AN UPDATED TECHNICAL REPORT ON

THE PIMENTON MINE AND ITS TAILINGS POND GOLD POTENTIAL

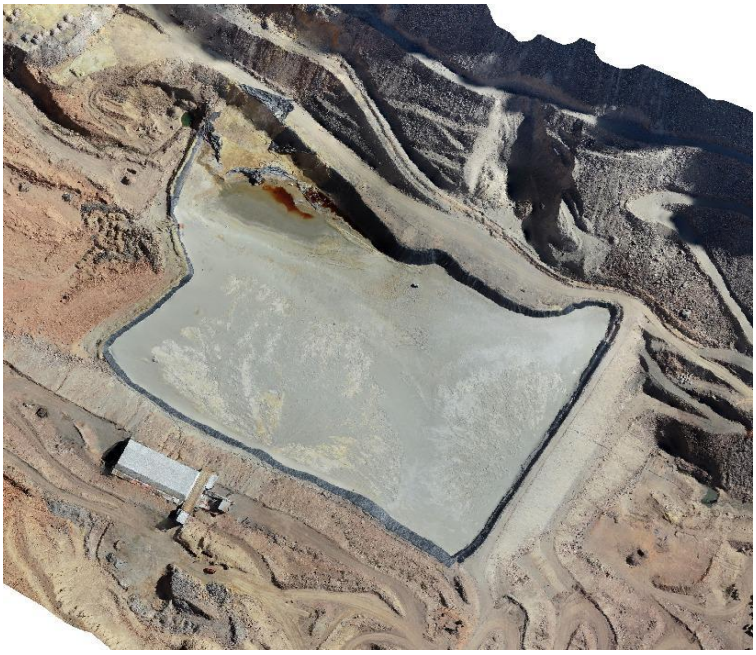
REGION 5, CHILE

FOR

MINERA TIL TIL SpA,

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF

CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION



(Drone picture of the tailings pond, looking to the north)

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1. SUMMARY

This Technical Report for Minera Til Til SpA ("MTT"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Cerro Grande Mining Corporation ("CEG"), summarizes the Pimenton Mine geology, its historical mining operations and describes the characteristics of the tailings pond resulting from such mining operations. Geological, mining and processing plant operations information relating to the Pimenton Mine has been incorporated in this Technical Report from prior published National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") technical reports on the Pimenton Mine prepared for CEG by Watts, Griffis and McOuat (¨WGM¨) entitled: "A Technical Review of the Pimenton Properties in Central Chile" dated January 31, 2011, "A Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile" dated December 17, 2013 and "An Updated Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile " dated July 21, 2016, which have been filed on SEDAR under CEG's company profile.

On May 12, 2017, CEG reported the closure of the Pimenton Mine which was then held by Compania Minera Pimenton ("CMP"), its former wholly owned subsidiary, due to a combination of a lack of adequate working capital and a series of snowstorms that affected operations at the mine requiring the removal of all mining personnel. On May 31, 2017, CMP filed for voluntary bankruptcy, and the Pimenton Mine was subsequently forfeited to the liquidator in July 2017 as a result of such voluntary bankruptcy proceedings. Subsequently Minera Tamidak Limitada ("Tamidak") acquired the Pimenton Mine in those bankruptcy proceedings on June 25, 2018.

In December 2020, MTT entered into an Asset Purchase and Contracts Assignment Agreement (the "APA") with Tamidak pursuant to which MTT acquired from Tamidak, subject to the remaining payment obligations set out in the APA, the mining concessions and other assets covering the Pimenton Mine previously owned by Tamidak as well as Tamidak's rights and obligations under an Exploration and Option to Joint Venture Agreement (the "FQM Agreement") entered into on or about April 27, 2020 between Tamidak and FQM Exploration (Chile) S.A. ("FQM"), a Chilean subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals Ltd. FQM completed certain geophysics and telematic interpretation and recommended 4 holes to define a possible porphyry copper deposit. The FQM Agreement was terminated in February 2021.

Effective March 2, 2022, MTT entered into a "Contrato de Arrendamiento de Concesiones Mineras de Explotacion" (Lease Agreement for Mining Exploitation Concessions) with Tamidak to lease to Tamidak certain concessions from the Pimenton Mine. The purpose of the said agreement is to enable Tamidak to carry out certain exploration and extraction activities for mineral substances limited to the existing tailings pond at the Pimenton Mine. As such, Tamidak may carry out research, reconnaissance, exploration and exploitation work in the area of the tailings pond and sell any mineral substances recovered therefrom.

1.1. REGIONAL SETTING

The setting of the Pimenton Mine and MTT properties is within the San Felipe cluster of Miocene age porphyry intrusions and related Cu-Mo-Au mineralization in the Central Andes. The regional geology is dominated by Upper Cretaceous to Mid Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary formations that are folded, faulted, and intruded by Upper Tertiary porphyry stocks that vary in size, texture and diorite-type composition, and in the impact on the intruded formations.

Associated with these intrusions are large to very large hydrothermally and geothermally altered areas. Ideally, porphyry Cu-Mo system pattern have mineralization centrally and is accompanied by potassic alteration represented by secondary biotite, high-temperature/pressure minerals such as alunite, and potassium feldspar. Outward, 'shells' may be present of cream or green quartz and sericite (phyllic), and then greenish chlorite, epidote, sodic plagioclase and carbonate (propylitic) alteration. Under some circumstances, white, chalky clay (argillic) alteration occurs.

Following these interpretations and some exploration works in surface, Anglo-Cominco, CMP and Rio Tinto drilled some holes in the property to test the possible porphyry copper occurrence and some low Cu and Au grade intercepts have been detected, with lithology, hydrothermal alteration and mineralization related all to porphyry-type deposit. CEG has a drilling program ready to be executed when investments are possible.

