NEW SILVER ZONE IDENTIFIED
NORTHERN SECTOR - CUITABOCA PROJECT, MEXICO

10 February 2015. Santana Minerals Limited ("Santana") is pleased to announce recent diamond saw trenching results over the La Lupita and La Piedrita structures within the northern sector of its Cuitaboca Project in Sinaloa, Mexico (**Figure 1**).

A diamond saw was used to cut outcropping vein systems in a geologically unbiased manner with results suggesting the potential for a new silver dominant zone.

Significant Diamond sawn channels across the Lupita Prospect (Figure 2) included:

- **LUTR_05** **7m @ 161 g/t Ag, 0.66% Pb + 0.82%Zn including 5m @ 222 g/t Ag, 0.83% Pb + 1.04%Zn**
- **LUTR_07** **1.1m @ 158 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb + 1.62%Zn**
- **LUTR_08** **2.9m @ 281 g/t Ag, 3.1% Pb + 3.0%Zn**
- **LUTR_09** **1.65m @ 514 g/t Ag, 6.8% Pb + 5.4%Zn**

Significant Diamond Sawn channel across the La Piedrita Prospect (Figure 2):

- **LPTR_04** **4.85m @ 135 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb + 1.38%Zn**

The reported results represent follow-up testing on outcropping veins in an otherwise largely covered terrain. Gold/Silver mineralisation was previously detected by rock chip sampling on a structural junction of the La Lupita structure.

The La Lupita intercepts are significantly thicker than those to the SE along the same structure identified in earlier work programs and previously reported, namely;

- *LUTR_01* *0.7m @ 144 g/t Ag*
- *LUTR_02* *2.1m @ 1.2 g/t Au*

These sampling works form part of the Company's regional exploration programme and serve to highlight the prospective nature of the northern sector of the Cuitabocoa project. Whilst these results are highly encouraging the Company's upcoming drilling campaigns will focus on further advancing the Mojardina Prospect in the southern sector of the Company's land package.

