NI 43-101 Technical Report:
Preliminary Economic Assessment, Reliquias Mine

Department of Huancavelica-Perú

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Prepared for:

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The issuer of this report, Silver Mountain Resources Inc. (AgMR), contracted Recursos Reservas Evaluaciones Mineras (RREMIN), an independent, to prepare this technical report of the Preliminary Economic Evaluation and economic viability on the Reliquias Mine Property ("Reliquias Mine") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (NI 43-101) .

The information source for this report is a database provided by Sociedad Minera Reliquias (SMR), a subsidiary of AgMR, as derived from exploration drilling, underground development, and sampling. The effective date of the mineral resource estimation process was January 1, 2024 and the mineral resource declaration was reported using the new NSR factors provided by SMR with an effective date of April 30, 2024.

This Technical Report was prepared by independent qualified persons (QP) (within the meaning of NI 43-101) Mr. Steven Park, senior geologist, AIPG member #10849, Mr. Antonio Cruz Bermudez, senior geologist, fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG # 7065) and Mr. Gerardo Acuña Perez, Chartered Professional of mining and member Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). The authors visited the Reliquias Mine property on December 2 and 3, 2023.

1.2 Description of Property

The Reliquias Mine is part of the Reliquias Block of the Castrovirreyna Project described in "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Castrovirreyna Project, 2021" and located in the Province and District of Castrovirreyna, Department of Huancavelica, Peru (the Project). It falls within the Castrovirreyna (27-m) geologic and topographic map sheet (scale 1:100,000) as defined by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) and Instituto Geológico, Minero y Metalúrgico (INGEMMET).

The Reliquias Block consists of 245 concessions that cover approximately 24,093.22 hectares plus a processing plant concession of 129.30 hectares. SMR owns 100% of the mining concessions of the Reliquias Block. In addition, SMR has no royalty commitments or economic agreements with public or private companies.

The Reliquias Mine is located on the surface properties of the Caudalosa Grande, San Genaro, and Santa Rosa annexes, which are part of the Sallcca Santa Ana community, and the Pacococha Annex, which is located within the Castrovirreyna community. Sociedad Minera Reliquias signed an agreement for the use of surface properties from January 2024 and for 20 years with the Community of Castovirreyna (Pacococha annex), by which SMR has received approval from the community to carry out surface exploration activities, development mining (underground mining works), construction of tailings disposal facilities and concentrator plant, waste disposal facilities.

A plan has been prepared for the community of Sallca Santa Ana and another for the community of Castrovirreyna. On May 25, 2024, the rural community of Sallcca Santa Ana elected the members of its board of directors at a community assembly attended by more than 50% of the qualified community members, thus ending the internal representation conflicts that had been going on for six months.

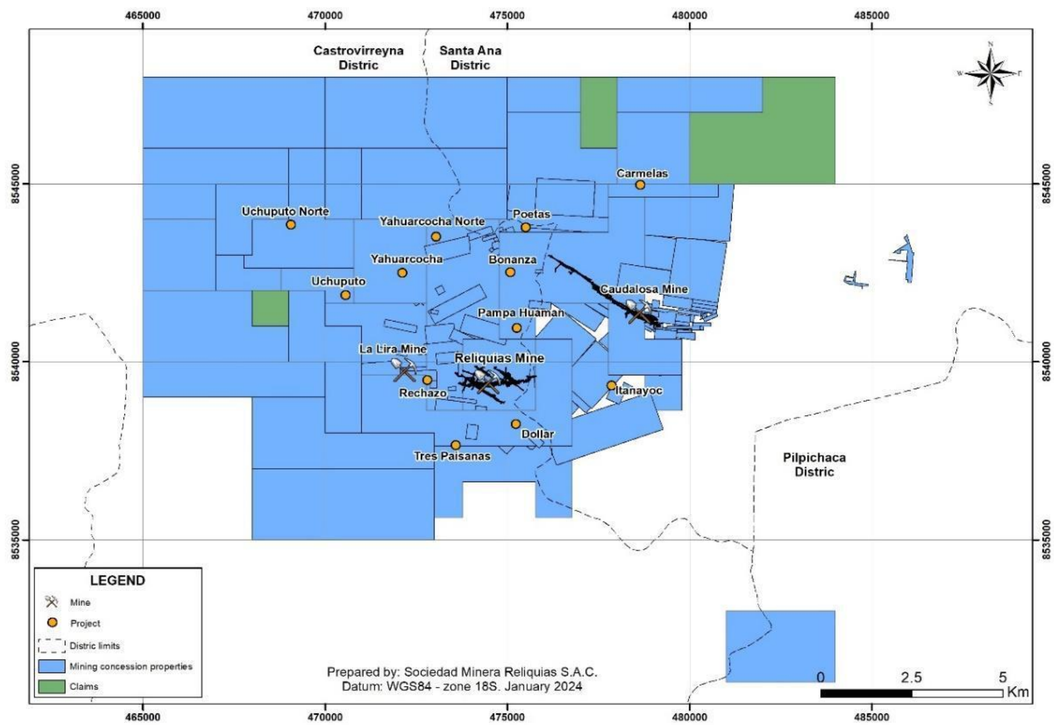

Figure 1.1 Reliquias mining concessions block, Castrovirreyna Mining District

1.3 History

The mining district of Castrovirreyna has produced abundant silver since colonial times. The city of Castrovirreyna was founded in 1592 due to the influx of miners bringing silver to the city for processing. The mining was in operation from 1942 to 1989 then changed owners in 1999 until 2017. The mining was in operation from 1942 to 1989 then changed owners in 1999 until 2017. Formal mining in the district began in 1942 when Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna (CMC) was founded in 1942 for the purpose of operating the Reliquias and Caudalosa Grande mines to produce silver. After several decades of closure, CMC decided to rehabilitate the underground workings at the Reliquias Mine in 2004 and began large-scale mining in 2009, reaching a production level of 2,000 tpd by 2010. However, falling silver prices forced closure of the mine again in 2017.

SMR acquired the Reliquias Mining Unit assets (mining concessions and infrastructure) through a direct agreement with Trafigura in 2018, and in 2022 SMR acquired 100% of the Lira de Plata project and mine from Pan America Silver. SMR has completed geological, geochemical, geophysical (IP, mag), and drill programs across the Reliquias Block over the past 5 years. Underground drilling on the principal veins in the Reliquias Mine totaled 17,273.95 meters in 2022 and 14,953.00 meters in 2023.

SMR contracted a study of mineral resources in 2019 to serve as a guide for exploration and development. Table 1.1 presents the historical resources estimated by SMR at that time and published in the technical report titled ***"NI 43-101 Technical Report Mineral Resources Estimate for the Reliquias Mine, Huancavelica-Peru, March 27, 2023"***.

Table 1.1 Historical mineral resources for the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR (2019)*

Category	Tonnes (000)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (US$/t)
Measured	337	8.49	2.68	3.55	0.57	192.8
Indicated	401	9.69	2.25	3.42	0.52	196.5
Measured + Indicated	**737**	**9.14**	**2.44**	**3.48**	**0.54**	**194.8**
Inferred	737	11.19	2.57	3.59	0.77	226.3

** NI 43-101 Technical Report: Mineral Resource Update, Reliquias Mine" dated March 8, 2024 and with an effective date of January 1, 2024*

Nota.-

These resources are historical in Nature, they are not a mineral resource declaration to be included in the mine plan.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Reliquias Mine is located in the Castrovirreyna Mining District in a geological setting of volcanic flows intercalated with volcanogenic sedimentary sequences of the Caudalosa and Castrovirreyna Formations.

Mineralized structures in the Reliquias Block are aligned following three dominant structural patterns: i) East-West system (Matacaballo seam), ii) NW-SE system (Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, and Perseguida veins), iii) NE-SW system. The principal structures have widths ranging from 0.50 to 3.0 meters and are recognized with strike lengths of up to 2 km (Matacaballo vein).

The deposit type best represented by the mineralization and geological characteristics of the Reliquias Mine is an epithermal deposit of the Intermediate Sulfidation subtype. Ore minerals include silver sulfosalts (proustite–pyrargyrite or ruby silver), silver-rich galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. Gangue minerals include quartz, pyrite, barite, stibnite, and rhodochrosite.

1.5 Exploration

The recent exploration programs were aimed at evaluating the geological potential of the numerous veins found in and around the Reliquias Mine. Reconnaissance and verification of veins have been carried out in six exploration target zones. Geochemical results of rock chip samples confirm the existence of prospective grades of silver in segments of the Meteysaca Vein that extend beyond the current workings of the Reliquias Mine.

1.6 Drilling

SMR completed an underground drill program in 2023 consisting of 14,953.00 meters in 95 diamond drill holes; 45 drillholes recovered HQ and NQ diameter core for a total of 12,139.95 meters. Figure 10-2 shows the details of the veins drilled. An additional 2,813.45 meters were drilled recovering BQ diameter core from 23 underground platforms. This drilling served to verify the mineralization and define the continuity of the HQ and NQ drillholes from the 2022 campaign.

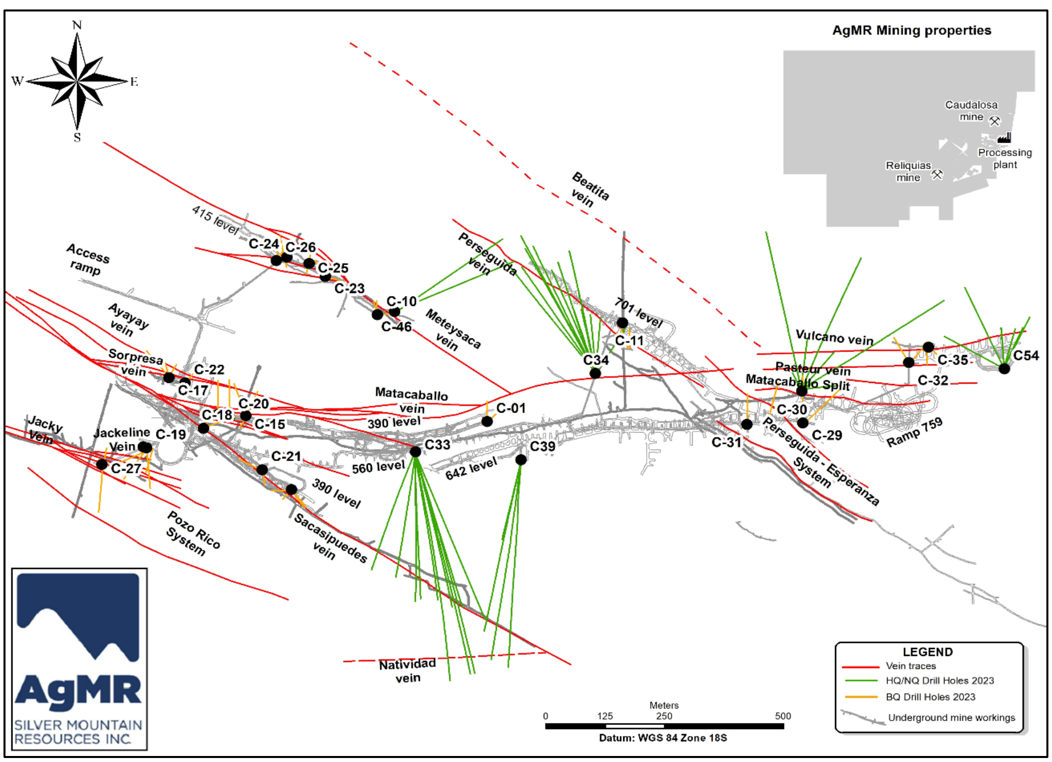

Figure 1.2 Map of drillhole locations for the 2023 campaign in the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR

1.7 Data Verification

The information used for this report and for the update of the mineral resources of the Reliquias Mine has been corroborated by the RREMIN SAC (RREMIN) technical team after reviewing the geological database of the drill program while at the mine facilities during the technical visit. Protocols and procedures related to all aspects of drilling and sampling conducted in the field and core shack were determined by the authors to be satisfactory and follow industry best practices.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy Testing

RREMIN reviewed the metallurgical test work and found much of it to be suitable to support a modern technical study and for use in the update of the mineral resources of the Reliquias Mine as presented in this report. A master composite was assembled from portions of selected samples to achieve a target feed grade to the first years of the life of the mine (LOM). All these tests were carried out in the external PLENGE certified laboratory. Sociedad Minera Reliquias (SMR) works with external consultants, such as PLENGE, who specialize in flotation of concentrates for polymetallic minerals (flotation for bulk concentrate and zinc concentrate).

From the recent variability flotation test work results done at the PLENGE laboratory, RREMIN used the following recoveries to develop the mineral resources presented in Section 14. These metallurgical factors were also used by SMR to design the life of mine (LOM) plan and in the economic analysis.

The results of the test work program are summarized below. The metallurgical recovery results are shown in table 1.2, and the grades of the concentrate are shown in table 1.3.

Table 1.2 Metallurgical Recovery. Source: SMR (2024)

	Metallurgical Recovery	
Metal	Bulk	Zinc
Ag (%)	91.35	5.79
Au (%)	78.88	9.85
Pb (%)	93.09	2.49
Cu (%)	91.06	6.82
Zn (%)	12.73	84.64

Table 1.3 Metal grades in both bulk and zinc concentrates from test work results. Source: SMR (2024)

	Concentrate Grade	
Metal	Bulk	Zinc
Ag (oz/t)	45.92	3.73
Au (g/t)	3.31	0.53
Pb (%)	39.30	1.35
Cu (%)	7.63	0.73
Zn (%)	6.99	59.58

1.9 Mining Methods

In this study, the proposed mining method is the well-known 'bench and fill' method as the main method for underground ore extraction using mechanized equipment. Sub-level stoping will be used for minor blocks where applicable.

Mining operations will run continuously, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Plant throughput will be 800 tpd in the first year of production and 1000 tpd from the second year onwards. The maximum material movement capacity to support the process plant is 322 Kt per year.

The main objective of the mining plan is to optimize the extraction of mineralized material giving priority to low stripping and high-grade zones. The LOM plan is based on a NSR cut-off of $85.64 / t, although a lower marginal cut-off grade of $74.28 / t was used, whereby lower grade blocks adjacent to existing infrastructure were incorporated into the mine base of scheduler.

2.35Mt of mineralized material with an average grade of 8.11 oz Ag-Eq, over the Life of Mine (9-years), includes the construction time of the mine and rehabilitation of the existing processing plant.

1.9.1 Geotechnical Overview

Based on geotechnical characterization, three-dimensional models, and planned stopes configurations, RREMIN's QP reviewed the geomechanical study carried out by the engineering consultancy "DCR Ingenieros", which verified that the level of detail corresponds to the PEA report presented and the results are appropriate for use in the mine plan sequence. Mining dilution is variable, depending on the stope sizes, and rates between 17% and 36% were applied.

The controls on slope stability will need to be reviewed and continue to be refined as understanding of the geotechnical characterization of the Reliquias vein system evolves in future studies.

1.9.2 Mine Ventilation System Overview

The requirement for ventilation of the mine workings with fresh air has been calculated based on the number of mine workers simultaneously underground and the simultaneous use of mining equipment. RREMIN's QP reviewed the ventilation study carried out by the engineering consultancy AIREX which verified that the level of detail corresponds for this report presented and the results are appropriate for use in the mine design.The results of the simulations to cover the ventilation requirement are summarized in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Flow rate requirements for the mine ventilation system. Source: AIREX engineering consultancy (2023)

Ventilation system	Flow rate
Clean air entry	55.1 m³/s
Contaminated air output	59.4 m³/s
Request	54.3 m³/s
%Coverage	101%

1.10 Recovery Methods

SMR’s mineral processing plant has a capacity of 2,000 tpd allowing flexibility in mineral processing operations such that SMR may begin at a rate of 800 tpd during the first year, maintain a rate of production of 1,000 tpd during the second year, and increase production to 2,000 tpd with low investment. Plant process selection and design are based on the studies completed by the mining engineering department of SMR.

A simplified overall flow diagram of the process design is presented in Figure 1.3.

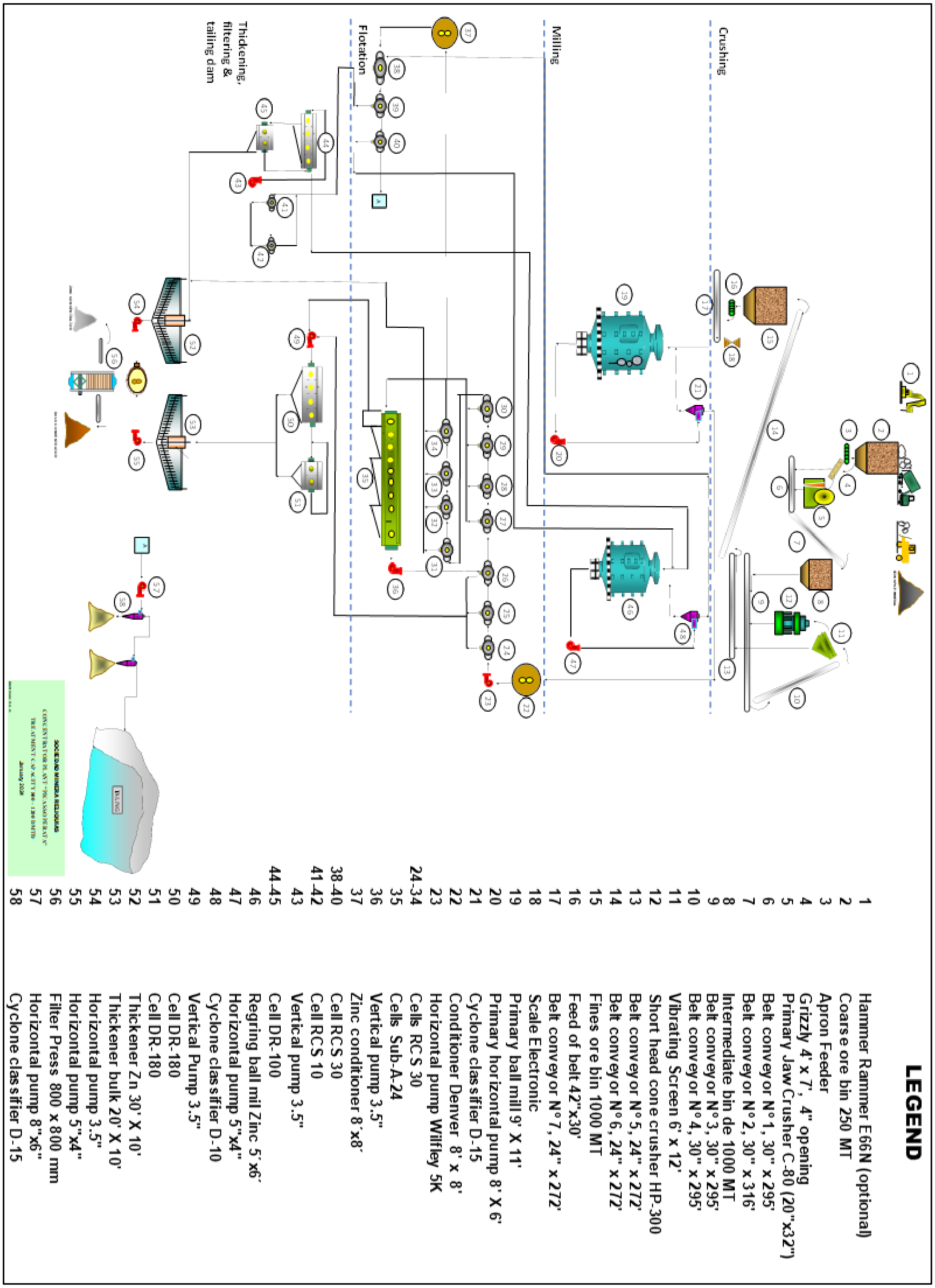

Figure 1.3 Process plant overall flowsheet. Source: SMR 2024

1.11 Project Infrastructure

The Project includes all the necessary infrastructure to support the mining and processing operations. All infrastructure buildings are constructed in accordance with applicable codes and regulations. Buildings include workshops for mine and maintenance, administrative and operation offices, warehouses for mine and process plant, process plant control room and assay laboratory, permanent accommodation camp, and other minor facilities. A pre-engineered building for security and medical facilities is also part of the Project infrastructure.

1.11.1 Access

There is a good existing road network from the Project to the Peruvian coast. The Project lies approximately 250 km from the Port of Callao, the main hub for shipping concentrate exports from Peru. The main access road to the Project is an all-weather gravel road that connects to a paved road to the coast and then to the Port of Callao via the Pan-American highway.

1.11.2 Tailings and mine waste management

The storage capacity of Tailing Dam N° 1 (TSF-1) is 770,000 m3 and the storage capacity of Tailings Dam N° 2 (TSF-2), in its current condition, is 10,000 m3. The existing tailings storage facility is permitted to store up, equivalent to four years of production. The author of this section recommends the expansion of both TSF-1 and TSF-2 in order to meet the storage requirements for the volume of tailings projected to be produced from the mineral processing plant (2.145M tons) according to the life-of-mine plan as proposed in this report.

An old open pit is permitted to store up to 200,000 m3 of waste material, enough for the LOM of the deposit. The waste rock from underground workings will be used to backfill the mining stopes.

1.11.3 Power and Water

The Project is connected to an existing substation belonging to Consorcio Energético Huancavelica (CONENHUA), a private company dedicated to power generation and distribution.

Potable water is supplied through existing pipes from approved sources to two large storage tanks. Finally, the existing mine hosts an operational water treatment facility that collects, stores, processes, and recirculates water for the metallurgical process. Water management structures include diversion ditches, collection ditches, and collection ponds.

1.12 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

1.12.1 Environmental Considerations

SMR operates pursuant to environmental regulations and standards set in Peruvian law, and is in compliance with all laws, regulations, norms and standards for each stage of the mine´s operation.

The following are environmental management instruments (IGA - Instrumento de Gestion Ambiental) submitted by Reliquias Mine to the Ministry of Energy and Mines:

- An Environmental Program for Environmental Compliance and Management (PAMA - Programa *de Adecuación de Manejo Ambiental*), as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 339-1997-EM/DGM dated October 20,1997.
- An Environmental Impact Study (EIAd – *Estudio de Impacto Ambiental detallado*) for "Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd" as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 372-2009-MEM-AAM, dated November 20, 2009.
- Update of the Environmental Impact Study (MEIA – *Modificatoria de Estudio de Impacto Ambiental)* for "Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd" as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 619-2014-MEM/DGAAM, dated December 24, 2014
- Supporting technical report (ITS – *Informe Técnico Sustentatorio*) of the Environmental Impact Statement (DIA – *Declaración de Impacto Ambiental*) as approved by SENACE (*Servicio de Certificación Ambiental*) as approved by the Ministry of Environment through Directional Resolution No. 00100-2023-SENACE-PE/DEAR, dated July 24, 2023.

1.12.2 Permitting Considerations

The mining titleholder has all the relevant permits required for current mining and metallurgical operations. These permits include operating licenses, mining concessions, water use licenses, environmental management instruments, among others. Table 1.5 shows the different permits, authorizations, and licenses currently held by the Reliquias Mine.

Table 1.5 Environmental permits. Source: SMR (2023)

Date	Status	Issued by	Permits Licenses	Document
Environmental permits and social agreements				
20/10/1997	Valid	MINEM	Approval of the PAMA Environmental Adjustment and Management Program of the Caudalosa Grande Production Unit located in the district of Santa Ana, province of Castrovirreyna and department of Huancavelica	Directional Resolution 339-1997-EM/DGM
20/11/2009	Valid	MINEM	Approval of the Environmental Impact Study (EIAd) for Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd.	Directional Resolution 372-2009-MEM-AAM
13/07/2010	Valid	Descentralized Office of Culture of Huancavelica	The Huancavelica Decentralized Office of Culture issued a CIRA (Certification of Non-existence of Archaeological Remains) indicating that no archaeological remains were found in the area of influence of the mining concession, which was previously approved by Directorial Resolution.	CIRA 367-2010
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization to operate Concentrator Plant at 2000 tpd	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the operation of Tailings Dam N° 1 (Stage 4630 masl)	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the operation of Tailings Dam N° 2 (Stage 4625 masl)	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
24/12/2014	Valid	MINEM	Approval update of the Environmental Impact Study (MEIA) for Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2,000 tpd.	Directional Resolution 619-2014-MEM/DGAAM
1/07/2019	Valid	ANA	The ALA of Huancavelica, a subsidiary of ANA (National Water Authority) approved the license to use water for population and industrial purposes.	Directional Resolution 446-2019-ANA-ALA
1/07/2019	Valid	ANA	Authorization for the use of water for industrial purposes for road irrigation.	Directional Resolution 446-2019-ANA-ALA
16/09/2019	Valid	MINEM	Approval of restart of exploitation activities	Directional Resolution 048-2010-MEM/DGM
27/08/2020	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the construction of Tailings Dam N° 1 (Stage 4635 masl)	Directional Resolution 339-2010-MEM/DGM
27/08/2020	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the construction of Tailings Dam N° 2 (Stage 4630 masl)	Directional Resolution 339-2010-MEM/DGM

Date	Status	Issued by	Permits Licenses	Document
24/12/2023	Valid	SENACE	Approval Supporting technical report (ITS) of the Environmental Impact Statement (DIA).	Directional Resolution 0100-2023-SENACE-PE/DEAR

1.12.3 Social or Community Impact

SMR is deeply committed to the development of the communities surrounding the Reliquias mine. The mine is located on surface lands owned by two rural communities: Sallca Santa Ana and Castrovirreyna, in the Districts of Santa Ana and Castrovirreyna, Province of Castrovirreyna, Department of Huancavelica. The communities have concentrations of population in villages (annexes), as shown in Table 1.6

Table 1.6 Communities impacted by the project. Source: Social management activities report (SMR)

Community	Ambit/Villages impacted
Sallcca Santa Ana	Direct influence: Caudalosa Grande, San Genaro, and Santa Rosa. Indirect influence: Santa Ana, La Libertad, and Pucapampa.
Castrovirreyna	Direct influence: Pacococha. Indirect influence: Castrovirreyna, Cabracancha, Cocha, Pucacancha, Cruzpata, and Recio.

1.13 Capital and Operating Costs

1.13.1 Capital Costs

The major components of the initial capital expenditure of US$24.8 million include US$21.5 million for underground development and US$2.1 million for processing plant refurbishment. The low capital expenditure for the plant reflects the current state of the facility, which can be quickly put back into full operation.

Total LOM sustaining capital is US$32.3 million over the 9-year mine life. The major components of sustaining capital are US$12.6 million for Mining and Mine development and US$4.7 million for increasing the capacity of the Tailings Storage Facilities. The estimated capital costs, over the life of the Project, are listed in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Summary of capital costs

Capítal Category	Initial Capital (US$M)	LOM Sustaining Capital (US$M)	Total Capital (US$M)
Mining and Mine Development	US$ 21.51M	US$ 12.58M	US$ 34.09M
Process Plant	US$ 2.11M	US$ 0.39M	US$ 2.50M
Tailings Storage Facility	US$ 0.68M	US$ 4.69M	US$ 5.37M
Waste Rock Storage	US$ 0.46M	US$ 0.00M	US$ 0.46M
Equipment (Sustaining)	US$ 0.00M	US$ 14.65M	US$ 14.65M
Total Capex	**US$ 24.75M**	**US$ 32.31M**	**US$ 57.06M**

1.13.2 Operating Costs

The total operating cost over the life of mine is US$207.9 million. The breakdown of these costs is shown in Table 1.8

Table 1.8 Summary of operating costs

Category	Total LOM (US$M)	US$/t milled
Mine	US$ 149.1M	US$ 64.4/t
Process Plant	US$ 26.6M	US$ 11.3/t
Tailing	IS$ 1.4M	US$ 0.6/t
G&A	US$ 30.8M	US$ 13.1/t
Total	**US$ 207.9M**	**US$ 88.4/t**

- Numbers in the table are shown with two decimal places, in millions.
- Costs are expressed in United States Dollars (US$).
- Values are rounded and may differ from those in the press release. Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

- Where applicable, exchange rates of CAD$0.7409 per US$1.00 and PEN/S/.3.7000 per US$1.00 were used.
- A power cost of US$0.05/kWh was assumed.
- A diesel cost of US$1.26/L was assumed, based on the trailing average price.

1.14 Economic Analysis

The PEA is preliminary and includes Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The Inferred resources account for 57% of all estimated mineral resources and are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Key Highlights – Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA")

- Pre-Tax Net Present Value ("NPV"), C$107 million[1] at 5% discount rate, and Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 57%
- After-Tax Net Present Value ("NPV"), C$85 million[1] at 5% discount rate, and After-Tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 51%.
- Construction time of 10 months
- Payback Period of 1.8 years
- Profitability ratio (Initial CAPEX/NPV) of 2.5 times
- Average annual metal production of 2.2 million ounces AgEq per year
- Initial CAPEX of US$24.8 million
- All-in Sustaining Cost ("AISC")[2] of 17 US$/Oz AgEq
- Benefits from existing and fully permitted infrastructure

A table representation of the cash flow summary can be found in Table 1.9.

[1] Based on a US$ to C$ exchange rate of 1.3498.

[2] AISC is a non-IFRS financial ratio that does not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers. Please refer to "Non-IFRS Measures".

Table 1.9 Economic Analysis Summary Table

Unlevered Free Cash Flow		
Revenues	(US$ MM)	$379
Costs of sales	(US$ MM)	($191)
Selling and other expenses	(US$ MM)	($31)
EBITDA	**(US$ MM)**	**$157**
Tax Payable	(US$ MM)	($22)
Working Capital	(US$ MM)	$7
FCO	**(US$ MM)**	$143
Capital expenditure	(US$ MM)	($57)
Other Cash flows	(US$ MM)	--
Unlevered Free Cash Flow	**(US$ MM)**	$86
NPV		
Attributable NPV (5.0%)	**(US$ MM)**	**$63**
	(C$ MM)	**$85**

The Project underwent assessment through a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis utilizing a 5% discount rate. A graphical representation of the summarized initial sensitivity analysis can be found in Figure 1.4.

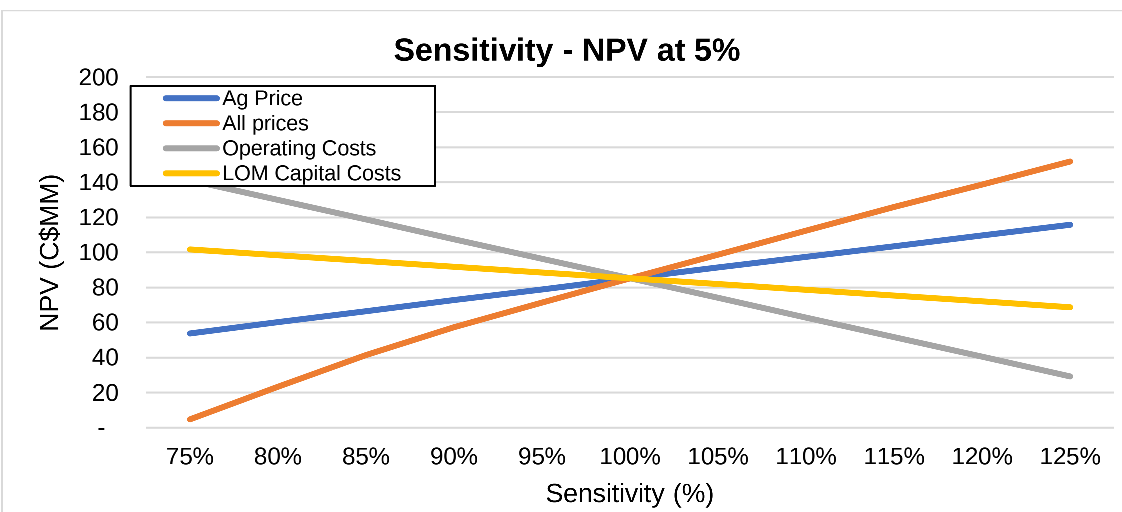

Figure 1.4 Sensitivity Analysis. Source: SMR 2024

1.15 Conclusions and Recommendations

1.15.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

The update of mineral resources in the Reliquias Mine presented in this report was supported by data derived from 95 drill holes and 5,014 channels from the drilling and sampling programs for the year 2023. This information is in addition to the drilling and channel sampling program for the year 2022. These drill and channel sampling programs of 2023 have defined and reinterpreted 21 mineralized structures.

The effective date of the mineral resource estimation process was January 1, 2024 and the mineral resource declaration was reported using the new NSR factors provided by SMR with an effective date of April 30, 2024.

Table 1.10 summarizes the estimated mineral resources statement in the Reliquias Mine as of May 1, 2024, as produced from the SMR technical database and calculated by RREMIN.

Table 1.10 Mineral resources for polymetallic veins, Reliquias Mine, effective date May 1, 2024

Category	Tonnes (Kt)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (USD)
Measured	228	5.10	0.54	2.97	1.91	0.28	185.76
Indicated	1,083	4.07	0.38	3.11	2.04	0.33	168.99
M + I	1,311	4.25	0.41	3.09	2.02	0.32	171.91
Inferred	1,758	3.99	0.42	2.91	1.80	0.28	160.39

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources are those defined in the definition of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2014.*
- *Mineral Resources statement have an effective date of May 1, 2024. Antonio Cruz Bermúdez is the independent, qualified person responsible for the Mineral Resources estimate.*
- *The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
- *There is no certainty that all or part of the estimated Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported at US$52.02 NSR cut off for the polymetallic veins; metal prices considered were US$24.00/oz Ag, US$1,921/oz Au, US$8,950.80/t Cu US$2,072.30/t Pb, US$2,689.60/t Zn.*
- *Metallurgical recoveries of polymetallic veins are based on the preliminary results of the metallurgical tests carried out in 2023: Ag= 91.35%, Au=78.88%, Cu=90.85%, Pb=93.09%, Zn= 84.64%.*

- *Mineral Resource tonnes are rounded to the nearest thousand and totals may not add due to rounding.*
- *The reported Mineral Resources are not diluted.*
- *The reported Mineral Resources do not include mined-out areas.*

1.15.2 Exploration Programs

The recent exploration programs were aimed at evaluating the geological potential of the numerous veins found in and around the Reliquias Mine. Reconnaissance and verification of veins have been carried out in six exploration target zones. Geochemical results of rock chip samples confirm the existence of prospective grades of silver in segments of the Meteysaca Vein that extend beyond the current workings of the Reliquias Mine.

1.15.3 Metallurgical Studies

No deleterious elements are anticipated in the concentrate at levels that are likely to impact marketability and payability. However, penalty limits for these elements should be confirmed with a concentrate marketing specialist in conjunction with the mine production schedule.

1.15.4 Mining Methods

The selection of mining method was based on a series studies carried out in 2023: geomechanical studies by the engineering consulting firm “DCR Ingenieros” (DCR), ventilation study by AIREX engineering consulting service, and a hydrogeology study by the engineering consulting firm Hydro-Geo and the base mining plan has worked out with the consultancy APEG. These studies support a level of mine design criteria not required for this for the level of a PEA report. The engineering team of Minera Reliquias (SMR) has developed a mining plan sequencing using optimized stopes factors, dilution, recovery, equipment availability, equipment usage performance by shifts among other operational factors that help to have a greater accuracy for the planning of ore extraction.

1.15.5 Recovery Methods

The processing plant was shut down in 2016 with a capacity of 2,000 tpd (the former management operated by Corporación Castrovirreyna). The necessary detailed engineering has been done to reach a plant capacity of 1,000 tpd as proposed by SMR. SMR intends to start its processing plant repairs in the short term.

1.15.6 Capital and Operating Costs

Cost estimation has been performed at a detailed level using labor hours for each activity, actual labor costs, and comparative budgets from other mining companies operating in close proximity to SMR's project. The level of detail in the operating and capital cost estimates is above what is normally required for a PEA.

1.15.7 Economic Analysis

Silver Mountain delivered a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment for its Reliquias Project, Peru; Pre-tax NPV 5% of C$107M, Pre-tax IRR of 57%, and payback of 1.8 years.

1.15.8 Recommendations

The authors propose the following recommendations to SMR for the Project:

- A short-term drill campaign may provide data supporting an upgrade from Inferred Resource to Measured Resource category while maintaining the average grades as reported in this report.
- Additional drilling to verify grade and thickness data using BQ core diameter may upgrade current Indicated Resources to Measured Resources.
- The definition of new mineralized structures parallel to known veins may add tonnage and grade to total mineral resources within the area of influence of the Reliquias Mine.
- Conduct lithological-structural mapping at a scale of 1:500 to determine the real extensions of the existing structures in the Reliquias Mine area.
- Construct a lithological model of all local volcanic sequences correlated to mineralized structures with the objective of determining the presence of any lithological control on vein mineralization (Ag-Pb-Zn-Au).
- Construct a detailed structural model at deposit scale to understand the role of regional structural features in the genesis of the mineralized structures.
- Use high grades zones to vector mineralized fluid flow directions to help guide future drilling.
- Increasing the Selective Mining Unit (SMU) size may result in a faster sinking rate in meters per unit time. This could facilitate the selection of larger-sized mining equipment than what has been proposed for this study. This may reduce the number of equipment units, thus potentially decreasing operating, and capital costs.
- Continue to carry out metallurgical tests in closed circuit to understand whether there are polluting elements that penalize marketing the concentrate.
- Complete the three-dimensional geomechanical model to link it to the block model and be able to project with greater accuracy the conditions of rocks in the development work in the future.

- Based on the comprehensive studies that confirm the stability of the tailings dam, we suggest conducting an additional review to complement these findings with a breach analysis.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

Sociedad Minera Reliquias (SMR), a subsidiary of AgMR, requested RREMIN to prepare this technical report which presents a Preliminary Economic Evaluation (PEA) to show the economic viability of the Reliquias Mine in accordance with what was established by the Canadian Securities Administrators for PEA studies.

AgMR, through its subsidiary SMR, owns 100% of the mining titles and is a company dedicated to the exploration, processing, and commercialization of lead concentrates containing silver and zinc concentrate. The Reliquias Mine consists of polymetallic veins with high silver content.

RREMIN is an independent consulting firm that performs technical work for the mining industry. It is headquartered in Lima, Peru.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The preparation of this technical report was carried out in accordance with NI 43-101 and Definitions and Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (10-May 2014) from the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).

2.3 Qualified Persons and Responsibilities

This Technical Report was prepared by the following independent QPs:

- Mr. Steven Park, senior geologist, AIPG member #10849, by reason of his education, past relevant work experience and professional affiliation fulfills the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- Mr. Antonio Cruz Bermudez, senior geologist, member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (fellow FAIG # 7065) who possesses the expertise and full understanding for the preparation of this technical report under the definition of NI 43-101.
- Mr. Gerardo Acuña, senior engineer mining, member Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). He is accredited as a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in the discipline of Mining, with membership number FAusIMM CP (Mining) #337049 who possesses the expertise and full understanding for the preparation of this Technical Report under the definition of NI 43-101.

2.4 Site Visit

The authors visited the property on December 2 and 3, 2023. The purpose of the technical visit was to review relevant information on the Reliquias Mine; such as the location of the main mine accesses, review of historical drill holes and sampling in order to verify the significant values of the mineralized intercepts on the Reliquias Mine.

2.5 Sources of information

This report contains opinions, conclusions, recommendations, and initial interpretations resulting from the analysis and processing of information provided by SMR, U.M. Reliquias, unless otherwise noted as listed below:

- Information from maps, reports, interpretations, log sheets.
- Internal technical documents
- Geochemical laboratory results of drill core samples, and underground and surface channel samples.
- Surface and underground topography.
- Geological information prepared by INGEMMET (Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico) and database of mining concessions whose source is GEOCATMIN (administration and management of geological and mining cadastral information of Peru).
- Environmental Impact Study for the restarting of operations and expansion of the installed capacity of the processing plant, Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna S.A.
- Technical Supporting Instrument, Reliquias Mining Unit
- Monitoring of environmental permits, Minera Reliquias Mining Company
- Mine Closure Plan for Reliquias and Caudalosa Grande Mining Unit
- Social management activities report, Reliquias Mining Unit
- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics census report, Province of Huancavelica, 2017.

2.6 Responsibilities of Authors

Table 2.1 lists the sections of this technical report for which each author is responsible. All authors are Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

Table 2.1 Responsibilities of authors in preparation of this technical report

Author	Areas of Responsibility
Steven Park C.P.G. (AIPG)	Principal Reviewer, Geology, Deposit Type, Exploration, Interpretation and Conclusions Chapters 1, 7, 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26
Antonio Cruz, P. Geo (FAIG)	Resource Estimate, Drilling, Interpretation and Conclusions Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25, 26
Gerardo Acuña, FAusIMM(CP)	Mining Methods, recovery methods, project infrastructure, capital and operating costs, economic analysis, interpretation and conclusions. Chapters 1, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26

Definitions of terms and abbreviations commonly used in mining are listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Abreviations, acronyms, and chemical symbols

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
Ag	Silver	MVA	Megavolt ampere
Au	Gold	MW	Megawatt
cfm	Cubic foot per minute	NI	National instrument
cm	Centimeters	NN	Nearest neighbor
COG	Cut-off grade	NSR	Net smelter return
Cu	Copper	OK	Ordinary kriging
dmt	Dry metric tonne	oz	Troy ounce
g	Grams	oz/t	Troy ounce per dry metric tonne
g/t	Grams/dmt	ppm	Parts per million
ha	Hectares / Hectares	Pb	Lead
kg	Kilograms	psi	Pounds per square inch

Symbol	Description	Symbo l	Description
km	Kilometers	QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
kg/t	kilogram per dmt	RMR	Rock mass rating
kV	Kilovolts	RQD	Rock quality designation
kW	Kilowatts	s	Second
kVA	kilovolt ampere	t	Metric tonne
lbs	Pounds	t/m3	Metric tonnes per cubic meter
l	Liter	tpd	Metric tonnes per day
LOM	Life-of-mine	yd	Yard
m	Meters	yr	Year
mm	Millimeters	Zn	Zinc
Ma	Millions of years	US$/t	United States dollars per tonne
masl	Meters above sea level	US$/g	United States dollars per gram
Moz	Million troy ounces	US$/%	United States dollars per percent
Mn	Manganese	US$_M	United States dollars stated in millions
Mt	Million dmt		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have relied on information from a legal review performed by the legal counsel of SMR regarding verification of titles to the concessions comprising the Property, concession fees and penalties payable. Information presented herein derived from reliance on the legal counsel of SMR is limited to sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this report.

The author expresses no legal opinion as to the title or ownership status of the Property other than to report the finding of the legal counsel of SMR and to make a cursory review of publicly available information regarding concession titles, concession maps and payments due.

The authors express their confidence in the information provided by SMR since no extraordinary results or claims are made therein.

The authors do not present a description or opinion on property contracts, surface rights and agreements with communities since they have not had access to this information.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Location

The Reliquias Mine is part of the Reliquias Block of the Castrovirreyna Project described in "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Castrovirreyna Project, 2021", located in the Province and District of Castrovirreyna, Department of Huancavelica, Peru. The coordinates of the center point of the Reliquias Block are: 474,268 east and 8,541,116 north (Zone 18 South, Datum WGS-84). The Property falls within the Castrovirreyna (27-m) geologic and topographic map sheet (scale 1:100,000) as defined by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) and Instituto Geológico, Minero y Metalúrgico (INGEMMET).

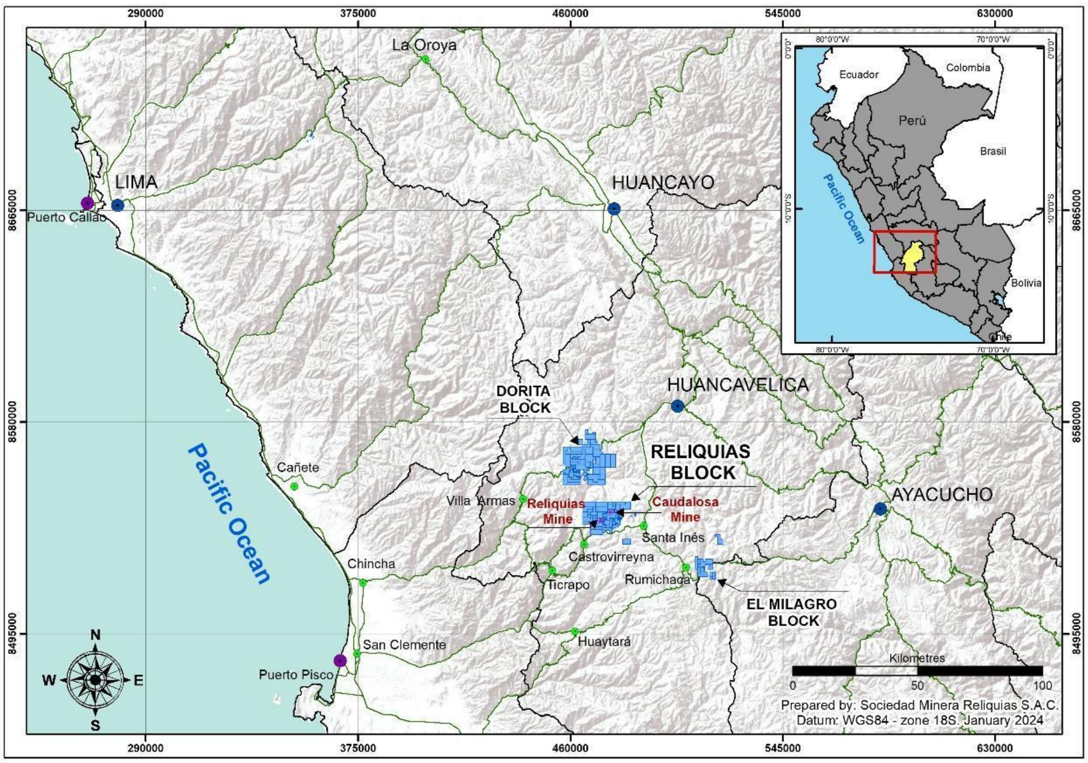

Figure 4.1 Location map of the Reliquias Mine, Department of Huancavelica, Peru

4.2 Mining Tenures

The Reliquias Block consists of 245 concessions that cover approximately 24,093.22 hectares. Table 4-1 shows the details of each concession held by Sociedad Minera Reliquias S.A.C. Also, the list shows the processing plant concession "CONCENTRADORA JOSE PICASSO PERATA" (129.30 hectares).

Table 4.1 List of mining concession in the Reliquias Block (continued on next three pages)

CODE	CONCESSION NAME	CONCESSION HOLDER	TITLE/STATE	DATE REGISTE RED	HECTA RES
06000387X 01	ADELITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/193 5	5.99
06000807Y 01	ADELITA SEGUNDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/11/196 8	15.94
06000392X 01	ADUA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/193 5	5.99
06003600X 01	AIDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/07/1958	6.99
010002005	AITANA 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2005	26.80
010002105	AITANA 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2005	36.52
010002205	AITANA 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2005	41.85
010232905	ALBERIC 4	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	22/07/200 5	300.00
010002405	ALBERIC 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2005	100.00
010002305	ALBERIC-1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2005	500.00
06003610X 01	ALCIRA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/08/195 8	1.00
06000088X 02	ALFREDO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/05/192 5	1.00
06003581X 01	ALVAREZ THOMAS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/06/195 8	3.08
06000488X 01	ALVARO DE MONROY	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	3/02/1943	2.00
06003693X 01	AMELIA JULIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/04/195 9	8.98
06002705X 01	AMERICANO GANCIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/12/195 4	4.99
06000697X 01	ARGENTINA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/07/194 8	2.23
06008033X 01	ATAHUALPA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	26/02/198 2	32.93
06000240Y 01	ATOCCHA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	26/10/192 3	19.96
06000417X 01	BADOGLIO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1936	6.79
06003750X 01	BEATRICITA NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/06/1959	8.98
06000699X 01	BUEN VECINO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/07/194 8	2.00
06000623X 01	BUENOS AIRES	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/10/194 6	0.99
06003642X 01	CACATUA DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	12/12/195 8	23.95
06000696X 01	CALIFORNIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/07/194 8	39.91
06006383X 01	CANDELARIA 3RA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/04/197 8	4.71
06006384X 01	CANDELARIA 4TA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/04/197 8	2.99
06003593X 01	CARLOS MAREATEGUI	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/195 8	206.57

CODE	CONCESSION NAME	CONCESSION HOLDER	TITLE/STATE	DATE REGISTERED	HECTARES
06003584X01	CARMELA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	23/06/1958	9.98
06004562X01	CARMELA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/07/1962	560.00
10010622	CARMELAS 2022 UNO	OBAN S.A.C.	D.M. en Trámite D.L. 708	4/01/2022	1000.00
06003579X01	CASTILLA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/06/1958	3.99
06000054X01	CASUALIDAD	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/03/1938	2.06
06000070X01	CAUDALOSA SEGUNDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/01/1908	7.98
06000019Y03	CAUDALOSA Y SOCAVON SAN LORENZO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	10/03/1887	8.36
06000562X01	CESAR AUGUSTO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/06/1945	9.46
06008508X01	CESAR VALLEJO 10MO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/09/1990	169.65
06007288X01	CESAR VALLEJO 3RO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1980	12.00
06007289X01	CESAR VALLEJO 4TO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1980	159.66
06000804Y01	CESAR VALLEJO 5°	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1980	95.87
06007291X01	CESAR VALLEJO 6TO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1980	4.73
06007292X01	CESAR VALLEJO 7MO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1980	2.84
06003594X01	CESAR VALLEJOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/1958	199.59
06006633X01	CHOLITO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/01/1979	15.97
P0200529	CONCENTRADORA JOSE PICASSO PERALTA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	Planta de Beneficio	12/09/1957	129.30
06003598X01	CRISTINA DE CAUDALOSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/07/1958	2.00
06003574X01	DANIEL A CARRION	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/06/1958	2.00
06000390X01	DE BONO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	2.00
06007432X01	DELIA DE CAUDALOSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	8/07/1980	98.00
06007433X01	DELIA DE CAUDALOSA 2DA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	8/07/1980	140.94
06007445X01	DELIA DE CAUDALOSA 3RA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	24/07/1980	235.37
06000676X01	DEMASIA LIGURIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1947	1.11
06000372X01	DEMASIA NUMERO ONCE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/01/1942	6.67
06000047X01	DEMASIA VITOQUE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	11/09/1924	1.81
06000130X01	DICTADORA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/08/1938	2.00
06003808X01	DORITA DE BONANZA Nº UNO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/08/1959	1.00
06003809X01	DORITA DE BONANZA NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/08/1959	1.00

CODE	CONCESSION NAME	CONCESSION HOLDER	TITLE/STATE	DATE REGISTERED	HECTARES
06003810X01	DORITA DE BONANZA NUMERO TRES	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/08/1959	4.99
06000598X01	DUILIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/07/1946	1.44
06000145X01	DURANGO I SOCAVON	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	12/08/1920	2.00
06000454X01	EL ALCAZAR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/02/1937	8.02
010165004	EL CID CAMPEADOR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	1/06/2004	153.78
06000041X01	EL CLAVO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/09/1924	2.00
06006631X01	ELIZABETH	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/01/1979	11.32
06000453X01	ELSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/02/1937	3.99
06000831Y01	EMMA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/06/1958	25.51
06007513X01	EMMA 1RA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	5.99
06007514X01	EMMA 2DA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	3.99
06007515X01	EMMA 3RA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	1.00
06007516X01	EMMA 4TA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	1.00
06007517X01	EMMA 5TA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	4.00
06007518X01	EMMA 6TA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	2.87
06007519X01	EMMA 7MA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/09/1980	7.25
06003423X01	ERNESTITO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/08/1957	23.95
06003444X01	ERNESTITO NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	3/10/1957	23.95
06003691X01	ESTELA DE LUIS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/04/1959	14.97
06000808Y01	ESTELA Nº 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/11/1964	2.00
06003696X01	ESTELA NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/04/1959	4.99
06004959X01	ESTELITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/11/1964	7.18
06000391X01	ETIOPIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	3.99
06003692X01	FLORENCIA CAROLINA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/04/1959	7.98
06000809Y01	FLORITO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/11/1965	179.63
06000665X01	FRAGATA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1947	17.96
06000678X01	GENOVA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1947	0.85
06003583X01	GIOCONDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	23/06/1958	1.00
06003445X01	GLADYS DE CAUDALOSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	3/10/1957	2.00

CODE	CONCESSION NAME	CONCESSION HOLDER	TITLE/STATE	DATE REGISTERED	HECTARES
06003566X 01	GRACIELA DE RELIQUIAS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1958	3.99
06000389X 01	GRIMA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	5.99
06000148X 01	HIDALGO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/08/1920	2.00
06000022X 01	HILDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/09/1937	2.00
06000455X 01	HITLER	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/02/1937	3.99
06000411Y 01	HUACACHINA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/01/1928	9.19
06000223Y 01	IBERO PERUANO NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/02/1918	19.98
06000010X 02	ICA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/06/1937	3.99
06000452X 01	IRMA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/02/1937	2.00
06003164X 01	ITANAYOC	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/07/1956	8.42
010353104	JIMENA DE VIVAR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	8/11/2004	200.00
06000823Y 01	JORGE LUIS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/04/1964	1.00
06000508Y 01	JULIO CESAR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	9/09/1937	2.00
06000597X 01	JULITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/07/1946	0.45
06000021X 01	LA CANDELARIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/06/1902	3.99
06003559X 01	LA LIRA Nº 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	22/05/1958	18.10
06003562X 01	LA LIRA Nº 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	22/05/1958	26.94
06003564X 01	LA LIRA Nº 6	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	22/05/1958	20.96
06000098X 02	LA MADONA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/10/1918	6.00
06006618X 01	LA PERLA 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/12/1978	79.96
06006628X 01	LA PERLA 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/01/1979	12.00
06000015Y 01	LA PERSEGUIDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/08/1887	1.57
010021301	LA TINKA 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	17/04/2001	1000.00
010034801	LA TINKITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	2/05/2001	61.95
06003578X 01	LAURA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/06/1958	2.00
10078907	LIRA DE PLATA 10	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	2.99
10079007	LIRA DE PLATA 11	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	4.10
10079207	LIRA DE PLATA 13	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	6.69
10079507	LIRA DE PLATA 16	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	20.00

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10079707	LIRA DE PLATA 18	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	10.00
10079807	LIRA DE PLATA 19	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	40.00
10078207	LIRA DE PLATA 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	23.95
10077307	LIRA DE PLATA 33	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	27.42
10077407	LIRA DE PLATA 34	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	74.28
10077507	LIRA DE PLATA 35	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	7.92
10078407	LIRA DE PLATA 5	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	11.99
10078507	LIRA DE PLATA 6	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	340.79
10078607	LIRA DE PLATA 7	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	164.51
10078807	LIRA DE PLATA 9	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	11/01/2007	64.87
06007873X01	LOPEZCOCHA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	31/08/1981	21.39
06000698X01	LOS ANGELES	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	21/07/1948	2.00
010023403	LOS POETAS 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	5/02/2003	900.00
010023303	LOS POETAS 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	5/02/2003	600.00
010074519	LOS POETAS 2019 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	5/04/2019	500.00
10010522	LOS POETAS 2022 2	OBAN S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	4/01/2022	200.00
10010422	LOS POETAS 2022 TRES	OBAN S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	4/01/2022	800.00
06003689X01	LUCHITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	14/04/1959	1.00
06000388X01	LUCHO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	3.99
06000503Y01	LUREN	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/11/1941	4.62
06000677X01	MACACONA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1947	1.05
06003569X01	MARAVILLA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1958	2.79
06003613X01	MARCELA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/08/1958	1.00
06000022X02	MARGOT	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	16/08/1924	2.00
06003615X01	MARIA DEL CARMEN	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/08/1958	1.00
06003612X01	MARIA DEL PILAR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/08/1958	2.99
06004569X01	MARIA MADONA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	23/07/1962	1.66
06003622X01	MARIANA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	22/09/1958	6.99
06003586X01	MARINA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	23/06/1958	2.00
06000432X01	MATILDE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	11/12/1936	11.98

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010010206	MENINA 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	2.00
010011106	MENINA 10	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	1.04
010011206	MENINA 11	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	3.95
010011306	MENINA 12	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	6.11
010011406	MENINA 13	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	14.72
010011506	MENINA 14	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	4.00
010011606	MENINA 15	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	12.00
010011706	MENINA 16	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	7.95
010011806	MENINA 17	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	9.90
010011906	MENINA 18	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	2.00
010145106	MENINA 19	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	21/03/2006	22.45
010010306	MENINA 2	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	2.00
010012106	MENINA 20	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	17.92
010012206	MENINA 21	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	5.99
010012306	MENINA 22	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	600.00
010091806	MENINA 23	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	27/01/2006	400.00
010010406	MENINA 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	0.37
010010506	MENINA 4	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	40.00
010010606	MENINA 5	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	66.00
010010706	MENINA 6	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	8.86
010010806	MENINA 7	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	10.94
010010906	MENINA 8	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	7.83
010011006	MENINA 9	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2006	2.00
06000393X01	METE Y SACA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	2.00
06000150X01	MEXICO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	8/11/1920	2.00
06000451X01	MIGUELITO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/02/1937	2.00
06000143X01	MONTERREY	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	31/07/1920	3.99
06000010X01	MUSSOLINI	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/08/1924	5.99
06006619X01	NANCY	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/12/1978	19.99

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010024607	NEGRITA NUMERO CUATRO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2007	1000.00
010024807	NEGRITA NUMERO DOS	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2007	1000.00
010024907	NEGRITA NUMERO UNO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	3/01/2007	1000.00
10459395	NIÑO JESUS 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	2/01/1995	600.00
10459195	NIÑO JESUS 4	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	2/01/1995	400.00
06007020X01	NOVEDAD	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1979	2.00
06007021X01	NOVEDAD Nº 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1979	1.01
06003611X01	ODILIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/08/1958	1.98
06000829Y01	ODILIA Nº 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	9/05/1967	2.02
06003597X01	OFELIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/1958	1.00
06003570X01	OLGUITA DE CAUDALOSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1958	1.66
06003572X01	PASTEUR	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/06/1958	2.00
06000281X01	PAULINITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	11/10/1923	17.97
06000394X01	PELELE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	7.98
06000395X01	PEPE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/12/1935	5.99
06006629X01	PERLA 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	5/01/1979	18.00
06006617X01	PERLA 4	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	28/12/1978	15.99
06000294X01	PITONIZA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	26/10/1923	9.98
06003596X01	POMONA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/1958	3.99
06000437X01	POR FIN CAYO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/12/1936	9.98
06000149X01	POTOSI	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	8/11/1920	2.00
06004834X01	POZO CHICO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/01/1964	1.00
06004843X01	POZO CHICO UNO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/02/1964	7.50
06000218Y03	POZO RICO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	10/03/1951	7.99
06003585X01	RAULITO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	23/06/1958	7.98
06000675X01	RECCO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	4/12/1947	2.00
10010922	RELIQUIAS 2022 UNO	OBAN S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	4/01/2022	500.00
06000463X01	RESCATE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	27/03/1937	3.99
06000310X01	RICA CASTRINA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	20/06/1929	3.32
06003595X	RICARDO PALMA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/195	59.65

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01		S.A.C.		8	
06003772X 01	ROSA AMANDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	15/06/1959	13.97
06003773X 01	ROSA AMANDA NUMERO UNO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	15/06/1959	13.97
06000827Y 01	ROSA DE BONANZA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/11/1964	2.91
06004965X 01	ROSA DE BONANZA Nº 1	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/11/1964	34.93
06004967X 01	ROSA DE BONANZA Nº 3	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/11/1964	3.99
06000600X 01	ROSITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/07/1946	0.16
06000022X 01	SACA SI PUEDES	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	3/05/1886	4.25
06000021X 02	SACA SI PUEDES SEGUNDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	11/08/1924	1.30
06000024X 01	SAN AGUSTIN	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	16/08/1924	2.00
010104709	SAN GENARO 005	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	2/04/2009	20.58
06000020Y 01	SAN PEDRO Y SOCAVON CRUCERO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	25/06/1886	8.37
06000510Y 01	SANTA MARGARITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/11/1941	3.92
06000026X 01	SANTA ROSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	9/09/1937	3.99
06000796Y 01	SANTA ROSALIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/01/1964	15.07
06000666X 01	SANTA TERESITA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	2/06/1947	9.98
06003592X 01	SANTOS CHOCANO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	30/06/1958	37.91
06003602X 01	SILVIA DE CAUDALOSA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/07/1958	1.00
010302021	SMR 28	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	1000.00
10105923	SMR 49	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. en Trámite D.L. 708	2/05/2023	200.00
10106023	SMR 50	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. en Trámite D.L. 708	2/05/2023	100.00
010301821	SMR05	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	700.00
010300821	SMR06	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	500.00
010302221	SMR07	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	700.00
010302121	SMR08	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	400.00
010302421	SMR09	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	600.00
010301921	SMR10	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	200.00
010301221	SMR11	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	1000.00
010301121	SMR12	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	1000.00
010301021	SMR13	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/202	400.00

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		S.A.C.		1	
010301721	SMR14	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	14/12/2021	600.00
010010322	SMR27	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	4/01/2022	300.00
06002704X01	SOL DE ICA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/12/1954	6.99
06003601X01	TERESA DE CASTROVIRREYNA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	7/07/1958	2.00
06000004Y01	TIRANA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	8/08/1924	4.19
06002706X01	TORINO	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	17/12/1954	3.99
06000144X01	TORREON	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	31/07/1920	2.00
06000094Y01	VICTORIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	19/09/1906	3.99
06000601X01	VISTA ALEGRE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	18/07/1946	0.28
06000190Y01	VULCANO NUMERO DOCE	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	13/02/1918	11.99
06000020X01	YOLANDA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	1/09/1937	2.00
06000027X01	ZANDALIA	SOCIEDAD MINERA RELIQUIAS S.A.C.	D.M. Titulado D.L. 109	9/09/1937	3.99

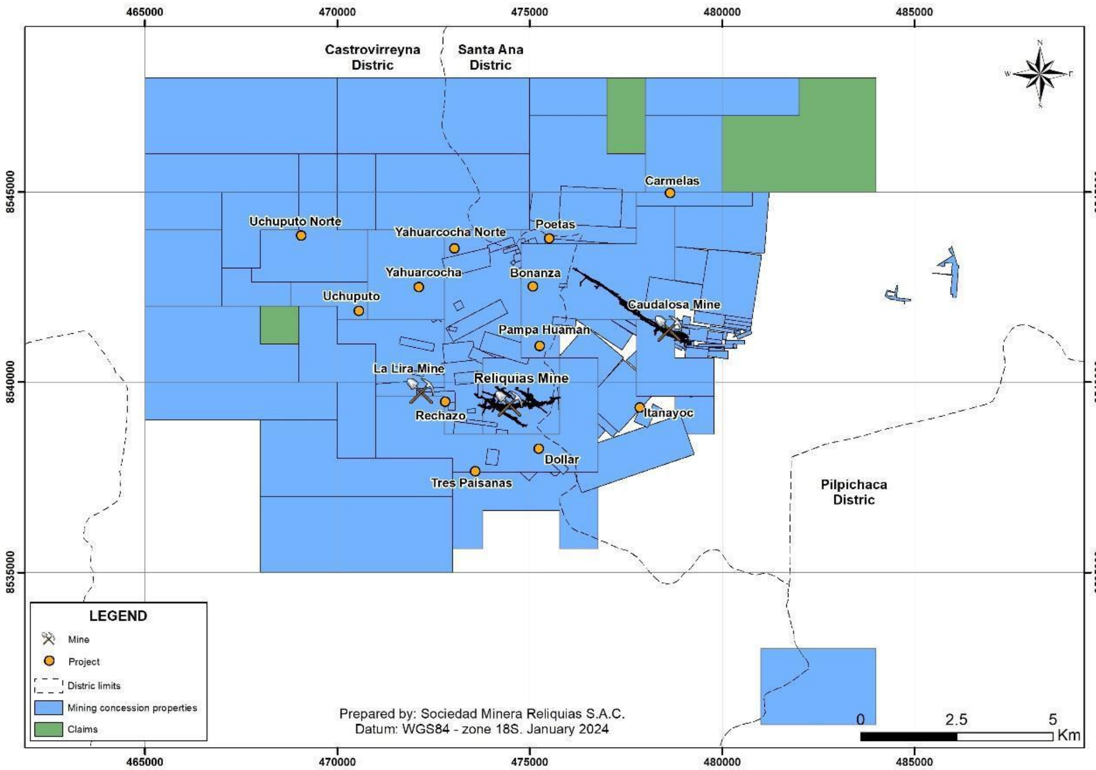


Figure 4.2 Reliquias concession block and political boundaries. Source: SMR and INGEMMET (2023)

4.3 Surface Rights

In Peru, the surface property belongs to a natural or legal person or the State. The natural resources found below the surface properties belong to the State, which grants exploration and exploitation rights through mining concessions. The titleholder of a mining concession must reach an agreement with the surface owner or request a mining easement before commencing mining activities.

The Reliquias Block is located on the surface properties of the Sallcca Santa Ana community, composed of six annexes, and the Castrovirreyna community, composed of seven annexes. Figure 4.3 shows the main SMR prospects within the communities in the Reliquias Block.