On the Pimenton property the stratigraphy is made up of a folded volcanic sequence of andesitic and dacitic lavas, tuffs and volcanic breccias, corresponding to the Farellones Formation. The folds are asymmetric, chevron style, with steeply southwest-dipping axial planes. The formations are intersected by a series of high-angle reverse faults that are parallel or sub-parallel to the fold axial planes, and which generally weakened the rocks so that they were eroded into valleys. A major structure recognized by CMP is the Tordillo-Pimenton Fault. Extending in a northerly direction through both CEG's properties, it is believed to be the host environment for multiple intrusions and related Cu-Au epithermal and/or porphyry-type mineralization.

1.2. PIMENTON MINE

The Pimenton Mine exploits a cluster of D-type epithermal tensional to mesothermal veins that mostly strike N30°E. The high-grade Cu-Au veins dip steeply to the east and are mildly sinuous. They are affected by fractures that strike north-south and other narrow tourmaline-bearing fractures that cut obliquely across the veins, but most displacements are minor. Individual veins typically form shoots up to 450 m long, up to 50 cm wide and have good depth continuity from surface to the 3195 level of the mine. Flat lying faults occur below that level and are accompanied by vein deterioration. The dominant vein type contains massive pyrite and chalcopyrite and subordinate barite. Gold is both free and contained in sulphides.

Silver generally reports with gold. Similar veins have been mapped approximately 2.5 km farther north.

Subordinate veining at Pimenton has been reported as being of two types, both carrying <1 g Au/t. In one series, which trend northwest, pyrite is associated with saccharoidal quartz and clay sericite alteration. The other series of veins, which is not uniformly oriented, contains pyrite, magnetite and specularite mineralization, and has gypsum on the margins.

From several published models, a relationship seems to exist between the high sulphidation epithermal vein systems at Pimenton to a probable porphyry copper at depth. CMP and other 4 exploration companies (Mount Isa Mines, Río Tinto, Anglo-Cominco and Anglo-American) did surface works, geophysics and drilling 21 DD holes to recognize low to medium grade Cu-Au mineralization in a porphyry type deposit.

1.3. MINERAL RESOURCES

A summary of Mineral Resources for the Pimenton Mine, as estimated by CMP and audited by WGM, as set out in the technical report prepared by WGM for CEG entitled "An Updated Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile " dated July 21, 2016, is shown in the following Table 1 – Summary of Resource Estimate, 2016, Pimenton Mine:

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATE, PIMENTON MINE (WGM, 2016)			
CATEGORY	**TONNES**	**Au gpt**	**Cu %**
Measured	**44,000**	**15.4**	**1.4**
Indicated	**36,000**	**10.0**	**1.1**
TOTAL MEASURED + INDICATED	**80,000**	**13.0**	**1.2**
INFERED	**140,000**	**9.7**	**1.0**

Table 1. Resources in Pimenton Mine

The estimation completed by WGM in 2016 used procedures and methodologies similar to those which were applied in 2013 and previously to arrive at the inventory of resources and reserves.

The Measured blocks are estimated with an extension of 5 m upward and downward from a level, on which channel samples have been taken, every 2 m along the vein. The Indicated blocks are derived using 20 or 25 additional m upward or downward of a measured block.

The grade was estimated from the sampled grades in the channel sample multiplied by the width of the vein.

The volumes were estimated by the traditional formula (width) * (length) * (height of the block), which are converted to tones by multiplying by a density of 3.0 t/m3. The vein width is diluted to a minimum mining width of 80 cm.

1.4. MINE

The Pimenton Mine is a vein mining operation on multiple levels accessed by eight main adits and has extracted ore from mainly seven veins or vein systems, over a vertical distance of about 500 m. Because of excessive distance from portal to ore, adits will not be developed at lower elevations. Instead, a ramp was developed below the Esperanza 4 adit at 3,195 m elevation.

The Pimenton Mine is not currently in operation as all mining activities have ceased since May 2017.

1.5. PROCESSING PLANT

In 1997, a 120 tpd plant for processing the Cu-Au-Ag ore replaced a small initial facility. It has undergone modification and improvement to reach a rated capacity of 150 tpd. Prior to the 2008 re-start, the plant was fitted with an avalanche roof. The circuit includes two jaw crushers, a cone crusher, a ball mill, a K Nelson concentrator, a shaking table, a flotation section, a concentrate filter, and a tailings management area. The gravity concentrate was melted to produce doré bars for shipment to a refinery and recovery of Au and Ag. The flotation concentrate was shipped to a Chilean smelter for recovery of Cu, Au and Ag. On site recovery of Au ranges from below 93% to above 94%, depending on head grade, and Cu recovery remained close to 93% during the past year. Approximately 70% of gold sales resulted from the doré.

Most of the equipment is on site and needs maintenance or some replacements to start working.

1.6. TAILINGS POND

Tailings that accumulated in the pond between 1995 and 2017 have an interesting potential to be re-treated. The reservoir has a size of around 130 m by 200 m with depths ranging from 2 to 15 m and has an approved capacity for 700,000 cubic meters. Currently, the tailings pond has an infilling of around 350,000 cubic meters of tailings material, meaning around 560,000 tonnes considering a density equal 1.6 tonnes/m^3, according to tests done by Tamidak.

In 2021, the tailings pond was tested by Tamidak with 13 Auger-type wells in a 50 m by 30 m grid until a depth of 6 m, with samples every 1 m. This sampling system is adequate until this depth but is not recommended for deeper holes because of the higher water content in depth.

The results obtained from a subsequent QA/QC protocol seem to be consistent between all sample types and show that the sampling results and the gold content in the pond are consistent with the history of mining and the percentage of the gold previously recovered at the Pimenton Mine.

The assay results show an average grade of 1.12 g/t Au in all the samples and holes and are indicating a higher grade in depth and in lower altitudes, as is in the eastern sector of the pond, as is seen in the map and sections.

