buena Vista, Buena Suerte and El Colorado pits have two phases each, which smooths the waste mined earlier in the Project. This was done to improve the net present value and to maintain a less variable stripping ratio throughout the various pits.

## 16.4 Mining Production Schedule

Mine production scheduling was carried out using Datamine's NPVS software. The total quantities of leach feed, waste and the grades coming from each pit in the life-of-mine production schedule are summarized in Table 16.10, and the annual schedule of ROM leach feed production is summarized in Table 16.11.

The mining rate follows the 4,000 and 12,000 tpd throughput capacities of the crushing circuit in Years 1-3 and Years 4-10 respectively. The daily rates add up to annual totals of 1.34 Mt and 4.03 Mt of ROM leach feed, respectively. The source of ore by individual pit it shown graphically in Figure 16.5.

The LOM production schedule includes ROM leach feed of 28.6 Mt and e 60.0 Mt of waste, for a total of 88.6 Mt mined. The production schedule was estimated on a monthly basis for the first two years, then continued on a yearly basis until the end of the mine life in early Year 10. The Cerro Caliche annual LOM production schedule is provided in Table 16.10.

**Figure 16.5**
**Source of ROM Leach Fed by Pit, Life-of-Mine**

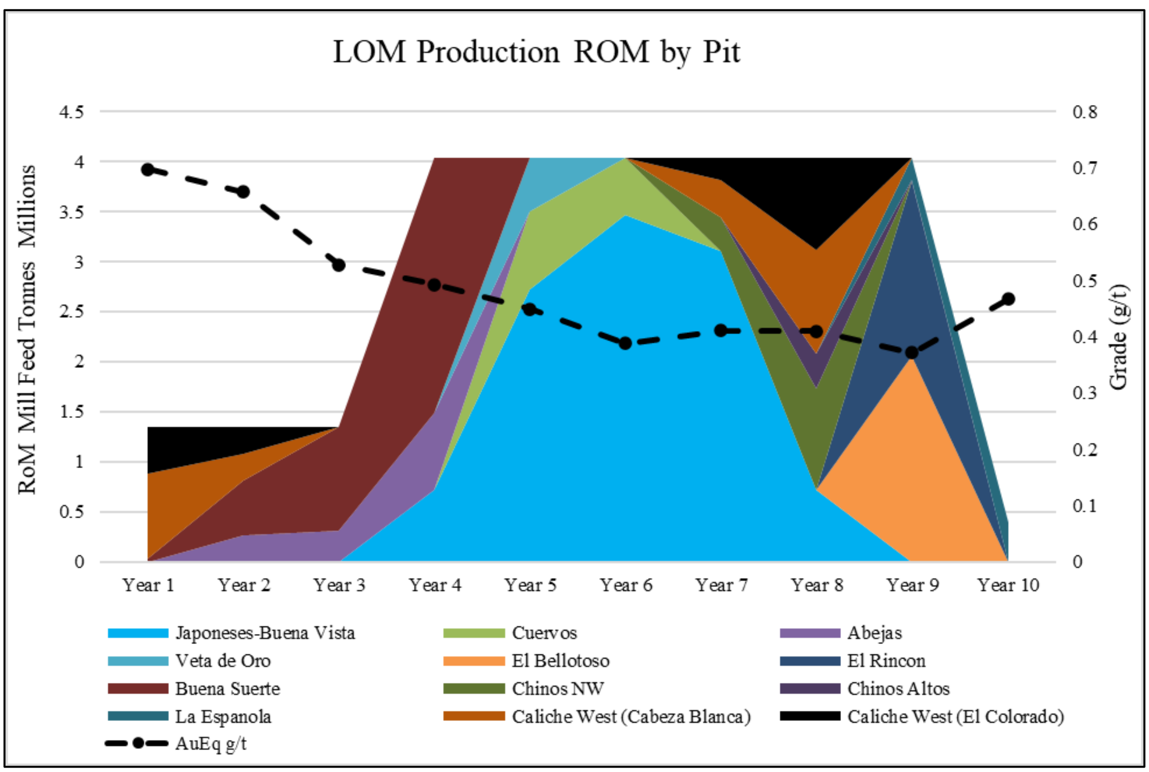


**Table 16.10**
**Mine Production Schedule s by Pit**

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japoneses- Buena Vista | ROM | t | 10,744,042 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.373 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.052 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.388 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 134,160 |
| El Colorado | ROM | t | 1,849,096 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.542 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.231 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.554 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 32,914 |
| Cuervos | ROM | t | 1,342,363 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.509 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.404 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.526 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 22,719 |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | t | 4,148,750 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.492 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.269 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.514 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 68,571 |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | t | 531,331 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.483 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 8.774 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.528 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,011 |
| Abejas | ROM | t | 1,355,496 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.439 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.725 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 20,169 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca | ROM | t | 2,521,157 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.65 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.48 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.663 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 53,743 |
| Chinos NW | ROM | t | 1,339,326 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.322 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.772 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.341 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 14,691 |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | t | 364,304 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.363 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.322 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.375 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 4,391 |
| El Rincon | ROM | t | 1,750,166 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.342 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 7.728 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.382 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 21,482 |
| La Espanola | ROM | t | 609,838 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.145 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.474 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,295 |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | t | 2,059,866 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.324 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 5.356 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.352 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 23,283 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Mined | ROM | t | 28,615,735 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.431 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.784 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 414,429 |
| | Waste | t | 60,019,311 |
| | Total | t | 88,635,046 |
| | SR | t:t | 2.1 |
| ***PRODUCTION ASSUMPTIONS*** | | | **TOTAL** |
| Days | | | 3,057 |
| Total ROM tonnes/day | | | 9,362 |
| Total ROM tonnes over LOM | | | 28,615,735 |
| Total Insitu ROM Ounces over LOM | | | 414,429 |

## Table 16.11
## Cerro Caliche Project Leach Feed Production Schedule

| MINE SCHEDULE | | Units | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca-Guadalupe | ROM | Mt | 0.84 | 0.28 | | | | | 0.38 | 1.02 | | | 2.5 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.71 | 1.35 | | | | | 0.63 | 0.42 | | | 0.65 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.40 | 1.12 | | | | | 2.95 | 2.74 | | | 2.48 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.73 | 1.36 | | | | | 0.64 | 0.43 | | | 0.66 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 19.67 | 12.04 | | | | | 7.78 | 14.25 | | | 53.74 |
| El Colorado | ROM | Mt | 0.46 | 0.26 | | | | | 0.21 | 0.92 | | | 1.8 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.66 | 0.58 | | | | | 0.39 | 0.509 | | | 0.54 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.28 | 2.15 | | | | | 2.66 | 1.627 | | | 2.23 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.59 | | | | | 0.40 | 0.517 | | | 0.55 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 10.02 | 4.87 | | | | | 2.74 | 15.28 | | | 32.91 |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | Mt | 0.04 | 0.54 | 1.03 | 2.54 | | | | | | | 4.1 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.50 | | | | | | | 0.49 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.65 | 4.67 | 3.17 | 4.64 | | | | | | | 4.27 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.53 | | | | | | | 0.51 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 0.44 | 7.00 | 18.16 | 42.98 | | | | | | | 68.57 |
| Abejas | ROM | Mt | | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.77 | | | | | | | 1.4 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | 0.49 | 0.43 | 0.42 | | | | | | | 0.44 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | 6.48 | 4.87 | 4.06 | | | | | | | 4.73 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.44 | | | | | | | 0.46 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | 4.48 | 4.65 | 11.03 | | | | | | | 20.17 |
| Japoneses-Buena Vista | ROM | Mt | | | | 0.72 | 2.72 | 3.47 | 3.11 | 0.72 | | | 10.7 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | | | 0.37 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | 4.05 | 3.13 | 3.49 | 2.76 | 0.95 | | | 3.05 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.38 | | | 0.39 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | 9.92 | 35.16 | 41.76 | 38.54 | 8.79 | | | 134.16 |
| Cuervos | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.78 | 0.57 | | | | | 1.3 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.54 | 0.46 | | | | | 0.51 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 4.20 | 2.32 | | | | | 3.40 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.57 | 0.47 | | | | | 0.53 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 14.14 | 8.58 | | | | | 22.72 |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | 0.5 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.48 | | | | | | 0.48 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 8.77 | | | | | | 8.77 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | 0.53 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 9.01 | | | | | | 9.01 |
| Chinos NW | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | 0.33 | 1.01 | | | 1.3 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.31 | | | 0.32 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 5.84 | 3.09 | | | 3.77 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.39 | 0.32 | | | 0.34 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | 4.21 | 10.48 | | | 14.69 |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.00 | | 0.4 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.43 | | 0.36 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 2.33 | 1.16 | | 2.32 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.37 | 0.43 | | 0.37 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | 4.34 | 0.05 | | 4.39 |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 2.06 | | 2.1 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.32 | | 0.32 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 5.36 | | 5.36 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.35 | | 0.35 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 23.28 | | 23.28 |
| El Rincon | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 1.75 | | 1.8 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.34 | | 0.34 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 7.73 | | 7.73 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.38 | | 0.38 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 21.48 | | 21.48 |
| La Espanola | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.6 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 3.37 | 1.46 | 2.15 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 3.42 | 5.88 | 9.29 |
| ROM | ROM | Mt | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 28.6 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | 3.78 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained | koz | 30 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 5.9 | 414.4 |
| Waste | LG Stockpile | Mt | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 10.29 |
| | Waste Rock | Mt | 4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 49.73 |
| | Total Waste | Mt | 4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 60.0 |
| Mined | ROM | Mt | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 28.62 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | 3.78 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained Oz | koz | 30 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 5.9 | 414.4 |
| | Waste | Mt | 4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 60.0 |
| | Total Tonnes | Mt | 5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 88.6 |
| | SR | t:t | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.10 |

### 16.4.1 Mine Plan Sequence

The pit phases were reviewed pit-by-pit for the entire mine plan, in a detailed bench-by-bench schedule.

In the overall production plan, there are several active pits being mined at any given time, thus minimizing the impact of congestion of equipment in the pit and on haul roads. That schedule also increases the flexibility of the mine plan during rain or other operational constraining events.

## 16.5 MINING EQUIPMENT FLEET

The mine will operate as a conventional truck and shovel operation. The typical production cycle will be drilling, blasting grade control, loading and hauling. Primary loading units are estimated to be one hydraulic shovel and two front-end loaders, two drills, plus support equipment providing development access, road maintenance and equipment servicing capability.

### 16.5.1 Major Mine Equipment Operating Parameters

The mine will operate 20 hours per day for 336 planned days per year. Shift employees will work 10-hour shifts. In general, it is expected that major equipment will have initial mechanical availability initially 85%. Detailed equipment productivity calculations have been made on an annual basis for drills, shovels and trucks. Support equipment operating time has been factored on an annual utilization basis.

### 16.5.2 Loading

The loading fleet will consist of one 5.2 m$^3$ hydraulic shovel, and two 10.7 m$^3$ wheel loaders. The wheel loaders will be available to work in stockpile areas, low face conditions, and where required to meet production objectives during periods of unscheduled shovel downtime. The hydraulic shovel and the wheel loaders will be required in Year -1, pre-production, for road pit access.

The loading equipment will operate 2-10-hour shifts per day. The four hours of planned downtime per day will be utilized for scheduled maintenance, tire changes, refueling and other administrative activities required for operators such, as safety and/or other operational and corporate training initiatives.

### 16.5.3 Haulage

Rear-dump off-highway trucks (78.3 t) will be used to move material to the pre-concentration area and to the waste dump and stockpiles. The haulage trucks will operate 2-10 hour shifts per day. Equipment availability is expected to be 85%.

The cycle times for ROM leach feed or waste were calculated for each year of production and were based on haul distances and road grades. These were then used to calculate haul truck productivities and fleet requirements. In is estimated that, on average, a total of 13 haulage units will be required during the mine production throughout the operational LOM.

### 16.5.4 Mine Support

The mining support equipment includes track dozers, graders, water truck, fuel truck and service/tire truck required for road, bench and dump maintenance. Miscellaneous ancillary equipment is also required to service, maintain the major equipment and support ongoing pit operations.

Track dozers will operate on active benches, pushing back break and performing heavy dozer operations around operating shovels. In the open pit, track dozers will also build roads, prepare sinking cut faces, clean berms, scale walls and rip hard toes. On waste dumps and stockpiles, the track dozers will maintain positive grades on the bench surfaces near the crest and provide safe berms for truck dumping.

Road graders will maintain roads, dump surfaces, and bench surfaces to provide level running surfaces. Water trucks will be used in the road maintenance program to provide dust control and safer conditions from an air quality and driver visibility perspective.

A complement of ancillary equipment will also be available to perform service functions, including fueling, and to provide work area lighting, excavation capability for ditching etc., as required to ensure a safe self-sufficient mining operation.

Pick-up trucks and crew-cabs will be required for transportation of supervisors, technical staff and maintenance personnel.

Explosives will be delivered to the blast hole. The blasting crew will require support equipment to pump wet holes and deliver blasting accessories and stem holes. The bulk delivery truck and storage facilities will be provided by the contractor supplying the explosives.

### 16.5.5 Haulage Distance

The average one-way haulage distances from the centroid of each pit to the crusher and the waste dump average the following for the LOM production schedule:

- ROM 5,214 m
- Waste 3,232 m

### 16.5.6 Drilling and Blasting

The primary blast hole drills are planned as rotary machines capable of single pass drilling 146 mm diameter holes for a 6 m bench height plus sub-grade. These drills will be used for production and wall control drilling. These drills can also be used for drilling sub-horizontal drain holes for wall slope depressurization, if required.

Blast hole drilling requirements have been estimated on an annual basis, according to the production schedule and wall control drilling requirements for trim blasting. Material is to be drilled on a 6 m bench using a 5.0 m x 5.0 m blast pattern. Subgrade drilling should be 0.60 m to allow even breakage to the design bench elevation.

Blasthole cuttings should be sampled and assayed for grade control. The wall control blasting should consist of trim rows at reduced spacing. The sub-grade drilling depth should be reduced in areas of final berm locations.

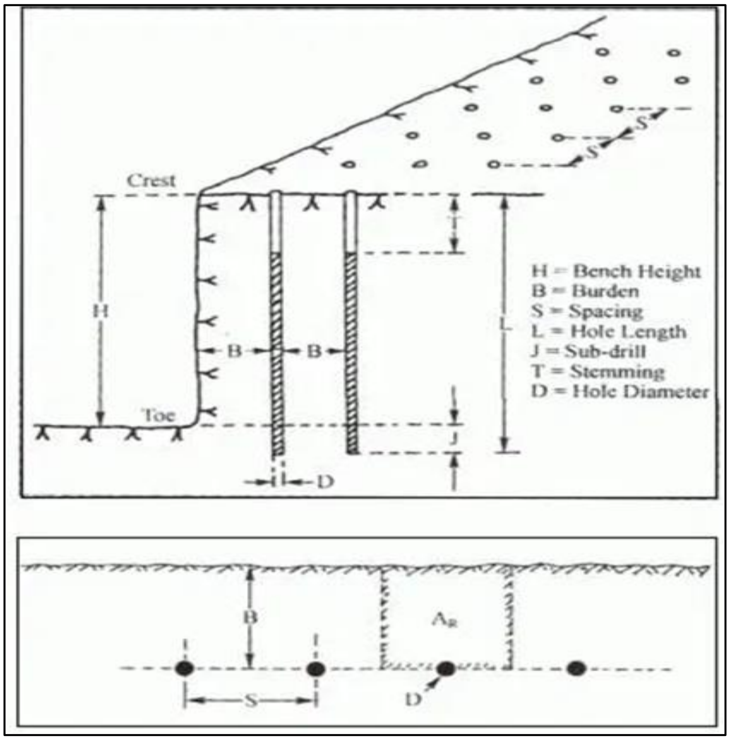
Blasting should be carried out with heavy ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO) with an estimated density of 1.1 tonnes per cubic metre. The overall production blasting agent consumption is expected to be 0.20 kg per tonne of rock blasted. To achieve this powder factor, each hole should be filled to a depth of 4.2 m with ANFO and covered with 2.2 m of stemming, consisting of crushed gravel or other appropriate material. Most (if not all) of the blast holes should be single primed and initiated using non-electric methods. An explosive supply contractor will deliver bulk explosives to the bore hole.

Where drilling and blasting is needed to fragment the ROM leach feed and waste rock for loading and hauling, the parameters are estimated as those given in Table 16.12. Drilling and blast parameters definitions are illustrated in Figure 16.6.

**Table 16.12**
**Conceptual Drilling and Blasting Parameters**

| Parameter | Units | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Burden | m | 5.00 |
| Spacing | m | 5.00 |
| Depth | m | 6.00 |
| sub level | m | 0.60 |
| Rock Volume Blasted/hole | $m^3$ | 150 |
| Density | $t/m^3$ | 2.58 |
| t/hole | t | 387 |
| Diameter | mm | 146 |
| BH area | $m^2$ | 0.017 |
| BH volume | $m^3$ | 0.110 |
| Exp. SG | $kg/m^3$ | 1100 |
| capacity | kg | 122 |
| PF if Full | kg/t | 0.31 |
| desired PF | kg/t | 0.20 |
| load/hole | kg | 77.4 |
| Fill depth | m | 4.20 |
| Stemming | m | 2.40 |

**Figure 16.6**
**Drilling Parameter Dimensions**




Source: P.D Sharma (https://miningandblasting.wordpress.com/2012/10/)

## 16.6 Overall Estimated Mobile Fleet

The estimated overall equipment fleets required to meet the annual production requirements are listed in Table 16.13. Year 10 is not included, as the LOM production schedule finishes within the first month of that year. Year 9 fleets apply until completion in Year 10.

**Table 16.13**
**Estimated Mobile Fleet Requirements**

| Equipment Type | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mining Trucks | 7 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Front loader | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hydraulic Excavator | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Drill | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Explosive Truck | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dozer | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Motor Grader | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Water Truck | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 19 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

## 16.7 Mining Personnel Requirements

The personnel directly involved with the mining operations consist of the Owner's Team and the Contractor's Team. The Owner's Team enumerated in Table 16.14 consists of engineers, geologists, technicians, surveyors, the mine superintendent, and the mine manager.

**Table 16.14**
**Personnel Requirements: Owners Team**

| Owner's Geology and Mining Team | # Of Positions | Day Shift | Afternoon Shift | Off |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mine manager | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Mine superintendent | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Mine planning engineer | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mine planning technician | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Surveyor | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Surveyor technician | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dispatch system operator | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Senior geologist | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Production geologist | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Geological technician | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 12 | 9 | 6 |

Table 16.15 provides an estimates of the number of equipment operators required to meet development and production targets in the LOM production schedule. Thes personnel will be provided by the mining contractor.

**Table 16.15**
**Contractor Personnel Required per Unit Equipment**

| Equipment | Personnel/Equipment |
|---|---|
| Articulated Truck | 3 |
| Front loader | 3 |
| Hydraulic Excavator | 3 |
| Drill | 2 |
| Explosive Truck | 2 |
| Dozer | 3 |
| Motor Grader | 2 |
| Water Truck | 2 |

The Contractor's Team estimated in Table 16.16 are primarily equipment operators, maintenance personnel, shift supervisors and a Project manager.

**Table 16.16**
**Estimated Manpower Requirements for Contractor Team**

| Contractor Personnel | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truck operators | 21 | 21 | 21 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Front loader operator | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Hydraulic Excavator operator | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Drill operator | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Explosive Truck operator | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dozer operator | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Motor Grader operator | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Water Truck operator | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total - Equipment Operators | 48 | 48 | 48 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| Operations Manager | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shift Supervisors | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Maintenance Supervisor | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Maintenance Planner | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mechanics | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Maintenance Support | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Total Mining Operations Team | 68 | 68 | 68 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |

## 16.8 WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS

The Cerro Caliche pits will produce 60 Mt of waste, assuming an average loose density of approximately 1.95 t/m3 or less, based on a swell factor of 1.3 (30% swell). Since all ore is processed on a heap leach pad, there is no tailings pond, but rather just the spent heap leach pad at the end of the LOM production schedule.

Both the waste dump and the leach pad will be sloped and revegetated at the end of the mine life, as part of the reclamation and closure plan.

### 16.8.1 Waste Rock Storage and Management Facility

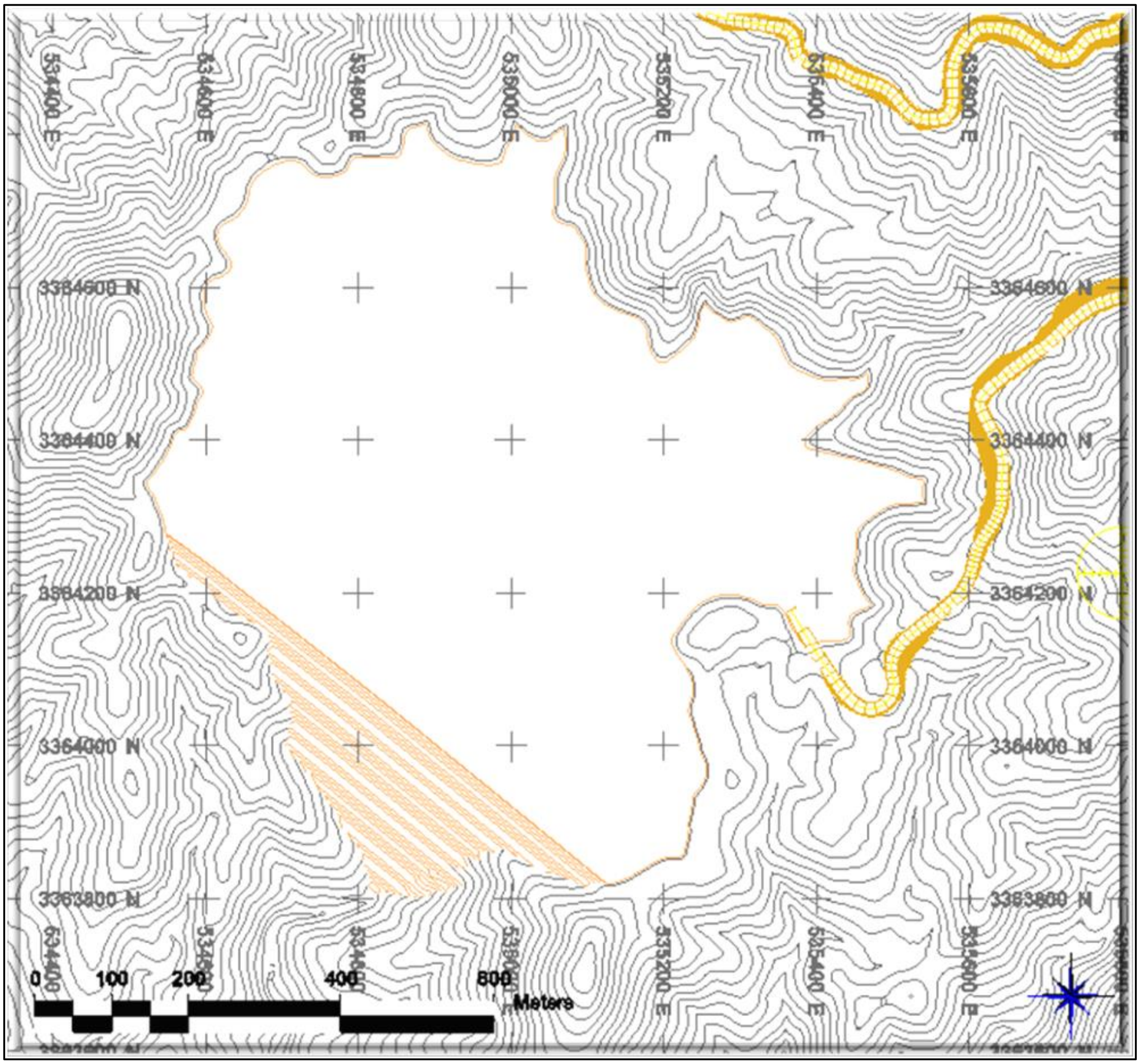
The waste dump has been designed to hold up to 60 Mt of waste. The waste dump entrance is located 600-700 m south of the El Colorado pit and generally to the south–southwest of the pits. The waste dump covers an area of approximately 1.0 km west to east and 1.0 km north to south, within the local coordinates presented in Table 16.17.