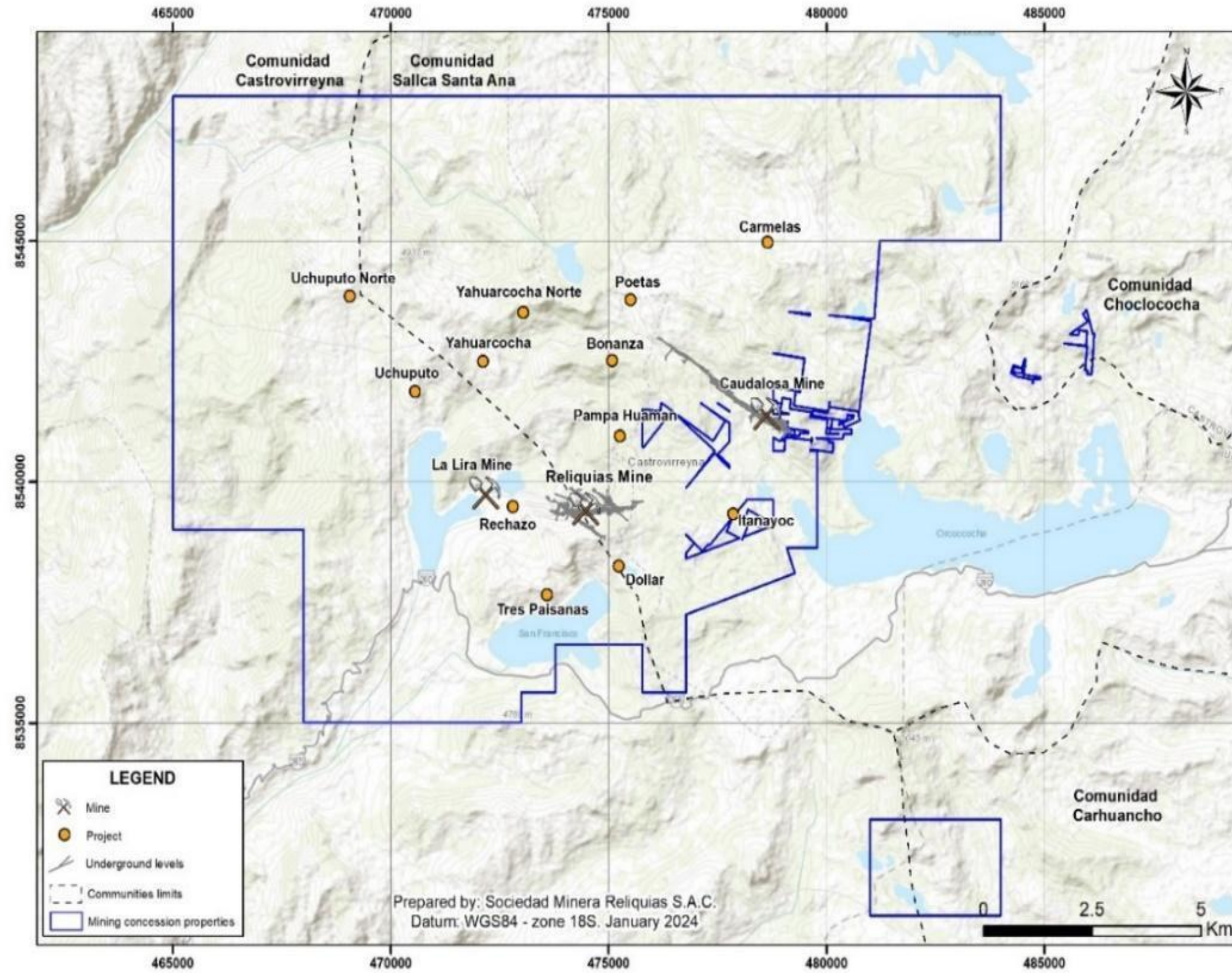


Figure 4.3 Location of community boundaries and corresponding surface rights across the Reliquias mining concession block. Source: SMR

Figure 4.4 shows the surface right owners in the Reliquias block where the Reliquias Mine is located.

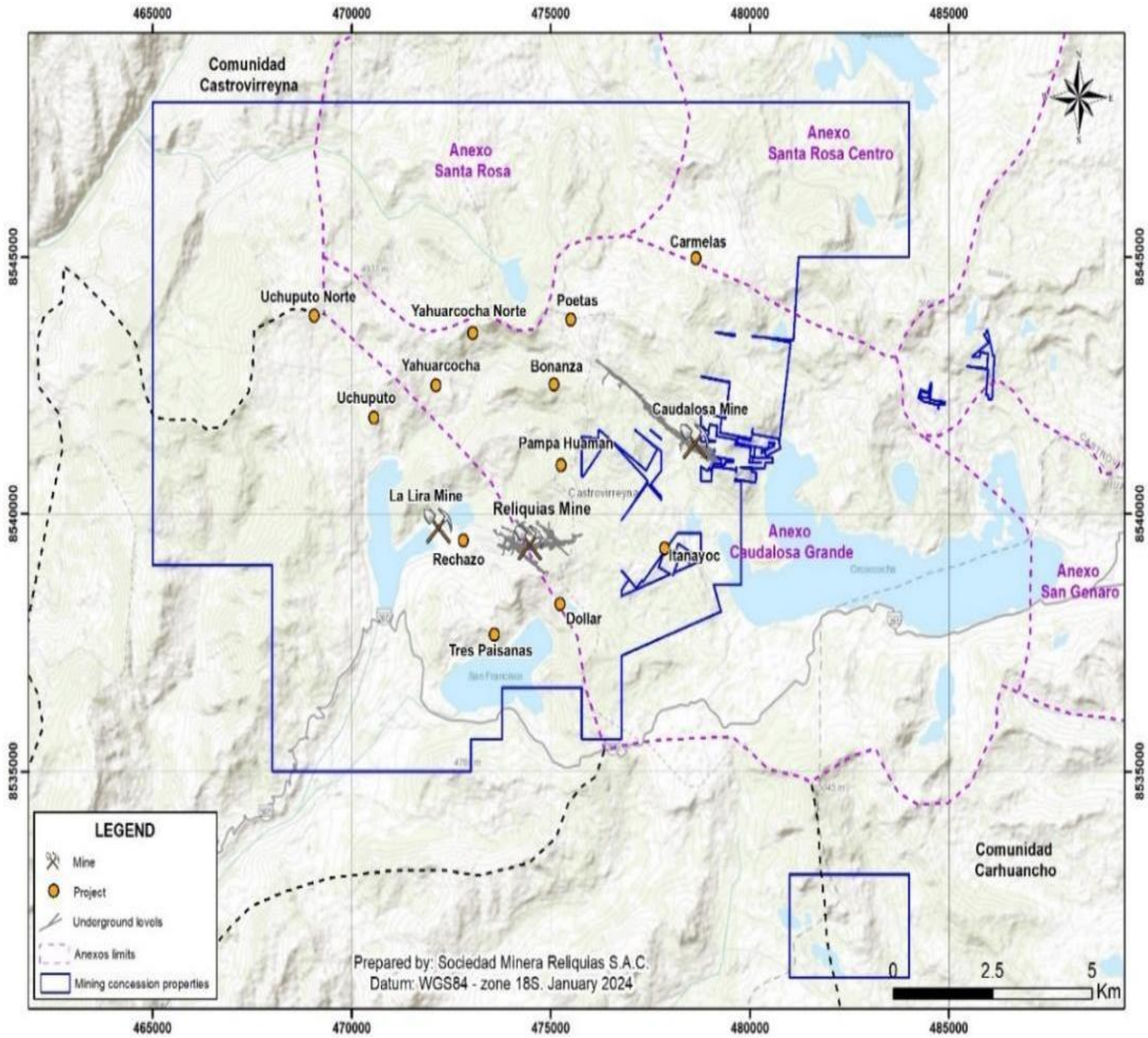


Figure 4.4 Location of existing population centers and the limits of the annexes in the areas near the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR.

Sociedad Minera Reliquias signed an agreement for the use of surface properties from January 2024 and for 20 years with the Community of Castrovirreyna (Pacococha annex), by which SMR has received approval from the community to carry out surface exploration activities, development mining (underground mining works), construction of tailings disposal facilities and concentrator plant, waste disposal facilities.

4.4 Environmental and Social Aspects

SMR strictly complies with the Environmental Regulations and Standards established in Peruvian Law and has clearly defined social management guidelines. During the year 2023, SMR has carried out different activities in the social aspect and mainly in the annexes or population centers that have direct influence with the Reliquias Mine and Caudalosa Mine. These activities are summarized in carrying out projects, agreements and technical assistance which are detailed below continuation:

- SMR has carried out guidance and technical assistance activities for the Preparation of the Community Development Plan (PDC) of the communities of Sallca Santa Ana and Castrovirreyna with the objective of identifying projects that generate sustainable development for the communities, in addition they have evaluated the various sources of economic financing for the execution of the various projects identified in the communities.
- In the Caudalosa Grande annex, a technical-economic evaluation of the drinking water system was developed so that it is continuous, permanent and of quality for human consumption.
- Together with the Santa Ana health center, SMR provides medical care to the students of the Caudalosa Grande annex and comprehensive medical care to the population of the Santa Rosa annex.
- SMR provided technical assistance in the repair of the electrical system of the Caudalosa Grande annex school.
- Technical, economic, and logistical support in the cultural, artistic and festivities activities of the different annexes surrounding the Reliquias Mine.

4.5 Royalties and Economic Agreements

Sociedad Minera Reliquias owns 100% of the mining concessions of the Reliquias Block. In addition, it has no royalty commitments or economic agreements with public or private companies.

In Peru, mining companies pay a mining activity tax ranging from 29.5% to 31.5%, which varies according to operating profit, tax on distributed dividends, and workers profit sharing scheme (8%).

Law N° 29788 (Mining Royalties Law) states that mining companies that do not have a tax stability agreement are obliged to pay a royalty calculated on the quarterly operating profit with rates ranging from 1% to 12%. When the estimated value of the operating profit is less than 1% of sales, an ad valorem payment of 1% is due.

The exceptional mining tax is calculated like royalties and varies between 2% and 8.4%, depending on the operating profit. The value of the special mining tax paid is considered an expense for income tax purposes.

In section 20, the aspects of environmental studies, permits and social or community impact are described and detailed more precisely.

4.6 Significant Factors and Risks

The author of this section declares that, according to the information provided by SMR and the scope of this report, he states that he is not aware of any environmental liabilities, other risks, or significant factors that could affect the exploration work and the eventual start of mining operations including. The author also adds that the agreement signed with the Castrovirreyna community for the use of surface properties in the Pacococha annex marks an important milestone to accelerate the decision to grant permission for the use of surface properties in the annexes of the Sallcca Santa Ana community.

4.7 Review of General Mining Law in Peru

The Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru is the principal governmental body responsible for regulating and managing the energy and mining sectors. Mining activities are defined and regulated through the General Mining Law of Peru, approved by the Peruvian Congress in 1992. Reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, exploitation (mining), general labor, processing, commercialization, transport, and storage outside a mining facility are the mining activities defined under the General Mining Law.

The General Mining Law of Peru defines and regulates different categories of mining activities according to the stage of development (i.e., prospecting, exploitation, processing, and marketing) and establishes the type of concession to be awarded according to the corresponding activity:

a) Mining Concessions: The holder has the right to explore and exploit the natural resources that lie underneath the subsoil.

b) Beneficiation Concessions: Grants the right to extract and concentrate (through physical or chemical processes or both) the parts of a mineral aggregate.

c) General Working Concessions: Relating to all mining activities that provide auxiliary services (ventilation, dewatering, or extraction) to two or more concessions held by different owners.

d) Mining Transport Concessions: Grants the right to the concession holder to install and operate a massive transport system for mineral products through conveyor belts and pipes defined by the General Management of Mining in Peru.

The Peruvian State does not have free carry rights or options to acquire shareholdings in mining companies. There are no requirements for participation in ownership of mining rights by indigenous persons, groups, or entities. The regulatory framework applicable to mining activity in Peru is composed of rules that regulate the operation of mining activity with respect to environmental, tax, social and labor issues. They are also identified according to the stages of the value chain, starting with prospecting and mining exploration. In addition, the development and construction, production, exploitation, and mine closure.

Mining activities are classified into three levels. (i) General regime: mining concession holders that own more than 2,000 hectares of mining concessions or have an installed production or beneficiation capacity exceeding 350 tpd or have a legal entity among their shareholders; (ii) Small mining producer regime: Mining holders who own up to 2,000 hectares of mining concessions or who have an installed production or beneficiation capacity of no more than 350 tpd ; (iii) Artisanal mining producer regime: mining holders who own up to 1,000 hectares or who have an installed production or beneficiation capacity of no more than 25 tpd.

The mining regulatory framework has undergone several reforms beginning in the early 1990's. These measures were implemented in order to encourage foreign investment in the sector:

- Political Constitution of Peru of 1993, Article 66.
- Organic law for the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources, Law No. 26821 (June 26, 1997).
- Unified text of the General Mining Law, approved by Supreme Decree N° 014-92-EM (June 3, 1992) (General Mining Law) and its Regulations;
- Law regulating stability contracts with the state under sectoral Laws, Law No. 27343 (September 5, 2000).
- General Environmental Law, Law No. 28611 (October 15, 2005).
- Law on the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment, Law No. 27446 (April 23, 2001);
- Law Regulating Mine Closure, Law No. 28090 (October 14, 2013).
- Law on the right to prior consultation of indigenous or homegrown, recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), Law No. 29785 (September 7, 2011).
- Establishment law of the National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments, Law No. 29968 (December 12, 2012).
- Law formalizing the Mining Grid System in UTM WGS84 Coordinates, Law No. 30428 (April 12, 2016).

Table 4.2 shows the areas of responsibilities, regulation, and authorization of governmental entities overseeing mining activity in Peru.

Table 4.2 Main organizations and entities related to mining activity in Peru (continued on next page)

Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MEM)	Formulates, supervises and evaluates national policies on electricity, hydrocarbons and mining.
	Develops, approves, proposes and implements mining sector policy and issues relevant regulations.
	Regulations issued by other entities for the sectors under their competence must have their favorable opinion, except in tax cases.
Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico (INGEMMET)	Oversees ordinary mining procedures, including the reception of mining petitions, the granting of mining concessions and their extinction according to the grounds established by law, ordering and systematising geo-referenced information through the national mining database, as well as the administration and distribution of the concession fees and penalties.
Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)	Designs, establishes, implements and monitors the implementation of environmental policy.
	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, biological diversity and natural protected areas.
	Governing body of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA).
	Subsidiary agencies are SERNANP, OEFA and SENACE.
Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental (OEFA)	Oversees, supervises, controls and sanctions environmental matters. Acts as the governing body of the National System of Environmental Assessment and Control (SINEFA).
Servicio Nacional de Certificación Ambiental para las Inversiones Sostenibles (SENACE)	Reviews and approves detailed Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA-d) and implements the Environmental Certification One-Stop-Shop for the approval procedure.
	Manages the National Registry of Environmental Consultants and the Administrative Registry of Environmental Certifications of national or multi-regional scope granted or denied by the corresponding agencies.
	Formulates improvement proposals for environmental assessment processes.
	Evaluates and approves the Global Environmental Certification

	(CAG).
	Coordinates with other entities to provide technical input into the issuance of the CAG.
Ministerio de la Agricultura (MINAG)	Promotes the development of farming families through plans and programmes in the sector, with the central objective of increasing the competitiveness of agriculture through implementing technical advances in agriculture and promoting greater access to markets thereby improving the quality of life of families in the countryside.
Autoridad Nacional de Agua (ANA)	Approves permits for water use, a requirement for obtaining environmental certification.
Ministerio de Cultura (MC)	Promotes and guarantees a sense of equality and respect for the rights of the country's peoples in accordance with the Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous Peoples recognised in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).
	Agency responsible for compiling, consolidating and updating the official database of indigenous peoples and their organizations to identify indigenous peoples to be involved in the prior consultation process.
	Grants the certification of the non-existence of archaeological remains (CIRA) and manages the archaeological monitoring plan.

4.7.1 Mining Concession Titles and Location

Titles for mining concessions are awarded by the Institute of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy (INGEMMET). INGEMMET maintains a register of all issued mining concessions and administers all taxes, payments and penalties related to issued mining concessions. Geological surveys and research are also conducted by INGEMMET.

Mining concessions are located using the UTM coordinate system and map datum WSG 84 (Law No. 30428); prior to 2017, UTM coordinates were listed using map datum PSAD 1956. New mining concessions must be at least 100 hectares in size (1 km2) and must be oriented with boundaries parallel to the UTM grid system. Older concessions based on the previous surveying system, or the starting point system, were allowed random orientation – usually along trend of mineralization – and did not have a minimum size requirement.

The status of any mining concession can be verified by accessing INGEMMET’s database online at https://www.ingemmet.gob.pe/sidemcat. Mining concessions in Peru are valid for both exploration and mining activities. Mining concessions within 50 km of the Peruvian border may not be held by foreign ownership.

4.7.2 Mining Concession Fees and Penalties

Titleholders to mining concessions granted by the Peruvian state are obliged to pay annual concession fees (US dollars) due each year on June 30th.

The total amount to be paid for mining concessions is determined by the number of hectares and according to the type of mining activity: (i) General regime: US$ 3 per year per hectare, (ii) Small mining producer regime: US$ 1 per year per hectare and (iii) Artisanal mining producer regime: US$ 0.5 per year per hectare. Failure to comply with this obligation for two consecutive years is cause for expiration of the mining concession.

The holders of mining concessions are obliged to invest in the exploration and production of minerals. The minimum production must not be less than one Tax Unit (UIT) per year per hectare for metallic substances and 10% of the tax unit in the case of non-metallic substances, for the medium and large-scale mining regime. Failure to comply with these minimum production obligations per year per hectare will be subject to penalties and will be determined by: (i) as of the eleventh year, 2% of the Minimum Production, (ii) as of the fifteenth year, 5% of the Minimum Production; and, (iii) as of the twentieth year, 10% of the Minimum Production. The concession holder will not be assessed any penalty if the amount invested is not less than 10 times the amount of the penalty per year per hectare. If the Minimum Production is not reached at the expiry of the thirtieth year, the mining concession will be declared expired by INGEMMET.

4.7.3 Environmental Regulations & Exploration Permits

The General Environmental Law (Law No. 28611) and the Law of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA, Law No. 27446) establish basic norms, principles and rules aimed at ensuring the protection of the environment.

SEIA establishes that the approval of the environmental management instrument must be obtained from the competent authority prior to the development of public or private investment projects that may have negative impacts on the environment. Environmental management instruments are classified according to the environmental risks or environmental impacts that projects may generate as follows:

Category I - Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): Applicable to investment projects that could generate slight negative environmental impacts.

Category II - Semi-Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA-sd): Applicable to investment projects that could generate moderate negative environmental impacts.

Category III - Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA-d): Applicable to investment projects that could generate high negative environmental impacts.

For medium and large mining operations, the National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) is the competent authority for the approval of EIAd as Category III; the General Directorate of Mining Environmental Affairs (DGAAM) of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) is the competent authority for the approval of EIA-sd or DIA.

The Environmental Evaluation and Oversight Agency (OEFA) is currently the competent authority for the supervision and oversight to ensure compliance with environmental obligations and commitments by the owners of these mining activities.

Titleholders of mining concessions must obtain all other necessary licenses, authorizations or permits prior to initiating mining activities (exploration or exploitation operations) after obtaining approval of their corresponding environmental management instrument.

When all permits are in place, the MEM will issue a final approval to initiate these operations when the following requirements have been submitted:

a. Completion of the electronic form and payment of the processing fee.

b. Name and code of the mining concession.

c. Number of the Resolution approving the environmental management instrument (IGA).

d. Location in UTM WGS84 coordinates of the surface area vertices of the exploration project.

e. Work program.

f. Affidavit or Sworn Declaration, stating that the applicant is the owner of the property or is authorized by the owner of the property to use the surface fieldwork.

g. Authorization from the competent authority, in the event that the project affects roads or other right of way.

h. Certificate of non-existence of archaeological remains (CIRA).

According to Article 33 of DS 042, mining exploration projects that do not fall under the SEIA Law Regulations must obtain approval of an Environmental Technical File (FTA) prior to initiating mining activities.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Reliquias Mine from the city of Lima is via the Panamericana Sur Highway to the district of San Clemente (Province of Pisco, Ica). From this town, take the Vía de los Libertadores Highway (route PE-28A) to the junction with route PE-28D (Castrovirreyna - Huancavelica highway) towards the town of Santa Ines. From the city of Lima to the access detour to the Reliquias Mine, the road is completely paved, with an average distance of 450 kilometers and a travel time of approximately 7 hours. Figure 5.1 shows the main access to the Reliquias Mine.

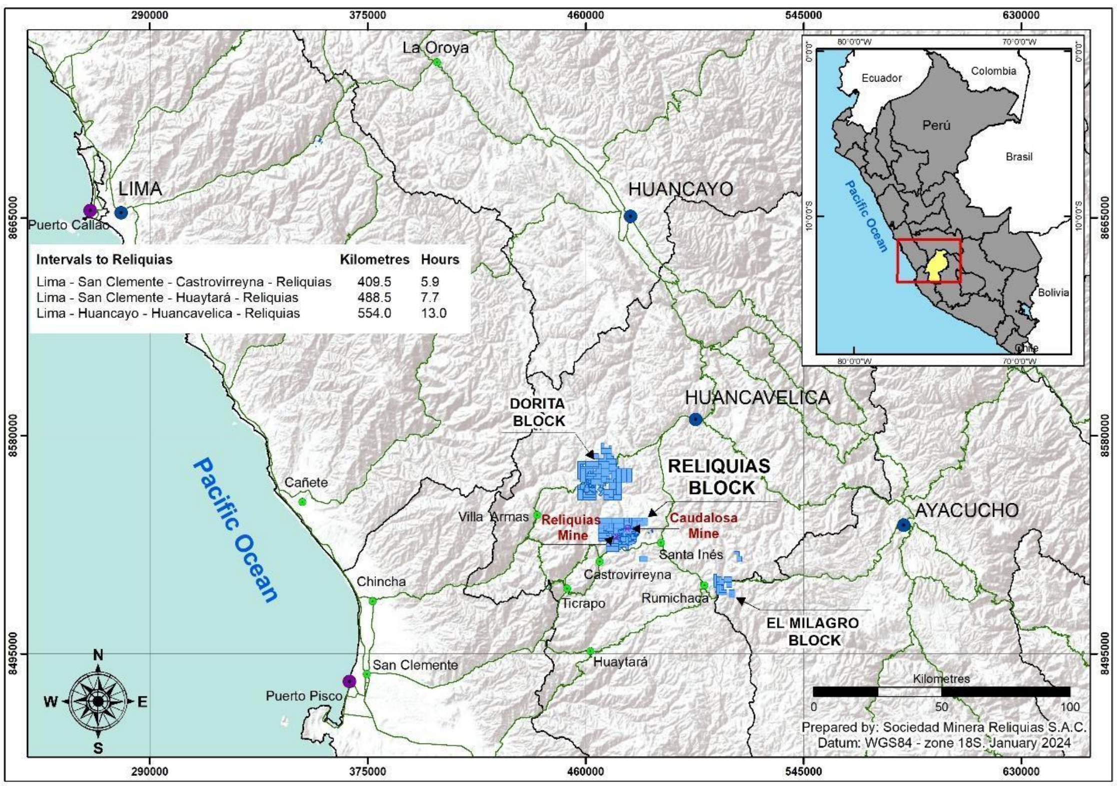


Figure 5.1 Main Access Routes to the Reliquias Mine. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias

5.2 Climate

The climate is characterized by being frigid throughout the year. Between the months of April to November the climate is dry. From December to March, it is humid with snowfall and heavy rain. The average annual rainfall is 800 mm, and the average temperature is 1.5 to 3.0 °C each year. The region hosting the Reliquias Mine corresponds to climate type "sub-tropical alpine pluvial tundra" located between 4,500 and 5,000 m.a.s.l.

5.3 Local Resources

The city of Huancavelica is located 87 km north of the Reliquias Mine, with a population of approximately 49,570 (2017 census). The city is a regional source of services for the mining industry, including supplies and fuel. Skilled mine laborers may also come from the city and surrounding districts. The closest villages to the Reliquias Mine are Castrovirreyna, Santa Ana, and Pacococha. These villages may provide housing and unskilled labor.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Reliquias Mine, formerly operated by Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna, has the following infrastructure:

- Reliquias underground mine: ventilation system, water pumping system, explosives magazine, and mining equipment.
- Concentrator: 2,000 t/d conventional concentrator to produce copper, lead, and zinc concentrates.
- Tailings Storage Facility: remaining capacity is sufficient for four years of tailings production at 2,000 t/d process rate.
- Infrastructure: power supply line, water supply system, fuel storage, person camp, warehouses, and maintenance shops.

Figures 5.2 and 5.3 show the distribution of the principal mining infrastructure in the Reliquias block.

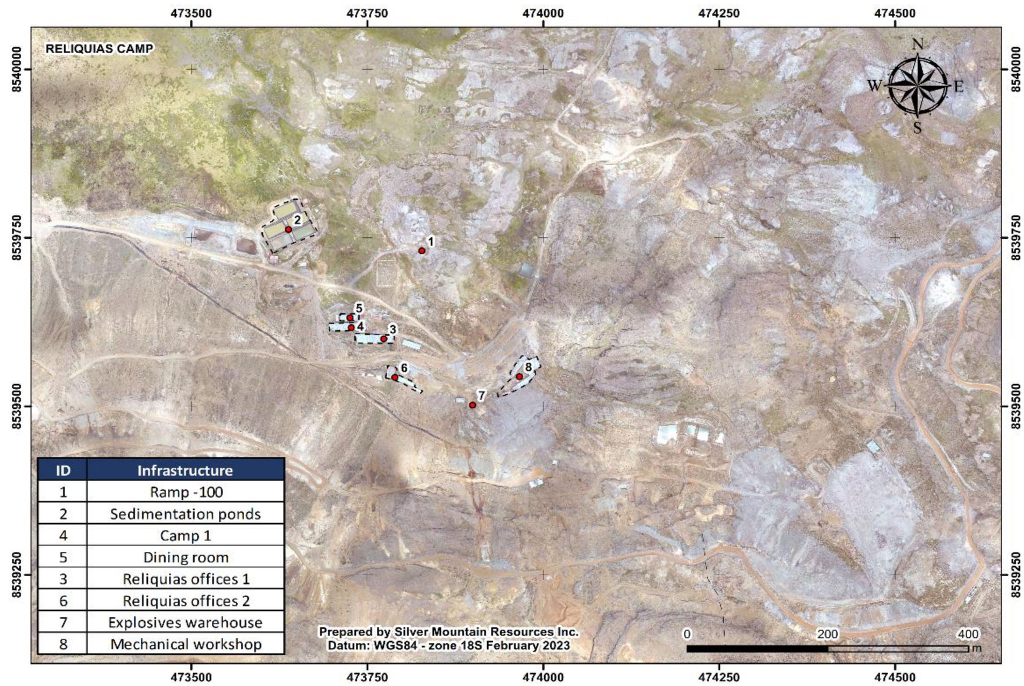


Figure 5.2 Location of the main infrastructure at the Reliquias Mine. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

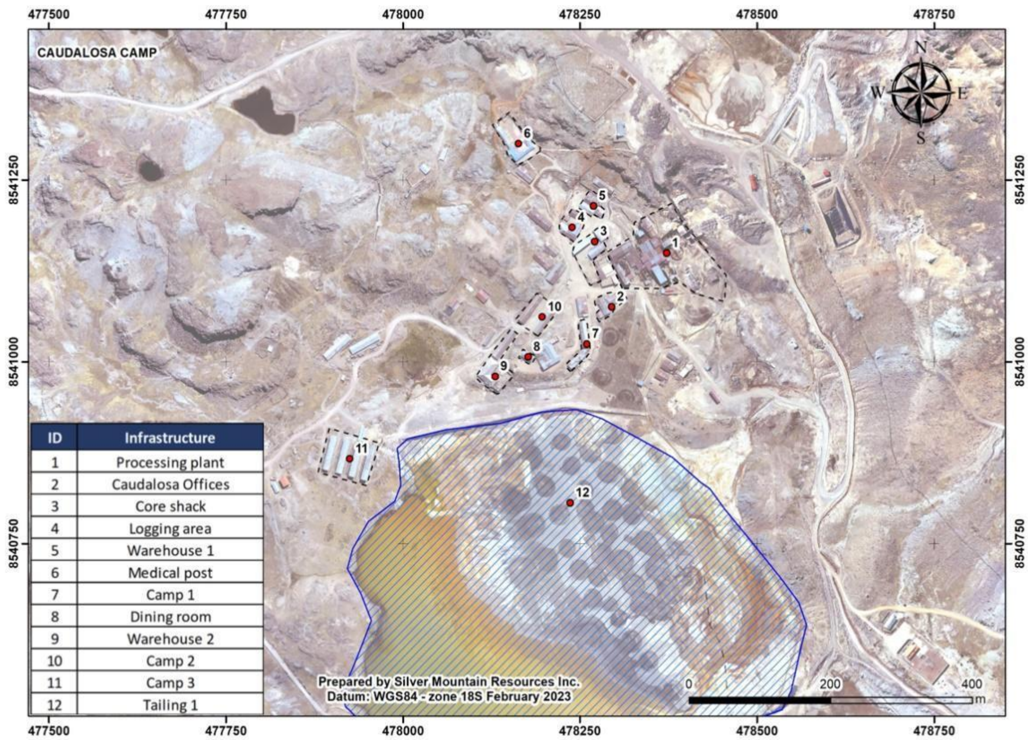


Figure 5.3 Location of the main infrastructures located at the Caudalosa Mine. Source: SMR

The Reliquias Mine facilities are connected to the substation of Consorcio Energético Huancavelica (CONENHUA), which is a private company engaged in electric power transmission and generation activities.

The drinking water supply for the Reliquias Mine is provided by a pipeline, which carries water by gravity to two main concrete reservoirs. Water for industrial use comes from the Nv440 - Reliquias and the Caudalosa water treatment plants, which collect and store water for treatment. Water is collected from nearby streams and lagoons to supply drinking and industrial water.

5.5 Physiography

5.5.1 Geomorphology

The Reliquias Block lies in an inter-Andean high plateau at elevations ranging between 4,500 to 5,000 m.a.s.l. in mountainous terrain characterized by glacial valleys holding several large lakes and abundant lagoons. The valley bottoms contain glacial moraines and mudflow deposits carrying angular to semi-angular rock fragments indicating a short travel distance.

5.5.2 Flora and Fauna

Vegetation is sparse across the Property consisting predominantly of the short grass Jarava ichu. No native trees grow at this elevation.

Vegetation on the Property has been divided into four types: high-altitude grasses, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude tundra and montane wetland. High-altitude grasses are represented by the Asteraceae family of flowering plants and graminoids of the Poaceae family that provide forage for local livestock. High-altitude shrubland is dominated by herbaceous plants such as Calamagrostis vicunarum, Phyllactis rigida. High-altitude tundra hosts hardy plants that survive in soil constantly freezing and thawing at more than 4,600 meters elevation and subject to intense solar radiation – bushy species such as Baccharis caespitosa, Loricaria ferruginea and herbaceous species Senecio nivalis, Senecio culcitioides, Nertera granadensis, and Jarava ichu. Montane wetlands are found peripheral to small lakes and feature species Lachemilla diplophylla, Lachemilla pinnata, Distichia muscoides, and Oxychloe andina.

Fauna reportedly found on the Property are condor, vicuna, vizcacha, fox and puma. Bird species are primarily those with habitats near water or high-altitude wetlands: Andean goose, Andean lapwing, gray-breasted seedsnipe, and Andean flicker.

Local residents maintain domesticated animals - cattle, sheep, and llama.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

The mining district of Castrovirreyna has produced abundant silver since colonial times. The city of Castrovirreyna was founded in 1592 due to the influx of miners bringing silver to the city for processing.

CMC was founded in 1942 for the purpose of operating the Reliquias and Caudalosa Grande mines. In July 1980, the "Jose Picasso Perata" processing plant was authorized to operate with an installed capacity of 500 tons per day. Due to the drop in silver prices and other economic factors, the Reliquias Mine ceased operations in 1992.

In 2004, CMC, decided to start the rehabilitation of the underground mine at Reliquias, re-opening old workings along its main veins such as Sacasipuedes, Matacaballo, Mete y Saca and Perseguida Oeste at levels 440, 480, 520 and 560, for exploration purposes by means of diamond drilling and continuing mine workings along veins. Large-scale mining using sub-level stoping was implemented in 2009.

The restart of work and expansion of the installed capacity of the José Picasso Perata Mill from 550 to 2,000 dry metric tonnes was approved in 2010. As a result of the fall in silver prices in 2015, the Reliquias Mine reduced its mining production.

On April 4, 2017, operations at the Reliquias Mining Unit and the José Picasso Perata Mill were halted due to insolvency and liquidation.

In June 2018, Sociedad Minera Reliquias S.A.C. acquired the Reliquias Mining Unit assets (mining concessions and infrastructure) through a direct agreement with Trafigura.

In November 2022, Sociedad Minera Reliquias acquired 100% of the Lira de Plata project from Pan America Silver containing the historic mine Lira de Plata and 14 mining concessions covering ten mineralized structures with strike lengths between 100 m and 575 m (Lewis, 1964).

6.2 Exploration History

The following is a brief description of the main exploration milestones at the Reliquias Mine:

1990: geological evaluations and exploration proposal employing underground galleries for the Reliquias Mine.

1998: a geological and economic evaluation was executed to determine the exploration potential of 17 veins (the Caudalosa and Reliquias Mine).

2006: estimation of mineral resources below the 440 level for the 17 existing veins at the Reliquias Mine.

2014: determination of distribution and zoning of economic metals in the Reliquias Mine between levels 390 and 290.

2018 -2019: SMR began exploration work in the Reliquias Block in 2018, and the Dorita Block in 2019:

i) Magnetometer surveys for the Reliquias Block across a study area of approximately 5,968 Has.; survey lines were spaced 100 m apart and oriented north-south;

ii) Real Eagle Explorations completed induced polarization (IP)/resistivity geophysical surveys on behalf of SMR. The survey objectives were to determine zones of induced polarization or zones of moderate to high chargeability that could represent hydrothermal alteration zones;

iii) Geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 on the Reliquias and Dorita Blocks with the objective of identifying new areas of alteration and mineralization resulting in the recognition of hydrothermal alteration in the Poetas-Carmelas, Yahuarcocha, Yahuarcocha Norte, Pampa Huamán, Uchuputo, Uchuputo Norte, Tres Paisanas and Rechazo sectors.

2020: SMR completed the sampling program that had started at the end of 2018;

i) Rock chip sampling – a total of 739 samples were collected in the Reliquias block and 1,034 in the Dorita block,

ii) Soil samples – SMR collected 443 soil samples in the Poetas-Carmelas area and 999 samples were collected in the Dorita areas.

2021: Review, validation, and update of the geological mapping of the lower levels of the Sacasipuedes and Matacaballos veins (level 290 and sublevel 735-1), in addition to the channel sampling program in the Sacasipuedes and Matacaballos veins.

2022: Geological mapping at a scale of 1/500 and an intense channel sampling campaign (685 meters) in the rehabilitated underground workings of the Matacaballo vein. In addition, initiation of the first drilling campaign to test the Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Perseguida, Pozo Rico, and Escondida veins. All drilling was carried out from underground platforms: 76 drillholes (HQ, NQ, BQ) were completed totaling 17,274 meters.

6.3 Historical Resource Estimate

In 2019, Sociedad Minera Reliquias hired RM-Master Pro Quality to perform a mineral resource estimate for the Reliquias Mine with historical information generated by CMC. These historical estimates were not considered as mineral resources but did serve as guides in the drilling and exploration programs carried out by SMR in 2022. The mineral resources estimated in 2019 for the Reliquias Mine polymetallic veins are shown in Table 6.1; the cut-off used was NSR greater than US$63.65.

Table 6.1 Historical mineral resource for the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR (2019)

Category	Tonnes (000)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (US$/t)
Measured	337	8.49	2.68	3.55	0.57	192.8
Indicated	401	9.69	2.25	3.42	0.52	196.5
Measured Indicated	**737**	**9.14**	**2.44**	**3.48**	**0.54**	**194.8**
Inferred	737	11.19	2.57	3.59	0.77	226.3

6.4 Historical Production

Table 6.2 shows historical production from the Reliquias and Caudalosa mines from 2009 to 2014. This information was extracted from the annual reports of Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna.

Table 6.2 Summary of the historical production records of the Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

Year	Product Type	Concentrates						Fines Content				
		Tonnes (t)	Ag (oz/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (oz)	Au (oz)	Pb (t)	Zn (t)	Cu (t)
2009	Bulk	7,847	124.92	0.21	10.21	9.72		980,248	1,646			
	Zinc	407	13.94	0.04	1.03	35.72						
2010	Bulk	9,404	135.49	0.3	7.05	9.61		1,274,170	2,789			
2011	Bulk	10,163	136.2	0.41	8.59	8.25		1,384,181	4,176			
2012	Bulk	10,895	127.51	0.36	11.3			1,389,186	3,973			
2013	Lead	6,645	118.73	0.35	18.4			788,994	2,354	1,222		
	Zinc	821	15.34	2.83	1.3	48.86		12,604	41		401	
2014	Lead	6,237	82.24	8.28	29.58	10.77	2.07	555,032	2,505	1,936	1,767	166
	Zinc	3,586	13.25	2.38	2.06	44.09	1.53					
	Copper	696	124.94	67.92	10.5	10.38	23.91					
2015	Lead	2,112	94.01	6.58	34.67	7.72	2.02	241,760	882	732	627	71
	Zinc	1,201	6.36	0.8	1.9	52.23	1.65					
	Copper	340	104.72	39.81	13.99	11.29	20.86					

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Reliquias Mine is located in the southern sector of the Western Cordillera of the Andes Mountains in Peru. Tectonic compression during continental orogeny in Upper Cretaceous time resulted in regional uplift that contributed to the formation of the mountain ranges along the length of Peru.

The regional stratigraphy consists of a basal unit of volcanic rocks of the Tantara Formation (Upper Eocene), sediments intercalated with volcanic flows of the Sacsaquero Formation (Eocene-Oligocene), tuffs and lavas of the Castrovirreyna Formation (Oligocene-Miocene), sequences of pyroclastic breccia flows and andesitic lava flows of the Caudalosa Formation (Miocene), overlain by andesitic volcanic rocks of the Astobamba Formation (Miocene-Pliocene). Sub-volcanic rocks of diorite to dacite composition cut the volcanic pile forming domes and small hypabyssal intrusions. Stocks of granodiorite, monzogranite, and diorite related to the Coastal Batholith are emplaced in the Mesozoic sedimentary sequence and partially intrude into Tertiary volcanic sequences (Figure 7.1).

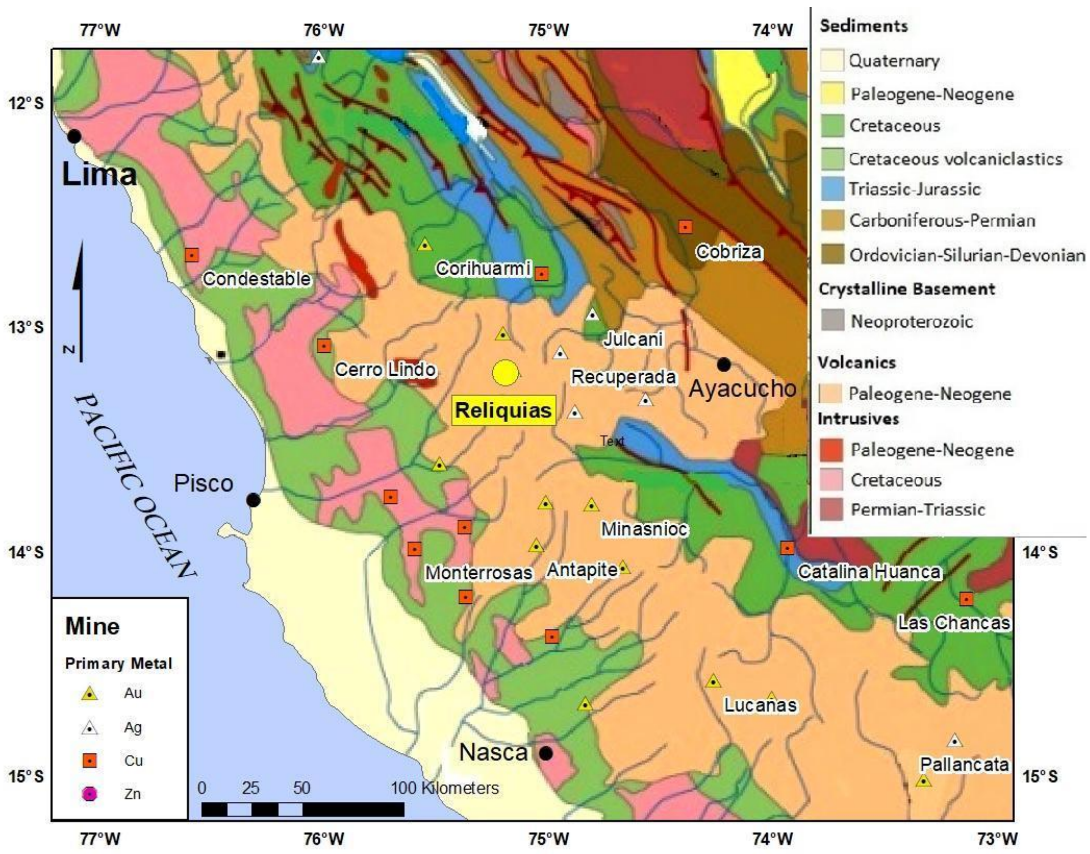


Figure 7.1 Regional geology and mines, central Perú

A series of regional reverse faults pass through the region extending more than 200 km following the northwesterly Andean trend. The most recognized is the Chonta Fault, locally associated with the Castrovirreyna synclinorium (Wise and Noble, 2001) and focus for sub-volcanic intrusions associated with numerous mines and prospects along a strike length of more than 100 km. The Reliquias Mine is located on the Quishuarpampa Fault, a sub-parallel reverse fault 20 km west of the Chonta Fault. Transtensional shear zones conjugate to the regional reverse faults are host structures to polymetallic veins in the Castrovirreyna district (Figure 7.2).

7.2 Mio-Pliocene Metallogenic Belt of Southern Peru

The Castrovirreyna Mining District lies along Mio-Pliocene Metallogenic of southern Peru (Quispe, 2008). The mineralization ranges in age from 7 to 1 Ma and is characterized by high sulfidation Ag-Au epithermal deposits (Corihuarmi, Pico Machay, Betania) and intermediate to low sulfidation Au-Ag, Pb-Zn-Ag deposits (Recuperada, San Genaro, Caudalosa Grande, etc.). Northwest-trending major reverse faults, Chonta and Quishuarpampa faults, are the main structural controls of mineralization in this area.

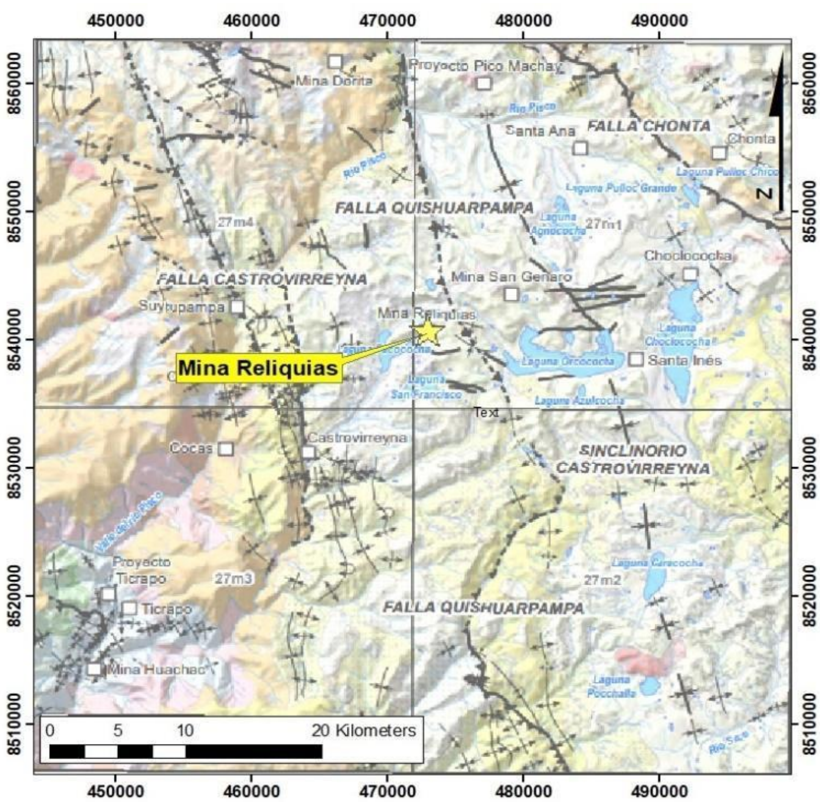


Figure 7.2 Structural map of Castrovirreyna Mining District indicating the spatial relationship of the Reliquias Mine to the Quishuarpampa and Chonta regional faults. Source: (INGEMMET Bol. L034, 2021)

7.3 Castrovirreyna District Geology

The Castrovirreyna District is underlain by a sequence of Oligocene-Miocene volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Castrovirreyna and Caudalosa Formations and centered in the core of the Castrovirreyna synclinorium. Mineralization in the district is associated with stocks of granodiorite, monzogranite, and diorite related to the Coastal Batholith and sub-volcanic rocks of diorite to dacite composition emplaced in the volcanic pile.

Principal mines in the district are San Genaro, Caudalosa Grande, Reliquias, Pacococha, Astohuaraca, La Virreyna, Lira, Carmen, Bonanza, and La Griega. Mineralization is characterized by epithermal, intermediate sulfidation (IS) to low sulfidation (LS) systems defined by vein-like fracture-fill structures with principal strike directions of N45°E - N60°E, N50°W - N60°W and E-W with sub-vertical to vertical dips. Mineralized vein widths range between 0.3 to 5.0 meters. Ore minerals are galena, sphalerite, enargite, acanthite, polybasite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite and proustite. Gangue minerals are quartz, pyrite, barite, calcite, rhodochrosite, hematite, stibnite, realgar, and orpiment (Masías, 1929, Lewis 1964). Fluid inclusion studies reveal that the western part of the district indicates formation temperatures between 265°C and 320°C with salinity of 4 to 8 % NaCl equivalent (Sawkins and Rye, 1974).

7.4 Property Geology

The Reliquias Mine area is underlain by sequences of volcanic rocks of the Miocene Caudalosa Formation (500 m thickness) that are intercalations of breccias of andesitic flows, pyroclastic breccias and lava flows of andesitic to trachytic andesite composition, porphyry andesites and basaltic andesites, with minor tuffaceous sandstone (Figure 7.3). The upper units of the Caudalosa Fm. consist of lava flows, domes, and dome flows of andesitic composition with pyrite dissemination predominate. A feldspar porphyry (andesite) stock is exposed in the northeastern corner of the Reliquias Block in the Carmelas and Poetas zones (Figure 7.4).

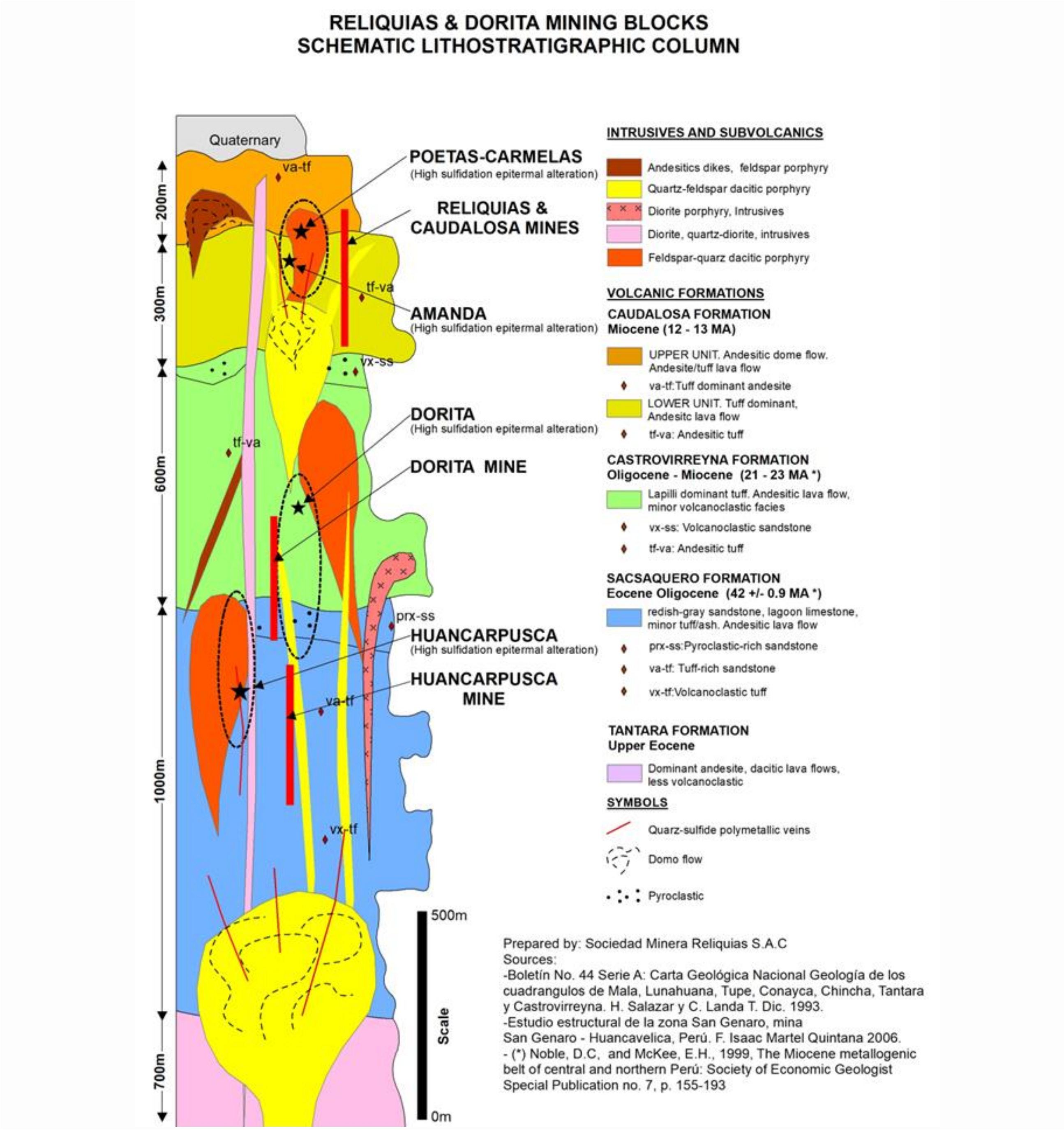


Figure 7.3 Schematic lithostratigraphic column. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

7.4.1 Volcanic Rocks

Volcanic rocks are represented on the property by:

i) Castrovirreyna Formation (21-23 Ma) has a basal unit of a pyroclastic sedimentary sequence with the presence of lavas and volcanic agglomerates; at the top, sequences of tuffaceous breccias with tuffs, reddish sandy siltstones, and thin layers of limestone, and

ii) Caudalosa Formation, dated 12.0 ± 0.3 Ma (Noble et al., 1974) composed of intercalations of andesitic flow breccias, pyroclastic breccias, and lava flows of andesitic to trachytic andesites, porphyry andesites, and basaltic andesites, with sporadic presence of tuffaceous sandstone; upper units consist of lava flows, domes, and dome flows of andesitic composition with pyrite dissemination.

7.4.2 Intrusive Rocks

Near the Reliquias Mine, several intrusives bodies have been recognized in the form of small stocks, dikes and sills that took advantage of areas of structural weakness in the host volcanic pile. These intrusive rocks can be differentiated as pre-mineral and post-mineral:

iii) Pre-mineral intrusives are related to hydrothermal alteration and form felsic dome complexes composed of plagioclase porphyry-quartz (FQP), feldspathic-hornblende porphyry (LAD) and porphyritic andesite (VAD).

iv) Post-mineral or late intrusives are diorite (Di), quartz diorite (QDi) and quartz monzonite (QMz). Andesitic and dacitic porphyries are emplaced along the vertical structures located in the Caudalosa volcanic center.

7.4.3 Structural Setting

Neogene volcanism (andesite lavas, andesitic flow breccias, pyroclastic breccias, and epiclastic rocks) formed large dome centers and volcanic cones that host mineralized veins and zones of hydrothermal alteration. The main mineralized structures of the mining district are aligned following three dominant structural orientations:

i) NW-SE system is the predominant system of the mining district as shown by the San Fransisco, Yahuarcocha, Candelaria, Carmelas faults and the main vein structures of the Reliquias Mine – Beatita, Perseguida, Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes, Tres Paisanas, and Dólar,

ii) East-West system represented by the Poetas Fault and the Matacaballo Vein in the Reliqueas Mine, and

iii) NE-SW system represented by generally smaller structures locally controlled by other circular systems (e.g., calderas) whose margins are generally natural depressions and currently occupied by high mountain lakes.

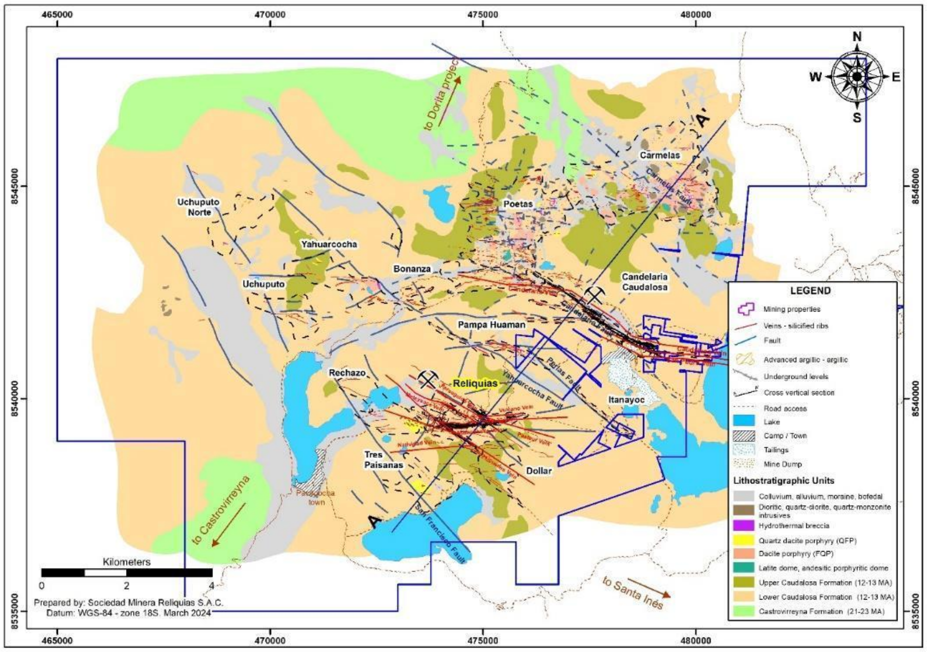


Figure 7.4 Geologic map of the Reliquias Block. Source: INGEMMET/Sociedad Minera Reliquias

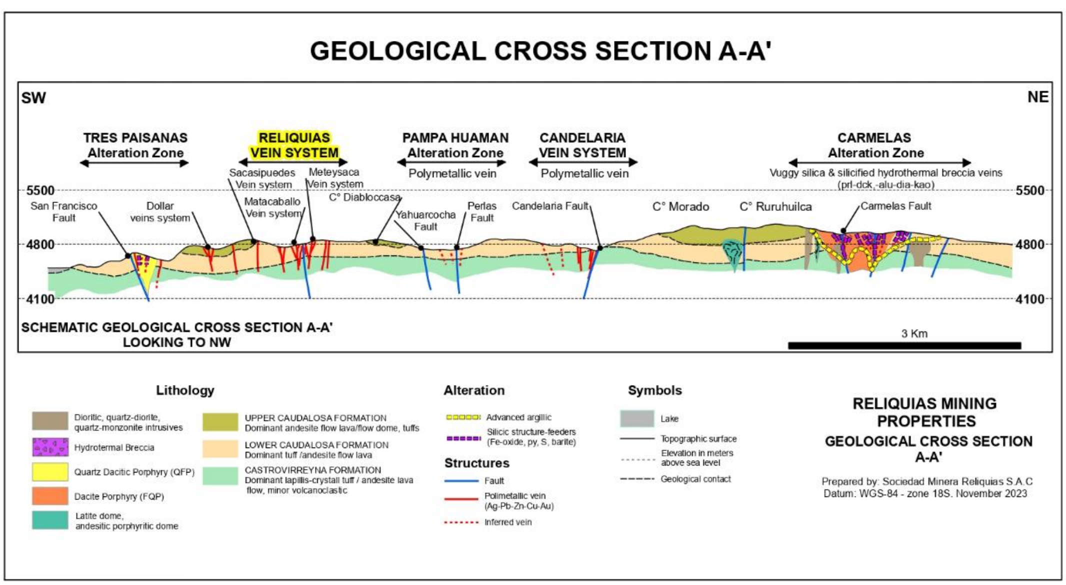


Figure 7.5 Cross section through the Reliquias Block. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias

7.4.4 Alteration

The mineralized structures in the Reliquias Mine display three main alteration types:

i) silicification, present as a matrix component in hydrothermal breccias, and in lesser development in the wall rocks of the structures,
ii) argillization, presents clay-sericite assemblage in the host rocks of the mineralized structures and with greater development in the veins of greater thickness, and
iii) propylitization and chloritization in the sectors farthest from the veins.

On the Reliquias Mine property, two types of hydrothermal alteration were identified:

i) intermediate sulfidation (IS) to low sulfidation (LS) systems with alteration restricted to the veins and structures where they present strong silicification, graduating to argillic alteration and propylitic towards the most distal zone with the presence of epidote and chlorite, passing to fresh rock, and
ii) high-sulfidation (HS) systems with halos of alteration up to kilometers outboard from the hydrothermal center that features a central siliceous alteration, grading outward to advanced argillic alteration, argillization, and propylitization.

7.4.5 Mineralization

The mineralization is polymetallic with high silver content including silver sulfosalts (proustite-pyrargyrite or ruby silver), silver-rich galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and enargite. Gangue minerals include quartz, barite, stibnite, and rhodochrosite. Manganese oxide is common in fractures and halos of altered mineralized veins. In the upper levels of the veins, common minerals are silver sulfosalts (proustite-pyrargyrite), grey copper (tetrahedrite), galena, quartz, barite, and pyrite. At depth, veins carry base metal ore minerals such as: galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite with pyrite, quartz, and carbonate gangue minerals. Gold occurs as late-stage inclusions in galena and chalcopyrite.

7.4.6 Polymetallic Veins

The mineralized structures identified during previous mining activity have crustiform, cockade, and banded textures with two main trends (northwest-southeast and east-west). The main veins of the Reliquias Mine are described below.

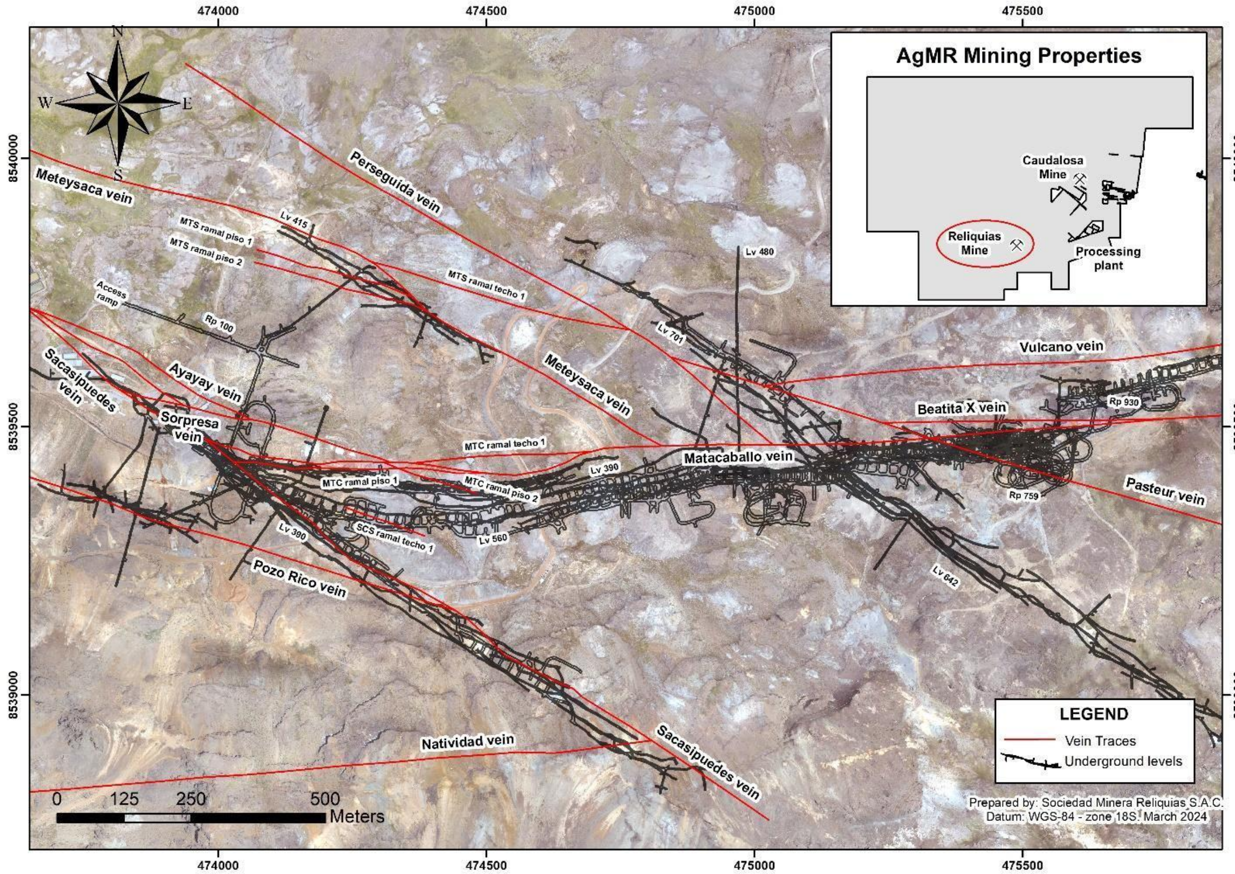


Figure 7.6 Principal veins of the Reliquias Mine vein system. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

7.4.6.1 Matacaballo Vein (MTC)

The MTC vein has a recognized length of 2 kilometers with an azimuth ranging from 265° to E-W and dips from 70° to 80°NE. Vein widths vary between 0.50 and 5.00 meters. Primary sulphides in the vein are sphalerite, galena, polybasite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite distributed in gangue pyrite, quartz, rhodochrosite, and calcite.

Silver values are highly variable along strike and throughout the thickness of the vein with a tendency to gradually decrease in depth as can be seen at levels 4678 masl (Lv. 642), 4600 masl (Lv. 560), and 4560 masl (Lv. 520).

The structure appears as a hydrothermal breccia with silicified and argillized clasts enveloped in a silica matrix with sulphides. This breccia is affected by the later emplacement of rhodochrosite. The silica matrix may be banded or massive milky quartz, grey quartz, and drusy quartz, in which geode voids are observed. Sulphides are found as patches of millimeter to centimeter sizes, with massive sulphide sections sporadically observed in drill holes.

Sulphides consist of honey-colored sphalerite intergrown with cubic galena, steel-colored galena with curved cleavages, chalcopyrite, finely-crystallized pyrite, and fine grey sulphides that commonly contain tetrahedrite and sulfosalts. The mineralization is affected by the emplacement of rhodochrosite veinlets.

The wall rocks are subject to argillic alteration extending outward from veins 1.00 to 20.00 meters depending on the thickness of the main structure and its splits. Silicification is concentrated at the margins of the mineralized structures. Disseminated minerals and veinlets are often found in the vicinity of the main structure. In some intervals, they have higher mineral content than the main structure.

SMR has defined several mineralized structures associated with MTC that have been interpreted as vein splits due to spatial continuity. MTC has been divided into three zones according to the change in strike orientation. In addition, six other significant mineralized structures have been recognized as associated with MTC.

The central zone presents wide structures in rosary-style and splits with azimuths ranging between 070° to 080° and internal dip variations between 60° to 70° NW. In this sector the main structure of MTC reaches a width of 4.00 meters including vein and sigmoid zones. A smaller split has been identified in the hanging wall named “MTC_ Ramal Techo 1”. The limit between this central zone and the west would be the inferred intersection with the Ayayay Vein.

MTC in the West zone has an azimuth of 285° to 295° with a dip of 70°NE to 80°NE. This sector shows that the main structure generates irregular veining, with smaller veinlets and veins between 0.10 to 1.00 meters thickness, and weaker sulphide mineralization. Mineralized splits have been interpreted in the footwall of the structure denominated “MTC_ Ramal Piso 1” and “MTC_ Ramal Piso 2”. The MTC structure displays a reduction in width with less mineralization before intercepting the SCS vein, while the split disappears.

The East zone presents less enriched sulphide mineralization in breccias and quartz veins of lower grade mineralization. As the boundary between the Central and the East Zone, an inferred intersection between the MTS and MTC vein is considered.