As much as a half of the eastern material has higher gold grade than the western material. This means that there are around 200,000 tonnes at a grade of around 1.5 g/t and with around 9,700 oz of contained Au.

The tailings pond has a well-defined size and volume/tonnage of the contained material, but it is recommended to determine with more precision the real average grade and its distribution. To do that, it is recommended to drill deeper holes in a similar grid as the Auger-type holes, in 3 lines and sections moved to the north of the originals in 20 m and centered in the eastern half of the pond. Because the type of wet fine material, it is considered that a Sonic-type rig would be useful.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report prepared for Minera Til Til SpA ("MTT"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cerro Grande Mining Corporation ("CEG"), summarizes the Pimenton Mine geology, its historical mining operations and describes the characteristics of the tailings pond resulting from such mining operations. Geological, mining and processing plant operations information relating to the Pimenton Mine has been incorporated in this Technical Report from prior published National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") technical reports on the Pimenton Mine prepared for CEG by Watts, Griffis and McOuat (¨WGM¨) entitled: "A Technical Review of the Pimenton Properties in Central Chile" dated January 31, 2011, "A Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile" dated December 17, 2013 and "An Updated Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile " dated July 21, 2016 (the "2016 WGM Report"), which have been filed on SEDAR under CEG's company profile. It was commissioned from Román E. Flores Villalobos ("RFV"), a senior geologist designated a "Persona Competente" by the Comisión Minera de Chile and a Qualified Person in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Disclosure Standards for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") by MTT, a wholly owned subsidiary of CEG. For purposes of this Technical Report, references to MTT are considered synonymous with Compañía Minera Pimenton ("CMP"), a former wholly-owned subsidiary of CEG . This Technical Report incorporates and updates information on the Pimenton Mine and provides information on the Pimenton Mine's tailings pond based on a technical review prepared by RFV for Tamidak.

The Pimenton Mine started operations in 1991 and continued until 1997 at a very small scale, with very high grades. From October 2008 until September 2015, the Pimenton Mine was producing almost continuously and on a bigger scale. WGM states in the 2016 WGM Report: *At the end of 2013, the Pimenton Mine was in production with a reasonable outlook for profitable operations. However, excessive dilution due to unexpected faulting and diminished vein widths near the faults, and additional dilution due to offsets in raises, resulted in average gold head-grades for the 12-months ending March 31, 2015 and 2016 respectively of 6.73 g/t and 6.43 g/t. In addition to the financial and mining difficulties, the mine was shut down from May 9 to June 12 in 2014 due to permitting and production problems. Capital was injected primarily by Directors of the Company and production was resumed and continued until June 2016. A severe snowstorm on June 2-4 left 3.14 m of snow and numerous avalanches. Conditions were considered hazardous, and the mine was closed and evacuated. Due to a shortage of working capital, the mine remains closed as of mid-July.*

On May 12, 2017, CEG reported the closure of the Pimenton Mine which was then held by its former wholly owned subsidiary CMP due to a combination of a lack of adequate working capital and a series of snowstorms that affected operations at the mine requiring the removal

of all mining personnel. On May 31, 2017, CMP filed for voluntary bankruptcy, and the Pimenton Mine was subsequently forfeited to the liquidator in July 2017 as a result of such voluntary bankruptcy proceedings. Subsequently Minera Tamidak Limitada ("Tamidak") acquired the Pimenton Mine in those bankruptcy proceedings on June 25, 2018.

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A well-preserved tailings pond is on site and Tamidak completed certain sampling and metallurgist testing to define its gold potential. This Technical Report is describing this sampling and the assay grade results.

The existing vein mine operations has all its Environmental permits current and approved. However, CMT must advise all organizations to initiate activities and some delays (can) may occur because of inactive equipment and review of the mining authorities, SERNAGEOMIN. The underground mine itself must pass safety inspections since it has been shut since 2017 prior to any work underground.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide CEG and MTT with a technical report compliant with NI 43-101 that includes the results of the sampling done in the tailings pond and the assay results and gold distribution. This Technical Report may then be used by CEG to report to their shareholders, for regulatory filings and for other related purposes.

2.3. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

All information for this Technical Report was provided by MTT and CEG or is filed by CEG on SEDAR and is publicly available. Watts, Griffis and McOuat (WGM) has prepared three prior 43-101 technical reports on the property entitled “A Technical Review of the Pimenton Properties in Central Chile” dated January 31, 2011, “A Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property, and the Nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile” dated December 17, 2013 and 2016 WGM Report.. The author of this Technical Report is using most of the descriptions, maps and results from the 2016 WGM Report as it relates to the geological, mining and processing plant operations information relating to the Pimenton Mine.

This published information was updated by the current inspection by the author of this Technical Report on December 6, 2021, of the sampling method and the process done to the samples as it relates to the sampling taken from the tailings pond at the Pimenton Mine.

Much of the exploration work was done by Rio Tinto ("RT") and Minera Anglo American Corporation ("AAC”). Results of subsequent exploration by MTT and CEG is reported by D. Thomson, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and an ex-director of CEG, who passed away in early February 2022. This Technical Report does not include a revision or visit to the underground Pimenton Mine and the porphyry exploration targets and works done in them.

2.4. DETAILS OF PERSONAL INSPECTIONS

The sampling on the tailings was reported by Tamidak on June 09, 2021, and RFV visited the installation and the tailing pond in December 06, 2021. During the visit, the sampling system was executed, as was done before, to show how the holes (were drilled) and then sampled. The method seems to be accurate. The same day, rejected samples and lab pulps were revised in Tamidak’s Los Andes office, finding them in a good shape, ordered and protected from destruction or contamination.