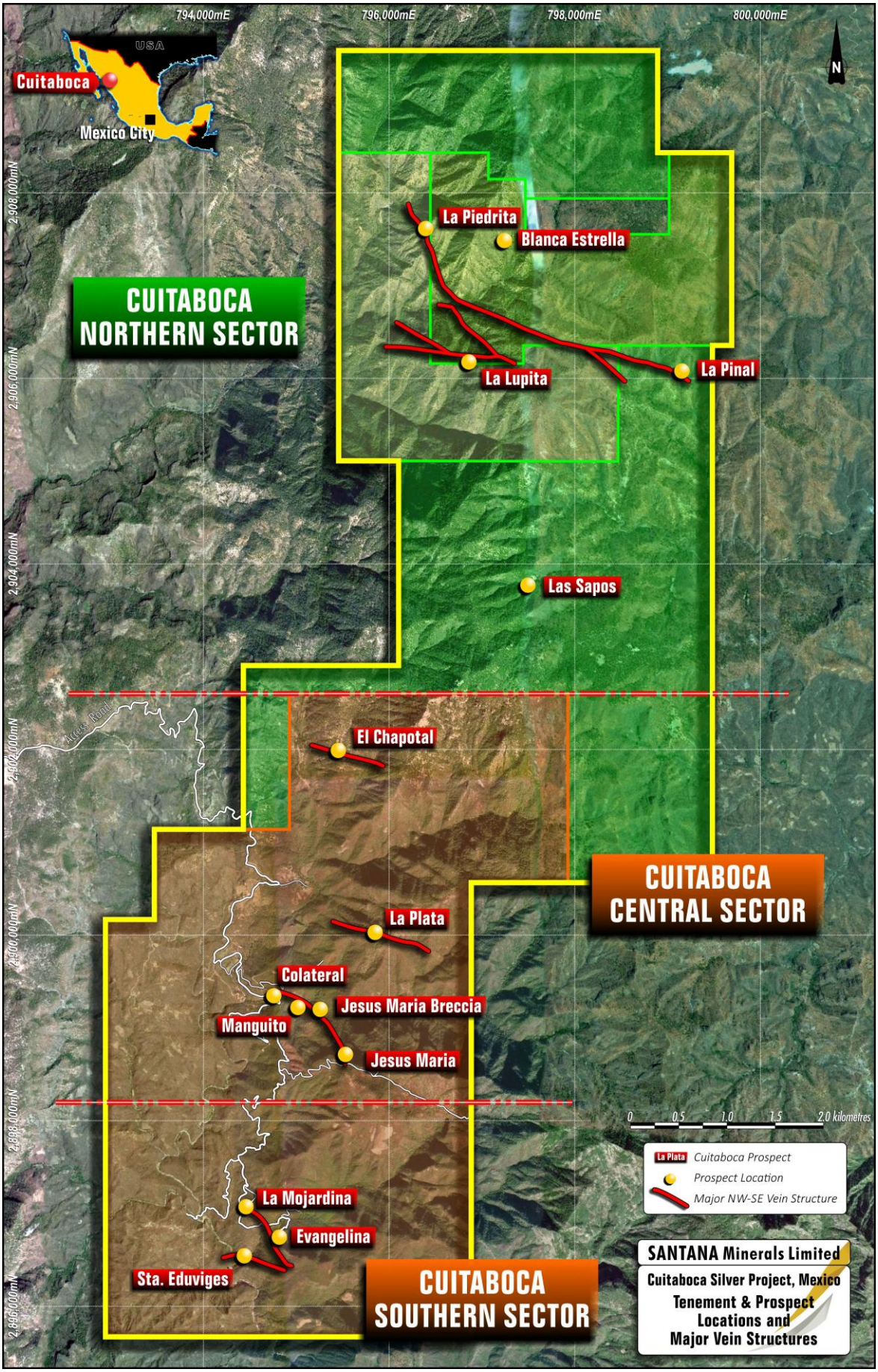

Figure 1. Cuitaboca location map

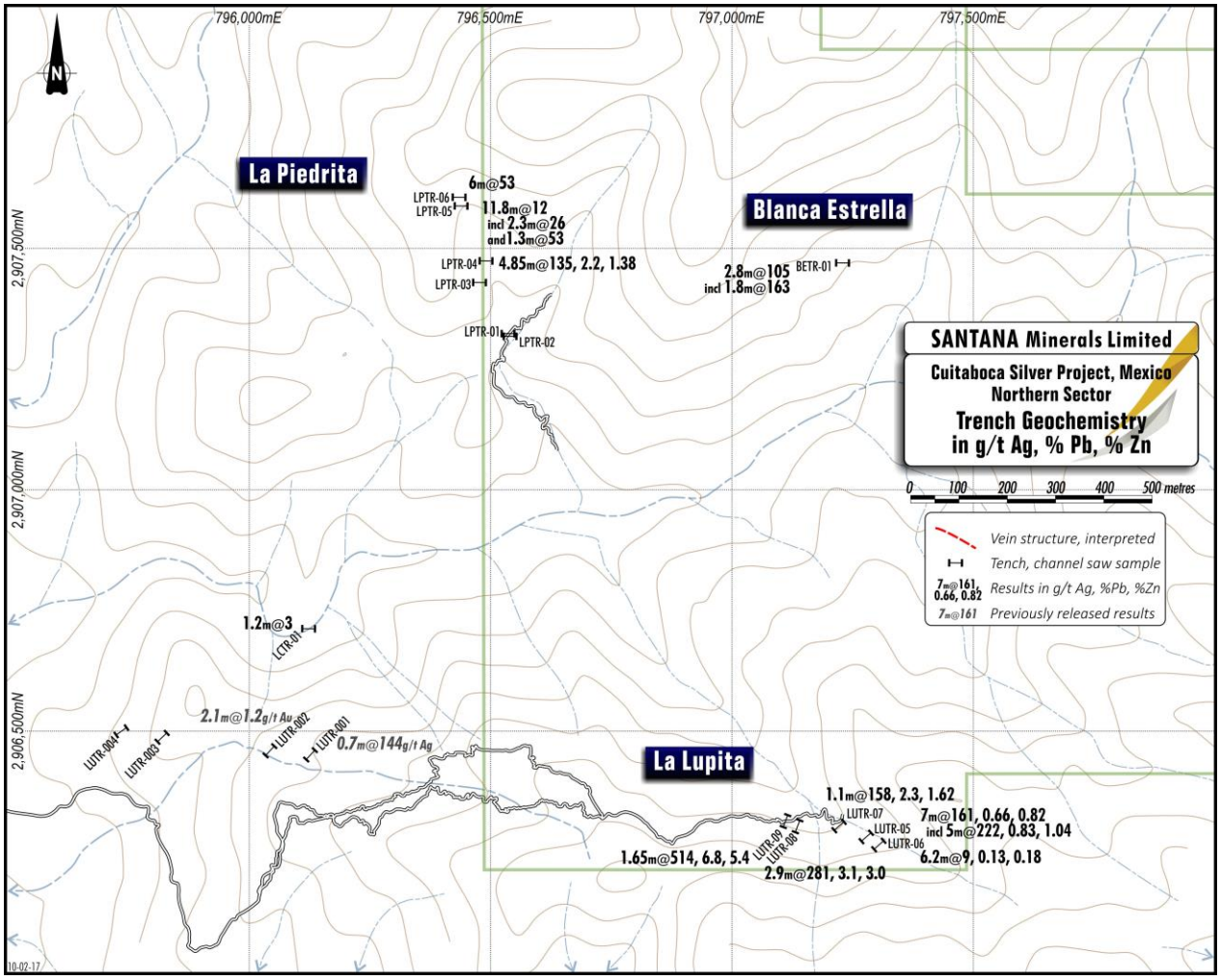

Figure 2. Diamond sawn channel trenching location in Northern Sector

About Cuitaboca:

The Cuitaboca Project is in an area covered by the 5,500Ha mining concessions and consists of a series of veins with sulphide mineralisation carrying high grade silver and low grade polymetallic minerals. The area is dominated by andesite flows and tuffs of the lower volcanic group with minor rhyolites of the upper volcanic group at higher elevations.

The main vein structures are La Lupita – El Pinal, La Piedrita and Blanca Esthela prospects in the north of the Cuitaboca Project, Los Sapos, Chapotal, La Plata, Colateral and Jesus Maria in the Central zone and the Mojardina and Santa Eduwiges vein systems in the southern sector.

Santana has a contractual right to earn to an 80% interest in the Cuitaboca Project through a combination of work commitments and payments following which it enters into a joint venture on an 80:20 contribution basis.

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About Santana

Santana is a precious metals explorer focused on Mexico where it owns 100% of the Namiquipa (silver/lead/zinc) project in Chihuahua and is earning into ownership of the Cuitaboca Ag-Au polymetalic project in Sinaloa.

Additional information about Santana and its projects is available on the website: www.santanaminerals.com

Competent Person/Qualified Person.

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserve is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton is a part time consultant to Santana. Mr Beckton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Beckton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 CUITABOCA EXPLORATION PROGRAM REPORT:

A. DIAMOND SAW CHANNEL Sampling – Northern Zone

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	<u>DIAMOND SAW SAMPLING</u> • Sawn Channel samples were collected of argentite-galena-sphalerite bearing quartz veins, and zones of silicification, within Tertiary volcanics under the supervision of a qualified geologist. • Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS then permanently marked with an aluminum tag. • Representative sawn cut samples of 2-3Kg weight were taken across the strike of the outcrop over 1 metre intervals except where noted. Intervals were cut at right angles to assist in later surveying duties. • Standards inserted and photographs taken of each interval sampled which averaged 1m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	<u>NO DRILLING IN THIS PROGRAM.</u>
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	<u>NO DRILLING IN THIS PROGRAM.</u>
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Sawn Channel samples were geologically and structurally logged under the supervision of a qualified geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Sawn Channel samples were measured for metal sulphide and host quartz content and orientation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sawn Channel samples were a width of at least 3cm and approximate sample support of half core NQ from diamond drilling, ie sample diameter of 56mm, being a half core sample of that.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Diamond Saw Trench Sampling</u> • Samples are stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Hermosillo for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm. • Pulps are analyzed by ALS Vancouver (Canada) using method code ME-ICP61a, a 33 element determination using a four acid digestion, Au-AA26.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	<u>Diamond Saw Trench Sampling</u> • Laboratory CSV files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers as the key. • No adjustments made to assay data •
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	<u>Diamond Saw Trench Sampling</u> • Samples are located using handheld GPS receivers. • UTM projection WGS84 Zone 12N. • The topographic control, using handheld GPS, was adequate for the survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Diamond Saw Trench Sampling • Results will not be used for resource estimation prior to any supporting drilling being carried out.. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Diamond Saw Trench Sampling • Representative rock chip samples of 2-3Kg weight are taken across the strike of the outcrop over 1metre intervals except where noted. • No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method. This method was employed to remove bias from previous rock chip sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Hermosillo by Santana geologist and were not left unattended at any time.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Santana Minerals, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds an option to acquire 80% of the Cuitaboca Project which consists of 100% of the mining concessions: El Chapotal (126ha), San Rafael (528ha), Nuestra Senora del Carmen (79.46ha), San Pedro (29ha), Jesus Maria (13.6ha), San Rafael II (540ha), Cuitaboca (2,402ha) and Las Sapos (1,386ha). The commercial terms consist of multiple option payments which form part of a total purchase price of US$3.5M. The seller retains a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty. • The laws of Mexico relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Mexican mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Santana's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first report of mining in the Cuitaboca area was between 1760 and 1810 with small scale mine workings. In 1883 American and English investors took control of the Cuitaboca mining operations which continued for nearly a century. Between 1974 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1975 Servicios Industriales Penoles undertook systematic exploration using surface and underground geological mapping and the collection of 180 samples. In 2006 Canadian-based First Majestic acquired the property after a merger with First Silver Reserve and initiated >300m of underground development at Colateral Mine which delineated a quartz-galena-sphalerite vein that reported elevated Ag-Pb-Zn. First Majestic withdrew from the project in late 2008 and retained no interest.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Within the Cuitaboca project area there have been 9 discreet polymetallic low sulphidation epithermal Ag-Au veins recognised that have undergone historical manual mining. Other low sulphidation epithermal polymetallic Ag-Au vein deposits host most ore within ore shoots at the coincidence of ore controls defined as: competent host rocks, dilatant structures, higher Au-Ag grade mineralisation styles and efficient mechanisms of Au-Ag deposition. Host rocks identified as interlayered Cretaceous age andesitic lavas, volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks and lesser rhyolites of the Sierra Madre Occidental Volcanics, have been placed in a stratigraphic succession as an aid to the delineation of the andesite flows, and locally welded tuffs, recognised as the most favourable rocks to host through going fissure vein mineralisation. In the Colateral adit the transition from incompetent lapilli tuff to competent andesite host rocks corresponds to a 110% increase in Ag and 250% increase in Au grades. An exploration target occurs where competent andesite is interpreted to underlie incompetent tuff. Mineralised veins lie within nine NW-SE (120°TN) trending structures interpreted as listric style normal faults formed in association with regional extension within the Sierra Madre. NW trending vein dips vary from steep to moderate and may locally display a relationship to rock competency as moderate dipping structures refract to steeper dips in the more competent andesites. Steeper dips mostly host better veins within listric fault environments. Using a structural model derived from Palmarejo, no dilatant flexures were identified as changes in the strike of veins from NW towards the WNW-EW, where steep dipping veins should host core shoots. Interpretation of the regional digital terrain model suggests NNE trending transfer structures might segment the listric faults and contribute towards the localisation of mineralisation. The historically mined Cuitaboca polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn (± Au) bearing epithermal quartz veins comprise dominantly banded and brecciated quartz with galena, mostly yellow sphalerite, argentite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and gangue of carbonate (calcite and rhodochrosite), barite and fluorite. The adjacent wall rocks display K-feldspar and retrograde chlorite-illite/smectite alteration
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	

- *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*

Diamond Saw Trench Coordinates. IN due course these trenches will be surveyed currently coordinate is by GPS in grid system WGS84 12N. These sawn trenches are not drill holes but subsequent to surveying azimuths and dips will be recorded for each individual 1 metre contiguous sample.