**Table 16.17**
**Waste Dump Location**

| Range | Minimum | Maximum |
|---|---|---|
| X Coordinate | 534,400 | 535,600 |
| Y Coordinate | 3,363,800 | 3,364,800 |

A plan view of the waste dump is provided in Figure 16.7.

**Figure 16.7**
**Waste Dump Design**



Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

## 16.9 Mining Operating Costs

The estimated mining operating costs are broken down by area in Table 16.18.

**Table 16.18**
**Mining Operating Costs Breakdown**

| Cost Summary | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Mining Unit Cost | $/mt | 1.90 |
| Explosives | $/mt | 0.18 |
| Drilling | $/mt | 0.20 |
| Loading | $/mt | 0.22 |
| Hauling | $/mt | 0.66 |
| Auxiliar Equipment | $/mt | 0.62 |
| Operating Expenses | $/mt | 0.02 |

The mining operating cost estimate includes all the cost associated with production such as:

1) Mining cost: drilling, blasting, loading, hauling, auxiliary equipment.
2) Pit dewatering.
3) Pre-production: access road construction and initial pre-stripping.
4) Mine administration and support: environmental, health and safety, and ejido (community).
5) Community relations, camp, security, purchasing, warehouse, transportation, and logistics.
6) Communication IT, administration, human resources, and accounting.
7) Site services, including water management, general and administration cost for the operation, including head office costs, and supply of electrical power.

## 16.10 Methodology

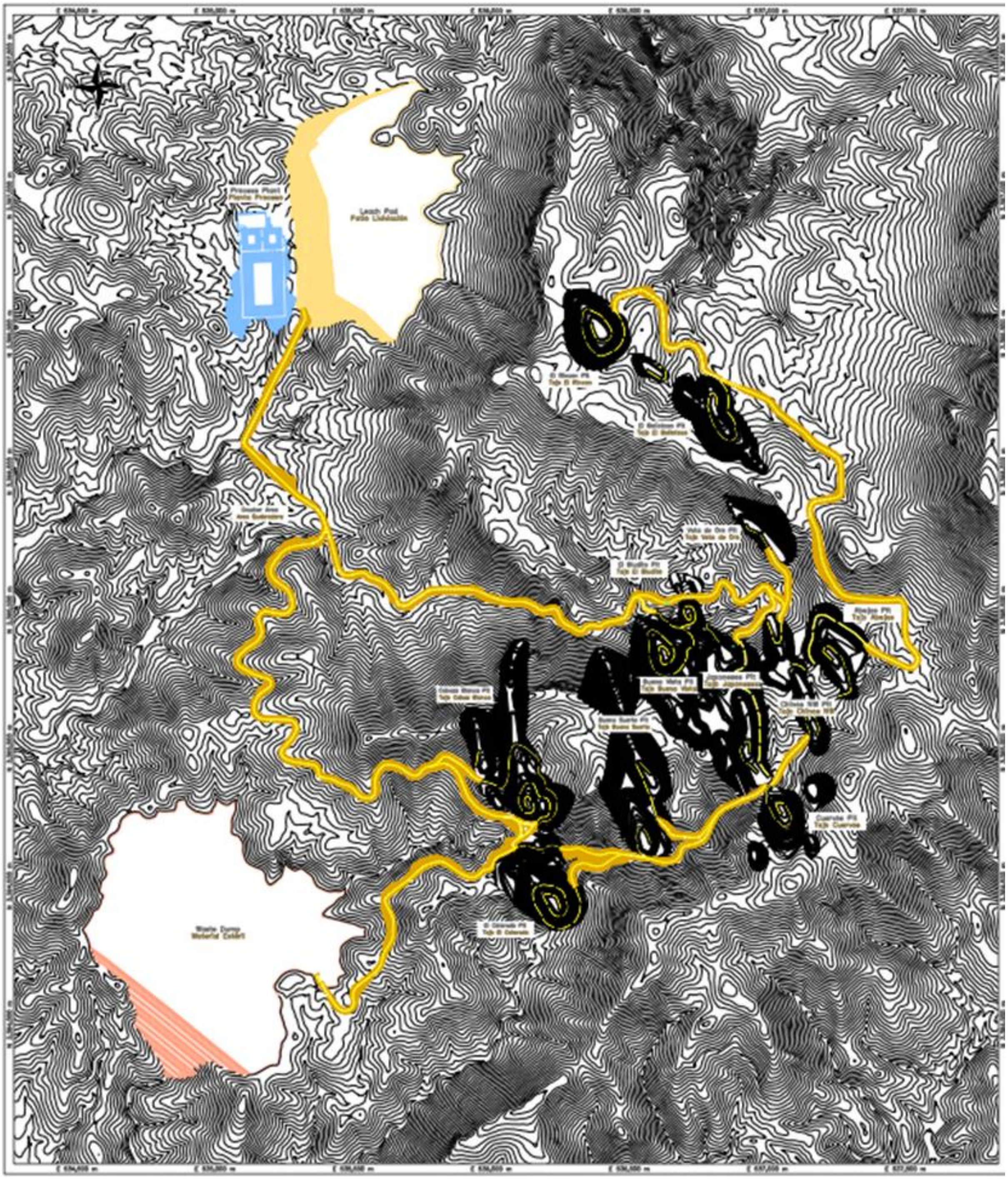
The operating cost estimate was prepared by synthesis of operating and maintenance labour productivities, supplies consumption and energy consumption, based on industry experience, and by benchmarking against other similar operations, where appropriate.

Operating and maintenance supply costs were based on in-house data and vendor quotations and are exclusive of taxes. Consumable quantities (fuel, explosives, tires, blasting accessories, etc.) were estimated from expected unit consumption rates, per hour or per tonne.

## 16.11 General Arrangement

The overall general arrangement of the mine site, with haul roads to waste and leach feed destinations is illustrated in Figure 16.8.

**Figure 16.8**
**Site Layout**



Source: Sonoro Gold (2023).

# 17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

## 17.1 SUMMARY

This section describes, at the PEA level of assurance, the recovery methods to be implemented in the design of the crushing and process facilities for the Cerro Caliche Project. The results of the preliminary testwork presented in Section 13 were used as a basis for flowsheet development and design criteria. The plant design for this PEA is based on a nominal 4,000 t/d (Years 1 and 2) and a nominal 12,000 t/d (Years 3-9) of mineralized material with average grades of 0.43 g/t Au and 3.75 g/t Ag.

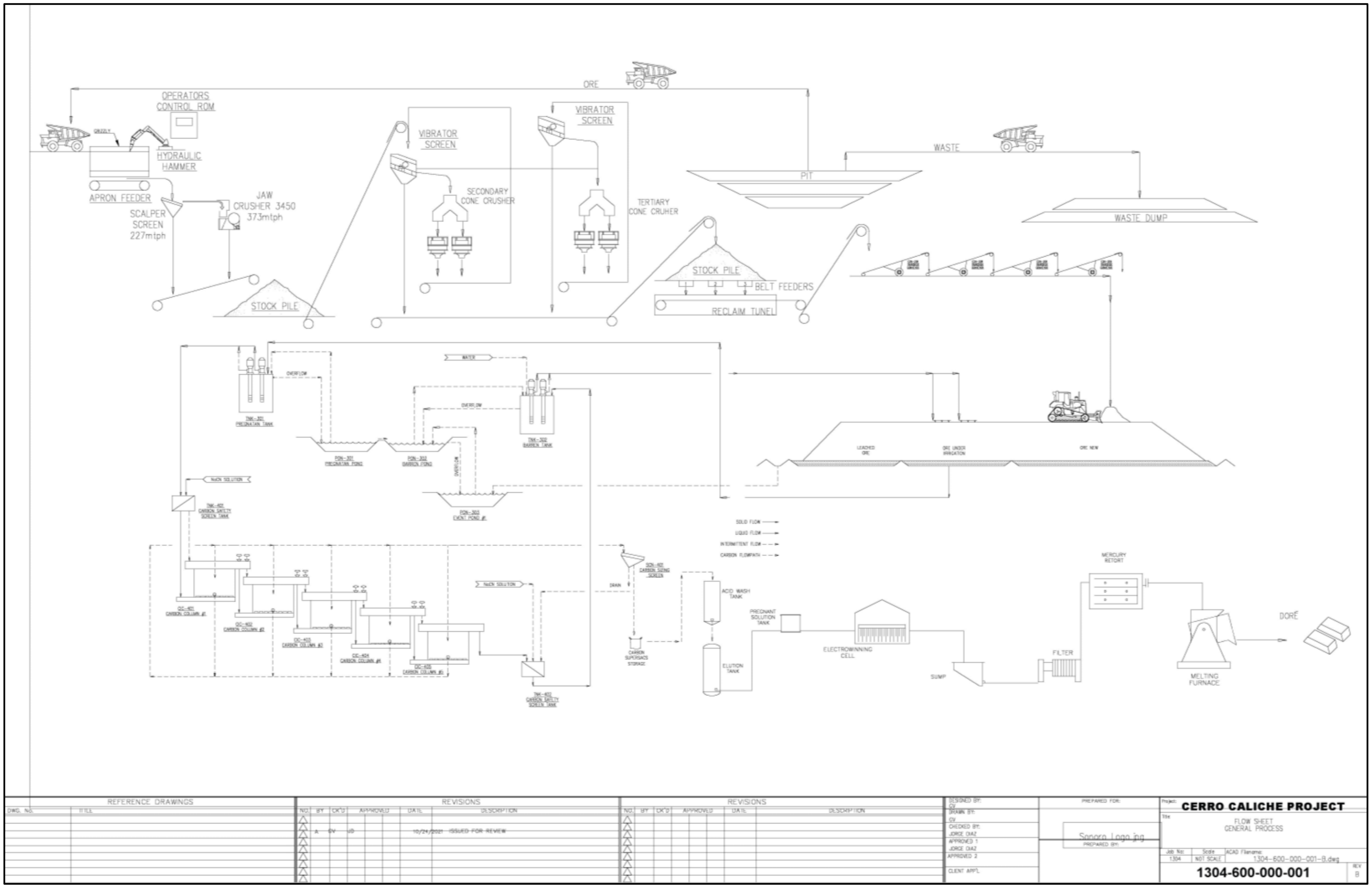
The process plant flowsheet design comprises of three stages of conventional crushing, material handling of crushed product and loading onto the lined heap pads. Solution ponds and pumping system allows irrigation of loaded mineralized material and subsequent collection of the pregnant solution. The pregnant solution is pumped to two trains of carbon-in-column tanks for loading gold and silver onto the carbon. Standard carbon in column processing includes carbon advancement, carbon addition, and loaded carbon recovery. The Cerro Caliche processing plant will also operate carbon stripping, carbon reactivation, electrowinning and doré refining. The gold and silver are stripped and recovered for the production of dorè bars.

Make-up water for reagent mixing, water evaporation and general process requirements is supplied from surface wells and pumped to the plant facility. Unit operations and support facilities includes the following:

- ROM material receiving and primary crushing.
- Secondary cone crushing with screens.
- Tertiary cone crushing with screens.
- Material handling of closed circuit crushing and heap leach pad loading.
- Lind heap pads capable of supporting the entire resource.
- Solution ponds: barren, pregnant, and emergency pond complete with internal pumping, piping and flow distribution.
- Two trains of five stage carbon-in-columns.
- Process pumping, screening, and loaded as well as barren carbon handling.
- Carbon strip vessels, electrowinning cells, reactivation kiln, and dorè refinery.
- Reagent preparation facilities (main plant).
- Metallurgical Laboratory.
- Utilities.

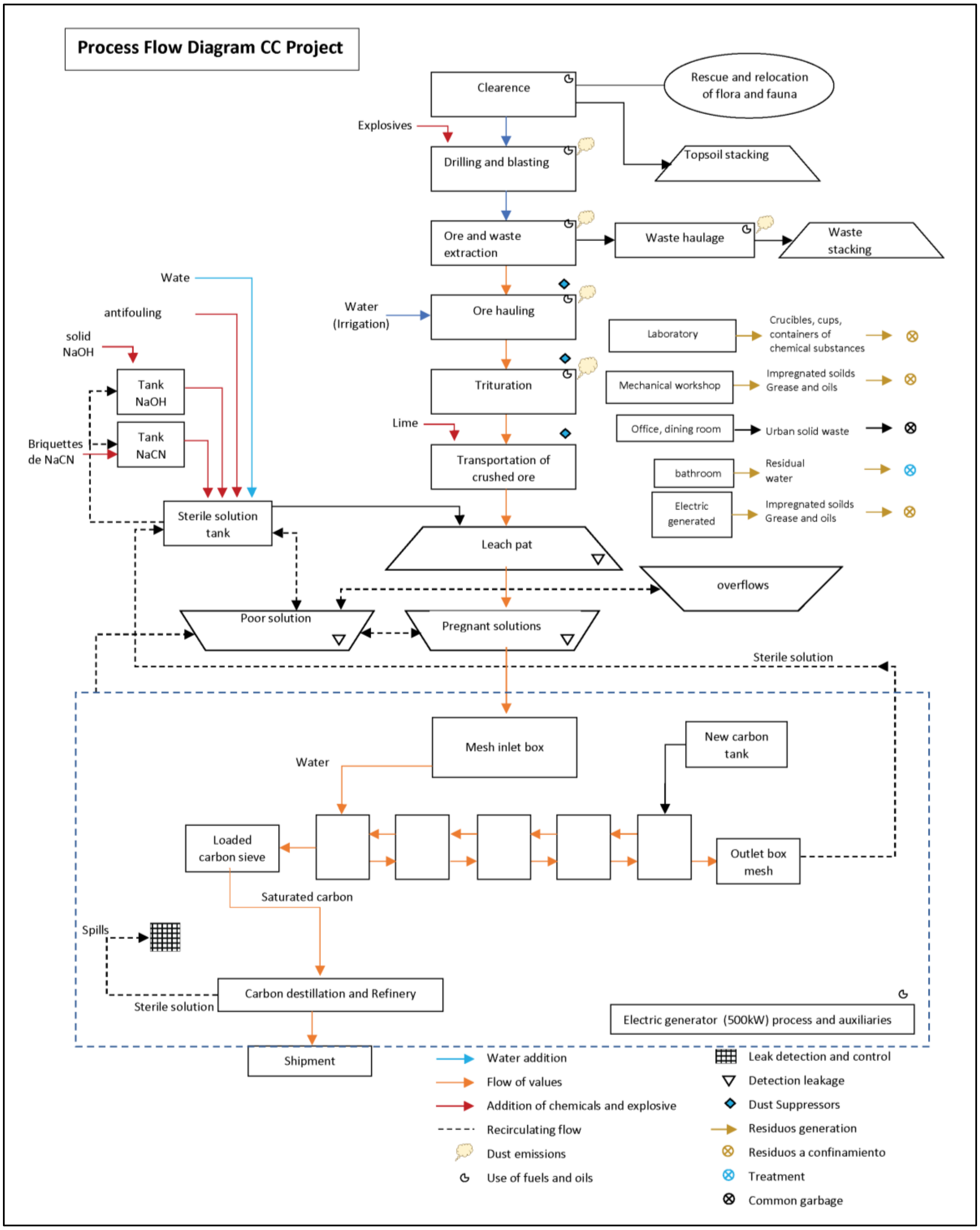
The Cerro Caliche simplified process flowsheet (PFD) for 12,000 t/d (Year 3-9) is shown in Figure 17.1 and the process flow schematic is shown in Figure 17.2.

**Figure 17.1**
**Simplified Process Flowsheet (12,000 t/d – Years 3-9)**




Source: Sonoro Gold and D.E.N.M. (2021)

**Figure 17.2**
**Simplified Process Flow Schematic**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2021)

## 17.2 Plant Design

### 17.2.1 Design Criteria

The Cerro Caliche process plant is designed to treat gold-silver bearing mineralized material at a nominal rate of 4,000 t/d, or 1,344,000 t/y, in years one and two, and 12,000 t/d, or 4,032,000 t/y, for year three through nine. The preliminary key process design criteria are shown in Table 17.1.

**Table 17.1**
**Process Design Criteria**

| Criteria | Units | Value |
|---|---|---|
| **Ore Characteristics** | | |
| Specific Gravity | g/cm$^3$ | 2.65 |
| Bulk Density | t/m$^3$ | 1.65 |
| Moisture Content | % | 2.0 |
| Work Index (Wi) | | 16.0 |
| Abrasion Index (estimated) | g | 0.75 |
| **Plant Availability/Utilization** | | |
| Overall Plant Feed-Nominal – Years 3-9 | t/y | 4,032,000 |
| Plant Feed- Nominal – Years 3-9 | t/d | 12,000 |
| Crushing Plant Feed – Years 3-9 | t/d | 12,000 |
| Crusher Plant- Plant Utilization | % | 60.0 |
| Leaching and Carbon Loading | % | 92.0 |
| Crushing Circuit Throughout Rate – Years 3-9 | t/h | 833 |
| Crushing Product (to pad) | P80 - in. (mm) | ½ - (12.5) |
| **Plant Production** | | |
| Plant Feed Characteristics | | |
| Gold Head Grade | g/t | 0.43 |
| Silver Head Grade | g/t | 3.75 |
| **Metal Recoveries** | | |
| Anticipated Overall Gold Recovery- design[1] | % | 72 |
| Anticipated Overall Silver Recovery- design | % | 26.7 |

Source: Sonoro and D.E.N.M. (2023) and Section 13
Section 13 Column testing indicates a gold recovery of 74 % but the process design gold recovery has been discounted by 2% to 72%. This is done to allow for leaching in the field versus optimum conditions in the laboratory columns as well as for inefficiencies in pad stacking and permeability. Cyanide consumption is also discounted from 0.55 kg/t to 0.20 kg/t for the process design, operating costs, and financial model.

### 17.2.2 Operating Schedule and Availability

The Cerro Caliche processing plant is designed to operate for two 12-hour shifts per day, 360 days per year. Utilization expected for the specific circuits is 60% for the primary crusher and 92% for the leaching and carbon adsorption. The factors applied allow for sufficient downtime for maintenance, both scheduled and unscheduled, within the crushing and processing areas.

## 17.3 12,000 T/D PROCESS PLANT DESCRIPTION

### 17.3.1 Primary Crushing Circuit

The proposed primary crushing circuit reduces the run-of-mine mineralized material from a nominal top size of 600 mm to a product of 80% passing ($P_{80}$) – ½-in (12.5 mm) for the conveyor loading to the heap leach pads.

The crushing circuit includes, but is not limited to, the following equipment:

- ROM feed hopper c/w feeder and vibrating grizzly screen.
- Primary jaw crusher.
- Associated conveyor belts to feed and discharge to the primary crushed mineralization stockpile.
- Belt scale and belt magnet.

The jaw crusher, 1500 mm x 1070 mm (59-in x 42-in.) and – 200 kw processes a nominal 833 t/hr of oversized material based on the utilization factor noted in Table 17.1. The jaw crusher discharge is conveyed to the crushed mineralization stockpile.

### 17.3.2 Primary Crushed Mineralized Material Stockpile and Reclaim

The stockpile provides production surge capacity to ensure a steady rate to the secondary crushing circuit. The equipment in this area includes:

- Reclaim vibrating pan feeders (4) at variable speed.
- Associated conveyor belt feed system with belt scale.

The pan feeders discharge onto the secondary feed conveyor, to feed crushed mineralization to the secondary screen unit. The feeders reclaim the material from the stockpile and ensure a controlled feed rate to the secondary crushing circuit. Feed control to the feeders is ensured by the inline belt scale.

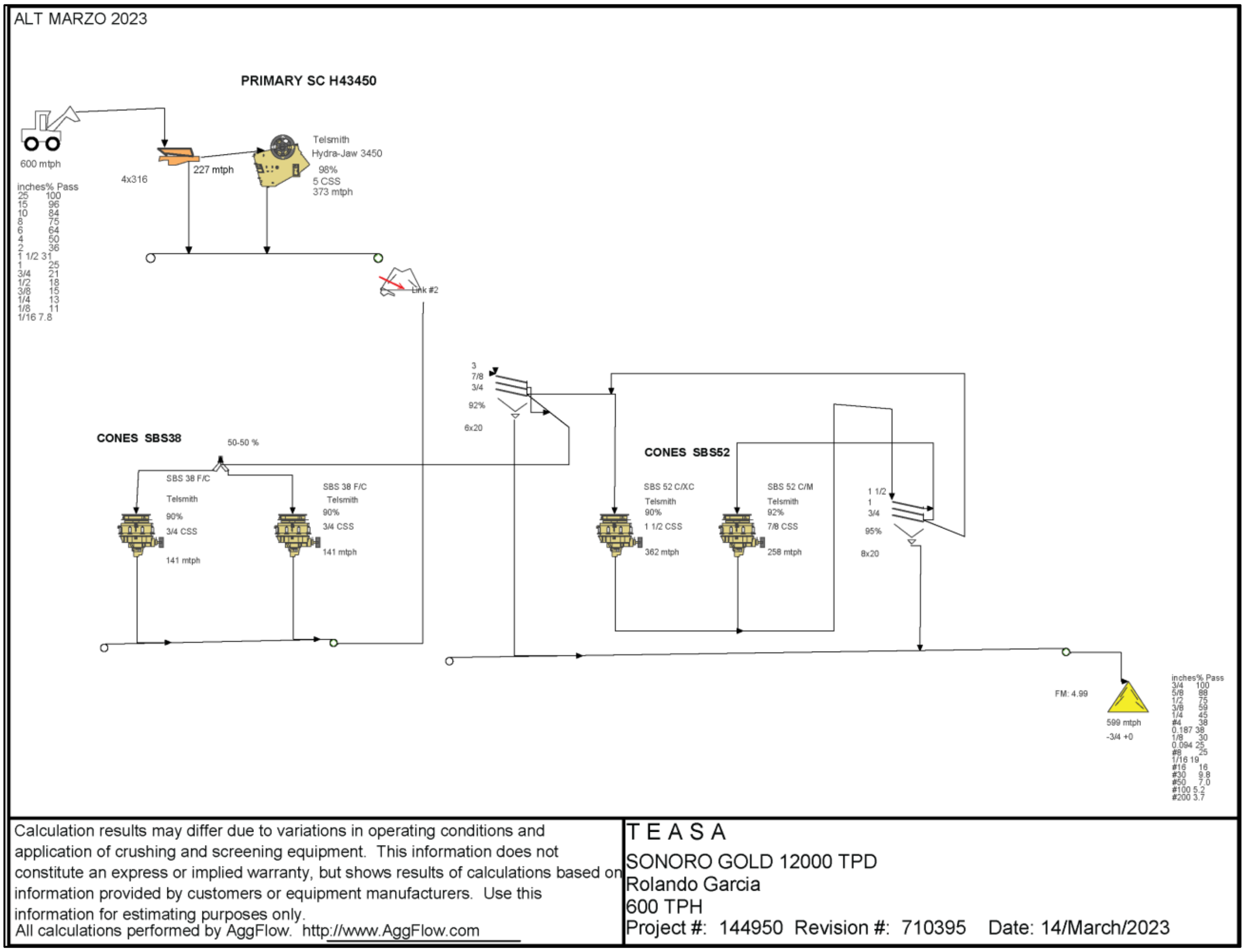
### 17.3.3 Secondary and Tertiary Crushing Circuit

The equipment in this area includes:

- Secondary inclined linear screen: Double Deck.
- Secondary cone crusher:600 kw installed power with closed side setting of 44 mm.
- Tertiary Inclined Screens: two units for parallel operation.
- Tertiary Cone Crushers: two units at 600 kw installed power with closed side setting of 15 mm.
- Associated conveyor belt feed and discharge systems for recirculation and discharge to crushed mineralization stockpile.

The crushing circuit is located upstream of the heap leach pad facility and process plant and ponds. The crushed material is loaded and trucked to the pads and loaded systemically onto the lined pads. A crushing simulation is provided in Figure 17.3.