2.5 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metric units are used throughout this Technical Report unless specified otherwise, and recorded as: centimetres ("cm"), metres ("m"), kilometres ("km"), grams ("g") and metric tonnes ("t"); one million metric tonnes is designated as "1 Mt". Areas are reported in square kilometres ("km2"") or hectares ("ha") (1 km2 = 100 ha).

Metal contents are reported using percent ("%"), "g/t" and parts per million ("ppm") (1 g/t = 1 ppm). The symbols Cu, Au, Ag and Mo may be used respectively for copper, gold, silver and molybdenum metals.

Currencies used in this Technical Report are quoted in US$, unless otherwise indicated.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report was prepared for MTT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEG by the author with most of the information relating to the geology, mining and plant operations of the Pimenton Mine incorporated from older published reports, especially from the prior Technical Reports referenced in this report prepared by WGM for CEG on the Pimenton Mine and filed on SEDAR. Although Tamidak personnel have conducted the sampling in the tailing's reservoir, there is no reason to doubt the veracity of the information and the data provided, both written and orally. The sampling process was shown to the author on site and is considered acceptable and reliable for this type of material.

The author did not update exploration information. Most of the CMP exploration work was done, interpreted and written by D. Thomson (see References in this report). Thomson is a former director of CEG who passed away in February 2022. In the author's opinion, the reliance on Thomson was justified because he was a Qualified Person, although not independent.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Pimenton properties are in the high Andes Mountains (Figure 1). The major property surrounds and includes the Pimenton Mine at elevation 3,350 m (Figure 2). It is located to approximately 120 km NNE of the city of Santiago and 50 km northeast of the town of Los Andes, in the district of San Esteban, Province of Los Andes, Region V. Its central UTM coordinates are N 6,407,500 and E 386,000 (Datum PSAD-56, 19 South). The approximate central geographic coordinates are longitude 70°12'W and latitude 32°28'S.

The Pimenton Mine is located approximately 195 km from Ventanas, a custom smelter owned now by CODELCO (the previous owner was ENAMI).

Surface rights on the Pimenton Mine are owned by Comunidad Los Campos de Cerro Gallegos with whom MTT has an assigned agreement granting rights to access, exploration, mining, plants, waste-dumps and tailings dams according to Chile's Mining Code. The rights cover an area of 3,121 hectares.

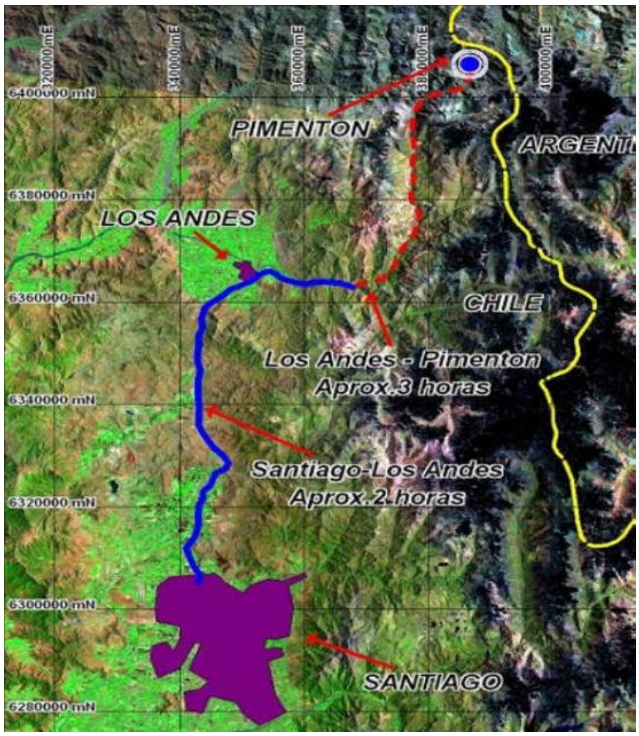


Figure 1. Location map

The Pimenton Mine and surrounding property are contained within contiguous exploitation concessions: Pimenton 1/532 see APA and description of "**Pimentón Uno**" and "**Pimentón Dos al Quinientos Treinta y Dos**" as well as the adjacent Monja 1, 1/60 and Monja 2, 1/40 claims covering 3,121 hectares all of which were approved in October 1995. The concessions were measured (surveyed) by Minera Bernstein & Thomson Ltda. ("BTX"), and now are

registered in the name of MTT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEG. The Pimenton claims are mining leases with an unlimited time period and are paid annually coming due in March of each year.

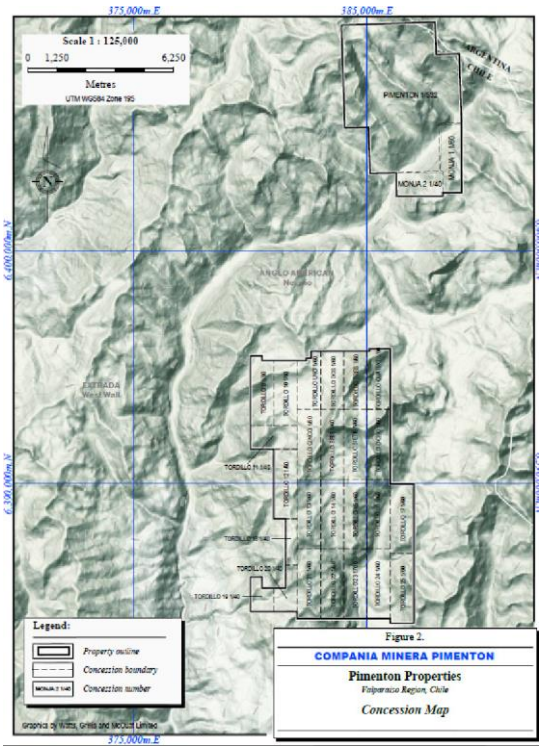


Figure 2. Mining Concessions.

The Pimenton Mine is the block located in the northern area of the map. The southern block is Tordillo, another mining property belonging to MTT, located approximately 12 km south of the Pimenton Mine.