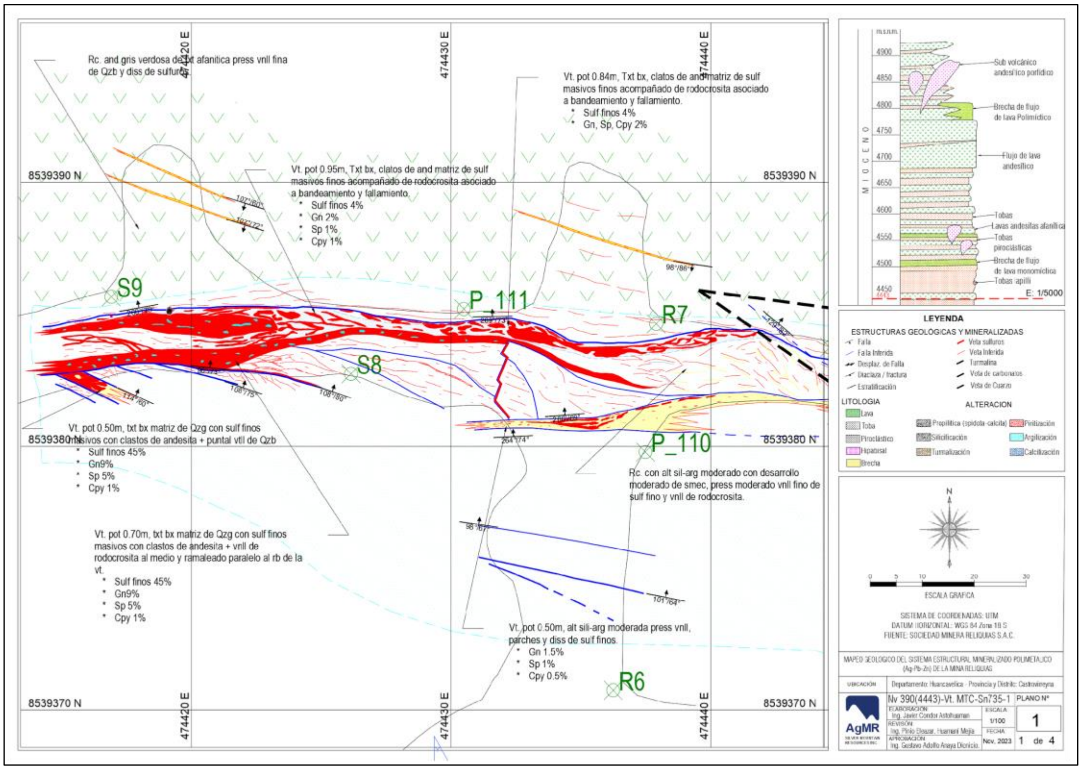


Figure 7.7 Detailed geologic map of the Matacaballo Vein on Level 390. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

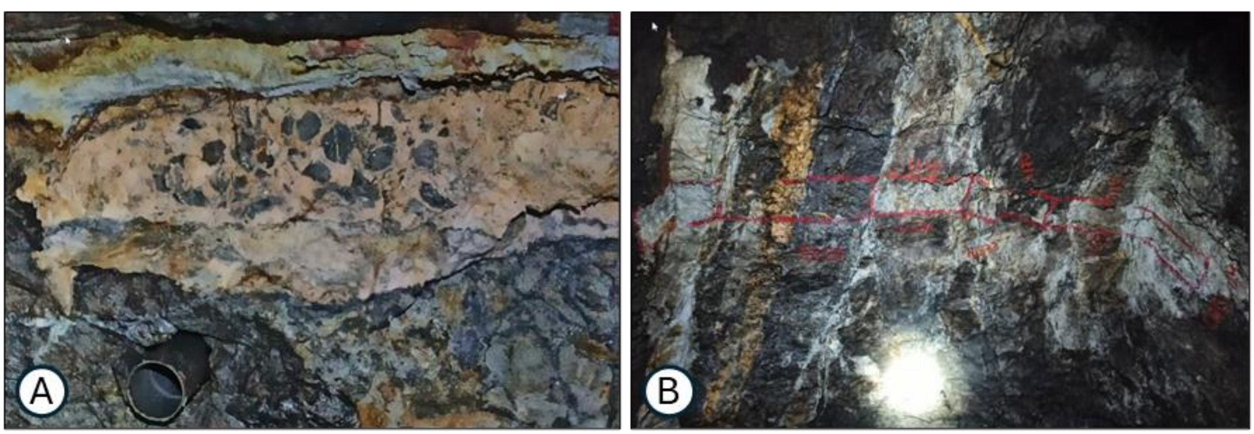


Figure 7.8 Matacaballo Vein mineralogy and alteration: A) Rhodochrosite vein, 0.30 m width, brecciated texture with aphanitic andesite rock clasts. B) Vein of gray quartz, galena, sphalerite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite. The alteration is due to silicification at the contact of the vein and intense argillic alteration of the wall rock in the footwall extending out more than 4 meters from the vein. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

7.4.6.2 Meteysaca Vein (MTS)

The MTS vein is a fault-zone-related structure recognized on different levels (Lv 415, 480 and 520) for about 810 meters by mine development. MTS has an azimuth of 300° with a dip of 80°NE to 85°NE. Below Level 415, MTS consists of milky quartz, grey quartz with widths ranging from 0.10 to 0.80 meters, and disseminated fine sulphide mineralization, galena, and sphalerite.

The wall rocks show argillic alteration and the veins form sigmoid and "rosary" style (pinch-and-swell) structures along strike. There are two structures in the footwall of MTS named "MTS_ Ramal Piso 1" and "MTS_ Ramal Piso 2" composed of quartz veinlets with sulphide banding and brecciation. Two other structures in the hanging wall of the MTS vein are denominated "MTS_ Ramal Techo 1" and "MTS_ Ramal Techo 2" with widths that vary from a few centimeters up to one meter.

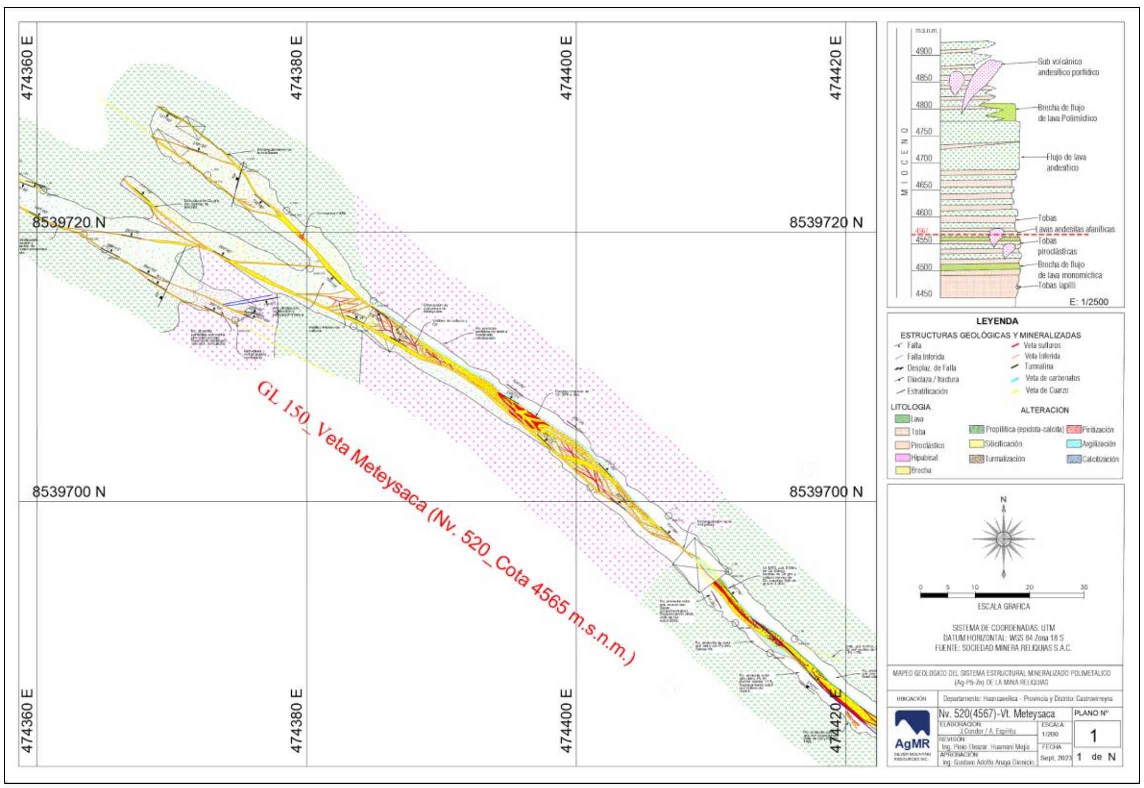


Figure 7.9 Detailed map of the Meteysaca Vein on Level 520. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

7.4.6.3 Sacasipuedes Vein (SCS)

The SCS vein has an azimuth of 305° with dips of 80°NE to 85°NE. This structure is recognized as having 1,200 meters of strike length based on the most recent drilling campaign. SCS is characterized by massive white and grey quartz with patchy sulphide mineralization. SCS is associated with faulting that has resulted in the development of fault gouge and brecciation. Patches of rhodochrosite may be present as gangue.

The mineralization is irregular with patchy and disseminated fine sulphides within the massive quartz. Occasionally we can observe sections of several centimeters of massive sulphides. Principal sulfide mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, plus the occurrence of fine sulphides probably containing silver sulfosalts. Narrow vein splits and fine veinlets of quartz and quartz-sulphides occur a few meters around the structure.

According to the spatial distribution of the mineralization as determined by the drilling programs, SCS can be divided into three zones: northwest, central and southeast. The northwest and central zones have better developed mineralization within a relatively narrow structure (Figure 7.10).

A possible vein split from SCS was found in the hanging wall of SCS at a distance 30 meters laterally from SCS with more than 100 meters of strike length at an azimuth of 290° has been named “SCS_ Ramal Techo 1”.

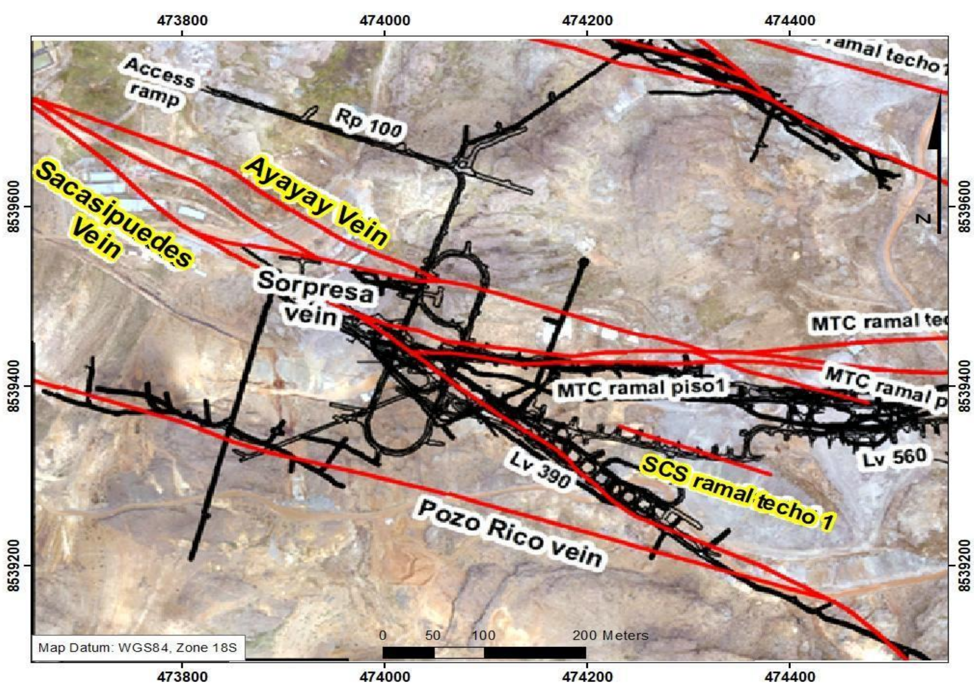


Figure 7.10 Northwestern and central sectors of the Sacasipuedes Vein, Reliquias Mine

7.4.6.4 Ayayay Vein (AYA)

The Ayayay vein is a mineralized structure with brecciated hyaline quartz, grey quartz, and patches of sulphides. Mineralization consists mainly of galena, sphalerite, and lead and silver sulfosalts. The azimuth is 295° with dip of 80°NE to 85°NE and vein widths that vary between 0.10 to 0.50 meters. Its average strike length is 500 meters. To the southeast, the structure is limited by the Matacaballo vein and to the northwest, the limit of this structure has not been defined. To the south and subparallel to the Ayayay vein is the Tomaycalla structure.

7.4.6.5 Perseguida Vein (PER)

The Perseguida vein outcrops along a strike length of approximately 2 km with azimuths ranging from 115° to 125° and dips between 70°-80°SW. Vein widths range from 0.30 to 5.00 meters. PER was located along 300 meters of strike length with the most recent drilling campaign. Results from levels 4475 to 4725 in the most recent drill campaign showed evidence that the middle segment of this vein is possibly offset by an east-west trending fault.

PER displays mineralization in patches and bands of galena, sphalerite, silver sulfosalts, and scarce chalcopyrite with pyrite gangue, quartz and rhodochrosite. PER is offset by faults and minor fractures filled with gouge containing disseminated fine grey sulfides. Wall rock alteration is commonly argillic, occasionally silicified, in a propylitic envelope.

Some blocks from PER have been mined below Lv 652 (4700 masl) and a few above that level. Exploration results have been positive in the northwest extension of PER at levels below 4550 masl.

7.4.6.6 Sorpresa Vein (SOR)

SOR has an azimuth of 285° with a dip 85°NE and widths ranging from 0.10 to 0.50 meters. The mineralization consists of fine sulphides, galena, and sphalerite. Drilling has confirmed a strike length of 400 meters. A split has been identified on hanging wall, named “SOR_ Ramal Techo 1” located in the western segment of the vein.

7.4.6.7 Beatita Vein (BEA)

BET has an azimuth of 300°, dipping of 80°NE, with an average width of 0.80 m. BET has strike length of approximately 500 meters and has been recognized in levels 670, 537, 523, 494, 454 and 404. The vein mineralogy consists of galena, sphalerite (marmatitic), argentiferous galena, pyrite, and quartz. BET forms sigmoidal structures at its intersection with the Matacaballo and Pasteur veins.

7.4.6.8 Natividad Vein (NAT)

NAT has a 265° azimuth with subvertical dips and widths ranging from 0.50 to 1.75 meters. The structure has a brecciated texture with white and grey quartz. Mineralization consists of patchy and massive galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite with fine grey sulphides in traces and pyrite gangue. Drilling has encountered this structure for 200 meters along strike and 150 meters vertically. NAT is a newly discovered vein that requires further exploration based on favorable results from preliminary investigations.

7.4.6.9 Vulcano Vein (VUL)

VUL has azimuths that vary between 260° and 275° with dips of 75° to 80°N and vein widths that range between 0.20 to 2.00 m. VUL carries grey to white quartz in a brecciated texture with pyrite gangue, patches of galena and sphalerite, fine grey sulphides, traces of chalcopyrite, and minor rhodochrosite filling fractures. A short segment of VUL is fractured in an apparently remobilized fault zone. VUL extends along 650 meters of strike length with an average width of 0.76 m in Levels 560 and 642 as confirmed by mining development and geological mapping. Prospective blocks have been identified in the eastern zone below Levels 642 and 560. A parallel vein designated Vulcano 2 has been intersected by crosscut 25 m south of VUL.

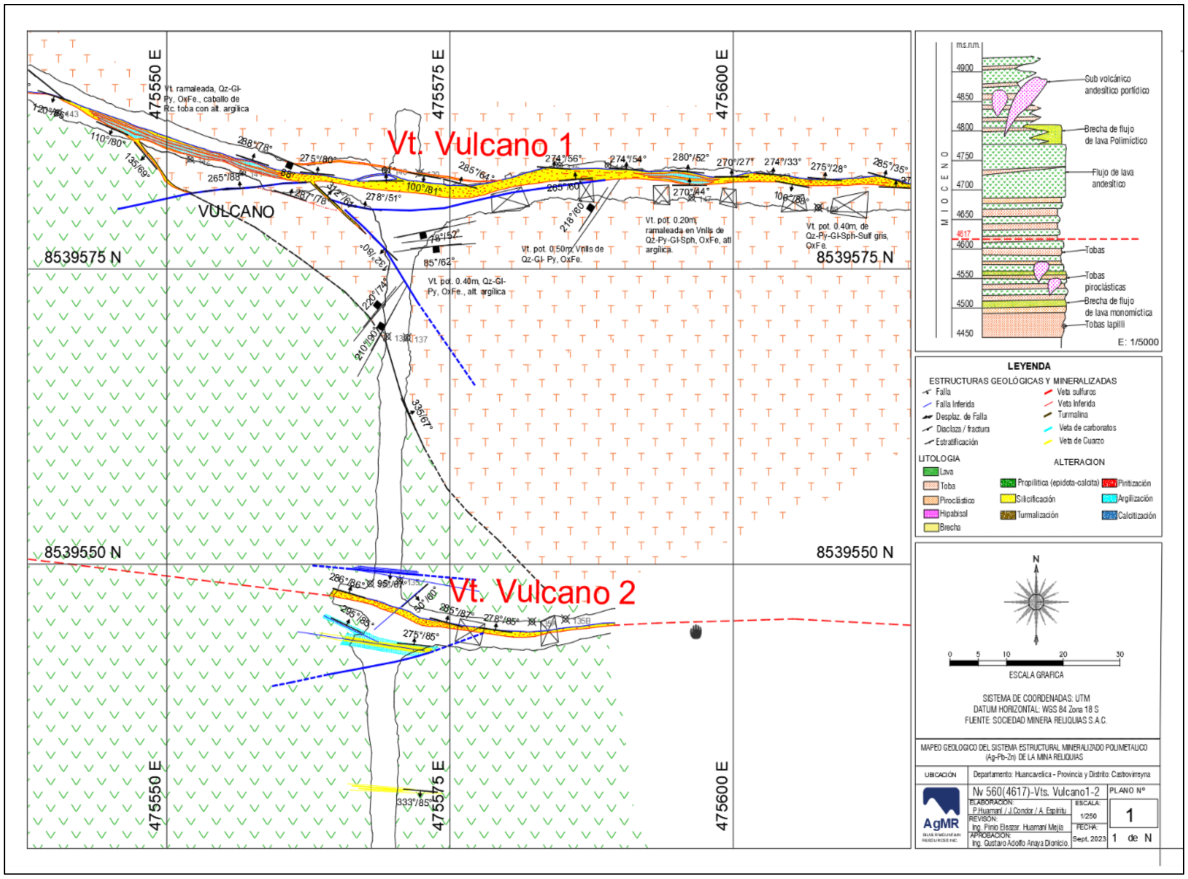


Figure 7.11 Mapping of Vulcano Vein System on Lv 560. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

7.4.6.10 Pasteur Vein (PAS)

PAS has an average azimuth of 105° vein with dips between 75° and 80°SW and vein widths that vary from 0.20 to 2.25 meters. PAS strike length has been measured as 600 to 650 meters, with one zone of fault offset. PAS contains brecciated hyaline quartz with patches of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and fine grey sulphides with a gangue of pyrite, rhodochrosite, and calcite filling fractures. Prospective blocks remain in the Eastern zone below Levels 710 and 642.

7.4.6.11 Beatita X Vein (BEA X)

BEA X forms the northern boundary of a sigmoidal structure trending E-W and sub-parallel to the conjugate structure on the south side, the Matacaballo Vein, in an area of prominent deformation between the Perseguida, Pasteur, and Vanessa veins (Figure 7.12). BEA X extends E-W with subvertical dips and an average vein width of 0.20 meters. Vein mineralization consists of galena and sphalerite as fine sulfides. Definition of BEA X is based on old mine workings by CMC and recent mapping and channel sampling by SMR. BEA X was found to have a strike length of 520 m after mine development, production, and mapping on Levels 710 and 642.

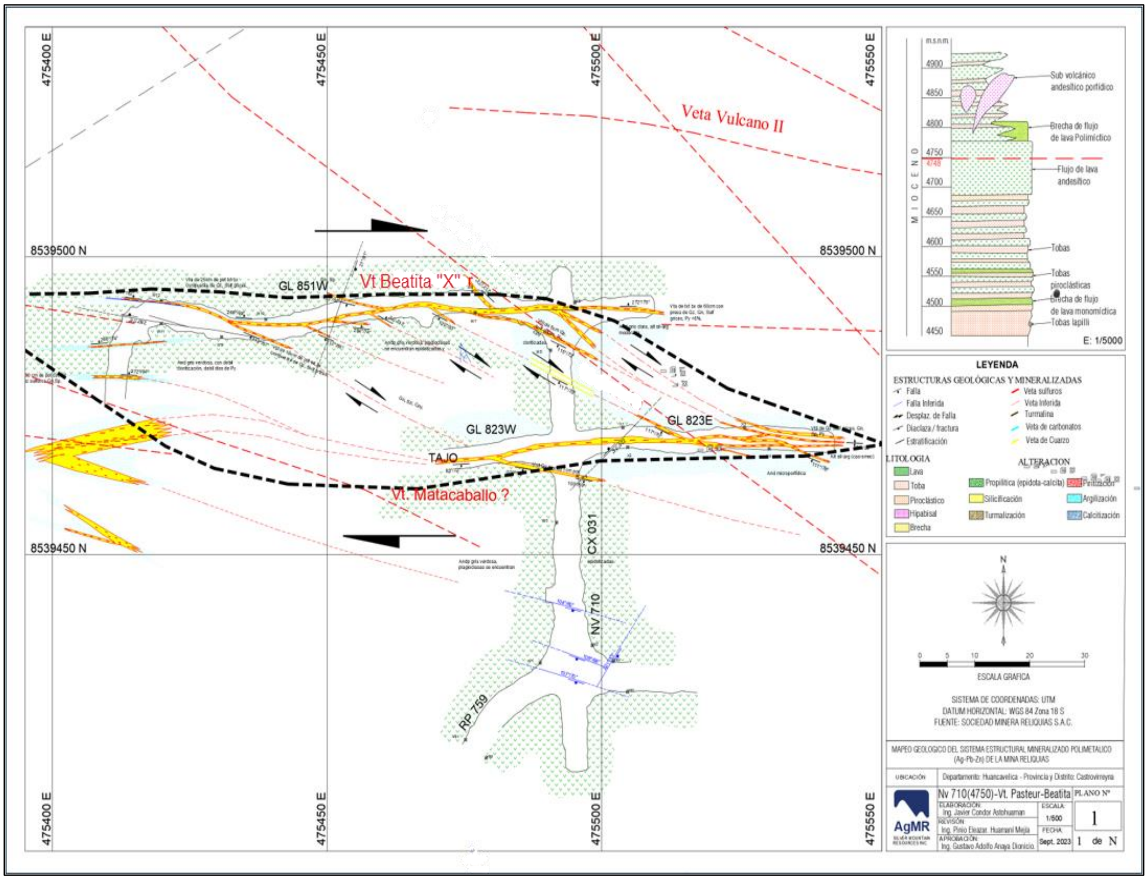


Figure 7.12 Sigmoidal structure formed by Beatita X and Matacaballo Veins on Lv 710. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Cordilleran Polymetallic Deposits

Mineralogical, structural, and geochemical features of the Reliquias Mine vein system fit with the 'Cordilleran polymetallic' deposit type as described by Sawkins (1972), Einaudi (1982) and Bendezú et al (2008) and referred to as 'Intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposit' by Wang et al. (2009). In Peru, Cordilleran polymetallic deposits represent the main source of lead-zinc and a significant source of silver, and are found only in the high Andes between 3,500 and 5,000 meters m.a.s.l.

The main characteristics of Cordilleran polymetallic deposits are:

- same geologic environment as most porphyry Cu and intermediate- to high-sulfidation epithermal Au–Ag deposits;
- late deposition in the evolution of the porphyry system;
- skarn deposits in receptive host rock;
- deposition mostly under epithermal conditions at shallow levels beneath the paleo-surface;
- Cu–Zn–Pb–(Ag–Au–Bi) metal suites, very rich in sulfides;
- well-developed zoning of ore and alteration minerals – may present core zones of high-sulfidation with advanced argillic alteration assemblages;
- early pyrite–quartz stages with low-sulfidation assemblages containing pyrrhotite–(arsenopyrite) zoned outward to Zn–Pb;
- occurrences as open-space fillings (veins, breccia bodies) in silicate host rocks and as replacement in carbonate rocks;
- notably higher Ag/Au ratios than high-sulfidation epithermal Au–(Ag) mineralization.

Examples from northern and central Peru display a broad variety of mineral associations which form a continuum between the following two end-member styles (Bendezú, 2009):

1. Strongly zoned deposits consisting of cores dominated by enargite, pyrite, quartz ± (tennantite, wolframite, chalcopyrite, covellite, chalcocite, alunite, dickite, kaolinite) and external parts by sphalerite, galena ± (sericite, kaolinite, dickite, hematite, Mn-Fe carbonates). Examples include most of Smelter-Colquijirca, parts of Cerro de Pasco, Hualgayoc, Quiruvilca, Yauricocha, Morococha, San Cristobal, Huarón, and Julcani.

2. Weakly zoned deposits consisting of internal zones with pyrrhotite, pyrite, quartz ± (chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, carbonates, sericite, chlorite, quartz) and external zones with Fe-rich sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite ± (MnFe carbonates, sericite, chlorite, quartz). Examples include Huanzalá, Uchucchacua, Mallay, Iscaycruz, and parts of Cerro de Pasco and Morococha.

Mineralization found on the Reliquias property most closely matches the first style of strongly zoned deposits.

Reliquias mineralization represents characteristics of the intermediate-sulfidation subtype based on its high silver and base metal content relative to gold content, an alteration mineral suite of pyrite, sericite, and manganese carbonates, and ore minerals of galena, chalcopyrite, Fe-poor sphalerite and tetrahedrite/tennantite. Zones of high-sulfidation alteration and mineralization have also been noted as indicated by the presence of enargite and advanced argillic alteration minerals.

Intermediate-sulfidation polymetallic veins may be located at high levels above Cu-(Au) mineralization in a copper-porphyry system or laterally distal from the center of the hydrothermal system, possibly associated with diatreme structures (Figure 8.1).

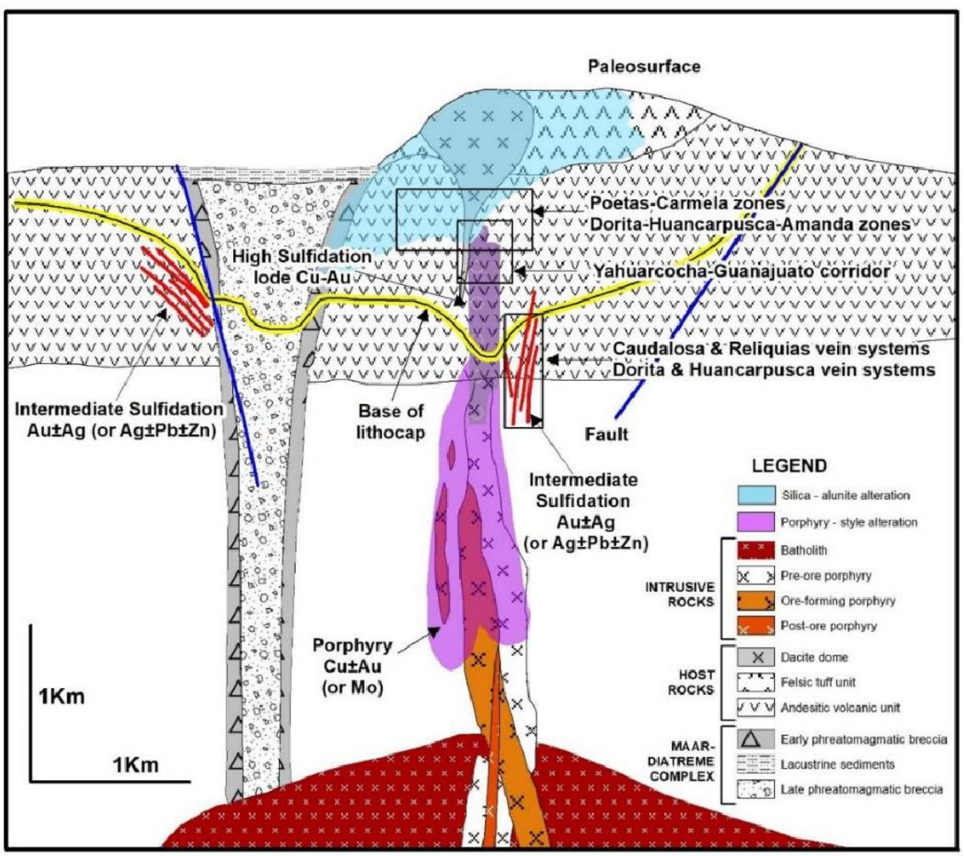


Figure 8.1 Schematic representation of a porphyry copper system with associated high- and intermediate sulfidation mineralization and relative positions of Castrovirreyna District mineral occurrences (Wang et al., 2019).

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Overview

Mapping and geochemical sampling programs carried out during the year 2023 resulted in the definition of three exploration targets: 1) Lira de Plata, sampling campaign in old waste dumps, 2) Castrovirreyna, channel sampling and mapping at a 1/2000 scale, and 3) Uchuputo, channel sampling and mapping at a 1/2000 scale.

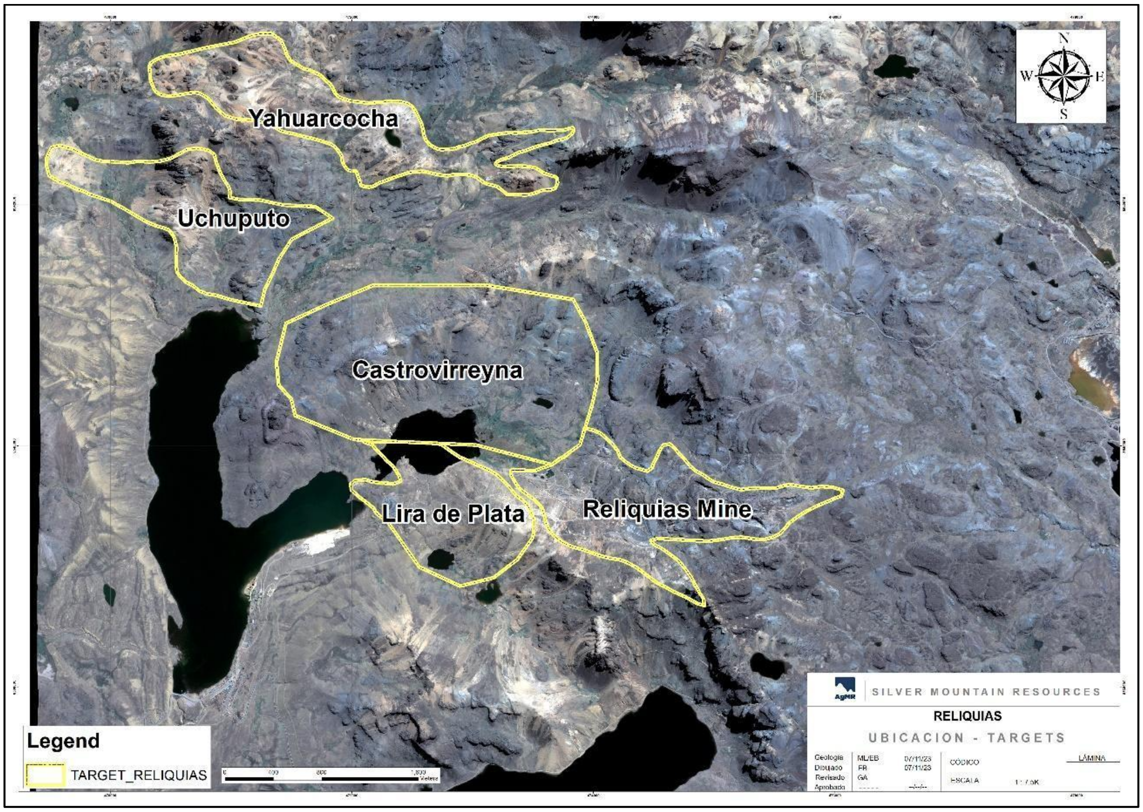


Figure 9.1 Exploration targets defined in 2023. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias

9.2 Lira de Plata

Pan American Silver (PAS) operated the Lira de Plata project until it was sold to SMR in 2022. While in control of Lira de Plata, PAS extended underground mine workings on the principal veins (Lira, Carmen, Sánchez Cerro) leaving relatively new waste dumps from these structures. SMR sampled these waste dumps as part of the exploration program with the objective of identifying the most prospective structures in this zone.

The sampling campaign tested 16 waste dumps by digging systematic trial pits across each waste dump. A total of 365 bulk samples were collected that gave a global result of 2,800.84

tons with a NSR of US$140.38. These samples were submitted for analysis with 59 control samples.

Table 9.1 Summary of sampling on waste dumps. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

Zone	Vol m3	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
E-34	1,000.68	20.331	0.019	0.005	0.035	0.033
E-35	3,375.53	108.970	0.119	0.037	0.156	0.299
E-36	3,335.75	26.778	0.081	0.034	0.183	0.450
E-37	1469.30	34.313	0.106	0.036	0.169	0.570
E-38	810.36	34.764	0.113	0.071	0.326	0.675
E-39	1,251.79	57.479	0.142	0.056	0.265	0.743
E-40	841.45	30.087	0.062	0.130	0.479	0.279
E-41	1,262.70	59.515	0.127	0.113	0.487	1.222
E-42	864.35	11.162	0.210	0.006	0.187	0.345
E-43	3,791.20	32.814	0.055	0.036	0.338	0.460
E-44	1,963.35	25.960	0.036	0.103	0.225	0.287
E-45	1,158.48	51.775	0.224	0.382	0.561	0.822
E-46	721.95	73.047	0.209	0.156	0.305	0.564

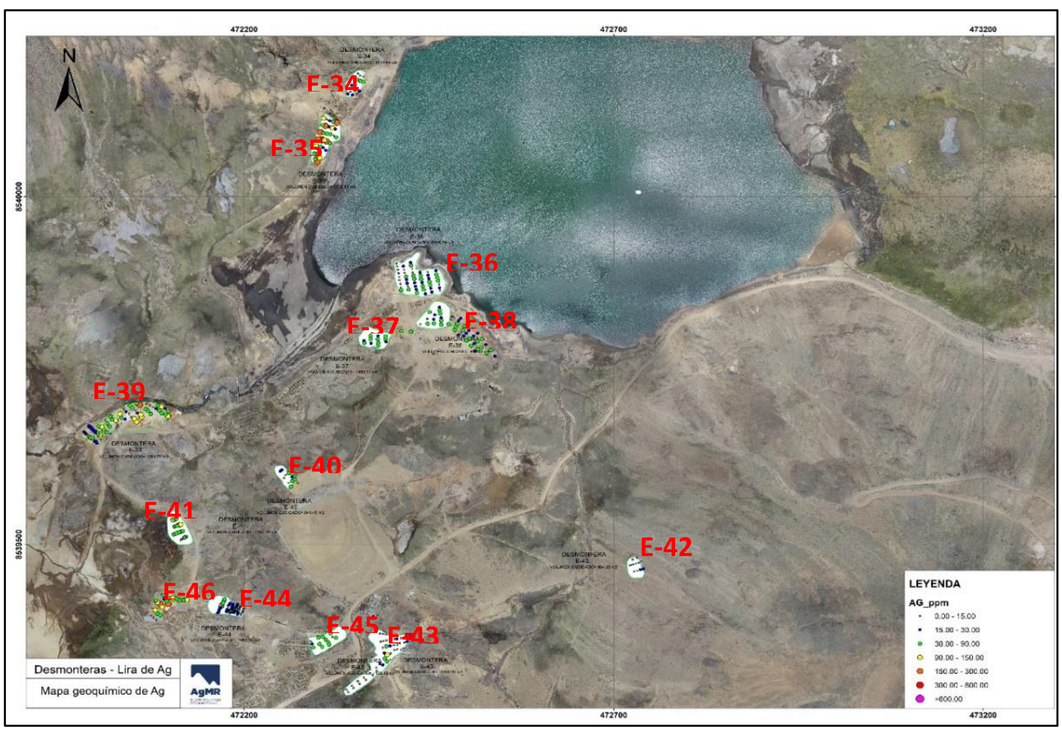


Figure 9.2 Cross section through the Reliquias Block. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias

9.3 Castrovirreyna

The Castrovirreyna target area is adjacent to the Reliquias Mine and covers 313 hectares that include the northwestern extensions of the principal veins in the Reliquias Mine – Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Perseguida, and Beatita.

Two main lineament systems of veins are recognized: 1) NW-SE system with sinistral kinematics that would be related to compression stress with an E–W direction, which corroborates the reduced vein widths, 2) E-W system related to extensional stress with a N–S direction, as evidenced by the thick vein widths and banded and crustiform textures. Mineralizing fluids may have flowed from NE to SW as influenced by the Chonta caldera.

The following main structures were identified during the mapping program, most of which are the northwest extensions of veins found in the Reliquias Mine:

9.3.1 Meteysaca Vein

The Meteysaca Vein is composed mainly of gouge material, grey silica, and disseminated fine pyrite associated with iron oxides of moderate intensity. This vein has a strike length of 520m, an azimuth of 110° and dip of 86°SW with an average width of 0.60 m. Wall rocks to the vein are lapilli tuffs and porphyritic andesites, moderately fractured with weak silicification, oxide veins, and hyaline silica. Channel samples returned values of 700 ppm Ag, 128 ppm Zn and 462 ppm Cu.

9.3.2 Perseguida Vein

The Perseguida Vein is composed of banded and crustiform quartz, banded gray silica with leached zones, disseminated fine pyrite, and iron oxides. The vein has an azimuth of 110° and dip of 86°SW with variable widths of 0.20 – 0.50 m in a “rosary” structural pattern. The wall rock is porphyritic andesite and lapilli tuffs. The more permeable tuff shows an alteration halo of oxide veins and weak argillization outboard 0.30 – 1.00 m from the vein.

9.3.3 Beatita Vein

The Beatita Vein has a strike length of 2.2 km, azimuth 115° and dip of 83°SW with variable widths of 0.50 – 1.00 m in a “rosary” structural pattern. Past production has come from three mine levels developed in the central segment of this vein. This vein is mainly composed of gray silica, massive white quartz with minor crystallization, banded textures, leached areas. Pyrite is present with disseminated galena and gray sulfides. Wall rock is argillically altered with disseminated cubic pyrite at the contact with the vein.

9.3.4 Erika Vein

The Erika Vein is closely parallel to the Meteysaca Vein and is composed of quartz and grey silica in veins with a banded texture, disseminated pyrite, and associated with iron oxides filling cavities. This vein has an azimuth of 115° and dip of 88°SW with vein widths that range from 0.30 to 0.50 m. A strike length of approximately 220 m is suggested by vein outcrops that yielded values of 0.90 ppm Ag and 135 ppm Zn from channel sampling.

9.3.5 Victoria Vein

The Victoria Vein has been mapped along a strike length of 700 meters with an azimuth of 105° and dip of 80°SW. Vein widths vary between 0.50 – 1.00 m in a “rosary’ structural pattern. The vein is composed mainly of gray silica with a banded texture at the edges and brecciated in the central part with white, silicified clasts in a gray silica matrix and fine disseminated pyrite. Sampling results returned 2.8 ppm Ag, 138 ppm Pb, 2,438 ppm Zn, and 1,963 ppm As.

9.3.6 Nueva Vein

The Nueva Vein also displays a rosary structural pattern with variable widths of 0.50 – 1.50 m. This vein has been mapped along a strike length of 400 m with an azimuth of 100° and dip of 80°SW. The vein is composed of barite, white quartz, and banded gray silica. In the northern segment it is brecciated with argillized matrix, silicified clasts and fine disseminated pyrite. The wall rock is porphyritic andesites and lapilli tuffs with weak argillic alteration and covered with iron oxide.

9.3.7 Teresa Vein

The Teresa Vein was emplaced along a fault structure of 50m strike length with an azimuth of 60° and dip of 78°SE. Average vein width is 0.70 m. The vein is composed of massive and crustiform quartz with disseminated fine pyrite, and iron oxide. The wall rock is lapilli tuff with quartz veins and iron oxide. Preliminary samples results returned: 3.2 ppm Ag, 74 ppm Pb and 173 ppm Zn.

9.3.8 Teresa II Vein

Teresa II Vein has a banded and brecciated structure consisting of crustiform white quartz, disseminated pyrite, and fine veinlets of iron oxide. The vein outcrops along 175 m of strike length with an azimuth of 60° and dip of 85°SE. The wall rock is moderately fractured lapilli tuffs with veinlets of quartz and iron oxide. Preliminary results from channel sampling returned 12.5 ppm Ag, 117 ppm Cu, 202 ppm Pb, and 466 ppm Zn.

9.3.9 San Pablo Vein

Mining activity in the San Pablo Vein dates to the 1960s. Currently, mine workings are inaccessible due to flooding. Two waste dumps, E34 and E35 (Figure 9.2), attest to past production. The mine has revealed a vein system with the principal San Pablo Vein and conjugate tensional structures, San Pablo 1, San Pablo 2 and San Pablo 3. The main structure has been recognized over a strike length of 700 meters with an azimuth of 110° and dip of 80°SW. The three tensional structures have azimuths of 280° and dip of 78°NE. These veins contain massive white quartz with a banded texture, disseminated pyrite and iron oxide. The wall rock is porphyritic andesites and lapilli tuffs, the latter fractured with veinlets of quartz and iron oxide.

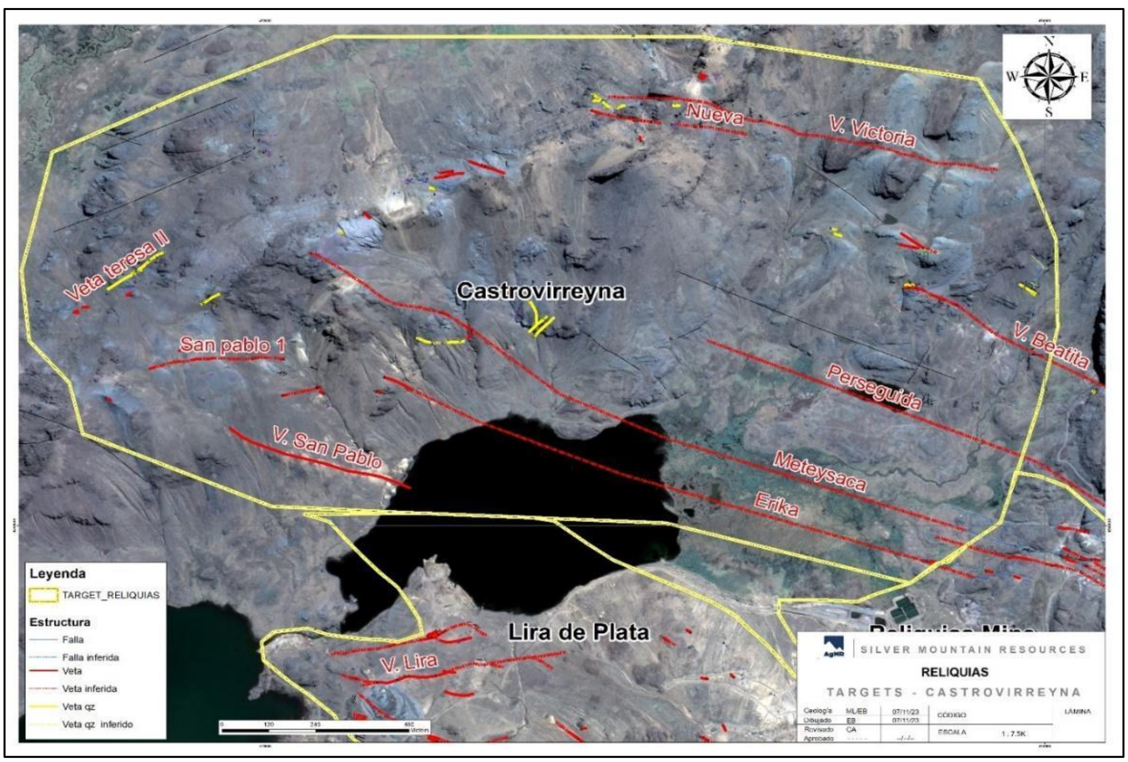


Figure 9.3 Vein system in the Castrovirreyna Target. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias.

9.4 Uchuputo

The Uchuputo target covers an area of 131 Has. located northwest of the Reliquias Mine and Castrovirreyna Target. Exploration work completed in 2023 covered an area of 80 Has. leaving the NW area for future investigation.

This area is underlain by a volcanoclastic sequence of porphyritic andesites and lapilli tuffs with flow units that strike 200° with a shallow dip of 17°NW. A subvolcanic intrusive body of porphyritic andesite was also identified in this target zone.

Mineralization in the Uchuputo zone is controlled by NE trending structures that extend into the Yahuarcocha target. Five sub-parallel, NE-trending mineralized structures have been identified in this area. One mineralized vein is oriented NW along the principal district trend.

Veins hosted by these volcanic rocks consist of massive, crustiform quartz, light and dark gray silica with disseminated fine pyrite and weak chalcopyrite. Wall rock alteration in this zone is propylitic, argillic and silicic, found as halos on mineralized veins extending into the country rock.

The six main structures in Uchuputo are described below.

9.4.1 Karolina Vein

The Karolina Vein presents a 'rosary' structural patten with vein widths varying from 0.50 - 0.80 m with an azimuth of 70° and dip of 75°SW, and outcrop strike length of 95 m. Vein mineralization is composed of white and crustiform quartz with banded and brecciated texture with disseminated fine pyrite and dark gray silica with iron oxide. Wall rock consists of lapilli tuff with minor porphyritic andesites and shows weak argillic alteration with moderate silicification in contact with veins. The southern segment of this vein presents quartz veins and veinlets with iron oxide patina. Results from channel sampling returned 20.5 ppm Ag, 4,133 ppm Pb and 754 ppm Zn.

9.4.2 Katherine Vein

The Katherine Vein has an azimuth of 250° along strike length of 85 m of outcrop. The vein texture is banded and crustiform with white quartz, light and dark gray silica with disseminated fine pyrite. Locally the vein displays splits of white quartz with oxide patinas. Results from channel sampling returned 4.3 ppm Ag, 762 ppm Pb and 644 ppm Zn.

9.4.3 Maria Vein

The Maria Vein trends E-W along an outcrop strike length of 25 m with a dip of 75°N. The vein presents massive and crustiform white quartz with gray silica at the edges with disseminated fine pyrite and iron oxide patinas. Vein widths vary between 0.30 – 0.50 m. Preliminary results from channel sampling returned 35 ppm Ag, 321 ppm Cu, 539 ppm Pb, and 506 ppm Zn.

9.4.4 Julia Vein

The Julia Vein trends northeast with an azimuth of 070° and dip of 75°SE. Strike length is noted as 95 m from outcrops. The vein consists of massive gray and light gray silica with banded texture, massive and crustiform white quartz with disseminated cubic pyrite. Vein widths vary from 1.00 – 0.60 m with a 'rosary' structural pattern. The preliminary results from channel sampling returned 79.4 ppm Ag, 4,462 ppm Pb and 2,630 ppm Zn.

9.4.5 Elsa Vein

The Elsa Vein has an azimuth of 120° and dip of 83°SW and outcrops along 360 m of strike length with vein widths that vary from 0.30 – 0.70 m in a 'rosary' structural pattern. The vein has a banded texture with gray silica and quartz with a crustiform texture. In the central segment, the vein displays a brecciated texture with silicified clasts and a matrix of gray silica with disseminated fine pyrite and minor sphalerite veinlets. Preliminary results from channel sampling returned 69 ppm Ag, 4,443 ppm Pb, 586 ppm Zn and 194 ppb Au.

9.4.6 Rosa Vein

The Rosa Vein has an azimuth of 080° and dip of 85°SE with a strike length in outcrop of 160 m. This vein is composed of gray silica with massive and crustiform quartz at the edges and the presence of disseminated fine pyrite. Vein widths are variable from 0.30 – 0.60 m. Vein wall rock is lapilli tuff with minor quartz veinlets and an iron oxide patina. Preliminary results from channel sampling returned 1.4 ppm Ag, 128 ppm Pb and 341 ppm Zn.

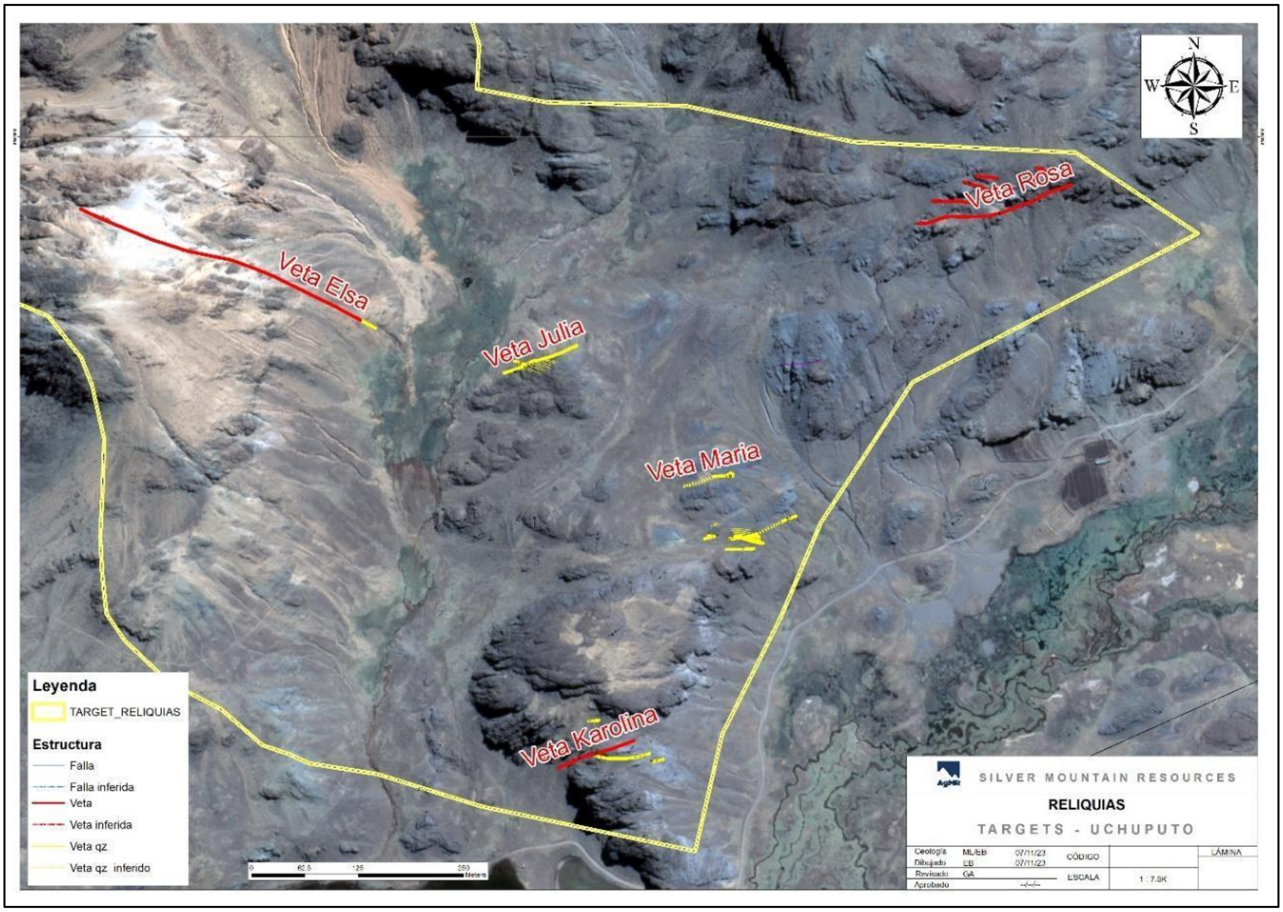


Figure 9.4 Vein map of the Uchuputo Target. Source: Sociedad Minera Reliquias

9.5 Evaluation of Potential Resources in Exploration Targets

The Reliquias and Caudalosa mines are historically known for producing high-grade silver from a segment of a mineralized corridor that extends for more than 10 km featuring numerous hydrothermal veins, breccia zones and areas of intense alteration. Continuing exploration programs by the Reliquias technical team have identified several exploration targets with high potential to develop into productive zones as described in the previous section.

Estimations of potential mineral resources based on data derived from recent exploration programs completed by Reliquias are given below for five of the most prospective targets.

CASTROVIRREYNA TARGET

- The Castrovirreyna Target comprises two mineralized structural systems that are oriented NW-SE and E-W and located adjacent to the Reliquias Mine. The NW-trending structures in Castrovirreyna are extensions of the NW-trending Reliquias Mine vein system.
- **Potential resource of 1,738,260 tonnes containing silver – lead – zinc – copper mineralization**

UCHUPUTO TARGET

- The Uchuputo Target is located 3.7 km NW of Reliquias Mine and comprises two mineralized structural systems that are oriented NW-SE related to the Reliquias and Caudalosa vein systems, and a NE-SW orientation that is related to the Matacaballo and Yahuarcocha vein systems.
- **Potential resource of 201,690 tonnes containing silver – lead – zinc – copper mineralization**

RELIQUIAS SE TARGET

- The Reliquias SE Target is located 1.6 km SE of the Reliquias Mine with veins-oriented NW-SE and E-W containing tetrahedrite-tennantite-enargite mineralization.
- **Potential resource of 930,636 tonnes containing silver – lead – zinc – copper mineralization.**

CAUDALOSA TARGET

- The Caudalosa Target is located to the east of the Reliquias Mine and comprises four main structures – Candelaria Vein, Caudalosa Vein, Diagonal Vein, San Pedro Vein – with two splits, Paulinita Techo and Paulinita Piso.
- Historical estimated Inferred Mineral Resources were stated in 2019 (Master Pro Quality S.A.C.) as **1.5M tonnes with metal grades of 14.43 oz Ag, 2.79% Pb, 2.8% Zn and 2.12% Cu.**

YAHUARCOCHA TARGET

- The Yahuarcocha Target is located 2 kilometers north of the Reliquias Mine and comprises tourmaline quartz breccias and veins trending NE.
- **Potential resource of 2,300,000 tonnes containing silver – lead – zinc – copper mineralization**

Figure 9.5 shows the five main exploration target areas described above and three additional zones of interest (Bonanza, Poetas, Carmelas) with potential mineral resources near the Reliquias Mine.

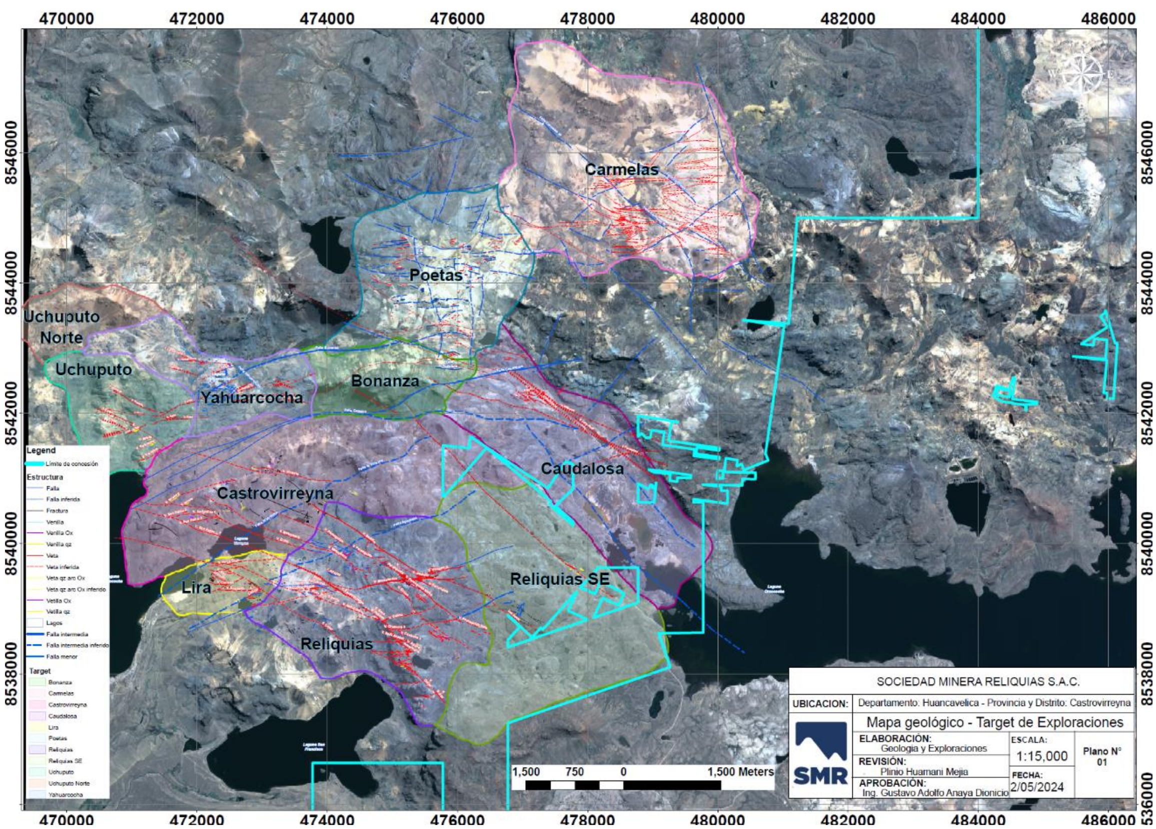


Figure 9.5 Location of exploration targets in the Reliquias block with potential resources. Source: SMR

10 DRILLING

10.1 Introduction

The historical drill programs completed by CMC (2007-2016) in the Reliquias Mine were more exploratory than production oriented. The primary objective of this drilling was to determine the continuity of mineralization in different productive veins rather than establish mineral resources.

In 2022, SMR rehabilitated mine workings at Reliquias to conduct an underground drill program on the Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Ayayay, Meteysaca and Sorpresa veins with the objective of establishing the first estimate of mineral resources in the Reliquias Mine. In the Pozo Rico, Vulcano, Escondida and Perseguida veins, drilling was aimed at seeking continuity of mineralization according to historical information from CMC.

From April to October 2023, SMR carried out the second drilling campaign in the Matacaballo, Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes, Perseguida, Vulcano, Pasteur, Beatita, Natividad and Ayayay veins to update, expand and verify the mineral resources declared in March 2023. Table 10.1 summarizes the drill programs on the Property since 2007.

Table 10.1 Summary of drill programs completed by Corporación Minera Castrovirreyna and Sociedad Minera Reliquias. Source: CMC/SMR

Year	Company	N° Holes	Metres	Vein
2007	CMC	29	5,138.25	Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Ayayay, Itanayoc
2009	CMC	13	1,668.40	Matacaballo
2010	CMC	32	3,843.87	Matacaballo, Candelaria and Dollar
2011	CMC	24	3,615.10	Sacasipuedes and Matacaballo
2012	CMC	39	5,053.09	Sacasipuedes, Temerarios, Vulcano and Perseguida
2013	CMC	8	1,287.60	Perseguida
2016	CMC	11	2,004.40	Escondida and Grima
2022	SMR	76	17,273.95	Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Perseguida, Pozo Rico, Vulcano, Escondida and Ayayay
2023	SMR	95	14,953.40	Matacaballo, Meteysaca, Perseguida, Pozo Rico, Vulcano, Pasteur Escondida, Sacasipuedes, Ayayay
Total		***327***	***54,838.06***	

10.2 Drill Program, 2022

The drill program completed in 2022 by SMR totaled 17,273.95 meters including 76 holes totaling 16,955.30 meters recovering HQ and NQ diameter core, and 5 holes totaling 318.65 meters recovering BQ diameter core.

The drilling was carried out from fourteen standardized underground drill platforms allowing drillholes to range between 50 and 461 meters with inclinations varying between 0° and -55°. The program was developed according to the location of the drill platforms in the following zones:

- Matacaballo Zone: 33 drillholes, total of 7,849.40 meters
- Sacasipuedes Zone: 23 drillholes, total of 4,485.25 meters
- Meteysaca Zone: 12 drillholes, total of 2,508.70 meters
- Perseguida Zone: 4 drillholes, total of 1,439.05 meters
- Pozo Rico Zone: 2 drillholes, total of 557.65 meters
- Vulcano Zone: 1 drillhole, total of 39.35 meters
- Escondida Zone: 1 drillhole, total of 394.55 meters

The drill program was executed by Explomin Perú (HQ/NQ) and Esondi (BQ) contracters. Three drill diameters were used: 14,004.05 meters HQ; 2,951.25 meters NQ; and 318.65 meters BQ. Figure 10.1 shows drillhole locations completed during 2022 by SMR.

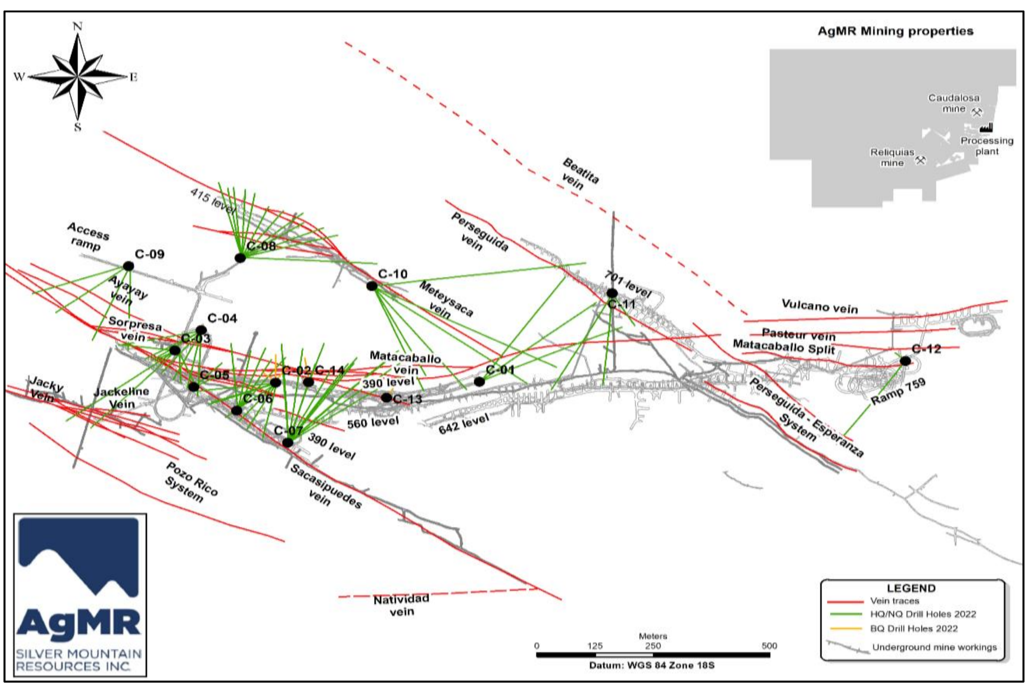


Figure 10.1 Map of drillhole locations for the 2022 campaign in the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR

10.3 Drill Program, 2023

SMR completed an underground drill program in 2023 consisting of 14,953.40 meters in 95 diamond drill holes; 45 drillholes recovered HQ and NQ diameter core for a total of 12,139.95 meters drilled by contractor Rock Drill. Figure 10-2 shows the details of the veins drilled. The drilling contractor Esondi completed a total of 2,813.45 meters recovering BQ diameter core from 23 underground platforms. This drilling served to verify the mineralization and define the continuity of the HQ and NQ drillholes from the 2022 campaign. Average recoveries recorded in the 2023 drill program were above 98%.

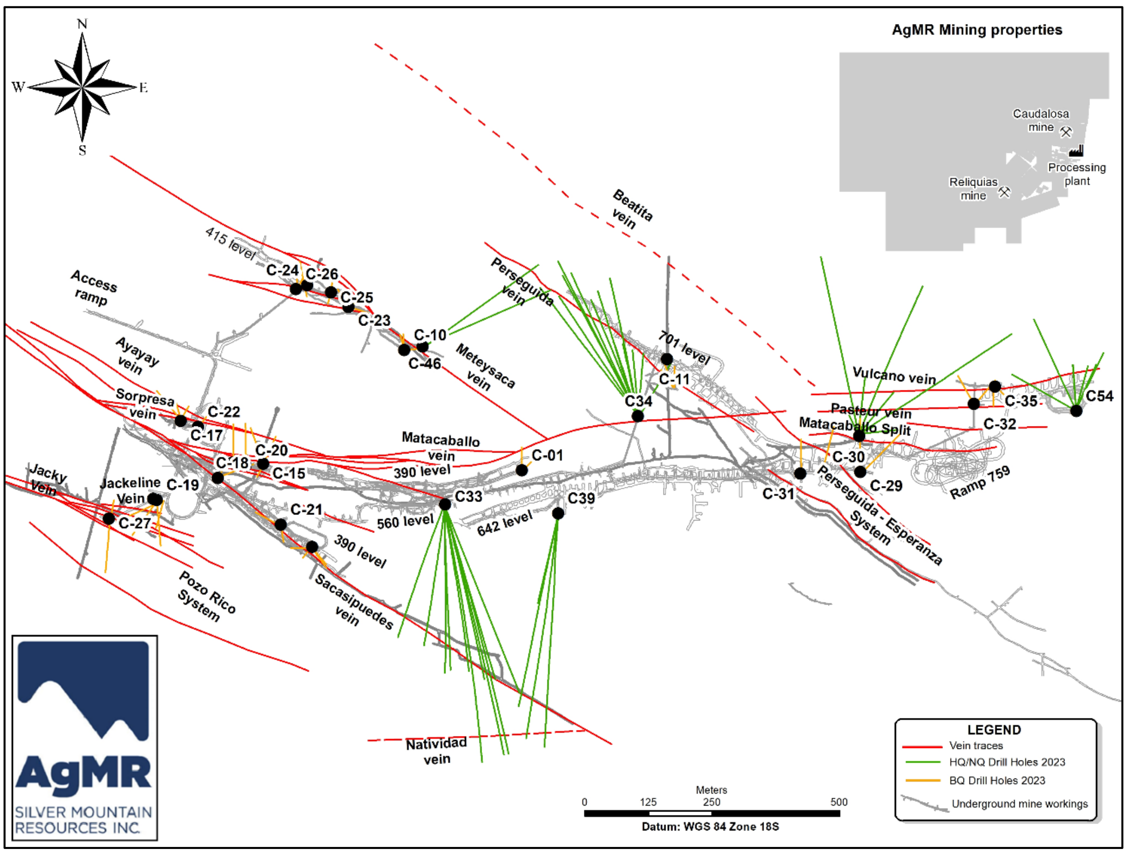


Figure 10.2 Map of drillhole locations for the 2023 campaign in the Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR

Table 10.2 lists drill intercepts with significant mineralization from the drill program carried out during 2023.