**Figure 17.3**
**Crushing Simulation**




Source: TEASA (2023)

## 17.3.4 Heap Leach Pad System and Solution Distribution

The heap leach pads are built in two phases over the life-of-mine (LOM). Phase one construction will have a pad area covering 222,000 m$^2$ of lined HDPE 60 mil LLDPE material. The pad area is complete with all associated collection piping, geotextile and supporting items.

Phase two planned expansion in year two is for an area of 246,00 m$^2$ and collection ponds are complete with all pumping and piping distribution.

### 17.3.5 Carbon In Columns (CIC) Adsorption Circuit

The pregnant solution is pumped to two carbon in column circuits in parallel. Each train consists of five upflow design tanks with associated piping and valving. Carbon advancement pumping and handling are included in this circuit.

Equipment includes:

- Two trains of five carbon adsorption leach tanks 3.6 mt. diameter by 3.8 m. high; stepped on the pad and complete with solution up-flow piping. There is the option to by-pass tanks as required.
- CIC area spillage control sumps.

The barren leach solution drains from these trains to the barren solution pond for reagent addition and recirculation.

### 17.3.6 Carbon Forwarding and Recovery Circuit

The Cerro Caliche processing facility includes carbon stripping, electrowinning, carbon regeneration, and a refinery circuit.

Equipment includes:

- Carbon forwarding pumps.
- Dewatering screen c/w 28 mesh screens.
- Solution tanks (pregnant and barren) with associated pumps.
- Carbon stripping vessels, in-line heaters, heat exchangers, solution pumps.
- Electrowinning cell(s), fume hood, solution pumps, rectifier.
- Secure refinery area complete with bullion furnace, dust collector, slag storage and bullion molds.

### 17.3.7 Reagent Handling and Storage

Water wells to supply the Project are within close proximity to the proposed processing site. Water is to be utilized for all reagent mixing within the plant and for make-up water to the heap pads to allow for evaporation and wetting of the fresh feed material. The main plant also includes a mixing area containment.

Main Plant required reagents:

- Lime (hydrated), bulk dry
- Sodium cyanide (NaCN), dry super sacs
- Caustic soda, bagged and dry
- Refinery slagging reagents
- Activated carbon (6 x 12 mesh), dry super sacs.

### 17.3.8 Assay and Metallurgical Laboratory

A fully equipped laboratory is an integral part of the Cerro Caliche Project. Located close to the main process facility, it is equipped with the necessary analytics to provide all required data for the mining operation, main process facility, and environmental considerations.

The laboratory also plays an instrumental role in providing on-time process monitoring, daily production reporting, blast hole sampling, and assaying of all exploration samples.

### 17.3.9 Water Supply

Water for the Cerro Caliche Project is to be supplied from surface drilled wells within close proximity to the site. Rain and run-off water during the rainy season is also to be diverted and collected. Multiple high head pumps are installed at the water sources to pump water to the plant's fresh-water tank.

The water wells are to supply all facets of the Project, including make-up water from the process (loss from evaporation), reagent mixing and emergency water. No on-site camp facilities are planned.

### 17.1.1 Air Supply

An air distribution system is included to supply required process air to the main CIC plant facility and instrument air is included for required instrumentation and controls.

# 18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The current infrastructure of the Cerro Caliche Project consists of a nearby medium voltage powerline, access roads, and mining operations within close proximity. There is a 14 km gravel access road from the village of Cucurpe, located 40 km southeast of the regional hub of Magdalena de Kino, which, in turn, is located 54 km from the Project. For Years one and two, the site will be powered by two 750 kw generators and thereafter by a 33 kV transmission line for Years three through nine. Usage and installation costs have been discussed with the Commission Federal de Electricity (CFE) for the power line and associated switch gear. The estimated capital and operating costs for power are included within the economic analysis, subsequently in this report.

As multiple active mines and sufficient infrastructure surround the Cerro Caliche site, D.E.N.M. Engineering is of the opinion that there are no major obstacles to building an open pit mine, heap leach facility, and process recovery plant in the proposed area.

## 18.1 PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 18.1 to Figure 18.3 show the major infrastructure proposed for the Cerro Caliche Project and include the following:

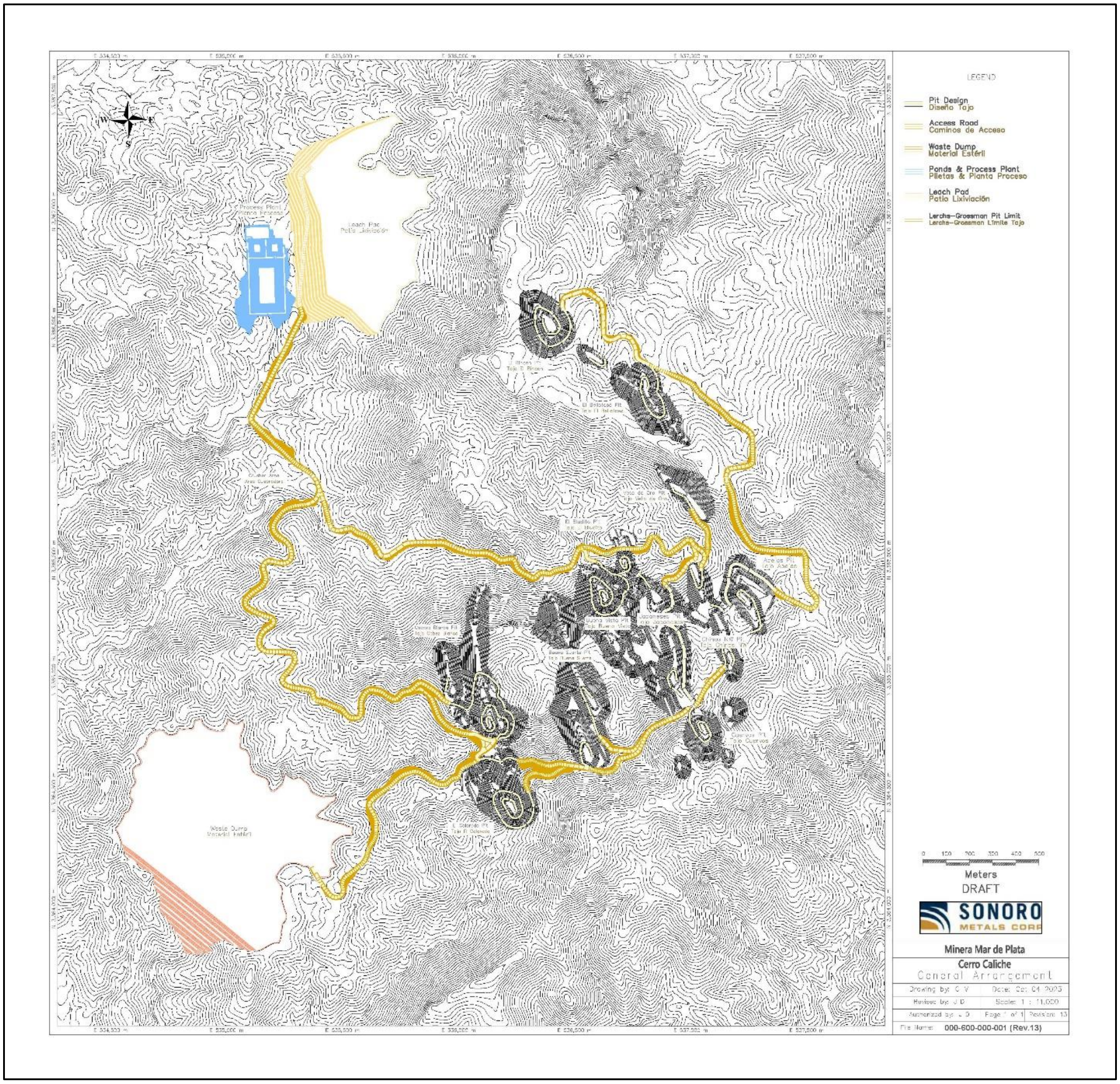
- Crushing plant with associated material handling components.
- Heap leach pads and solution distribution system complete with pumping and piping.
- Heap leach ponds: pregnant, barren, and overflow complete with pumping and piping.
- Carbon-in-column (CIC) adsorption circuit for recovery of gold and silver from pregnant solution stream.
- Carbon stripping system, complete with in-line heaters, heat exchangers, solution pumps, and control system.
- Refinery: bullion furnaces for dorè production including dust collection system.
- Power supply and distribution.
- Assay and metallurgical laboratory.

Additional infrastructure to be installed:

- Gatehouse and security on the main access road.
- Main office for administration, purchasing and technical personnel.
- Warehouse for all mechanical and process plant parts.
- Fuel storage facility.
- Communications: telephone, cellular and internet.
- Other: maintenance buildings, safety and human resources, water and sewage.

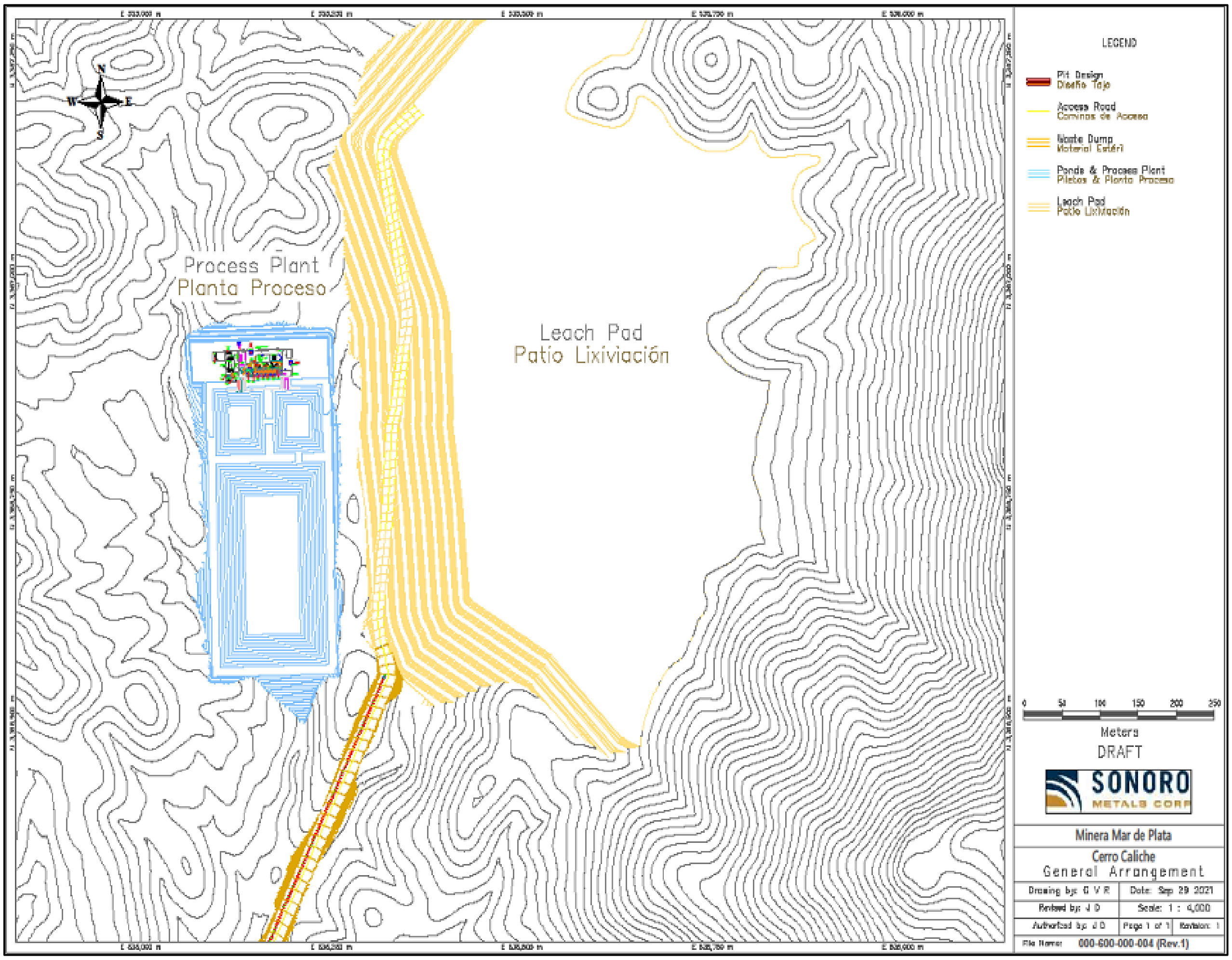
There is no on-site housing, as all employees and contractors will commute from the nearby towns. The overall plan view of the Cerro Colice Site is provided in Figure 18.1. Figure 18.2 is a plan view of the leach pad area.

**Figure 18.1**
**Cerro Caliche Overall Site Plan**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2021)

**Figure 18.2**
**Leach Pad and Process Area**




Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

## 18.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

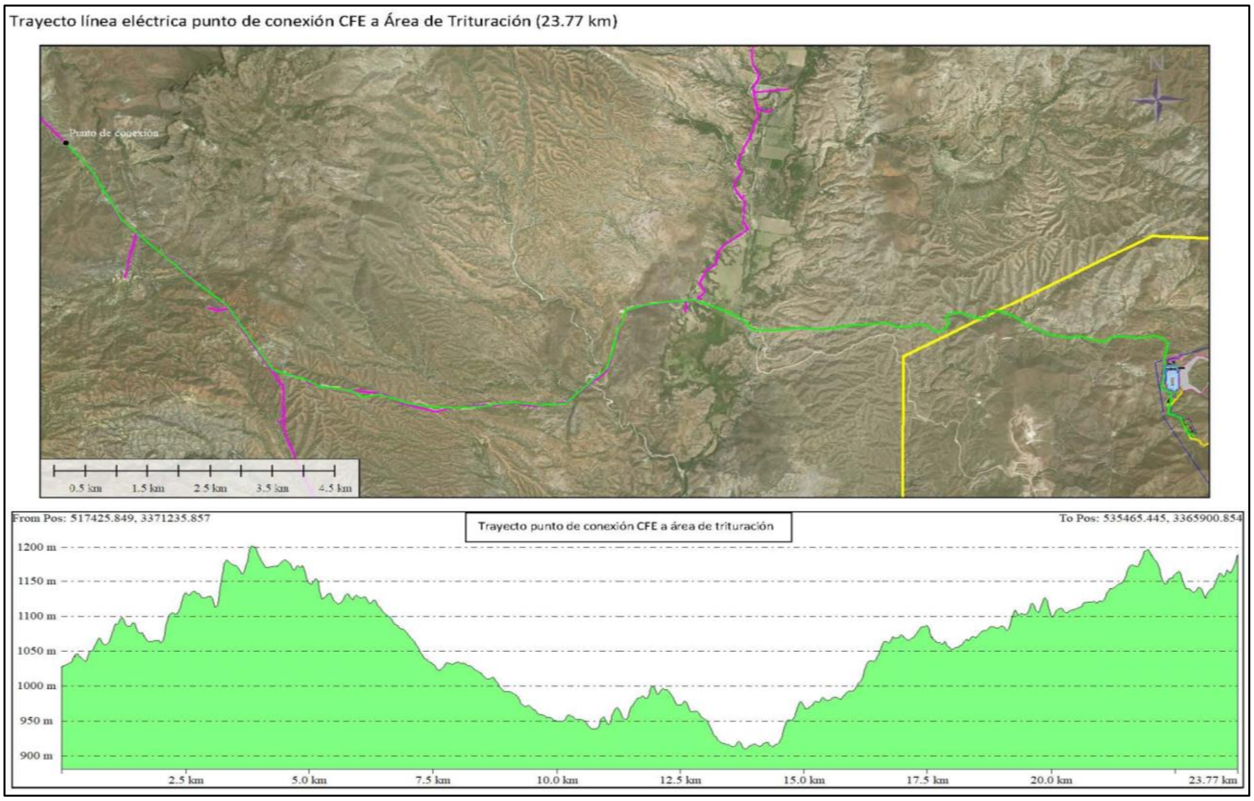
Water usage will be typical of a heap leach operation in the Sonora region of Mexico. The main make-up water requirement demands are determined by the loaded heap pad wetting and irrigation, and evaporation in the area. The expected evaporation rate in the area is high and has been factored into the preliminary water balance.

Annual precipitation in the area is 500 mm and is highest in the summer months with July recording an average 160 mm. Water diversion and management will be important as a means of collection but will also limit the dilution within the pads and ponds of the gold and silver bearing solution.

### 18.3 ELECTRICAL POWER AND ON-SITE DISTRIBUTION

Power for the Cerro Caliche site for Years one and two will be supplied by two 750 kW generators and a 33 kV transmission line, located approximately 24 km from the site, will supply power for Years three through nine. Discussions with Commission Federal de Electricity (CFE) have outlined plans to install a power line and associated switch gear. A sub-station and series of internal distribution lines will serve to power the crushing circuit, process plant, and offices. The proposed routing of the power line is shown in Figure 18.3.

**Figure 18.3**
**33kV Power Line Routing**



# 19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

## 19.1 MARKET AND MARKET STUDIES

Gold is a precious metal traded on world markets, with benchmark prices generally based on the London Bullion Market Association, (LBMA Gold Price). Gold has two principal uses: product fabrication and bullion investment. Fabricated gold has a wide variety of end uses, including jewelry (the largest fabrication use), electronics, dentistry, industrial and decorative uses, medals, medallions and official coins. Gold bullion is held primarily as a store of value and as a safeguard against the depreciation of paper assets denominated in fiat currencies.

Due to the size of the gold bullion market and the above-ground inventory of bullion, Sonoro's production will not influence gold prices.

Silver is also a metal that is traded on world markets, with benchmark prices also based on the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA Silver Price). Silver has long been used in the manufacture of coins, ornaments, and jewelry. Silver has the highest known electrical and thermal conductivity of all metals, therefore it is used in fabricating printed electrical circuits and as a vapour-deposited coating for electronic conductors. When silver is alloyed with such elements as nickel or palladium, it is used in electrical contacts.

Like gold, due to the size of the silver bullion market and above ground inventory of bullion, Sonoro's production will not influence the silver price.

The LBMA Gold price is set twice daily at 10:30 (AM) and 15:00 (PM) in an auction independently operated and administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (IBA). The price is set in US dollars per fine troy ounce. The LBMA Silver price auction is independently operated and administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (IBA). The price is set daily in US dollars per troy ounce at 12:00 noon (PM) London time. Table 19.1 summarizes the high and low average annual LBMA PM gold and silver price per ounce, from 2000 to September 30, 2023.

**Table 19.1**
**Annual High & Low LBMA PM Fix for Gold and Silver**

| Year | Gold Price (USD) | | | Silver Price (USD) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Cumulative Average | High | Low | Cumulative Average |
| 2000 | 312.70 | 263.80 | 279.11 | 5.45 | 4.57 | 4.95 |
| 2001 | 278.85 | 255.95 | 271.04 | 4.82 | 4.07 | 4.37 |
| 2002 | 349.30 | 277.75 | 309.73 | 4.85 | 4.20 | 4.60 |
| 2003 | 416.25 | 319.90 | 363.38 | 5.96 | 4.37 | 4.88 |
| 2004 | 454.20 | 375.00 | 409.72 | 7.83 | 5.49 | 6.67 |
| 2005 | 536.50 | 411.10 | 444.74 | 9.23 | 6.39 | 7.32 |
| 2006 | 725.00 | 524.75 | 603.46 | 14.94 | 8.83 | 11.55 |
| 2007 | 841.10 | 608.30 | 695.39 | 15.82 | 11.67 | 13.38 |
| 2008 | 1,011.25 | 712.50 | 871.96 | 20.92 | 8.88 | 14.99 |
| 2009 | 1,212.50 | 810.0 | 972.35 | 10.51 | 19.18 | 14.67 |
| 2010 | 1,421.00 | 1,058.00 | 1,224.53 | 15.14 | 28.55 | 20.19 |
| 2011 | 1,895.00 | 1,319.00 | 1,571.52 | 26.68 | 48.70 | 35.12 |
| 2012 | 1,791.75 | 1,540.00 | 1,668.98 | 37.23 | 26.67 | 31.15 |
| 2013 | 1,693.75 | 1,192.00 | 1,411.23 | 31.11 | 18.61 | 23.79 |
| 2014 | 1,385.00 | 1,142.00 | 1,266.40 | 22.05 | 15.28 | 19.08 |
| 2015 | 1,295.75 | 1,049.40 | 1,160.06 | 18.23 | 13.71 | 15.68 |
| 2016 | 1,366.25 | 1,077.00 | 1,250.74 | 20.71 | 13.58 | 17.14 |
| 2017 | 1,346.25 | 1,151.00 | 1,257.12 | 18.21 | 15.22 | 17.04 |
| 2018 | 1,354.95 | 1,178.40 | 1,268.49 | 17.52 | 13.97 | 15.71 |
| 2019 | 1,546.10 | 1,269.60 | 1,392.60 | 19.31 | 14.38 | 16.21 |
| 2020 | 1,830.23 | 1,707.17 | 1,769.59 | 22.09 | 18.80 | 20.51 |
| 2021 | 1,842.28 | 1,753.65 | 1,799.58 | 26.39 | 23.99 | 25.17 |
| 2022 | 1,848.96 | 1,757.36 | 1,800.80 | 22.86 | 20.59 | 21.75 |
| 2023* | 1,976.29 | 1,883.84 | 1,931.95 | 24.80 | 22.28 | 23.44 |

Source: www.kitco.com, LBMA
** Data for 2023 is as of September 30,2023*

Sonoro may conduct further work at a later date to evaluate the potential cost benefits of producing gold or silver bullion on site.

## 19.2 CONTRACTS

At the date of publication, Sonoro has no offtake agreements for gold produced during potential mining operations.

# 20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

## 20.1 Environmental Regulatory Framework

### 20.1.1 Mining Law and Regulations

Mining in Mexico is regulated through the Mining Law, approved on June 26, 1992, and modified by decree of December 24, 1996, article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, and includes:

- Article 6.- The exploration, exploitation and benefit of the minerals or substances referred to in this Law are of public utility; their purpose is to contribute to the equitable distribution of public wealth, guarantee the protection of the environment, achieve the balanced and sustainable development of the country and improve the living conditions of the population. Mining Law Reform DOF May 8, 2023
- Article 19 specifies the right to obtain easements, the right to use the water flowing from the mine for both industrial and domestic use, and the right to obtain a preferential right for a concession of the waters of the mine; and
- Articles 27, 37 and 39 establish that exploration, exploitation and beneficiation activities must comply with environmental laws and regulations and must incorporate technical standards in matters such as mining safety, ecological balance and environmental protection.

The Mining Law Regulations of 15 February 1999 repealed the previous Regulations of 29 March, 1993. Article 62 of the regulation requires mining projects to comply with the General Environmental Law, its regulations and all applicable standards.

### 20.1.2 General Environmental Laws and Regulations

Mexico's environmental protection system is based on the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection known as LGEEPA, approved on January 28, 1988 and updated on December 13, 1996.

The Mexican federal authority on the environment is SEMARNAT. On 30 November, 2000, the Federal Public Administration Act was amended to create SEMARNAT, together with the transfer of the fisheries subsector to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, through which greater emphasis was placed on environmental protection and sustainable development.

SEMARNAT is organized into several subsecretariats and the following main divisions:

- **IN CC:** National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, responsible for the coordination of research and technological and scientific development focused on the protection and conservation of the environment. This institute provides technical and scientific support to SEMARNAT for the development of national environmental policy, to promote and disseminate criteria, methods and technologies for environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. It also evaluates compliance with the objectives and actions of the National Climate Change Strategy.

- **PROFEPA:** Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection, responsible for law enforcement, public participation and environmental education. PROFEPA is responsible for conducting environmental inspections and negotiating compliance agreements. Voluntary environmental audits, coordinated through PROFEPA, are encouraged under the Ecology Law.
- **CONAGUA:** National Water Commission, responsible for authorizing new water rights, water-related licenses and evaluating tariffs related to water use and discharges.
- **CONAFOR:** National Forestry Commission, responsible for administering sustainable forest development policy; and,
- **CONANP:** National Commission of Natural Protected Areas.