			Coordenadas													
Zone	Trench Number	ID	East	Northing	Elev.	Type	Wide (m)	Az sample	Az/Dip structure	Descrip	SAMPLE	Length	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5880	797287	2906288	1423	channel saw	1	275°		Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 3%≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white "banded" angulous 10%≤2cm, with hematite matrix,in some case frag qtz with chlorite	5880	1	0.16	156	4140	8660
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5881	797285	2906288	1423	channel saw	1	275°		Breccia polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 10% increase ≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white "banded" angulous 10%≤2cm, with hematite matrix,in some case frag qtz with chlorite	5881	1	0.05	252	7370	12500
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5882	797284	2906288	1423	channel saw	1	270°		Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 10% increase ≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white "banded" angulous 10%≤2cm, with hematite "especularite" matrix,increase frag qtz with chlorite	5882	1	0.09	461	13400	11200
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5883	797284	2906287	1423	channel saw	1	245°		From 0-70cm is Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized, ox hem-lim on fractures and chlorite on matrix and silicification, and qtz veinlets 140°, from 70-100cm Dacitic tuff	5883	1	0.07	105	2070	6700
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5884	797277	2906283	1428	channel saw	1	195°	270°/82°	From 0-50cm Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 3%≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white angulous 10%≤2cm, with hematite matrix,in some case frag qtz with chlorite, 50-100vm qtz vein bandede 270°/82° with chlorite and hematiteon fractures, present "galena"5-10%, ox hem-lim	5884	1	0.07	138	14700	13100
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5885	797275	2906275	1429	channel saw	1	270°	310°/80°	Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) ox hem on fractures and silicifiaction, weak qtz veinlets as stockwork, structure of 310°/80°	5885	1	0.004	2	720	1350
La Lupita	LUTR-05	5886	7972734	2906274	1429	channel saw	1	190°	135°/78°	From 0-70cm Dacitic tuff, tex. Porfidic fine,(m) ox hematite on fractures, (m) silicif, (w) qtz veinlets, from 70-80cm qtz vein with 70%"galena", cooper sulphate, (m) ox hem, (w) chlorite 135°/78°, 80-100cm Dacitic tuff	5886	1	0.04	10	4100	4310

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary						
												LUTR-05	**7**	**0.07**	**161**	**6,643**	**8,260**
												including	**5**	**0.09**	**222**	**8,336**	**10,432**
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5887	797295	2906260	1460	channel saw	1	235°	93°/80°	From 0-70cm Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) silicifiaction, ox hem-lim on fracture,with 3% qtz vein 305°/80°<1cm, 70-80cm qtz vein 93°/80°with chlorite-silicif, and "galena"	5887	1	0.004	10	1140	1050
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5888	797293	2906259	1460	channel saw	1	260°	160°/85°	Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) silicifiaction, qtz vein to 80cm <2cm 160°/85°	5888	1	0.01	11	400	1010
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5889	797292	2906259	1459	channel saw	1	265°	322°/81°	Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) silicifiaction, ox hem-lim on fracture,with qtz vein paralel<2cm 322°/81° with 30cm wide	5889	1	0.004	3	440	910
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5890	797292	2906258	1461	channel saw	1.2	207°	310°/74°	Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) silicifiaction, ox hem-lim on fracture, at 70cm qtz vein<3cm, 310°/74°	5890	1.2	0.004	4	540	1180
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5891	797293	2906256	1462	channel saw	1	225°	120°/80°	Dacitic tuff,tex.porfidic fine, (mod) silicifiaction and chlorite ox hem-lim on fracture, qtz vein<1cm, 120°/80° with "galena"	5891	1	0.004	17	770	1900
	La Lupita	LUTR-06	5892	797292	2906255	1462	channel saw	1	210°	340	Qtz vein stockwork, present chlorite, hematite, qtz vein "boiling texture", present"galena"	5892	1	0.02	13	5080	5340
												LUTR-06	**6.2**	**0.01**	**9**	**1,367**	**1,875**
	La Lupita	LUTR-07	5893	797214	2906296	1378	channel saw	1.1	170°	265°/86°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 5% of 15-20% and fragment qtz vein white angulous 10-15cm, with chlorite-silicif, qtz veinlets around fragments, hematite as matrix, present "galena" and cooper sulphate and specularite fine.	5893	1.1	0.29	158	23300	16200