PIMENTON MINE AND SURROUNDING PROPERTIES				
			Area	
Pimenton 1 to 532			2660	
Monja 1, 1 to 60			261	
Monja 2, 1 to 40			200	
			3121	Hectares

Table 2: Mining concessions in the Pimenton area

Mineralized zones at Pimenton Mine comprise high-sulphidation epithermal veins possibly related to a buried porphyry intrusion. Reserves and resources relate to underground mine

workings and these workings and supporting infrastructure and dumps are within the area of surface rights.

The area surrounding the mine contains widespread alteration and extensive low-grade Cu-Au mineralization possibly related to porphyry intrusions.

Annual cost to maintain the mining rights is approximately US$20,700. The cost of maintaining the surface rights is US$22,300 (values for the year 2021).

In addition, under the terms of the APA, MTT is required to pay the second and third/final installments of the purchase price payable to Tamidak each in the amount of $1,300,000,000 Chilean Pesos (approximately CDN$2.17 million) no later than June 1, 2022 and December 1, 2023, respectively, amounts which are payable in cash or its equivalent in common shares of CEG. If either of the remaining two purchase price installments is not timely and fully paid to Tamidak, the APA will be automatically terminated and CEG would effectively be required to return the concessions and the Pimenton Mine acquired by CMT.

All environmental permits for the Pimenton mine are approved, However, mine safety permits will have to be updated as is required for any new projects, like the tailings pond recovery project, and will have to be submitted for review from a health and safety point of view by SERNAGEOMIN. The tailings pond itself is fully permitted for receiving tailings, but a permit to work the actual tailings has been submitted and can take 30 to 60 working days to get approval for each of the following processes.

1) Mine partial re-opening after having a temporary mine closure permit issued. Submitted

2) Mine Safety Permit for tailing re-processing. Submitted

3) Updated tailings process plan to take into account changes (working with tailings instead of just deposition of tailings in a pond). Due to be submitted April 29, 2022.

4) Updated plant process to take into account new gravity circuit. Due to be submitted April 29, 2022.

5) Updated Mine Closure costs that must be renewed with any change in process . Due to be submitted May 30, 2022.

Tamidak does not anticipate any problems obtaining the permits and initial discussions with SERNAGEOMIN have been positive.

All surface access rights are current and all claim dues are up to date and historically, the most disruptive influence in Pimenton has been severe weather conditions during the months of June, July, August and September.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY

From Santiago, the capital of Chile and also its most populated city, road access to the Pimenton Mine is north via the Los Libertadores highway to the town of Los Andes, and then via the international road east towards Mendoza in Argentina (see Figure 1). At approximately 18 km from Los Andes, a city of approximately 63,000 people, there is a mountainous dirt road for 85 km across one major pass to the property. The total road distance from Santiago to the Pimenton Mine is approximately 180 km.

Cars, trucks and buses are able to use the road access to the Pimenton Mine. Helicopters were used for exploration in the area, but not currently by CEG. A helipad is located close to the camp in case of emergency medical evacuation.

5.2. CLIMATE

Within the regional Mediterranean climate of central Chile, the Pimenton properties have a mountain climate. From early November to the end of May the weather is sunny with day temperatures reaching 15°C but dropping at night to near freezing. Windy periods are frequent. During the remainder of the year temperatures are nearer freezing during the day and drop to -10° at night, and to -30° during storms. High winds and snow accompany the storms and drifting snow can be troublesome on roads and at the mine. In the past and again in June 2016 and May 2017, avalanches have caused severe damage at the mine and can threaten personnel safety, although in the past, in order to reduce such risk, CMP had a specially trained staff for avalanche prevention.

When periodic El Niño conditions prevail, winter operations may be affected for a few days at a time. In June 2016, a snowstorm caused the closure of the mine, with all employees evacuated. This was followed by another major snowstorm in May 2017 which resulted in damage to the mine, the removal of all mining personnel, and the closure of the Pimenton Mine and subsequent bankruptcy of the operating company, CMP.

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

There are no significant local resources other than at the Pimenton Mine, an underground mine that had sales of more than 6,000 oz. of gold in fiscal 2015 and more than 9,000 oz. of gold in fiscal 2014. To the extent possible, roads, power and accommodation facilities were maintained year-round.

Under Chile's mining code, MTT and CEG have the right to use water produced in the mine workings. Flows from each adit were in the order of 10 to 20 l/sec, but it was not all utilized directly. From the upper levels water flows to the tailings area from which all the water was recycled for processing. From the lower levels some of the water flows to a drain that goes to the Rio Colorado. Approximately 30 l/sec of process and camp water could be obtained from the mine workings while bottled water must be brought in for human consumption. Previously, CMP had water quality readings from 1996 until present and carefully monitored water from the mine, camp and streams in the mine area.

The camp has offices and accommodation for 160 persons, plumbing and sanitation, bunking, kitchen, maintenance garage, etc. Electric power was provided by diesel generators. The plant was rated at 150 tpd. Operation was supported by a separate workshop and assay laboratory.

The camp and plant are located within a limited area around 3,400 m elevation.

5.4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

At the Pimenton Mine, mountain terrain between 3,000 and 4,200 m is dominant.

Drainage forms a rectangular pattern with the Colorado stream draining to the southwest. Branching off the Colorado valley to the northwest are the Pimenton ("Quebrada Pimenton") and Hondo valleys. The valleys are largely filled with glacial deposits, while the mountain slopes have variable outcrop. Vegetation is short tough grass and small thorny scrub in the valleys. On the hillsides there is very little vegetation. Swamp with associated vegetation occurs locally in the valleys. Wildlife includes several hundred guanaco in the valleys.

Cougars are reported to visit occasionally. Other wildlife is reported to include foxes, vicunas, vizcachas, small lizards, condors and various small birds.