SEMARNAT regulates permits or licenses under the regulations and rules derived from LGEEPA, divided into the following main topics:

- **Hazardous Materials and Waste:** Registration of generators, management plans, authorization to handle hazardous waste, remediation of contaminated soils, import/export permits, environmental risk assessments and approval of accident prevention programs.
- **Forest Management:** Authorizations, notices, reports, inscriptions and records relating to timber and non-timber logging, commercial forest plantations, collection of forest biological resources, phytosanitary certificates, change of land use in forest lands, transport, storage and processing of forest products, forestry technical services and national forest registry,
- **Wildlife:** CITES certificates for import and export, management units for wildlife conservation, extractive and non-extractive use, authorizations, hunting licenses, registration of animal specimens, scientific collections and wildlife conservation,
- **Air:** Authorizations and procedures for operation and environmental compliance, as well as alternative methodologies for air care and quality improvement,
- **Environmental Impact and Risk:** The environmental impact assessment is a management instrument that guarantees, when approved, the sustainable development of investment projects, establishing measures to protect the environment and for the rational use of natural resources; and,
- **Maritime and Terrestrial:** The permit procedures for this area are the instruments to grant the rights of use and exploitation of beaches, federal zones and lands reclaimed from the sea, guaranteeing the protection, conservation and organized and sustainable exploitation for the integral development of these areas.

### 20.1.3 Regulations Specific to Gold and Silver Mining Projects

The following Official Mexican Standards are specific to gold and silver mining projects:

- **The NOM-023-STPS-2012**, regulates the aspects-conditions related to Mining Safety and Occupational Health in open pit and underground mines issued by the Ministry of Labour,
- **NOM-120-SEMARNAT-2011** specifies environmental protection measures for mining exploration activities in temperate and dry climate zones that would affect xerophyll scrub, tropical forests (deciduous) or coniferous or oak forests. The regulation applies to "direct" exploration projects,

- **NOM-157-SEMARNAT-2009**, establishes the elements and procedures to implement a Mining Waste Management Plan,
- **NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003,** establishes the procedures for characterizing tailings, and establishes the criteria and specifications for the preparation and characterization of the site, the construction of the project, the operation and subsequent operation of the tailings dams; and,
- **NOM-155-SEMARNAT-2007** establishes environmental protection requirements for gold and silver leaching systems.

### 20.1.4 PROFEPA “Clean Industry”

PROFEPA administers a voluntary environmental audit program and certifies companies with a "Clean Industry" designation if they successfully complete the audit process. The voluntary audit program was established by legislative mandate in 1996, with a directive for companies to be certified once they meet a list of requirements including implementation of international best practices, applicable engineering, and preventive corrective measures.

In the Environmental Audit, companies hire auditors accredited by PROFEPA and considered experts in the different areas of environmental law (air, waste and hazardous materials of water, biodiversity, soil, risk, emergency response and environmental management systems). During this audit, called "Industrial Verification," auditors determine whether facilities comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. If a site passes, it receives designation as "Clean Industry" and can use the Clean Industry logo as a message to consumers and the community that it is fulfilling its legal responsibilities. If a site does not pass, an "Action Plan" must be agreed to correct the irregularities found.

The Action Plan is established between the government and the company based on the suggestions of the Industrial Verification auditor. It creates a time frame and specific actions that a site must take to meet and resolve existing or potential problems. Both parties sign an agreement to complete the process. When a facility successfully completes the Action Plan, it becomes eligible to receive the Clean Industry designation.

PROFEPA believes that this program fosters a better relationship between regulators and industry, provides a green label for companies to promote themselves, and lowers insurance premiums for certified facilities. The most important aspect, however, is ensuring legal compliance using the Action Plan, a guarantee that ISO 14001 and other Environmental Management Systems cannot provide.

### 20.1.5 Mining Waste

The works and activities of the CC Project consider the generation of mining waste, such as:

- Waste from mining operations: residual rock.
- Residues from mineral processing: spent mineralized material from the heap leaching system.
- Hydrometallurgical processing: spent activated carbon.

The Official Mexican Standard NOM-157-SEMARNAT-2009 establishes the elements and procedures to implement a Mining Waste Management Plan. Waste management measures will be defined and applied to ensure their integral management, considering administrative, economic, technological, social and environmental aspects. The Mining Waste Management Plan will establish the generation baseline, with the purpose of defining the objectives, actions and goals for the prevention, reduction and use of mining waste. The Waste Management Plan will be an integral part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is presented to the environmental authorities.

As explained above, during 2020-2021, a comprehensive geochemical characterization program was carried out to evaluate the environmental stability of the project's residual rock (tepetate) and the leached mineralized material. The program focused on mobility test studies and the generation of acid rock drainage in ten compounds.

The residual rock analysis program was carried out following the Mexican standard NOM-157-SEMARNAT-2009 that requires analyzing each compound (dry base) for ten elements including: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, silver, lead and selenium.

Since two elements (chromium, lead) of one of the ten compounds, were above the normativity, it was also decided to perform a wet cell analysis (mobility test) for all the compounds, giving a result below the maximum permissible limit of the regulations. Therefore, the elements do not present a toxicity associated with the mobility of the elements in question.

During operations, Mexican regulations require the monitoring, annually, of a composite sample (two samples per month) of mining waste (residual rock and leached mineralized material), until the end of the Project's useful life.

For the analysis of acid-base accounting (ABA), the Official Mexican Standard NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003, which establishes the criteria for the analysis of mining waste, was taken into consideration; tepetate and spent ore. For the analysis, a representative sample of each of the previously mentioned compounds was taken to determine the acid drainage potential. The results obtained show a null generation of acid drainage. These results are confirmed with the geological and metallurgical information of the Project and therefore, the presence of sulphides for a potential for generating acid drainage in the project is null.

### 20.1.6 Wastewater

The Project design includes a zero-discharge process for the treatment of mineralized materials. Wastewater will be treated using septic tanks that comply with the specification of the Official Mexican Standard NOM-006-CNA-2022. The effluent from septic tanks will be analyzed according to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-001-ECOL-1996 that establishes the limits of permissible discharge parameters. A wastewater discharge permit from the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) will be requested for the Project, after obtaining the groundwater right concession (requirement to obtain a discharge permit).

### 20.1.7 Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management

Non-hazardous waste will be managed in agreement with the municipal service. Garbage containers will be strategically located in the Project facilities, promoting the recycling of wood, cardboard, plastic and scrap.

Hazardous waste management infrastructure is included in the Project to collect, transfer and store the different types of waste that will be generated by the Project activities. The company will be registered as a generator of Hazardous Waste before SEMARNAT. Hazardous waste shall be identified by specific labels and containers which shall be specific to each type of waste. For the Project, a General Temporary Storage of hazardous waste will be built. The storage of any hazardous waste should not exceed three months in this warehouse. For the transport and final destination of hazardous waste, Sonoro will use an authorized service provider of SEMARNAT that will issue a manifest document for the movements, transport and final destination. Control books will be established to control inputs and outputs. The above actions comply with the legal basis in the Ecology Law and its Regulations on Prevention and Integral Management of Waste.

### 20.1.8 Other Laws and Regulations

#### *20.1.8.1 Water Resources*

Water resources are regulated by the National Water Law of 1 December, 1992 and its regulations, 12 January 1994 (amended by decree of 4 December 1997). In Mexico, the ecological criteria for water quality are established by Regulation CE-CCA-001/89, dated December 2, 1989. These criteria are used to classify water bodies for suitable uses, including drinking water supply, recreational activities, agricultural irrigation, livestock use, aquaculture use, and for the development and preservation of aquatic life. The quality standards listed in the regulation indicate the maximum acceptable concentrations of chemical parameters and are used to establish wastewater effluent limits. Ecological water quality standards are defined for water used for drinking water, protection of aquatic life, agricultural irrigation, and irrigation water and livestock. Discharge limits have been established for some industrial sources, although no specific limits have been developed for mining projects. NOM-001-ECOL-1996, of January 6, 1997, establishes maximum permissible limits of pollutants in wastewater discharges to surface waters and national "goods" (waters under the jurisdiction of CONAGUA).

Daily and monthly effluent limits are listed for discharges into rivers used for agricultural irrigation, urban public use and protection of aquatic life; for discharges into natural and artificial reservoirs used for agricultural irrigation and urban public use; for discharges to coastal waters used for recreation, fishing, navigation and other uses and to estuaries; and discharges to soils and wetlands. Effluent limitations have also been established for discharges to rivers used for agricultural irrigation, for the protection of aquatic life and for discharges to reservoirs used for agricultural irrigation. The specific measures and permissible quality parameters will be mentioned in the document granting discharge permit by CONAGUA.

#### *20.1.8.2 Ecological Resources*

In 2000, CONANP (formerly CONABIO, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity) was created as a decentralized entity of SEMARNAT. As of November, 2001, 127 terrestrial and marine Natural Protected Areas had been proclaimed, including biosphere reserves, national parks, national monuments, flora and fauna reserves and natural resource reserves.

Ecological resources are protected by the General Wildlife Law. NOM-059-ECOL-2010 specifies the protection of Mexico's native flora and fauna. It also includes conservation policies, measures and actions, and a generalized methodology for determining the risk category of a species.

Other laws and regulations include the Forestry Law of 22 December, 1992, as amended on 31 November, 2001 and as amended by the 2022 Reform of Sustainable Forest Development, and the Forestry Law Regulations of 25 September 1998.

### 20.1.9 Surface Land

The use and exploitation of land properties are subject to the provisions of the agrarian laws. The following government agencies coordinate surface land management:

- **SEDATU** (Secretariat of Agrarian Development; Territorial and Urban): This agency is responsible for promoting the legal enforcement of land ownership, especially in rural areas, and is responsible for developing public policies for access to justice and agrarian development;
- **RAN** (National Agrarian Registry): Controls the land ownership of ejidos and communities (communal owners). This agency is in charge of all legal procedures related to the legalization of land ownership, the issuance of land titles and certificates, the regulation of land authorities (ejidos, communities), the registration and validation of any process related to land ownership; and
- **PA** (Agrarian Fiscal Agency): Social service institution that serves to protect the rights of agrarian individuals. Their services include legal advice for the conciliation of possession or legal representation.

### 20.1.10 Environmental Regulatory Conditions

Environmental planning in Mexico has its legal basis in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) and its Regulation on Ecological Planning (ROE), which establish the objective of ecological zoning of the national territory through a "General Program of General Ecological Planning of the Territory" or "General Ecological Planning Program of the Territory". (POEGT), identifying priority areas of attention and areas with sectoral competence. According to LGEEPA, ecological zoning is defined as an environmental policy instrument with the purpose of zoning land use and contributing to the control and mitigation of environmental problems, to achieve environmental protection and the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources, based on the analysis of deterioration trends and potential uses of each respective area. The POEGT agreement approved by decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on September 7, 2012.

Ecological zoning defined a set of synthetic territorial units, according to the main environmental biophysical factors, such as climate, terrain shape, vegetation and soil. Under this principle, the Mexican territory has been differentiated into 145 units called Environmental Biophysical Units (UAB). For each of these UABs, specific ecological guidelines and strategies have been designated.

Considering the ecological zoning proposed in the POEGT, the Cerro Caliche Project is located in the ecological region 12.30 within number 9 of the UAB that corresponds to the Sierras and Valles del Norte.

According to the POEGT, UAB 9 considers the following:

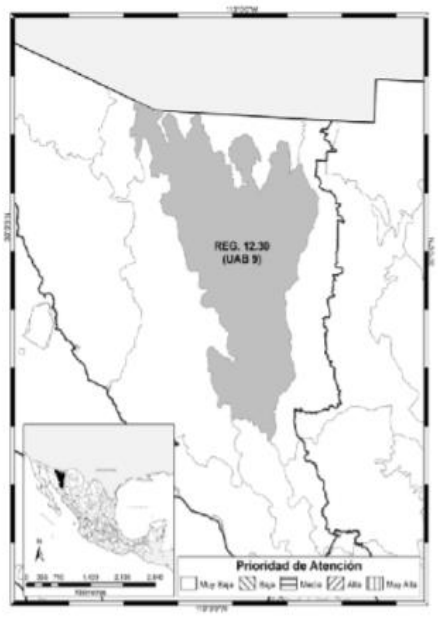
- Development Guide: Mining and Preservation of Flora and Fauna.
- Development aid: Preventall.

- Development Associates: Livestock.
- Environmental policy: sustainable use and protection.
- Level of priority attention: very low.

The POEGT, in its technical specifications details that in 2008 the environmental status for UAB 9 was considered as: stable to moderately stable with low sectoral conflicts, very low surface of protected areas, moderate soil degradation, low degradation of vegetation, medium degradation for desertification, very low anthropological degradation, average presence of roads-highways, average percentage of urban areas, low percentage of surface water bodies and low population density. Land use is classified as: other vegetation, forest and livestock, available surface water, available groundwater, high percentage functional zone of 58.8, low social marginalization, medium educational index, medium low health index, low overcrowded housing, very low indicator of housing consolidation, medium industrial capitalization, low percentage of economic dependence of the municipality. High percentage of paid jobs per municipality, agricultural activities for commercial purposes, medium importance of mining activity and high importance of livestock activity.

Figure 20.1 provides details of UAB 9.

**Figure 20.1**
**UAB 9**




| | |
|---|---|
| **REGION ECOLOGICA: 12.30**<br>**Unidades Ambientales Biofisicas que la componen:**<br>**9.** Sierras y Valles del Norte | |
| **Localización:**<br>Este de Sonora | |

| **Superficie en km$^2$:** | **Población Total:** | **Población Indígena:** |
|---|---|---|
| 42,685.87 | 78,700 hab | Mayo-Yaqui |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Estado Actual del Medio Ambiente 2008:** | **Estable a Medianamente estable. Conflicto Sectorial Bajo.** Muy baja superficie de ANP's. Baja degradación de los Suelos. Baja degradación de la Vegetación. Media degradación por Desertificación. La modificación antropogénica es muy baja. Longitud de Carreteras (km): Media. Porcentaje de Zonas Urbanas: Muy baja. Porcentaje de Cuerpos de agua: Muy baja. Densidad de población (hab/km2): Muy baja. El uso de suelo es de Otro tipo de vegetación, Forestal y Pecuario. Con disponibilidad de agua superficial. Con disponibilidad de agua subterránea. Porcentaje de Zona Funcional Alta: 58.8. Muy baja marginación social. Medio índice medio de educación. Bajo índice medio de salud. Bajo hacinamiento en la vivienda. Muy bajo indicador de consolidación de la vivienda. Medio indicador de capitalización industrial. Bajo porcentaje de la tasa de dependencia económica municipal. Alto porcentaje de trabajadores por actividades remuneradas por municipios. Actividad agrícola con fines comerciales. Media importancia de la actividad minera. Alta importancia de la actividad ganadera. |
| **Escenario al 2033:** | **Medianamente estable a inestable** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Política Ambiental:** | **Aprovechamiento Sustentable** |
| **Prioridad de Atención:** | **Muy baja** |

| **UAB** | **Rectores del desarrollo** | **Coadyuvantes del desarrollo** | **Asociados del desarrollo** | **Otros sectores de interés** | **Estrategias sectoriales** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9** | Minería-Preservación de Flora y Fauna | Forestal | Ganadería | Industria | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15 BIS, 16, 17, 28, 29, 31, 33, 37, 42, 43, 44 |

| **Estrategias. UAB 9** | |
|---|---|
| A) Preservación | **1.** Conservación *in situ* de los ecosistemas y su biodiversidad.<br>**2.** Recuperación de especies en riesgo.<br>**3.** Conocimiento, análisis y monitoreo de los ecosistemas y su biodiversidad. |
| B) Aprovechamiento sustentable | **4.** Aprovechamiento sustentable de ecosistemas, especies, genes y recursos naturales.<br>**5.** Aprovechamiento sustentable de los suelos agrícolas y pecuarios.<br>**6.** Modernizar la infraestructura hidroagrícola y tecnificar las superficies agrícolas.<br>**7.** Aprovechamiento sustentable de los recursos forestales.<br>**8.** Valoración de los servicios ambientales. |
| C) Protección de los recursos naturales | **9.** Propiciar el equilibrio de las cuencas y acuíferos sobreexplotados.<br>**10.** Reglamentar para su protección, el uso del agua en las principales cuencas y acuíferos.<br>**11.** Mantener en condiciones adecuadas de funcionamiento las presas administradas por CONAGUA.<br>**12.** Protección de los ecosistemas.<br>**13.** Racionalizar el uso de agroquímicos y promover el uso de biofertilizantes. |
| D) Restauración | **14.** Restauración de ecosistemas forestales y suelos agrícolas. |
| E) Aprovechamiento sustentable de recursos naturales no renovables y actividades económicas de producción y servicios | **15.** Aplicación de los productos del Servicio Geológico Mexicano al desarrollo económico y social y al aprovechamiento sustentable de los recursos naturales no renovables.<br>**15 bis.** Consolidar el marco normativo ambiental aplicable a las actividades mineras, a fin de promover una minería sustentable.<br>**16.** Promover la reconversión de industrias básicas (textil-vestido, cuero-calzado, juguetes, entre otros), a fin de que se posicionen en los mercados doméstico e internacional.<br>**17.** Impulsar el escalamiento de la producción hacia manufacturas de alto valor agregado (automotriz, electrónica, autopartes, entre otras). |
| **Grupo II. Dirigidas al mejoramiento del sistema social e infraestructura urbana** | |
| C) Agua y Saneamiento | **28.** Consolidar la calidad del agua en la gestión integral del recurso hídrico.<br>**29.** Posicionar el tema del agua como un recurso estratégico y de seguridad nacional. |
| D) Infraestructura y equipamiento urbano y regional | **31.** Generar e impulsar las condiciones necesarias para el desarrollo de ciudades y zonas metropolitanas seguras, competitivas, sustentables, bien estructuradas y menos costosas. |
| E) Desarrollo Social | **33.** Apoyar el desarrollo de capacidades para la participación social en las actividades |

| | |
|---|---|
| | económicas y promover la articulación de programas para optimizar la aplicación de recursos públicos que conlleven a incrementar las oportunidades de acceso a servicios en el medio rural y reducir la pobreza.<br>**34.** Integración de las zonas rurales de alta y muy alta marginación a la dinámica del desarrollo nacional.<br>**37.** Integrar a mujeres, indígenas y grupos vulnerables al sector económico-productivo en núcleos agrarios y localidades rurales vinculadas. |
| **Grupo III. Dirigidas al fortalecimiento de la gestión y la coordinación institucional** | |
| A) Marco Jurídico | **42.** Asegurar la definición y el respeto a los derechos de propiedad rural. |
| B) Planeación del Ordenamiento Territorial | **43.** Integrar, modernizar y mejorar el acceso al catastro rural y la información agraria para impulsar proyectos productivos.<br>**44.** Impulsar el ordenamiento territorial estatal y municipal y el desarrollo regional mediante acciones coordinadas entre los tres órdenes de gobierno y concertadas con la sociedad civil. |

The POEGT considers that, in 2012 the environmental status for UAB 9 was stable to moderately stable with a projection for 2033 to move to moderately stable to unstable. Based on the scenarios (context 2008, 2012 and 2033) and based on the ecological guidelines, 26 ecological strategies were established for UAB 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Escenario al 2033:** | **Medianamente estable a inestable** |

These sectoral strategies describe the actions to obtain the environmental sustainability of the territory and are divided into three groups:

- Group I: Objectives to achieve the sustainability of the territory.
- Group II: Objectives to improve the social system and urban infrastructure.
- Group III: Aims to strengthen institutional management and coordination.

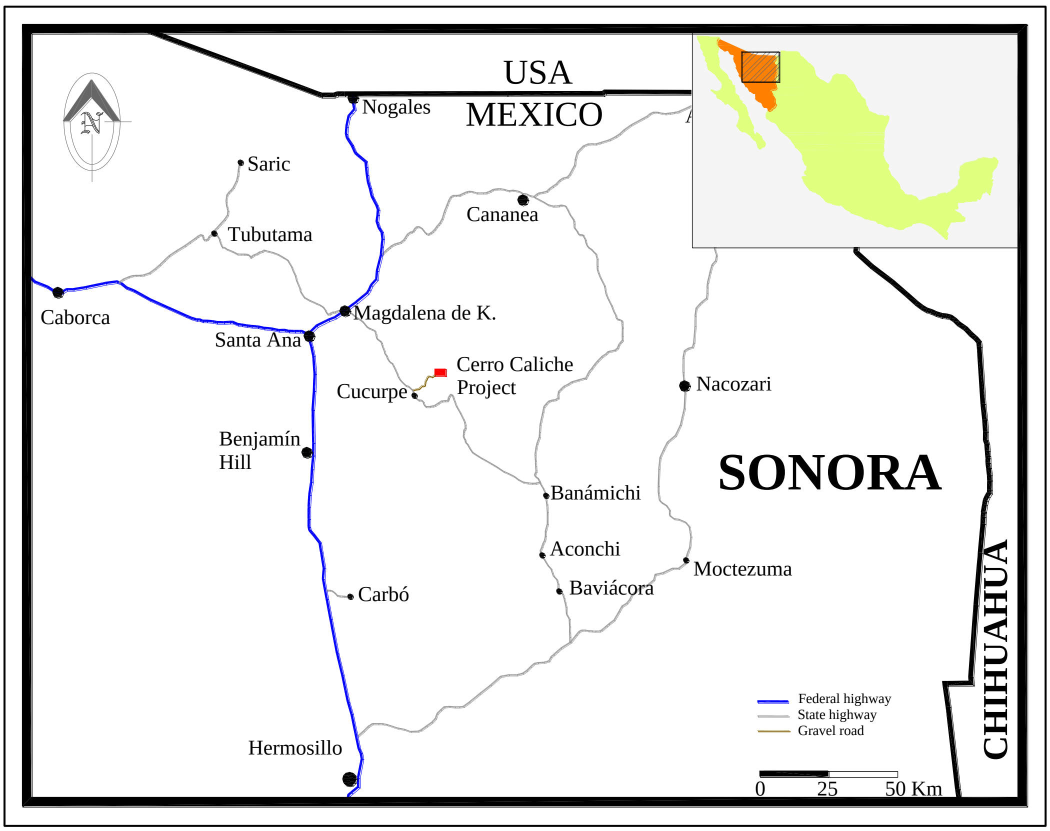
Within these sectoral strategies, strategies number 15 and 15 bis are relevant to the Cerro Caliche Project because they make the following statements: 15) "Use the products of the Mexican Geological Survey for economic and social development and the sustainable use of non-renewable natural resources"; and 15bis) "Consolidate the environmental regulatory framework applicable to mining activities to promote sustainable mining".

This is defined in Group I, a group that establishes strategies that aim to achieve the sustainable development of the territory. Therefore, current regulations for mining operations indicate that the Cerro Caliche Project is compatible with the sectoral strategies defined for UAB 9.

## 20.2 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social Impact

The Project is located in the municipality of Cucurpe in the State of Sonora, within the Cerro Prieto ranch. The main access is via 40 km of paved road between Magdalena de Kino and the town of Cucurpe, then approximately 14 km of gravel road. It is also located about 20 km from the abandoned Santa Gertrudis mine, and 10 km from the Las La Mercedes-Klondike mine project. Figure 20.2 shows the location of the Cerro Calice Project, in relation to the surrounding communities.

**Figure 20.2**
**Cerro Caliche Project Location Map**




According to information from the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP, 2014), there are no protected areas near the Project, nor within a radius of 70 km from the Project.

In December 2020, Sonoro received authorization from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) to build new roads, build drilling rigs, and drill 258 RC and core holes to continue exploration of the Cerro Caliche deposit.

In April 2023, Sonoro received authorization from preventive report 3 by SEMARNAT to build additional new roads, with a plan of 133 holes, occupying a total area of 17.22 hectares.

### 20.2.1 Environmental Studies, Baseline Studies and Background Information

During 2020 and 2021, Sonoro, in coordination with *HRL Servicio Ambiental S.A. de C.V.* (HRL)*, A-GEOMMINING, Morales Geophysics and ALS-Indequim,* conducted baseline studies for water, biodiversity, climate, geohydrology, geology, geomorphology, soil characterization, mining waste geochemistry (waste rock and leached mineralized material), and social-economic aspects. Environmental baseline studies were conducted over 7,000 hectares to determine the actual conservation status. A social-economic study was done in the nearby communities of Cucurpe and Magdalena.