Table 10.2 Drill intercepts with significant mineralization of the 2023 Program. Source: SMR (continued on next page)

Hole_Id	Sample	Interval	Vein (*)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Laboratory	Certificate
SMR-170-23-PAS	SMR-033786	0.5	PAS	41.35	5.87	0.23	1.6	2.64	CERTIMIN	OCT0253.R23
SMR-126BQ-23-PER	SMR-007860	0.6	PER	37.62	6.25	0.23	2.1	2.5	ALS	LI23134669
SMR-088BQ-23-PZR	SMR-006865	0.5	PZR	22.63	11.15	0.06	1.8	2.6	ALS	LI23041635
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031073	0.75	PER	21.99	1.44	0.07	0.75	1.48	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-118BQ-23-PAS	SMR-007566	0.6	PAS	20.22	1.14	0.08	1.2	2.6	ALS	LI23106463
SMR-132-23-PER	SMR-030433	0.55	PER	14.92	0.28	0.03	2.29	2.78	CERTIMIN	AGO0034.R23
SMR-134-23-PER	SMR-030592	0.8	PER	14.47	0.41	0.04	0.14	0.12	CERTIMIN	AGO0067.R23
SMR-104BQ-23-MTS	SMR-007194	0.7	MTS	13.99	0.73	0.58	8.6	10.1	ALS	LI23060955
SMR-072BQ-22-MTC	SMR-006399	0.7	MTC	13.63	0.13	6.11	1.7	0.78	ALS	LI23014730
PK-007-23-MTS	SMR-007996	0.75	MTS	11.64	0.72	0.01	0.11	0.09	ALS	LI23179382
SMR-087BQ-23-PZR	SMR-006811	0.55	PZR	10.77	6.69	0.21	7	11.7	ALS	LI23041635
SMR-136-23-SCS	SMR-030665	0.85	SCS	10.64	1.24	0.41	6.3	12.61	CERTIMIN	AGO0128.R23
SMR-154-23-PER	SMR-032277	0.7	PER	10.06	0.27	0.01	0.04	0.06	CERTIMIN	SEP0320.R23
SMR-087BQ-23-PZR	SMR-006817	0.7	PZR	8.75	4.37	0.24	1.8	3.3	ALS	LI23041635
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031058	0.7	PER	8.33	0.33	0.02	0.15	0.36	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-162-23-VUL	SMR-033085	0.55	VUL	7.75	1	0.08	0.23	0.37	CERTIMIN	OCT0152.R23
SMR-137-23-PER	SMR-030692	0.55	PER	7.59	0.75	0.02	0.25	0.61	CERTIMIN	AGO0195.R23
SMR-141-23-SCS	SMR-031135	0.75	SCS	6.98	0.24	0.25	1.28	1.73	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-128-23-PER	SMR-030124	0.65	PER	6.69	0.79	0.01	0.22	0.52	ALS	JUL0212.R23
SMR-087BQ-23-PZR	SMR-006836	0.5	PZR	6.21	1.05	0.13	2	2.5	ALS	LI23041635
SMR-091BQ-23-AYA	SMR-006936	0.65	AYA	6.14	0.68	0.98	4	13	ALS	LI23041652
SMR-116BQ-23-PAS	SMR-007457	0.7	PAS	5.98	1.44	0.01	0.09	0.23	ALS	LI23095888
SMR-079BQ-23-MTC	SMR-006594	0.75	MTC	5.95	0.34	0.77	3.5	6.5	ALS	LI23014733
SMR-105BQ-23-MTS	SMR-007217	0.85	MTS	5.53	0.35	0.31	0.4	0.6	ALS	LI23060955
SMR-079BQ-23-MTC	SMR-006565	0.6	MTC	5.21	0.1	0.44	2.4	4.1	ALS	LI23014733
SMR-097BQ-23-SCS	SMR-007061	0.55	SCS	5.14	0.07	2.09	3.2	8	ALS	LI23050049
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031070	0.55	PER	5.02	0.45	0.01	0.15	0.52	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031078	0.6	PER	4.89	0.49	0.02	0.3	0.75	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-087BQ-23-PZR	SMR-006813	0.7	PZR	4.85	2.91	0.03	0.46	0.77	ALS	LI23041635
SMR-081BQ-23-AYA	SMR-006656	0.85	AYA	4.63	0.2	0.21	0.56	0.63	ALS	LI23014733
SMR-082BQ-23-AYA	SMR-006676	0.55	AYA	4.37	0.1	0.29	1.8	2.2	ALS	LI23014733

Hole_Id	Sample	Interval	Vein (*)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Laboratory	Certificate
SMR-148-23-PER	SMR-031627	2.95	PER	4.31	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.04	CERTIMIN	SEP0163.R23
SMR-097BQ-23-SCS	SMR-007047	0.85	SCS	4.24	1.27	0.19	4.5	7.2	ALS	LI23050049
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031079	1	PER	4.24	0.39	0.01	0.19	0.3	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-121BQ-23-VUL	SMR-007698	0.65	VUL	4.12	2.74	0.38	2.5	5.6	ALS	LI23129566
SMR-148-23-PER	SMR-031650	0.7	PER	4.02	0.53	0.01	0.12	0.25	CERTIMIN	SEP0163.R23
SMR-075BQ-22-MTC	SMR-006473	0.7	MTC	3.99	0.14	1.48	1.5	2.6	ALS	LI23014731
SMR-089BQ-23-MTC	SMR-006903	0.5	MTC	3.86	1.22	0.22	1.1	1.5	ALS	LI23041652
SMR-097BQ-23-SCS	SMR-007050	0.75	SCS	3.83	0.17	0.24	4.5	2.7	ALS	LI23050049
SMR-159-23-VUL	SMR-032771	0.75	VUL	3.79	0.36	0.22	0.19	0.66	CERTIMIN	OCT0089.R23
SMR-169-23-PAS	SMR-033779	0.9	PAS	3.76	0.58	0.02	0.25	0.64	CERTIMIN	OCT0252.R23
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031044	0.6	PER	3.76	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.2	CERTIMIN	AGO0341.R23
SMR-104BQ-23-MTS	SMR-007188	0.85	MTS	3.73	0.23	0.08	0.91	1.1	ALS	LI23060955
SMR-139-23-PER	SMR-031075	1	PER	3.6	0.32	0.01	0.08	0.17	ALS	AGO0341.R23
SMR-097BQ-23-SCS	SMR-007063	0.5	SCS	3.54	0.11	0.56	3.1	6.4	ALS	LI23050049
SMR-135-23-SCS	SMR-030901	1	SCS	3.41	0.09	2.56	3.37	5.84	CERTIMIN	AGO0221.R23
SMR-168-23-VUL	SMR-033901	0.55	VUL	3.38	0.18	0.07	1.05	1.57	CERTIMIN	OCT0278.R23
SMR-091BQ-23-AYA	SMR-006942	0.7	AYA	3.25	0.27	0.12	1.2	0.97	ALS	LI23041652
SMR-099BQ-23-MTS	SMR-007081	0.75	MTS	3.22	0.22	0.11	2.2	5.2	ALS	LI23050049

Vein (*): AYA= Ayayay, MTC= Matacaballo, MTS= Meteysaca, PAS= Pasteur, PER= Perseguida, PZR= Pozo Rico, SCS= Sacasipuedes, Vul= Vulcano

10.4 Drilling Methodology

The drill holes were planned using systematic sections, plan views, as well as historic wireframes prepared by CMC. The software used for drill hole projection are Leapfrog and Datamine StudioRM. In addition, the coordinate system used for the drill hole location is WGS84 Zone 18 South. The drill collars were located with a total station surveying by SMR. Before starting to drill, Sociedad Minera Reliquias personnel checked the alignment and inclination of the drill rig and, if satisfied, approved the start, and assigned a drill number according to the nomenclature described in the drilling protocol prepared by Sociedad Minera Reliquias staff.

The drill cores were stored inside polypropylene boxes, which were directly arranged at the drill site, where each drilled section was labelled with the drill hole code with a permanent marker. In the core shack, additional labelling is carried out, which consists of placing the drill hole name, start and end of sections in each box, box number, etc.

The geologist determined when a drill hole is completed, assessing whether the target depth was reached and whether the mineralized structures were fully intercepted. SMR staff decided how many meters beyond the target depth to drill depending on the alteration and mineralization in the rock, usually between 10 to 30 meters beyond the target depth.

Topography data collection at the beginning and end of each borehole was carried out with topographic equipment (total station). The interior deviation measurements for each borehole were taken at 3-meter intervals. The equipment used to record the deviation were EZ-GYRO™, Reflex EZ-TRAC™, and TruShot. The instrument was operated by the drilling contractor. Then, the data was sent to the geology department of Sociedad Minera Reliquias. Finally, after each drill hole, SMR geologists validated the collars and deviation readings submitted by the contractor.

10.5 Core Logging

Core logging was carried out according to the protocols and procedures defined by SMR staff. The geological and geotechnical logging process started with filling in a physical format on paper, then digitizing and transferring to an Excel and Access database. First, a header table was filled in with information such as the logger's name, start and end dates, log date, and collar details. Next, the geologist described and drew in detail the lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structures observed in the drill hole.

Geotechnical data such as recovery and RQD were calculated by dividing the actual core length between two markers and multiplying by 100. RQD is a measure of rock stability and is calculated by adding continuous solid pieces longer than 10 cm between two markers. Mechanical fractures caused during drilling were considered continuous. Only natural discontinuities were considered true discontinuities.

The sections to be sampled were selected according to the protocols and procedures, with a minimum length of 0.30 m for HQ cores and a minimum length of 0.50 m for NQ diameter cores, leaving in both cases 50% of the core as reference. For the BQ drillings, it was determined that the minimum sampling length was 0.45 m and for sending to the laboratory the entire sampled length was considered.

16% QA/QC control samples were inserted, and additionally, 4% external control samples (pulp and rejects) were sent to a commercial secondary laboratory. The sampled intervals were marked on the core, then the cores were split in two. One part was used for chemical analysis in a certified laboratory. The other part is labelled with the sampling codes in the original boxes, which will then be stored in the core shack as a safeguard of the information for further studies or audits. Photographic records were made in 3 phases: before logging, after marking the samples, and after cutting the cores, the latter having the sampling labels.

10.6 Interpretation and Relevant Results

The author of this section has not identified relevant factors or risks in the processes and procedures that have been used in the generation of information from drilling programs. The 2023 drilling program has served to update mineral resources and to confirm continuities of mineralization in the principal veins of the Reliquias Mine.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Since 2022, SMR has implemented drilling and channel protocols and procedures for sample preparation, quality control and security measures during the chain of custody. The Author of this section reviewed all the processes implemented by SMR during 2023. He has also had access to the protocols and procedures for the geochemical analysis of the samples that were used in the update of the Mineral Resources of the ALS Perú S.A. laboratories (ALS) and CERTIMIN S.A. (Certimin).

11.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1 Core Handling, Sampling and Security

Drill core produced by drilling programs in 2023 was handled following protocols established by SMR, described as follows.

At the drill platform, all core boxes are verified to be correctly marked with Hole_Id, core box number, and “from” and “to” depths. Both the top and bottom of the core box are fully labeled. Once the drill core is removed from the core barrel, it is placed in polypropylene boxes and properly closed. Full boxes are then moved to a designated place inside the drilling chamber by the personnel of the drilling contractor. SMR personnel are responsible for the custody and transport of the core to the core shack. All core boxes are transported securely in such a way as to guarantee the arrival of the core at the data collection facilities (core shack) in the same condition in which the core left the drill site.

Once the boxes are received at the core shack, the drill cores are cleaned, examined for missing or inverted pieces, recorded, and marked. Subsequently, the intervals to be sampled are identified with a sample ID number, and placement of the QA/QC samples in the sample batch is determined. The drill hole identification and depth labels are recorded on the core boxes by support staff.

11.1.2 Photography, core cutting, and sampling

The first procedure in processing drill core upon arrival at the core shack is to photograph the core systematically and uniformly with a suitable digital camera, preferably with the option to fit two core boxes into one photo. The core should be wet for the photographs. Three sets of photos are taken of all the core, box by box: 1) before logging, 2) after marking the samples intervals, and 3) after sawing the cores including the sampling labels.

The logging geologist determines the core sections to be sampled and marks them on the core. Samples are selected based on lithology and/or mineralization. Core samples must be taken from all zones with visual or apparent mineralization. Core sample lengths vary from 0.30 to

1.00 m within the mineralized zones. According to established protocols, the minimum sample length of core is 0.30 m for HQ cores and 0.50 m for NQ diameter cores. The proposed cut for sampling is marked on the core with a line indicating which half of the core is to be analyzed. The marked half of the core should always be sent for analysis.

Technicians and helpers in the logging area remove the marked core sections from the box after noting their orientation in the box, then split the core along the long axis of the core with a diamond saw. One half of the core is placed in a plastic bag with the corresponding unique sample label to be sent for chemical analysis by a certified laboratory. The other half of the core is labelled with appropriate sampling codes in the original boxes, then stored in the core shack as a safeguard of the information for further studies or audits. Sample numbers are assigned to the bagged samples in consecutive order by increasing depth down the hole and taking into consideration the insertion of control samples.

All QA/QC control samples are added to the sample batches in the core shack according to the instructions of the geologist responsible for preparing the core samples, following the procedure for insertion and percentage of QA/QC samples in each of the batches. QA/QC protocol established by SMR requires that control samples (BLK, STD, DUP) are inserted at a 16% rate in each sample batch. In addition, 2% of batch samples serve as external control samples, both pulp and rejects, that are sent to a second commercial laboratory for referee sample analysis.

Samples from the 2023 drill campaign were sent to ALS Peru's and Certimin sample preparation facility in Lima.

11.1.3 Channel sample collection procedure

Channel samples are taken directly from the outcrop of mineralized structures following standard practices described in the SMR sampling manual. The sampling technician is responsible for identifying the sections to be sampled, avoiding errors due to bias, contamination, poor identification of mineralized segments, etc. The mine geologist is responsible for inserting control samples according to QA/QC protocol, and prepares the order and indications for both preparation and analytical methods for the ALS or CERTIMIN laboratory.

11.2 Geochemical Analysis

SMR contracted the services of the ALS and CERTIMIN laboratories for the preparation and geochemical analysis of samples from the 2022-2023 drilling and surface sampling programs.

Between June 2022 and June 2023, the drillhole and channel samples were sent to the ALS facilities, located in the Bocanegra Lima industrial park, Callao, for preparation and analysis. The ALS PERU facilities have received ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation from the Standards Council of Canada and have been audited and approved with respect to the requirements specified in ISO 9001:2015 by the Colombian Institute of Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC).

Between July and October 2023, drilling and channel samples were sent to the CERTIMIN facilities, located at 845 Las Vegas Avenue, San Juan de Miraflores, Lima. These facilities have received NTP ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation by the International Accreditation Service (IAS) and have been audited and approved with respect to the requirements specified in ISO 9001:2015 by the National Quality Institute (INACAL).

ALS and CERTIMIN are independent laboratories of SMR and have no interest in the project or the property of the Reliquias Mining Unit.

11.2.1 Laboratory Preparation and Assay, ALS

The ALS laboratory uses the following procedures for sample preparation and analysis:

- The samples are dried at temperatures above 100 °C;
- The primary crushing must meet the condition that more than 70% of the crushed sample passes through a 2 mm mesh, so that 250 g are subsequently separated using a rotary riffle splitter;
- The 250 g sub-sample is pulverized in such a way that more than 85% of the pulverized sample passes a 75-micron filter.
- Samples were analyzed for gold (Au) by fire assay (FA) with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) from 30g aliquots. The results were reported in ppb; the lower limit of detection was 5 ppb Au. The upper limit of detection was 10,000 ppb Au.
- When the gold assay results exceeded 10 g/t Au, the FA sample pulps were re-analyzed with gravimetric finish.
- Samples were analyzed for a set of 33 elements by 4-acid digestion (ICP-AES). Results were reported in ppm or % depending on the element. Detection limits vary according to the element.
- When assay results for Ag, Cu, Pb, or Zn exceeded their detection limits (100 ppm Ag or 10,000 ppm Cu, Pb, or Zn), samples were re-analyzed by AAS and reported in percentage (%).
- The assay results were provided digitally as Excel spreadsheets as well as in the official certificate in PDF format.

11.2.2 Laboratory Preparation and Assay, CERTIMIN

The Certimin laboratory uses the following procedures for sample preparation and analysis:

- Each sample is weighed and then dried for 8 hours at 100°C, passed through primary and secondary crushing at -10 mesh, subsequently divided and pulverized at 200 mesh (95%) and 250g is retained as pulp.
- Samples are analyzed for gold (Au) by fire assay (FA) with atomic absorption finish (AAS). If the results exceed 10 g/t Au, they are reanalyzed by fire assay (FA) with gravimetric finish.
- Assays for geochemical exploration samples are determined by multi-element analysis (35 elements) by ICP-OES after multi-acid digestion (HF, HCLO4, HNO3 and HCL).
- When Ag, Cu, Pb, or Zn assay results exceed their detection limits (100 ppm Ag or 10,000 ppm Cu, Pb, or Zn), samples are reanalyzed by AAS and reported in percentage (%).
- The assay results are delivered digitally as Excel spreadsheets, as well as the official certificate in PDF format.

11.2.3 Sample Security

The Mine Geology and Explorations area is responsible for the custody of the core boxes and rejects and pulps of the analyzed samples. The material from the channels and core samples is stored separately in spaces designated by SMR according to the protocols and procedures within the Mining Unit.

The custody period for rejects and pulps was determined by the company's protocols and policies.

11.2.4 Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC)

The author of this section has validated the procedures implemented by SMR and has reviewed the results obtained in the quality control and assurance (QA/QC) program for the sampling of drillholes and channels for the period 2022 – 2023 at the Reliquias Mine including the insertion of coarse and fine blanks, certified reference material (CRM) of three types, duplicate pulps, rejects and duplicates of the samples. According to the protocol, each batch of 25 samples will include one control sample - either an analytical blank, a certified standard, or a duplicate.

Results from control samples inserted as part of SMR's quality control program are presented by laboratory (ALS and CERTIMIN) and by sample type (core and channel). Table 11.1 shows the summary of the control samples inserted in the 2022-2023 period of the Reliquias Mine.

Table 11.1 Detailed results from standards used in the 2022-2023 exploration program by Sociedad Minera Reliquias. Source: . SMR

Type of sample	ALS LAB				CERTIMIN LAB			
	Core	% Rate	Channel	% Rate	Core	% Rate	Channel	% Rate
Primary Sample	**6,686**	-	**4,312**	-	**3,426**	-	**2,064**	-
Coarse Blank	279	3.5%	84	1.6%	81	2.0%	46	1.9%
Pulp Blank	240	3.0%	105	2.0%	80	2.0%	52	2.1%
Total Blanks	**519**	**6.4%**	**189**	**3.7%**	**161**	**4.0%**	**98**	**4.0%**
Pulp Duplicate	135	1.7%	117	2.3%	81	2.0%	52	2.1%
Field Duplicate	133	1.7%	79	1.5%	79	1.9%	41	1.7%
Reject Duplicate	151	1.9%	125	2.4%	80	2.0%	51	2.1%
Total Duplicates	**419**	**5.2%**	**321**	**6.2%**	**240**	**5.9%**	**144**	**5.9%**
EPIT-23	166	2.1%	68	1.3%			1	0.0%
PLSUL-52	21	0.3%	23	0.4%	79	1.9%	46	1.9%
PLSUL-43	148	1.8%	99	1.9%	40	1.0%	37	1.5%
EPIT-24	25	0.3%	50	1.0%	40	1.0%	12	0.5%
HDRT-02	76	0.9%	81	1.6%	82	2.0%	49	2.0%
Total STD	**436**	**5.4%**	**321**	**6.2%**	**241**	**5.9%**	**145**	**5.9%**
Total Control Samples	**1,374**	**17.0%**	**831**	**16.2%**	**642**	**15.8%**	**387**	**15.8%**
Total Samples	**8,060**		**5,143**		**4,068**		**2,451**	

11.2.5 Standard Reference Material Performance, Drill Core Samples

For each standard control sample and each element, a graph of the values was plotted according to their order in the analytical process showing control lines (±5%), percent accuracy, and percent cumulative accuracy. Most of these graphs show characteristic features of analytical bias, and a significant proportion show signs of instrumental drift to varying degrees. Figure 11.1 shows the accuracy graph of the EPIT23-Ag standard to illustrate an example of probable instrumental period drift.

An unbiased cumulative accuracy curve should oscillate smoothly around the 0% dashed line (Rafini, 2015). According to Figure 11.1, it is clear that all curves exhibit positive or negative values and therefore individual biases are largely contained within acceptable ±5% control lines.

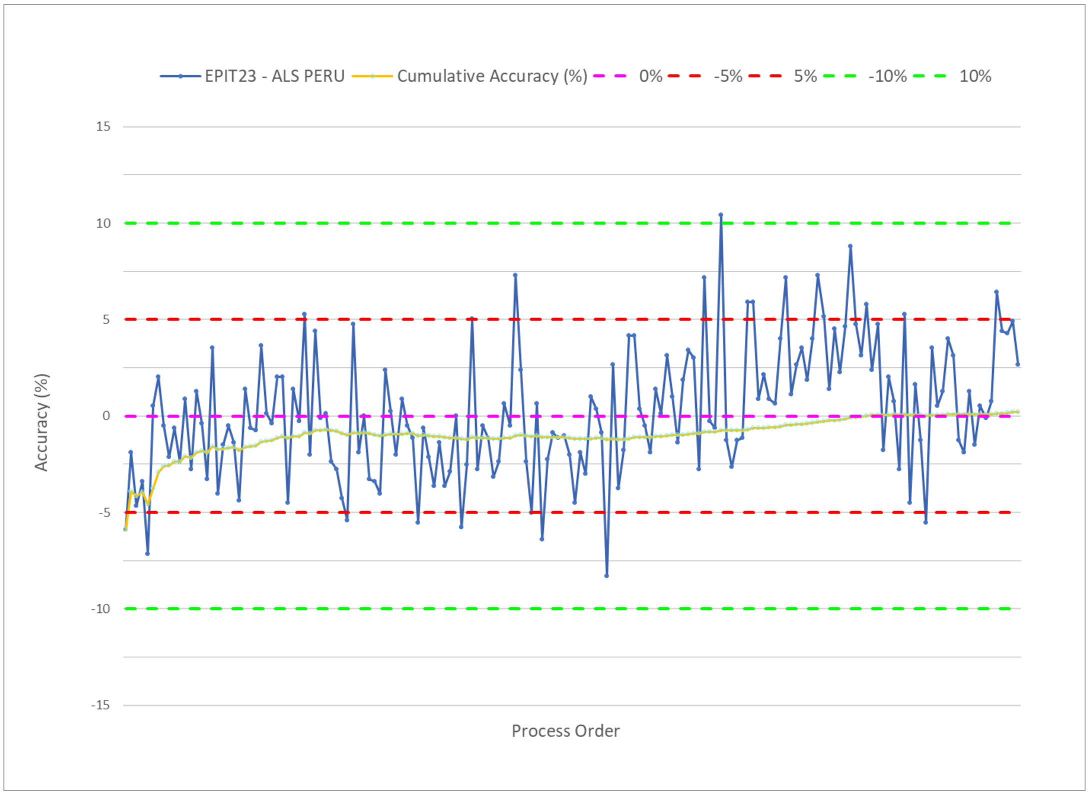


Figure 11.1 Accuracy and cumulative accuracy graph for the EPIT23 standard – Silver indicating probable instrumental drift as illustrated by the positive trend at the beginning of the period in the cumulative accuracy curve (cyan dotted line).

A detailed summary of the results of the standards used in the 2022-2023 drilling program are presented in Table 11.2. Three grade levels of CRM were inserted in batches of drill core: low-grade (EPIT23 and PLSUL52), medium-grade (PLSUL43 and EPIT24) and high-grade (HDRT-02) using silver as the control element. A total of 677 samples of standards were tested in two laboratories, ALS and CERTIMIN, adding up to a total of 3,054 test values. In general, the success rate was 99% with only 30 failed results. For each failed standard, the SMR QA/QC protocol states that a new assay must be performed including the three (3) samples before and the three (3) samples after the failed standard.

Table 11.2 Detailed results from standards used by Sociedad Minera Reliquias during the drilling programme 2022-20223. Source: the author

LAB	CRM	Element	Certified Value	Number of Assays	Average value	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
ALS PERU	EPIT-23	Au g/t	0.118	166	0.120	1.37	5.49		5	97.0
		Ag ppm	79.6	166	79.8	0.21	3.36		1	99.4
		Pb %	1.97	166	1.93	-2.24	3.23		2	98.8
		Zn %	2.40	166	2.41	0.53	3.03		1	99.4
	PLSUL-52	Ag ppm	63.4	21	67.6	6.62	3.58		0	100.0
		Cu %	1.30	21	1.29	-1.06	2.49		0	100.0
		Pb %	1.53	21	1.49	-2.58	4.19		0	100.0
		Zn %	5.06	21	5.01	-0.90	2.77		0	100.0
	PLSUL-43	Au g/t	0.713	148	0.736	3.23	4.89		4	97.3
		Ag ppm	144	148	145	0.97	3.05		2	98.6
		Cu %	4.31	148	4.26	-1.27	3.09		2	98.6
		Pb %	0.174	148	0.17	-4.52	5.15		3	98.0
		Zn %	1.01	148	0.96	-5.33	5.32		3	98.0
	EPIT-24	Au g/t	0.221	25	0.233	5.47	7.70		0	100.0
		Ag ppm	172	25	173	0.77	2.21		0	100.0
		Pb %	5.23	25	5.12	-2.03	1.97		0	100.0
		Zn %	6.39	25	6.44	0.72	2.83		0	100.0
	HDRT-02	Au g/t	0.161	76	0.164	1.82	3.55		1	98.7
		Ag g/t	321	76	323	0.57	3.27		0	100.0
		Cu ppm	184	76	192	4.25	4.76		1	98.7
		Pb %	0.81	76	0.81	-0.13	3.92		0	100.0
		Zn %	1.12	76	1.15	2.91	4.36		0	100.0
CERTIMIN	PLSUL-52	Ag ppm	63.4	79	60.5	-4.52	4.26		0	100.0
		Cu %	1.30	79	1.30	-0.04	1.69		0	100.0
		Pb %	1.53	79	1.47	-4.01	3.54		0	100.0
		Zn %	5.06	79	5.03	-0.65	1.62		0	100.0
	PLSUL-43	Au g/t	0.713	40	0.707	-0.89	2.52		1	97.5
		Ag ppm	144	40	144	0.31	2.13		0	100.0
		Cu %	4.31	40	4.30	-0.15	1.20		0	100.0
		Pb %	0.174	40	0.17	-1.24	2.99		0	100.0
		Zn %	1.01	40	0.99	-1.90	2.03		1	97.5
	EPIT-24	Au g/t	0.221	40	0.219	-1.07	3.86		0	100.0
		Ag ppm	172	40	173	0.84	1.62		0	100.0
		Pb %	5.23	40	5.27	0.80	2.30		0	100.0
		Zn %	6.39	40	6.33	-0.89	0.83		0	100.0
	HDRT-02	Au g/t	0.161	82	0.159	-1.51	3.11		0	100.0
		Ag g/t	321	82	318	-0.86	1.96		0	100.0
		Cu ppm	184	82	182	-0.96	2.48		2	97.6
		Pb %	0.81	82	0.80	-1.42	1.68		1	98.8
		Zn %	1.12	82	1.13	0.65	1.99		0	100.0
Total				**3,054**				**0**	**30**	**99.0**

The accuracy of the standards varies from -5.33% to 6.62% with an average of 0.43%. The precision of certified reference materials (CRM) ranges from 1.97% to 7.70% with an average of 3.83% for the standards tested by ALS (436). For the standards tested by CERTIMIN (241) the accuracy varies between -4.52% to 0.84% with an average of -0.97%. The precision varies between 0.83% to 4.26% with an average of 2.32%. In general, the results are typical for the industry and considered acceptable by the author of this section.

11.2.6 Standard Reference Material Performance, Channel Samples

The same types of standard control samples used in the drilling program were inserted in batches of channel samples collected from the mine interior: low-grade (EPIT23 and PLSUL52), medium-grade (PLSUL43 and EPIT24) and high-grade (HDRT-02) using silver as the control element. In total, 466 standards were inserted at a rate of 6.1% (7,594 total samples).

Out of 2,126 test values only 12 values reported above 3 times the standard deviation yielding a success rate of 99.4%. Table 11.3 shows the results of the standards used in channel sampling for the period 2022-2023. The accuracy of the standards varies from -5.91% to 6.21% with an average of -0.08%. The precision of certified reference materials ranges from 0.81% to 10.33% with an average of 3.08%. In general, the results are typical for the industry and considered acceptable.

Table 11.3 Detailed results of the CRM used in the channel sampling program by Sociedad Minera Reliquias. Source: the author. *(continued on next page)*

LAB	CRM	Element	Certified Value	Number of Assays	Average value	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
ALS	EPIT-23	Au g/t	0.118	68	0.121	2.79	4.34		1	98.5
		Ag ppm	79.6	68	80.7	1.34	3.18		0	100.0
		Pb %	1.97	68	1.94	-1.76	3.19		0	100.0
		Zn %	2.40	68	2.43	1.23	2.57		0	100.0
	PLSUL-52	Ag ppm	63.4	23	67.3	6.21	4.45		0	100.0
		Cu %	1.30	23	1.30	-0.15	2.34		0	100.0
		Pb %	1.53	23	1.47	-4.23	4.87		0	100.0
		Zn %	5.06	23	5.08	0.45	2.11		0	100.0
	PLSUL-43	Au g/t	0.713	99	0.742	4.10	3.55		2	98.0
		Ag ppm	144	99	146	1.28	3.30		0	100.0
		Cu %	4.31	99	4.27	-0.86	2.78		0	100.0
		Pb %	0.174	99	0.17	-4.91	5.95		2	98.0
		Zn %	1.01	99	0.95	-5.91	6.07		1	99.0
	EPIT-24	Au g/t	0.221	50	0.235	6.17	10.33		1	98.0
		Ag ppm	172	50	172	0.09	2.70		0	100.0
		Pb %	5.23	50	5.12	-2.07	2.17		0	100.0
		Zn %	6.39	50	6.40	0.09	2.28		0	100.0
	HDRT-02	Au g/t	0.161	81	0.162	0.83	5.06		2	97.5
		Ag g/t	321	81	323	0.48	3.56		1	98.8

LAB	CRM	Element	Certified Value	Number of Assays	Average value	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
	PLSUL -52	Cu ppm	184	81	190	3.46	3.46		0	100.0
		Pb %	0.81	81	0.81	0.28	3.15		0	100.0
		Zn %	1.12	81	1.16	3.40	4.50		0	100.0
CERTIMIN		Ag ppm	63.4	46	61.3	-3.28	3.79		1	97.8
		Cu %	1.30	46	1.30	0.33	1.90		0	100.0
		Pb %	1.53	46	1.47	-4.21	4.00		0	100.0
		Zn %	5.06	46	5.03	-0.51	1.65		0	100.0
	PLSUL -43	Au g/t	0.713	37	0.705	-1.07	2.38		0	100.0
		Ag ppm	144	37	145	0.60	1.66		0	100.0
		Cu %	4.31	37	4.33	0.38	1.33		1	97.3
		Pb %	0.174	37	0.17	-1.14	2.41		0	100.0
		Zn %	1.01	37	0.99	-1.86	2.25		0	100.0
	EPIT-24	Au g/t	0.221	12	0.221	-0.15	3.06		0	100.0
		Ag ppm	172	12	172	-0.05	1.71		0	100.0
		Pb %	5.23	12	5.26	0.48	0.90		0	100.0
		Zn %	6.39	12	6.33	-0.96	0.81		0	100.0
	HDRT-02	Au g/t	0.161	49	0.158	-2.17	2.72		0	100.0
		Ag g/t	321	49	318	-1.06	1.66		0	100.0
		Cu ppm	184	49	183	-0.61	2.32		0	100.0
		Pb %	0.81	49	0.80	-1.35	1.44		0	100.0
		Zn %	1.12	49	1.13	1.12	1.42		0	100.0
Total				**2,126**				**0**	**12**	**99.4**

11.2.7 Blank Samples, Drill Core Samples

The blank samples were inserted at a rate of once every 25 samples. A total of 161 coarse blanks and 124 pulp blanks were inserted into batches of drill core from the 2022 – 2023 drill program. SMR's QA/QC protocol establishes that each batch must have at least one coarse and one fine blank.

Two types of blank samples were used based on their granulometry: fine and coarse. Pulp blank (OREAS 21f) has been prepared from quartz sand to which 0.5% iron oxide has been added to produce a pinkish-tan colored pulp. This coloring gives the material an appearance of oxide origin (i.e., light orange-brown clay or light iron ore color). Both the fine and coarse (A19-01146) blank samples are characterized by an extremely low gold content of less than 1 part per billion.

According to the protocols implemented by SMR for QA/QC, when the reported values exceed 10 times the detection limit (Table 11.4) in all elements, the samples must be reanalyzed in a batch of 25 samples.

Table 11.4 Summary of detection limits for silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc by laboratory. Source: the author.

LAB	Element	LOD	LAB	Element	LOD
ALS	Ag	0.5 ppm	CERTIMIN	Ag	0.2 ppm
	Au	0.005 ppm		Au	0.005 ppm
	Cu	1 ppm		Cu	0.5 ppm
	Pb	2 ppm		Pb	2 ppm
	Zn	2 ppm		Zn	0.5 ppm

Table 11.5 Detailed summary of blank samples in the 2022-2023 drilling program.

LAB	Blank Type	Element	Threshold	Total Assays	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
ALS PERU	Fine Blanks	Ag	5 ppm	240		0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	240		0	100.0
		Cu	10 ppm	240		3	98.8
		Pb	20 ppm	240		4	98.3
		Zn	20 ppm	240		8	96.7
	Coarse Blanks	Ag	5 ppm	279		0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	279		1	99.6
		Cu	10 ppm	279		17	93.9
		Pb	20 ppm	279		11	96.1
		Zn	20 ppm	279		34	87.8
CERTIMIN	Fine Blanks	Ag	2 ppm	80		0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	80		0	100.0
		Cu	5 ppm	80		32	60.0
		Pb	20 ppm	80		0	100.0
		Zn	5 ppm	80		43	46.3
	Coarse	Ag	2 ppm	81		0	100.0
		Au	0.05	81		0	100.0

LAB	Blank Type	Element	Threshold	Total Assays	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
	Blanks		ppm				
		Cu	5 ppm	81		63	22.2
		Pb	20 ppm	81		1	98.8
		Zn	5 ppm	81		38	53.1
Total				3,400		255	92.5

11.2.8 Blank Samples, Channel Samples

A total of 130 coarse blanks and 157 fine blanks were inserted into the sample batches of the 2022-2023 Mine Interior Sampling Program. For values reported to exceed 10 times the laboratory detection limit (see Table 11.6) for all elements, samples should be retested in a batch of 25 samples.

For silver and gold, of a total of 570 assays, only 4 values failed, that is, 99.30% of the assays passed successfully. Of the total controls, two were classified with gross errors. Copper, lead and zinc are referential, the material used has values above the threshold.

Table 11-6 presents a detailed summary of the blank sample results by element and laboratory used. The percentage passing QA/QC was high enough to claim an acceptable contamination level for silver and gold.

Table 11.6 Detailed summary of assay results from blank control samples inserted in channel samples from the 2022 Mine Interior Sampling Program. Source: the author. (continued on next page)

LAB	Blank Type	Element	Threshold	Total Assays	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
ALS	Fine Blanks	Ag	5 ppm	104	1	0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	104	1	2	98.1
		Cu	10 ppm	104	1	5	95.2
		Pb	20 ppm	104	1	4	96.2
		Zn	20 ppm	104	1	9	91.3
	Coarse Blanks	Ag	5 ppm	84		0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	84		0	100.0
		Cu	10 ppm	84		2	97.6
		Pb	20 ppm	84		7	91.7

LAB	Blank Type	Element	Threshold	Total Assays	Gross Outliers	Outliers	Passing QA/QC (%)
		Zn	20 ppm	84		16	81.0
CERTIMIN	Fine Blanks	Ag	2 ppm	51	1	0	100.0
		Au	0.05 ppm	51	1	1	98.0
		Cu	5 ppm	51	1	31	39.2
		Pb	20 ppm	51	1	1	98.0
		Zn	5 ppm	51	1	41	19.6
	Coarse Blanks	Ag	2 ppm	46		1	97.8
		Au	0.05 ppm	46		0	100.0
		Cu	5 ppm	46		35	23.9
		Pb	20 ppm	46		1	97.8
		Zn	5 ppm	46		31	32.6
Total				1,425		187	86.9

11.2.9 Duplicates, Drill Core Samples

SMR used three types of duplicate samples: pulps, rejects, and field (twin) with the objective of evaluating the precision in each of the stages from core cutting, preparation, and analysis. The analysis of results from duplicate samples was carried out using the estimation of the precision error measured by the half absolute relative difference (HARD).

For this analysis, only values equal to or greater than 5 times the detection limit for precious metals (Au and Ag) and 10 times the detection limit for base metals (Cu, Pb and Zn) are tested. For the 2022-2023 Program, no outliers were identified from the 659 control samples (212 pulps, 216 rejects, and 231 twins). Table 11.7 presents a summary of the duplicate pair results for the five elements.

Table 11.7 Duplicate Results for drill samples 2022 - 2023. (continued on next page)

LAB	Duplicate Type	Element	Minimum Grade	Outliers	Number of Filtered	Values Average HARD (%)
ALS PERU	**Pulp Duplicate (135)**	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	14	7.07
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	10	14.72
		Cu	10 ppm	0	83	7.41
		Pb	20 ppm	0	109	4.55
		Zn	20 ppm	0	134	3.38
	Weighted Average					**5.17**
	Coarse Duplicate	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	20	7.83
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	16	10.23

LAB	Duplicate Type	Element	Minimum Grade	Outliers	Number of Filtered	Values Average HARD (%)
	(151)	Cu	10 ppm	0	107	9.22
		Pb	20 ppm	0	118	7.14
		Zn	20 ppm	0	151	4.05
	Weighted Average					**6.70**
	Field Duplicate (Twins) (133)	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	8	21.95
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	5	4.51
		Cu	10 ppm	0	76	24.08
		Pb	20 ppm	0	97	19.89
		Zn	20 ppm	0	133	10.19
	Weighted Average					**16.65**
CERTIMIN	**Pulp Duplicate (81)**	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	60	7.90
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	17	7.05
		Cu	5 ppm	0	67	8.48
		Pb	20 ppm	0	68	3.96
		Zn	5 ppm	0	81	4.19
	Weighted Average					**6.04**
	Coarse Duplicate (80)	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	45	7.65
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	10	2.01
		Cu	5 ppm	0	62	5.09
		Pb	20 ppm	0	64	4.73
		Zn	5 ppm	0	80	1.95
	Weighted Average					**4.36**
	Field Duplicate (Twins) (79)	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	45	29.51
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	9	19.99
		Cu	5 ppm	0	61	28.01
		Pb	20 ppm	0	58	20.23
		Zn	5 ppm	0	79	17.13
	Weighted Average					**22.79**

For silver, the average HARD values of pulps and rejects are below 10%; for the twin or field duplicate samples the values are above 20% due to the high heterogeneity of the rock itself.

11.2.10 Duplicates, Channel Samples

In total, 465 duplicate samples were taken (169 in pulps, 176 in rejects and 120 field duplicates). No outliers were identified out of the 2,042 results (756 from pulps, 769 from rejections and 517 field duplicates), and only values greater than five times the detection limit for Ag and Au, and ten times the detection limit were filtered for Cu, Pb and Zn.

The HARD results for the field duplicates are around 30% indicating the high primary heterogeneity in this type of deposit. The analytical results of the pulp duplicates and rejects in the CERTIMIN laboratory are relatively better due to the higher percentage of pass-through in crushing and grinding as part of its procedure (95% at 200 mesh). Table 11.8 shows the result of the analysis according to the HARD for channel samples analyzed during the period 2022-20223.

Table 11.8 Detailed summary of QA/QC program results for duplicate samples at the Reliquias Mine 2022-2023. (continued on next page)

LAB	Duplicate Type	Element	Minimum Grade	Outliers	Number of Filtered	Values Average HARD (%)
ALS	Pulp Duplicate (117)	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	86	4.85
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	83	6.21
		Cu	10 ppm	0	107	9.11
		Pb	20 ppm	0	114	8.78
		Zn	20 ppm	0	116	9.21
	Weighted Average					**7.86**
	Coarse Duplicate (125)	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	87	5.59
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	74	5.69
		Cu	10 ppm	0	118	6.81
		Pb	20 ppm	0	121	7.29
		Zn	20 ppm	0	125	7.20
	Weighted Average					**6.65**
	Field Duplicate (79)	Ag	0.25 ppm	0	53	28.77
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	46	29.58
		Cu	10 ppm	0	70	31.77
		Pb	20 ppm	0	78	29.87
		Zn	20 ppm	0	79	31.26
	Weighted Average					**30.39**
CERTIMIN	Pulp Duplicate (52)	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	52	2.21
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	43	1.78
		Cu	5 ppm	0	52	2.21
		Pb	20 ppm	0	51	2.14
		Zn	5 ppm	0	52	2.21
	Weighted Average					**2.12**
	Coarse Duplicate (51)	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	51	4.35
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	40	3.47
		Cu	5 ppm	0	51	4.35
		Pb	20 ppm	0	51	4.35
		Zn	5 ppm	0	51	4.35
	Weighted Average					**4.21**
	Field Duplicate (41)	Ag	0.1 ppm	0	40	27.90
		Au	0.025 ppm	0	30	31.94
		Cu	5 ppm	0	39	28.26
		Pb	20 ppm	0	41	27.22
		Zn	5 ppm	0	41	27.22
	Weighted Average					**28.32**

11.3 QP comments on sampling, analysis, and Quality Control/Quality Assurance

The author of this section concludes that the protocols and procedures that SMR has implemented since 2022 are appropriate based on the author's review and analysis of the control sample results as shown in the tables and graphs presented above. Therefore, the Laboratory results can be used with a high degree of confidence as a basis to update the Reliquias Mine mineral resource estimates. However, it is necessary to make some improvements in protocols and procedures as described in chapters 25 and 26.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The team of Qualified Persons from REEMIN conducted a technical visit to the Reliquias Mine from December 1 to 3, 2023 with the objectives of i) reviewing the rehabilitation of underground workings and drill platforms, ii) verifying the lithological and mineralogical characteristics of the principal veins, and iii) reviewing the layout and protocols for storage of drill core, sample rejects and sample pulps. The SMR staff presented to the technical team a drill program database listing locations of drill collars, assays from selected core intervals, sampling tests, protocols of the QA/QC program, and downhole deviation data. Drillhole logs were reviewed for quality and detail of descriptions regarding wall rock lithologies, alteration, and vein mineralization.

The RREMIN technical team also conducted a review of the mineralization styles, alteration, and geological environment of the Reliquias Block. In so doing, the technical team was able to evaluate the quality of management of the geological data as carried out by the SMR technical team.

Figure 12.1 Qualified Persons from RREMIN carried out an inspection of the Reliquias Mine facilities in coordination with the SMR staff, here pictured in the drill core storage and logging areas.

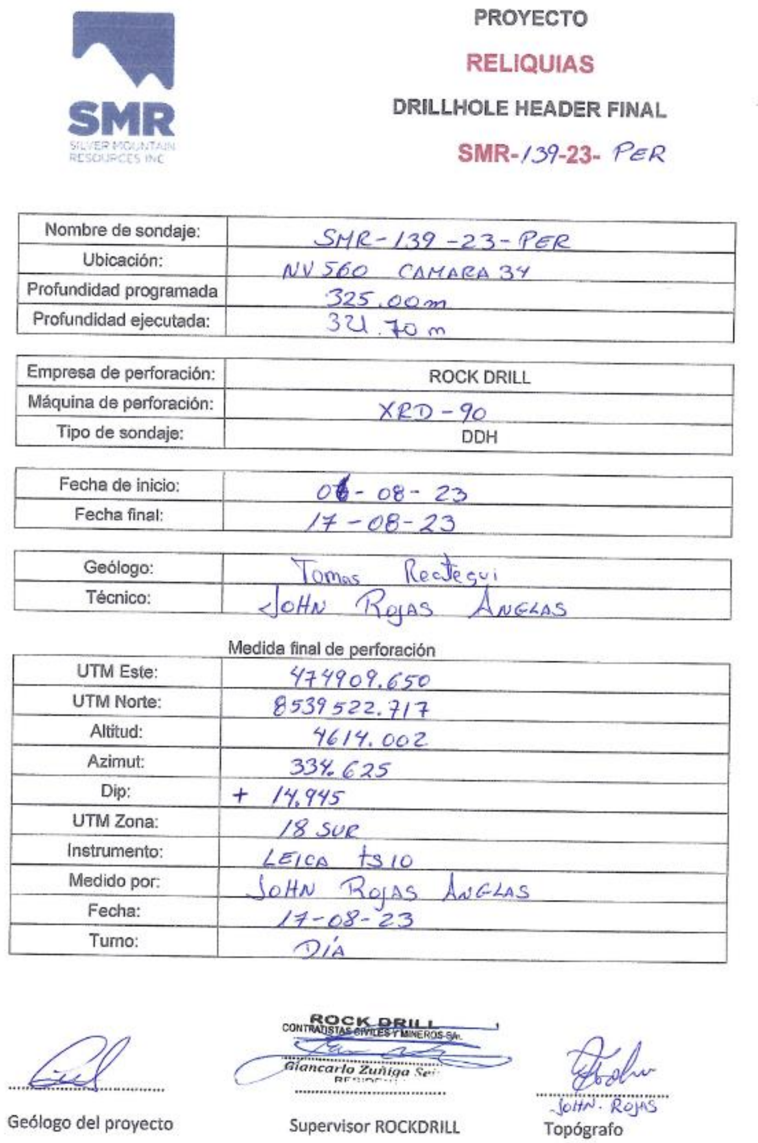
12.1 Drilling and Drill Hole Locations

During their visit to the properties, RREMIN's technical team reviewed and discussed drill hole selection, orientation, alignment procedures, and handling of core with the SMR technical staff at the Reliquias Mine. These procedures were determined to be satisfactory and followed industry best practices. During the field visit, RREMIN also validated the location of the drill collars and confirmed that the drill holes were properly marked and identified.

Figure 12.2 Planning and monitoring area for drilling programs at the Reliquias Mine.

12.2 Drill program database

The technical team from RREMIN reviewed SMR’s drill program database during the mine visit. A visual check was carried out to verify the location of each collar with respect to the topography and underground drill platforms in order to check for any discrepancies in the location data. Collar location, topography, geochemistry, lithology, and structural data were specifically checked for any overlapping intervals and differences in total depth (TD) reports. Some minor errors were found and corrected in coordination with the personnel in charge of the administration of the SMR drilling database. Survey sheets from each drill collar (Figure 12.3) were compared with the drill collar information found in the drilling database managed by SMR. No differences or errors in coordinates were found in the database records of any drill collar.



SMR
SILVER MOUNTAIN RESOURCES INC

PROYECTO
RELIQUIAS
DRILLHOLE HEADER FINAL
SMR-139-23- PER

Nombre de sondaje:	SMR-139-23-PER
Ubicación:	NV 560 CAMARA 34
Profundidad programada	325.00m
Profundidad ejecutada:	321.70 m

Empresa de perforación:	ROCK DRILL
Máquina de perforación:	XRD-90
Tipo de sondaje:	DDH

Fecha de inicio:	06-08-23
Fecha final:	17-08-23

Geólogo:	Tomas Reategui
Técnico:	JOHN ROJAS ANGLAS

Medida final de perforación

UTM Este:	474909.650
UTM Norte:	8539522.717
Altitud:	4614.002
Azimut:	334.625
Dip:	+ 14.945
UTM Zona:	18 SUR
Instrumento:	LEICA ts10
Medido por:	JOHN ROJAS ANGLAS
Fecha:	17-08-23
Turno:	DÍA

ROCK DRILL CONTRATISTAS CIVILES Y MINEROS S.A.
Giancarlo Zuñiga
JOHN. ROJAS

Geólogo del proyecto
Supervisor ROCKDRILL
Topógrafo

Figure 12.3 Example of a technical sheet from the topographic surveys carried out by SMR for each drill hole.

12.3 Logging, Sampling and Assaying Procedures

The author of this section reviewed four drillholes completed during the 2022 and 2023 drill programs to verify lithological descriptions, locations of mineralized zones, sampling procedures, sample coding, and adherence to QA\QC protocol. The reviewed drillholes were: 1) SMR-052-22-MTS from the Meteysaca Vein, 2) SMR-001-22-MTC from the Matacaballo Vein, 3) SMR-135-23 SCS from the Natividad Vein, and 4) SMR- 140-23-SCS from the Sacasipuedes Vein.

The author concludes that the information stored in the database for these drillholes is correct. In addition, all boxes containing drill core from these drillholes were found properly labeled and stored on scaffolding designed for this purpose.

12.4 Qualified Persons Statement on Data Verification

The authors of this section consider that the information received is verifiable, auditable, and traceable. The authors' review of this information confirmed the reliability of the data and the implementation of protocols by SMR at the Reliquias Mine during its channel sampling and drill programs in the 2022-2023 period. Therefore, it is considered that the database is valid and can be used with a high degree of confidence in updating the estimate of mineral resources of the Reliquias Mine as given in this report. In addition, the author confirms that mineralization found in different areas of the property matches the styles and grades of mineralization as described in the existing technical literature.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 General Testing

From 2022 to 2023, mineragraphic studies were conducted on ore minerals from the principal veins of the Reliquias Mine in order to determine an optimal mineral blend for the first three years of life-of-mine operation.

Each sample was pulverized to +50 mesh, -50/+100 mesh, -100/+200 mesh, and -200 mesh. Excellent data correlation for all metals was shown by wet chemistry and AMICS testing.

Processing of the polymetallic mineralization will be through a conventional crushing and grinding circuit followed by froth flotation, concentrate thickening, and filtration in the existing plant.

Two products will be produced, a bulk concentrate (Ag-Pb-Cu-Au) and a zinc concentrate. Metallurgical test work indicates the bulk concentrate will grade 69.88 oz/t Ag, 31.09 %Pb, 4.88 %Cu, and 5.20 g/t Au. The zinc concentrate will grade 53.45 %Zn. Table 13.1 shows concentrate grades and recovery assumptions for both products.

PLENGE Laboratory developed all the metallurgical tests for this report. PLENGE provides consulting and certified laboratory services with external advisors who are specialists in flotation metallurgy. RREMIN's QP has reviewed the PLENGE data and has validated the best practice test methodology and results obtained as metallurgical factors for the mineral resource estimation, mining plan and economic analysis. In the metallurgical testwork, tonnage and head grades have been considered according to the first three years of the mine plan, these are representative to the average life of mine (LOM) plan.

Table 13.1 Results of metallurgical testing: Source, SMR 2024

	Concentrate grades LOM					Metallurgical Recoveries (%)				
Product	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Au
Feed grade	3.71	1.62	2.45	0.26	0.32	100	100	100	100	100
Bulk Con	69.88	31.09	4.90	4.88	5.20	91.35	93.09	9.67	91.06	78.88
Zn Con	4.60	0.53	53.45	0.18	0.69	4.82	1.28	84.64	2.74	8.40

13.1.1 Modal Mineralogy

Analysis of modal mineralogy was completed for all samples and identified three major phases: quartz, orthoclase, and muscovite.

One zinc-containing mineral (sphalerite) and one lead-containing mineral (galena) were observed. Three copper-containing minerals were detected: chalcopyrite, enargite, and tetrahedrite. One major carbonate mineral, rhodochrosite, was identified. Table 13.2 lists the results of the modal minerology study.

Table 13.2 Modal minerology from principal Reliquias veins, percent of total minerals at four grind sizes. Source: Report Plenge & Cia S.A. 2023

Mineral	Formula	% (+50)	% (-50/+100)	% (-100/+200)	% (-200)
Andalusite	Al2SiO5	0.41	0.03	0.07	0.26
Apatite	Ca5(PO4)3OH	0.21	0.12	0.04	0.00
Biotite	K(Mg,Fe)3AlSi3O10(OH)2	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02
Calcite	CaCO3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Chalcopyrite	CuFeS2	0.05	0.56	0.30	0.15
Chlorite	(Mg,Fe)5 AlSi3O10(OH)2	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.03
Enargite	Cu3AsS4	0.04	0.28	0.13	0.73
Epidote	Ca2(Fe,Al)3Si4O12OH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Galena	PbS	0.23	1.69	1.21	1.97
Hematite	Fe2O3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Muscovite	KAl3Si3O10(OH)2	10.23	29.56	30.15	38.46
Orthoclase	KAlSi3O8	9.21	6.10	5.01	6.90
Plagioclase	(Na,Ca)AlSi3O8	1.37	0.45	1.00	0.76
Pyrite	FeS2	5.88	7.02	6.21	2.55
Quartz	SiO2	70.35	49.66	52.07	44.60
Rhodochrosite	MnCO3	0.50	0.62	0.89	0.66
Rutile	TiO2	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.30
Sphalerite	ZnS	1.27	3.70	2.55	2.54
Tetrahedrite	(Cu,Fe,Ag)12Sb4S13	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.02

13.1.2 Particle Size

Average particle size (P50) was also determined for all size fractions. According to the data, large particles of sphalerite and galena were observed in the +50 mesh and -50/+100 mesh as shown in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3 Average particle size (P50), sample MET 007 MTS. Source: Report by Plenge & Cia S.A. (2023)

Mesh	Copper Sulfides	Sphalerite	Galena
+50	186.51	271.59	187.07
-50/+100	143.67	155.62	141.64
-100/+200	78.27	83.25	83.25
-200	24.74	34.62	40.26

13.1.3 Liberation

Liberation data was determined for copper sulfides, sphalerite, and galena. According to the data for sample MET 007 MTC 006 MET, copper sulfides and sphalerite were over 92% liberated while copper sulfides were approximately 87% liberated in the -50/+100 mesh size as show in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4 Liberation test results, sample MET 007 MTC 006 MET Source: Plenge & Cia S.A. (2023)

Mesh	Copper Sulfides (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Galena (%)
+50	60.86	84.32	85.21
-50/+100	92.95	92.08	86.61
-100/+200	93.57	92.98	91.78
-200	97.60	96.10	92.93

13.1.4 Conclusions

Macroscopic mineralogical analysis by particle size and liberation tests indicates an order of abundance in which sphalerite is the greatest followed by galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The preliminary composition was determined by stoichiometry as a function of chemical assays.

13.2 Metallurgical Testing

Samples used for metallurgical tests completed prior to the effective date of this report represent the principal veins of the Reliquias Mine. This testing is considered necessary for the level of mineral resource estimation reporting and provides all the information required for this level of study.

13.2.1 Samples Tested

The mineralogy of the tested samples consists of complex polymetallic minerals with silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc values. Advanced Mineral Identification and Characterization System (AMICS) software from SEM data shows that silver occurs primarily in tetrahedrite, copper in chalcopyrite, lead in galena, and zinc in sphalerite with a sulfide gangue of pyrite.

Closed tests were conducted using optimized conditions with the following parameters: primary milling P80= 120 µ, A-3418 bulk collectors, pH 9, sodium isopropyl zinc xanthate collector, and regrinding at P80=11µ in a typical circuit for this type of mineralization. Table 13.5 lists the geochemical assays from the four vein samples.

Table 13.5 Geochemical assays from principal vein samples. Source: Report Plenge & Cia S.A. 2023

Element		Samples			
		MET 007 SCS	MET 007 MTC	MET 007 PZR	MET 007 PER
Ag	g/t	76.00	144.00	125.00	503.00
Au 1	g/t	0.10	0.33	1.28	0.73
Au 2	g/t	0.10	0.36	0.83	0.72
Au prom	g/t	0.10	0.35	1.05	0.72
Cu	%	0.55	0.66	0.30	0.15
Fe	%	2.75	3.40	3.32	5.58
Pb	%	3.12	2.94	2.35	1.18
Zn	%	3.52	4.43	3.16	2.35
As	ppm	335	1211	177	793
Hg	ppm	1.3	7.1	0.4	3.2
S^0	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
S^{+2}	%	2.63	3.64	2.19	2.43
S total	%	3.84	4.71	3.48	3.51
C total	%	0.30	0.71	0.61	1.23

Element		Samples			
		MET 007 SCS	MET 007 MTC	MET 007 PZR	MET 007 PER
C organic	%	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06

Metallurgical testing was carried out following the flow diagram shown below in figure 13.1:

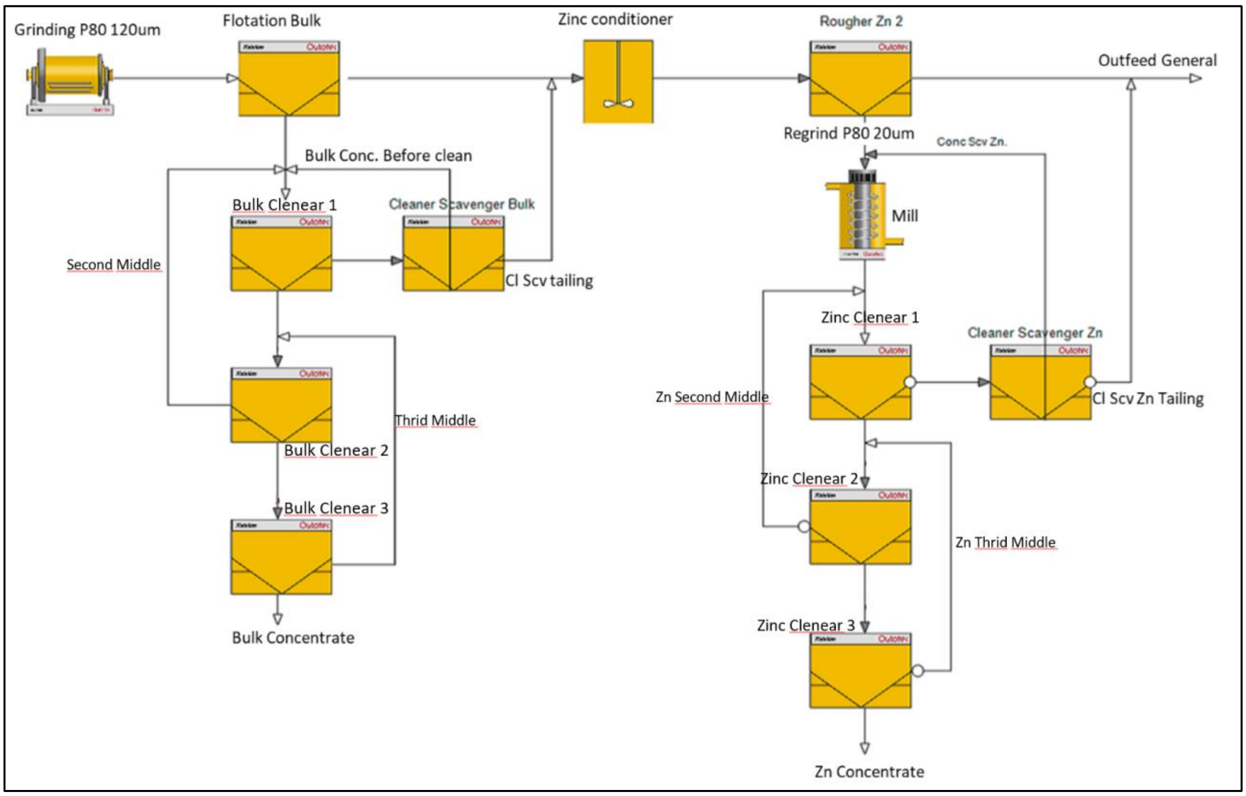


Figure 13.1 Flow diagram about metallurgical testing, Source: Source: Report Plenge & Cia S.A. 2023

13.2.2 Flotation Testing

Although the flotation tests were performed in closed circuit, it is still preliminary information that will be reported in this mineral resource estimation report. These results are acceptable for this level of report.

Results obtained from the composites are shown in Figure 13.1 and Figure 13.2

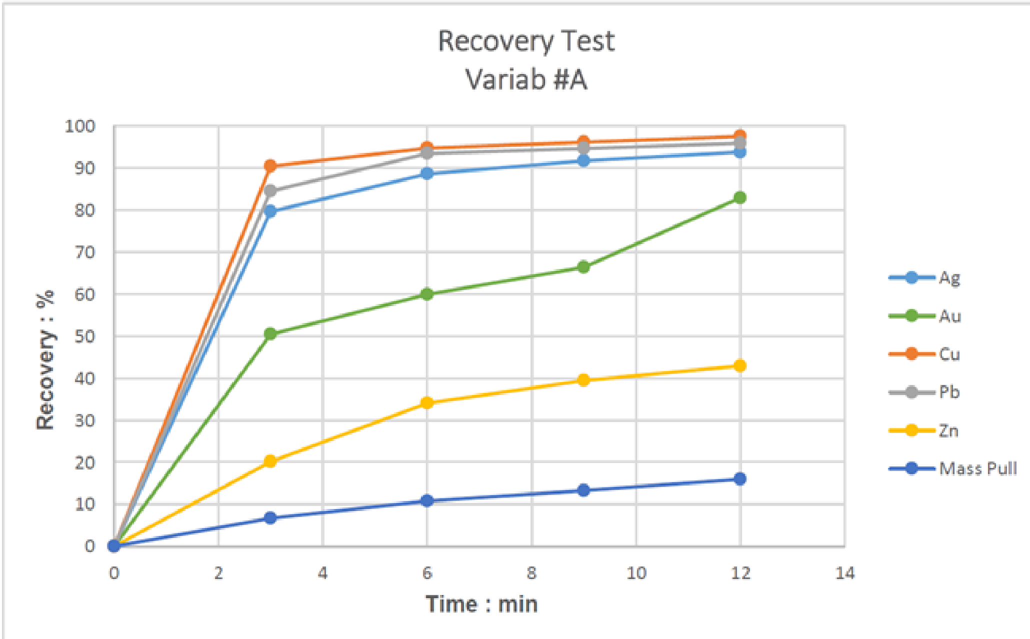


Figure 13.2 Recovery test Variab #A, Source: Source: Report Plenge & Cia S.A.

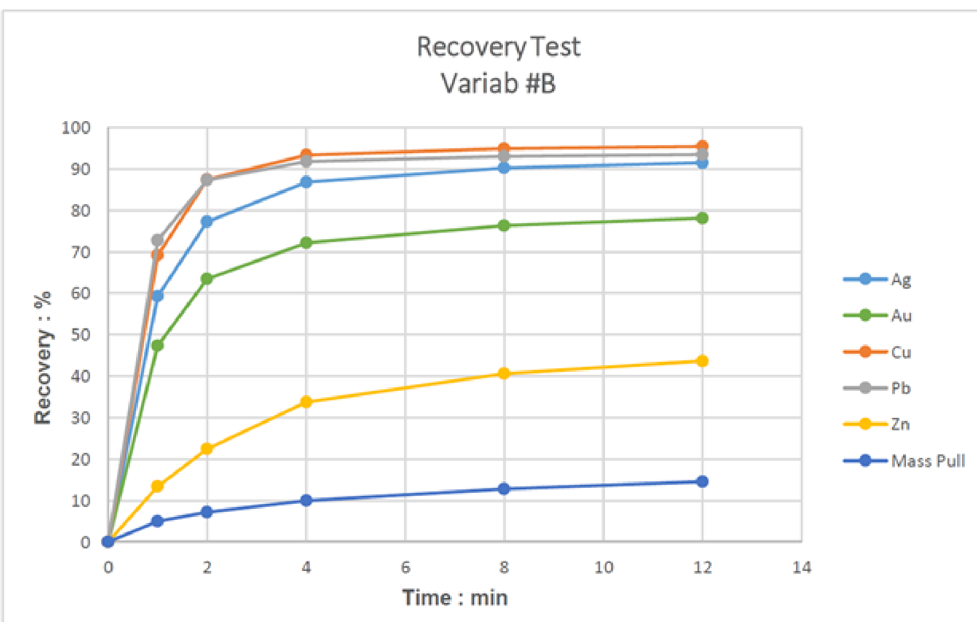


Figure 13.3 Recovery test Variab #B, Source: Source: Report Plenge & Cia S.A.

Table 13.6 shows values of total recovery for each metal following bulk flotation using samples from principal veins. Bulk flotation recovery resulted in 91.35% Ag, 78.88% Au, 93.09% Pb, 12.73% Zn, 91.06% Cu (Table 13.4). Values of total recovery for each metal following zinc flotation of these same samples returned 5.79% Ag, 9.85% Au, 84.64% Zn.

Table 13.6 Metallurgical recovery from bulk and zinc flotation from principal vein samples. Source: SMR 2024

	Metallurgical Recovery	
Metal	Bulk	Zinc
Ag (%)	91.35	5.79
Au (%)	78.88	9.85
Pb (%)	93.09	2.49
Cu (%)	91.06	6.82
Zn (%)	12.73	84.64

Table 13.7 shows that the concentrate resulting from bulk flotation returned 45.92oz/t Ag, 3.31g/t Au, 39.30% Pb, 7.63% Cu and 6.99% Zn (Table 13.5). The grade of the concentrate resulting from the zinc flotation returned 3.73oz/t Ag, 0.53g/t Au, 1.35% Pb, 0.73% Cu and 59.58% Zn.

Table 13.7 Assays of bulk and zinc concentrates from principal vein samples, Source: SMR 2024

	Concentrate Grade	
Metal	Bulk	Zinc
Ag (oz/t)	45.92	3.73
Au (g/t)	3.31	0.53
Pb (%)	39.30	1.35
Cu (%)	7.63	0.73
Zn (%)	6.99	59.58

13.2.3 Conclusions

According to the results obtained, the optimal grind size is 55% <200m for liberation of ore minerals such as galena and sphalerite. These mineral assemblages do not present potential difficulty using standard base metal flotation since relatively high recoveries of ore minerals can be achieved using the optimal grind size. In this case, primary grinding had no apparent detrimental effect on flotation performance since acceptable grades of copper and zinc concentrates were produced.

The closed-circuit metallurgical test results show good metallurgical recoveries with highly payable grades of commercial concentrates. A potential concentrate dealer has indicated that there will be no significant problems marketing these concentrates following these tests, although confirmation of the marketability will need to be confirmed in the next stage of project development.

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

14.1 Introduction

Sociedad Minera Reliquias contracted RREMIN S.A.C. to prepare this technical report stating an estimate of mineral resources in the Reliquias Mine. Mr. Antonio Cruz (FAIG), Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, is a member of the RREMIN technical team and is author of this section.

The author of this section used available data shared by SMR, such as historical production, updates of mineralized veins based on mapping programs, interior mine sampling and drill programs. The results of the exploratory drill program of 2022 – 2023 are the basis of the mineral resource estimate presented in this report. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is January 1, 2024.

This technical report presents the update of mineral resources in the silver-rich, polymetallic veins in the Reliquias Mine with database closure date of October 2023.

The effective date of the mineral resource estimation process was January 1, 2024 and the mineral resource declaration was reported using the new NSR factors provided by SMR with an effective date of April 30, 2024.

The author of this section created all tables and figures published in this section based on data provided by SMR.

14.2 Source Database for Grade Estimation

Mineral resources were estimated using a database updated through October 2023 as detailed in Table 14.1. The data used for the mineral resource estimation in the Reliquias Mine polymetallic veins were validated by Mr. Cruz through an analysis of the geochemical results from drill core and channel simples collected from the mine interior.