6. HISTORY

6.1. PIMENTON MINE

The following history, in italics, is excerpted from the 2016 WGM Report prepared for CEG by WGM upon which the author of this Technical Report relies:

Copper-gold mineralization was discovered in the 1981 by Bernstein & Thomson Exploration Ltda. ("BTX"), operator of the "ANCOM" exploration alliance between them, Anglo (AAC) and Cominco. Initially, the helicopter-based exploration was focused on El Indio type deposits, equivalent to porphyry systems beneath epithermal zones of high sulphidation. Then, in 1985 the potential mine property was optioned to Newmont for five years which included TVX in the last year. Newmont explored the current mine site with 300 m of tunnels and 4,000 m of drill holes, with the purpose of evaluating the vein system discovered in the earlier project.

After Newmont gave up their option, BTX developed the Pimenton Mine to exploit the veins. During 1991-92, BTX carried out limited mining of direct-shipping ore on the Lucho vein. The production which averaged 6.16 oz Au/t was sold to the Enami smelter.

In 1994, BTX reached an agreement with South American Gold and Copper Company Limited (SAGC) to explore, develop and subsequently mine the gold copper veins. This essentially involved a new company (CMP) paying a Net Smelter Royalty of 5 to 6%, the higher value being applied when the gold price exceeded $400/oz. SAGC acquired in 1996 the remaining 44% of the shares it did not already own. During this period, SAGC drove over 4,000 m of drifts and crosscuts on the veins and completed 9,000 m of diamond drilling beneath the veins.

Mining operations commenced in 1996 at which time gold recovered in a 35 tpd mill helped off-set the cost of mine development. By the end of 1996 reserves were developed on several veins in the Lucho area and the mill had been expanded to 120 tpd. Operations were curtailed in 1997 after the site was severely damaged in a storm and the combination of low gold prices and a lack of prepared stopes discouraged resumption. In 2002, a proposed operating plan was completed by independent qualified person, J. Selters. Revised and expanded from a study in 1999, it formed the basic plan for resuming operations.

From 1997 to 2004, the mine was maintained on stand-by and most of the equipment was stored at the town of Los Andes. Through this period SAGC was kept alive by capital provisions from its senior directors, but, with the improvement of gold and copper prices in 2004, SAGC raised money through the Overseas Private Investment Bank ("OPIC") of the American Government (fully repaid in 2010), and by a public offering. By May 2004 production had resumed at Pimenton, but there were many start-up problems mainly related to management at the mine. It was not until May 2005 that operations started to improve, dilution had been brought under control, training of the miners was starting to produce results, plant performance had improved, and the operational cash flow became positive.

In June of 2005, the Pimenton area was subjected to very heavy El Niño related snowfalls which were coincident with unusually high temperatures. This resulted in large multiple avalanches rendering the mine inoperable, and confinement of 109 mine personnel to the camp area for a month. By then SAGC did not have the financial strength to continue and operations ceased.

While looking for means to put the mine back into production, SAGC received capital from its directors, through private placements and public offerings. This continued until 2008 when operations were resumed and commercial production declared in October of that year.

Production from the mine until it shut down is shown in Table 3 below:

Au, Cu, Ag PIMENTON SALES period 1991 - 2017			
Period	**Copper sales**	**Gold sales**	**Silver sales**
	(tonnes)	**(ounces)**	**(ounces)**
1991 - 1992	**Unknown**	1,182	Unknown
Jan - Apr 1996	**Unknown**	1,046	Unknown
May 1996 - Feb 1997	110	2,513	Unknown
Mar 1997 - Sept 2008	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil
Oct 2008 - Sept 2009	254	10,605	8,620
Oct 2009 - Sept 2010	132	8,626	3,687
Oct 2010 - Sept 2011	408	14,729	8,485
Oct 2011 - Sept 2012	381	13,024	8,098
Oct 2012 - Sept 2013	322	10,829	6,611
Oct 2013 - Sept 2014	338	9,520	7,717
Oct 2014 - Sept 2015	235	6,340	6,508
Oct 2015 - Sept 2016	153	4,443	3,140
Oct 2016 - Apr 2017	71	2,174	1,058
TOTAL	2,404	85,031	53,924

Table 3: Sales record from the Pimenton Mine

On May 12, 2017, CEG reported the closure of the Pimentón Mine which was then held by its former wholly owned subsidiary CMP due to a combination of a lack of adequate working capital and a series of snow storms that affected operations at the mine requiring the removal of all mining personnel. On May 31, 2017, CMP filed for voluntary bankruptcy and the

Pimenton Mine was subsequently forfeited to the liquidator in July 2017 as a result of such voluntary bankruptcy proceedings. Subsequently, Tamidak acquired the Pimentón Mine in those bankruptcy proceedings on June 25, 2018. On December 14, 2018, , Tamidak entered into an agreement with Minera Auromin Limitada for the incorporation and granting of a gross sales royalty (GSR) of 2.5% for the benefit of Auromin a royalty on the gross sales of any mineral and/or ore and/or mixture extracted, recovered and/or produced from the Mining Concessions and in order to guarantee the payment of the royalty, Tamidak established for the benefit of Auromin, a first-degree mortgage on the Mining. Tamidak Then entered into an agreement with Minera Chañar Blanco S.A. for 50% of the Gross sales royalty. Leaving Minera Auromin with 1.25% GSR and Minera Minera Chañar Blanco with the other 1.25% GSR on the Pimenton claims.

In December 2020, MTT entered into an APA with Tamidak pursuant to which MTT acquired from Tamidak, subject to the remaining payment obligations set out in the APA, the mining concessions and other assets covering the Pimentón Mine previously owned by Tamidak as well as Tamidak's rights and obligations the FQM Agreement entered into on or about April 27, 2020 between Tamidak and FQM, a Chilean subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals Ltd. The FQM Agreement was terminated in February 2021.