#### *20.2.1.1 Baseline Studies Performed at the CC Project*

These studies were conducted on more than 7,000 hectares to determine the actual conservation status in the Project area and assess potential environmental and social impact risks. The social and economic impact assessment was conducted in the nearby communities of Cucurpe and Magdalena.

#### *20.2.1.2 Acid Drainage*

ABA and mobility tests on waste and mineral rock were conducted by ALS Indequim S.A. de C.V.; the tests were conducted according to the parameters of Mexican regulations and international standards. With this purpose three PQ core samples of mineral and seven PQ core samples of waste rock (representative of areas with a large proportion of mineable rock), were analyzed to determine their potential for acid rock drainage and metal liberation. Based on the test result, both waste and mineral can be classified as non-acid generating, with metals concentrations in leachate that are within the Mexican and international regulatory limits and guidelines.

#### *20.2.1.3* Water Baseline

Analitica del Noroeste conducted water sampling and characterization from water collected in from seven sites, five underground and two surface, including two water wells that could serve as potable water sources, all inside the study area. The results in general show good quality water, with some impact by the cattle farming in the area.

#### *20.2.1.4 Soil Baseline*

Analitica del Noroeste conducted soil characterization studies on 18 soil samples from 9 sampling sites, all inside the study area. In general, the study shows that the soil in the area has no environmentally harmful elements.

#### *20.2.1.5 Biodiversity Baseline*

The analysis of vegetation within the thematic area with respect to land use change and authorization in terms of environmental impact, focused on the type of vegetation to be removed as a result of the Project activities.

The Project is surrounded by secondary oak forest vegetation, but the main classification of the proposed Project area resulting from the field analysis is microphylum desert scrub (MDM on the map in Figure 20.3). The total floristic inventory of the site was compared with the Official Standard NOM-

059-SEMARNAT-2010 (D.O.F., 2010) that determines the species and subspecies of flora and fauna that are: a) in danger of extinction; (b) threatened and (c) those subject to special protection; to identify those specimens with some state of risk. In the case of the Project area there is only one species included in the Official Standard, namely the Saguaro (Carnegiea gigantea), which is subject to special protection.

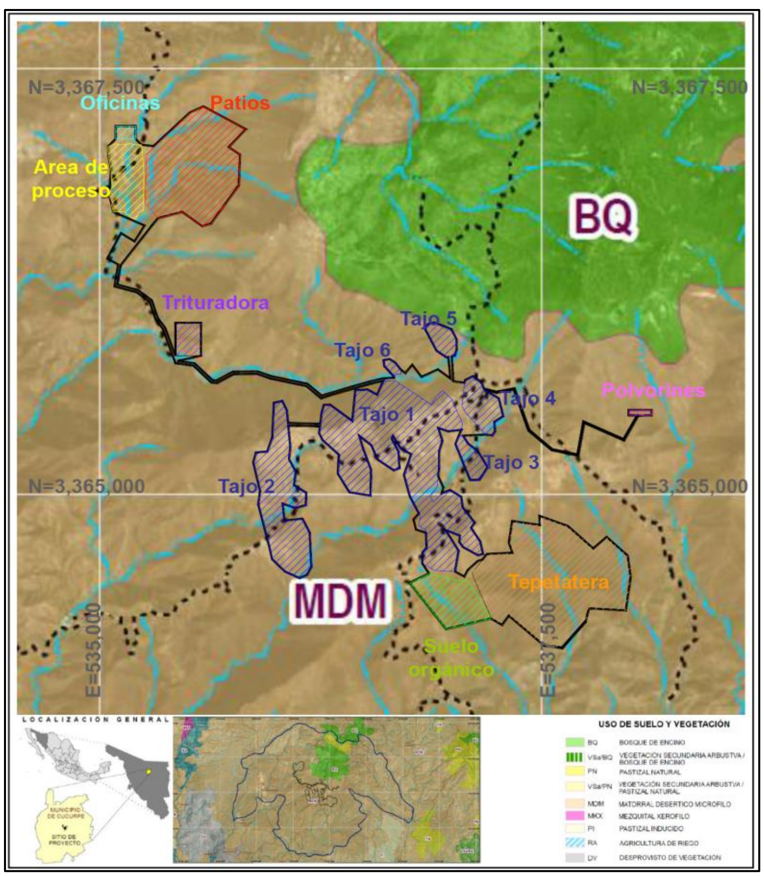
### Strata Considered

- **Arboreal.** Stratum formed by elements of woody and elevated trunk, with branches at a certain height from the ground; with a single shaft and well-formed crown of more than three metres high.
- **Shrub and Cacti.** Formed by perennial plants, with lignified stem, but without predominant trunk, that is, with branching from the base, usually less than three metres high.
- **Herbaceous**. Stratum represented by specimens of non-woody or small woody plants, usually of short stature, which die after fruiting.

### Vegetation Affected

- Microphyllous Desert Scrub (MDM).
- Oak Forest (BQ). Secondary.

**Figure 20.3**
**Vegetation Types of the Cerro Caliche Project**




Source: HRL (2021)

### Floristic Inventory

- **Saguaro (Carnegia Gigantea).** The only species listed as subject to special protection in NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010. Table 20.1 lists the species of trees, shrubs, cactus and herbaceous plants that may be subject to special protection.

**Table 20.1**
**Floristic Inventory of Project (subject to CUSTF AND MIA)**

| No. | Common name | Scientific Name | Stratum |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cumaro | Celtis reticulata | Tree |
| 2 | Mesquite | Prosopis velutina | Tree |
| 3 | Encino | Quercus durifolia | Tree |
| 4 | Mauto | Lysiloma divaricatum | Tree |
| 1 | Lechugilla | Agave lechuguilla | Shrubby |
| 2 | Estafiate | Ambrosia confertiflora | Shrubby |
| 3 | Chicurilla | Ambrosia cordifolia | Shrubby |
| 4 | Pintapan | Anode cristata | Shrubby |
| 5 | Mulatto stick | Bursera laxiflora | Shrubby |
| 6 | Gediondilla | Cassia occidentalis | Shrubby |
| 7 | Garambullo | Celtis pallida | Shrubby |
| 8 | Solitude | Coursetia glandulosa | Shrubby |
| 9 | Salvia | Croton sonorae | Shrubby |
| 10 | Palmilla | Dasylirion wheeleri | Shrubby |
| 11 | Tarachico | Dodonaea viscosa | Shrubby |
| 12 | White branch | Floury encephaly | Shrubby |
| 13 | Chilicote | Erythrina flabelliformis | Shrubby |
| 14 | Ocotillo | Fouquieria splendens | Shrubby |
| 15 | Torote papelillo | Jatropha cordata | Shrubby |
| 16 | Sangregado | Jatropha cuneata | Shrubby |
| 17 | Cosahui | Krameria parvifolia | Shrubby |
| 18 | Salicieso | Lycium andersonii | Shrubby |
| 19 | Gatuño | Mimosa laxiflora | Shrubby |
| 20 | Manioc | Yucca schottii | Shrubby |
| 21 | Bachata | Ziziphus obtusifolia | Shrubby |
| 1 | Saguaro | Carnegiea gigantea | Cactus |
| 2 | Old man | Mamillaria grahamii | Cactus |
| 3 | Nopal | Opuntia engelmannii | Cactus |
| 4 | Civiri | Opuntia thurberi | Cactus |
| 5 | Pitaya | Stenocereus thurberi | Cactus |
| 1 | Bad woman | Solanum hindsianum | Herbaceous |
| 2 | Buffel Zacate | Cenchrus cilliaris | Herbaceous |
| 3 | Zacate liebrero | Bouteloua simplex | Herbaceous |
| 4 | Mallow | Malvastrum sp | Herbaceous |

Source: HRL (2021)

According to the floristic inventory obtained in the site through representative sampling, a total of 35 species of perennial terrestrial vascular flora were listed. All the species present in the study area are well represented in the Forestry Micro Watershed region.

In the tree stratum there are four perennial floristic species in the area subject to change of land use and environmental impact.

The shrub stratum has 21 perennial floristic species in the area subject to study. With a diversity of species in poor condition.

The group of cacti on the other hand, has five perennial floristic species and a diversity of species in poor condition.

Finally, in the herbaceous stratum the trend of better condition of attributes of diversity and abundance is maintained.

According to the natural environment of the Project area, it is considered that the diversity is very well defined within the category of microphyllous desert scrub and is considered of average diversity due to the characteristics of the strata.

The measures to be implemented during the development of the Project will be compensatory and will be designed to return the natural resources (flora) to the ecosystem in a technically feasible proportion for gradual implementation, as indicated in the Reforestation and Rescue Program of both flora and fauna species.

**Faunal Composition on the Area**

In relation to Fauna, 66 sites of the area subject to study were analyzed, with the following results:

**Mastofauna**

For the group of mammals, 8 species were identified: Coyote (3 per ha), Kangaroo Rat (7 per ha), Antelope Hare (7 per ha), Skunk (3 per ha), Gray Fox (7 per ha), White-tailed Deer (3 per ha), Jabali (10 per ha), Desert Rabbit (7 per ha).

**Avifauna**

Aves was the faunal group with the highest number of identified species (15), as well as individuals recorded in the sampling and in the resulting inventory. None of the species in this group is listed in NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010.

**Herpetofauna**

The herpetofauna group was the one with the lowest species richness, compared to the other groups, with only 3 species identified: (Porohui 3 per ha; Culebra squeaks 3 per ha; Spiny lizard 3 per ha), for a total of 9 individuals/hectare. A species of this group is included in the NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, the Chirriona snake (Masticophis flagellum) that is in threatened status, not endemic.

As part of the permitting process, the Company will identify a program for the rescue and relocation of species of flora and fauna that are subject to a protected status, in accordance with federal standard NOM-059 SEMARNAT 2010.

#### *20.2.1.6 Socioeconomic Baseline*

**Population.** The closest urban centre to the Project is Cucurpe village, which records a population of 863 persons or 0.1% of Sonora State's total. Proportionally, there are 119 men for each 100 females, with an average age of 38 years. There are 53 persons per 100 depending economically on persons of a productive age.

**Territory**. Cucurpe county covers 1,577.9 $km^2$ or 0.9% of Sonora State's surface area, with a population density of 0.5 individuals per $km^2$.

**Agriculture.** This activity occurs over a surface area of 1,202 hectares; 420 hectares are irrigated with water from wells and 782 hectares with rainwater irrigation. Agriculture is the main jobs generator in the municipality, generating 246 direct jobs, which account for 70% of the employed population.

**Livestock.** Cattle farming is one of the main activities in Cucurpe, with mainly summer pastures utilizing 177,885 hectares. According to COTECOCA-SARH, the actual summer pasture ratio is 9.93 head of cattle per hectare.

**Mining.** Mining is one of the main three employment-generating activities in Cucurpe, in recent decades, mining has, at times, been its number one employment activity. Recent information accounts for 350 direct jobs being occupied by this activity. It is expected that the Cerro Caliche Project would triple this number if it is brought into production.

#### *20.2.1.7 Geotechnical Environment*

A-GEOMMINING conducted geotechnical studies on rock from planned pit walls to assess it stability characteristics and also conducted the geotechnical heap leach basement studies. Hydrology studies and design flood calculation were developed by ISM.

#### *20.2.1.8 Climate*

A comprehensive climate characterization and hydrology study was conducted to establish meteorological variables (wind, rain, evaporation and temperature) and 24-hour storm events for different return periods (2 years to 10,000 years). This information would be used to design the hydraulic infrastructure needed to protect the open pit designs, waste rock landfills, leach pad and heap leach system pond.

#### *20.2.1.9 Water for Operation*

Morales Geophysics conducted geohydrological characterization studies for the location of potential groundwater in an area of 8 $km^2$ using a Magnetometry-VLF-Natural Source study; 8 profiles were developed and 2 potential sites were located on which to drill production water wells.

CONAGUA locates the Project in the San Miguel Aquifer, which is administered by the Northwest Basin Agency of the Hydrological Region.

According to data that was published in the CONAGUA December, 2020 report on the San Miguel aquifer, the annual net availability of groundwater for the (2625) San Miguel Aquifer is 2,297,630 cubeic metres. As such, the aquifer has no restrictions and has water available for concession. Accordingly, Sonoro has initiated discussions with the local CONAGUA office to obtain the exploration water well permit, and to proceed with the acquisition of water rights for the Project.

### 20.2.2 Surface Access

In 2021, Sonoro initiated land negotiations with the principal private landowner Martin Padres for the use and temporary occupation of 1,865 hectares. Mr. Padres has expressed his acceptance of the development of the Project and both parties are currently negotiating the land occupation terms. There are currently no mining opposition groups in the region.

### 20.2.3 Air and Noise Emissions

Smoke, dust and noise emissions will be present at the Project. The operation of machinery and equipment during the different phases of the Project will result in smoke and noise emissions. The transport of mineralized materials and rock residues by trucks and belts, road operations and vegetation clearing are the main activities that will generate dust emissions. The level of emissions will not be significant since they will occur in an open and wide space, however, the total suspended particles will be monitored by a certified laboratory to ensure that the levels comply with the Official Mexican Standard NOM-035-SEMARNAT-1993.

Noise related to the operation of machinery and equipment will occur outside populated localities and monitoring is not required by environmental law. Considering current operations, noise levels will be in the range of 70 to 80 decibels type A at a distance of less than 60 metres from the equipment and this will be monitored to comply with the health and safety standards regulated by NOM-011-STPS-2001.

# 21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

## 21.1 CAPITAL COSTS

As shown in Table 21.1, it is estimated that the initial capital expenditure required to construct the Cerro Caliche Project with the facilities described in this report is estimated at $15.5 million. The components of that estimate are discussed below.

**Table 21.1**
**Capital Cost Summary**

| Project Area | Item | Total Capex (US $k) |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Crushing | $1,814 |
| 300 | Leaching | $1,670 |
| 500 | Carbon | $767 |
| 600 | Refinery | $704 |
| 700 | Reagents | $348 |
| 800 | Laboratories | $560 |
| 900 | Site and Utilities | $1,319 |
| 1000 | Truck Shop / Warehouse | $107 |
| 1100 | Mobile Equipment | $274 |
| 1200 | Water Distribution | $224 |
| | **Equipment and Materials Sub-Total** | **$7,787** |
| | Other Infrastructure (Office, Computers, Administration) | $192 |
| | Light Vehicles | $268 |
| | Internal Engineering | $246 |
| | Access Roads | $412 |
| | Leach Pad – Phase 1 (Construction and Materials) | $1,215 |
| | Permits and Services | $650 |
| | Construction Directs | $1,412 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **$4,395** |
| | **Sub-Total Fixed Investment** | **$12,182** |
| | Contingency @ 15 % | $1,827 |
| | Total Fixed Investment | $14,009 |
| | Factored EPCM @ 12.5 % | $1,523 |
| | **TOTAL INVESTMENT** | **$15,532** |

Source: Sonoro and D.E.N.M. (2023

### 21.1.1 Open Pit Mining Capital Cost

The Cerro Caliche Project open pit mining operation will use local mining contractors to suppy all required direct mining, rolling stock and maintenance requirements. This will ensure delivery to the crushing plant at an initial nominal tonnage of 4,000 tpd ramping up to 12,000 tpd in Years three for remaining life of mine.

Any capital facilities associated with the mining that will be provided by Sonoro has been included in Table 20.1 in the areas of other infrastructure and light vehicles.

### 21.1.2 Process Plant Equipment Costs

The capital cost estimates for the processing plant include US $1.8 million for a down payment on a three-stage crushing circuit. The quotation for this was supplied by a local vendor in Mexico based on the preliminary process design criteria generated in Section 13 and 17 of this report. The crushing system consists of crushers, screens, feeders, and material handling components. Other major items of process plant capital include the CIC adsorption circuit and the leach pads, the costs of which were determined from a database for similar local applications.

Costs for all other minor mechanical equipment such as bins, tanks and structures were based on a current database.

### 21.1.3 Process Plant Direct Construction Costs

Direct construction costs primarily associated with the CIC adsorption circuit and leach pad are based on factoring as well as quoted installation costs on a $/m². basis. A database of previous adsorption circuits aided in the associated costs.

### 21.1.4 Process Plant Indirect Costs

Factored costs were used in the process EPCM indirect costs. These are shown in Table 21.2

**Table 21.2**
**Process Plant Indirect Capital Cost Factors**

| Item | Factor (%) | Factored Basis |
|---|---|---|
| EP Section (Engineering and Procurement) | 5.2 | % Total Fixed Capital Cost |
| CM & PM Section (Construction and Project Management) | 7.3 | % Total Fixed Capital Cost |

Source: D.E.N.M. (2023)

### 21.1.5 Process Plant Capital Cost Estimate

The process plant described in Section 17.0 of this report and a summary of estimated capital costs is provided in Table 21.3

**Table 21.3**
**Process Plant Cost Estimate**

| Area | Description | Cost (US $k) |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Crushing Circuit (Initial Plant) | $1,814 |
| 300 | Leaching Circuit | $1,670 |
| 500 | Carbon Stripping Circuit | $767 |
| 600 | Refinery Circuit | $704 |

| Area | Description | Cost (US $k) |
|---|---|---|
| 700 | Reagents | $348 |
| 800 | Assay Laboratory and Sample Preparation | $560 |
| 1200 | Water Distribution | $224 |
| | **Plant Capex Total (without contingency)** | **$6,087** |

Source: Sonoro and D.E.N.M. (2023)

### 21.1.6 Infrastructure Capital Costs

The infrastructure capital cost is estimated at US $2.99 million and includes utilities, access roads, warehouse, office and generators to provide power in years one and two.

#### *21.1.6.1 Contingency*

An overall contingency allowance of 15% was applied to all aspects of the capital cost estimate, except the factored EPCM costs. The total contingency on the initial capital costs is US $1.8 million.

#### *21.1.6.2 Sustaining Capital Costs*

Sustaining capital costs are reflected in the cash flow schedule presented in Section 22 of this report, with the major allowance for the power line installation and lease-to-own payments on the crushing circuit as well as expansion costs for the crusher in year two and for the heap leach pad in years three and four. The sustaining capital for the Project is US $15.5 million.

Note – The cost for the power line installation was obtained from the major power supplier in Mexico (CFE) based on distance, capacity and loading.

## 21.2 OPERATING COSTS

The overall Cerro Caliche operating costs include all costs for contract mining of mineralized material and waste, three stage crushing and loading, processing costs, and associated general and administration costs. Table 21.4 summarizes the estimated mine plant operating costs.

**Table 21.4**
**Mine Plant Operating Costs**

| Item | $US/ Year | $US/t | % Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mining – Mineralized Material | 2.6m - 9.3m | $1.99 | 15% |
| Mining – Waste (Variable S/R) | 8.0m - 18.9m | $1.99 | 31% |
| Crushing | 1.4m - 3.4m | $0.87 | 6% |
| Process | 8.3m - 22.8m | $5.72 | 43% |
| G & A | 2.0m - 2.5m | $0.70 | 5% |
| **Total** | **22.3m - 55.5m** | **$13.47** | **100%** |

Source: Micon, Sonoro and D.E.N.M. (2023)
**Note - Factored in for the Life of Mine Strip Ratio of 2.0*

### 21.2.1 Labour

Cerro Caliche process plant labour positions and rates are based on details of manpower rates supplied by Sonoro for similar operations in the Sonora region of Mexico. The labour cost estimate includes senior process management, operating personnel, and specific support staff. The estimate includes, maintenance, electrical, instrumentation and the assay laboratory. A burden rate for each position was applied, based on the information supplied by Sonoro.

The detailed schedule of personnel requirements is provided in Table 21.5. To accommodate a 24-hour operation, the number of hourly employees and staff totals 95 distributed as follows:

- Processing: 45
- Maintenance: 13
- Mining Support:16
- General and Administrative: 21

**Table 21.5**
**Mine and Plant Operations Labour**

| Position | No. | Position | No. | Position | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Plant Operations | | Mine operations | | General & Administration | |
| Process Plant Superintendent | 1 | Mine Superintendent | 1 | General Manager | 1 |
| Process Plant Supervisor | 2 | Mine Supervisor | 2 | General Manager Assistance | 1 |
| Process Plant Operator | 3 | Senior Geologist | 1 | Admin Manager | 1 |
| Process Plant Assistance | 6 | Jr. Geologist | 2 | Admin Assistance | 1 |
| Leaching | | Mine Planner | 1 | Accountant Manager | 1 |
| Leaching Operator | 2 | Junior Mine Planner | 1 | Accountant Assistance | 1 |
| Leaching Helper | 5 | Ore-Control Assistance | 4 | Human Resources Manager | 1 |
| Crushing | | Surveyor | 2 | Human Resources Assistance | 1 |
| Crusher Operator | 4 | Surveyor Assistance | 2 | Purchasing Agent | 1 |
| Crusher Helper | 8 | | | Purchasing Assistance | 1 |
| Refinery | | **Total Labour** | **16** | Warehouse Agent | 1 |
| Refinery Operator | 2 | | | Warehouse Assistance | 2 |
| Refinery Assistance | 2 | | | IT | 1 |
| Laboratory | | | | IT Assistance | 1 |
| Chief Laboratory | 1 | | | Community Relations | 1 |
| Laboratory Supervisor | 1 | | | Safety & Environmental Manager | 1 |
| Laboratory Technician | 1 | | | Safety & Environmental Supervisor | 1 |
| Laboratory Assistance | 1 | | | Safety & Environmental Assistance | 3 |
| Assayer | 2 | | | | |
| Sample Preparer | 4 | | | **Total Labour** | **21** |

| Position | No. | Position | No. | Position | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Plant Operations | | Mine operations | | General & Administration | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Maintenance Supervisor | 1 | | | | |
| Maintenance Planner | 1 | | | | |
| Maintenance Mechanic | 1 | | | | |
| Mobile Mechanic | 1 | | | | |
| Diesel Mechanic | 1 | | | | |
| Electrician | 1 | | | | |
| Electrician Assistance | 1 | | | | |
| Mechanic Instrumental | 1 | | | | |
| Mechanic Instrumental Assistance | 1 | | | | |
| Welder | 1 | | | | |
| Mechanic Assistance | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Total Labour** | **58** | | | | |

Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

### 21.2.2 Reagents

Reagent costs were supplied by Sonoro and are in-line with other operations in Sonora. Reagents include lime (hydrated), sodium cyanide (NaCN), activated carbon, and anti-scalent.

Consumption of reagents was estimated based on the preliminary Project testwork. Consumptions were calculated on an annual basis and costs were determined based on the annual tonnage processed.

### 21.2.3 Power

Power to the Cerro Caliche site will be supplied initially by two 750 kW generators and then by a 33kV high voltage line scheduled to be installed in year two. Electricity consumption for the site is estimated at 16,958 MWh per year during years three to nine.

An power cost has been supplied by *Commission Federal de Electricity* (CFE) at $ 0.125/kWh.

## 21.3 Reclamation and Closure Costs

Regulations in México require that a preliminary closure program to be included in the MIA and a definitive program be developed and submitted to the authorities during the operation of the mine. While regulation requires the preparation of a reclamation and closure plan, as well as a commitment on the part of the operator to implement the plan, no financial bonding has been required of mining companies. Environmental damages, if not remediated by the owner/operator, can give rise to civil, administrative, and criminal liability, depending on the action or omission carried out.

Reclamation and closure costs for the Project have been supplied by Sonoro and are estimated to be $ 2.9 million as presented in Table 21.6.

**Table 21.6**
**Closure Costs**

| Activity | Closure Cost ($M) |
|---|---|
| Environmental | 2.3 |
| Engineering and Procurement | 0.3 |
| Subtotal | 2.9 |
| Contingency | 0.3 |
| **Total Reclamation Costs** | **2.9** |

Source: D.E.N.M. (2023)

# 22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

## 22.1 CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature. It includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

The results of the economic analyses discussed in this section represent forward-looking information as defined under Canadian securities law. The results depend on inputs that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here.