A total of 32,227.35 meters of drilling were distributed in 76 drillholes completed between April – December 2022 and 95 drillholes completed between January – October 2023 with the primary objective of testing the principal veins in the Reliquias Mine: Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Perseguida, Ayayay, Pasteur, Natividad and Vulcano.

Table 14.1 Diamond drilling and channels available for mineral resource estimation. Source: SMR

Company	Channels		Drillholes	
	Amount	Meters	Amount	Meters
SMR_2022	2,023	1,094.05	5,430	5,278.75
SMR_2023	4,388	1,702.62	4,496	3,483.34
Total	**6,411**	**2,796.67**	**9,926**	**8,762.09**

14.3 Estimation Methodology

The mineral resource estimation was prepared using Leapfrog Geo v.2023 (Leapfrog) and Datamine Studio RM v.1.13 (Datamine). Leapfrog was used for the modelling of mineralized structures. Datamine was used for the estimation of grades. Statistical analysis was processed through Snowden Supervisor V 8.15 (Supervisor) and Microsoft Excel.

Principal tasks completed in the resource estimation were the following:

- Compilation of the drillhole database and validation of drillholes used in the resource estimation
- Modeling mineralized structures based on contained metal and geological information
- Generation of drillhole intercepts for each mineralized structure
- Creation of sample composites
- Determination of capping limits
- Completing spatial statistics and variography
- Creation of block models
- Interpolation of grades
- Validation of interpolated grades
- Categorization of resources
- Determination of cut-off grades
- Final declaration of estimated mineral resources

14.3.1 Geological Model

SMR delivered the solids of the modeled veins in groups of ten systems based on strike direction. These defined a base for the continuity of silver mineralization. In total there are 21 veins and of those, 5 principal veins that have been the focus of the recent drill programs (Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Ayayay y Perseguida). The remaining veins are considered minor veins, branches or splits. The Natividad Vein is a structure recently discovered during the 2023 drill campaign that yielded prospective results with significant copper mineralization. The figure 14.1 show distribution of principal veins of Reliquias Mine.

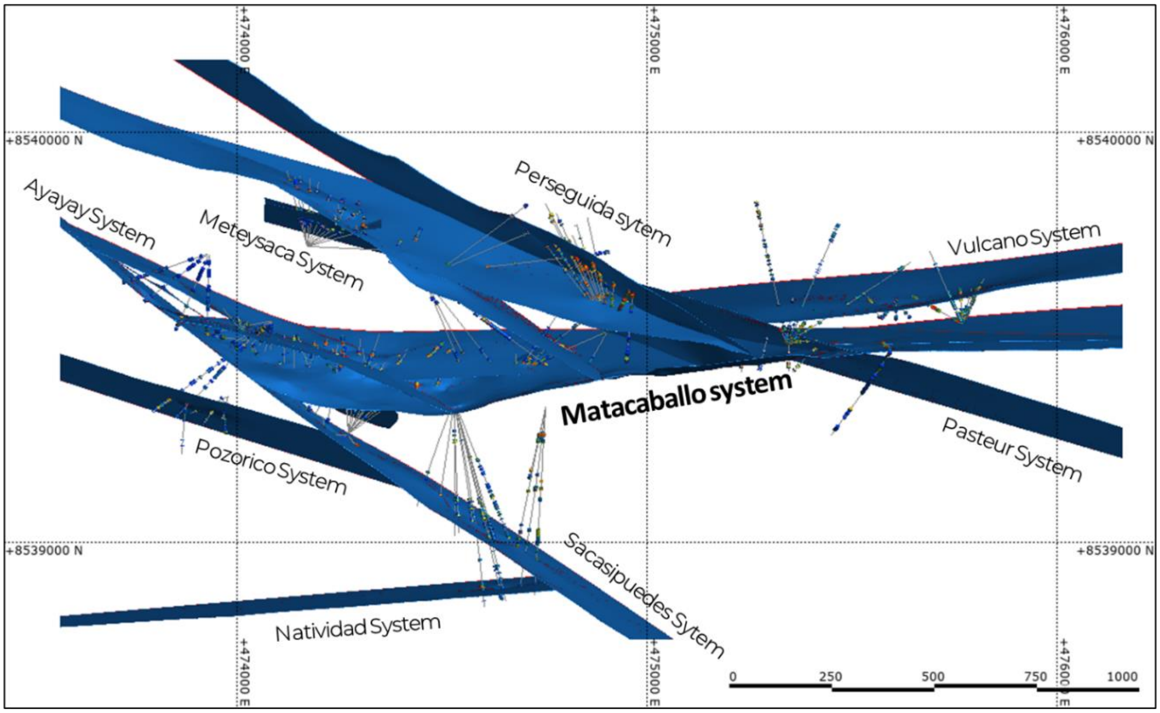


Figure 14.1 Distribution of principal veins, Reliquias Mine

Table 14.2 lists the solids received representing the principal veins and their branches and splits as shown by the corresponding volumes. The Matacaballo Vein system is the most important considering its strike length and volume.

Table 14.2 Mineralized structures in the Reliquias Mine and their corresponding volume. Source: SMR (continued on next page)

System	Vein	Code	Volume (m3)
Ayayay	Ayayay	AYA	344,390
	Tomaycalla	TYC	30,835
Matacaballo	Matacaballo	MTC	2,676,297
	Matacaballo _RP1	MTC_RP 1	43,736
	Matacaballo _RP2	MTC_RP 2	31,534
	Matacaballo _RT1	MTC_RT 1	27,754
Meteysaca	Meteysaca	MTS	347,413
	Meteysaca _RP1	MTS_RP1	44,186

System	Vein	Code	Volume (m3)
	METEYSACA_RP2	MTS_RP2	35,331
	Meteysaca _RT1	MTS_RT1	112,687
	Meteysaca _RT2	MTS_RT2	4,409
Natividad	Natividad	NAT	436,346
Pozorico	Pozorico	PZR	195,549
Sacasipuedes	Sacasipuedes	SCS	717,035
	Sacasipuedes _RT1	SCS_RT1	19,039
Sorpresa	Sorpresa	SOR	89,060
	Sorpresa _RT1	SOR_RT1	21,415
Pasteur	Pasteur	PAS	316,002
Perseguida	Perseguida	PER	1,263,029
Vulcano	Vulcano	VUL	783,417
	Beatita	BEA	340,584

14.3.2 Statistical analysis

The author of this section has generated statistics of the drillhole and channel samples within each mineralized structure in order to determine the populations that may affect the estimate.

This analysis will allow us to understand the behavior of each element and its relationship to spatial location. Raw data developed for use in the statistical analysis of polymetallic structures are summarized in Table 14-3.

Table 14.3 Raw data for polymetallic veins, Reliquias Mine (continued on next four pages) Source: The autors

System	Vein	Grade	# Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	StandDev	COV
Ayayay	AYA	Ag (oz)	79	0.008	73.95	4.59	60.54	7.78	1.69
		Au (ppm)	79	0.003	0.76	0.12	0.03	0.16	1.28
		Cu (%)	79	0.001	6.11	0.64	1.22	1.10	1.71
		Pb (%)	79	0.036	39.40	2.72	24.75	4.97	1.83
		Zn (%)	79	0.048	21.10	3.69	23.66	4.86	1.32
	TYC	Ag (oz)	4	0.389	1.88	1.01	0.31	0.55	0.55
		Au (ppm)	4	0.082	0.19	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.32
		Cu (%)	4	0.014	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.90
		Pb (%)	4	0.078	1.10	0.40	0.16	0.41	1.00

System	Vein	Grade	# Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	StandDev	COV
		Zn (%)	4	0.072	2.30	0.83	0.75	0.87	1.04
Matacaballo	MTC	Ag (oz)	484	0.008	77.42	3.35	50.69	7.12	2.12
		Au (ppm)	484	0.003	98.50	0.84	31.85	5.64	6.70
		Cu (%)	484	0.001	5.50	0.27	0.27	0.52	1.94
		Pb (%)	484	0.003	20.20	2.21	11.00	3.32	1.50
		Zn (%)	484	0.009	27.10	3.41	22.96	4.79	1.40
	MTC_RP1	Ag (oz)	67	0.008	43.40	1.88	36.72	6.06	3.22
		Au (ppm)	67	0.003	18.15	0.73	6.09	2.47	3.40
		Cu (%)	67	0.001	1.55	0.15	0.08	0.28	1.85
		Pb (%)	67	0.006	9.90	1.48	4.33	2.08	1.41
		Zn (%)	67	0.017	12.30	2.14	6.85	2.62	1.22
	MTC_RP2	Ag (oz)	11	0.008	3.50	0.79	1.01	1.01	1.28
		Au (ppm)	11	0.003	1.25	0.13	0.12	0.34	2.60
		Cu (%)	11	0.002	0.44	0.09	0.02	0.13	1.44
		Pb (%)	11	0.030	4.00	0.71	1.17	1.08	1.52
		Zn (%)	11	0.024	18.80	2.36	23.12	4.81	2.04
	MTC_RT1	Ag (oz)	11	0.064	16.40	2.10	15.36	3.92	1.87
		Au (ppm)	11	0.010	1.01	0.20	0.06	0.23	1.14
		Cu (%)	11	0.005	4.86	0.63	1.55	1.25	1.97
		Pb (%)	11	0.198	3.90	1.44	1.47	1.21	0.84
		Zn (%)	11	0.150	13.10	2.74	12.30	3.51	1.28
Meteysaca	MTS	Ag (oz)	495	0.008	142.17	9.32	278.27	16.68	1.79
		Au (ppm)	495	0.003	19.91	0.55	1.42	1.19	2.16
		Cu (%)	495	0.001	4.76	0.29	0.26	0.51	1.79
		Pb (%)	495	0.003	25.19	1.69	5.27	2.30	1.36
		Zn (%)	495	0.010	23.84	2.45	10.20	3.19	1.30
	MTS_RP1	Ag (oz)	22	0.023	10.29	1.49	7.35	2.71	1.81
		Au (ppm)	22	0.003	5.82	0.45	1.25	1.12	2.49
		Cu (%)	22	0.002	0.50	0.05	0.01	0.11	2.13
		Pb (%)	22	0.001	3.66	0.50	0.78	0.88	1.78
		Zn (%)	22	0.004	4.27	0.66	1.30	1.14	1.73
	MTS_RP2	Ag (oz)	23	0.016	25.11	2.89	29.16	5.40	1.87
		Au (ppm)	23	0.003	28.30	2.64	54.01	7.35	2.78

System	Vein	Grade	# Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	StandDev	COV
		Cu (%)	23	0.001	0.67	0.10	0.03	0.17	1.66
		Pb (%)	23	0.002	3.80	0.46	0.59	0.77	1.68
		Zn (%)	23	0.012	7.40	0.97	2.94	1.72	1.77
	MTS_RT1	Ag (oz)	35	0.048	96.45	7.38	298.20	17.27	2.34
		Au (ppm)	35	0.014	6.57	0.57	1.13	1.06	1.87
		Cu (%)	35	0.003	0.89	0.13	0.05	0.22	1.73
		Pb (%)	35	0.007	5.50	0.66	1.11	1.06	1.60
		Zn (%)	35	0.021	10.40	1.60	6.96	2.64	1.64
	MTS_RT2	Ag (oz)	47	0.061	60.73	4.94	81.52	9.03	1.83
		Au (ppm)	47	0.016	0.64	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.90
		Cu (%)	47	0.001	9.29	0.25	0.95	0.98	3.99
		Pb (%)	47	0.044	10.61	0.86	2.17	1.47	1.70
		Zn (%)	47	0.058	7.50	1.39	2.75	1.66	1.19
Natividad	NAT	Ag (oz)	9	0.495	3.41	1.68	0.97	0.98	0.59
		Au (ppm)	9	0.029	0.55	0.11	0.02	0.15	1.37
		Cu (%)	9	0.144	2.56	0.94	0.64	0.80	0.85
		Pb (%)	9	0.385	8.37	2.97	5.41	2.33	0.78
		Zn (%)	9	0.503	21.53	4.64	22.77	4.77	1.03
Pozorico	PZR	Ag (oz)	27	0.164	15.14	4.98	20.34	4.51	0.91
		Au (ppm)	27	0.040	3.41	0.94	0.97	0.98	1.05
		Cu (%)	27	0.002	1.58	0.43	0.23	0.48	1.10
		Pb (%)	27	0.010	9.50	2.60	6.27	2.50	0.96
		Zn (%)	27	0.018	13.40	3.79	14.31	3.78	1.00
Sacasipuedes	SCS	Ag (oz)	161	0.008	38.10	2.31	14.06	3.75	1.62
		Au (ppm)	161	0.005	21.20	0.49	4.81	2.19	4.49
		Cu (%)	161	0.001	12.20	0.45	1.29	1.14	2.50
		Pb (%)	161	0.022	31.80	2.21	14.79	3.85	1.74
		Zn (%)	161	0.091	25.40	3.40	19.88	4.46	1.31
	SCS_RT1	Ag (oz)	8	0.129	3.44	0.82	1.16	1.08	1.31
		Au (ppm)	8	0.013	0.25	0.08	0.01	0.09	1.17
		Cu (%)	8	0.006	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.89
		Pb (%)	8	0.016	1.40	0.40	0.23	0.48	1.20
		Zn (%)	8	0.036	2.80	0.69	0.75	0.87	1.25

System	Vein	Grade	# Samples	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	StandDev	COV
Sorpresa	SOR	Ag (oz)	31	0.019	20.00	3.12	19.30	4.39	1.41
		Au (ppm)	31	0.011	5.86	0.36	0.98	0.99	2.77
		Cu (%)	31	0.001	3.98	0.38	0.35	0.59	1.57
		Pb (%)	31	0.033	15.50	1.64	5.13	2.26	1.38
		Zn (%)	31	0.039	10.80	2.47	6.66	2.58	1.05
	SOR_ RT1	Ag (oz)	22	0.093	82.31	5.58	241.93	15.55	2.79
		Au (ppm)	22	0.008	4.07	0.32	0.60	0.78	2.39
		Cu (%)	22	0.001	0.49	0.11	0.02	0.16	1.48
		Pb (%)	22	0.004	3.80	0.69	1.11	1.06	1.52
		Zn (%)	22	0.021	6.70	1.21	3.36	1.83	1.52
Pasteur	PAS	Ag (oz)	37	0.074	82.24	5.77	163.78	12.80	2.22
		Au (ppm)	37	0.023	18.61	0.73	5.75	2.40	3.29
		Cu (%)	37	0.002	1.95	0.17	0.17	0.41	2.44
		Pb (%)	37	0.017	6.55	0.96	2.66	1.63	1.70
		Zn (%)	37	0.031	16.49	1.31	6.35	2.52	1.93
Perseguida	PER	Ag (oz)	81	0.055	51.44	6.16	76.91	8.77	1.42
		Au (ppm)	81	0.011	14.20	0.89	4.11	2.03	2.28
		Cu (%)	81	0.001	0.69	0.07	0.02	0.13	1.73
		Pb (%)	81	0.005	7.50	0.68	1.38	1.17	1.74
		Zn (%)	81	0.016	17.20	1.31	6.38	2.53	1.93
Vulcano	VUL	Ag (oz)	55	0.019	30.99	1.57	14.70	3.83	2.45
		Au (ppm)	55	0.003	5.09	0.32	0.66	0.81	2.53
		Cu (%)	55	0.001	1.37	0.08	0.04	0.19	2.23
		Pb (%)	55	0.001	6.10	0.58	0.94	0.97	1.67
		Zn (%)	55	0.010	15.00	1.18	4.20	2.05	1.74
	BEA	Ag (oz)	73	0.238	51.22	5.66	40.59	6.37	1.13
		Au (ppm)	73	0.047	6.45	1.10	2.03	1.43	1.30
		Cu (%)	73	0.002	1.26	0.12	0.03	0.18	1.50
		Pb (%)	73	0.080	8.62	1.65	2.52	1.59	0.96
		Zn (%)	73	0.099	15.95	3.23	7.39	2.72	0.84

14.3.3 Compositing

The samples were composited using a length of 0.50 m (+50%) with a minimum length of 0.10 m to avoid any bias that may be developed due to varying lengths of drill core and with the objective of managing variable vein widths without losing significant data in areas of narrow widths.

14.3.4 Capping

The composite data is used to determine the impact of high-grade outliers on the total sample populations. For this purpose, the author used sample histogram, mean and variance plot, log probability plot, metal accumulation curve, and the spatial location of the extreme values to identify atypical populations that could affect the resource estimation.

The probability plot should be smooth when there is a steady increase in the grade with a constant decrease in the probability of samples above that grade. A sharp deviation from this curve generally serves to define a population of samples that makes a significant jump in grade compared to the relative percentage of samples above that grade. This could represent a small population of outliers or a high-grade population that would need to be modeled differently.

Figure 14.2 is an example of the graphs that determine the capping values for silver in the Matacaballo Vein.

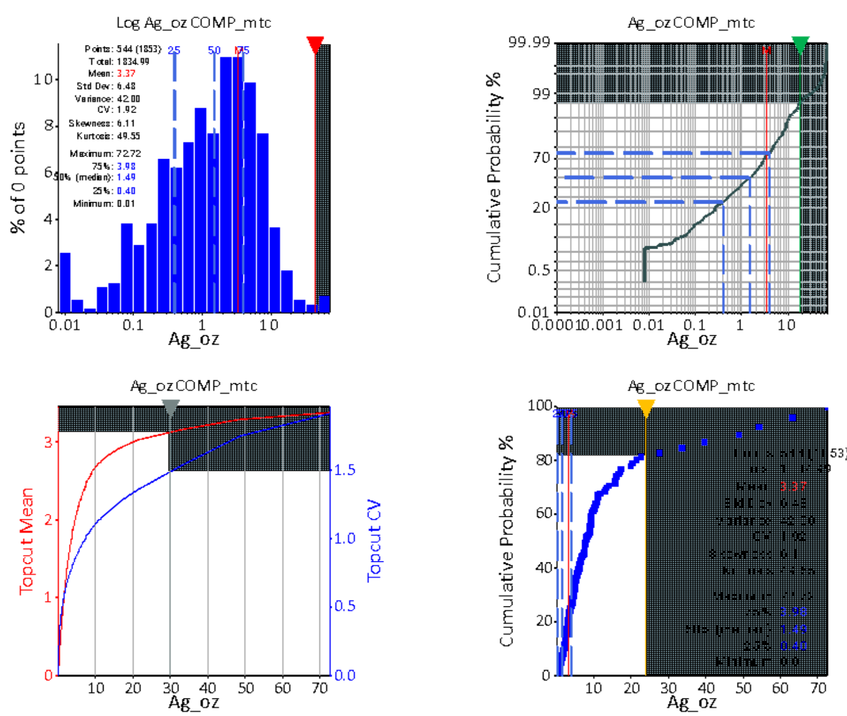


Figure 14.2 Determination of capping values for silver, Matacaballos Vein

Table 14.4 lists the capping values for the veins in the Reliquias Mine. In the smaller veins there is a loss of greater than 10% (highlighted in red) which can be explained by the large amount of mineralization contained in the upper decile of the distribution, and/or the grade is relatively low in the given domain, or there are few data points in the domain.

Table 14.4 Summary of composite capping statistics, Reliquias Mine (continued on next three pages)

Grade	Zone	Vein	N° of samples	Uncut mean	Maximun value	High-grade capping	N° of cut samples	Cut mean	Std. Dev.	COV	% metal loss
Ag (Oz)	Ayayay	AYA	105	4.59	64.84	**20**	1	4.15	4.07	0.98	**-9.72**
		TYC	4	1.01	1.88	**2**	0	1.01	0.55	0.55	**0.00**
	Matacaballo	MTC	544	3.35	72.72	**30**	6	3.14	4.63	1.47	**-6.49**
		MTC_RP1	73	1.88	43.40	**12.5**	2	1.33	2.35	1.76	**-29.32**
		MTC_RP2	18	0.79	3.50	**3.5**	0	0.79	1.01	1.28	**0.00**
		MTC_RT1	14	2.10	14.01	**9**	1	1.76	2.61	1.49	**-16.20**
	Meteysaca	MTS	453	9.30	140.63	**73**	7	8.95	13.55	1.51	**-3.84**
		MTS_RP1	22	1.49	10.29	**6**	1	1.23	1.93	1.57	**-17.76**
		MTS_RP2	29	2.89	25.11	**15**	2	2.61	4.15	1.59	**-9.78**
		MTS_RT1	37	7.38	96.45	**30**	3	5.09	7.83	1.54	**-31.02**
		MTS_RT2	44	4.94	60.73	**30**	1	4.50	6.65	1.48	**-9.02**
	Natividad	NAT	10	1.68	3.41	**3.5**	0	1.68	0.90	0.54	**0.00**
	Pozorico	PZR	24	4.98	12.96	**13**	0	4.98	3.49	0.70	**0.00**
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	186	2.31	38.10	**20**	1	2.23	2.86	1.28	**-3.75**
		SCS_RT1	10	0.82	3.44	**3.5**	0	0.82	1.08	1.31	**0.00**
	Sorpresa	SOR	34	3.12	20.00	**18**	1	3.09	4.21	1.36	**-1.02**
		SOR_RT1	20	5.58	42.16	**6**	1	2.21	2.09	0.95	**-60.46**
	Pasteur	PAS	27	5.77	33.58	**17**	2	4.61	5.12	1.11	**-20.07**
	Perseguida	PER	87	6.16	41.50	**30**	2	6.03	7.05	1.17	**-1.99**
	Vulcano	VUL	55	1.57	30.99	**8**	1	1.3	2.3	1.	**-**

Grade	Zone	Vein	N° of samples	Uncut mean	Maximun value	High-grade capping	N° of cut samples	Cut mean	Std. Dev.	COV	% metal loss
								6	1	70	**12.96**
		BEA	57	5.66	27.06	**16**	1	4.62	2.41	0.52	**-18.35**
Au (ppm)	Ayayay	AYA	105	0.12	0.72	**0.75**	0	0.12	0.15	1.22	**0.00**
		TYC	4	0.12	0.19	**0.2**	0	0.12	0.04	0.32	**0.00**
	Matacaballo	MTC	544	0.84	98.50	**5**	11	0.49	0.91	1.85	**-41.93**
		MTC_RP1	73	0.73	12.96	**1.2**	6	0.22	0.36	1.61	**-69.38**
		MTC_RP2	18	0.13	1.25	**0.2**	2	0.04	0.05	1.25	**-68.42**
		MTC_RT1	14	0.20	0.88	**1**	0	0.20	0.22	1.07	**0.00**
	Meteysaca	MTS	453	0.55	10.46	**6**	2	0.53	0.82	1.55	**-3.77**
		MTS_RP1	22	0.45	5.82	**2**	1	0.32	0.58	1.82	**-28.70**
		MTS_RP2	29	2.64	28.30	**5**	2	0.93	1.52	1.64	**-64.85**
		MTS_RT1	37	0.57	6.57	**3**	1	0.49	0.67	1.37	**-13.62**
		MTS_RT2	44	0.10	0.64	**0.4**	1	0.10	0.07	0.74	**-3.38**
	Natividad	NAT	10	0.11	0.55	**0.15**	1	0.07	0.04	0.51	**-34.36**
	Pozorico	PZR	24	0.94	2.86	**3**	0	0.94	0.81	0.87	**0.00**
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	186	0.49	21.20	**4**	4	0.32	0.73	2.28	**-34.22**
		SCS_RT1	10	0.08	0.25	**0.3**	0	0.08	0.09	1.17	**0.00**
	Sorpresa	SOR	34	0.36	5.86	**1**	2	0.18	0.24	1.30	**-48.30**
		SOR_RT1	20	0.32	2.18	**1.5**	1	0.27	0.42	1.52	**-15.22**
	Pasteur	PAS	27	0.73	7.51	**1.4**	1	0.47	0.43	0.92	**-36.02**
	Perseguida	PER	87	0.89	11.71	**2**	4	0.62	0.58	0.93	**-30.09**
	Vulcano	VUL	55	0.32	5.09	**2.5**	1	0.29	0.58	2.00	**-10.15**

Grade	Zone	Vein	N° of samples	Uncut mean	Maximun value	High-grade capping	N° of cut samples	Cut mean	Std. Dev.	COV	% metal loss
		BEA	57	1.10	6.42	**3.2**	3	0.91	0.77	0.85	**-17.12**
Cu (%)	Ayayay	AYA	105	0.64	6.11	**4**	5	0.60	0.89	1.49	**-6.87**
		TYC	4	0.06	0.16	**0.2**	0	0.06	0.06	0.90	**0.00**
	Matacaballo	MTC	544	0.27	3.46	**2.2**	9	0.26	0.43	1.66	**-3.66**
		MTC_RP1	73	0.15	1.55	**1**	1	0.14	0.22	1.56	**-5.97**
		MTC_RP2	18	0.09	0.44	**0.3**	2	0.08	0.10	1.25	**-16.82**
		MTC_RT1	14	0.63	4.15	**0.7**	2	0.27	0.24	0.89	**-56.77**
	Meteysaca	MTS	453	0.29	3.13	**2**	6	0.28	0.41	1.47	**-2.90**
		MTS_RP1	22	0.05	0.50	**0.23**	1	0.04	0.07	1.71	**-22.99**
		MTS_RP2	29	0.10	0.67	**0.5**	1	0.09	0.14	1.50	**-7.04**
		MTS_RT1	37	0.13	0.89	**0.8**	1	0.13	0.21	1.65	**-1.82**
		MTS_RT2	44	0.25	9.29	**1**	1	0.16	0.23	1.46	**-36.45**
	Natividad	NAT	10	0.94	2.56	**1**	2	0.67	0.29	0.44	**-29.17**
	Pozorico	PZR	24	0.43	1.58	**2**	0	0.43	0.41	0.96	**0.00**
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	186	0.45	12.20	**4**	2	0.41	0.73	1.79	**-10.71**
		SCS_RT1	10	0.04	0.12	**0.15**	0	0.04	0.04	0.89	**0.00**
	Sorpresa	SOR	34	0.38	3.98	**1.2**	1	0.33	0.38	1.16	**-11.83**
		SOR_RT1	20	0.11	0.49	**0.3**	2	0.09	0.11	1.27	**-17.53**
	Pasteur	PAS	27	0.17	1.74	**0.6**	2	0.10	0.16	1.53	**-39.02**
	Perseguida	PER	87	0.07	0.52	**0.4**	3	0.07	0.11	1.50	**-3.47**
	Vulcano	VUL	55	0.08	1.06	**0.35**	1	0.07	0.10	1.41	**-16.90**
		BEA	57	0.12	0.57	**0.4**	2	0.11	0.10	0.93	**-7.21**
Pb (%)	Ayayay	AYA	105	2.72	22.31	**18**	1	2.68	3.84	1.44	**-1.65**

Grade	Zone	Vein	N° of samples	Uncut mean	Maximun value	High-grade capping	N° of cut samples	Cut mean	Std. Dev.	COV	% metal loss
		TYC	4	0.40	1.10	**1.2**	0	0.40	0.41	1.00	**0.00**
	Matacaballo	MTC	544	2.21	20.20	**14**	6	2.18	2.94	1.35	**-1.23**
		MTC_RP1	73	1.48	9.50	**8**	1	1.45	1.81	1.25	**-1.68**
		MTC_RP2	18	0.71	4.00	**1.2**	2	0.44	0.42	0.95	**-37.94**
		MTC_RT1	14	1.44	3.70	**4**	0	1.44	1.11	0.77	**0.00**
	Meteysaca	MTS	453	1.68	12.70	**10**	2	1.68	1.98	1.18	**-0.44**
		MTS_RP1	22	0.50	2.90	**1.5**	2	0.41	0.56	1.37	**-17.77**
		MTS_RP2	29	0.46	3.80	**1.5**	2	0.36	0.42	1.15	**-20.81**
		MTS_RT1	37	0.66	5.50	**3**	1	0.60	0.74	1.25	**-9.88**
		MTS_RT2	44	0.86	10.61	**4**	1	0.77	0.90	1.17	**-11.10**
	Natividad	NAT	10	2.97	5.40	**5.5**	0	2.97	1.91	0.64	**0.00**
	Pozorico	PZR	24	2.60	9.50	**10**	0	2.60	2.21	0.85	**0.00**
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	186	2.21	31.80	**15**	4	2.08	3.01	1.45	**-5.81**
		SCS_RT1	10	0.40	1.40	**1.5**	0	0.40	0.48	1.20	**0.00**
	Sorpresa	SOR	34	1.64	15.50	**7**	1	1.50	1.57	1.05	**-8.31**
		SOR_RT1	20	0.69	3.80	**2**	1	0.59	0.67	1.13	**-15.01**
	Pasteur	PAS	27	0.96	6.55	**2.5**	2	0.79	0.83	1.05	**-17.31**
	Perseguida	PER	87	0.68	5.48	**3.5**	1	0.65	0.87	1.33	**-3.69**
	Vulcano	VUL	55	0.58	6.10	**2.5**	1	0.56	0.77	1.39	**-3.74**
		BEA	57	1.65	4.12	**4.5**	0	1.46	0.79	0.54	**-11.32**
Zn (%)	Ayayay	AYA	105	3.69	20.54	**16**	3	3.62	4.30	1.19	**-1.76**
		TYC	4	0.83	2.30	**2.5**	0	0.83	0.87	1.04	**0.00**
	Matacaballo	MTC	544	3.41	27.10	**20**	6	3.38	4.24	1.26	**-1.07**
		MTC_RP1	73	2.14	12.30	**8**	1	2.07	2.14	1.04	**-3.32**
		MTC_RP2	18	2.36	18.80	**4**	2	1.10	1.38	1.26	**-53.3**

Grade	Zone	Vein	N° of samples	Uncut mean	Maximun value	High-grade capping	N° of cut samples	Cut mean	Std. Dev.	COV	% metal loss
											9
		MTC_RT1	14	2.74	13.10	**10**	1	2.59	2.94	1.14	**-5.52**
	Meteysaca	MTS	453	2.44	21.57	**14**	2	2.41	2.80	1.16	**-0.99**
		MTS_RP1	22	0.66	3.70	**2.8**	1	0.62	0.92	1.48	**-6.13**
		MTS_RP2	29	0.97	7.40	**5.5**	2	0.91	1.46	1.62	**-6.78**
		MTS_RT1	37	1.60	10.40	**4**	3	1.16	1.35	1.16	**-27.87**
		MTS_RT2	44	1.39	5.70	**5**	3	1.38	1.47	1.07	**-1.13**
	Natividad	NAT	10	4.64	12.32	**6**	1	3.85	1.96	0.51	**-17.03**
	Pozorico	PZR	24	3.79	13.40	**14**	0	3.79	3.31	0.87	**0.00**
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	186	3.40	23.80	**18**	3	3.32	3.95	1.19	**-2.11**
		SCS_RT1	10	0.69	2.80	**3**	0	0.69	0.86	1.25	**0.00**
	Sorpresa	SOR	34	2.47	10.80	**8**	2	2.37	2.29	0.97	**-4.01**
		SOR_RT1	20	1.21	6.70	**4**	1	1.05	1.28	1.22	**-12.95**
	Pasteur	PAS	27	1.31	6.34	**4**	1	1.21	1.19	0.98	**-7.69**
	Perseguida	PER	87	1.31	12.56	**8**	1	1.25	1.77	1.41	**-4.38**
	Vulcano	VUL	55	1.18	15.00	**5**	1	1.07	1.36	1.26	**-8.63**
		BEA	57	3.23	7.45	**7.5**	0	3.00	1.61	0.54	**-6.92**

14.3.5 Variography

Variogram parameters were defined by the author of this section and from the composited and capped samples for each structure. The directions determined in the variogram were corroborated by the wireframe indicating the strike and inclination of each mineralized structure.

Using knowledge of the district geology and QA/QC data, the principal stages of the variography process are:

- Examine the strike and dip of mineralized zones to determine axes with the greatest continuity of grade

- Examine the nugget effect based in the Downhole Variogram
- Model the major axes, semi-major axes and minor continuity

The most detailed variograms were obtained for the Matacaballo, Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, Ayayay y Perseguida veins since these veins have the greatest number of composites and the best spatial distribution of data points.

For other structures, the same variography parameters were used for the orientation of the principal vein that best represents the vein system. The inverse distance method was used for these structures since under these conditions the use of Ordinary Kriging is not optimal.

The author has generated the variographs for each element using Snowden Supervisor v8.13 software. Figures 14.3, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6 show the normalized variograms for silver in the Matacaballo, Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes y Perseguida veins.

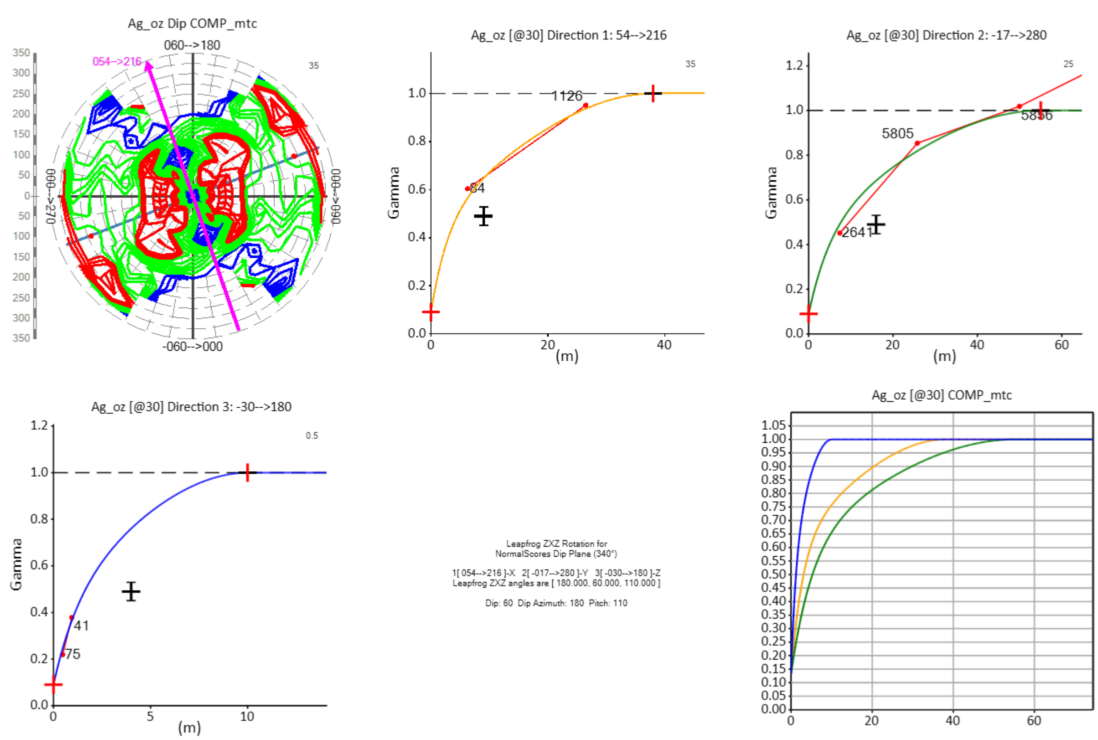


Figure 14.3 Normal score variogram model for silver – Matacaballo Vein

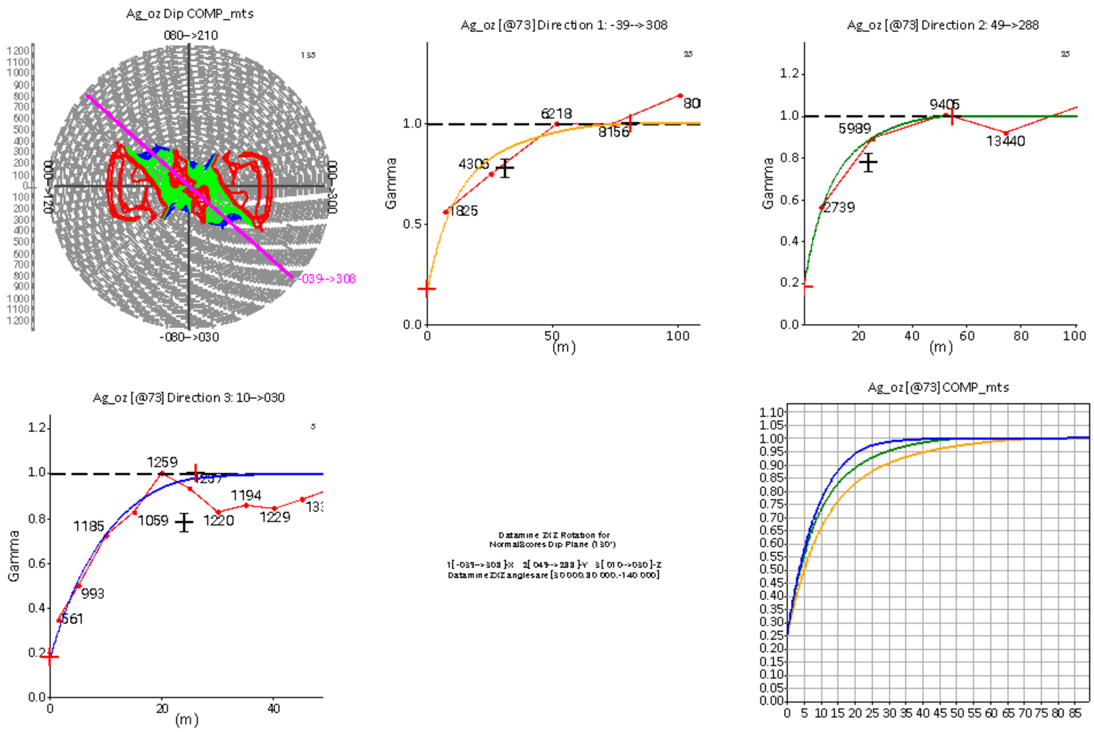


Figure 14.4 Normal score variogram model for silver – Meteysaca Vein

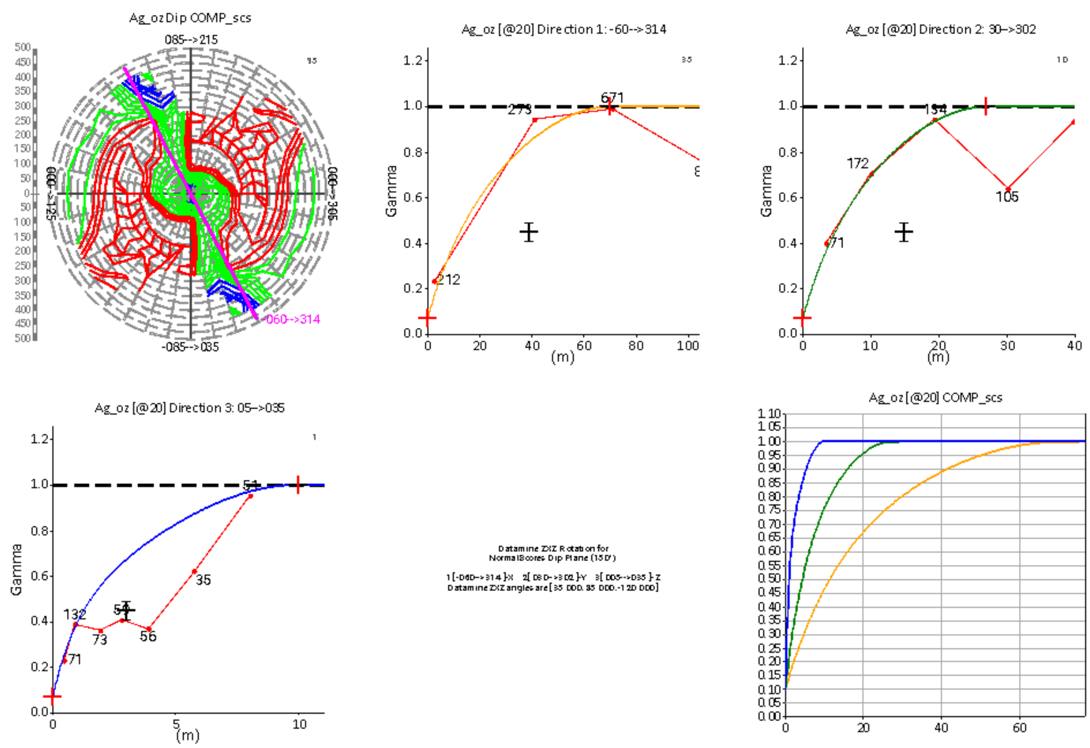


Figure 14.5 Normal score variogram model for silver – Sacasipuedes Vein

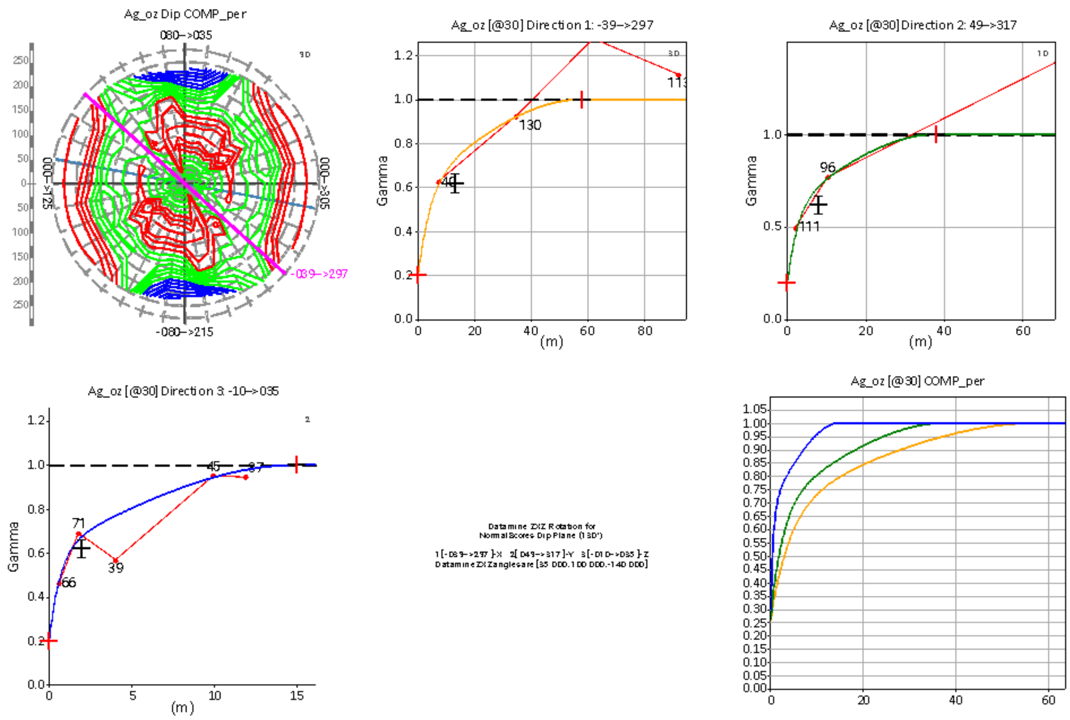


Figure 14.6 Normal score variogram model for silver – Perseguida Vein

The parameters for the variograms for each mineralized structure in the Reliquias Mine are listed in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 List of Variogram parameters for each element, Reliquias Mine (continued on next two pages).

System	Vein	Element	ZXZ Orientation Direction 1: X	Type		C_0 §	C_1 §	Ranges	C_2 §	Ranges
Ayayay	AYA	**Ag (Oz)**	(-155, 95, 150)	(Exp, Shp)		0.12	0.56	(15, 20, 1)	0.33	(176, 100, 5)
		Au (ppm)	(-155, 95, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(-155, 95, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.05	0.49	(87, 16, 6)	0.46	(157, 72, 12)
		Pb (%)	(-155, 95, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.75	(35, 5, 5)	0.10	(80, 20, 10)
		Zn (%)	(-155, 95, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
	TYC	**Ag (Oz)**	(-145, 90, 150)	(Exp, Shp)		0.12	0.56	(15, 20, 1)	0.33	(176, 100, 5)
		Au (ppm)	(-145, 90, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(-145, 90,	(Shp,		0.0	0.4	(87, 16,	0.4	(157, 72,

System	Vein	Element	ZXZ Orientation Direction 1: X	Type		C_0 §	C_1 §	Ranges	C_2 §	Ranges
			150)	Shp)		5	9	6)	6	12)
		Pb (%)	(-145, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.75	(35, 5, 5)	0.10	(80, 20, 10)
		Zn (%)	(-145, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
Matacaballo	MTC	Ag (Oz)	(180, 120, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(3, 5, 1)	0.37	(38, 55, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(180, 120, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.56	(3, 6, 1)	0.35	(95, 35, 10)
		Cu (%)	(180, 120, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.73	(3, 12, 3)	0.18	(30, 50, 10)
		Pb (%)	(180, 120, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.07	0.51	(6, 10, 1)	0.42	(38, 38, 5)
		Zn (%)	(180, 120, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.51	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(58, 38, 5)
	MTC_RP1	Ag (Oz)	(-175, 115, 125)	(Exp, Shp)		0.17	0.80	(32, 3, 1)	0.04	(125, 45, 8)
		Au (ppm)	(-175, 115, 125)	(Exp, Shp)		0.36	0.35	(5, 5, 1)	0.30	(90, 105, 10)
		Cu (%)	(-175, 115, 125)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(79, 83, 6)
		Pb (%)	(-175, 115, 125)	(Exp, Shp)		0.30	0.28	(5, 10, 1)	0.42	(79, 83, 6)
		Zn (%)	(-175, 115, 125)	(Exp, Shp)		0.28	0.34	(5, 5, 1)	0.38	(90, 105, 11)
	MTC_RP2	Ag (Oz)	(20, 100, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.12	0.43	(18, 46, 6)	0.45	(155, 100, 12)
		Au (ppm)	(20, 100, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(20, 100, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.05	0.49	(87, 16, 6)	0.46	(157, 72, 12)
		Pb (%)	(20, 100, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.72	(31, 4, 5)	0.14	(80, 16, 10)
		Zn (%)	(20, 100, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
	MTC_RT1	Ag (Oz)	(175, 105, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(3, 5, 1)	0.37	(38, 55, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(175, 105, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.56	(3, 6, 1)	0.35	(95, 35, 10)
		Cu (%)	(175, 105, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.73	(3, 12, 3)	0.18	(30, 50, 10)
		Pb (%)	(175, 105, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.07	0.51	(6, 10, 1)	0.42	(38, 38, 5)
		Zn (%)	(175, 105, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.51	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(58, 38, 5)
Meteysaca	MTS	Ag (Oz)	(30, 80, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.62	(10, 8, 8)	0.13	(81, 55, 26)
		Au (ppm)	(30, 80, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.40	0.33	(7, 6, 8)	0.26	(75, 30, 31)
		Cu (%)	(30, 80, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.38	0.36	(4, 3, 6)	0.26	(57, 30, 22)

System	Vein	Element	ZXZ Orientation Direction 1: X	Type		C_0 §	C_1 §	Ranges	C_2 §	Ranges
		Pb (%)	(30, 80, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.52	(6, 3, 7)	0.25	(120, 30, 25)
		Zn (%)	(30, 80, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.35	0.38	(3, 3, 6)	0.27	(105, 30, 22)
	MTS_RP1	**Ag (Oz)**	(15, 90, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.62	(10, 8, 8)	0.13	(81, 55, 26)
		Au (ppm)	(15, 90, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.40	0.33	(7, 6, 8)	0.26	(75, 30, 31)
		Cu (%)	(15, 90, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.38	0.36	(4, 3, 6)	0.26	(57, 30, 22)
		Pb (%)	(15, 90, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.52	(6, 3, 7)	0.25	(120, 30, 25)
		Zn (%)	(15, 90, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.35	0.38	(3, 3, 6)	0.27	(105, 30, 22)
	MTS_RP2	**Ag (Oz)**	(15, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.62	(10, 8, 8)	0.13	(81, 55, 26)
		Au (ppm)	(15, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.40	0.33	(7, 6, 8)	0.26	(75, 30, 31)
		Cu (%)	(15, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.38	0.36	(4, 3, 6)	0.26	(57, 30, 22)
		Pb (%)	(15, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.52	(6, 3, 7)	0.25	(120, 30, 25)
		Zn (%)	(15, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.35	0.38	(3, 3, 6)	0.27	(105, 30, 22)
	MTS_RT1	**Ag (Oz)**	(15, 70, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.62	(10, 8, 8)	0.13	(81, 55, 26)
		Au (ppm)	(15, 70, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.40	0.33	(7, 6, 8)	0.26	(75, 30, 31)
		Cu (%)	(15, 70, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.38	0.36	(4, 3, 6)	0.26	(57, 30, 22)
		Pb (%)	(15, 70, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.52	(6, 3, 7)	0.25	(120, 30, 25)
		Zn (%)	(15, 70, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.35	0.38	(3, 3, 6)	0.27	(105, 30, 22)
	MTS_RT2	**Ag (Oz)**	(-10, 85, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.62	(10, 8, 8)	0.13	(81, 55, 26)
		Au (ppm)	(-10, 85, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.40	0.33	(7, 6, 8)	0.26	(75, 30, 31)
		Cu (%)	(-10, 85, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.38	0.36	(4, 3, 6)	0.26	(57, 30, 22)
		Pb (%)	(-10, 85, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.52	(6, 3, 7)	0.25	(120, 30, 25)
		Zn (%)	(-10, 85, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.35	0.38	(3, 3, 6)	0.27	(105, 30, 22)
Natividad	NAT	**Ag (Oz)**	(175, 90, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(3, 5, 1)	0.37	(38, 55, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(175, 90, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.56	(3, 6, 1)	0.35	(95, 35, 10)
		Cu (%)	(175, 90, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.73	(3, 12, 3)	0.18	(30, 50, 10)
		Pb (%)	(175, 90, 70)	(Exp,		0.0	0.5	(6, 10,	0.4	(38, 38, 5)

System	Vein	Element	ZXZ Orientation Direction 1: X	Type		C_0 §	C_1 §	Ranges	C_2 §	Ranges
				Shp)		7	1	1)	2	
		Zn (%)	(175, 90, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.51	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(58, 38, 5)
Pozorico	PZR	**Ag (Oz)**	(-155, 80, 150)	(Exp, Shp)		0.12	0.56	(15, 20, 1)	0.33	(176, 100, 5)
		Au (ppm)	(-155, 80, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(-155, 80, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.05	0.49	(87, 16, 6)	0.46	(157, 72, 12)
		Pb (%)	(-155, 80, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.75	(35, 5, 5)	0.10	(80, 20, 10)
		Zn (%)	(-155, 80, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
Sacasipuedes	SCS	**Ag (Oz)**	(35, 85, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.10	0.53	(13, 5, 1)	0.37	(70, 27, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(35, 85, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.60	(1, 2, 1)	0.27	(57, 28, 10)
		Cu (%)	(35, 85, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.11	0.61	(9, 4, 1)	0.28	(80, 83, 10)
		Pb (%)	(35, 85, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.16	0.51	(1, 2, 2)	0.32	(32, 34, 7)
		Zn (%)	(35, 85, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.04	0.72	(2, 1, 1)	0.24	(28, 23, 5)
	SCS_RT1	**Ag (Oz)**	(20, 105, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.10	0.53	(13, 5, 1)	0.37	(70, 27, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(20, 105, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.60	(1, 2, 1)	0.27	(57, 28, 10)
		Cu (%)	(20, 105, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.11	0.61	(9, 4, 1)	0.28	(80, 83, 10)
		Pb (%)	(20, 105, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.16	0.51	(1, 2, 2)	0.32	(32, 34, 7)
		Zn (%)	(20, 105, -120)	(Exp, Shp)		0.04	0.72	(2, 1, 1)	0.24	(28, 23, 5)
Sorpresa	SOR	**Ag (Oz)**	(-170, 90, 150)	(Exp, Shp)		0.12	0.56	(15, 20, 1)	0.33	(176, 100, 5)
		Au (ppm)	(-170, 90, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(-170, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.05	0.49	(87, 16, 6)	0.46	(157, 72, 12)
		Pb (%)	(-170, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.75	(35, 5, 5)	0.10	(80, 20, 10)
		Zn (%)	(-170, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
	SOR_RT1	**Ag (Oz)**	(-165, 90, 150)	(Exp, Shp)		0.12	0.56	(15, 20, 1)	0.33	(176, 100, 5)
		Au (ppm)	(-165, 90, 150)	(Shp)		0.08	0.92	(28, 88, 8)	-	-
		Cu (%)	(-165, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.05	0.49	(87, 16, 6)	0.46	(157, 72, 12)
		Pb (%)	(-165, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.14	0.75	(35, 5, 5)	0.10	(80, 20, 10)

System	Vein	Element	ZXZ Orientation Direction 1: X	Type		C_0 §	C_1 §	Ranges	C_2 §	Ranges
		Zn (%)	(-165, 90, 150)	(Shp, Shp)		0.09	0.72	(38, 5, 9)	0.18	(75, 37, 12)
Pasteur	PAS	Ag (Oz)	(15, 95, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.45	(4, 3, 1)	0.31	(58, 38, 15)
		Au (ppm)	(15, 95, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.33	(4, 4, 4)	0.43	(20, 20, 20)
		Cu (%)	(15, 95, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.29	0.54	(2, 2, 2)	0.18	(50, 20, 15)
		Pb (%)	(15, 95, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.11	0.67	(3, 3, 1)	0.23	(20, 15, 5)
		Zn (%)	(15, 95, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.26	0.55	(4, 1, 1)	0.19	(58, 17, 10)
Perseguida	PER	Ag (Oz)	(35, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.25	0.45	(4, 3, 1)	0.31	(58, 38, 15)
		Au (ppm)	(35, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.24	0.33	(4, 4, 4)	0.43	(20, 20, 20)
		Cu (%)	(35, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.29	0.54	(2, 2, 2)	0.18	(50, 20, 15)
		Pb (%)	(35, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.11	0.67	(3, 3, 1)	0.23	(20, 15, 5)
		Zn (%)	(35, 100, -140)	(Exp, Shp)		0.26	0.55	(4, 1, 1)	0.19	(58, 17, 10)
Vulcano	VUL	Ag (Oz)	(175, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(3, 5, 1)	0.37	(38, 55, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(175, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.56	(3, 6, 1)	0.35	(95, 35, 10)
		Cu (%)	(175, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.73	(3, 12, 3)	0.18	(30, 50, 10)
		Pb (%)	(175, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.07	0.51	(6, 10, 1)	0.42	(38, 38, 5)
		Zn (%)	(175, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.51	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(58, 38, 5)
	BEA	Ag (Oz)	(180, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.50	(3, 5, 1)	0.37	(38, 55, 10)
		Au (ppm)	(180, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.56	(3, 6, 1)	0.35	(95, 35, 10)
		Cu (%)	(180, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.09	0.73	(3, 12, 3)	0.18	(30, 50, 10)
		Pb (%)	(180, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.07	0.51	(6, 10, 1)	0.42	(38, 38, 5)
		Zn (%)	(180, 95, 70)	(Exp, Shp)		0.13	0.51	(5, 10, 1)	0.37	(58, 38, 5)

14.3.6 Block Models

For reasons having to do with certain procedures and spatial orientation of the structures, three prototypes with different rotations in the Z axis were created as listed in Table 14.6. The parental cell size was established as 4x1x4 with a minimum size of a sub-block at 0.5x0.25x0.5 m.

Table 14.6 Block model properties.

Prototype	System	Vein	Rotation (axis Z)	XOrigin	YOrigin	ZOrigin	Cells (X, Y, Z) Number
Proto1 (Region1)	Ayayay	AYA	35	473,080	8,539,120	4,096	461, 1007, 214
		TYC					
	Sacasipuedes	SCS					
		SCS_RT1					
	Natividad	NAT					
	Pozorico	PZR					
Proto2 (Region2)	Matacaballo	MTC	360	473,776	8,539,298	4,096	599, 446, 201
		MTC_RP1					
		MTC_RP2					
		MTC_RT1					
	Sorpresa	SOR					
		SOR_RT1					
	Vulcano	VUL					
		BEA					
Proto3 (Region3)	Meteysaca	MTS	30	473,517	8,540,048	4,096	681, 670, 201
		MTS_RP1					
		MTS_RP2					
		MTS_RT1					
		MTS_RT2					
	Pasteur	PAS					
	Perseguida	PER					

Figure 14.7 shows the grouping of the three structural systems used in the generation of the prototypes for each vein.

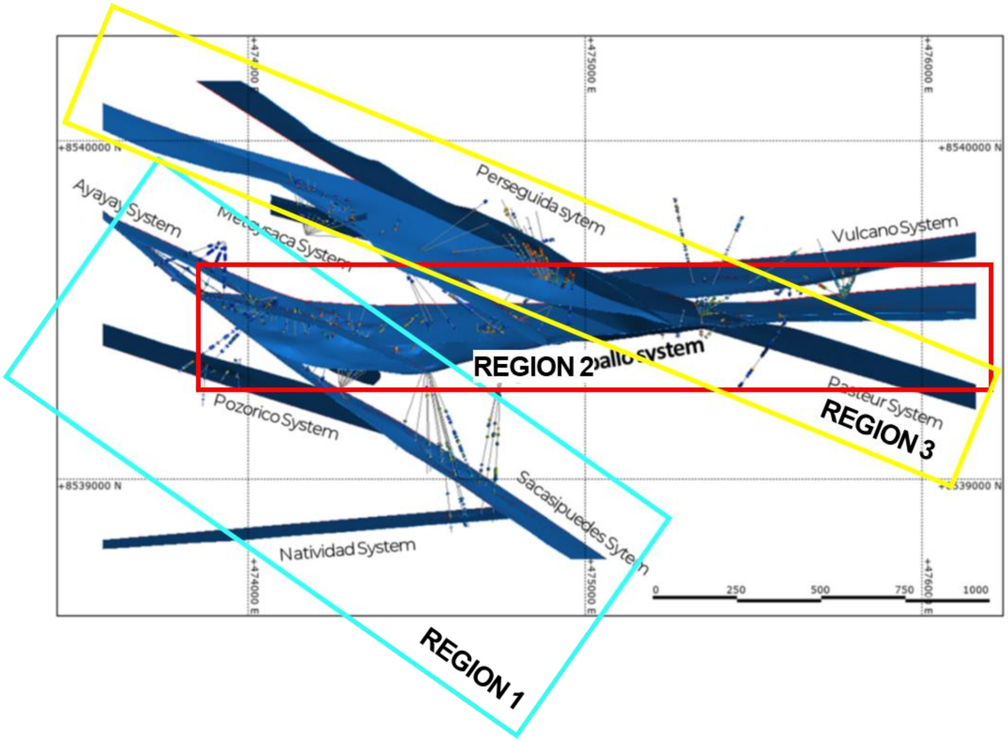


Figure 14.7 Structural system, Reliquias Mine. Matacaballo: East - West. Meteysaca and Sacasipuedes: Northeast - Southwest

14.3.7 Density

SMR determined the density of drill core using the paraffin method. Table 14.7 lists the results obtained for each vein.

The density value considered for the calculation of tonnage was calculated as the average density of all drill core samples from mineralized intercepts in holes completed in the 2022-2023 drill campaigns.

Table 14.7 Density statistics by listed by structural system and vein (continued on next page)

System	Vein	N° of Sample	Mean	Minimun	Maximun	Std. Dev.	Variance
Ayayay	AYA	8	2.90	2.50	3.86	0.46	0.21
	TYC						
Matacaballo	MTC	39	2.84	2.50	4.08	0.32	0.10
	MTC_RP1	3	2.64	2.50	2.77	0.11	0.01
	MTC_RP2						
	MTC_RT1	2	2.65	2.64	2.66	0.01	0.00

System	Vein	N° of Sample	Mean	Minimun	Maximun	Std. Dev.	Variance
Meteysaca	MTS	35	2.68	2.35	3.24	0.19	0.04
	MTS_RP1						
	MTS_RP2	1	2.77	2.77	2.77	-	-
	MTS_RT1	3	2.81	2.57	3.19	0.27	0.07
	MTS_RT2						
Natividad	NAT	3	2.63	2.57	2.66	0.04	0.00
Pozorico	PZR	7	2.81	2.41	3.30	0.33	0.11
Sacasipuedes	SCS	44	2.79	2.30	3.87	0.26	0.07
	SCS_RT1						
Sorpresa	SOR						
	SOR_RT1	1	2.58	2.58	2.58	-	-
Pasteur	PAS	2	2.59	2.56	2.61	0.03	0.00
Perseguida	PER	22	2.60	2.25	3.19	0.25	0.06
Vulcano	VUL	7	2.70	2.55	2.99	0.13	0.02
	BEA	4	2.71	2.56	2.91	0.14	0.02

14.4 Grade Estimation

Grade estimation was calculated using Ordinary Kriging for the principal veins (Matacaballo, Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes, Ayayay and Perseguida) that represent a reasonable number of composites and a better spatial distribution. Grade estimates for the remaining structures were calculated by the inverse distance method to the third power using strike directions determined by variograms as structural tendencies of orientation. The applied discretization was 3x3x3 m; the grade estimation was carried out in sub-cells.

14.4.1 Search Parameters

The search neighborhoods were defined using the patterns formed by the drill data based on the continuity distances given in the variogram analyses.

The distances used for search parameters were designed to match the pattern of the drill data (i.e., sparse drill areas have larger ellipses than denser drilled or sampled areas). This was achieved by using a dynamic search ellipsoid in which a second search was used that is equal to 1.5x the scope of the first search neighborhood. The third search used wider search ellipsoids in areas where the number of peripheral samples were scarce and where the presence of a sole composite was problematic for the estimation. The directions of the axes of the search ellipsoids coincide with the directions defined in the variography analysis, although the Matacaballo vein used dynamic search directions (dynamic anisotropy) for the sinuous form of the structure.

Table 14.8 shows the search parameters used for grade estimation for each vein in the Reliquias Mine.

Table 14.8 Search parameters for veins, Reliquias Mine (continued on next two pages)

System	Vein	Element	First Search			Second Search			Third Search			Max Comps per hole
			Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	
Ayayay	AYA	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
	TYC	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	1	4	(90, 60, 15)	1	4	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	1	4	(90, 60, 15)	1	4	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	1	4	(90, 60, 15)	1	4	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	1	4	(90, 60, 15)	1	4	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	1	4	(90, 60, 15)	1	4	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
Matacaballo	MTC	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
	MTC_RP1	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	3
	MTC_RP2	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40,	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160,	1	5	2

System	Vein	Element	First Search Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	First Search Min Comps	First Search Max Comps	Second Search Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Second Search Min Comps	Second Search Max Comps	Third Search Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Third Search Min Comps	Third Search Max Comps	Max Comps per hole
			10)						40)			
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
	MTC_RT1	Ag (Oz)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
Meteysaca	MTS	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
	MTS_RP1	Ag (Oz)	(30, 50, 5)	2	7	(45, 75, 7.5)	2	5	(120, 200, 20)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(30, 50, 5)	2	7	(45, 75, 7.5)	2	5	(120, 200, 20)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(30, 50, 5)	2	7	(45, 75, 7.5)	3	5	(120, 200, 20)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(30, 50, 5)	2	7	(45, 75, 7.5)	3	5	(120, 200, 20)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(30, 50, 5)	2	7	(45, 75, 7.5)	3	5	(120, 200, 20)	1	5	2
	MTS_RP2	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
	MTS_RT1	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 5)	3	8	(90, 60, 7.5)	2	6	(240, 160, 20)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 5)	3	8	(90, 60, 7.5)	2	6	(240, 160, 20)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 5)	3	8	(90, 60, 7.5)	2	6	(240, 160, 20)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 5)	3	8	(90, 60, 7.5)	2	6	(240, 160, 20)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 5)	3	8	(90, 60, 7.5)	2	6	(240, 160, 20)	1	5	2
	MTS_RT2	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2

System	Vein	Element	First Search			Second Search			Third Search			Max Comps per hole
			Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
Natividad	NAT	Ag (Oz)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(40, 55, 10)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 15)	2	5	(160, 220, 40)	1	5	2
Pozorico	PZR	Ag (Oz)	(40, 55, 5)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	2	5	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(40, 55, 5)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	2	5	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(40, 55, 5)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	2	5	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(40, 55, 5)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	2	5	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(40, 55, 5)	2	7	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	2	5	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
Sacasipuedes	SCS	Ag (Oz)	(70, 30, 10)	5	10	(105, 45, 15)	3	10	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	3
		Au (ppm)	(70, 30, 10)	5	10	(105, 45, 15)	3	10	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	3
		Cu (%)	(70, 30, 10)	5	10	(105, 45, 15)	3	10	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	3
		Pb (%)	(70, 30, 10)	5	10	(105, 45, 15)	3	10	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	3
		Zn (%)	(70, 30, 10)	5	10	(105, 45, 15)	3	10	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	3
	SCS_RT1	Ag (Oz)	(70, 30, 10)	2	7	(105, 45, 15)	2	5	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(70, 30, 10)	2	7	(105, 45, 15)	2	5	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(70, 30, 10)	2	7	(105, 45, 15)	2	5	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(70, 30, 10)	2	7	(105, 45, 15)	2	5	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(70, 30, 10)	2	7	(105, 45, 15)	2	5	(280, 120, 40)	1	5	2
Sorpresa	SOR	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
	SOR_RT1	Ag (Oz)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2

System	Vein	Element	First Search			Second Search			Third Search			Max Comps per hole
			Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	Range (m) (Max, Inter, Min)	Min Comps	Max Comps	
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
Pasteur	PAS	**Ag (Oz)**	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	2	7	(90, 60, 15)	2	5	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
Perseguida	PER	**Ag (Oz)**	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(60, 40, 10)	5	10	(90, 60, 15)	3	10	(240, 160, 40)	1	5	2
Vulcano	VUL	**Ag (Oz)**	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
	BEA	**Ag (Oz)**	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Au (ppm)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Cu (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Pb (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2
		Zn (%)	(40, 55, 5)	3	10	(60, 82.5, 7.5)	3	8	(160, 220, 20)	1	5	2

14.5 Validation of the Estimate

14.5.1 Visual Validation

The visual validation that was completed using Datamine software compared the composite grades and block grades for each element in section, plan, and longitudinal views, regardless of drill hole spacing. A good correlation was observed in the distribution of grades without any significant differences and without the need to excessively smooth the block model data.

14.5.2 Global Estimation Validation

Global validation of the estimate involves comparing the mean grade for each structure (vein or breccia body) with the mean declustered grade generated by using a nearest-neighbor (NN) estimation approach.

This analysis was performed to ensure that areas of low confidence do not distort the results of regions of higher confidence. The results of the classified blocks are considered reasonable as these fluctuate between +5%. Those that are above this value are generally due to the presence of isolated high-grade composites or due to low overall grade concentrations.