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary						
												LUTR-07	**1.1**	**0.29**	**158**	**23,300**	**16,200**
	La Lupita	LUTR-08	5894	797133	2906306	1407	channel saw	1	175°	281°/87°	Qtz vein banded paralel with galena fine masive (s) hematite associate qtz, (m) chlorite, fresh py 10%, cpy, cooper sulphate exposure data 281°/87°, sample in contact at footwall of breccia polimictic	5894	1	0.12	350	69400	39000
	La Lupita	LUTR-08	5895	797132	2906304	1407	channel saw	0.9	205°	279°/86°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 5% of 15-20% and fragment qtz vein white angulous 10-15cm, with chlorite-silicif, qtz veinlets around fragments, hematite as matrix, present fault by contact at footwall 279°/86°	5895	0.9	0.15	512	22000	46600
	La Lupita	LUTR-08	5896	797132	2906303	1405	channel saw	1	200°		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine, (w) argilized, (w) silicif, (trace) qtz veinlets <0.5cm rarely,	5896	1	0.004	3	1090	8410
												LUTR-08	**2.9**	**0.09**	**281**	**31,134**	**30,810**
	La Lupita	LUTR-09	5897	797108	2906313	1400	channel saw	0.8	22°		Dacitic tuff yellow color, texture porfidic fine, (s) silicif, (w) chlorite and MnO, (m) ox hem, stockwork qtz veinles <1cm	5897	0.8	0.25	201	23200	23100
	La Lupita	LUTR-09	5898	797108	2906314	1400	channel saw	0.85	15°	288°/88°	Breccia reddish color polimictic with angulous fragment of dactic tuff 40%, on matrix hematite, (m) banded qtz, (s) hematite, present fault to hangwall 288°/88°	5898	0.85	0.6	809	110000	84400
												LUTR-09	**1.65**	**0.43**	**514**	**67,915**	**54,679**
	La Piedrita	LPTR-03	5899	796477	2907428	1227	channel saw	0.8	180°	280°/73°	Qtz veinlets structure 280°/73° <2cm banded is 3%,in dacitic tuff, (m) chlorite, (s) silicif, (m) hematite associate to qtz vein.	5899	0.8	0.01	5	740	3070

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary							
	La Piedrita	LPTR-03	5900	796476	2907428		channel saw	0.8	180°	287°/88°	Qtz veinlets structure 280°/73° <2cm banded is 3%,in dacitic tuff, (m) chlorite, (s) silicif, (m) hematite associate to qtz vein, prsent fault desplacemet rigth of 277°/82° at 50cm	5900	0.8	0.004	4	330	1110
	La Piedrita	LPTR-04	5901	796491	2907470	1238	channel saw	0.85	42°	130°/84°	Qtz vein banded with (s) chlorite and silicif, (m-s) hematite, galena 15%+ sphalerite 5%, (w) specularite, copper sulphate (malaquite)	5901	0.85	0.08	488	50600	51700
	La Piedrita	LPTR-04	5902	796492	2907478	1250	channel saw	1	50°		Andesite dike black color, tex.aphanitic with plag fenocristal elongated and chloritized, matrix weakly chloritized, (w) magnetic	5902	1	0.004	5	1770	4080
	La Piedrita	LPTR-04	5903	796492	2907478	1250	channel saw	1	355°		Andesite dike black color, tex.aphanitic with plag fenocristal elongated of 275° and chloritized, matrix weakly chloritized, (m) magnetic, sample is contact with qtz vein 287°/55°	5903	1	0.004	6	6830	9220
	La Piedrita	LPTR-04	5904	796490	2907479	1252	channel saw	0.4	58°	345°/54°	Qtz vein banded, (w) chlorite, (w) ox limonite, (m) ox hem, white clays (s) copper sulphate (malachite), (w) "galena" and argentite?? Vein data 345°/54°	5904	0.4	0.1	552	142000	17000
												LPTR-04	**4.85**	**0.03**	**135**	**22,529**	**13,895**
			5905	Estándar SP72								5905	0	18	83	200	260
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5906	796434	2907581	1277	channel saw	1.3	270°	170°/60°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 3%≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white angulous ≤1cm, with argentite? And copper sulphate, data vein 170°/60°, Sample was taken on wall with qtz stockwork	5906	1.3	0.21	24	3010	6920
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5907	796435	2907582	1278	channel saw	1	350°	145°/65°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized 3%≤3cm and fragment qtz vein white angulous ≤1cm, with argentite? In qtz stockwork, sample in contact with andesite dike of 145°/65° data	5907	1	0.16	28	1610	11300