Information that is forward-looking includes:

- Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates;
- Assumed commodity prices and exchange rates;
- The proposed mine production plan;
- Projected mining and process recovery rates;
- Assumptions as to mining dilution;
- Capital and operating cost estimates and working capital requirements;
- Assumptions as to closure costs and closure requirements;
- Assumptions as to environmental, permitting and social considerations and risks.

Additional risks to the forward-looking information include:

- Changes to costs of production from what is assumed;
- Unrecognized environmental risks;
- Unanticipated reclamation expenses;
- Unexpected variations in quantity of mineralized material, grade or recovery rates;
- Geotechnical or hydrogeological considerations differing from what was assumed;
- Failure of mining methods to operate as anticipated;
- Failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated;
- Changes to assumptions as to the availability and cost of electrical power and process reagents;
- Ability to maintain the social licence to operate;
- Accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry;
- Changes to interest rates;
- Changes to tax rates and availability of allowances for depreciation and amortization.

## 22.2 BASIS OF EVALUATION

Micon's QP has prepared the economic assessment of the Project on the basis of a discounted cash flow model, from which Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and payback can be determined. Assessments of NPV are generally accepted within the mining industry as representing the economic value of a project, after allowing for the cost of capital invested.

The objective of the study was to determine the potential viability of the Project. In order to do this, the cash flow arising from the base case has been forecast, enabling a computation of NPV to be made. The sensitivity of NPV to changes in the base case assumptions for price, operating costs and capital expenditure was then examined.

## 22.3 MACRO-ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

### 22.3.1 Exchange Rate and Inflation

All results are expressed in United States dollars (US$) except where stated otherwise. Cost estimates and other inputs to the cash flow model for the Project have been prepared using constant, third quarter 2023 money terms, i.e., without provision for escalation or inflation.

### 22.3.2 Weighted Average Cost of Capital

In order to find the NPV of the cash flows forecast for the Project, an appropriate discount factor must be applied which represents the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) imposed on the Project by the capital markets. The cash flow projections used for the evaluation have been prepared on an all-equity basis. This being the case, WACC is equal to the market cost of equity.

In this case, Micon has selected an annual discount rate of 5% for its base case and has tested the sensitivity of the Project economics to changes in this rate.

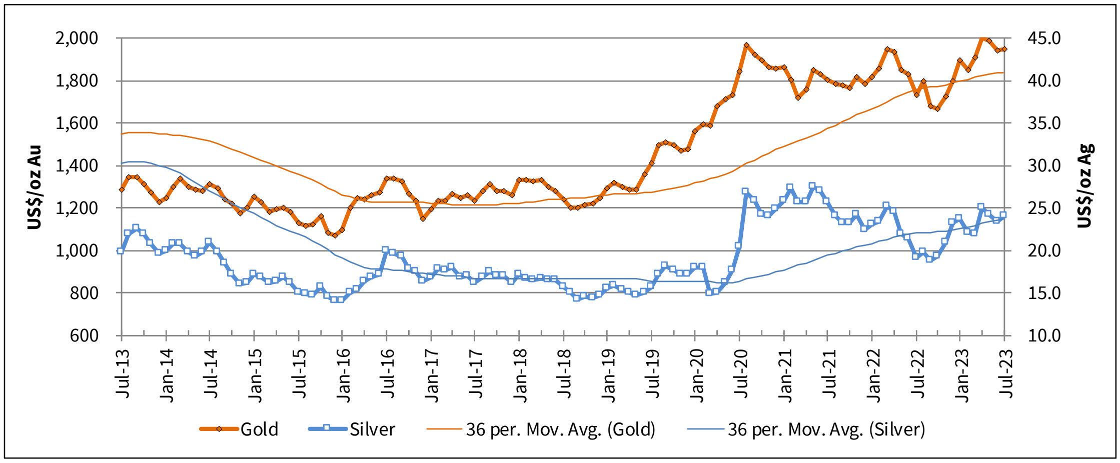
### 22.3.3 Royalty and Tax Regime

Mexican federal income tax is provided for at the rate of 30%. In addition, a mining royalty of 0.5% of gross sales revenue and mining tax of 7.5% of net income have been provided for in the economic evaluation.

### 22.3.4 Expected Metal Prices

Project revenues will be generated from the sale of gold and silver in the form of doré bars. The Project has been evaluated using constant metal prices of US$1,800/oz Au and US$23/oz Ag. These forecast gold and silver prices are below the trailing average prices of US$1,841/oz and US$23.70/oz, respectively, for the three-year period ended 31 July, 2023. See Figure 22.1.

**Figure 22.1**
**Ten Year Price History**



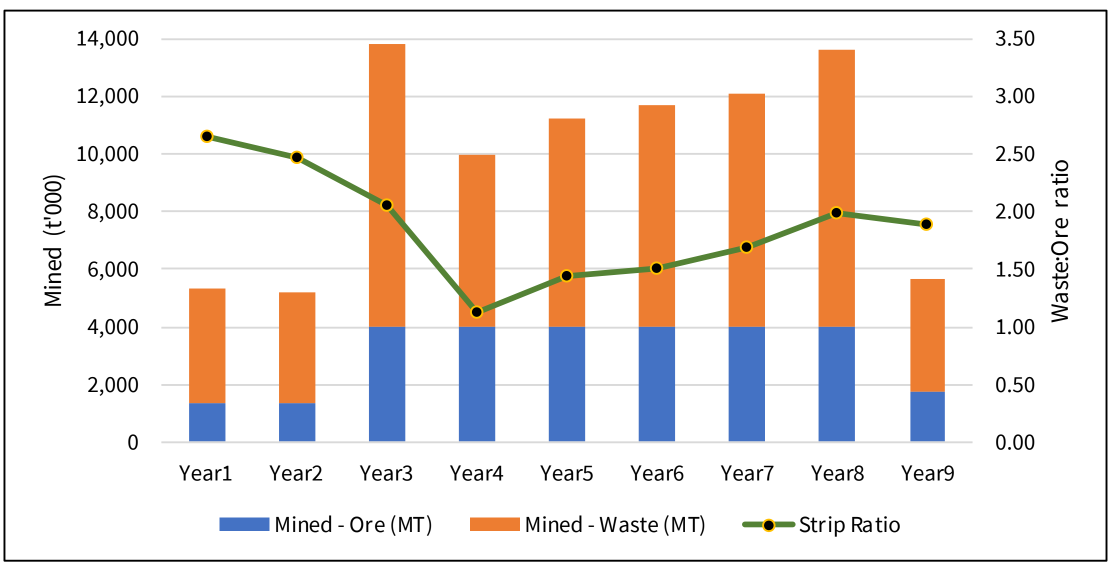

## 22.4 Technical Assumptions

The technical parameters, production forecasts and estimates described earlier in this report are reflected in the base case cash flow model. These inputs to the model are summarized below.

### 22.4.1 Production Schedule

Figure 22.2 shows the annual tonnages of material mined and the annual waste:ore ratio.

**Figure 22.2**
**Annual Tonnage Mined**




The annual tonnage and grade of material treated is shown in Table 22.3.

**Figure 22.3**
**Annual Tonnage and Grade Treated**

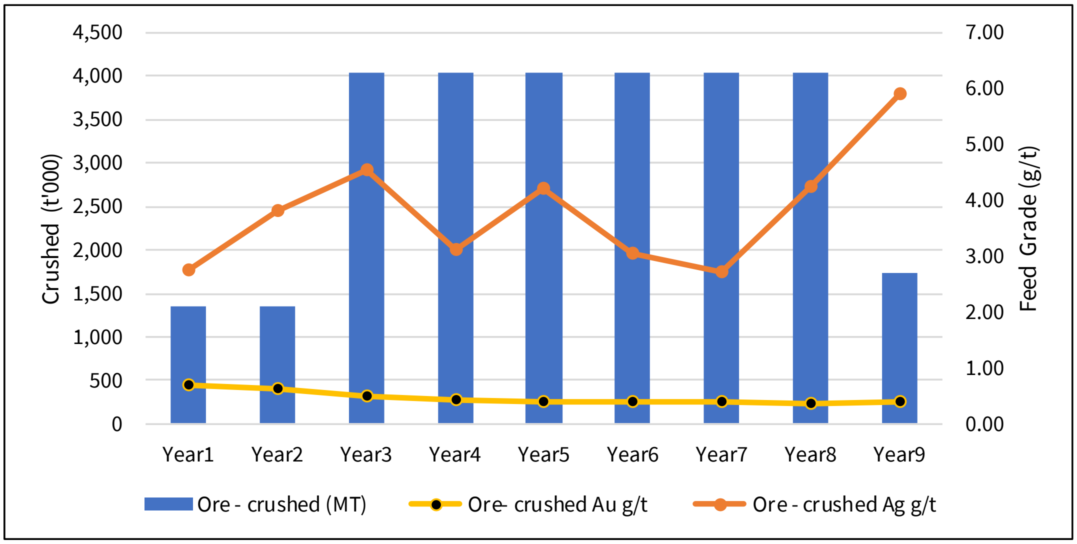



Figure 22.4 shows annual recovered gold and gold equivalent production, demonstrating that silver contributes only a small proportion (4%) of the total gold equivalent ounces produced.

**Figure 22.4**
**Annual Gold Production**

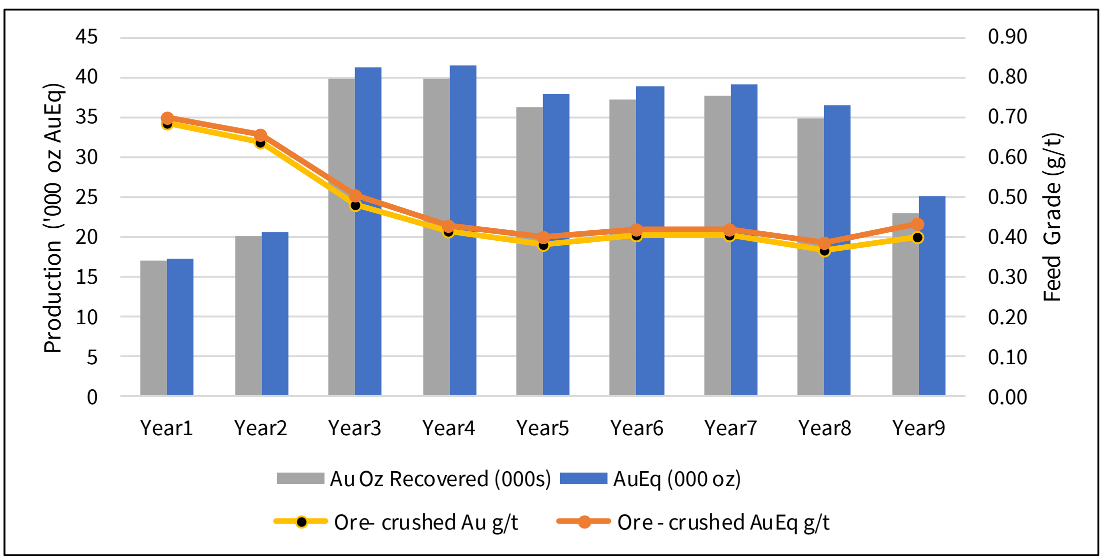



Figure 22.5 shows that total revenues from sales of gold and silver exceed site operating costs in each period, resulting in an average operating margin of 28% over the life-of-mine. The cash operating cost averages US$1,349/oz Au, or US$1,295/oz AuEq.

Off-site refining costs, royalties, sustaining capital and closure costs together add another US$100/oz, bringing the all-in sustaining costs to $1,395/oz AuEq.

**Figure 22.5**
**Operating Margin**

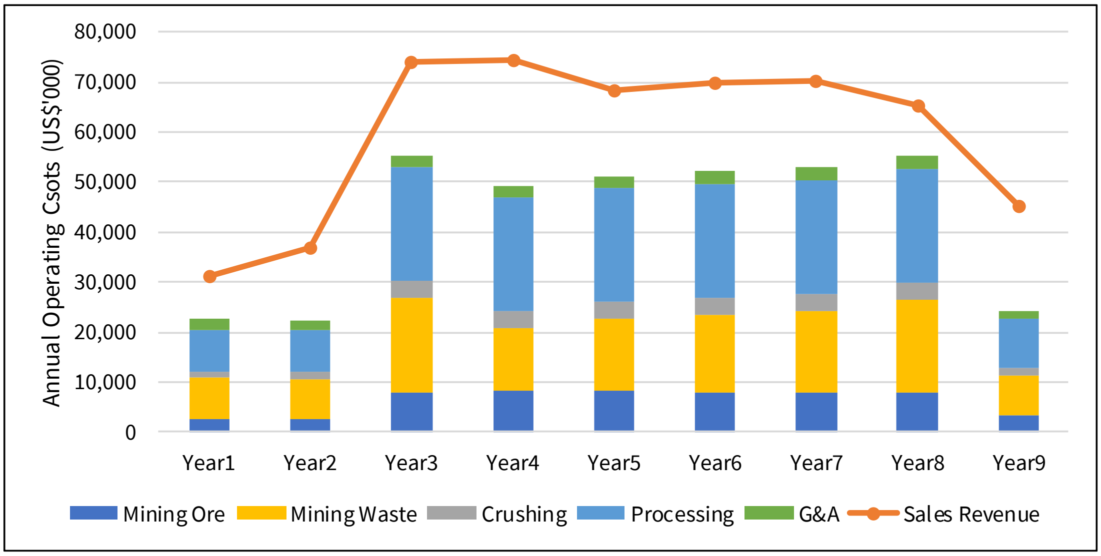



Table 22.1 summarizes the LOM cash flows and unit costs for the Project. Figure 22.6 presents a summary of the annual cash flows.

**Table 22.1**
**LOM Cashflow Summary**

| | LOM (US$M) | US$/t treated | US$/oz AuEq |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales Revenue** | **535.6** | **18.72** | **1,800** |
| | | | |
| Mining Ore | 57.1 | 1.99 | 192 |
| Mining Waste | 119.4 | 4.17 | 401 |
| Crushing | 25.0 | 0.87 | 84 |
| Processing | 163.8 | 5.72 | 550 |
| G&A | 20.1 | 0.70 | 68 |
| **Cash Operating Costs** | **385.4** | **13.47** | **1,295** |
| Refining | 7.3 | 0.26 | 25 |
| Royalties | 4.0 | 0.14 | 13 |
| Sustaining | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| Reclamation | 2.9 | 0.10 | 10 |
| **All-in Sustaining Cost** | **415.1** | **14.51** | **1,395** |
| Initial Capital | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| All-in-Cost | 430.7 | 15.05 | 1,447 |
| Mining taxes | 11.8 | 0.41 | 40 |
| Income Taxes | 23.0 | 0.81 | 77 |
| **Net Cashflow** | **70.1** | **2.45** | **236** |

**Figure 22.6**
**Annual Cash Flow Summary**

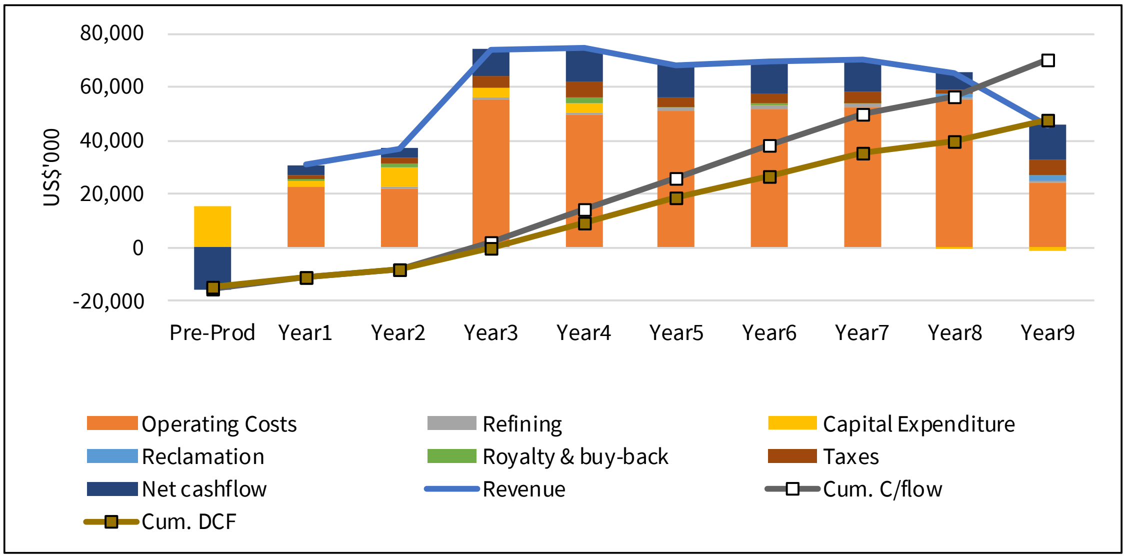



Table 22.2 provides a summary of the annual cash flows over the LOM period.

The average all-in sustaining costs (AISC) over the LOM is estimated at $1,454/oz gold or $1,395/oz gold equivalent.

The base case cash flow equates to a pre-tax IRR of 59% and a net present value at a 5% annual discount rate ($NPV_5$) of US$71.4 million.

After-tax cash flows equate to an IRR of 45% and $NPV_5$ of US$47.7 million. Undiscounted payback is achieved in approximately 2.8 years.

**Table 22.2**
**Annual Cashflow Summary**

| | Pre-Prod | Year1 | Year2 | Year3 | Year4 | Year5 | Year6 | Year7 | Year8 | Year9 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mined - Ore (tonnes) | | 1,344,000 | 1,344,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 1,735,735 | 28,615,735 |
| Mined - Waste (tonnes) | | 3,998,998 | 3,843,543 | 9,768,338 | 5,926,684 | 7,197,732 | 7,682,958 | 8,057,891 | 9,621,129 | 3,922,038 | 60,019,311 |
| Strip Ratio | | 2.66 | 2.46 | 2.05 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1.68 | 2.00 | 1.88 | 1.74 |
| ***Average Grade*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ore- crushed Au g/t | | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| Ore - crushed Ag g/t | | 2.74 | 3.82 | 4.54 | 3.12 | 4.22 | 3.03 | 2.73 | 4.23 | 5.91 | 3.75 |
| Ore - crushed AuEq g/t | | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.45 |
| Process Recovery - Au | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | |
| Process Recovery - Ag | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | |
| Gold Price US$/oz Au | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | |
| Silver Price US$/oz Ag | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | |
| ***Recovered Gold & Silver Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Au Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,007 | 20,123 | 39,846 | 39,884 | 36,134 | 37,272 | 37,618 | 34,748 | 22,958 | 285,591 |
| Ag Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,685 | 34,322 | 106,244 | 115,233 | 138,827 | 119,945 | 107,339 | 127,010 | 171,287 | 937,893 |
| AuEq (000 oz) | | 17,233 | 20,562 | 41,204 | 41,357 | 37,908 | 38,805 | 38,990 | 36,371 | 25,147 | 297,575 |
| ***Revenues (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue -Au | | 30,613 | 36,221 | 71,723 | 71,792 | 65,042 | 67,090 | 67,713 | 62,547 | 41,324 | 514,064 |
| Revenue -Ag | | 407 | 789 | 2,444 | 2,650 | 3,193 | 2,759 | 2,469 | 2,921 | 3,940 | 21,572 |
| **Sales Revenue** | | **31,019** | **37,011** | **74,166** | **74,442** | **68,235** | **69,849** | **70,182** | **65,468** | **45,264** | **535,636** |
| ***Cash Costs (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining Ore | | 2,696 | 2,726 | 7,816 | 8,365 | 8,092 | 8,040 | 8,045 | 7,861 | 3,425 | 57,067 |
| Mining Waste | | 8,023 | 7,797 | 18,935 | 12,296 | 14,445 | 15,321 | 16,079 | 18,757 | 7,739 | 119,392 |
| Crushing | | 1,451 | 1,451 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 1,720 | 24,988 |
| Processing | | 8,373 | 8,383 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,816 | 9,937 | 163,792 |
| G&A | | 2,032 | 2,032 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 1,235 | 20,120 |
| **Total Cash Costs** | | **22,576** | **22,389** | **55,472** | **49,382** | **51,258** | **52,082** | **52,845** | **55,298** | **24,056** | **385,359** |
| Refining (USD $m) | | 208 | 327 | 877 | 931 | 1,050 | 943 | 870 | 971 | 1,165 | 7,341 |
| 2% Royalties Payout (USD $m) | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 |
| Sustaining Capital (USD $m) | | 1,237 | 6,753 | 2,981 | 2,981 | 804 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 15,506 |
| Reclamation (USD $m) | | 137 | 137 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 177 | 2,915 |
| **Total AISC (USD $m)** | | **47,735** | **54,079** | **116,746** | **107,096** | **106,143** | **107,207** | **108,634** | **113,072** | **51,011** | **415,121** |
| Initial Capital Costs | -15,532 | | | | | | | | | | -15,532 |
| Change in W/Cap. | | -694 | -508 | -335 | -523 | 664 | -65 | 35 | 589 | 836 | 0 |
| Income Tax Payable | | -457 | -1,806 | -3,028 | -4,182 | -2,687 | -2,933 | -2,834 | -824 | -4,287 | -23,039 |
| Mex. mining tax, royalty | | -600 | -1,084 | -1,534 | -2,009 | -1,363 | -1,438 | -1,413 | -844 | -1,557 | -11,843 |
| **Net Cash Flow (US$'000)** | **-15,532** | **4,247** | **3,144** | **9,940** | **12,434** | **11,737** | **12,137** | **12,005** | **6,703** | **13,285** | **70,101** |
| Cum. cashflow | -15,532 | -11,285 | -8,141 | 1,799 | 14,233 | 25,971 | 38,107 | 50,112 | 56,816 | 70,101 | |
| Payback period (yrs) | 2.82 | 100 | 100 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

## 22.5 Sensitivity Study

Micon tested the sensitivity of the base case after-tax IRR and NPV5 to changes in metal price, operating costs and capital investment, for a range of 30% above and below base case values. The impact on NPV5 to changes in other revenue drivers, such as gold grade of material treated and the percentage recovery of gold from processing is equivalent to gold price changes of the same magnitude, so these factors can be considered as equivalent to the price sensitivity.

Figure 22.7 and Figure 22.8 respectively show the impact on NPV5 and IRR of changes in each factor separately. The charts demonstrate that the Project remains viable across the range of sensitivity tested. Nevertheless, it is most sensitive to gold price, with a reduction of 18% reducing NPV5 to near zero. The Project is less sensitive to operating costs, with an increase of 25% reducing NPV5 to near zero, while a 25% increase in capital expenditure reduces NPV5 by only 12.5% to US$41.7 million.