Table 14.9 compares grades derived from Ordinary Kriging or inverse distance (ID3) with grades derived from nearest neighbor (NN) analysis for each domain in the Reliquias Mine.

Table 14.9 Global validation statistics (cut-off = 0) by domain

System	Vein	Ag (Oz) Data	Blocks		% Diff.	Au (ppm) Data	Blocks		% Diff.	Cu (%) Data	Blocks		% Diff.	Pb (%) Data	Blocks		% Diff.	Zn (%) Data	Blocks		% Diff.
			EST	NN			EST	NN			EST	NN			EST	NN			EST	NN	
AYAYAY	AYA	4.06	5.14	5.16	-0.41	0.12	0.15	0.14	5.91	3.58	3.17	3.14	0.90	2.65	2.42	2.35	2.78	0.61	0.52	0.49	5.23
	TYC	1.01	1.08	1.08	-0.09	0.12	0.13	0.13	-0.37	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.15	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.13
MATACABALLO	MTC	3.13	2.74	2.76	-1.01	0.50	0.39	0.40	-3.39	3.40	2.63	2.44	7.70	2.20	1.69	1.61	5.13	0.26	0.23	0.21	10.38
	MTC_RP1	1.38	1.30	1.29	0.41	0.22	0.12	0.11	6.87	2.01	2.38	2.36	0.95	1.41	1.72	1.68	2.54	0.14	0.19	0.18	7.35
	MTC_RP2	0.83	0.92	0.93	-0.79	0.05	0.04	0.04	2.29	1.07	1.59	1.65	-3.51	0.42	0.59	0.61	-3.05	0.07	0.10	0.11	-3.57
	MTC_RT1	2.00	3.35	3.53	-5.10	0.21	0.27	0.27	-2.44	2.75	3.98	4.16	-4.38	1.56	1.82	1.86	-2.51	0.29	0.40	0.41	-2.84
METEYSACA	MTS	9.06	6.24	5.94	5.10	0.53	0.38	0.35	7.05	2.49	2.17	2.07	4.41	1.74	1.16	1.03	12.56	0.28	0.20	0.19	8.37
	MTS_RP1	1.24	1.67	1.67	-0.11	0.33	0.56	0.63	-10.58	0.69	0.75	0.74	1.89	0.45	0.46	0.44	2.76	0.04	0.06	0.06	-0.95
	MTS_RP2	2.79	3.10	3.10	0.11	0.90	0.56	0.63	-11.17	1.04	1.15	1.02	12.78	0.39	0.40	0.37	7.59	0.10	0.11	0.11	2.26
	MTS_RT1	5.57	3.55	3.72	-4.58	0.53	0.41	0.44	-6.76	1.15	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.62	0.39	0.39	-0.81	0.12	0.06	0.06	-10.14
	MTS_RT2	5.56	4.67	4.88	-4.30	0.11	0.12	0.12	-4.80	1.48	1.27	1.35	-5.57	0.83	0.72	0.76	-5.12	0.17	0.15	0.14	2.36
NATIVIDAD	NAT	1.69	1.61	1.60	0.61	0.07	0.08	0.08	-1.49	3.80	3.58	3.50	2.47	2.85	2.97	2.92	1.65	0.67	0.61	0.61	0.37
POZORICO	PZR	5.21	3.16	3.24	-2.56	1.00	0.44	0.44	-1.01	4.19	2.46	2.57	-4.30	2.82	1.44	1.50	-3.95	0.47	0.25	0.25	3.08
SACASIPUEDES	SCS	2.26	1.83	1.85	-1.10	0.31	0.34	0.36	-6.72	3.33	3.05	3.14	-2.65	2.12	1.87	1.77	5.23	0.42	0.25	0.25	0.29
	SCS_RT1	0.74	0.54	0.51	5.49	0.08	0.06	0.07	-3.20	0.74	0.65	0.69	-6.24	0.40	0.33	0.34	-3.87	0.04	0.03	0.03	8.10
SORPRESA	SOR	3.39	3.19	2.99	6.86	0.19	0.23	0.22	8.35	2.55	2.36	2.28	3.63	1.67	1.96	1.97	-0.08	0.36	0.44	0.47	-4.75
	SOR_RT1	1.98	2.05	2.02	1.25	0.22	0.17	0.17	1.26	0.91	1.94	1.97	-1.78	0.51	0.97	0.98	-0.89	0.08	0.15	0.16	-2.79
PASTEUR	PAS	4.41	5.60	6.03	-7.20	0.43	0.43	0.45	-4.54	1.18	1.07	1.06	1.29	0.80	0.67	0.66	0.77	0.12	0.08	0.08	1.99
PERSEGUIDA	PER	5.96	6.22	5.90	5.43	0.62	0.65	0.63	2.04	1.23	1.38	1.30	6.01	0.65	0.73	0.69	5.31	0.07	0.08	0.08	1.85
VULCANO	VUL	1.43	1.03	1.00	2.49	0.30	0.38	0.36	7.14	1.07	0.90	0.87	4.10	0.55	0.44	0.42	4.81	0.07	0.04	0.04	13.82
	BEA	4.56	4.58	4.48	2.33	0.88	0.92	0.94	-2.23	2.99	3.37	3.22	4.80	1.45	1.70	1.61	5.22	0.11	0.10	0.11	-6.49

14.5.3 Local Validation of the Estimate

For local validation of the estimate, slices by levels were generated to show the relative distribution of grades for blocks facing east and north, by elevation, and parallel to strike, and perpendicular to strike. These plots compare the nearest neighbor model to the OK/IPD model to ensure that the grade is not drastically overestimated or underestimated in any specific direction.

Figure 14.8 shows an example of the graphs used to compare silver grades in block models with that of composites in different directions and levels in the Matacaballo vein.

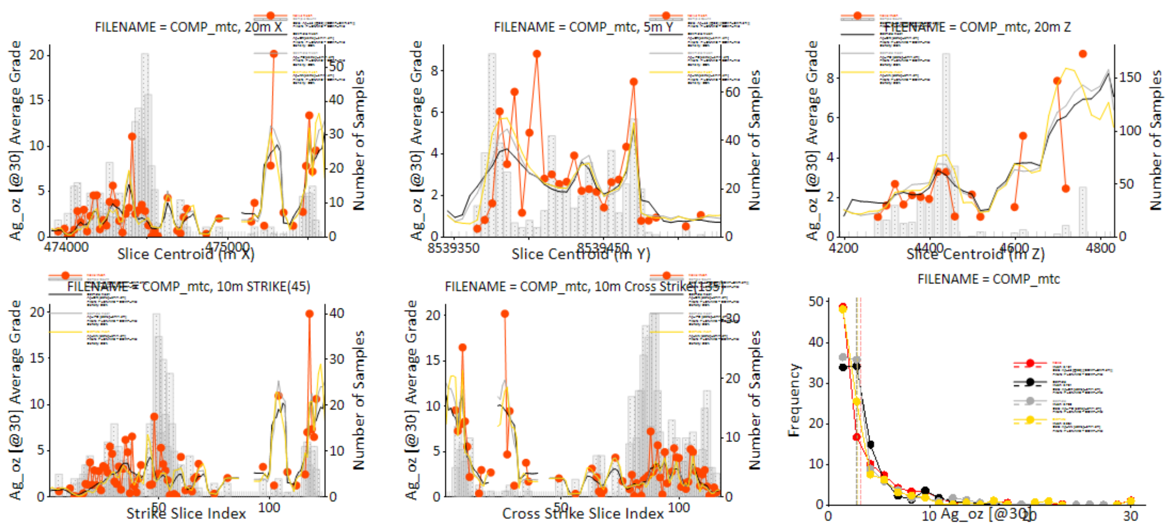


Figure 14.8 Distribution of silver – Matacaballos vein

Figures 14.9, 14.10 and 14.11 show the plots of silver derived from the Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes and Perseguida veins in different directions and levels. In general, the model correctly reflects the tendencies shown for the composites with the anticipated smoothing effect.

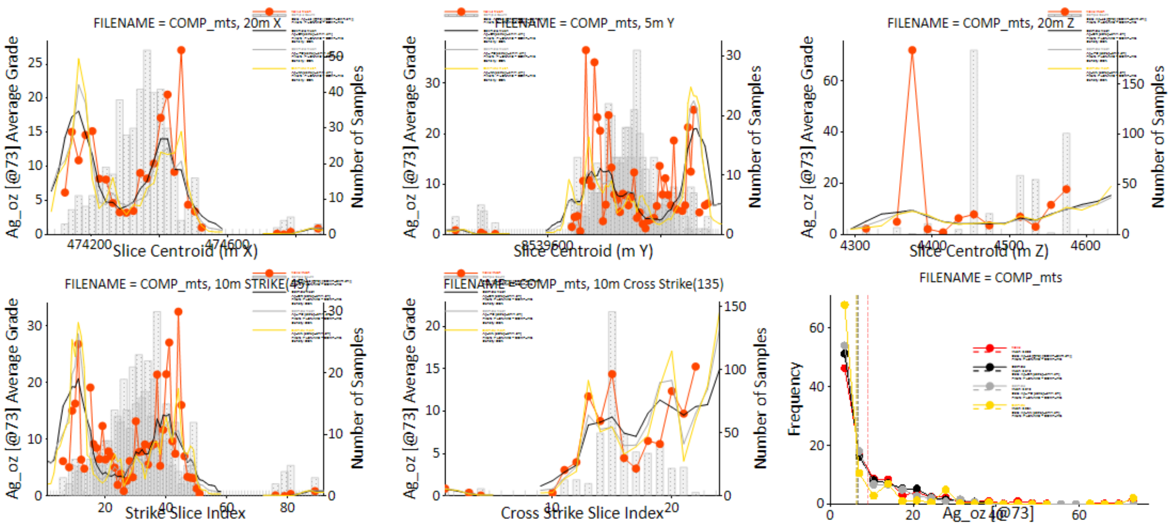


Figure 14.9 Distribution of silver in different directions – Meteysaca vein

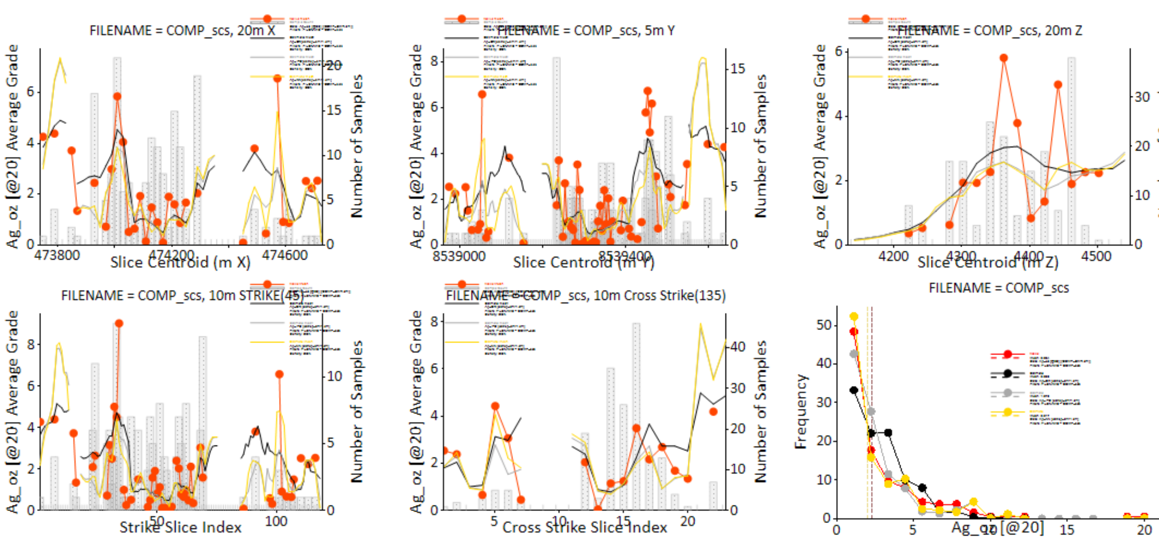


Figure 14.10 Distribution of silver in different directions – Sacasipuedes vein

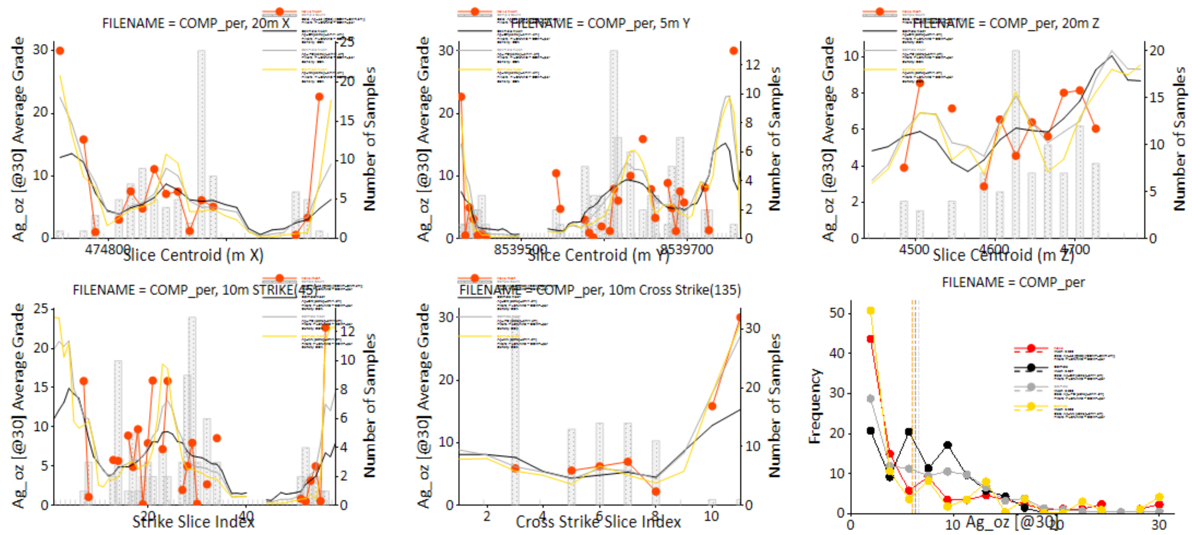


Figure 14.11 Distribution of silver in different directions – Perseguida vein

14.5.4 Mineral Resource Depletion

The mine planning team at the Reliquias Mine is responsible for maintaining all current data pertaining to underground development in the mine.

The author has excluded mined-out areas from any reports of tonnages and grades in this technical report, as is appropriate. The author considers that the methodology of representing these depleted zones in this report is adequate. However, it is necessary to develop a protocol to adequately handle this information so that the exploited sectors can be properly accounted for and also exclude exploited areas that are inaccessible that cannot be counted as part of mineral resources. Figure 14.12 shows the locations of mined-out zone in the Reliquias Mine.

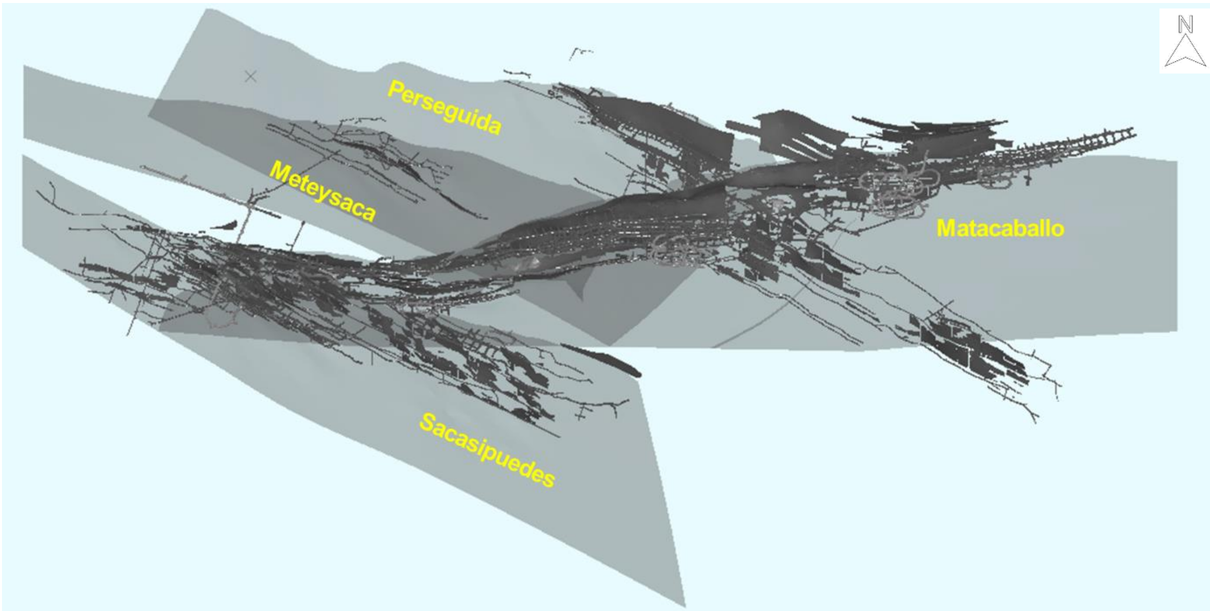


Figure 14.12 Mined-out areas (development and recess) Reliquias Mine. Source: SMR.

14.6 Classification of Mineral Resources

14.6.1 Geologic Continuity

Knowledge of polymetallic vein systems has increased in recent years due to continued study of underground mine workings and surface expressions of mineralization at the Reliquias Mine through the drill programs of 2022 – 2023 completed by SMR. This information has allowed the technical team of SMR to considerably increase their ability to accurately model mineralized structures.

14.6.2 Data Density and Orientation

The resource estimate is based on two data sources, channel and drill core samples derived from continued exploration work by SMR. The recently completed drill programs were particularly valuable in providing data to support the resource estimation. The exploration drill data is supplemented by a wealth of underground information including channel samples taken at intervals of approximately 2.0 meters oriented perpendicular to strike of mineralization. Geological confidence and resource estimate quality are closely related to data density as is reflected in the classification of resource confidence categories.

14.6.3 Accuracy and Precision of Data

The QA/QC program implemented by SMR shows acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. No evidence of contamination in the sample prep or analysis process was detected. Analysis of standard samples (CRM) and control samples indicate acceptable levels of assay accuracy in determination of grades for the silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc.

The results of precision testing through duplicate samples did not show any significant bias. The insertion of blank control samples guarantee that no contamination was produced during the analysis process.

14.6.4 Spatial Continuity of Grades

The spatial continuity of grades, as confirmed by variograms, is an important consideration when assigning resource classification. Variogram characteristics strongly influence estimation quality such as kriging efficiency and regression slope. In the author's opinion, the recent drill program data allows us to corroborate the continuity of mineralization in the principal structures and, by extension, into smaller, related structures.

14.6.5 Classification

The definitions for the classification of mineral resources used in this report are aligned with NI43-101 guidelines on reporting mineral resource and reserve estimates.

The high quality of the Reliquias Mine technical database (drill core and channel sampling data, geologic interpretations, density data) and prospective interpretations indicating mineralogical and spatial continuity of grade form a solid base to support the authors' confidence in the mineral resource estimates prepared for this report.

Mineral resource models are marked as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred according to CIM (2014) standards and considering the following parameters:

- Interpolation pass
- Distance to closest composite
- Number of drillholes used in the block estimation
- Proximity to a mine working

Measured Resources are defined for the resource blocks in the first interpolation pass (of the search ellipsoid for the grade estimation process) with a minimum of 3 drillholes within 30 m of a drillhole and considering the proximity to mine workings.

Indicated Resources are defined for the resource blocks in the first or second interpolation pass with a minimum of 2 drillholes within 60 m of a drillhole and considering the proximity to the measured domain is less than 30 m.

Inferred Resources are defined for the resource blocks with an extrapolation of the search ellipsoid up to 80 m.

Resource category boundaries are defined by a minimum number of resource blocks. In some cases, blocks that do not comply with the criteria of a given category are elevated to a higher category in order to avoid isolating blocks of a lower category inside a domain of higher category. In the opinion of RREMIN, these blocks have a level of confidence sufficient to warrant assignment to a higher category. In other cases, blocks that do not comply with the criteria of a category may be assigned to a lower category to avoid isolating the higher category block in a lower category domain.

Figure 14.13 shows the distribution of resource categories for the Matacaballo vein, Reliquias Mine.

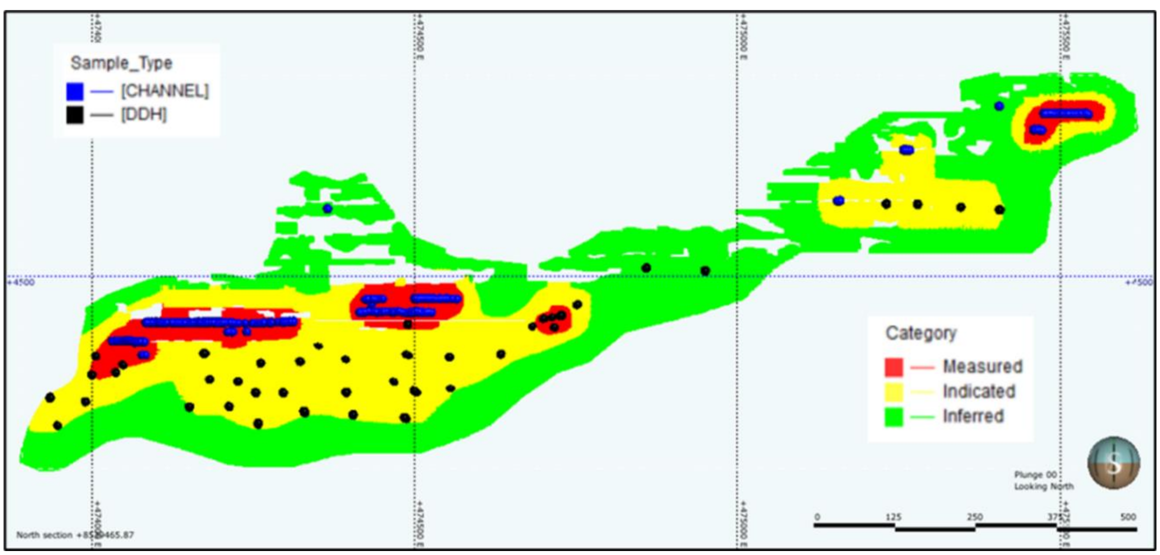


Figure 14.13 Schematic plan of the Matacaballo vein with block model categories and locations of channel samples and drillholes

Figures 14.14, 14.15 and 14.16 show the distribution of resource categories for the Meteysaca, Sacasipuedes y Perseguida veins, Reliquias Mine.

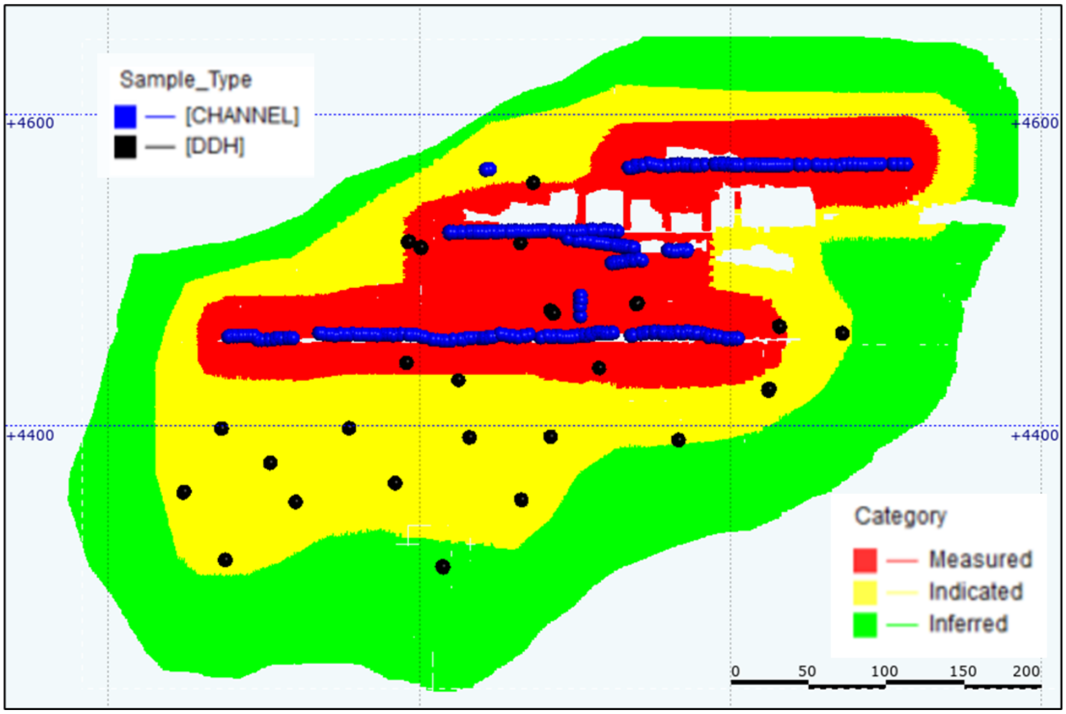


Figure 14.14 Schematic plan, Meteysaca vein, with block model categories and locations of channel samples and drillholes

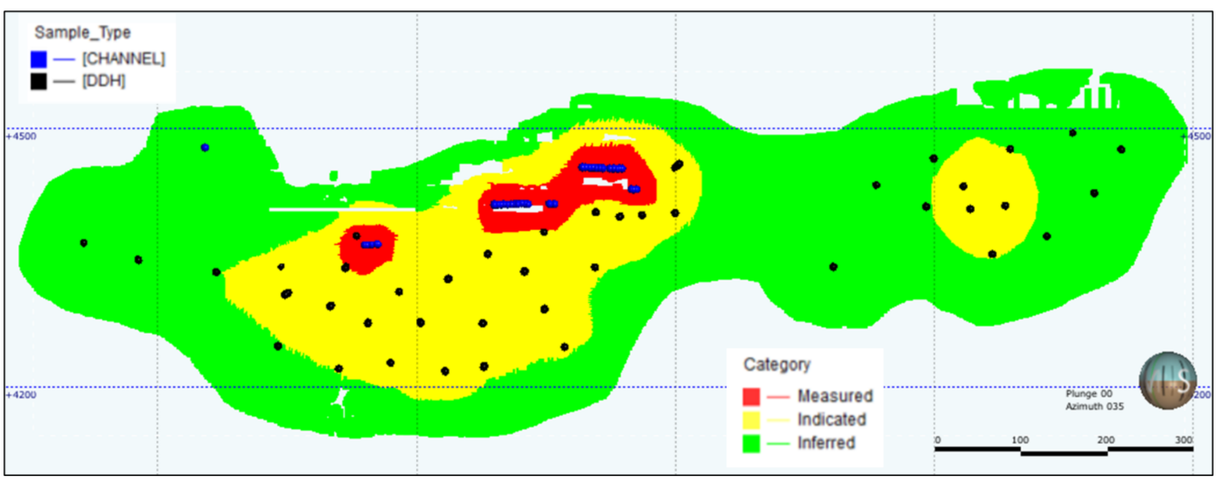


Figure 14.15 Schematic plan, Sacasipuedes vein, with block model categories and locations of channel samples and drillholes

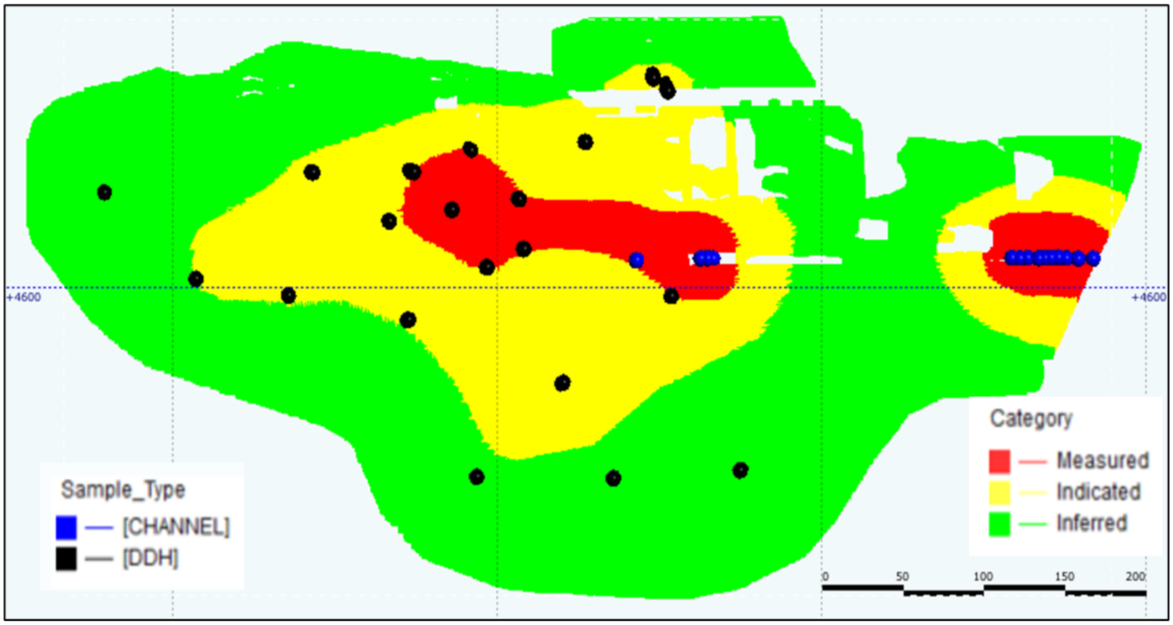


Figure 14.16 Schematic plan, Perseguida vein, with block model categories and locations of channel samples and drillholes

14.7 Mineral Resource Reporting

14.7.1 Factors for Assigning Resource Categories

The evaluation of whether resources have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction requires the input of metallurgical as well as economic factors: average metallurgical recovery, average grade of concentrate, historical metal prices, and expected terms of trade. Metallurgical parameters and concentrate characteristics are based on data from preliminary analysis of representative samples from the Matacaballo, Perseguida, Sacasipuedes and Pozo Rico veins. Price information has been provided by AgMR's finance department.

Metal prices were determined by using the average prices of the last 12 months. Silver = US$24/oz, gold = US$1,921/oz, copper = US$8,950.80/t, Lead = US$2072.30/t, and Zinc = US$2,689.60/t.

The NSR value in polymetallic veins is determined by the following metal price factors:

Silver = US$17.57/oz, gold = US$29.05/g, copper= US$31.70/%, lead = US$15.40/% and Zinc = US$14.27/%.

NSR is calculated by the formula:

NSR = 17.57* Ag oz + 29.05*Au g + 31.70*Cu% + 15.40* Pb% + 14.27* Zn%.

14.7.2 Determination of Cut-off Grade

Mineral resources are evaluated by comparing the values for each block against a cut-off value. This value represents the average marginal cut-off grade for the deposit, that is, the value that covers the direct costs of mining, processing, and G&A of the material based on the current mining methodology and type of processing. This cut-off value should represent reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

The cut-off value used to report Mineral Resources in this report is based on variable operation costs projected by the finance and operations department of SMR.

The projected operations costs are shown in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10 Variable production costs for polymetallic veins. Source: SMR

Items	Polymetallic (US $/t)
Mine	39.40
Plant	7.66
Power	3.88
G&A	1.09
Cut-Off 2023	**52.02**

In the author's opinion, the Mineral Resources stated herein regarding the polymetallic veins certainly have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction given that the estimates of these resources are based on actual mining, processing, and smelting costs, actual metallurgical recoveries achieved at the plant, reasonable metal prices, and cutoff grade application.

14.7.3 Estimated Mineral Resource Statement

Mr. Antonio Cruz (FAIG) is the independent, qualified person for the estimation of mineral resources of Reliquias Mine of AgMR. The mineral resources stated below have an effective date of May 1, 2024.

The mineral resources for the polymetallic veins are summarized in Table 14.11. Mineral Resources are reported as undiluted and in situ in areas identified as accessible for underground production with NSR values greater than US$52.02/t.

Table 14.11 Mineral resources for polymetallic veins, Reliquias Mine, effective date May 1, 2024

Category	Tonnes (Kt)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (USD/t)
Measured	228	5.10	0.54	2.97	1.91	0.28	185.76
Indicated	1,083	4.07	0.38	3.11	2.04	0.33	168.99
M + I	1,311	4.25	0.41	3.09	2.02	0.32	171.91
Inferred	1,758	3.99	0.42	2.91	1.80	0.28	160.39

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources are those defined in the definition of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2014.*
- *Mineral Resources statement have an effective date of May 1, 2024. Antonio Cruz Bermúdez is the independent, qualified person responsible for the Mineral Resources estimate.*
- *The Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
- *There is no certainty that all or part of the estimated Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported at US$52.02 NSR cut off for the polymetallic veins; metal prices considered were US$24.00/oz Ag, US$1,921/oz Au, US$8,950.80/t Cu US$2,072.30/t Pb, US$2,689.60/t Zn.*
- *Metallurgical recoveries of polymetallic veins are based on the preliminary results of the metallurgical tests carried out in 2023: Ag= 91.35%, Au=78.88%, Cu=90.85%, Pb=93.09%, Zn= 84.64%.*
- *Mineral Resource tonnes are rounded to the nearest thousand and totals may not add due to rounding.*
- *The reported Mineral Resources are not diluted.*
- *The reported Mineral Resources do not include mined-out areas.*

Table 14.12 shows a summary of mineral resources listed by vein for the Reliquias Mine.

Table 14.12 Mineral Resources by vein (continued on next page)

Category	**Zone**	**Vein**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Ag (oz)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Zn (%)**	**Pb (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**NSR (US$/t)**
MEASURED	Ayayay	AYA	13,272	3.32	0.14	4.05	2.18	0.20	160.11
		TYC							
	Matacaballo	MTC	54,612	3.51	0.66	3.56	2.13	0.24	171.77
		MTC_RP1	6,354	1.70	0.41	2.86	2.08	0.08	117.28
		MTC_RP2							
		MTC_RT1							

Category	Zone	Vein	Tonnes (t)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (US$/t)
	Meteysaca	MTS	50,034	8.87	0.55	2.68	1.89	0.30	248.79
		MTS_RP1	989	4.36	1.18	1.15	0.76	0.12	142.86
		MTS_RP2	6,326	4.17	1.13	1.70	0.56	0.14	143.34
		MTS_RT1	7,976	5.61	0.56	1.26	0.78	0.17	150.25
		MTS_RT2	3,960	6.06	0.13	1.54	0.97	0.20	153.40
	Natividad	NAT							
	Pozorico	PZR	5,482	4.78	0.73	3.32	2.33	0.42	201.98
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	29,106	3.49	0.40	4.99	3.70	0.74	224.68
		SCS_RT1	929	1.64	0.19	1.92	1.02	0.06	79.41
	Sorpresa	SOR	7,711	3.32	0.18	2.22	1.55	0.23	126.50
		SOR_RT1	2,941	3.26	0.50	0.80	0.51	0.04	92.49
	Pasteur	PAS	6,174	4.11	0.42	1.08	0.63	0.11	113.18
	Perseguida	PER	20,257	6.49	0.57	0.78	0.43	0.03	149.48
	Vulcano	VUL	2,457	2.53	0.17	2.04	0.93	0.12	96.64
		BEA	9,580	4.85	0.95	3.77	1.81	0.11	198.11
Total Measured Resources			228,161	5.10	0.54	2.97	1.91	0.28	185.76
INDICATED	Ayayay	AYA	138,513	5.20	0.15	3.24	2.24	0.72	199.28
		TYC							
	Matacaballo	MTC	358,459	3.24	0.36	3.53	2.46	0.34	166.57
		MTC_RP1	41,682	2.11	0.12	3.22	2.41	0.26	131.93
		MTC_RP2	17,197	1.34	0.06	2.50	0.84	0.13	78.29
		MTC_RT1	8,287	1.10	0.21	2.47	1.67	0.29	95.72
	Meteysaca	MTS	75,510	9.84	0.47	3.17	1.73	0.27	267.13
		MTS_RP1	10,165	2.72	0.97	1.33	0.81	0.09	110.31
		MTS_RP2	16,185	5.33	0.99	1.76	0.57	0.18	162.17
		MTS_RT1	14,116	5.60	0.49	0.59	0.40	0.06	128.82
		MTS_RT2	3,053	5.82	0.14	1.52	0.87	0.18	146.99
	Natividad	NAT	11,930	1.29	0.06	4.13	3.20	0.55	149.79
	Pozorico	PZR	8,445	3.60	0.46	2.71	1.61	0.28	148.86

Category	Zone	Vein	Tonnes (t)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (US$/t)
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	194,211	1.73	0.43	3.81	2.49	0.28	144.59
		SCS_RT1	1,909	1.27	0.18	1.88	0.97	0.05	70.64
	Sorpresa	SOR	24,356	3.22	0.23	2.58	1.89	0.45	143.35
		SOR_RT1	16,977	2.56	0.19	2.78	1.39	0.21	118.14
	Pasteur	PAS	28,164	4.08	0.32	1.51	1.13	0.15	124.95
	Perseguida	PER	94,231	7.92	0.67	1.39	0.68	0.09	192.05
	Vulcano	VUL	4,965	1.09	1.23	2.02	0.97	0.12	102.52
		BEA	14,423	5.15	0.94	3.87	1.87	0.11	205.23
Total Indicated Resources			1,082,778	4.07	0.38	3.11	2.04	0.33	168.99
Total Measured & Indicated			**1,310,939**	**4.25**	**0.41**	**3.09**	**2.02**	**0.32**	**171.91**
INFERRED	Ayayay	AYA	174,202	5.94	0.17	3.44	2.90	0.46	217.63
		TYC	8,914	1.70	0.12	2.03	0.98	0.14	81.92
	Matacaballo	MTC	406,489	2.98	0.36	3.07	1.90	0.27	144.37
		MTC_RP1	19,200	1.60	0.08	4.05	2.92	0.40	145.94
		MTC_RP2	31,028	1.16	0.05	2.41	0.81	0.14	72.95
		MTC_RT1	35,607	4.49	0.32	5.13	2.16	0.48	210.16
	Meteysaca	MTS	60,211	8.38	0.42	3.81	1.50	0.32	247.16
		MTS_RP1	19,009	3.08	0.94	1.27	0.73	0.11	114.36
		MTS_RP2	10,272	5.00	0.53	2.00	0.59	0.21	147.35
		MTS_RT1	28,302	4.50	0.60	1.32	0.54	0.06	125.61
		MTS_RT2	1,976	5.64	0.16	1.57	0.73	0.18	142.77
	Natividad	NAT	111,693	1.72	0.08	3.70	3.10	0.64	153.48
	Pozorico	PZR	22,317	3.05	0.38	2.50	1.33	0.23	128.03
	Sacasipuedes	SCS	304,275	2.50	0.35	3.43	1.94	0.28	141.68
		SCS_RT1	7,463	1.20	0.16	1.67	0.86	0.05	64.06
	Sorpresa	SOR	65,802	3.61	0.28	2.62	2.34	0.54	161.99
		SOR_RT1	23,156	2.49	0.18	2.63	1.30	0.21	113.33
	Pasteur	PAS	51,816	8.13	0.48	1.54	0.99	0.12	197.96
	Perseguida	PER	198,746	7.49	0.80	1.63	0.86	0.12	195.00
	Vulcano	VUL	87,694	1.59	0.77	1.57	0.78	0.06	86.45

Category	Zone	Vein	Tonnes (t)	Ag (oz)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	NSR (US$/t)
		BEA	90,098	4.47	0.92	3.26	1.67	0.10	180.53
Total Inferred Resources			**1,758,271**	**3.99**	**0.42**	**2.91**	**1.80**	**0.28**	**160.39**

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

This section is not relevant to this technical report.

RREMIN is not aware of any existing mineral reserve estimates for the Reliquias Mine that are compliant with NI 43-101 requirements.

16 MINING METHOD

The mine plan has been made with the total mineral resource estimate stated in Chapter 14, Measured and Indicated category mineral resources represents 43% of the total estimate and Inferred resources represents 57% of the total estimate.

16.1 Overview of Process Design

This report proposes the use of mechanized mining for all underground mining operations at Reliquias to develop the most efficient means of ore extraction.

The consulting group DCR Engineers completed a geo-mechanical study in the Reliquias Mine in 2023 and determined that 'bench and fill stoping' is the appropriate mining method for optimal production from the Reliquias Mine vein system, although for certain blocks, the sublevel stoping method will be used. DCR recommended using stope benches cut to a height of 9 meters and 12 meters, then back filled with waste rock produced from the developing the access drives above the stope bench.

The established extraction sequence consists of different phases that have identified the most economic zones in each vein and would require a minimum amount of development work during the first years of mineral production. This sequence will give sustainability to the mining plan resulting in yields of 800 tpd in the first year and 1,000 tpd in the second year and through to the last year of mine life.

The most critical components of the mine infrastructure are the mineral processing plant and tailings storage facility. Ore will be transported to the mineral processing plant by haul trucks with 15 m3 payload capacity (gross weight of 22 to 28 tons).

Another important factor of a well-run mining operation is the management of economic mineral in ore stockpiles and impounding waste rock produced by development of mine workings including underground workshops, drill stations, and miscellaneous underground infrastructure. On surface, installations are required to accommodate storage for mining equipment, powder magazines, and office space.

The mining operations will be out-sourced to specialty contractors found in the area, focusing on the mining work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The project has a mine life of 9 years that include 11 months of prior production.

16.2 Mine Layout

The mining process has been organized by zones in order to identify the best opportunities for blending mineral during mine development. Each zone is conformed by veins and/or mineral structures, which are detailed below:

- Zone 1: Ayayay-West (AYA-W) and Sacasipuedes-West 1 (SCS–W1),
- Zone 2: Sorpresa (SOR), Sacasipuedes-West 2 (SCS-W2),
- Zone 3: Ayayay-East (AYA–E),
- Zone 4: Matacaballo-West 1 (MTC-W1) and Matacaballo-West 2 (MTC-W2)
- Zone 5: Perseguida (PER)
- Zone 6: Meteysaca-West (MTS-W)
- Zone 7: Meteysaca-East (MTS-E)
- Zone 8: Pasteur (PAS), Beatita (BEA) and Vulcano (VUL)
- Zone 9: Matacaballo-East (MTC-E)
- Zone 10: Natividad (NAT) and Sacasipuedes-East 3 (SCS-E3)
- Zone 11: Sacasipuedes East 1 (SCS-E1) and East 2 (SCS-E2)
- Zone 12: Pozorico (PZR)
- Zone 13: Sacasipuedes-Central (SCS-C)

The Figure 16.2.1 show in graphic the layout of these zones with their respective veins.

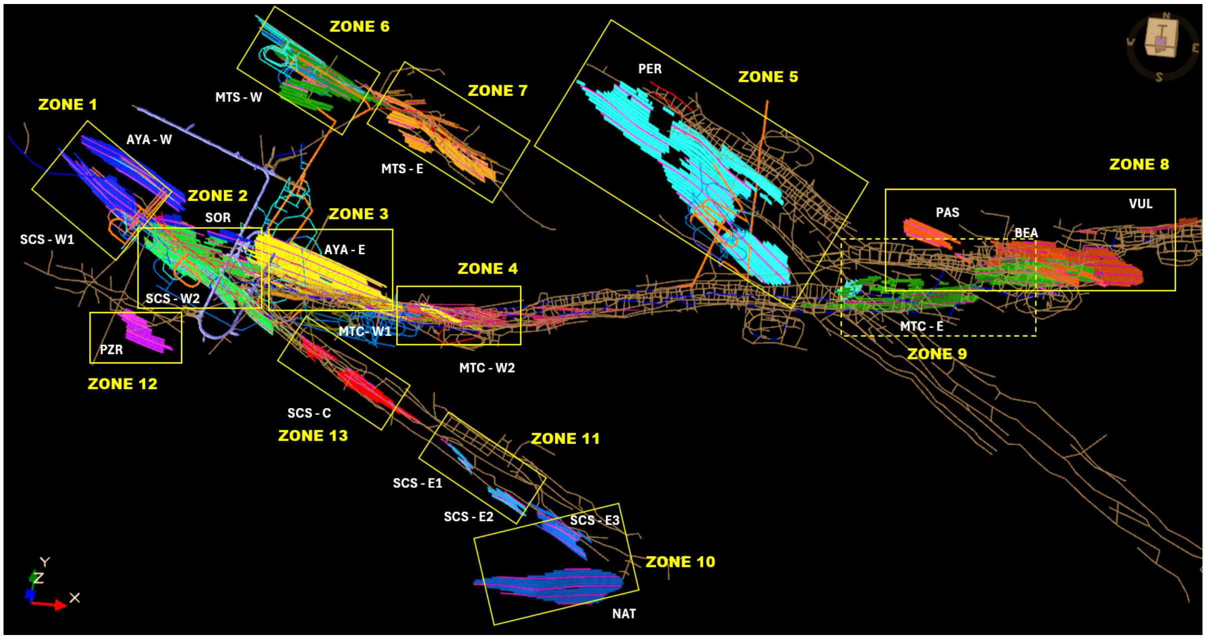


Figure 16.1 Conceptual mine layout. Source: SMR 2024

All of the mine workings have been designed in detail (development and auxiliary infrastructure) although this level of technical report does not require such detail.

The following series of figures from 16.2 to 16.9 present the mine design in longitudinal sections on eight veins or vein groups.

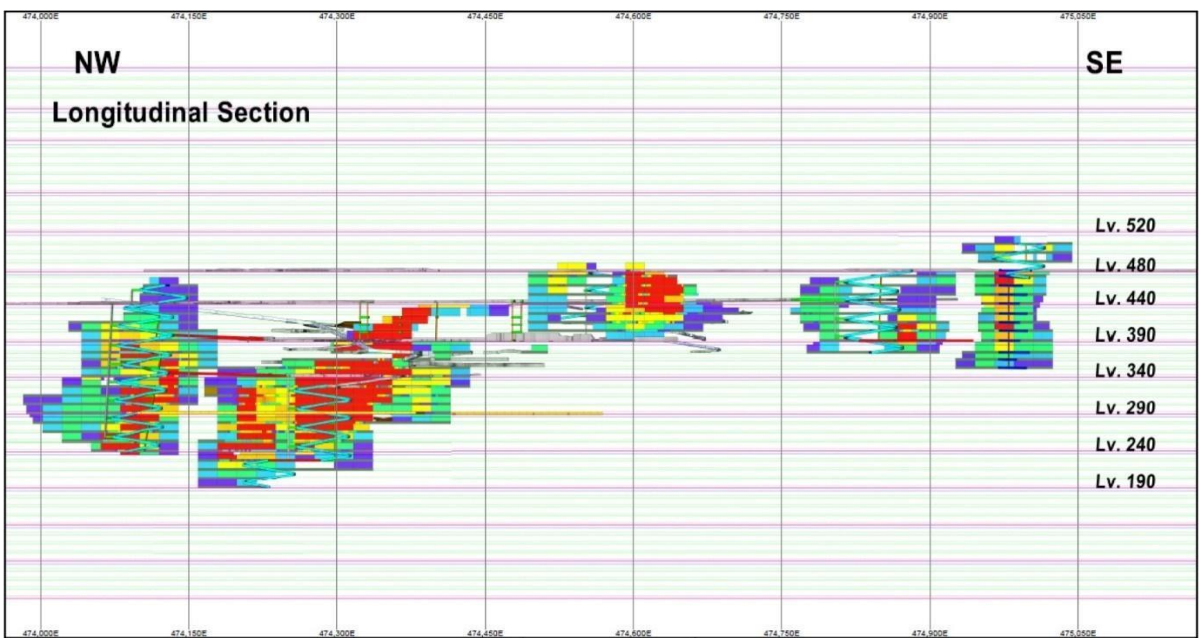


Figure 16.2 Longitudinal section, Sacasipuedes Vein. Source: SMR 2024

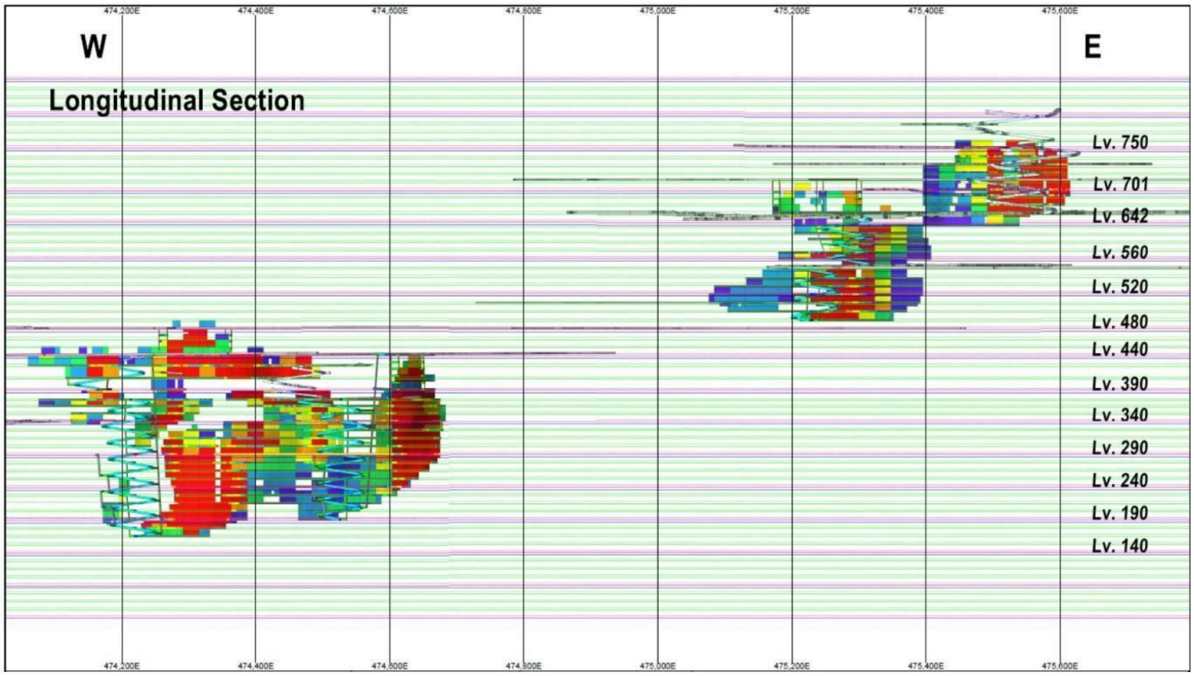


Figure 16.3 Longitudinal section, Matacaballo Vein. Source: SMR 2024

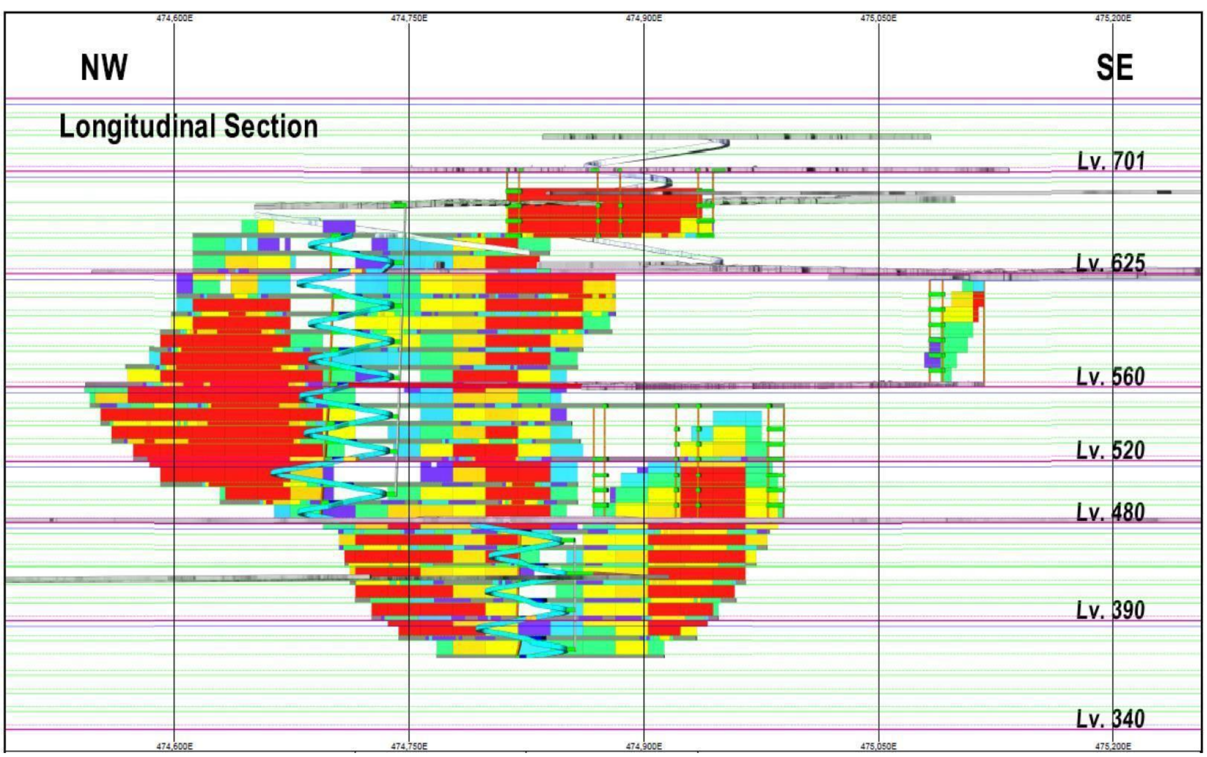


Figure 16.4 Longitudinal section, Meteysaca Vein. Source: SMR 2024

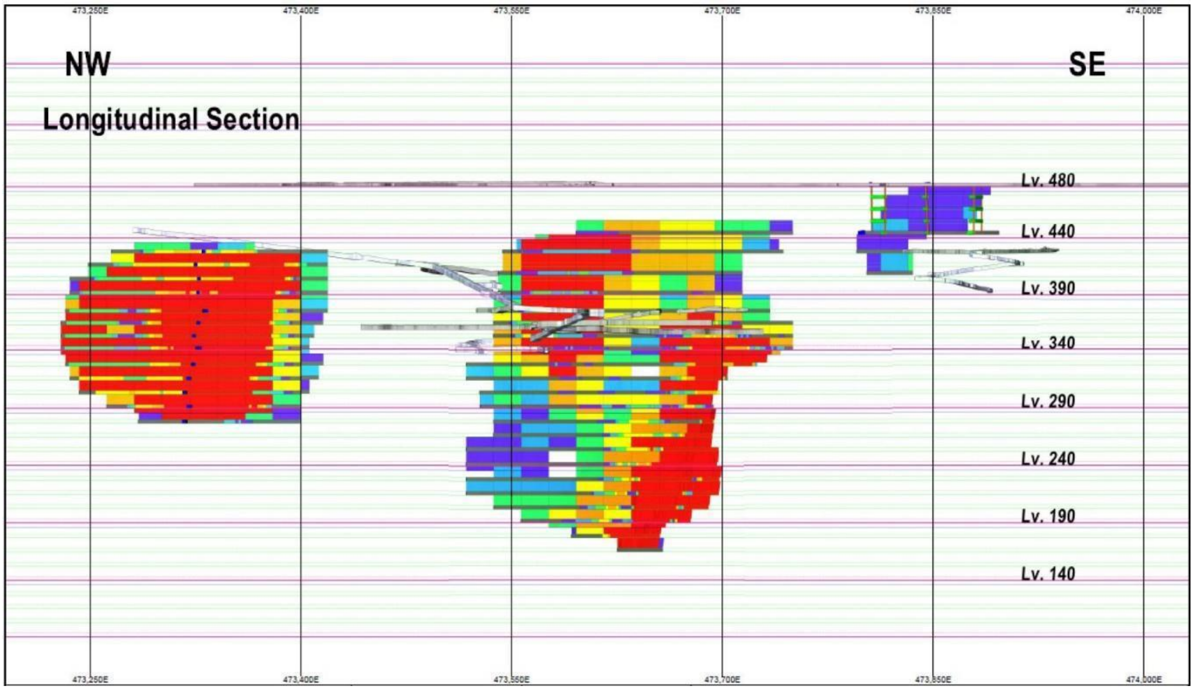


Figure 16.5 Longitudinal section, Ayayay Vein. Source: SMR 2024

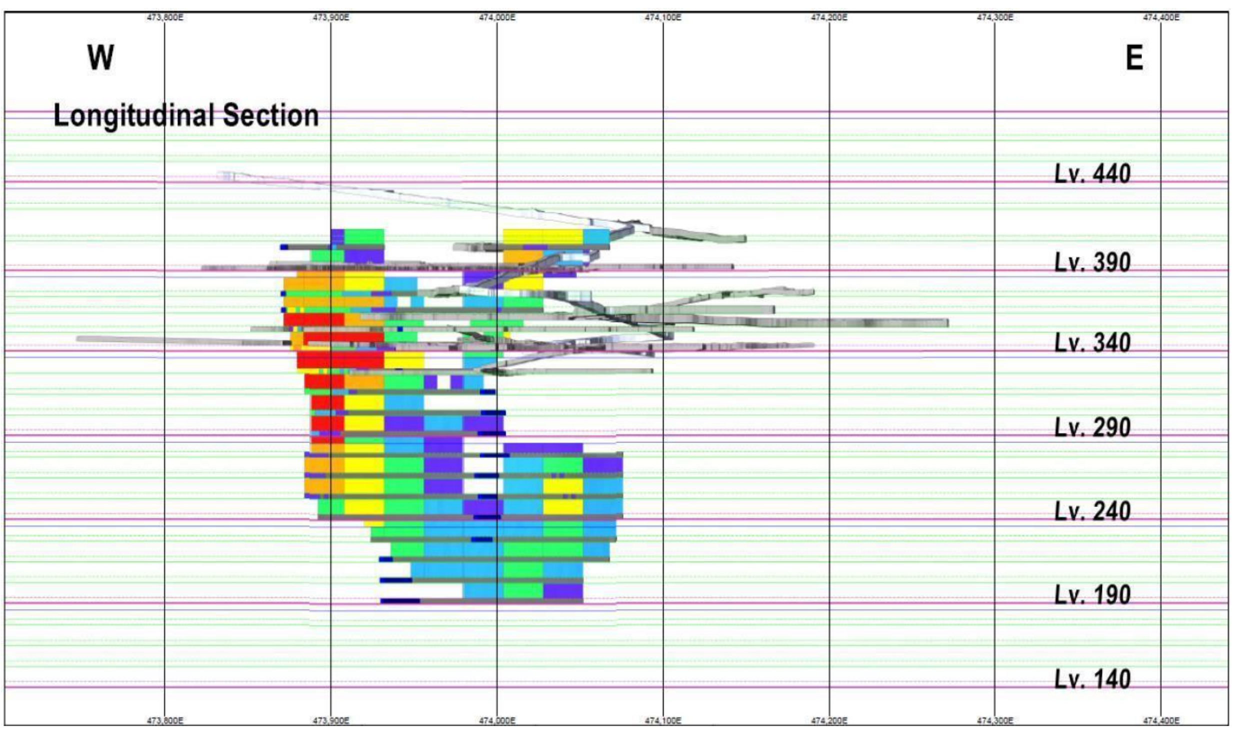


Figure 16.6 Longitudinal section, Sorpresa Vein. Source: SMR 2024

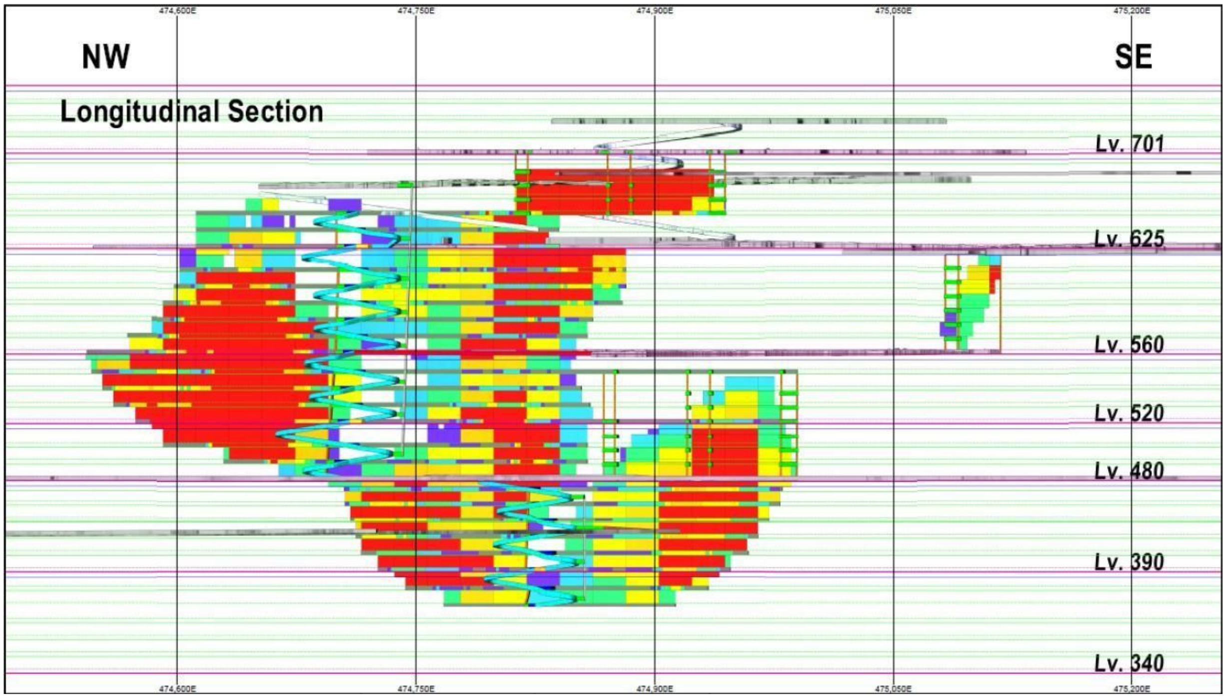


Figure 16.7 Longitudinal section, Perseguida Vein. Source: SMR 2024

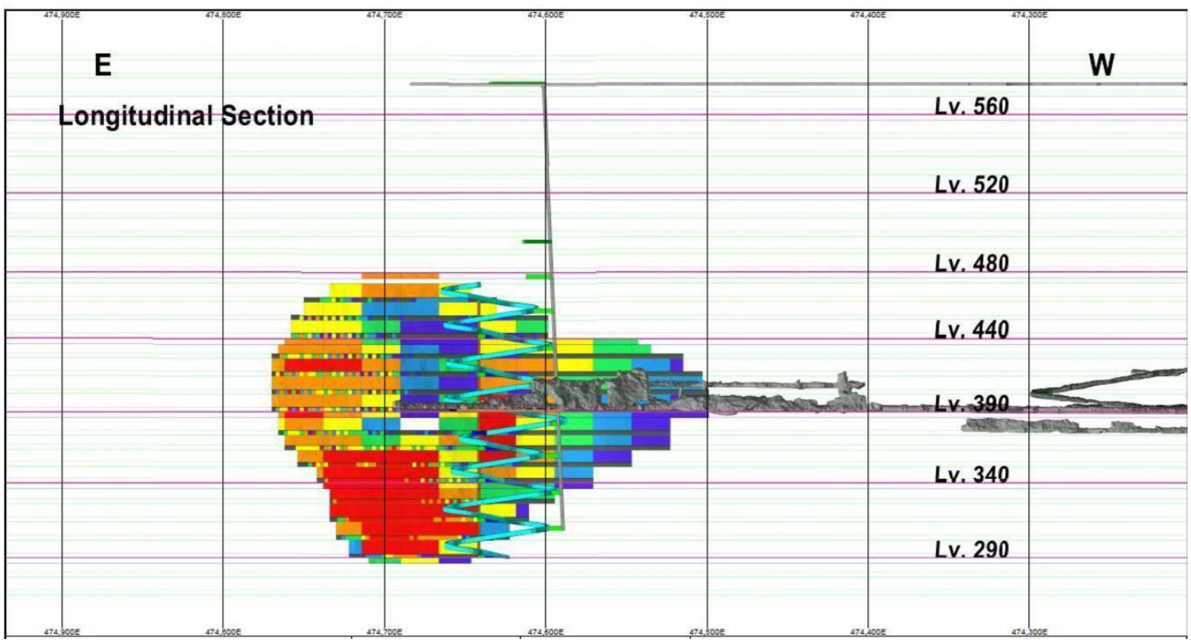


Figure 16.8 Longitudinal section, Natividad Vein. Source: SMR 2024

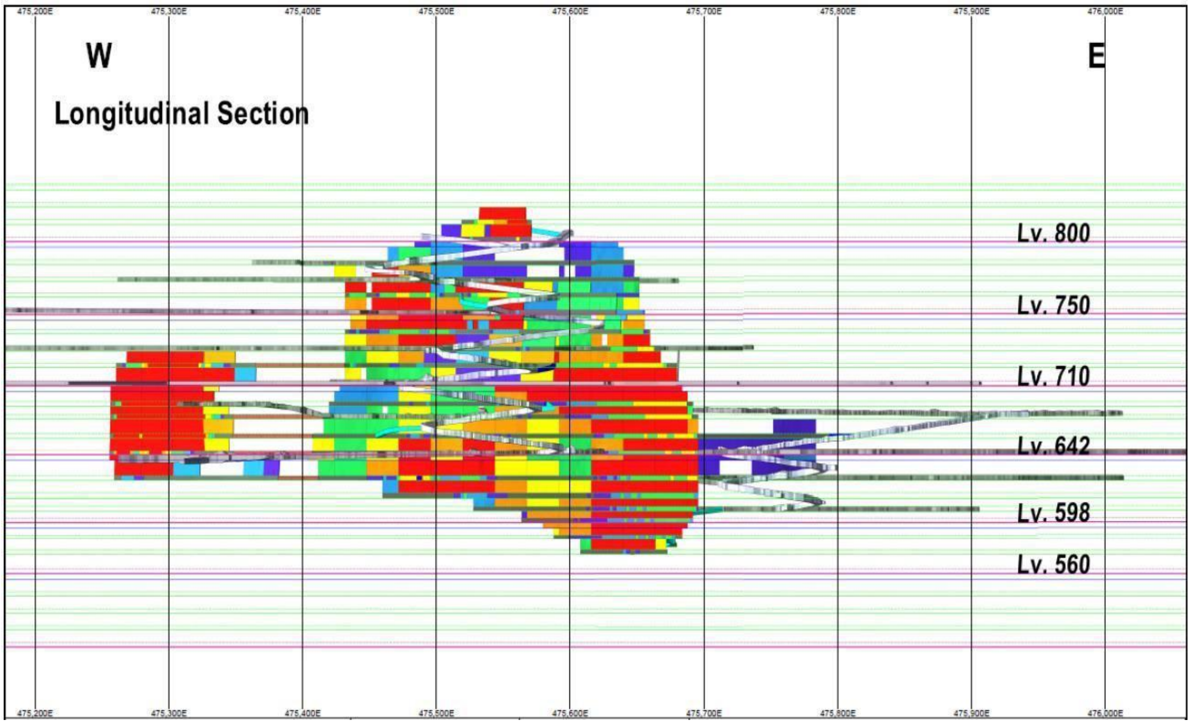


Figure 16.9 Longitudinal section, Vulcano, Beatita, and Pasteur Veins. Source: SMR 2024

16.3 Geotechnical Considerations

The consulting group DCR Engineers conducted a geo-mechanical study of the Reliquias Mine in 2023 during the rehabilitation of nearly 14.8 km of mine workings using the geotechnical database derived from more than 7,000 meters of diamond drilling (DDH) and interpretation of a wallrock channel sampling program in the rehabilitated mine workings. The rock mass in the Reliquias Mine is characterized by volcanic and intrusive rocks typical of the polymetallic (Ag, Au, Pb, Cu, Zn) Castrovirreyna Mining District with veins controlled by a primary structural grain that is oriented NW-SE and crossed by conjugate E-W tensional faults. The rock mass in this geological setting is classified as a predominantly 'good' geomechanical zone; as such, this classification provides parameters that guide the mine design to use the 'bench and fill' mining method as the principal method of ore extraction, although for certain blocks, the sublevel stoping method will be used.