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary						
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5908	796434	907584	1279	channel saw	1	250°		Andesite dike black color, tex.aphanitic with plag fenocristal elongated and chloritized, matrix weakly chloritized, (w) magnetic, to 60cm calcite veinlets <1cm 160°/82° data	5908	1	0.01	4	1150	2380
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5909	796434	2907586	1279	channel saw	1.1	40°		Andesite dike black color, tex.aphanitic with plag fenocristal elongated and chloritized, matrix weakly chloritized, (w) magnetic, present (w) calcite veinlets <1cm, hematite on some fractures	5909	1.1	0.004	1	170	180
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5910	796435	2907588	1280	channel saw	1.1	55°		Andesite dike black color, tex.aphanitic with plag fenocristal elongated and (s) chloritized by contac with breccia, matrix weakly chloritized, (w) magnetic,	5910	1.1	0.004	1	220	1300
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5911	796435	2907588	1280	channel saw	0.7	20°		Breccia-vein,(w) chlorite with fragment rounded of qtz vein and vein on inside, hematite on matrix, copper sulphate,possible argentite?? And "galena"sample was taken on vein at hangwall of fault	5911	0.7	0.39	80	17900	41000
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5912	796437	2907594	1280	channel saw	0.6	75°	158°/88°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff argilized and fragment qtz vein angulous ≤1cm, (m) argilized with fault at hangwall of 158°/88°data	5912	0.6	0.35	21	1600	4890
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5913	796439	2907587	1280	channel saw	1	135		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine,(m) clays on fractures of 160°/83° data	5913	1	0.004	1	330	640
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5914	796440	2907587	1280	channel saw	1	125		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine,(m) clays on fractures of 160°/83° data	5914	1	0.004	5	410	1220
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5915	796438	2907595	1282	channel saw	1	125°		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine, (w) silicif and trace qtz veinlets<0.5cm	5915	1	0.004	0.4	120	1030
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5916	796439	2907594	1282	channel saw	1	125°		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine, (w) silicif and trace qtz veinlets<0.5cm	5916	1	0.004	0.4	100	680

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary						
	La Piedrita	LPTR-05	5917	796440	2907593	1282	channel saw	1	140°		Dacitic tuff pink color, texture porfidic fine, (w) silicif and trace qtz veinlets<0.5cm	5917	1	0.01	0.4	70	470
												LPTR-05	**11.8**	**0.08**	**12**	**1,832**	**5,083**
												including	**2.3**	**0.19**	**26**	**2,401**	**8,824**
												and	**1.3**	**0.37**	**53**	**10,377**	**24,334**
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5918	796430	2907605	1310	channel saw	0.6	100°	151°/83°	Breccia-vein, reddish color, with qtz veinlets banded, with fragment rounded of qtz vein, (m) chlorite-silicif,argentite and copper sulphate(malachite), (s) hematite,vein151°/83° data host on decitic tuff	5918	0.6	0.31	264	9940	30200
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5919	796428	2907607	1314	channel saw	1.3	105°		Dacitic tuff pink color, tex porfidic fine "equigranular",(m) silicif and hematite, qtz vein <1cm in stockwork, (m) fractures with data 152°/87°	5919	1.3	0.06	8	1110	2750
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5920	796437	2907604	1313	channel saw	1	150°		qtz Stockwork <1cm, some case brecciated, (m) chlorite and hematite, cooper sulphate	5920	1	0.04	14	1320	5600
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5921	796437	2907603	1313	channel saw	1	115°		qtz Stockwork <1cm, some case brecciated, (m) chlorite and hematite, cooper sulphate, increase (m) qtz vein with 337°/67° data	5921	1	0.07	35	3920	5250
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5922	796437	2907613	1297	channel saw	1.1	115°	344°/86°	Breccia reddish color polimictic, fragment rounded of Dacitic tuff and fragment qtz vein angulous, (s) hematite and chlorite, qtz stockwork banded and clay with <1cm wide with 344°/86°data	5922	1.1	0.28	70	4090	7710