Effective March 2, 2022, MTT entered into the Lease Agreement with Tamidak to lease to Tamidak certain concessions from the Pimenton Mine. The purpose of the said agreement is to enable Tamidak to carry out certain exploration and extraction activities for mineral substances limited to the existing tailings pond at the Pimentón Mine. As such, Tamidak may carry out research, reconnaissance, exploration and exploitation work in the area of the tailings pond and sell any mineral substances recovered therefrom.

Pursuant to the Lease Agreement, all activities to be conducted by Tamidak, including obtaining the required permits and authorizations applicable to Tamidak's activities, are its sole responsibility and costs. As compensation for the lease, CMT is entitled to receive, on an annual basis, in cash, 50% of the net profits that Tamidak may receive from the recovery and sale of minerals recovered from the tailings pond. In addition, Tamidak's activities cannot impede or limit any exploration activities on the Pimentón Mine that CMT may conduct on its own or that are undertaken by a third party pursuant to a formal written agreement entered into between CMT and such third party, and as such, CMT retains the right to terminate the Lease Agreement with 7-months' prior written notice in the event that such activities would be incompatible with the activities carried out by Tamidak. The term of the Lease Agreement is for three years and is automatically renewable for additional two-year periods unless terminated by either party with 60-days' prior written notice to the other prior to the end of the initial term or any additional term. Tamidak retains the right to terminate the Lease Agreement at any time by providing 90-days' written notice to CMT, and CMT may terminate the Lease Agreement at any time after five years with six-months' prior written notice, provided that CMT may immediately terminate the Agreement after providing written notice to Tamidak that it has failed to make any annual lease payment and such default is not remedied by Tamidak within ten business days after written notice has

been provided to Tamidak. In the event of such termination, Tamidak remains obligated to make such payment.

6.2. PIMENTON PROPERTY

Under the ANCOM (Anglo-Cominco) exploration alliance, between 1982 and 1984, reconnaissance, geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the talus slopes was conducted by Cominco. In 1985, under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the property was turned over to BTX with no interest retained by Cominco or AAC.

Many exploration works have been done in the Pimenton property, all of them showing porphyry type low grade Cu-Au mineralization.

In 1992, Mount Isa Mines optioned the property for a short time and after surface works drilled 4 holes of 400 m each, in the eastern part of the alteration zone.

In 2004, CMP did geophysical survey (Magnetometry, IP & Resistivity) and drilled 3 DD holes (1,585 m) in the Hondo valley, detecting interesting intercepts of Cu-Au mineralization. With these results, Rio Tinto Co. took the option for the property in 2005 and drilled a first campaign of 6 holes (1,823 m) in the Pimenton valley. Then, drilled another 5 (of 6 planned holes) in 2006 with 1,500 m. They internally reported a potential resource of 400,000,000 ton at 0.4% Cu and 0.43 g/t Au in an area of 500 m by 600 m. Even with this early estimation, a RT´s consulting geologist recommended not to continue with the option because the high Cu grade core, with bornite, must be too deep, possibly below 1,000 m depth. Therefore, this resource is considered historic, from a major mining company, but without enough drilling to be considered as a NI 43-101 resource.

Then, in 2007 Anglo American took the option and drilled 2 holes with 2,110 m, both also intercepting porphyry type mineralization with interesting low to medium Cu and Au grades.

In 2010-2011, CMP continued with indirect methods to detect possible mineralization, such as Mobil Metal Ion (MMI) geochem sampling and a CSAMT geophysical survey, delimiting 4 anomalies in the Pimenton valley, 1 anomaly in Hondo valley (the largest) and 1 more between these 2 valleys. CMP planned to drill 17 holes and finally drilled only 6 in 2012-2013 because a lack of funds. None of them intercepted high Cu-Au grade mineralization.

FQM, a Chilean subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals Ltd., explored the property in 2020 pursuant to the FQM Agreement which was terminated in February 2021. FQM sampled surface and underground, completed a geophysic survey (IPResistivity, CSMNT, Magnetometry) and relogged all the available cores from previous drilling campaigns. FQM recommended 4 holes in main targets (Ridge and María Elena).

With all these exploration works done on the property, it is evident that the Pimenton property continues being a good exploration target to explore for the presence of an economic Cu-Au porphyry.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The author of this Technical Report did not conduct any additional work relating to the geology of the Pimenton Mine area and the following description was excerpted from the 2016 WGM Report, on which the author of this report relies for purposes of the geological setting and mineralization of Pimenton Mine:

7.1 REGIONAL AND LOCAL SETTING

Pimenton and Tordillo properties are within the San Felipe porphyry cluster of Miocene age, in Central Andes. The Cu-Mo-Au porphyry strip includes prospects such as Novicio and West Wall in the immediate vicinity, and the more distant Vizcachitas, Morro Colorado and Amos-Andrés, all of which exhibit hydrothermal alteration associated with porphyry intrusions. The published alteration age of 9.2 to 14.5 Ma is believed to be correlated to other world-class deposits. At Pimenton, alteration ages of 9.94±014 Ma} (biotite) and 10.37±019 Ma (sericite) have confirmed the setting.

The regional geological map shows a predominance of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Abanico Formation (Figure 3). It consists mainly of andesitic volcanic rocks intercalated with continental sandstones and bedded tuffs. Its total thickness has been estimated to be 3,000 to 5,000 m. Unconformably overlying the Abanico Formation is Mid-Tertiary (Middle to Upper Miocene) Farellones Formation. These volcanic and sedimentary formations are intruded by porphyry stocks that vary in size, texture and diorite-type composition, and in the impact on the intruded formations.