The quality of the rock mass in the Reliquias Mine has been evaluated using three geomechanical criteria: Rock Mass Rating – RMR (Bieniawski, 1989), Q-system (Barton, 1974) and Geological Strength Index – GSI (Hoek and Marinos, 2000). RMR is used as the primary criteria; Q and GSI are used as complementary criteria.

From the 3D lithologic model, transverse sections have been generated to evaluate the predominate wallrock hosting each vein in the district and to find the geomechanical relationship between monomictic andesite breccia, polymictic andesite breccia, and porphyritic andesite.

16.3.1 Classification of the Rock Mass

The classification of the rock mass was completed using RMR criteria (Bieniawski, 1989). RMR was estimated based on photographic evidence from DDH core and compared to data derived from geomechanical mapping and geotechnical logging of core. Figure 16.10 shows the modified text from the report by Bieniawski, and Figure 16.11 displays the curve relation between the type of rock and time without support.

Properties of rock mass	Rock mass rating (rock class)				
	100–81 (I)	80–61 (II)	60–41 (III)	40–21 (IV)	<20 (V)
Classification of rock mass	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Average stand-up time	10 years for 15-m span	6 months for 8-m span	1 week for 5-m span	10 h for 2.5-m span	30 min for 1-m span
Cohesion of rock mass (MPa)	>0.4	0.3–0.4	0.2–0.3	0.1–0.2	<0.1
Angle of internal friction of rock mass	>45°	35–45°	25–35°	15–25°	15°

Figure 16.10 A list of parameters for the rock mass rating (RMR) classification system. Source: engineering consultancy DCR Ingenieros

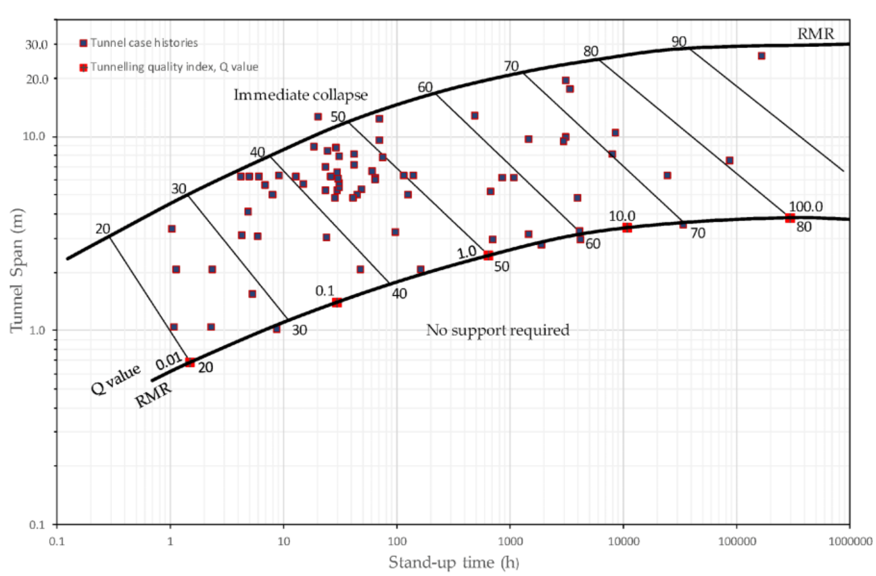


Figure 16.11 Rock-Mass Rating and Tunneling Quality Index Systems for tunnel design: development, refinement, application and limitation

DCR Engineers concluded that most of the wallrock at the Reliquias Mine can be classified as ‘good’, defined as having a Rock Mass Rating (RMR) of between 61 and 80, thus requiring limited ground support. The existence of several kilometers of underground tunnels, some standing for over 50 years, supports this conclusion. The QP author of this report has verified the work process of DCR Engineers and validates their results and conclusions.

The stability of the mine workings will be controlled by measurements and support according to the classification of the permanent excavations associated with the development mine workings and temporary excavations associated with the mine workings that directly access the mineral blocks and stopes. The general evaluation of the support for the mine workings requires the application of bolts with cement and shotcrete, but only where required in accordance with the current geomechanical evaluation.

16.4 Hydrogeological Considerations

According to the results of a hydrogeologic study conducted by Hydro-Geo for the Minera Castrovirreyna Corporation in 2010, the volcanic rocks found in the Reliquias Mine constitute an aquifer of fractured volcanic rocks formed from lava flows and pyroclastic deposits. The general structure of the volcanic formations consists of a stack of rocky material that could form aquifers capable of storing water and serving as a conduit for water along faults, fault veins, mineralized structures, and specific fracture zones, due to the rock mass having a high level of porosity and secondary permeability according to the results of hydrogeologic modelling. This modelling estimates that when the ramp reaches a depth of 250 meters below Level 390 the subterranean water flow will infiltrate the mine at a rate on the order of 25 l/s.

According to field work observations, almost all of the existing mine workings that were evaluated have water issues and high humidity as shown by numerous localized points of moisture and leakage. However, the water table will lower as the mine progresses to deeper levels which will favor the upper levels of the mine with drier conditions. Owing to the presence of old mine workings that capture water percolating down from the surface, the actual hydraulic setting is artificial since the water table has been lowered due to the presence of various levels of mine workings.

16.5 Mechanized Bench and Fill Mining

Selection of the optimal mining method for the Reliquias Mine is based on numerical simulations using the method of finite differences with FLAC3D 6.0 software (Itasca, 2019). The 'bench and fill' (B&F) mining method may be implemented with stopes of 16 meters (benches to 9 m) and stopes having maximum longitude openings of 24 m. Figure 16.12 shows the results of modelling this mining method that results in up to 30 m of stable open space in longitude. This method requires the use of waste rock from developing the stope to serve as fill.

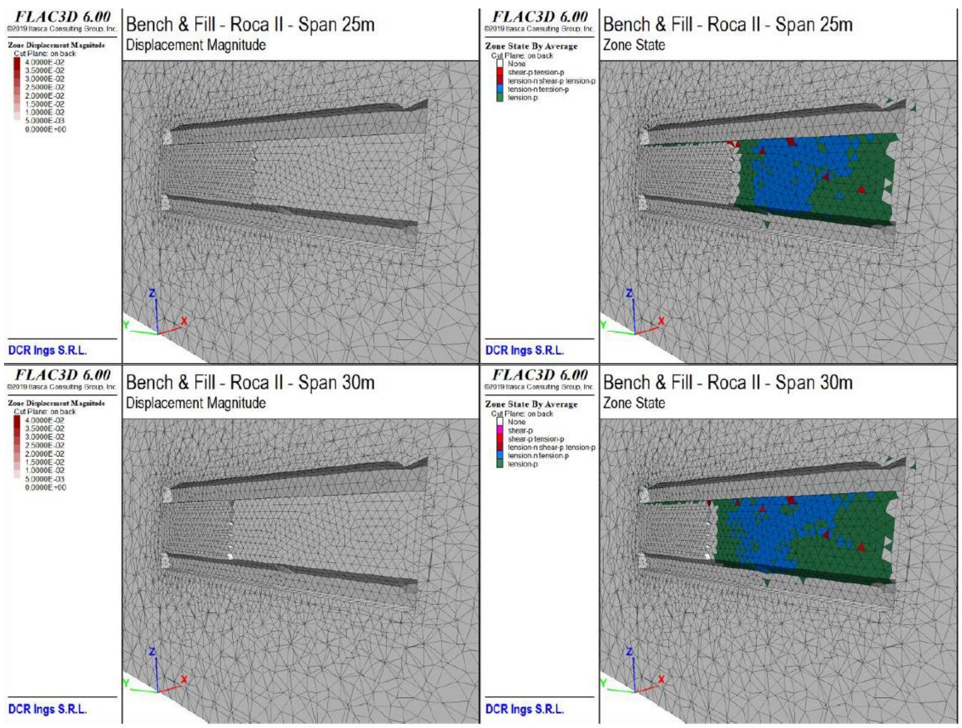


Figure 16.12 Rock-Mass Rating and Tunneling Quality Index Systems for Tunnel Design: Development. Source: engineering consultancy DCR Ingenieros

Figure 16.13 displays the mining sequence used in the Bench and Fill method using equipment for the support operations, drilling, mucking, ore extraction, and other auxiliary services.

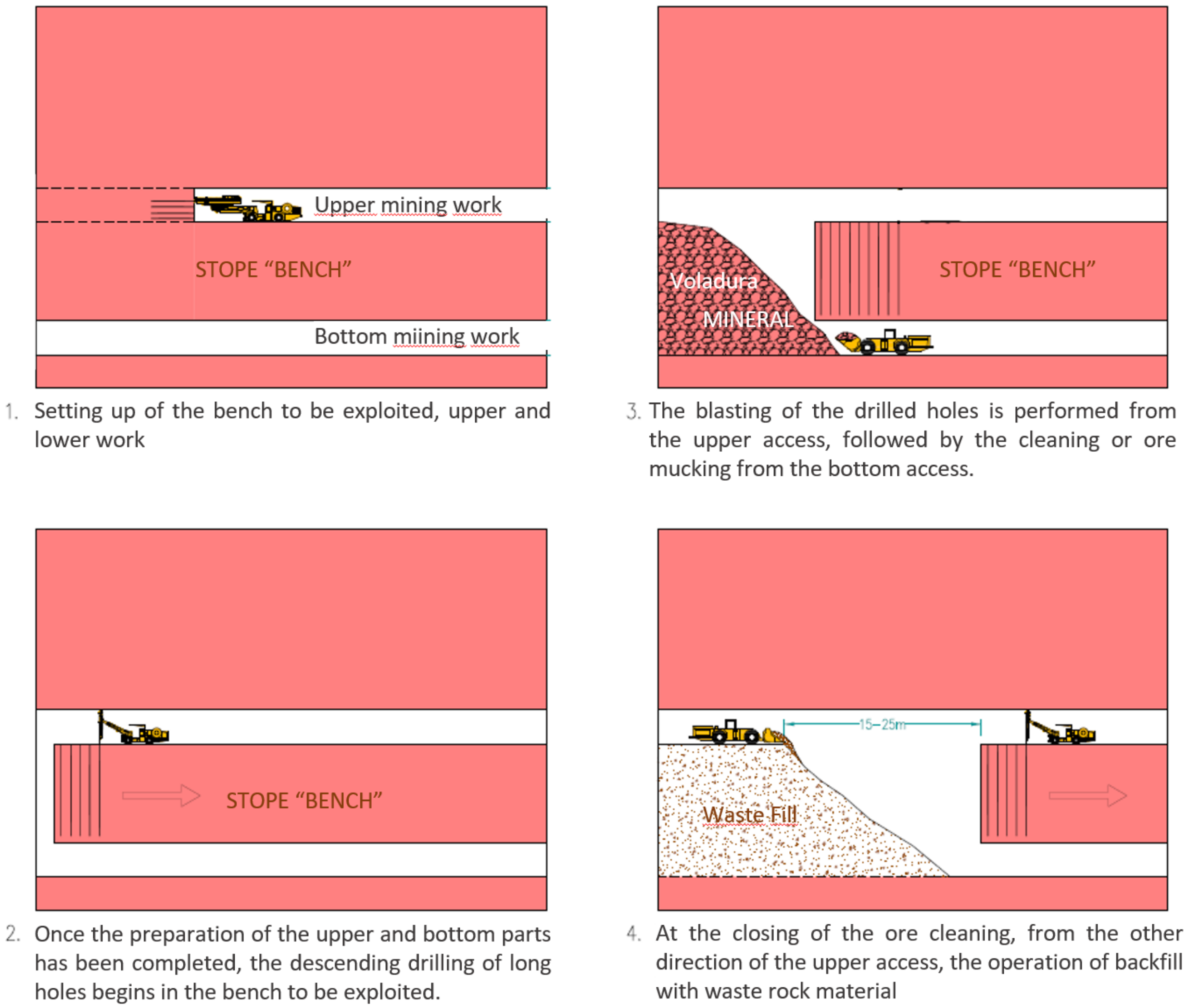


Figure 16.13 *Bench and fill mining sequence. Source: DCR Ingenieros*

Captions 1 – 4

1. Setting up the bench to be mined, upper and lower drive access (Upper drive access and Lower drive access)

2. After completion of the upper and lower accesses, the stope bench is prepared by long hole drilling

3. The drill holes are blasted from the upper access, then the ore is mucked out from the lower access

4. After the ore has been cleaned out, the open stope is backfilled with waste rock coming from the opposite direction on the upper access

Mining dilution has been applied to each block designed by Deswik software given a general equivalent linear overbreak slough (ELOS) of HW: 0.14 and FW: 0.08. The mining recovery has been optimized to 95% of the minable resources. Optimization of stopes has been generated in Deswik.SO software.

16.6 Break-even cutoff estimate

The break-even cut-off estimate is calculated by finding the sum of all direct and indirect costs associated with operating the Reliquias Mine as listed in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1 Break-even cutoff total

Mine	Cost Area	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total Cost
Project SMR	Mine	US$/dmt 4.26	US$/dmt 39.40	US$/dmt 43.66
	Process Plant	US$/dmt 3.43	US$/dmt 7.66	US$/dmt 11.09
	Power	US$/dmt 0.43	US$/dmt 3.18	US$/dmt 3.61
	Maintenance	US$/dmt 1.94	US$/dmt 0.70	US$/dmt 2.64
	G&A	US$/dmt 15.38	US$/dmt 0.00	US$/dmt 15.38
	Expenses	US$/dmt 7.17	US$/dmt 0.00	US$/dmt 7.17
	Commercial	US$/dmt 1.00	US$/dmt 1.09	US$/dmt 2.09
Total		**US$/dmt 33.62**	**US$/dmt 52.02**	**US$/dmt 85.64**

In addition, a cut-off variable is considered that covers the principal direct costs for model blocks whose value is less than break-even cut-off. The principal characteristic of these blocks is that they are in the same mining direction as the principal optimized economic blocks. The mineral mass that is included additionally (from the less than break-even blocks) does not have any relevance that could justify deviating from the mining plan.

16.7 Net Smelter Return

The Net Smelter Return (NSR) approach was applied to assign values to model blocks considered in the proposed mine plan. The NSR represents the revenue that would be obtained from the sale of mineral products (e.g., the Bulk concentrate and the Zn concentrate) after deducting concentrate transportation costs, treatment costs (TC's), refining costs (RC's), and other related off-site costs. The NSR was estimated using projected recoveries, projected metal prices, estimated concentrate transportation costs, TC's, RC's, and related off-site costs not limited to smelter deductions and penalties. The Project will receive payment from smelters in US dollar currency.

The NSR approach is widely used and is considered as 'best practice' for assigning values to model blocks containing polymetallic material. The cashflow model presented in Section 22 "Economic Analysis" uses the proposed mine plan tonnages, grades, and the NSR approach to estimate annual revenues.

16.7.1 Metal Prices

Metal prices used in the calculation of NSR values have been selected through consensus projections, The QP of this chapter has reviewed the consensus reports and, compared with other published reports, considers it reasonable to use these factors, as listed in Table 16.2

Table 16.2 Metal prices used for NSR calculations

Metal	Unit	Price
Gold	US$/oz	1,921
Silver	US$/oz	24.00
Cu	US$/lb	4.06
Pb	US$/lb	0.94
Zinc	US$/lb	1.22

16.7.2 Metallurgical Recovery Factors

Metallurgical recovery factors used in the calculation of NSR are listed in Table 16.3

Table 16.3 Metal prices used for NSR calculations

Metal	Bulk	Zinc
Ag (%)	91.35	5.79
Au (%)	78.88	9.85
Pb (%)	93.09	2.49
Cu (%)	91.06	6.82
Zn (%)	12.73	84.64

16.7.3 Commercial Factors

Commercial factors used in the calculation of NSR are listed in Tables 16.4 and 16.5 to arrive at the values of the bulk and zinc concentrates, respectively.

Table 16.4 Commercial terms for bulk concentrate

PAYABLES			
Lead			
Minimun grade of concentrate		8.00	%
Minimun deduction		3.00	%
Percentage payable		95.0	%
Silver			
Minimun deduction		50.0	gr
Percentage payable		95.0	%
Gold			
Minimun deduction		1.00	gr
Percentage payable		95.0	%
Copper			
Minimun grade		-	%
Deduction below minimum grade		45.0	%
Deduction above minimum grade		25.0	%
DEDUCTIONS			
Treatment Charges			
Processing fee (*Maquila*)		Lead	2,150 - 2,400 USD/DMT
Base grade Concentrate		50.0	%
Processing fee CIF - Conc > 50%		65.0	USD/DMT
Processing fee CIF - Conc < 50%		170.0	USD/DMT
Prize	-	30.0	USD/DMT
Scaler		Lead	2,150 - 2,400 USD/DMT
Base Price		2,150.0	USD/DMT
Base scaler		0.1	
Freight			
Moisture		8.0	%

Table 16.5 Commercial term for Zinc concentrate

PAYABLES		
Zinc		
Minimun grade of concentrate	8.00	%
Minimun deduction	8.00	%
Percentage payable	85.0	%
Silver		
Minimun deduction	93.0	gr
Percentage payable	70.0	%
Gold		
Minimun deduction	2.00	gr
Percentage payable	65.0	%
Copper		
Minimun grade	2.00	%
Deduction below minimum grade	100.0	%
Deduction above minimum grade	-	%
DEDUCTIONS		
Treatment Charges		
Processing fee (Maquila)	Zinc	2,500 - 3,000 USD/DMT
Base grade Concentrate	50.0	%
Processing fee CIF 2,500	227.0	USD/DMT
Processing fee CIF 3,000	200.0	USD/DMT
Prize	- 30.0	USD/DMT
Scaler	Zinc	
Base Price	3,000.0	USD/DMT
Base scaler	0.07	
Base Price	2,500.0	USD/DMT
Base scaler	0.06	
Freight		
Moisture	8.0	%

Conversion factors to calculate equivalent metal values of NSR are listed in Table 16.6

Table 16.6 Commercial term for Zinc concentrate

Grade	Factor
Silver (US$/Oz)	17.57
Gold (US$/gr)	29.05
Lead (US$/%)	15.40
Zinc (US$/%)	14.27
Copper (US$/%)	31.70

16.8 Mine Ventilation System

The requirement for ventilation of the mine workings with fresh air has been calculated based on the number of mine workers simultaneously underground and the simultaneous use of mining equipment. Ventilation flow requirements are 3.0 m3/s for the underground mine workers, 48.7 m3/s for the simultaneous operation of diesel machinery, and 2.6 m3/s as a 5% contingency for a total of 54.3 m3/s as a global requirement for air flow in the mine.

Fresh air will enter the mine from five adits and a chimney that reaches the surface in order to obtain a calculated 55.1 m3/s in-flow of fresh air. The output of contaminated air will exit the mine through six adits, a winze, and three chimneys at a calculated rate of 59.4 m3/s. These flow rates provide 101% coverage as listed in Table 16.7

Table 16.7 Air flow requirements for the ventilation system, Reliquias Mine

Ventilation system	Flow rate
Clean air entry	55.1 m^3/s
Contaminated air output	59.4 m^3/s
Request	54.3 m^3/s
%Coverage	101%

Thermodynamic measurements indicate that no underground mine working will have a temperature greater than 24°Celsius. Figure 16.14 shows the global ventilation system and air flow rate requirements.

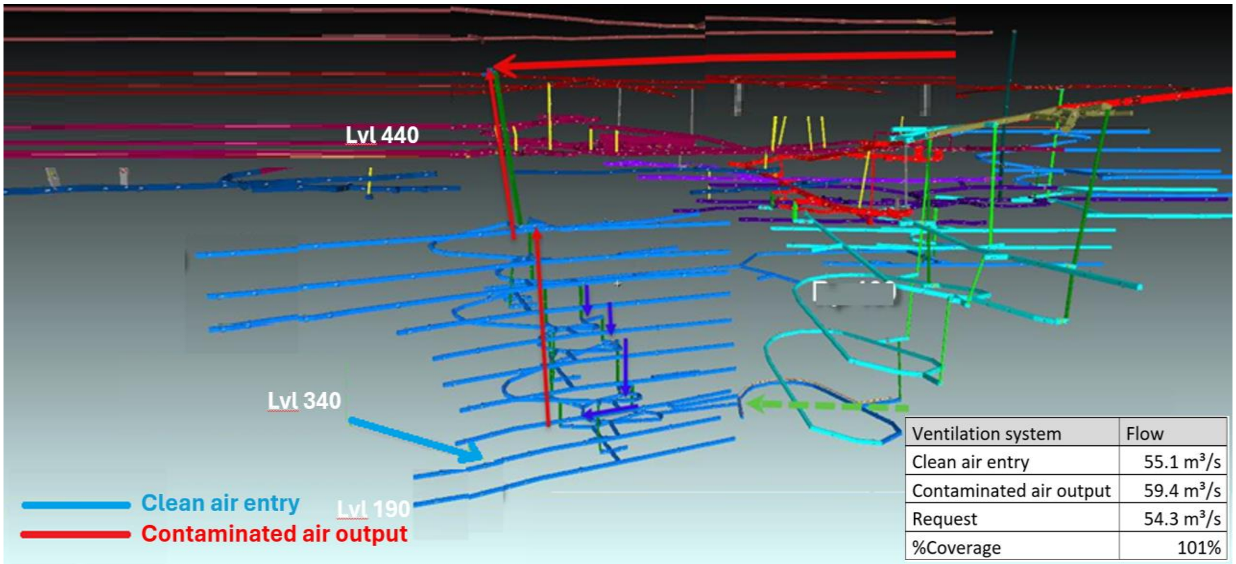


Figure 16.14 Ventilation System. Source: AIREX Consulting

SMR contracted the engineering consultant AIREX to carry out the ventilation study, RREMIN's QP has reviewed and verified the good practices used in the development of this study., concluding that the ventilation study is of an appropriate level for PEA reporting.

16.9 Mine Fleet Equipment

According to our mine plan we are going to work with the following fleet of mine equipment to re-start operations. Table 16.8 lists the specifications of the principal units.

Table 16.8 Mine fleet specifications. Source SMR 2024

Unit	Capacity	Quantity
Scooptram	1.5 yd3 – 3.5yd3	5
Dumper	13 t	2
Truck	25 t	6
Pick up	700 kg	4
Advanced jumbo	10 ft – 12 ft	3
Long hole jumbo	30 ft - 40 ft	3

16.10 Mine Development Sequence

The Table 16.9 show in Yearly work plans for development, exploration and preparation

Table 16.9 Mining Work Plans. Source SMR 2024

Mining Work Plans				
Year	Development (m)	Exploration (m)	Preparation (m)	Total (m)
Year -1	493 m	804 m	3,408 m	4,705 m
Year 1	680 m	641 m	7,101 m	8,422 m
Year 2	570 m	1,500 m	9,505 m	11,575 m
Year 3	1,033 m	1,828 m	8,965 m	11,826 m
Year 4	724 m	1,264 m	13,918 m	15,906 m
Year 5	1,132 m	1,884 m	9,599 m	12,615 m
Year 6	495 m	1,542 m	10,110 m	12,147 m
Year 7	0 m	427 m	10,673 m	11,100 m
Year 8	0 m	199 m	871 m	1,070 m
Total	**5,127 m**	**10,089 m**	**74,150 m**	**89,366 m**

16.11 Mine Production Sequence

The mine plan has a detailed sequencing of exploitation, the table 16.10 show in yearly work plans for mine production, the objective has been to maximize in the first years the mineral contribution that is considered as measured and indicated resources. The mining sequencing is as follows:

- The first year is comprised of 67% Measured and Indicated resources and 33% Inferred resources,
- The second year consists of 45% of measured and Indicated resources and 55% of Inferred resources,

- The third year is made up of 53% of Measured and Indicated resources and 47% of Inferred resources,
- The fourth year is made up of 51% of Measured and Indicated resources and 49% of Inferred resources,
- The fifth year is made up of 49% of Measured and Indicated resources and 51% of Inferred resources,
- The sixth year is made up of 46% of Measured and Indicated resources and 54% of Inferred resources,
- The seventh year is made up of 34% of Measured and Indicated resources and 66% of Inferred resources,
- The eighth year is made up of 52% of Measured and Indicated resources and 48% of Inferred resources,
- The ninth year is comprised of 44% of Measured and Indicated resources and 56% of Inferred resources,

Table 16.10 Mine production sequence. Source SMR 2024

Years	Mine Production (dmt)	NSR (US$/dmt)	Ag Eq. (oz/dmt)	Ag (oz/dmt)	Au (g/dmt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Year -1	28,499	103.06	5.87	2.06	0.17	0.32	1.54	1.96
Year 1	167,795	139.63	7.95	4.38	0.25	0.27	1.32	1.85
Year 2	303,548	146.00	8.31	3.98	0.37	0.22	1.57	2.41
Year 3	328,390	150.64	8.57	4.24	0.38	0.22	1.53	2.43
Year 4	329,468	149.96	8.53	3.91	0.31	0.30	1.73	2.53
Year 5	330,132	147.44	8.39	2.82	0.29	0.36	2.14	3.18
Year 6	330,777	138.08	7.86	4.03	0.40	0.17	1.34	2.09
Year 7	327,021	132.70	7.55	3.40	0.29	0.24	1.47	2.39
Year 8	205,108	135.14	7.69	3.17	0.21	0.33	1.77	2.50
Total	**2,350,738**	**142.52**	**8.11**	**3.71**	**0.32**	**0.26**	**1.62**	**2.45**

16.12 Comments

RREMIN's QP, having reviewed all the information written in this chapter, verified the methodology and best practices used, recommends that stope heights can be increased to maximize mass mining to reduce mining operating costs.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

17.1 Introduction

SMR's mineral processing plant still retains the name "Planta Concentradora José Picasso Perata" given to it by the previous operator at Reliquias. This plant has a capacity of 2,000 tpd allowing flexibility in mineral processing operations such that SMR may begin at a rate of 800 tpd during the first year, maintain a rate of production of 1,000 tpd during the second year, and increase production to 2,000 tpd with a low investment.

Plant process selection and design are based on the studies completed by the mining engineering department of SMR.

The following is a general summary of the plant processes:

a) The crushing stage has two parts: primary trituration in a jaw crusher C-80 operating in an open circuit; secondary trituration carried out in a cone crusher HP-300 which operates in a closed circuit with a vibrating grizzly (6' x 12'). The resulting fines constitute the final product from this stage.

b) The milling stage has only one module that consists of a primary ball mill (9' x 11') that operates in a closed circuit with a hydrocyclone D-15.

c) The flotation stage consists of two circuits: bulk and zinc. Rougher and scavenger tank cells RCS-30 Denver Sub A-18 y Sub A-24will be used for both bulk flotation and zinc flotation.

d) Dewatering and filtration operations use a 20' x 10' thickener for the bulk concentrate and a 30' x 10' thickener for the zinc concentrate. The resulting slurry will be passed through a horizontal filter press (800mm x 800 mm).

e) Tailings from the plant will be evacuated using a horizontal centrifuge pump (8' x 6') and sent to the tailings storage facility located at the foot of the plant.

The overall flowsheet is shown in figure 17.1.

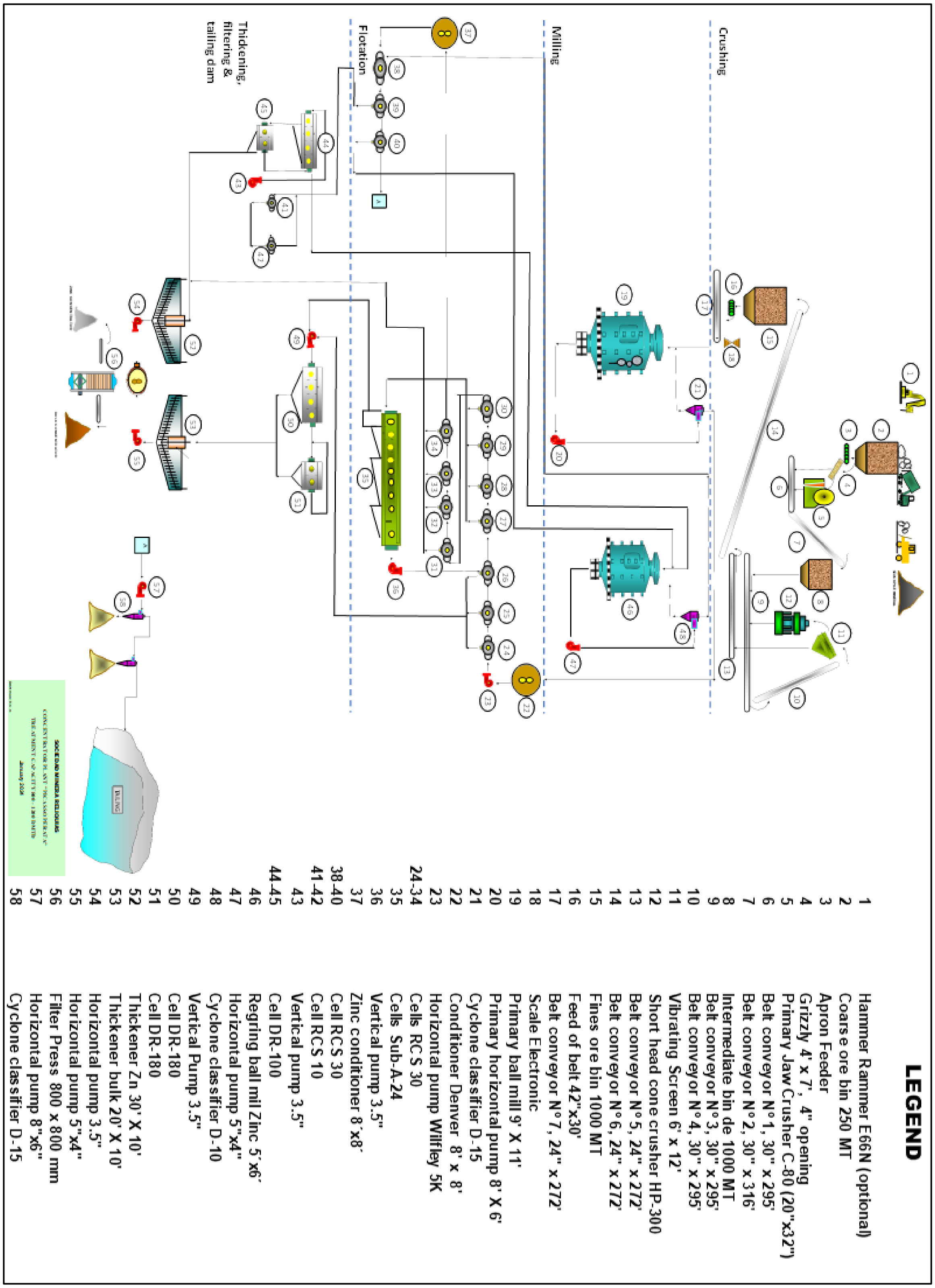


Figure 17.1 Process plant overall flowsheet. Source: SMR 2024

17.2 Crushing and Grinding Stage

The mineral processing operation begins with run-of-mine is off loaded into a hopper (250-ton capacity) and then extracted by a plate feeder, and then fed to a vibrating grizzly (4' x 7' with a 2.5" opening), the rejected coarse product enters the C-80 jaw crusher with a 2.5" set. The grizzly fines together with the crusher discharge are united and transported by conveyor belts (30”) to an intermediate hopper, then by two additional conveyors (30”) to a two-level vibrating screen (6' x 12').

The rejected coarse material is fed to a cone crusher HP-300 with a 1” set; the discharge material returns to the screen with a ½” set in a closed circuit. The fine material (80% - ½”) from the vibrating screen is stored in the fines hopper with a capacity of 1,000 tons.

17.3 Milling and Classification Stage

An operational Work Index of 10.5 Kw-hr/ton was determined by metallurgical testing.

Size reduction proceeds with F80 = 12,700 µ in the feed combined with primary milling to final reduction of P80 = 120 µ in one stage in a closed circuit with hydrocyclone D-15.

The classification stage proceeds as follows: a) Fine mineral is carried from the hopper by a feeder (42” x 30”) and a 24” conveyor belt which directly feeds the ball mill (9’ x 11’). b) The discharge from the ball mill is sized in a trommel built into the mill to separate the fines to be fed into a horizontal pump (8” x 6”) that sends the fines to a hydrocyclone D-15. c) The coarse discharge from the hydrocyclone is returned to the ball mill and the fines are sent to the bulk flotation circuit.

17.4 Flotation Stage

17.4.1 Bulk Flotation

The success of the sulfide flotation stage as measured by metal recoveries and concentrate grades depends on the engineering design of the flotation stage. Metallurgical testing shows best results with a flotation time of 10 minutes for the primary rougher stage, 10 minutes for rougher II, and 12 minutes for the scavenger stage at a processing capacity of 1,000 tpd with a 20% overdesign factor.

The flotation stage begins by passing the slurry from the classification stage through a conditioner (8’ x 8’) then a centrifuge pump (5K) that feeds the primary rougher circuit of 3 tank cells RCS-30, followed by a secondary rougher flotation with 4 tank cells RCS-30, then the scavenger flotation with 4 tank cells RCS-30.

The cleaning process consists of three stages: 1) primary cleaning of bulk concentrate through one cell bank (Denver Sub A 24); 2) second cleaning with cell bank DR-180, and 3) a third cleaning with cell bank DR-180.

Froth from the second and third cleaning stages is the bulk concentrate which is sent to a thickener (20’ x 10’).

Tailings from the scavenger circuit is the feed for the zinc flotation circuit.

17.4.2 Zinc Flotation

The zinc flotation stage also depends on engineering design for success in terms of metal recoveries and concentrate grades. Metallurgical testing shows best results with a conditioning time of 10 minutes, flotation time of 10 minutes for the primary rougher stage, 12 minutes for rougher II, and 10 minutes for the scavenger stage at a processing capacity of 1,000 tpd with a 20% overdesign factor.

The process of this stage is the following: tailings from the bulk flotation are conditioned in one 8’ x 8’ conditioner to recoup the floatability of the zinc sulfides.

Zinc flotation begins in the primary rougher consisting of one tank cell RCS-30 and followed by the secondary rougher in one tank cell RCS-30, and finally scavenger flotation in one tank cell RCS-30.

Cleaning the rougher concentrate is carried out in three stages: primary cleaning of zinc in two tank cells RCS-10, secondary cleaning in a bank of cells DR-100, and a third cleaning in one bank of cells DR-100.

Froth from the third cleaning constitute the zinc concentrate which is sent by gravity flow to a 30’ x 10’ thickener. The tailings from this circuit coming from the scavenger are the final floatation tailings which are sent by one horizontal centrifuge pump (8” x 6”) to the tailings storage facility.

It should be noted that this stage of flotation features a mixture of zinc products that consist of froth from the scavenger (the tailings of the second and third cleaning) which are fed to a ball mill (5’ x 6’) that operates in a closed circuit with a hydrocyclone D-10. The fine product from the hydrocyclone is fed to rougher I and the discharge of sand-sized particles or coarse material is returned to the ball mill closing the circuit.

17.5 Dewatering and Filtration Stage

The bulk concentrate is treated in a thickener (20' x 10'), then the thickened concentrate is sent to the filtration stage where it passes through one horizontal filter press (800mm x 800mm). Overflow from the thickener is sent to a sump to recover fines; the remaining water is poured off as effluent prior to treatment.

The zinc concentrate is treated in a thickener (30' x 10') then the thickened concentrate is sent to the filtration stage where it passes through the same horizontal filter press (800mm x 800mm). Overflow from the thickener is sent to a sump to recover fines; the remaining water is poured off as effluent prior to treatment.

The Bulk and Zinc dried concentrate (approximately 8% to 8.5% H2O) is stored in a separate storage facility.

17.5.1 Zinc Concentrate Dewatering

The concentrate slurry from the second cleaning is pumped to the zinc thickener.

The overflow water from the thickener has two recirculation alternatives:

1. Return to the thickener feed and spray to remove froth on the thickener surface.
2. Return to the zinc flotation to be used in the cell troughs to avoid excess froth.

The pulp in the thickener discharge (under flow) is fed to a holding tank and then with the appropriate pulp density is sent to the filter press to obtain the final concentrate.

17.5.2 Bulk Concentrate Dewatering

The concentrate pulp from the third cleaning is pumped to the bulk thickener.

The overflow water from the thickener has two recirculation alternatives:

1. Return to the thickener feed and also spraying to remove froth on the thickener surface.
2. Return to the flotation bulk to be used in the cell troughs to avoid excess froth in the thickener.

The pulp in the thickener discharge (under flow) is fed to a holding tank and then with the appropriate pulp density is sent to the filter press to obtain the final concentrate.

17.5.3 Bulk Concentrate Circuit Process Water

The copper/lead process water tank will receive overflow from the copper/lead concentrate thickener, tailing thickener and water reclaimed from the TSF. The copper/lead process water is used as makeup water in the primary cyclone feed sump. Fresh water can be added to the copper/lead process water tank if necessary. This copper/lead process water is not suitable for general distribution throughout the process plant. Water would be reclaimed from the effluent treatment plant pond using barge-mounted reclaim water pumps.

17.5.4 Zinc Concentrate Circuit Process Water

Overflow from the zinc concentrate thickener and copper/lead process water excess overflow will be recycled to the zinc process water tank and be used as makeup water in the zinc flotation circuit. Fresh water can be added to the zinc process water tank.

The consumption of water for each stage of the processing plant is listed below:

- Milling section 98.04 m3/h
- Flotation 2.50 m3/h
- Thickening and filtration 2.72 m3/h
- Concentrator plant total 103.26 m3/h

17.6 Tailings Stage

The final tailings generated in the zinc flotation circuit will be pumped to the TSF by a centrifuge pump (8' x 6').

The method of disposition of the tailing will be downstream with the classification of the sand-sized particles in a 10"-diameter cyclone where the coarse fraction will constitute the wall or additional height of the dam and the fines will be sent to the basin of the reservoir or below the water table. The clarified liquid from these tailings will be removed through a flue-like piping system.

The evacuated water from the tailings will be treated prior to recirculating to the concentrator plant, remaining water will be poured off into a storage facility to the maximum limits possible according to D.L. 010-2010-MINAM.

17.7 Comments

RREMIN's QP, has reviewed and verified the current status of the processing plant, a plant that was operated at 2,000 tpd until the end of 2016. The detailed engineering that SMR has performed is essential to commission the plant at a capacity of 800 tpd in the first year and 1,000 tpd from the second year onwards.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section describes the significant components of infrastructure for the development of the project.

18.1 Overview

The principal components of the Reliquias Project infrastructure have been installed as a function of the capacity of production that has been planned for the life of mine (LOM). This includes surface infrastructure including road access, explosives magazine, electric power (sub-station and transmission lines), industrial and potable water treatment plant, mineral processing plant, workshops, offices, warehouses, worker housing, waste rock impoundments, and tailings storage facilities, amongst several others.

Selection of each component of this infrastructure was based on the following criteria:

- All installations described above are located in the mining concessions held by "Sociedad Minera Reliquias (SMR)".
- The location of the mineral processing plant is in an area with easy access and at a halfway point between the mines, reducing operating costs.
- The location of the waste rock impoundment is near mine adits and occupies an area of low topography that will be easy to remediate.
- Dams for the tailings storage facility are in a zone the takes advantage of the natural slope to sufficiently drain accumulated water and reduce the required movements of the operation.
- The location of the administrative offices, mine workshops, mineral processing plant and additional offices are laid out with alternative accesses to avoid vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- The camps are in good condition, available for habitation, the capacity of these camps covers the housing requirements, these camps are located close to the mining operations.

18.2 Infrastructure Layout

Figure 18.1 shows the existing principal infrastructure in the Reliquias Project.

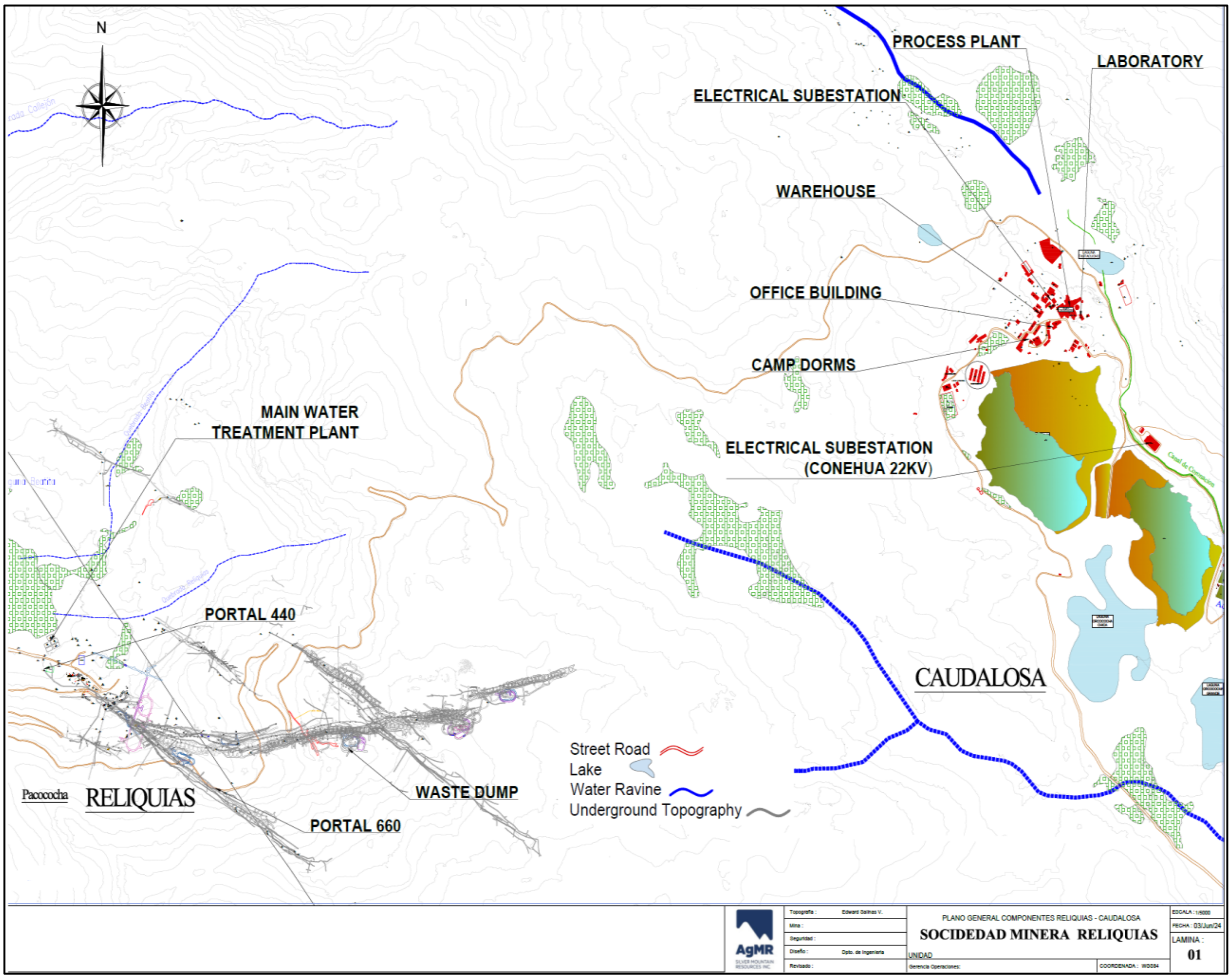


Figure 18.1 Infrastructure Layout Plan. Source: SMR 2024

A review of infrastructure components on the Project was carried out by the engineering team of SMR. They verified the satisfactory condition of the cement work on the Project, including drainage components and the security barriers for each component of the infrastructure. The engineering team also completed the required maintenance to keep each component in working condition.

18.2.1 On-Site Roads

The Project site has unpaved roads connecting the access road to the guard house, ancillary facilities, mineral processing plant, powder magazine, mine adits, primary crusher, waste rock impoundment, electrical station, and the tailings storage facilities (TSF). All on-site roads are designed for two-way traffic allowing enough width for the largest equipment expected on the road. All roads have safety conditions and a maximum grade of 10%.

18.2.2 Fuel

The diesel storage facility and fuel dock are equipped with bulk storage tanks.

18.2.3 Mine Truck Garage

The mine truck garage (workshop and wash facility) is a pre-engineered building with fire protection and alarm systems. This facility will be the refuge station for surface emergencies.

18.2.4 Mine Office

The mine office is an engineered building for underground and surface operations that will be located south of the mineral processing plant with direct connection to the existing access road. The building will be equipped with fire protection and an alarm system.

18.2.5 Truck Scales

The project has two truck scales with a capacity of approximately 60 tonnes. Their use will be defined according to operational needs. These weighbridge scales are located on the main access road, near the entrance and exit of the concentrator plant.

18.2.6 Additional Mine Infrastructure

Additional mine infrastructure for the Project may include a mine maintenance workshop, mine warehouse, and change house. A mine workshop and warehouse would be engineered buildings, and mine change house would be a pre-engineered building. These buildings will be located close to the mine office with direct connection to the existing access road. These buildings also will be equipped with fire protection and an alarm system.

18.2.7 Mineral Processing Plant Infrastructure

Maintenance Workshop

The mineral processing plant workshop is a pre-engineered building with concrete floor and overhead doors. This building will be used for maintenance and repair work on process equipment and provide parking space for light vehicles assigned to the plant. Fire protection and an alarm system will also be integrated in this building.

Mineral Processing Plant Control Room

The mineral Processing Plant control room is attached to the process plant and contains dual operator stations. This building will be equipped with fire protection and an alarm system.

Assay Laboratory

The assay laboratory consists of metallurgical and wet laboratories, atomic absorption (AA) room, scale room, office, and storage area. This building is equipped with fire protection and an alarm system, and hoods with ventilation. The contract for the outsourcing of the analysis service has been considered in the budget.

Security and Medical Facilities

The security and medical facilities are located in a pre-engineered building. The security facilities include rooms for personnel screening during shift rotations. The medical facilities consist of first aid emergency response rooms for on-site treatment and headquarters for the mine rescue team. These facilities are equipped with fire protection and an alarm system designed for the operation.

Administrative Office Building

The administrative offices are housed in a pre-engineered, multiple-sections building comprising a change room, lunch room, offices, meeting rooms, washrooms, desks, fire protection, and an alarm system. The offices will have space for administrative employees and contractors.

Operations and Engineering Building

Offices for operations and engineering employees are located in a multiple-sections building comprising a change room, lunch facility, offices, meeting rooms, washrooms, desks, fire protection, and an alarm system. The offices will have space for engineering employees and contractors.

Workforce Accommodations

Workforce accommodation at the Reliquias Mine site will consist of a multi-story building with dormitories, and a recreation room. The main entrance to the facility will be through a boot and jacket room to maintain cleanliness. These facilities are equipped with fire protection.

Sewage Treatment

Sewage and non-processed waste generated at the site will be treated by a septic tanks for domestic wastewater treatment at Reliquias and Caudalosa. Industrial wastewater is treated through conventional treatment plants at Reliquias (PTARI 440) and Caudalosas (PTARI Acuarios).

18.2.8 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)

The Reliquias Mine currently has two tailings storage facilities separated by a dyke with a storage capacity of 770,000 m3 in tailings dam 01 and 10,000 m3 in tailings dam 02.

Both tailings dams have 5 ponds (PTARI Acuarios) for the treatment of decanted water with a capacity of 19,800 m3. Both TSF's have five seepage ponds for water treatment.

Physical stability studies carried out on the starter dikes of the TSF's returned positive results with a static security factor of 1.64 and a pseudo-static security factor of 1.13.

Seismic refraction geophysical surveys – multi-channel analysis of surface waves (MASW) and micro-tremor array measurements (MAM) – were conducted across the terrain underlying the TSF's. These surveys verified the level of resistance and competency of the zones within the rock mass, defining a range of physical properties from rock mass with medium density and high permeability to rock mass with high density and low permeability. The results of these surveys lead to the conclusion that there are no significant fractures in the rock mass in the vicinity of the TSF's. Figures 18.2 and 18.3 show the readings from the surveys (fractures/disturbances and unidirectional profiles) of the areas of TSF-1 and TSF-2, respectively.

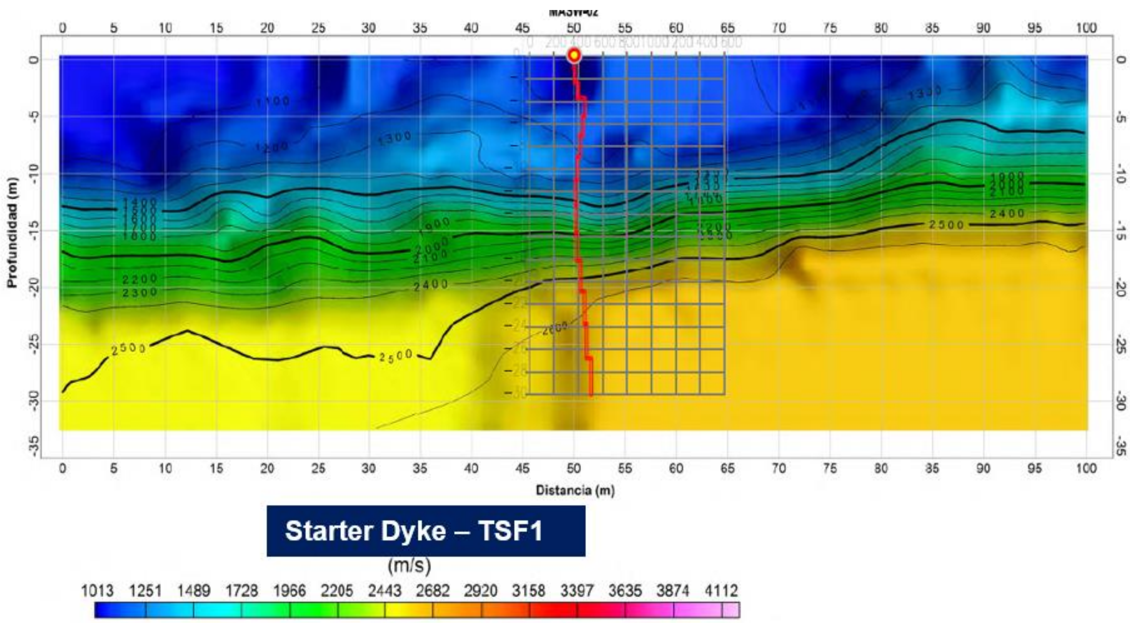


Figure 18.2 Results of seismic refraction survey, TSF-1. Source: OM Ingenieria y Laboratorio SRL

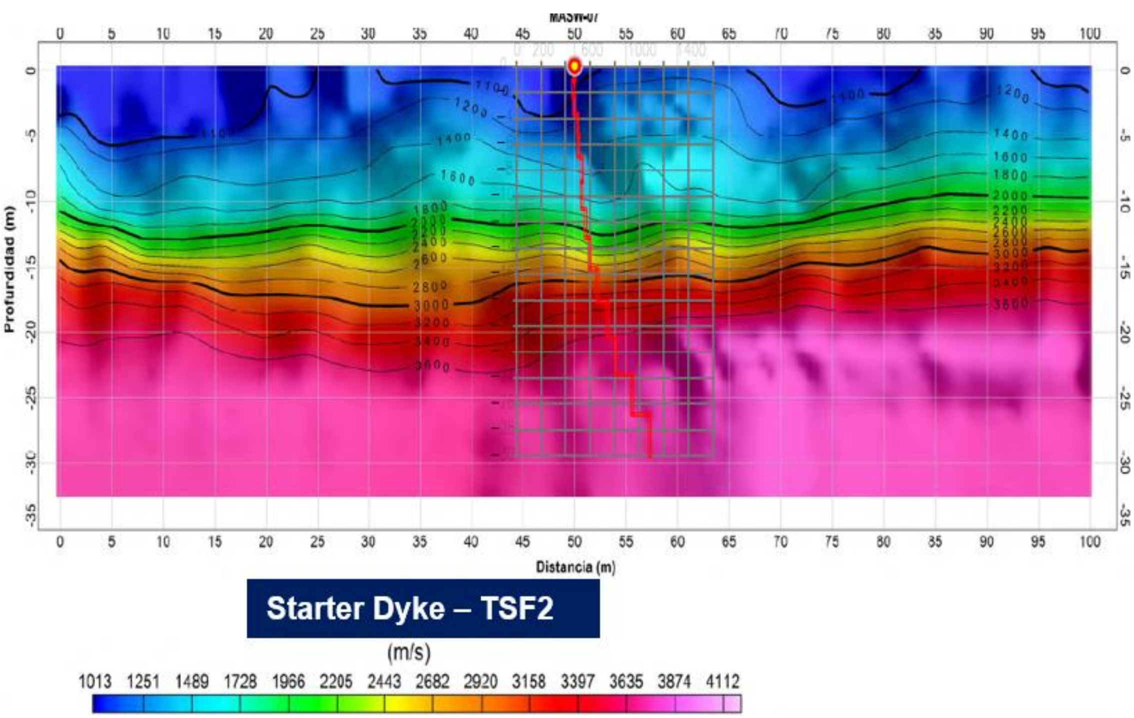


Figure 18.3 Results of seismic refraction survey, TSF-2. Source: OM Ingenieria y Laboratorio SRL

Geotechnical monitoring instruments installed to detect ground displacement to date have shown values below 5 mm/day indicating no type of displacement that would result in an increased risk of instability. The TSF's have been found to be stable and competent for return to normal operation.

Tailings production in tons, the storage capacity of TSF-1 is770,000 m3 and the storage capacity of TSF-2, in its current condition, is 10,000 m3. The author of this section recommends the expansion of both TSF-1 and TSF-2 in order to meet the storage requirements for the volume of tailings that will be produced from the mineral processing plant (2.145M tons) according to the life-of-mine plan as proposed in this report.

Figure 18.4 shows the topographical survey of both TSF-1 and TSF-2. Figure 18.5 shows a satellite image of TSF-1 and TSF-2

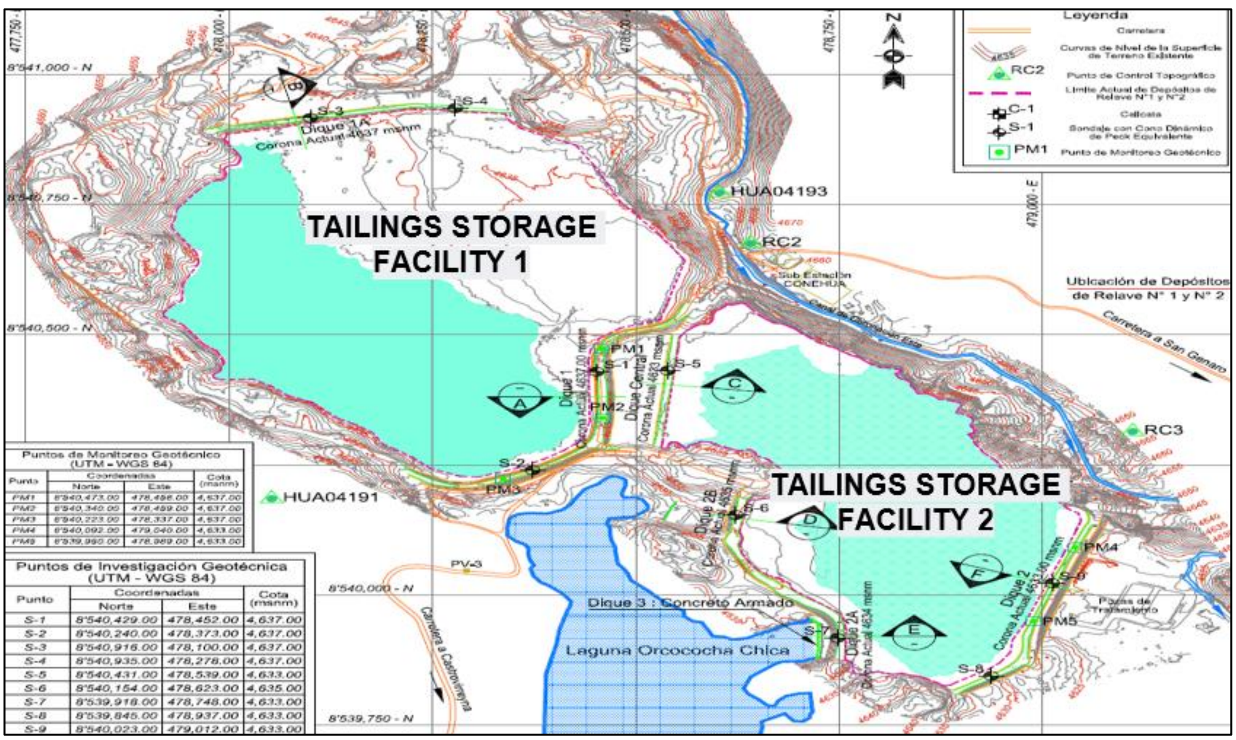


Figure 18.4 Topographical map, Tailings Storage Facility 1 and Tailings Storage Facility 2

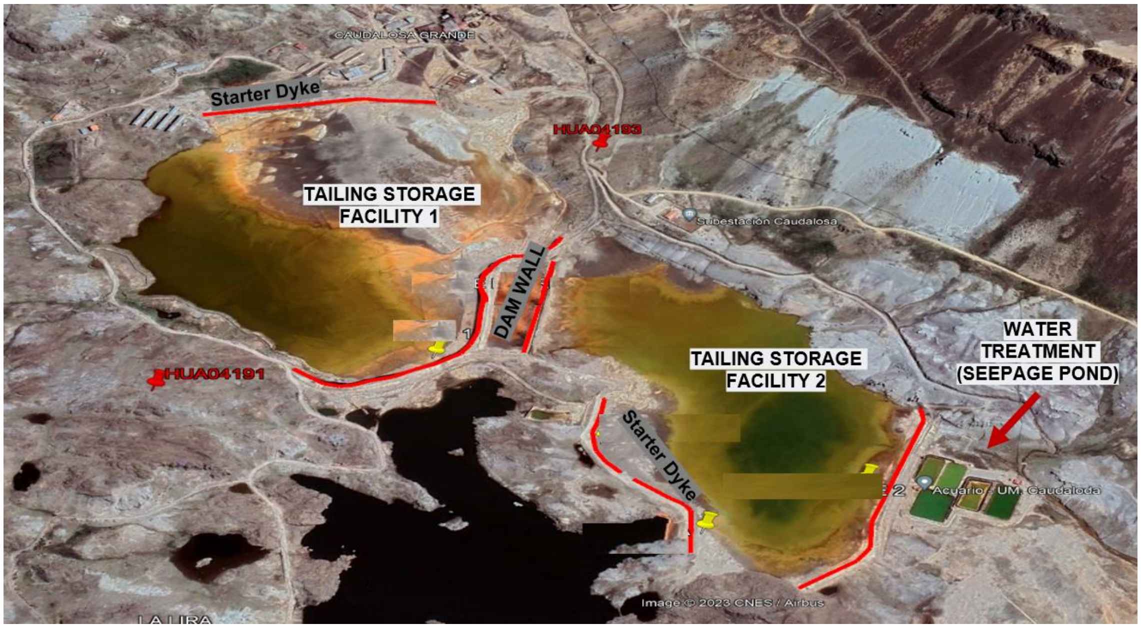


Figure 18.5 Satellite image of components of tailings storage facilities (TSF-1 and TSF-2), Reliquias Mine

18.2.9 Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF)

Waste rock produced by underground mine development will be stored in a dump called “Rajo Matacaballo” with a maximum designed capacity of 200,000 m3 to manage the proposed volume of waste rock that will be produced during the Reliquias LOM. Engineering consultant AIREX (filling design) and engineering consultant DCR Ingenieros (basement rock mass response), created the dump design with a safety factor of 1.5.

The storage of waste rock in Rajo Matacaballo will be progressive; the analysis of displacement caused by filling the dump doesn’t indicate values of impact that could cause a detachment in the dump. Figure 18.6 shows the results of the analysis of stability, Figure 18.7 shows the analysis of displacement of the Rajo Matacaballo dump and figure 18.8 shows the deformation.

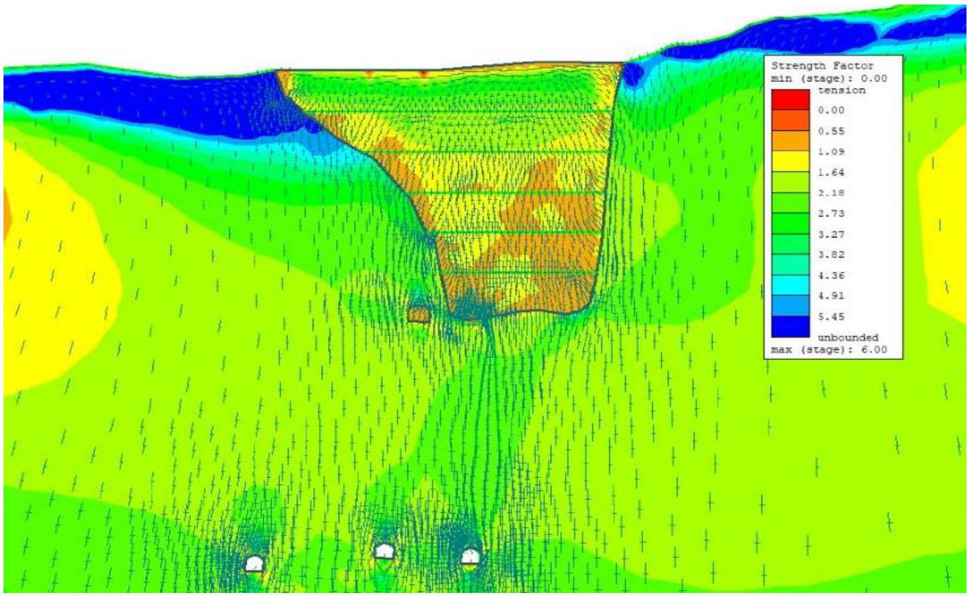


Figure 18.6 Analysis of stability of the Rajo Matacaballo dump in cross section Source: AIREX

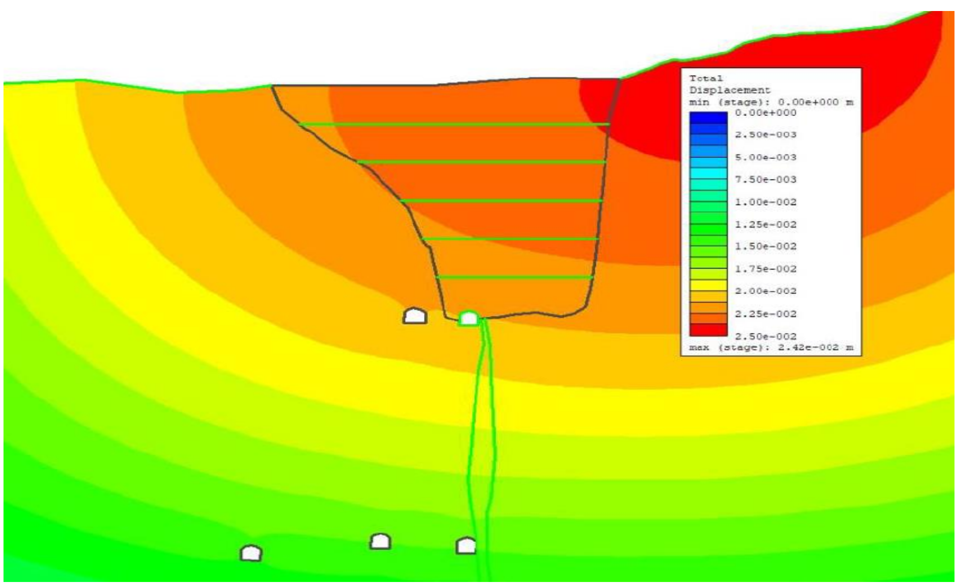


Figure 18.7 Analysis of displacement of the Rajo Matacaballo dump in cross section. Source: AIREX

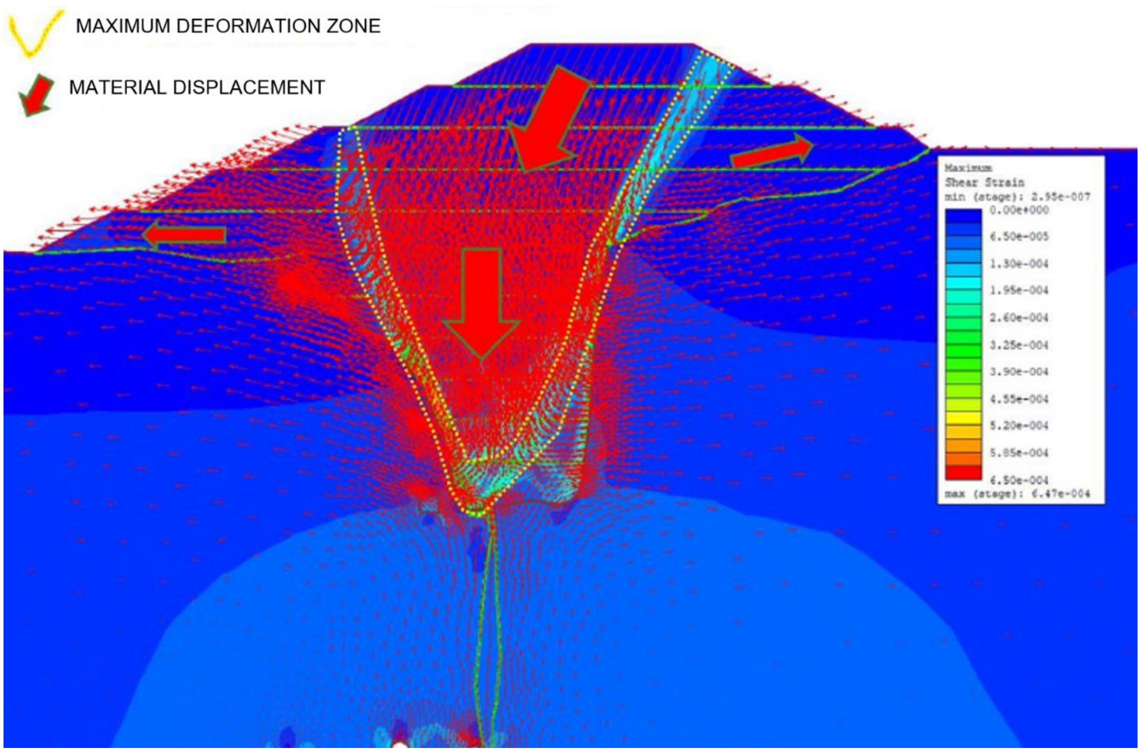


Figure 18.8 Maximum Deformation Zone. Source: AIREX

The results of the geochemical assays for Rajo Matacaballo dump indicate estimates of pH between 4.5 and 8.5, suggesting that no acid drainage has been generated and the degree of acidity currently in the dump is considered controllable.