**Figure 22.7**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax $NPV_5$**

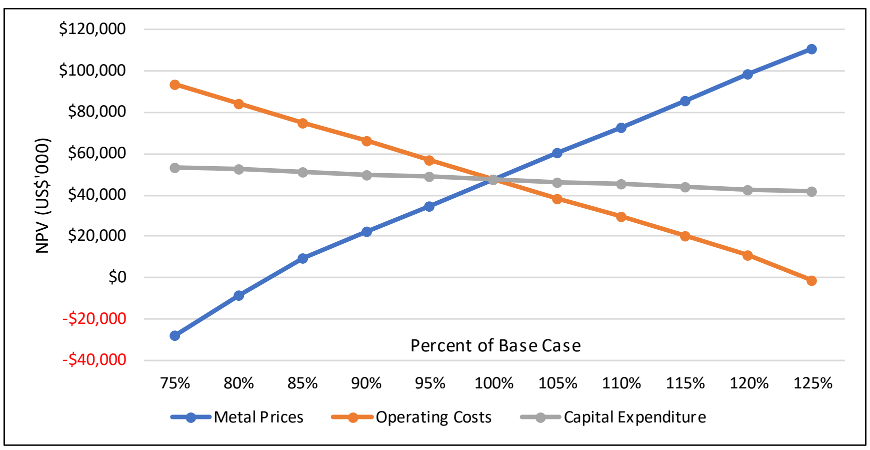
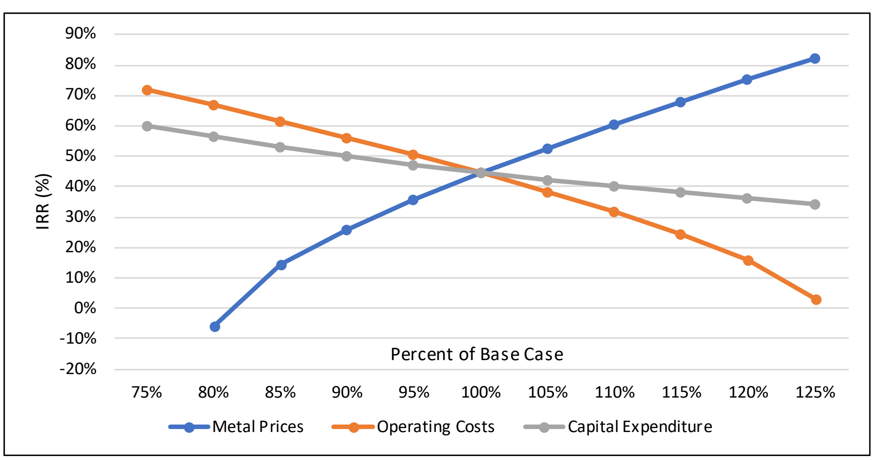



**Figure 22.8**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax IRR**



### 22.5.1 Gold and Silver Price Sensitivity

The impact on project economics of specific metal prices was determined to be as shown in Table 22.3.

**Table 22.3**
**Gold and Silver Price Sensitivity**

| Gold Price (US$/oz)<br>Silver Price (US$/oz) | $1,600<br>$20 | $1,700<br>$22 | $1,800<br>$23 | $1,900<br>$26 | $2,000<br>$28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Tax $NPV_5$ (US$M) | $27.34 | $49.71 | **$71.42** | $94.46 | $116.84 |
| Pre-Tax IRR | 30% | 45% | **59%** | 72% | 85% |
| After-Tax $NPV_5$ (US$M) | $19.14 | $32.63 | **$47.68** | $62.57 | $77.02 |
| After-Tax IRR | 23% | 34% | **45%** | 54% | 63% |
| After-Tax Payback (yrs) | 4.1 | 3.4 | **2.9** | 2.6 | 2.4 |

### 22.5.2 Operating and Capital Cost Sensitivity

The impact of changes in operating and capital costs was determined to be as shown in Table 22.4.

**Table 22.4**
**Operating and Capital Costs Sensitivity**

| Sensitivity | Item | Units | -20% | -10% | Base Case | 10% | 20% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Costs | Pre-tax NPV | US$M | $128.33 | $99.87 | **$71.42** | $42.97 | $14.51 |
| | Pre-Tax IRR | % | 90% | 75% | **59%** | 41% | 20% |
| | After-tax NPV | US$M | $84.45 | $66.07 | **$47.68** | $29.27 | $10.62 |
| | After-Tax IRR | % | 67% | 56% | **45%** | 32% | 16% |
| Capital Costs | Pre-tax NPV | US$M | $76.20 | $73.81 | **$71.42** | $69.03 | $66.64 |
| | Pre-Tax IRR | % | 73% | 65% | **59%** | 54% | 49% |
| | After-tax NPV | US$M | $52.46 | $50.07 | **$47.68** | $45.29 | $42.90 |
| | After-Tax IRR | % | 56% | 50% | **45%** | 40% | 36% |

# 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Important properties adjacent to Cerro Caliche Project include the Cerro Prieto gold mine, located approximately two kilometres from the Project's western boundary; the Mercedes gold/silver mine, located approximately 10 km from the Project's southeastern boundary; and the re-developing Santa Gertrudis gold project, located approximately 20 km from the Project's northern boundary.

The closest property to the Project is the Cerro Prieto Gold mine, an operating open pit heap leach mine owned by Goldgroup Mining Inc (Goldgroup). Goldgroup, a public Canadian company listed on the TSXV, acquired the property in 2013 and commenced operations in 2014. Annual production for 2022 totaled 11,274 ounces of gold (Goldgroup March 31, 2023 AIF).

The Mercedes gold/silver mine is primarily an underground mining operation carried out in epithermal veins of the same age as the Cerro Caliche and Cerro Prieto properties. The mine is owned by Bear Creek Mining Corporation (Bear Creek) which acquired the operation from Equinox Gold Corp in April 2022. From 2011 to December 31, 2021, the Mercedes mine produced 824,000 ounces of gold and 3,479,000 ounces of silver at 4.24 g/t Au and 47.4 g/t Ag (2022 Mercedes Report). According to the Bear Creek 2022 AIF, the Company produced 34,628 ounces of gold and 112,475 ounces of silver during the year and set a target of 65,000 to 75,000 ounces of gold for 2023.

The Santa Gertrudis gold mine previously operated as a gold producer from gold hosted in calcareous shale as oxidized sulphide replacement zones, identified as Carlin style gold mineralization. Previous heap-leach production was initiated by Phelps Dodge Copper beginning in 1988 and continued through 1995. Phelps Dodge sold the project to Campbell Resources which suspended operations in 2000. The Santa Gertrudis property produced approximately 565,000 ounces of gold between 1991 and 2000 (Agnico-Eagle website, 2021).

Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico-Eagle) acquired the Santa Gertrudis property in 2017 and according the Company website, as at December 31, 2022, the project hosts open-pit indicated mineral resources of 17.6Mt at 0.91 g/t Au and 3.7 g/t Ag, as well as inferred mineral resources of 11.2Mt at 1.28 g/t Au and 2.1 g/t Ag, plus underground inferred mineral resources of 9.1Mt at 3.4 g/t Au and 23.3 g/t Ag. The Company is currently evaluating a heap leach mining operation for lower-grade mineralization and a small mill facility to process higher-grade ore.

The mineralization and deposits described in this Technical Report for the Cerro Caliche Project are entirely contained on the property and there are no adjacent mineral properties which directly affect the Cerro Caliche Project.

The QPs have not verified the information regarding the mineral deposits and showings described above that are outside the immediate area of the Cerro Caliche Project. The information contained in this section of the report, which was provided by Sonoro as well as independently researched, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Cerro Caliche Project.

# 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information regarding the Cerro Caliche Project are included in other sections of this Technical Report.

The QPs are not aware of any other data that would make a material difference to the quality of this Technical Report or make it more understandable, or without which the report would be incomplete or misleading.

## 24.1 PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Cerro Caliche Project is considered medium risk at the time of this PEA report.

### 24.1.1 Project Risks

Potential risks for the Project include:

- **Metallurgical Performance & Metal Production.** The sensitivity analysis indicates that the Project is highly sensitive to metal production and any variations in the overall metal production (gold and silver) will affect the stated Project cash flow. In the calculation of metal revenues, global recoveries were used for both gold and silver. Variation in the specific zone recoveries at Cerro Caliche should be investigated and confirmed as part of the planned metallurgical testing and design.
- **Metal Prices.** As with metal production, changes in metal prices have a material effect on the Project.
- **Water.** As typical of Mexican heap leach projects located in the Sonora region, water demand is high due to evaporation. Water for the process is to be supplied via surface drilled wells but further investigation is recommended to confirm well supply for the required make-up water.
- The proposed production scenario uses Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources do not have demonstrated economic viability. Further development into a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) would lessen this risk.

### 24.1.2 Project Opportunities

Potential opportunities for the Project include:

- **Capital Costs**. A potential reduction of capital costs is in the area of a leased crushing plant, contract crushing, and possible utilization of remanufactured process equipment. This will, however, affect the processing operating costs and a trade-off study should be completed.
- **Metallurgical Recoveries and Metal Prices**. As stated previously, the Project is sensitive to metal production and metal prices. At present, with any increase in metal prices (gold and silver), the Project viability increases at the preliminary economic assessment level (After-Tax NPV and IRR).
- The additional acquisition of prospective property and exploration potential in the areas surrounding Cerro Caliche.

# 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

## 25.1 OVERVIEW

Sonoro has been of conducting exploration and further studies at its Cerro Caliche Project in the State of Sonora which has resulted in this PEA based on its latest mineral resource estimate. The results of the PEA are disclosed in this report. Further studies and work by Sonoro will be needed to define the economic potential of the mineralization at the Cerro Caliche Project.

## 25.2 RESULTS OF THE PEA

### 25.2.1 Mining, Processing and Infrastructure

#### *25.2.1.1 Mining*

The long-term open pit mining evaluation for the "Cerro Caliche Project" provides for a nominal rate of run-of-mine (ROM) leach feed production of 4,000 t/d during the first 3 years and 12,000 t/d in the following years. The ROM total leach feed production is 28.6 Mt, based on an in-situ marginal cut-off grade (CoG) of 0.21 g/t gold, f over a period of 9.1 years, with a contained average of 45,000 ounces of gold per year and total of 414, 429 ounces. The waste material within the ultimate pit design is 60.0 Mt and the total material mined is 88.6 Mt, for an overall strip ratio (SR) of 2.1. The ultimate pit design contains waste material comprising all mined material below the CoG of 0.21 g/t gold, including low grade (LG) mineralized material between the "break even" and "marginal" Au CoG's of 0.19 g/t gold and 0.21 g/t gold, which may be segregated into a LG stockpile for future potential blending (LG material is not included in the in-pit resources).

This study assumes open pit mining methods, utilizing front-end loaders and/or hydraulic excavator to load haul trucks for waste and mineralized material haulage. Mining activities include site clearing, removal of topsoil, free-digging, drilling, blasting, loading, hauling and mining support activities.

Material within the pits is designed to be blasted at 6 m bench height intervals. The stripped waste material is to be hauled to the waste dump. The low-grade mineralized material can be segregated into designated stockpile areas, for subsequent processing. There are no stockpile locations, footprints, or designs contained in this PEA report. The low-grade material is treated as waste, highlighted as positive potential for future stages of planning.

For the PEA study, the mine has been assumed to be contractor operated, with the contractor providing the mining equipment and labour. The fleet details should be further refined in the next stage of PFS level engineering, with quotations obtained from three contractors. There is opportunity to consider a trade off study of operator owned vs. contractor owned fleet within a PFS.

The mine plan has been scheduled based on operating 2–10 hour shifts per day, 7 days per week, for 336 days per year. There are 336 operational days, allowing for 29 days or 8%, for planned external downtime delays, weather condition delays, and mining operational issues.

The ultimate pit design has 12 pit areas with the overall pit slope angles are below the 50-degree maximum of the inter-ramp angle defined by the face angle and the berm widths. Cerro Caliche West is comprised of the Cabeza Blanca and El Colorado Pits, while the remainder of the pits are all considered part of Cerro Caliche Central.

Mine production scheduling was carried out using Datamine's NPVS software. The total quantities of leach feed, waste and the grades coming from each pit in the life-of-mine production schedule are summarized in **Error! Reference source not found.**, and the annual schedule of ROM leach feed production is summarized in Table 25.2.

The mining rate follows the 4,000 and 12,000 t/d throughput capacities of the crushing circuit in Years 1-3 and Years 4-10 respectively. The daily rates add up to annual totals of 1.34 Mt and 4.03 Mt of ROM leach feed, respectively.

The LOM production schedule includes ROM leach feed of 28.6 Mt and e 60.0 Mt of waste, for a total of 88.6 Mt mined. The production schedule was estimated on a monthly basis for the first 2 years, then continued on a yearly basis until the end of the mine life in early Year 10.

#### *25.2.1.2 Processing*

The recovery methods implemented in the design of the crushing and process facilities for the Cerro Caliche Project used preliminary testwork as a basis for flowsheet development and design criteria. The plant design for this PEA is based on processing a nominal 4,000 t/d (Years 1 and 2) and a nominal 12,000 t/d (Years 3-9) of mineralized material with average grades of 0.43 g/t Au and 3.75 g/t Ag.

The process plant flowsheet design comprises three stage conventional crushing, material handling of crushed product and loading onto the lined heap pads. Solution ponds and pumping systems allows irrigation of loaded mineralized material and subsequent collection of the pregnant solution. The pregnant solution is pumped to two trains of carbon-in-column tanks for loading gold and silver onto the carbon. Standard carbon-in-column processing includes carbon advancement, carbon addition, and loaded carbon recovery. The Cerro Caliche processing plant will also operate carbon stripping, carbon reactivation, electrowinning, and a doré refinery. In which the gold and silver are stripped and recovered for the production of dorè bars.

The Cerro Caliche processing plant is designed to operate for two 12-hour shifts per day, 360 days per year. Utilization expected for the specific circuits is 60% for the primary crusher and 92% for the leaching and carbon adsorption. The factors applied allow for sufficient downtime for maintenance, both scheduled and unscheduled, within the crushing and processing areas.

## Table 25.1
## Mine Production Schedule s by Pit

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japoneses- Buena Vista | ROM | t | 10,744,042 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.373 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.052 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.388 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 134,160 |
| El Colorado | ROM | t | 1,849,096 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.542 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.231 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.554 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 32,914 |
| Cuervos | ROM | t | 1,342,363 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.509 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.404 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.526 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 22,719 |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | t | 4,148,750 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.492 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.269 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.514 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 68,571 |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | t | 531,331 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.483 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 8.774 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.528 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,011 |
| Abejas | ROM | t | 1,355,496 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.439 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 4.725 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 20,169 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca | ROM | t | 2,521,157 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.65 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.48 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.663 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 53,743 |
| Chinos NW | ROM | t | 1,339,326 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.322 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.772 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.341 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 14,691 |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | t | 364,304 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.363 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.322 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.375 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 4,391 |
| El Rincon | ROM | t | 1,750,166 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.342 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 7.728 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.382 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 21,482 |
| La Espanola | ROM | t | 609,838 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.463 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.145 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.474 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 9,295 |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | t | 2,059,866 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.324 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 5.356 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.352 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 23,283 |

| Pit | Parameter | Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Mined | ROM | t | 28,615,735 |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.431 |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.784 |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.45 |
| | Au Contained Ounces | oz | 414,429 |
| | Waste | t | 60,019,311 |
| | Total | t | 88,635,046 |
| | SR | t:t | 2.1 |
| ***PRODUCTION ASSUMPTIONS*** | | | **TOTAL** |
| Days | | | 3,057 |
| Total ROM tonnes/day | | | 9,362 |
| Total ROM tonnes over LOM | | | 28,615,735 |
| Total Insitu ROM Ounces over LOM | | | 414,429 |

## Table 25.2
## Cerro Caliche Project Leach Feed Production Schedule

| MINE SCHEDULE | | Units | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabeza Blanca-Guadalupe | ROM | Mt | 0.84 | 0.28 | | | | | 0.38 | 1.02 | | | **2.5** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.71 | 1.35 | | | | | 0.63 | 0.42 | | | **0.65** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.40 | 1.12 | | | | | 2.95 | 2.74 | | | **2.48** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.73 | 1.36 | | | | | 0.64 | 0.43 | | | **0.66** |
| | Au Contained | koz | 19.67 | 12.04 | | | | | 7.78 | 14.25 | | | **53.74** |
| El Colorado | ROM | Mt | 0.46 | 0.26 | | | | | 0.21 | 0.92 | | | **1.8** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.66 | 0.58 | | | | | 0.39 | 0.509 | | | **0.54** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.28 | 2.15 | | | | | 2.66 | 1.627 | | | **2.23** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.59 | | | | | 0.40 | 0.517 | | | **0.55** |
| | Au Contained | koz | 10.02 | 4.87 | | | | | 2.74 | 15.28 | | | **32.91** |
| Buena Suerte | ROM | Mt | 0.04 | 0.54 | 1.03 | 2.54 | | | | | | | **4.1** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.50 | | | | | | | **0.49** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 3.65 | 4.67 | 3.17 | 4.64 | | | | | | | **4.27** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.53 | | | | | | | **0.51** |
| | Au Contained | koz | 0.44 | 7.00 | 18.16 | 42.98 | | | | | | | **68.57** |
| Abejas | ROM | Mt | | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.77 | | | | | | | **1.4** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | 0.49 | 0.43 | 0.42 | | | | | | | **0.44** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | 6.48 | 4.87 | 4.06 | | | | | | | **4.73** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.44 | | | | | | | **0.46** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | 4.48 | 4.65 | 11.03 | | | | | | | **20.17** |
| Japoneses-Buena Vista | ROM | Mt | | | | 0.72 | 2.72 | 3.47 | 3.11 | 0.72 | | | **10.7** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | | | **0.37** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | 4.05 | 3.13 | 3.49 | 2.76 | 0.95 | | | **3.05** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.38 | | | **0.39** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | 9.92 | 35.16 | 41.76 | 38.54 | 8.79 | | | **134.16** |
| Cuervos | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.78 | 0.57 | | | | | **1.3** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.54 | 0.46 | | | | | **0.51** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 4.20 | 2.32 | | | | | **3.40** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.57 | 0.47 | | | | | **0.53** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 14.14 | 8.58 | | | | | **22.72** |
| Veta de Oro | ROM | Mt | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | **0.5** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.48 | | | | | | **0.48** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | 8.77 | | | | | | **8.77** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | 0.53 | | | | | | **0.53** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | 9.01 | | | | | | **9.01** |
| Chinos NW | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | 0.33 | 1.01 | | | **1.3** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.31 | | | **0.32** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 5.84 | 3.09 | | | **3.77** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | 0.39 | 0.32 | | | **0.34** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | 4.21 | 10.48 | | | **14.69** |
| Chinos Altos | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.00 | | **0.4** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.36 | 0.43 | | **0.36** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 2.33 | 1.16 | | **2.32** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | 0.37 | 0.43 | | **0.37** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | 4.34 | 0.05 | | **4.39** |
| El Bellotoso | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 2.06 | | **2.1** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.32 | | **0.32** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 5.36 | | **5.36** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.35 | | **0.35** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 23.28 | | **23.28** |
| El Rincon | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 1.75 | | **1.8** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.34 | | **0.34** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 7.73 | | **7.73** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.38 | | **0.38** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 21.48 | | **21.48** |
| La Espanola | ROM | Mt | | | | | | | | | 0.22 | 0.39 | **0.6** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.47 | 0.46 | **0.46** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 3.37 | 1.46 | **2.15** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | | | | | | | | | 0.49 | 0.47 | **0.47** |
| | Au Contained | koz | | | | | | | | | 3.42 | 5.88 | **9.29** |
| ROM | ROM | Mt | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.4 | **28.6** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | **0.43** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | **3.78** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | **0.45** |
| | Au Contained | koz | 30 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 5.9 | **414.4** |
| Waste | LG Stockpile | Mt | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | **10.29** |
| | Waste Rock | Mt | 4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 0.8 | **49.73** |
| | Total Waste | Mt | 4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 0.9 | **60.0** |
| Mined | **ROM** | **Mt** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **4.0** | **4.0** | **4.0** | **4.0** | **4.0** | **4.0** | **0.4** | **28.62** |
| | Au Grade | g/t | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.46 | **0.43** |
| | Ag Grade | g/t | 2.74 | 3.82 | 3.57 | 4.42 | 4.08 | 3.32 | 3.03 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 1.46 | **3.78** |
| | AuEq Grade | g/t | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.47 | **0.45** |
| | Au Contained Oz | koz | **30** | **28.4** | **22.8** | **63.9** | **58.3** | **50.3** | **53.3** | **53.1** | **48.2** | **5.9** | **414.4** |
| | Waste | Mt | **4** | **3.8** | **2.8** | **8.5** | **7.0** | **6.3** | **9.3** | **9.0** | **8.5** | **0.9** | **60.0** |
| | Total Tonnes | Mt | **5** | **5.2** | **4.2** | **12.5** | **11.0** | **10.3** | **13.3** | **13.0** | **12.5** | **1.2** | **88.6** |
| | SR | t:t | **3.0** | **2.9** | **2.1** | **2.1** | **1.7** | **1.6** | **2.3** | **2.2** | **2.1** | **2.2** | **2.10** |

#### *25.2.1.3 Infrastructure*

The current infrastructure of the Cerro Caliche Project consists of a nearby medium voltage powerline, access roads, and mining operations within close proximity. There is a 14 km gravel access road from the village of Cucurpe, located 40 km southeast of the regional hub of Magdalena de Kino, Sonora, which, in turn, is located 54 km from the Project. For years one and two, the site will be powered by two 750 kw generators and then by a 33 kV transmission line for years three through nine. Usage and installation costs have been discussed with the Commission Federal de Electricity (CFE) for the power line and associated switch gear.

As multiple active mines and sufficient infrastructure surround the Cerro Caliche site, D.E.N.M. Engineering is of the opinion that there are no major obstacles to building this open pit mine, heap leach facility, and process recovery plant in the proposed area.

Water is to be supplied by nearby drilled water wells and there is no on-site housing, as all employees and contractors will commute from the nearby town locations.

### 25.2.2 Economic Analysis

Micon's QP has prepared the assessment of the Project on the basis of a discounted cash flow model, from which Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and payback can be determined. Assessments of NPV are generally accepted within the mining industry as representing the economic value of a project after allowing for the cost of capital invested.

The objective of the study was to determine the potential viability of the Project. In order to do this, the cash flow arising from the base case has been forecast, enabling a computation of NPV to be made. The sensitivity of NPV to changes in the base case assumptions for price, operating costs and capital expenditure was then examined.

#### *25.2.2.1 Macro-Economic Assumptions*

The following assumptions were used to determine the results of the PEA;

- All results are expressed in United States dollars (US$) except where stated otherwise. Cost estimates and other inputs to the cash flow model for the Project have been prepared using constant, third quarter 2023 money terms, i.e., without provision for escalation or inflation.
- The cash flow projections used for the evaluation have been prepared on an all-equity basis. This being the case, the weighted average cost of capital is equal to the market cost of equity. In this case, Micon's QP has selected an annual discount rate of 5% for its base case and has tested the sensitivity of the project to changes in this rate.
- Mexican federal income tax is provided for at the rate of 30%. In addition, a mining royalty of 0.5% of gross sales revenue and mining tax of 7.5% of net income have been provided for in the economic evaluation.

- The Project has been evaluated using constant metal prices of US$1,800/oz Au and US$23/oz Ag. These forecast gold and silver prices are below the trailing average prices of US$1,841/oz and US$23.70/oz, respectively, for the three-year period ended 31 July 2023.

#### *25.2.2.2 Results of Economic Analysis*

The following results are noted from the economic analysis of the Cerro Caliche Project.

- The annual recovered gold, together with gold equivalent production, demonstrates that silver contributes only a small proportion (4%) of the total gold equivalent ounces produced.
- The total revenues from sales of gold and silver exceed site operating costs in each period, resulting in an average operating margin of 28% over the LOM. The cash operating cost averages US$1,349/oz Au, or US$1,295/oz AuEq.
- Off-site refining costs, royalties, sustaining capital and closure costs together add another US$100/oz bringing the all-in sustaining costs to $1,395/oz AuEq.

Table 25.3 summarizes the LOM cash flows and unit costs for the Project. Table 25.1 presents a summary of the annual cash flows.