Criteria	JORC Code explanation										Commentary							
	La Piedrita	LPTR-06	5923	796436	2907612	1294	channel saw	1	135°	156°/31	Dacitic tuff pink color, tex porfidic fine "equigranular",(w) chlorite, hematite in fractures, present qtz veinlets<2cm with 156°/31°	5923	1	0.11	23	1280	4950
												LPTR-06	6	**0.13**	**53**	**3,071**	**7,663**
	Blanca Esthela	BETR-01	5924	797228	2907469	1295	channel saw	1	25°		Qtz vein of 50cm wide, (m) chlorite and hematite, qtz banded with masive "galena",(tz) argentite, white clays as KAO	5924	1	0.09	219	150000	4260
	Blanca Esthela	BETR-01	5925	797228	2907470	1295	channel saw	0.8	30°		Dacitic tuff pink color, tex porfidic fine "equigranular"present (s) clays by faul zone, some qtz vein fragment disseminate on sample.	5925	0.8	0.24	93	24000	9010
	Blanca Esthela	BETR-01	5926	797229	2907470	1295	channel saw	1	100°		Dacitic tuff pink color, tex porfidic coarse grain, amphibol chloritized, trace qtz vein<1cm, Sample was taken in footwall of main structure, present intense fracturate with 35°/80°	5926	1	0.004	1	310	660
												BETR-01	2.8	**0.10**	**105**	**60,539**	**4,331**
												including	1.8	**0.16**	**163**	**94,000**	**6,371**
	La Curva	LCTR-01	5927	796121	2906711	1065	channel saw	1.2	215°		110°/86°	Andesitic tuff green color,tex.porfidic plagioclase, alterate to epidote-chlorite, present 3 small vein of 5, 10 and 2cm separate 50cm both with 110°/86°, present (s) hematite on qtz veins, copper sulphate, yellow sphalerite?	5927	1.2	0.004	3	300	380

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	➢ **LUTR_05** **7m @ 161 g/t Ag, 0.66% Pb + 0.82%Zn including 5m @ 222 g/t Ag, 0.83% Pb + 1%Zn** ➢ **LUTR_06** **6.2m @ 9 g/t Ag, 0.13% Pb + 0.18%Zn** ➢ **LUTR_07** **1.1m @ 158 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb + 1.62%Zn** ➢ **LUTR_08** **2.9m @ 281 g/t Ag, 3.1% Pb + 3.0%Zn** ➢ **LUTR_09** **1.65m @ 514 g/t Ag, 6.8% Pb + 5.4%Zn** **Significant Diamond Saw channel across the La Piedrita Prospect:** ➢ **LPTR_04** **4.85m @ 135 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb and 1.38%Zn from 0m,** ➢ *LUTR_01* *0.7m @ 144 g/t Ag* ➢ *LUTR_02* *2.1m @ 1.2 g/t Au*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Equivalent grades were not used in any tables or summations of the data. • For intervals of less than standard 1 metre width included within 1 metre standard intercepts, a Sum Product weighted average was used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sampled intervals are reported and no lower cut is applied as campaign is a geological investigation of bulk grades of entire mineralised system.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The location and results received for diamond saw samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or Tables.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or Tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further work is dependent on management review of the existing data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	