Control of water not to be disturbed will be maintained by a crown canal that will run along the limits of the Rajo Matacaballo dump.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This PEA assumes that the Project would generate revenues from the sale of a Bulk concentrate and a zinc concentrate. The projected metal concentrations in the concentrates are described in Chapter 22. The preliminary contracts are still subject to confidential negotiations. The terms are all within internationally recognized concentrate purchasing standards and industry norms. However, it can be mentioned that they will be regulated to a metal proposal where no impurities have been identified that could discount or jeopardize their commercialization.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 Environmental compliance and considerations

Silver Mountain Resources (AgMR) operates pursuant to environmental regulations and standards set in Peruvian law, and is in compliance with all laws, regulations, norms and standards for each stage of the mine´s operation.

The following are environmental management instruments (IGA - Instrumento de Gestion Ambiental) submitted by Reliquias Mine to the Ministry of Energy and Mines:

- An Environmental Program for Environmental Compliance and Management (PAMA - Programa *de Adecuación de Manejo Ambiental*), as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 339-1997-EM/DGM dated October 20,1997.
- An Environmental Impact Study (EIAd – *Estudio de Impacto Ambiental detallado*) for “Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd” as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 372-2009-MEM-AAM, dated November 20, 2009.
- Update of the Environmental Impact Study (MEIA – *Modificatoria de Estudio de Impacto Ambiental)* for “Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd” as approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines through Directional Resolution No. 619-2014-MEM/DGAAM, dated December 24, 2014
- Supporting technical report (ITS – *Informe Técnico Sustentatorio*) of the Environmental Impact Statement (DIA – *Declaración de Impacto Ambiental*) as approved by SENACE (*Servicio de Certificación Ambiental*) as approved by the Ministry of Environment through Directional Resolution No. 00100-2023-SENACE-PE/DEAR, dated July 24, 2023.

20.2 Environmental requirements and permits: overview of the legal framework

Economic activities in Peruvian territory, such as those related to the mining industry, are subject to a wide range of general environmental laws and regulations. Among the most important are:

- Political Constitution of Peru – Title III, Chapter II: Environment and Natural Resources

- Law No. 25763, General Mining Law
- DS No. 014-92-EM, Single Ordered Text of the General Mining Law
- Law No. 28245 Framework Law of the National Environmental Management System
- Law No. 28611, General Environmental Law
- Law No. 27446, Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System
- General Law on Solid Waste, enacted by Legislative Decree No. 1278 and approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM
- DS No. 019-2009-MINAM - Regulation of the Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System, Law No. 27446
- Supreme Decree No. 040-2014-EM: Regulations for environmental protection and management for mining exploitation, benefit, general work, transport, and storage activities
- Environmental quality standards (ECA's) for; Water: DS No. 004-2017-MINAM, Air: DS No. 003-2017-MINAM, Noise: DS No. 085-2003-PCM, Soils: DS No. 011-2017-MINAM.

The environmental laws and regulations cited above govern the generation, storage, handling, use, disposal, and transportation of hazardous materials, and the emission and discharge of hazardous materials into the soil, air, or water. Likewise, they establish environmental quality standards for noise, water, air, and soil, which are considered for the preparation, evaluation, and approval of any environmental management instrument.

The main Regulatory Bodies that enforce general environmental laws and regulations are listed below:

- Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) and the General Directorate of Mining (DGAAM).
- Ministry of the Environment (MINAM).
- National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments (SENACE).
- National Water Authority (ANA).
- General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA).
- Ministry of Culture (MINCULT).
- Agency for Environmental Assessment and Enforcement (OEFA).

20.3 Environmental studies and permits

20.3.1 Environmental studies area

As detailed above, Reliquias Mine has the Environmental Management Instruments (IGAs), their modifications, and environmental documents that have been structured based on the following stages:

- Compilation and review of bibliographic and cartographic information.
- Characterization of the environment of the study area and description of the Project.
- Determination of potential environmental impacts.
- Preparation of plans and programs.
- Participatory information and consultation meetings.

The environmental management instrument detailed above has been developed in accordance with the provisions of general and specific regulations referring to the mining sector, health protection, regional and municipal environmental regulations, regulations related to environmental quality, regulations on biodiversity, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

Figure 4.2 shows the reference map of the Reliquias - Caudalosa Grande Mining Unit, located in the Districts of Castrovirreyna and Santa Ana, Province of Castrovirreyna, Department of Huancavelica. It should be noted that the Project is not located within any Natural Protected Area (NPA) nor Buffer Zone protected by the Peruvian State. The physiography of the project area is described in table 20.1 and 20.2 as taken from the ITS (2023).

Table 20.1 Environmental conditions, physical appearance. Source: Technical Supporting Instrument 2023 (ITS)

Environmental component	Detail
Topography	The study area is located in the Western Cordillera of the Northern Andes of Peru at elevations ranging between 4,000 masl and 5,800 masl.
Physiography	The project area is mountainous with numerous valleys holding large lakes (Choclococha, Orcococha, San Francisco, Pacococha, La Virreyna) and small lagoons which form the headwaters of the Pisco River. The area is marked by steep mountain slopes with abundant rock outcrops and locally flat to gently sloping terrain.
Geomorphology	The project area includes five (05) geomorphological units: Hill of volcanic-sedimentary rock Mountain of volcano-sedimentary rock Mountain of volcanic rock Moraine Glacial valley with lagoon
Geology	The study area is underlain by a thick sequence of volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age overlying clastic and carbonate sediments of Cretaceous age. Tectonic compression in Late Cretaceous time elevated and folded the sedimentary pile resulting in numerous sub-parallel reverse faults on a regional scale that are associated with polymetallic mineralization.
Surface	The soil is a natural, interdependent, three-dimensional, and dynamic body, the product of the interaction of the different formation factors, such as parent material, climate, topography, organisms, and time.

Environmental component	Detail
Climate	According to the SENAMHI classification, this zone corresponds to classification semi-frigid B (o,i) C' rainy with dry autumn and winter, cold.
Air	Concentration levels in air, both for particulate matter (PM10) and (PM2.5), gases (NO_2, SO_2, CO, H_2S, C_6H_6, O_3, total gaseous mercury) and metals (As and Pb) generally comply with National Air Quality Standards and Maximum Allowable Levels. Carbon monoxide concentrations in almost all monitoring stations were found to be within the environmental quality standards (ECA), except for the baseline results from the 2007 EIA. Since then, the standards established with the ECA have been satisfactorily met.
Hydrology	The project area is located in the hydrographic basin of the Pisco and Pampa rivers, which are part of the Pacific and Atlantic watersheds, respectively.
Superficial water	Tests of surface water quality for Category 4, subcategory E1: Lagoons and lakes, and subcategory E2: Coastal and highland rivers (DS 004-2017-MINAM) show that the concentration of physicochemical and microbiological parameters comply with the Environmental Quality Standards (ECA) for water in these respective categories.
Groundwater	According to the baseline of the last ITS, for groundwater sampling, a total of five (05) samples were taken, four (4) in subsurface environment: two (02) effluents from former mining operations (not exploited by SMR) and two (02) evaluation points within the mine, and one (01) surface spring. However, at that time there were no mining operations, so there were no contact waters as such. In general, at the effluent sources and at the evaluation points within the mine, the total metals present in the study area, such as aluminum, copper and lead, exceeded the environmental quality standards due to the geological characteristics of the area. The water analyzed at the spring monitoring station that supplies water for human and animal consumption did not show concentrations above environmental quality standards.

Table 20.2 Environmental conditions, biological aspect. Source: Technical Supporting Instrument 2023 (ITS)

Environmental component	Detail
Life zones	According to the ecological map of Peru, the Project area is located in the following two (2) life zones: Humid Paramo - Subalpine Subtropical (pmh-SaS) Pluvial Tundra - Subtropical Alpine (ti-AS)
Vegetation zones	Specific plant formations were determined: grassland, wetlands, and vegetation associated with rocks and screes.
Flora	From the flora reports made in the previously mentioned IGAs (EIA, 2009 and MEIA, 2014), as well as in the 2022 field assessment, a total of 97 plant species have been reported, distributed in 24 taxonomic families. of plants, distributed in 24 taxonomic families. The most diverse vegetation unit corresponded to "Vegetation associated with rocks and scree" with 49 species corresponding to 63.33 % of the total

Environmental component	Detail
	number of species recorded, included in 18 taxonomic families. The "Pajonal and Andean scrubland" with 31 species included in 10 taxonomic families and the "Bofedal" with 29 species included in 12 families.
Fauna	**Avifauna** A total of 31 bird species were recorded, distributed among 15 families and 9 taxonomic orders. The most representative taxonomic order was Passeriformes, followed by Anseriformes, Falconiformes, and Charadriiformes. The most predominant families were Furnariidae, Thraupidae, and Anatidae. **Mastofauna** In total, 8 mammal species were recorded, distributed among five families and three orders. There were 4 larger or medium-sized mammals: Conepatus chinga, Lycalopex culpaeus, Vicugna vicugna, and Lagidium viscacia; and 4 species of smaller non-flying mammals: Akodon juninensis, Phyllotis amicus, Phyllotis andium, and Abrothrix andinus. Regarding the abundance of larger mammal species, the Vicugna vicugna species reported 30 individuals, while Lagidium viscacia reported 22 individuals. **Herpetofauna** Three herpetological species were recorded, distributed in the order Squamata and the following families: Tropiduridae (1 species) and Liolaemidae (2 species). None of the recorded species is considered endemic to Peru.
Hydrobiology	Phytoplankton was represented by 47 species grouped into 6 divisions. Zooplan was represented by 8 species grouped into 5 divisions. Periphytic algae v represented by 50 species grouped into 6 divisions. Zooperiphyton was represe by 9 species grouped into 4 divisions. Regarding benthic macroinvertebrates, following groups were identified in the 5 sampled stations: Hirudinea, Amphip Coleoptera, Diptera, and Arachnida.

20.3.2 Permits relative to the mine and associated infrastructure

The mining titleholder has all the relevant permits required for current mining and metallurgical operations. These permits include operating licenses, mining concessions, water use licenses, environmental management instruments, among others. Table 20.3 shows the different permits, authorizations, and licenses currently held by the Reliquias Mine.

Table 20.3 Environmental permits

Date	Status	Issued by	Permits Licenses	Document
Environmental permits and social agreements				
20/10/1997	Valid	MINEM	Approval of the PAMA Environmental Adjustment and Management Program of the Caudalosa Grande Production Unit located in the district of Santa Ana, province of Castrovirreyna and department of Huancavelica	Directional Resolution 339-1997-EM/DGM
20/11/2009	Valid	MINEM	Approval of the Environmental Impact Study (EIAd) for Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2000 tpd.	Directional Resolution 372-2009-MEM-AAM
13/07/2010	Valid	Descentralized Office of Culture of Huancavelica	The Huancavelica Decentralized Office of Culture issued a CIRA (Certification of Non-existence of Archaeological Remains) indicating that no archaeological remains were found in the area of influence of the mining concession, which was previously approved by Directorial Resolution.	CIRA 367-2010
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization to operate Concentrator Plant at 2000 tpd	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the operation of Tailings Dam N° 1 (Stage 4630 masl)	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
12/04/2011	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the operation of Tailings Dam N° 2 (Stage 4625 masl)	Directional Resolution 074-2011-MEM/DGM
24/12/2014	Valid	MINEM	Approval update of the Environmental Impact Study (MEIA) for Restart of mining work and expansion of the installed capacity of the beneficiation plant from 550 tpd to 2,000 tpd.	Directional Resolution 619-2014-MEM/DGAAM
1/07/2019	Valid	ANA	The ALA of Huancavelica, a subsidiary of ANA (National Water Authority) approved the license to use water for population and industrial purposes.	Directional Resolution 446-2019-ANA-ALA
1/07/2019	Valid	ANA	Authorization for the use of water for industrial purposes for road irrigation.	Directional Resolution 446-2019-ANA-ALA
16/09/2019	Valid	MINEM	Approval of restart of exploitation activities	Directional Resolution 048-2010-MEM/DGM
27/08/2020	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the construction of Tailings Dam N° 1 (Stage 4635 masl)	Directional Resolution 339-2010-MEM/DGM
27/08/2020	Valid	MINEM	Authorization for the construction of Tailings Dam N° 2 (Stage 4630 masl)	Directional Resolution 339-2010-MEM/DGM

Date	Status	Issued by	Permits Licenses	Document
24/12/2023	Valid	SENACE	Approval Supporting technical report (ITS) of the Environmental Impact Statement (DIA).	Directional Resolution 0100-2023-SENACE-PE/DEAR
12/04/2024	Valid	MINEM/DGAAM	Approval the Mine Closure Plan for the Reliquias and Caudalosa Grande mining unit.	Directional Resolution N° 0211-2024/MINEM-DGAAM-DEAM-DGAM

Permits pending approval are:

- Detailed environmental plan
- Authorization to discharge treated industrial wastewater.

20.4 Environmental impacts

Based on the Environmental Management Instruments (IGAs – "Instrumento de Gestión Ambiental") approved for the Reliquias Mine at the Castrovirreyna Project in Huancavelica, existing environmental impacts have been identified. An environmental impact assessment has been developed including current Peruvian environmental regulations, related to environmental quality standards and the protection of flora and fauna species. In cases where there were no specific standards, reference indicators used by national and international institutions linked to environmental conservation were used.

In summary, the methodological procedure followed to carry out the identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts in the previous IGAs was carried out as follows:

- Analysis of activities.
- Analysis of the environmental situation of the environment in which the components will be located.
- Identification of potential environmental aspects and impacts.
- Description of the main potential environmental impacts.

It is important to mention that these identified potential impacts have environmental management measures declared to date that are still in force.

Reliquias Mine will promote opportunities to ameliorate the poverty conditions of the local population through the Community Development Plan originated within the Social Management Plan currently in force.

20.5 Post Closure Requirements and Plans

The Closure Plan for the Reliquias Mining Unit was developed in 2020 by Clean Technology S.A.C., in compliance with Peru's "Mine Closure Law" (Law No. 28090). The plan encompasses rehabilitation activities, costs, control methods, and verification procedures for the operation, final closure, and post-closure stages. In addition, it includes the corresponding environmental guarantees to ensure the completion of all closure activities.

The Closure Plan outlines a schedule of post-closure activities specifying that the owner is responsible for the care and maintenance of the site for a minimum period of five years. This timeframe is necessary to achieve the physical, geochemical, and hydrological stability of the area previously occupied by the mining unit.

20.6 Post – Performance Reclamation Bonds

A financial guarantee ensures that the holder of the mining activity fulfills the obligations described in the Mine Closure Plan in accordance with environmental protection standards. In the event of non-compliance, the guarantee provides funding for executing closure activities.

20.7 Social or Community Impact

SMR is deeply committed to the development of the communities surrounding the Reliquias mine. The mine is located on surface lands owned by two rural communities: Sallca Santa Ana and Castrovirreyna, in the Districts of Santa Ana and Castrovirreyna, Province of Castrovirreyna, Department of Huancavelica. The communities have concentrations of population in villages (annexes), as shown in Table 20.4

Table 20.4 Communities impacted by the project. Source: Social management activities report

Community	Ambit/Villages impacted
Sallcca Santa Ana	Direct influence: Caudalosa Grande, San Genaro, and Santa Rosa. Indirect influence: Santa Ana, La Libertad, and Pucapampa.
Castrovirreyna	Direct influence: Pacococha. Indirect influence: Castrovirreyna, Cabracancha, Cocha, Pucacancha, Cruzpata, and Recio.

The project's areas of influence, both located in the Province of Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica Department, Peru. According to the latest census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI - Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática), the population of this province is 13,982 inhabitants.

The Community Development Plan was crafted by the NGO Cedepas Norte, with a time horizon of 10 years (2024-2034), focusing on citizen participation and democracy, mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change, sustainable rural development, with a particular emphasis on coordinating efforts to secure economic resources within the communities in both the direct and indirect influence zones.

A plan has been prepared for the community of Sallca Santa Ana and another for the community of Castrovirreyna. On May 25, 2024, the rural community of Sallcca Santa Ana elected the members of its board of directors at a community assembly attended by more than 50% of the qualified community members, thus ending the internal representation conflicts that had been going on for six months.

20.7.1 Working approach

Since May 2023, the primary focus has been on recovering and enhancing relationships and trust with the communities of influence. From there, the intention is to work on negotiating the Surface Land Use Agreements for the areas where the company holds concessions.

Community of Sallca Santa Ana: Due to internal reasons, the community is currently without a community president and with a completely delegitimized board, although they still legally hold powers registered in the Public Records. However, during the last week of January, a proposal was presented for the removal and appointment of authorities to conclude the presidential term in December 2024.

The Community Development Plan (CDP) was developed to identify socioeconomic and infrastructure deficiencies and opportunities in the territory. The Plan includes the identification of projects needed for sustainable development and possible sources of financing, whether from municipal, provincial, regional, central government and/or international cooperation budgets. Table 20.5 shows the activities in 5 of the 6 annexes.

Table 20.5 Activities carried out in the Sallcca Santa Ana Community. Source: Social management activities report.

Area	Degree of social influence	Ambits	Criteria
Area 1: Sallcca	Direct	San Genaro	The residents have chosen to remain reserved and abstain from participating in any activities with the

Area	Degree of social influence	Ambits	Criteria
Santa Ana			mining company and other entities until they have a new directive
	Direct	Caudalosa Grande	Ongoing participation in community assemblies of the annex. Conducting technical workshops and territorial tours For the preparation of PDC (Development Plan) Environmental monitoring and dissemination of environmental treatment activities Inspection of the annex's water system and assessment for improvement. Conducting a canine vaccination campaign. Occasional social support initiatives and donations Christmas campaign in support of community members and children. Donation of a greenhouse to contribute to their food security Donation of supply packages for primary and secondary school students
	Direct	Santa Rosa	Donation of firewood for customary activities. Regular participation in community assemblies. Involvement in customary activities, donation and social supports. Conducting participatory workshops for the PDC. Opening work opportunities for vulnerable women in the community. Implementation of a Christmas campaign.
	Indirect	Santa Ana	Dissemination of information about the project's status and progress to authorities and residents. Donation and social support. Participation in religious social and customary festivities.
	Indirect	La Libertad Pucapampa	Participation in community assemblies and dissemination of activities, including the development of the concerted development plan. Involvement in festivities commemorating the annex anniversary and donation of provisions for lunch. Conducting technical workshops for the preparation of the PDC Implementation of a Christmas campaign.

Community of Castrovirreyna: Reliquias Mine has managed a smooth and cordial coordination with the board of directors of the Community of Castrovirreyna, including its 7 annexes, which has led to the finalization of the Usufruct Agreement. This community shows a strong sense of organization and institutionalization, and the leaders of the main community work effectively with the presidents of the annexes. As a result, they have helped communicate the agreements to each of the community members. Table 20.6 lists the main activities that were successfully developed with the annexes.

Table 20.6 Activities carried out in the Castrovirreyna Community. Source: Social management activities report

Area	Degree of social influence	**Ambits**	**Criteria**
Area 2: Castrovirreyna	Direct	Pacococha	Coordination with the board for the authorization of mapping, topography, prospecting, and other works on their lands, prior to the usufruct contract Informative workshop on the development of the community development plan. Participation in community assemblies to provide updates on the project. Assistance with heavy machinery for the repair of the drinking water system and donation of pipes for the replacement of the drainage system. Technical review of computer equipment and computer training for children, youth, and adults within the premises of the Pacococha Community House, led by personnel from the Social Management department. Donations and social supports. Christmas campaign in support of community members and children.
	Indirect	Castrovirreyn a, Cabracancha, Cocha, Pucacancha, Cruzpata, and Recio.	Participation in various cultural and sports activities held in the annexes. Participation in community assemblies and information meetings. Donation of roofing sheets for the Pucacancha annex for communal roofing. Regular relationship-building visits to authorities and residents. Informational workshops in each annex

Area	Degree of social influence	Ambits	Criteria
			regarding the development of the community development plan. Territorial tours to identify socio-economic gaps. Christmas campaign in support of community members and children.

20.7.2 Relationship with other stakeholders

Santa Ana District Municipality

- Training for the technical team of the Municipality in improving public management, budgetary programs, and budget execution.
- Proposal for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to promote joint projects for the benefit of the Sallca Santa Ana community. The Memorandum is currently under review by the Municipality for signing.
- Monthly participation as members of the Local Coordination Committee, organized by the district municipality of Santa Ana.
- Support from the Municipality in disseminating job announcements from the company.
- Joint participation in a Multisectoral Campaign against anemia and chronic child malnutrition.

Educational institutions

- Coordination with directors of different educational institutions in the district regarding social support and donations.
- Electrical repairs in the facilities of the primary school in Caudalosa Grande.
- Implementation of the first Vocational Guidance Talk Program.
- Donation of sports equipment and articles to various institutions.
- Agreement with the UGEL (Local Educational Management Unit) to carry out psycho-pedagogical workshops in the Educational Institutions of Castrovirreyna, for initial, primary, secondary school, students, parents and teachers.

Provincial Municipality of Castrovirreyna

- Training for the technical team of the Municipality with the consultant's staff to improve Public Management, Budgetary Programs, and Budget Execution.
- Technical support as part of the Advisory Committee of the Provincial Development Plan.
- Donation of toys to contribute to the Municipal Christmas campaign.
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to promote projects in favor of impacted communities.

Regional Government of Huancavelica

- Working meetings with the regional director of Agriculture, the specialist of rural communities, the director of Education, Planning Manager, and Director of Health to share information necessary for the advancement of community development plans for the communities of Castrovirreyna and Santa Ana.
- Meeting with Planning Manager and Natural Resources Manager to agree on bilateral technical collaboration.
- Technical support as part of the advisory committee of the Regional Development Plan

Ministry of Energy and Mines

- Protocol meetings to inform about the company's work.
- Coordination of prior consultations in communities found on the list of indigenous peoples of the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL - Ministerio de Cultura).

The purpose of engaging with other institutions, especially those linked to municipal, regional, and even the national governments, is to coordinate actions and projects that can benefit the areas of influence. This allows, among other things, joint management before various government institutions and international cooperation agencies to attract resources to the territory. It also enables collaborative work to prioritize and implement projects identified in the Development Plans that address the real demands and local needs.

SMR recognizes the importance of leaving a legacy in the community by contributing to sustained local development, even beyond its presence in the territory. A community capable of harnessing its resources to narrow its gaps is a community destined for progress.

20.7.3 Agreements

Regarding the environmental aspect described in this chapter, Reliquias Mine has developed environmental management tools that reflect commitments and activities in accordance with both general and specific regulations of the mining sector. Emphasis is placed on compliance with environmental standards, biodiversity preservation, and the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

With respect to permits, SMR recently received the approval of its closure plan.

The company has fostered and maintained positive relationships with the project's areas of influence, formalizing a usufruct contract with the Castrovirreyna community for a period of 20 years starting in 2023, as indicated in the recent social management activities report.

The Sallcca Santa Ana community has a new community assembly with which SMR will begin negotiations.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital and operating cost estimates are based on an underground mechanized mining operation, including the process plant, tailings storage facility, associated infrastructure, owner's costs, and provisions.

The PEA is preliminary in nature. The projected capital expenditures consist of upfront and sustaining capital costs. The projected operating costs encompass both direct and indirect expenses, such as direct labor and supervision, maintenance, other indirect labor, consumables, equipment operation and maintenance, and electrical power. General & Administration (G&A) costs cover project management, engineering and geology, site security, site kitchen personnel, and related project-wide operating expenses.

The capital and operating cost estimates presented in this PEA provide substantiated figures for assessing the preliminary economics of the Reliquias Project. This section outlines the estimated operating and capital costs used in the PEA cash flow, detailed in Chapter 22 of this report.

21.1 Capital Cost Estimate

The capital cost of mining the Reliquias Project accounts for a contractor-operated mine, with the owner overseeing operations as the supervisor, based on the mining plan requirements.

To ensure adequate tailings disposal throughout the Life of Mine (LOM), an extension of the tailing's storage facility is planned for the fifth and sixth years. The capital cost estimate provided in Table 21.1 adheres to Class 5 guidelines established by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering International (AACE International). This estimate, developed in U.S. dollars, is based on the owner's in-house databases of projects, advanced studies, and experience from similar operations.

Table 21.1 Capital Cost Summary

Capital Category	Initial Capital (US$M)	LOM Sustaining Capital (US$M)	Total Capital (US$M)
Mining and Mine Development	21.51	12.58	34.09
Process Plant	2.11	0.39	2.50
Tailings Storage Facility	0.68	4.69	5.37
Waste Rock Storage	0.46	0.00	0.46
Equipment (Sustaining)	0.00	14.65	14.65
Total Capex	**24.75**	**32.31**	**57.06**

Note:

- The numbers are shown in the table to two decimal precision x million.
- Values are rounded and may differ from those presented in the press release. Totals may not sum precisely due to rounding.
- The total initial capital cost estimate for the project is US$24.75 million. The expansion capital, which includes the total cost of LOM (Life of Mine) sustaining capital, covers the costs of mining and the expansion of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) over the LOM. This also includes costs for refurbishing or replacing equipment. The sustaining capital totals US$32.31 million.
- A contingency of 15% has been applied to the mining capital cost estimate.

21.1.1 Mining and Mine Development costs

The mine development requirements (such as meters of ramp development, stope access drifts, raises, etc.) are based on the mine layout and scheduled alongside proposed stoping activities. These quantities include allowances for the development of muck bays, sumps, and other cutouts. The estimated annual mine development costs are calculated based on the scheduled meters of development and the corresponding unit costs.

The unit costs for mine development were calculated from first principles and include the following direct cost components: direct labor, drilling consumables, explosives, blasting agents and detonators, ground support materials, mine services (including process water, dewatering and compressed air lines, power and communications cables, ventilation ducting), equipment lubricants, parts, tires, wear parts, and other items (such as signage, road bed dressing materials, and development rock samples for acid rock drainage/metal leach testing). The costs for explosives, blasting agents, detonators, and ground support materials were based on preliminary budget quotes.

Mining and Mine development costs associated with lateral and vertical development, operation support, environmental, security, safety and social relations are summarized in Table 21-2.

Table 21.2 Mining and Mine development costs

Capital Category	Initial Capital (US$ MM)
Operation support, Camps and Management	7.2
Mining Operation (Infrastructure, energy and mobile equipment services)	5.3
Environmental, Social and Governance	5.0
Lateral development	4.0
Vertical development	0.1
Total	**21.5**

21.1.2 Mill Capital Costs

The process equipment requirements were determined based on the process flowsheets and design criteria developed for the project, as outlined in Section 17. All major equipment was sized according to the process design criteria and compiled into a detailed mechanical equipment list. Mechanical equipment costs were sourced from budgetary quotes obtained for similar projects and benchmarked against other recent copper-bulk and zinc flotation concentrator mining projects and studies.

Engineering for the process plant was completed to a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) level of definition. The owner made additional efforts to enhance the precision of the capital cost estimates. Quantities for instrumentation, concrete, steel, piping, platework, and architectural components were factored and priced accordingly.

Process plant costs associated with the crushing, comminution, and beneficiation circuits are summarized in Table 21-3. Direct costs include all contractors' direct and indirect labor, permanent equipment, materials, freight, and mobile equipment necessary for the physical construction of these areas.

Table 21.3 Process plant costs

Capital Category	Initial Capital (US$ 000)
Crushing & Conveying	US$ 766k
Grinding	US$ 474k
Flotation	US$ 340k
Concentrate Handling	US$ 261k
Reagents	US$ 51k
Services	US$ 222k
Total	**US$ 2,113k**

As part of the sustainability capital expenditures, an amount of US$400k has been allocated for upgrading the pumping and electrical services. Other related expenses are classified as operational costs and are included in the operating cost estimates.

21.1.3 Tailing Storage Facility Capital Costs

In the first two years, an estimated investment of US$1.4 million is required to expand the tailings storage facility to its full capacity. This expansion will accommodate tailings storage for the subsequent three years according to the life-of-mine production plan. After this period, an additional capital expenditure of approximately US$4 million is estimated for the construction of a new tailings storage facility to handle the ongoing production of tailings.

The Qualified Person (QP) has verified on site that the other infrastructures are in good condition, so no significant investment is necessary for their maintenance.

21.2 Operating Cost Estimate

21.2.1 Average Operating Cost Summary

A summary of the total and average operating costs for the project is presented in Table 21.4. The average unit operating cost is US$88.4 per ton milled, which includes an annual General and Administrative (G&A) cost of US$30.8 million. The following subsections describe the basis for the operating cost estimates and provide a detailed breakdown of both the mining and processing components of the operating costs presented here.

Table 21.4 Total/ Average LOM Operating Costs

Category	Total LOM (US$M)	US$/t milled
Mine	US$ 149.1M	US$ 64.4/t
Process Plant	US$ 26.6M	US$ 11.3/t
Tailing	US$ 1.4M	US$ 0.6/t
G & A	US$ 30.8M	US$13.1/t
Total	**US$ 207.9M**	**US$ 88.4/t**

- Numbers in the table are shown with two decimal places, in millions.
- Costs are expressed in United States Dollars (US$).
- Values are rounded and may differ from those in the press release. Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.
- Where applicable, exchange rates of CAD$0.7409 per US$1.00 and PEN/S/.3.7000 per US$1.00 were used.
- A power cost of US$0.05/kWh was assumed.
- A diesel cost of US$1.26/L was assumed, based on the trailing average price.

21.2.2 Mine Operating Costs

The calculated cost considers the operational duration of the equipment and encompasses both ownership and operational expenses. This includes significant factors like major and minor repairs, drill steel, fuel usage, labor costs, explosives, specialized explosive services, tire wear, among others. The expenses related to equipment operators and mechanical maintenance staff are accounted for within the operational costs. These costs are allocated across direct mining activities such as drilling, loading, and hauling. They are integral components of the quotations provided by contractors responsible for executing the mining operations.

21.2.3 Process Operating Costs

The estimated operating costs are derived from an 800 t/d mill for Year -1 and a 1000 t/d mill for the duration of the project. These costs encompass various operations including crushing, grinding, bulk rougher flotation, regrind, bulk cleaner flotation, copper-zinc separation, zinc flotation, copper concentrate dewatering, zinc concentrate handling, and tailings handling.

Additionally, provisions are included to account for maintenance costs of all unspecified items and facility maintenance expenses.

21.2.4 General and Administrative Operating Costs

General and administrative (G&A) costs were formulated using internal data from the Owner's existing operations. These expenses were estimated based on the following components:

- Human resources, encompassing activities like recruitment, training, and community relations.
- Infrastructure power, covering infrastructure elements such as power lines, substations, and administrative buildings.
- Site administration, maintenance, and security, including provisions for office equipment and waste disposal.
- Assets operation, which includes expenses related to non-operation-related vehicles.
- Health and safety, comprising costs for personal protective equipment and hospital services.
- Environmental expenses, involving sampling and the operation of disposal sites.
- IT and telecommunications, covering hardware and support services.
- Contract services, encompassing expenditures like insurance, sanitation, license fees, and legal fees.
- Administrative tasks including management, back-office support, commercial, legal, and investor relations.

All the above-mentioned inputs have been used to estimate the operating costs year by year. Table 21.5 shows the estimated operating costs over the life of the mine project.

Table 21.5 Life of mine operating costs

OPEX	Year-1 (US$)	Year1 (US$)	Year2 (US$)	Year3 (US$)	Year4 (US$)	Year5 (US$)	Year6 (US$)	Year7 (US$)	Year8 (US$)	Total (US$)
Mine	0	12,436,267	18,132,436	18,700,641	22,293,011	19,586,725	19,625,556	20,284,026	6,057,783	137,116,446
Plant	0	2,502,980	3,325,823	3,524,267	3,535,443	3,524,629	3,528,941	3,523,911	3,140,799	26,606,793
G&A	2,256,247	3,004,688	3,759,469	3,811,837	3,981,227	4,001,148	3,729,816	3,838,181	2,456,902	30,839,515
Maintenance	0	717,023	717,023	717,023	717,023	717,023	717,023	717,023	58,618	5,077,779
Energy	0	808,352	1,117,691	1,174,298	1,176,755	1,178,267	1,179,738	1,171,180	502,204	8,308,484
Total	**2,256,247**	**19,469,311**	**27,052,442**	**27,928,065**	**31,703,460**	**29,007,792**	**28,781,073**	**29,534,321**	**12,216,306**	**207,949,017**

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

We evaluated the potential economic viability of the mineral resource by employing a discounted cash flow model, assuming 100% equity financing. The Project's internal rate of return (IRR), net present value (NPV), and payback period were calculated both pre-tax and after-tax. We also conducted sensitivity analyses on the after-tax IRR, considering incremental changes in income, capital costs, and operating costs.

Metal prices utilized in the cash flow model align with the consensus report of metal price projections, consistent with the NSR calculation for the life of mine (LOM). These prices remain constant throughout the project's duration and are not subject to escalation. Initial capital, sustaining capital, and operating costs are reported in 2024 Q1 US dollars and are likewise unescalated in the cash flow.

It's important to note that the PEA cash flow incorporates Inferred Mineral Resources, which are considered geologically speculative and lack the economic considerations necessary for classification as mineral reserves. Therefore, there is uncertainty regarding the realization of the PEA. Additionally, Measured and Indicated resources, characterized by higher certainty, represent 43% of the total Mineral Resource estimate utilized for the LOM.

The economic analyses presented in this section contain forward-looking information as defined by Canadian securities law. These results rely on inputs that are subject to both known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual outcomes to differ significantly from those outlined here. Forward-looking information includes:

- Estimates of mineral resources.
- Assumptions regarding commodity prices and exchange rates.
- The proposed mine production plan.
- Projections for mining and process recovery rates.
- Assumptions concerning mining dilution and the feasibility of mining in previously exploited areas, as well as the timing and quantity of estimated future production.
- Sustaining costs and proposed operating expenses.
- Assumptions regarding closure costs and closure requirements.
- Assumptions related to environmental, permitting, and social risks.

Additional risks to the forward-looking information include:

- Environmental risks that haven't been recognized.
- Unforeseen expenses related to reclamation.
- Potential deviations from assumed production costs.
- Unexpected fluctuations in mineralized material quantity, grade, or recovery rates.
- Risks inherent to the mining industry such as accidents and labor disputes.
- Geotechnical or hydrogeological factors differing from initial assumptions during mining.
- Potential failure of mining methods to perform as expected.
- Risk of plant, equipment, or processes not operating as intended.
- Changes in assumptions regarding the availability and cost of electrical power used in operating cost estimates and financial analyses.
- Ability to maintain social acceptance for operations.
- Fluctuations in interest rates.
- Alterations in tax rates.

22.1 Cashflow basis and assumptions

It is assumed that mining operations can commence immediately, while the upgrading of the processing plant is projected to take 13 months, with concentrate production anticipated to begin from month 14 onwards. Costs incurred prior to Year -1, including technical study expenses, land use agreement fees, environmental assessment costs, and Project permitting expenses, are considered sunk costs and thus not factored into the cashflow model. The assumption is that the owner will oversee Project development and operation, utilizing contracted labor and equipment. Capital and operating costs utilized in the cashflow are estimated with an accuracy of approximately ±15%.

Additionally, the PEA cashflow assumes that lead is not considered a payable metal, based on the RREMIN review of potential NSR terms.

It's important to note that the projected annual tonnages of concentrates are relatively small compared to global concentrate production levels, and any changes in the copper and zinc concentrate smelting market could impact the Project's development.

22.2 OPEX

The cashflow encompasses various expenses, including estimated underground mining, surface haulage, milling, TSF operation, effluent treatment, concentrate transportation, smelting and refining, as well as indirect and general administrative costs.

A Life of Mine (LOM) operating summary for the updated PEA is shown in Table 22.1

Table 22.1 Operating summary for LOM in PEA

Operating Summary	Value
Operating days per year	365 days
Processing plant throughput Bulk and Zn	800tpd to 1000tpd
Average annual Bulk concentrate production	14,234t
Average annual Zinc concentrate production	11,408t
Total LOM, Ag production	8,377Koz Ag
Mining costs	US$ 64.4/t
Processing costs	US$ 11.3/t
Tailing costs	US$ 0.6/t
G&A costs	US$ 13.1/t
LOM operating Costs	US$ 88.4/t

22.3 Sustaining CAPEX

The cashflow incorporates estimated sustaining capital expenditures for several key areas, including sustaining mine development costs, general equipment expenses, process plant sustaining capital expenditures, and TSF expansion costs. The total allocated for sustaining capital expenditure is assumed to be $32.3 million.

22.4 Economic Analysis

The economic analysis was conducted using a 5% discount rate. The pre-tax net present value (NPV), discounted at 5%, amounts to US$79 million or approximately C$107 million. The internal rate of return (IRR) is calculated at 57%, with a payback period of 1.5 years. Post-tax, the NPV discounted at 5% is US$63 million, equivalent to C$85 million. The post-tax IRR is 51%, with a payback period of 1.8 years. A summary of the project's economics is provided in Table 22.2, while the project cash flow is detailed in Table 22.3.

It's important for readers to note that this Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) is preliminary in nature. It encompasses measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resources, with inferred resources constituting 57% of the total mineral resource estimate. These inferred resources are considered too speculative geologically to be categorized as mineral reserves, and thus there is no certainty that the outcomes projected in the PEA will be realized.

Table 22.2 Economic Analysis Summary Table

Unlevered Free Cash Flow		
Revenues	(US$ MM)	$379
Costs of sales	(US$ MM)	($191)
Selling and other expenses	(US$ MM)	($31)
EBITDA	**(US$ MM)**	**$157**
Tax Payable	(US$ MM)	($22)
Working Capital	(US$ MM)	$7
FCO	**(US$ MM)**	$143
Capital expenditure	(US$ MM)	($57)
Other Cash flows	(US$ MM)	--
Unlevered Free Cash Flow	**(US$ MM)**	$86
NPV		
Attributable NPV (5.0%)	**(US$ MM)**	**$63**

Table 22.3 Project Cash Flow

Macro Assumptions	Units	Total / Avg.	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
Ore Extraction Mined	tonnes(000)	2,351	28	168	304	328	329	330	331	327	205
Ore Milled Process	tonnes(000)	2,351	0	183	292	322	324	322	323	322	263
Commodity prices											
Silver Price	(US$/oz Ag)	24.00		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Gold Price	(US$/oz Au)	1,921		1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921
Zinc Price	(US$/lbZn)	1.22		1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Lead Price	(US$/lb Pb)	0.94		0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Copper Price	(US$/lb Cu)	4.06		4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06
Head Grades to Mill											
Silver	(oz/t Ag)	3.71		4.24	4.08	4.29	3.96	2.86	4.10	3.44	2.78
Gold	(oz/t Au)	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Zinc	(%)	2.45		1.94	2.48	2.46	2.55	3.23	2.11	2.41	2.15
Lead	(%)	1.62		1.41	1.61	1.54	1.75	2.18	1.36	1.48	1.50
Copper	(%)	0.26		0.29	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.36	0.17	0.24	0.27
Metallurgical Recovery - Bulk											
Recovery Ag	(%)	91.35		91.09	91.85	92.16	91.64	91.62	90.30	90.71	91.24
Recovery Au	(%)	78.88		79.94	79.07	78.41	80.70	79.25	77.27	78.99	78.23
Recovery Pb	(%)	93.09		92.86	92.61	92.43	93.54	92.92	93.54	93.42	93.36
Recovery Zn	(%)	9.67		13.73	11.22	10.91	11.20	8.44	8.01	8.20	7.51
Recovery Cu	(%)	91.06		91.25	89.51	88.09	91.99	93.12	89.67	92.83	89.82
Bulk Concentrate	**tonnes**	**113,871**		**7,983**	**15,011**	**15,854**	**18,908**	**16,279**	**13,661**	**15,919**	**10,256**
Concentrate grade	Ag (Oz/t)	69.88		88.59	72.78	80.37	62.13	51.78	87.46	63.09	64.98
Concentrate grade	Au (g/t)	5.20		4.63	5.71	6.11	4.30	4.58	7.33	4.72	4.07
Concentrate grade	Pb (%)	31.09		30.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	40.00	30.00	28.00	36.00
Concentrate grade	Zn (%)	4.90		6.10	5.40	5.45	4.90	5.40	4.00	4.00	4.15
Concentrate grade	Cu (%)	4.88		5.97	3.93	4.00	4.79	6.66	3.61	4.57	6.33

Macro Assumptions	Units	Total / Avg.	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
Contained Metal - Bulk											
Silver	Oz	7,957,146		707,138	1,092,417	1,274,176	1,174,672	843,014	1,194,863	1,004,392	666,473
Gold	g	592,539		36,965	85,710	96,928	81,364	74,549	100,186	75,146	41,693
Lead	t	35,399		2,395	4,353	4,598	5,294	6,512	4,098	4,457	3,692
Copper	t	5,559		477	589	634	905	1,084	493	728	649
Zinc	t	5,576		487	811	864	926	879	546	637	426
Metallurgical Recovery - Zinc											
Recovery Ag	(%)	4.82		5.09	4.71	4.55	4.60	4.44	5.11	5.45	4.59
Recovery Au	(%)	8.40		8.08	8.10	7.87	6.94	10.07	8.39	7.85	11.41
Recovery Pb	(%)	1.28		1.22	1.48	1.36	1.30	1.29	1.71	1.05	0.77
Recovery Zn	(%)	84.64		80.52	84.38	84.62	84.55	85.99	85.01	84.98	84.30
Recovery Cu	(%)	2.74		2.91	3.27	4.56	2.67	2.40	0.59	0.43	5.14
Zinc Concentrate	**tonnes**	**91,268**		**5,493**	**12,188**	**11,862**	**12,717**	**15,790**	**12,080**	**12,448**	**8,689**
Concentrate grade	Ag (Oz/t)	4.60		7.20	4.60	5.30	4.64	2.59	5.60	4.85	3.86
Concentrate grade	Au (g/t)	0.69		0.68	0.72	0.82	0.55	0.60	0.90	0.60	0.70
Concentrate grade	Pb (%)	0.53		0.57	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.62	0.40	0.35
Concentrate grade	Zn (%)	53.45		52.00	50.00	56.50	55.00	56.75	48.00	53.00	55.00
Concentrate grade	Cu (%)	0.18		0.28	0.18	0.28	0.21	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.43
Contained Metal - Zinc											
Silver	Oz	419,950		39,551	56,066	62,866	59,008	40,897	67,646	60,375	33,540
Gold	g	63,129		3,735	8,776	9,726	6,994	9,474	10,872	7,469	6,082
Lead	t	488		31	70	68	74	90	75	50	30
Copper	t	168		15	22	33	26	28	3	3	37
Zinc	t	48,783		2,856	6,094	6,702	6,994	8,961	5,798	6,598	4,779

Macro Assumption	Units	Total / Avg.	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
Revenue											
Silver Revenue	(US$ MM)	183.88		16.51	25.23	29.51	27.13	19.11	27.77	23.29	15.32
Gold Revenue	(US$ MM)	29.56		1.79	4.37	5.01	3.86	3.60	5.34	3.66	1.94
Zinc Revenue	(US$ MM)	111.06		6.50	13.77	15.32	15.99	20.49	13.00	15.07	10.93
Lead Revenue	(US$ MM)	66.28		4.47	8.09	8.54	9.80	12.48	7.64	8.25	7.01
Copper Revenue	(US$ MM)	22.39		1.92	2.37	2.55	3.65	4.37	1.98	2.93	2.61
Gross Revenue	(US$ MM)	413.17		31.19	53.83	60.94	60.42	60.05	55.74	53.19	37.82
TC/TR											
Treatment Charges	(US$ MM)	($28.96)		($1.83)	($3.85)	($3.85)	($4.24)	($4.76)	($3.74)	($3.97)	($2.72)
Refining Charges	(US$ MM)	($5.25)		($0.46)	($0.72)	($0.84)	($0.77)	($0.56)	($0.80)	($0.66)	($0.43)
Net Revenue	**(US$ MM)**	**378.96**		**28.90**	**49.26**	**56.24**	**55.42**	**54.73**	**51.20**	**48.56**	**34.67**
Cost of Sales	(US$ MM)	($177.11)		($16.46)	($23.29)	($24.12)	($27.72)	($25.01)	($25.05)	($25.70)	($9.76)
Selling & Other Expenses	(US$ MM)	($44.49)	($2.26)	($3.29)	($4.88)	($5.37)	($5.73)	($6.17)	($6.04)	($5.73)	($5.01)
EBITDA Before taxes	**(US$ MM)**	**$146.76**	**($2.26)**	**$8.16**	**$21.08**	**$26.75**	**$21.96**	**$23.55**	**$20.11**	**$17.13**	**$19.89**
Tax Payable	(US$ MM)	($21.96)	--	--	($1.34)	($2.04)	($2.37)	($3.69)	($4.48)	($3.57)	($4.45)
Working Capital	(US$ MM)	$7.34	--	$1.48	$3.73	$2.13	--	--	--	--	--
Capital expenditure	(US$ MM)	($57.06)	($23.36)	($4.34)	($3.77)	($4.67)	($5.95)	($6.77)	($3.95)	($2.66)	($1.59)
Unlevered Free Cash Flow (after taxes)	**(US$ MM)**	$85.68	**($25.61)**	**$6.28**	**$19.70**	**$22.17**	**$13.63**	**$13.09**	**$11.67**	**$10.90**	**$13.85**
Discounted Cash Flow			($24.99)	$5.83	$17.43	$18.69	$10.95	$10.01	$8.50	$7.56	$9.15
NPV (5.0%)	**(US$ MM)**	**$63**									
NPV (5.0%)	**(C$ MM)**	**$85**									

22.5 Sensitivity Analysis

The economic analysis was conducted using a 5% discount rate. The pre-tax net present value (NPV),

The Project underwent assessment through a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis utilizing a 5% discount rate. Cash inflows were derived from annual revenue projections, while cash outflows included capital expenditures, such as pre-production costs, operating expenses, taxes, and royalties.

These outflows were subtracted from the inflows to determine annual cash flow projections, with cash flows assumed to occur at the midpoint of each period. It's important to note that tax calculations involve complex variables that can only be accurately determined during operations, thus actual post-tax results may deviate from estimates.

Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was conducted during the PEA study, focusing on varying metals prices within practical ranges. This analysis aimed to illustrate the impact of each variable on key project financial indicators like NPV and IRR. The findings of this assessment are summarized in Table 22.4 and a graphical representation of the sensitivity can be found in Figure 22.1

Table 22.4 Summarized in sensitivity Analysis

	Silver Price (US$/oz)								
	$18.0			$24.0			$30.0		
Au Price (US$/oz)	NPV @5% C$M	IRR %	Payback Yrs	NPV @5% C$M	IRR %	Payback Yrs	NPV @5% C$M	IRR %	Payback Yrs
2,113	55.8	35 %	2.4	87.2	52 %	1.8	117.7	69 %	1.5
2,017	54.8	34 %	2.4	86.2	52 %	1.8	116.7	68 %	1.5
1,921	53.8	33 %	2.5	85.2	51 %	1.8	115.8	68 %	1.5
1,825	52.7	33 %	2.5	84.2	51 %	1.9	114.8	67 %	1.5
1,729	51.6	32 %	2.5	83.2	50 %	1.9	113.8	67 %	1.5

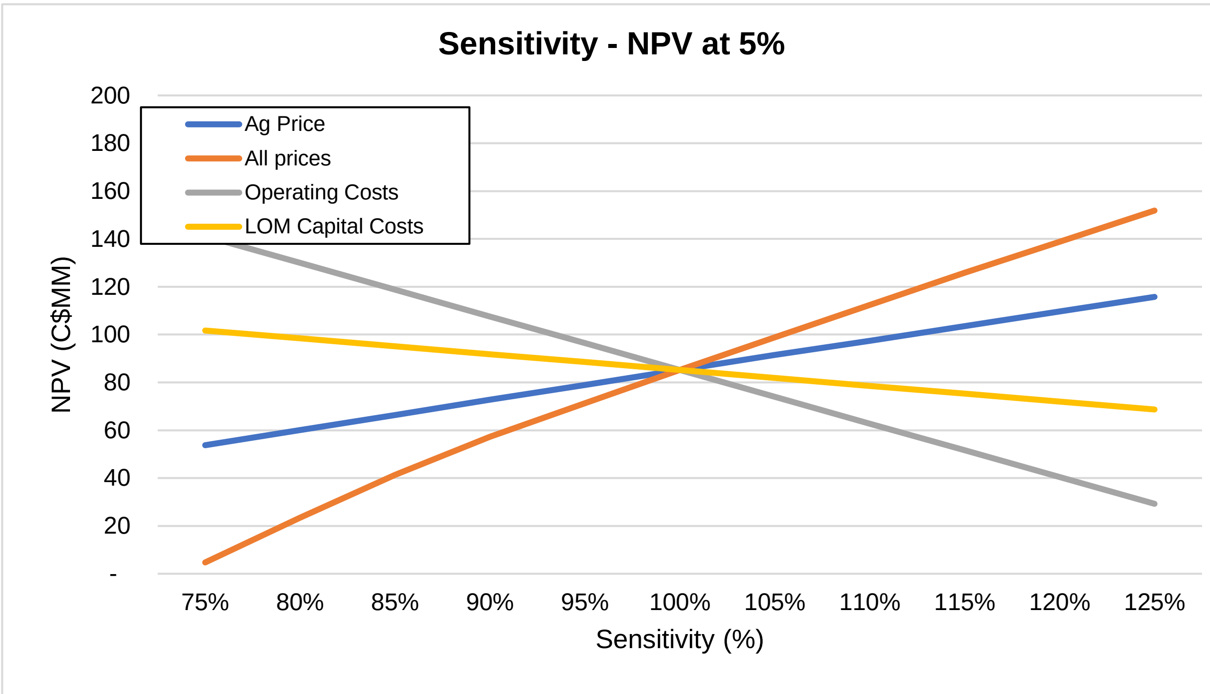


Figure 22.1 Sensitivity Analysis

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This section is not applicable to this Report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

This section is not applicable to this Report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Mining Property, Surface Rights and Permits

The Reliquias block has more than 24,000 hectares of mining concessions covering the Reliquias Mine and Caudalosa Mine. This land position is highly prospective for the discovery of new mineralized veins as well as locating mineralized extensions of known veins with past or current silver, zinc, lead, copper and gold production in the Reliquias and Caudalosa mines.

The agreement for the use of the surface properties of the Castrovirreyna community for 20 years marks an important episode of good relations with the communities.

25.2 Geology and Exploration

The Reliquias Mine is located in the Castrovirreyna Mining District in a geological setting of volcanic flows intercalated with volcanogenic sedimentary sequences of the Caudalosa and Castrovirreyna Formations.

Mineralized structures in the Reliquias Block are aligned following three dominant structural patterns: i) East-West system (Matacaballo seam), ii) NW-SE system (Sacasipuedes, Meteysaca, and Perseguida veins), iii) NE-SW system. The principal structures have widths ranging from 0.50 to 3.0 meters and are recognized with strike lengths of up to 2 km (Matacaballo vein).

The deposit type best represented by the mineralization and geological characteristics of the Reliquias Mine is an epithermal deposit of the Intermediate Sulfidation subtype. Ore minerals include silver sulfosalts (proustite–pyrargyrite or ruby silver), silver-rich galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. Gangue minerals include quartz, pyrite, barite, stibnite, and rhodochrosite.

The recent exploration programs were aimed at evaluating the geological potential of the numerous veins found in and around the Reliquias Mine. Reconnaissance and verification of veins have been carried out in six exploration target zones. Geochemical results of rock chip samples confirm the existence of prospective grades of silver in segments of the Meteysaca Vein that extend beyond the current workings of the Reliquias Mine.

25.3 Drilling, Sample Preparation and Data Verification

The information used for this report and for the update of the mineral resources of the Reliquias Mine has been corroborated by the RREMIN technical team after reviewing the geological database of the drill program during the technical visit at the mine facilities. Protocols and procedures related to all aspects of drilling and sampling conducted in the field and core shack were determined by the authors to be satisfactory and follow industry best practices.

25.4 Metallurgical Test

Metallurgical test results indicate that there is no potential for base metal flotation hazards. Relatively high recoveries of the important minerals can be reached in their respective concentrates once sufficient size release of the sulfides is achieved.

25.5 Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource estimates were conducted under CIM definitions and comply with all mineral resource disclosure requirements of NI 43-101.

The update of mineral resources of the Reliquias Mine presented in this report was supported by data derived from 95 drill holes and 5,014 channel samples from the drilling and sampling programs for the year 2023. This information is in addition to the drilling and channel sampling program for the year 2022. Results from these drill and channel sampling programs from 2023 have helped define and reinterpret 21 mineralized structures.

Block models have been created with dimensions of 4 m x 1 m x 4 m and with a minimum sub-block size of 0.50 m x 0.25 m x 0.50 m. These blocks have orientations according to the vein systems defined by the SMR geology staff.

The classification of mineral resources was defined under three considerations: qualitative characteristics, validation of the estimation, and the method of search volume. Mineral resources are classified as follows:

- Measured Resources are defined for the resource blocks in the first interpolation pass with a minimum of 3 drillholes within 30 m of a drillhole and considering the proximity to mine workings.
- Indicated Resources are defined for the resource blocks in the first or second interpolation pass with a minimum of 2 drillholes within 60 m of a drillhole and considering the proximity to the measured domain is less than 30 m.
- Inferred Resources are defined for the resource blocks with an extrapolation up to 80 m.

25.6 Mining Plan

A mining plan has been made with sequencing by design criteria, mining method, dilution factors, mining recovery factor, and mining operation performance. The level of detail is very high and the availability of ore can be assured especially for those blocks that are included as Measured and Indicated Resources.

25.7 Tailings Storage Management

The results of the control monitoring of the tailings deposits show stability with no possible factor resulting in a change. Based on these comprehensive studies that confirm the stability of the tailings dam, we suggest conducting an additional review to complement these findings with a breach analysis.

25.8 Capital and Operating Cost

The cost estimate has been made with the current country condition and information for the years 2023 and part of 2024. The level of detail of the costs is high, which gives confidence to be considered in the economic analysis.

25.9 Risks and Opportunities

25.9.1 Opportunities

- Achieving an upgrade from Inferred Resource to Measured Resource category, while maintaining the average grades as given in Section 14, is possible through the completion of a short-term drilling campaign.
- Additional drilling to verify grade and thickness data using BQ core diameter may upgrade current Indicated Resources to Measured Resources.
- The definition of new mineralized structures parallel to known veins may add tonnage and grade to total mineral resources within the area of influence of the Reliquias Mine.

25.9.2 Risks

- Drillhole grids that do not follow the mineralization pattern can generate a decrease in grades and tonnages in future drilling programs.
- Patterns of mineralization direction that are not defined in the different mineralization structures can generate a wrong interpretation of the mineralized structures.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Geology, Mineralization and Exploration at the Reliquias Mine

The authors propose the following recommendations to SMR for future resource modeling and exploration programs:

- Conduct lithological-structural mapping at a scale of 1:500 to determine the real extensions of the existing structures in the Reliquias Mine area.
- Construct a lithological model of all local volcanic sequences correlated to mineralized structures with the objective of determining the presence of any lithological control on vein mineralization (Ag-Pb-Zn-Au).
- Construct a detailed structural model at deposit scale to understand the role of regional structural features in the genesis of the mineralized structures.
- Use high-grade zones to vector mineralized fluid flow directions to guide future drilling.

26.2 Budget for Continued Exploration Programs in Target Areas

Over the past two years, SMR conducted geological assessments in mineralized zones around the Reliquias Mine that led to the definition of potential resources in these exploration targets. Additional exploration work consisting of field mapping, channel sampling, and drilling will likely add to total mineral resources in the Reliquias Block. Table 26.1 lists a recommended budget to continue assessing mineral resources in these target areas.

Figure 26.1 Budget for continued evaluation of exploration target, Reliquias Block.

Target	Activities	Units	Quantities	Cost (US$)
CASTROVIRREYNA	Mapping: 1/10000 or 1/5000	Hectares	900	56,700
	Exploration Drilling	Meters	14,500	2,934,700
	Sampling and analysis (Channel + Core)	Samples	7,400	188,400
	QA/QC (channel + Core)	Samples	1,000	26,500
UCHUPUTO	Mapping: 1/10000 or 1/5000	Hectares	800	16,700
	Exploration Drilling	Meters	7,800	510,800
	Sampling and analysis (Channel + Core)	Samples	1,800	47,500
	QA/QC (channel + Core)	Samples	300	6,400
RELIQUIAS SE	Mapping: 1/10000 or 1/5000	Hectares	800	50,300
	Exploration Drilling	Meters	7,800	1,571,200
	Sampling and analysis (Channel + Core)	Samples	5,300	127,700
	QA/QC (channel + Core)	Samples	700	19,000

Target	Activities	Units	Quantities	Cost (US$)
CAUDALOSA	Mapping: 1/10000 ó 1/5000	Hectares	700	38,100
	Exploration Drilling	Meters	10,500	2,128,500
	Sampling and analysis (Channel + Core)	Samples	5,400	130,700
	QA/QC (channel + Core)	Samples	800	19,300
YAHUARCOCHA	Mapping: 1/10000 or 1/5000	Hectares	300	15,900
	Exploration Drilling	Meters	11,500	2,329,800
	Sampling and analysis (Channel + Core)	Samples	4,000	103,100
	QA/QC (channel + Core)	Samples	600	14,600
			Total	**10,335,900**

26.3 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical testing

The following is recommended related to the Mineral processing and metallurgical testing:

- Opportunities exist to optimize design and layout resulting in improved metallurgical recoveries.
- Study the behavior of the metallurgical balance using representative samples from all mineralized structures examined for this update of mineral resources in the Reliquias Mine.

26.4 Database, QA/QC and Resources Estimates

The authors present the following recommendations regarding the database, QA/QC, and resources estimates:

- Implement an integrated system for the administration and management of geological data and laboratory results.
- Store geological, geotechnical data, laboratory results, and QA/QC programs in relational databases (Access, SQL, etc.).
- Use the proper laboratory equipment (precision balance, sample drying system, etc.) for density testing of all samples sent to the geochemical laboratory. These tests will allow for greater certainty of the average density for each mineralized structure.
- Complete infill drilling in Indicated and Inferred zones to upgrade these zones as Measured and Indicated Resources, respectively, using NQ and BQ diameter drill core.

26.5 Mining Methods

The authors present the following recommendations regarding the Mining methods:

- Continue with data collection to expand the geomechanical model (geomechanical tests, convergence points, among others).
- Continuing with monitoring and data collection to adjust the hydrogeological model.
- Continuing with the collection of field data to adjust the ventilation system.
- Develop the long-term electrical system plan at the Reliquias underground mine.
- Improve the evaluation of OPEX and CAPEX costs to minimize the level of contingencies.
- Carry out the short-term mining plan for the first years of operation.

26.6 Infraestructure

- To develop studies for the tailing’s expansion of the tailing’s storage facilities.
- Develop the design of the infrastructure of the chemical and metallurgical laboratory in the unit.
- To complete tests and samples of the tailings.
- Elaborate design and infrastructure of materials warehouses for the Reliquias mine.
- To elaborate design and infrastructure for the fuel storage tap at the Reliquias mine.
- Develop the design of the infrastructure of the chemical and metallurgical laboratory in the unit.

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28 CERTIFICATES

• CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – Steven L. Park

I, Steven L. Park, do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 19505 Sedgefield Terrace, Boca Raton, Florida, 33498, USA.
2. I am a graduate of Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada-Reno, 1983, with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology. I have since practiced as a professional geologist for more than thirty years in the Americas including over 20 years of continuous exploration experience in Peru. My experience includes managing mineral exploration programs across a variety of mineral deposit types, evaluating mining projects, and producing mineral resource estimates. I am a member in good standing with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (member #10849) and a Certified Professional Geologist.
3. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, past relevant work experience, and professional affiliation, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I am responsible for sections 1, 7, 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and have read all sections of this report entitled NI 43-101 Technical Report: Preliminary Economic Assessment, Reliquias Mine, Department of Huancavelica, ("Technical Report") dated June 26, 2024, with an effective date of May 15, 2024.
5. I visited the Reliquias Mine Property, subject of this Technical Report, on December 2 and 3, 2023.
6. I am independent of Silver Mountain Resources Inc. as defined by applying the tests set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am not, nor have been, an officer, director, or employee of any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Reliquias Mine Property. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Reliquias Mine Property or to receive any other consideration besides fair remuneration for the preparation of this report. I have not earned the majority of my income during the preceding three years from any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Reliquias Mine Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Reliquias Mine Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and confirm that this Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as of the Effective Date, this Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Signed at Lima, Peru this 26 day of June 2024.

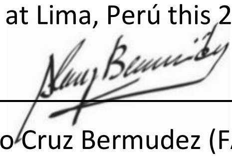
Steven L. Park
C.P.G.
Certified Professional Geologist
Number 10849

• CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – Antonio Cruz Bermudez

I, Antonio Cruz Bermudez (FAIG), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional engineer and an independent consultant (Lima-Peru) and have an address at Jr. Bernardo Monteagudo No 300, Los Norgales, Comas, Lima.
2. I am the author or co-author for the sections set out below in the report titled, NI 43-101 Technical Report: Preliminary Economic Assessment, Reliquias Mine, Department of Huancavelica, ("Technical Report") dated June 26, 2024, with an effective date of May 15, 2024..
3. I am a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG), fellow number FAIG #7065 and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), member number MAusIMM # 3056028. I graduated from the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos (Lima-Peru) in 2007 with a BSc Geology Engineering. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Engineers of Peru (Colegio de Ingenieros del Peru), License Number 207806, where I am registered as a Professional Geological engineer from 2011. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Engineers of Peru (Colegio de Ingenieros del Peru), License Number 207806, where I am registered as a Professional Geological engineer from 2011. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2007 and I have relevant work experience in Mineral Resource Estimation and Mine Geology of VMS (Volcanic Massive Sulfides), replacement, polymetallic deposits and other vein deposits. Also, I have completed a Master's Degree in Administration and Project Management from the UPC (Peruvian University of Applied Sciences), Lima Peru and a Postgraduate Diploma in Geostatistics applied to the evaluation of Mineral Resources from BS Grupo Lima 2013. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("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.
4. I visited the Reliquias Mine on December 2 and 3, 2023, January 26 – 27, 2023, September 13 – 14, 2021.
5. I am responsible for sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25 and 26 of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of Silver Mountain Resources Inc. applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP; and prior to my engagement with respect to preparation of this Technical Report and the preparation of prior technical reports in respect of the Reliquias Mine project I had no prior involvement with the Reliquias Mine project.
7. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
8. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Lima, Perú this 26 day of June 2024.



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Antonio Cruz Bermudez (FAIG)

• CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – Gerardo Acuña Perez

I, Mr. Gerardo Acuña Perez, P.Eng., FAusIMM (CP), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Mining Engineer and an independent consultant with an address at La Aperos #262, Dpt #301 La Molina, Lima, Peru.
2. I am the author or co-author for the sections set out below in the report titled, NI 43-101 Technical Report: Preliminary Economic Assessment, Reliquias Mine, Department of Huancavelica, ("Technical Report") dated June 26, 2024, with an effective date of May 15, 2024.
3. I graduated from the National University of the Center of Peru, received my Bachelor of Science Degree in Mining in 2009 and received my Degree in Professional Mining Engineering in 2009.
4. I am a registered as a Professional Mining Engineer in the College of Engineers of Peru with code 123164 from 2011 (P.Eng.), practicing as a Chartered Professional in the discipline of Mining Member Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Registered Member FAusIMM (CP) #337049.
5. I have worked in the minerals industry for 15 years and I have been directly involved in evaluation of resources and reserves, and design and operation of mines and other underground facilities in silver, copper, gold, lead, and zinc, in Perú (La Libertad, Junin y Cerro de Pasco), Colombia (Antioquia) and Ecuador (Zamora Chinchipe in southeast Ecuador, and Toachi southwest of Quito).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("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.
7. I visited the Reliquias Mine Property, subject of this Technical Report, on December 2 and 3, 2023.
8. I am responsible for the preparation of sections 1, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, and 26 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of Silver Mountain Resources applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP; and prior to my engagement with respect to preparation of this Technical Report and the preparation of prior technical reports in respect of the Reliquias Mine project I had no prior involvement with the Reliquias Mine project.
10. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Lima, Peru this 26 day of June 2024.

Gerardo Acuña Perez, FAusIMM (CP)