**Table 25.3**
**LOM Cashflow Summary**

| | LOM (US$M) | US$/t treated | US$/oz AuEq |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales Revenue** | **535.6** | **18.72** | **1,800** |
| | | | |
| Mining Ore | 57.1 | 1.99 | 192 |
| Mining Waste | 119.4 | 4.17 | 401 |
| Crushing | 25.0 | 0.87 | 84 |
| Processing | 163.8 | 5.72 | 550 |
| G&A | 20.1 | 0.70 | 68 |
| **Cash Operating Costs** | **385.4** | **13.47** | **1,295** |
| Refining | 7.3 | 0.26 | 25 |
| Royalties | 4.0 | 0.14 | 13 |
| Sustaining | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| Reclamation | 2.9 | 0.10 | 10 |
| **All-in Sustaining Cost** | **415.1** | **14.51** | **1,395** |
| Initial Capital | 15.5 | 0.54 | 52 |
| All-in-Cost | 430.7 | 15.05 | 1,447 |
| Mining taxes | 11.8 | 0.41 | 40 |
| Income Taxes | 23.0 | 0.81 | 77 |
| **Net Cashflow** | **70.1** | **2.45** | **236** |

**Figure 25.1**
**Annual Cash Flow Summary**

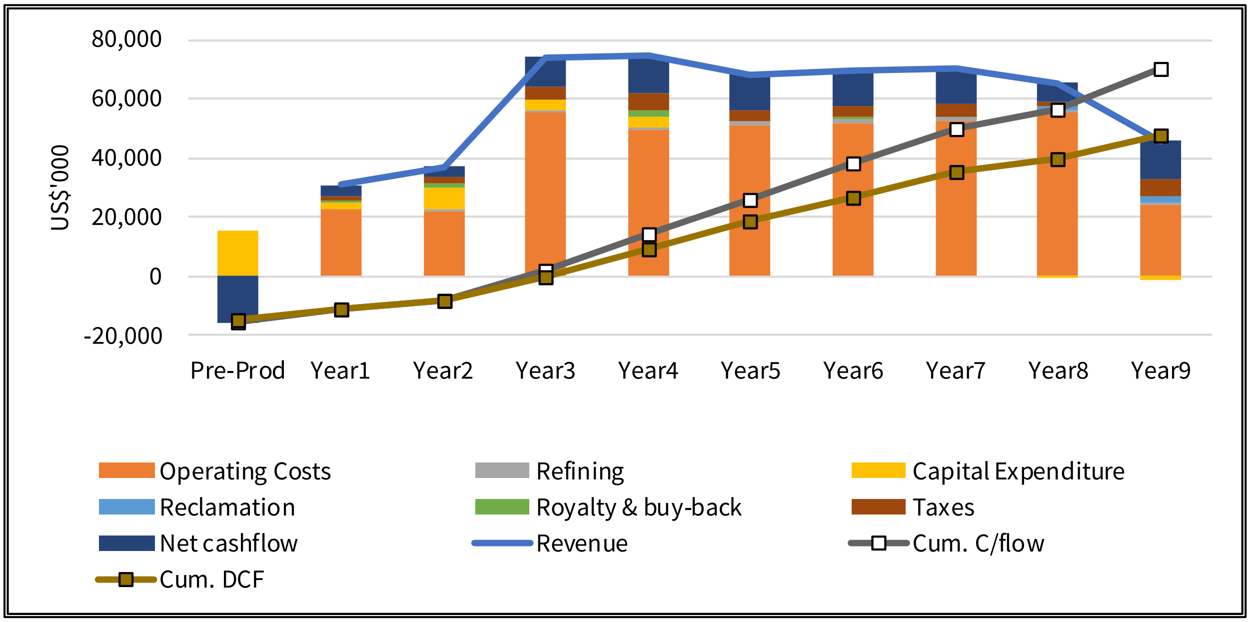



Table 25.4 provides a summary of the annual cash flows over the life of the mine period.

The average all-in sustaining costs (AISC) over the LOM is estimated at $1,454/oz gold or $1,395/oz gold equivalent.

The base case cash flow equates to a pre-tax IRR of 59% and, at a 5% annual discount rate, gives a net present value ($NPV_5$) of US $71.4 million.

After-tax cash flows equate to an IRR of 45% and $NPV_5$ of US $47.7 million. Undiscounted payback is achieved in approximately 2.8 years.

#### *25.2.2.3 Sensitivity Study*

Micon tested the sensitivity of the base case after-tax IRR and NPV5 to changes in metal price, operating costs and capital investment for a range of 30% above and below base case values. The impact on NPV5 to changes in other revenue drivers such as gold grade of material treated and the percentage recovery of gold from processing is equivalent to gold price changes of the same magnitude, so these factors can be considered as equivalent to the price sensitivity.

Figure 25.2 and Figure 25.3 respectively show the impact on NPV5 and IRR of changes in each factor separately. The charts demonstrate that the Project remains viable across the range of sensitivity tested. Nevertheless, it is most sensitive to gold price, with a reduction of 18% reducing NPV5 to near zero. The project is less sensitive to operating costs, with an increase of 25% reducing NPV5 to near zero, while a 25% increase in capital expenditure reduces NPV5 by only 12.5% to US$41.7 million

**Table 25.4**
**Annual Cashflow Summary**

| | Pre-Prod | Year1 | Year2 | Year3 | Year4 | Year5 | Year6 | Year7 | Year8 | Year9 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mined - Ore (tonnes) | | 1,344,000 | 1,344,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 4,032,000 | 1,735,735 | 28,615,735 |
| Mined - Waste (tonnes) | | 3,998,998 | 3,843,543 | 9,768,338 | 5,926,684 | 7,197,732 | 7,682,958 | 8,057,891 | 9,621,129 | 3,922,038 | 60,019,311 |
| Strip Ratio | | 2.66 | 2.46 | 2.05 | 1.13 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1.68 | 2.00 | 1.88 | 1.74 |
| ***Average Grade*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ore- crushed Au g/t | | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| Ore - crushed Ag g/t | | 2.74 | 3.82 | 4.54 | 3.12 | 4.22 | 3.03 | 2.73 | 4.23 | 5.91 | 3.75 |
| Ore - crushed AuEq g/t | | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.45 |
| Process Recovery - Au | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 72% | |
| Process Recovery - Ag | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | 27% | |
| Gold Price US$/oz Au | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | $1,800 | |
| Silver Price US$/oz Ag | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | $23 | |
| ***Recovered Gold & Silver Production*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Au Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,007 | 20,123 | 39,846 | 39,884 | 36,134 | 37,272 | 37,618 | 34,748 | 22,958 | 285,591 |
| Ag Oz Recovered (000s) | | 17,685 | 34,322 | 106,244 | 115,233 | 138,827 | 119,945 | 107,339 | 127,010 | 171,287 | 937,893 |
| AuEq (000 oz) | | 17,233 | 20,562 | 41,204 | 41,357 | 37,908 | 38,805 | 38,990 | 36,371 | 25,147 | 297,575 |
| ***Revenues (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue -Au | | 30,613 | 36,221 | 71,723 | 71,792 | 65,042 | 67,090 | 67,713 | 62,547 | 41,324 | 514,064 |
| Revenue -Ag | | 407 | 789 | 2,444 | 2,650 | 3,193 | 2,759 | 2,469 | 2,921 | 3,940 | 21,572 |
| **Sales Revenue** | | **31,019** | **37,011** | **74,166** | **74,442** | **68,235** | **69,849** | **70,182** | **65,468** | **45,264** | **535,636** |
| ***Cash Costs (US$'000)*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining Ore | | 2,696 | 2,726 | 7,816 | 8,365 | 8,092 | 8,040 | 8,045 | 7,861 | 3,425 | 57,067 |
| Mining Waste | | 8,023 | 7,797 | 18,935 | 12,296 | 14,445 | 15,321 | 16,079 | 18,757 | 7,739 | 119,392 |
| Crushing | | 1,451 | 1,451 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 3,394 | 1,720 | 24,988 |
| Processing | | 8,373 | 8,383 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,857 | 22,816 | 9,937 | 163,792 |
| G&A | | 2,032 | 2,032 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 1,235 | 20,120 |
| **Total Cash Costs** | | **22,576** | **22,389** | **55,472** | **49,382** | **51,258** | **52,082** | **52,845** | **55,298** | **24,056** | **385,359** |
| Refining (USD $m) | | 208 | 327 | 877 | 931 | 1,050 | 943 | 870 | 971 | 1,165 | 7,341 |
| 2% Royalties Payout (USD $m) | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 |
| Sustaining Capital (USD $m) | | 1,237 | 6,753 | 2,981 | 2,981 | 804 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 15,506 |
| Reclamation (USD $m) | | 137 | 137 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 411 | 177 | 2,915 |
| **Total AISC (USD $m)** | | **47,735** | **54,079** | **116,746** | **107,096** | **106,143** | **107,207** | **108,634** | **113,072** | **51,011** | **415,121** |
| Initial Capital Costs | -15,532 | | | | | | | | | | -15,532 |
| Change in W/Cap. | | -694 | -508 | -335 | -523 | 664 | -65 | 35 | 589 | 836 | 0 |
| Income Tax Payable | | -457 | -1,806 | -3,028 | -4,182 | -2,687 | -2,933 | -2,834 | -824 | -4,287 | -23,039 |
| Mex. mining tax, royalty | | -600 | -1,084 | -1,534 | -2,009 | -1,363 | -1,438 | -1,413 | -844 | -1,557 | -11,843 |
| **Net Cash Flow (US$'000)** | **-15,532** | **4,247** | **3,144** | **9,940** | **12,434** | **11,737** | **12,137** | **12,005** | **6,703** | **13,285** | **70,101** |
| Cum. cashflow | -15,532 | -11,285 | -8,141 | 1,799 | 14,233 | 25,971 | 38,107 | 50,112 | 56,816 | 70,101 | |
| Payback period (yrs) | 2.82 | 100 | 100 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

**Figure 25.2**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax NPV$_5$**

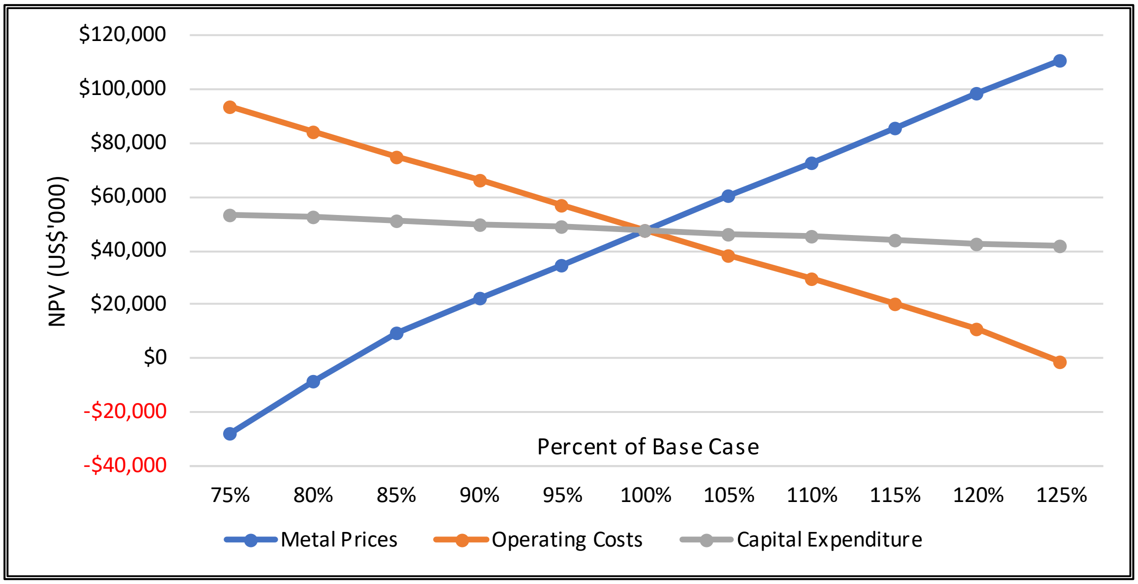
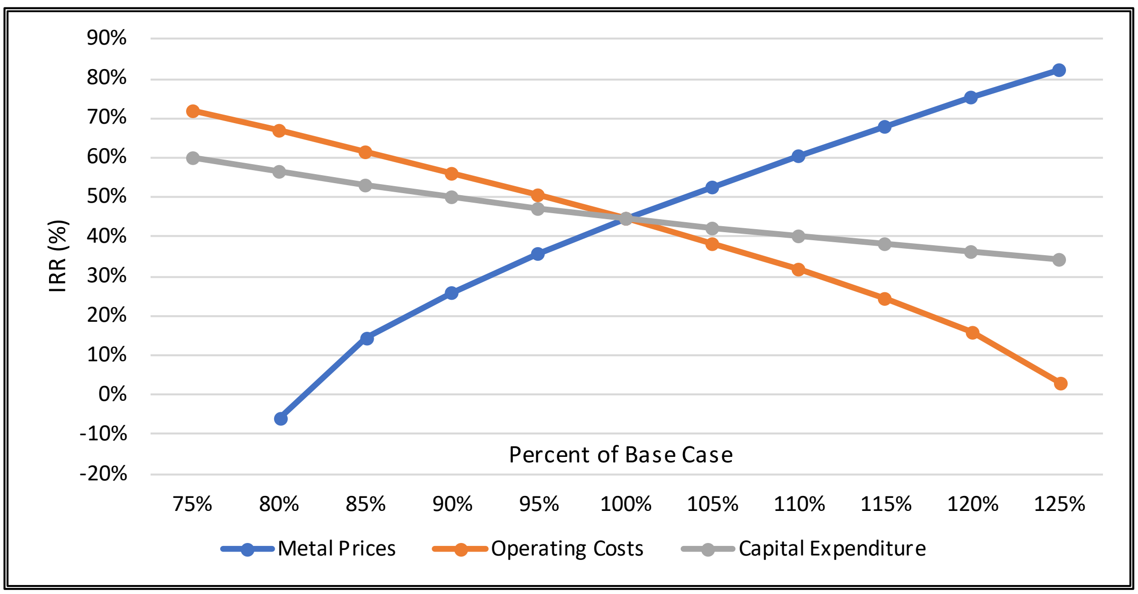



**Figure 25.3**
**Sensitivity of After-Tax IRR**



# 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

## 26.1 BUDGET FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Sonoro plans to complete targeted infill drilling at the El Colorado and Guadalupe vein zones where the May 2022 drilling program demonstrated multiple high-grade ore shoots within these vein zones. This drilling program will assist in the understanding of the complexity of the mineralized zone and potentially increase the grade of the Project's oxide gold mineralization. Table 26.1 summarizes the budget estimate for the proposed drilling.

**Table 26.1**
**Sonoro Budget for Targeted Infill Drilling**

| 10,000 Meter Exploration Budget | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | **$USD** |
| RC Drilling | 300,000 |
| Assaying & Sample Analysis | 125,000 |
| Geologists/ Field Crew | 81,000 |
| Concession Payments/ Mining Rights | 80,000 |
| Machinery Rental | 60,000 |
| G&A (Office, administrator, legal, accounting etc.) | 11,400 |
| Logistics (Storage, Accommodation, Fuel etc.) | 10,000 |
| Site Expenses & Supplies | 6,100 |
| **Subtotal** | **673,500** |
| Contingency (15%) | 101,025 |
| **Total** | **774,525** |

Source: Sonoro Gold (2023)

The Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs have reviewed and discussed Sonoro's proposal for further exploration on the Cero Caliche property. The Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs recommend that Sonoro conducts the exploration program as proposed subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program because of exploration activities themselves.

Considering the amount of exploration and infill drilling conducted by Sonoro to outline the current mineral resource at the Cerro Caliche Project, Micon and D.E.N.M. consider that further exploration drilling to assist in fully defining the mineralized areas within southern and northeastern extensional areas is warranted.

## 26.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Micon and D.E.N.M. QPs agree with the general direction of Sonoro's exploration and development program for the property and makes the following additional recommendations:

### 26.2.1 Database and Exploration

1. Improve the database and data management system to increase the data integrity, flow, use and management of all information related to the Project.
2. Review and improve the QA/QC procedures for drilling, specifically items related to control samples insertion, to improve the correct assessment of potential cross contamination and insertion of duplicates within the mineralized zones. This includes improving procedures to evaluate laboratory results periodically during drilling programs to identify any potential issues immediately and apply corrective action.
3. Institute a systematic methodology to measure and record specific gravity (SG) within the entire drilled section during future core drilling programs.
4. Review logging techniques to incorporate adequate data information in some areas such as geotechnical logging as well as standardizing the terminology and, if necessary, introduce the use of applicable domains from the geological model.
5. Investigate the source and impact of any difference between the original and duplicate samples and take corrective action to minimize this effect, to maintain confidence in the dataset.

### 26.2.2 Metallurgy/Processing

Table 26.2 provides a budget estimate of the cost of future metallurgical testwork and preparation of a pre-feasibility study, if warranted.

**Table 26.2**
**Budget for Further Metallurgical & Development Work**

| Description | $USD |
|---|---|
| Metallurgical Testwork (ROM Leach Testing) | $100,000 |
| Pre-Feasibility Study | $370,000 |
| Sub-Total | $470,000 |
| Contingency (15%) | $70,500 |
| Total | $540,500 |

Source: D.E.N.M. (2022)

### 26.2.3 Mining

Conduct further optimization work to assist in potentially reducing costs and increasing efficiencies of mining related to the Project.

# 27.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

## 27.1 Micon International Limited

*"William J. Lewis" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| William J. Lewis, P.Geo.<br>Senior Geologist | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

*"Kerrine Azougarh" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kerrine Azougarh, P.Eng.<br>Principal Mining Engineer | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

*"Christopher Jacobs" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM<br>President and Mining Economist | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

## 27.2 D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd.

*"David J. Salari" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| David J. Salari, P.Eng.<br>Metallurgical Engineer | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

## 27.3 SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc.

*"Douglas Reid" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| Douglas Reid, P.Eng.<br>Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

*"Scott Bukett, B.Sc. SME" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scott Bukett, B.Sc. SME<br>Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) | Report Date: October 10,2023.<br>Effective Date: August 28, 2023. |

# 28.0 REFERENCES

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# 29.0 CERTIFICATES

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
## William J. Lewis

As the co-author of this report for Sonoro Gold Corp. entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023, I, William J. Lewis do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail wlewis@micon-international.com;
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023;
3. I hold the following academic qualifications:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B.Sc. (Geology) | University of British Columbia | 1985 |

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (membership # 20480); as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:
   - Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Membership # 20333)
   - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (Membership # 1450)
   - Professional Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership # 1522)
5. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for over 35 years;
6. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 4 years as an exploration geologist looking for gold and base metal deposits, more than 11 years as a mine geologist in underground mines estimating mineral resources and reserves and over 20 years as a surficial geologist and consulting geologist on precious and base metals and industrial minerals;
7. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument;
8. I have not visited the Cerro Caliche Project which is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I have written or co-authored previous Technical Reports for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report;
10. I am independent of Sonoro Gold Corp. and its subsidiaries according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP;
11. I am responsible for Sections 1.2 to 1.4, 1.11.2, 2, 3, 19, 20, 26.1 and 28 of this Technical Report.
12. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading;

Report Dated this 10th day of October, 2023 with an effective date of August 28, 2023.

*"William J. Lewis" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

William J. Lewis, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist, Micon International Limited

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
## Kerrine Azougarh

As the co-author of this report for Sonoro Gold Corp. entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023 I, Kerrine Azougarh do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Principal Mining Engineer by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail kazougarh@micon-international.com.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:

   B.Sc. Mining Engineering, The University of Alberta, Canada 1993.
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of Ontario (membership number 100106200); as well, I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes over 25 years of open pit mine engineering in operations and consulting.
5. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
6. I have not visited the Cerro Caliche Project which is the subject of this Technical Report.
7. I am independent of Sonoro Gold Corp. and its related entities, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I am responsible for Sections 1.9.1, 15, 16 and 25.2.1.1of this Technical Report.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Report Dated this 10th day of October, 2023 with an effective date of August 28, 2023.

*"Kerrine Azougarh" {signed and sealed as of the report date}*

Kerrine Azougarh P.Eng.
Principal Mining Engineer

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
## Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM

As the co-author of this report for Sonoro Gold Corp. entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023, I, Christopher Jacobs, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as the President and Mining Economist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, email: cjacobs@micon-international.com.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:

   B.Sc. (Hons) Geochemistry, University of Reading, 1980;

   M.B.A., Gordon Institute of Business Science, University of Pretoria, 2004.
3. I am a Chartered Engineer registered with the Engineering Council of the U.K.

   (registration number 369178).
4. Also, I am a professional member in good standing of: The Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining; and The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (Member).
5. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. I have worked in the minerals industry for more than 35 years; my work experience includes 10 years as an exploration and mining geologist on gold, platinum, copper/nickel and chromite deposits; 10 years as a technical/operations manager in both open-pit and underground mines; 3 years as strategic (mine) planning manager and the remainder as an independent consultant, in which capacity I have worked on a variety of deposits including gold and base metals.
6. I have not visited the Cerro Caliche Project that is the subject of this report.
7. I am responsible for Sections 1.10, 22 and 25.2.2of this Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Sonoro Gold Corp. and its related entities, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the Sections of this report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
10. As of the date of this certificate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of this Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

Report Dated this 10th day of October, 2023 with an effective date of August 28, 2023.

*"Christopher Jacobs" {signed and sealed}*

Christopher Jacobs, CEng, MIMMM

President

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
### David J. Salari. P.Eng.

I, David J. Salari, P.Eng., of 503-125 Bronte Road, Oakville, ON, L6L 0H1, do hereby certify that:

1. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023, prepared for Sonoro Gold Corp.

2. I am a metallurgical engineer with an office at Suite 300-10, 1100 Burloak Drive, Burlington, ON, L6L 2Y8;

3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor's of Applied Science (BASc) – Metallurgy and Material Science;

4. I have been actively involved in mining and mineral processing since 1980 with extensive experience in metallurgical and mill testing and design, mill capital and operating costs, construction, commissioning, and mill operations;

5. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers Ontario - #40416505 and I am the designated P.Eng. for D.E.N.M. Engineering Ltd. – Certificate of Authorization – Professional Engineers Ontario - #100102038 and Designation as a Consulting Engineer – Professional Engineers Ontario - # 4012;

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;

7. I have visited the Cerro Caliche Site on July 28, 2021 to review the total site area and mineralized zones. Also an overview of the proposed plant and pad areas, power lines, and water.

8. I am responsible for the review and preparation of Sections of 1.1,1.7.1.9.2, 1.9.3, 1.10.2, 1.11.3.2, 1.11.3.4, 2.1, 2.2, 13, 17,18, 21.1, 21.1.2, 21.1.3, 21.1.4, 21.1.5, 21.6.2, 21.2, 21.2.1, 21.2.2, 21.2.3, 24.1.1, 24.1.2, 25.2.1.2, 24.2.1.3 of this report of this report.

9. I have had no prior involvement with the property this is subject to this Technical Report;

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

11. I have read NI43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Effective Date: August 28, 2023 Signing Date : this 10th day of October, 2023

*"David J. Salari" (original signed and sealed)*

David J. Salari, P.Eng.

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
**Douglas Reid. P.Eng.**

I, Douglas Reid, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023, prepared for Sonoro Gold Corp.

2. I am Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., 999 Seventeenth Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO, USA, 80202.

3. I graduated with a degree in a Bachelor of Science in Geological (Geophysics) Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan in 1986. I am a P. Eng. (123571) of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia. I have worked as a Geological Engineer for a total of 35 years since my graduation from university. My relevant experience includes developing and reviewing resource models and mineral resource estimation for mineral projects in North and South America and Africa since 1994.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Cerro Caliche property on November 4, 2022 for 2 days.

6. I am responsible for geology portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, all of Sections 10, 11, 12, 14, and 23, portions of Sections 25 and 26.

7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I am QP in a previous technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" with an Effective Date of January 26, 2023".

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

10. As of the aforementioned Effective Date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: August 28, 2023 Signing Date: this 10th day of October, 2023

*"Douglas Reid" (original signed and sealed)*

Douglas Reid, P.Eng.

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
**Scott Burkett, BSc, SME-RM**

I, Scott Burkett, BSc, SME-RM, do hereby certify that:

1. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report for the Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" dated October 10, 2023, with an effective date of August 28, 2023, prepared for Sonoro Gold Corp.

2. I am Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., 999 Seventeenth Street, Suite 400, Denver, CO, USA, 80202.

3. I graduated with a degree in Geology from University of Idaho in 2007. I am a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration. I have worked as a Geologist for a total of 15 years since my graduation from university. My relevant experience includes mineral exploration and geologic modelling of Low Sulfidation Epithermal Vein Systems.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Cerro Caliche property on November 4, 2022 for 2 days.

6. I am responsible for geology portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, all of Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and portions of Sections 14, and 26.

7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I am QP in a previous technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate, Cerro Caliche Project, Sonora, Mexico" with an Effective Date of January 26, 2023".

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

10. As of the aforementioned Effective Date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: August 28, 2023 Signing Date: this 10th day of October, 2023

*"Scott Burkett" (original signed and sealed)*

Scott Burkett, BSc, SME-RM