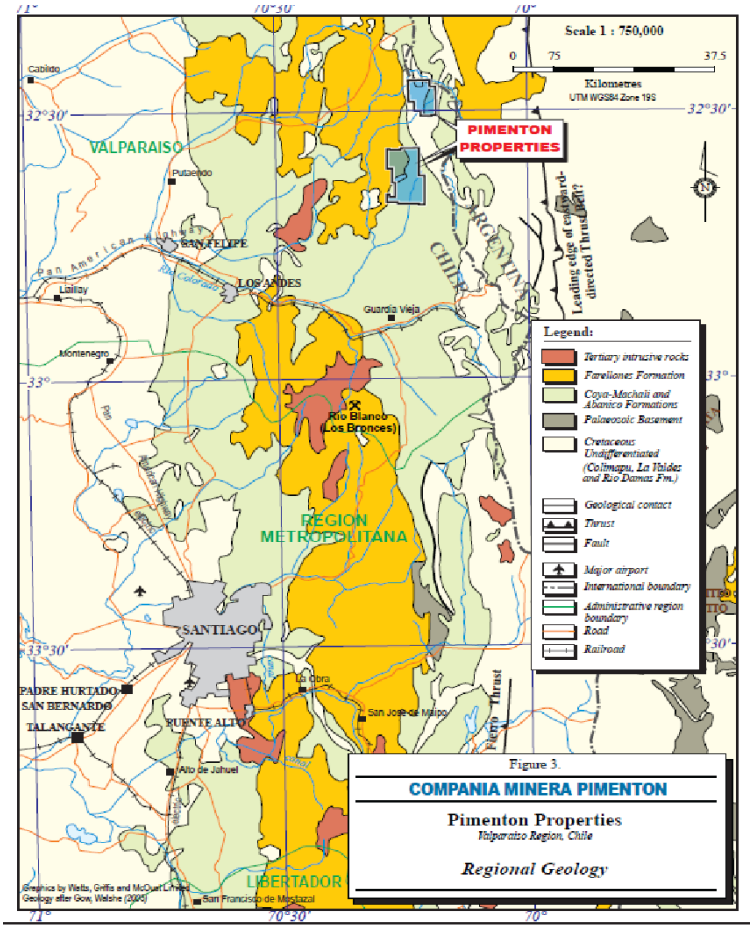


Figure 3. Regional geologic map (from Sernageomin).

Associated with these intrusions are large to very large hydrothermally and geothermally altered areas. Often there is early development of a wide area of secondary biotite that gives the rock a distinctive brownish colour. Ideally, mineralization is present centrally and is accompanied by potassic alteration represented by secondary biotite, high-temperature/pressure minerals (e.g. alunite and arosite), and potassium feldspar. Outward, 'shells' may be present of cream or green quartz and sericite (phyllic), and then greenish chlorite, epidote, sodic plagioclase and carbonate {propylitic) alteration. Under some circumstances, white, chalky clay (argillic) alteration occurs.

A model of the regional and local setting (Figure 4) illustrates the different parts that may be encountered above and around sub-volcanic intrusions in the region. In particular, relatively low-temperature parts with high and low sulphidation are distinguished as being respectively more geothermal and more hydrothermal. Low sulphidation areas tend to have stock work mineralization with <5% sulphides (mainly pyrite), whereas in high sulphidation areas stock works are uncommon and individual veins have 10 to 90% mixed sulphides.

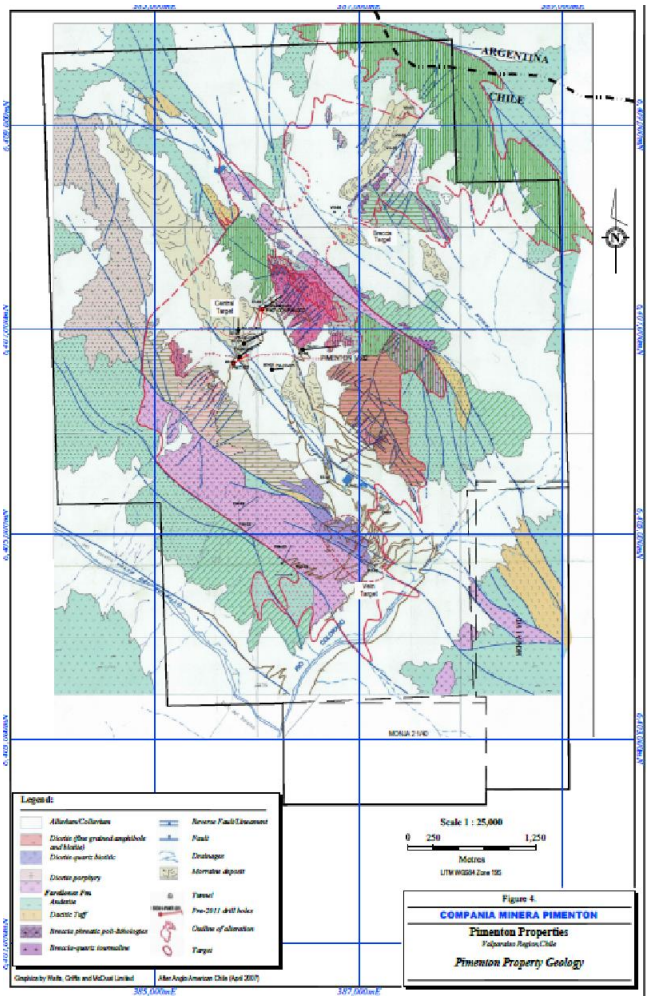


Figure 4. Pimenton Property Geologic Map

Morphology is structurally controlled by a system of reverse faults with a dextral component of movement and conjugated normal faults. The faults, which commonly occur in glacial valleys of north to NNW orientation, were formed under regional compression together with folding during the Andean orogeny. They intersect the primary north-south corridor which represents a deep crustal axis for emplacement of subduction-related porphyries. The San Filipe cluster occupies a zone of weakness which included ductile and fracturing rearrangement of stratigraphy, and emplacement of consecutive porphyry bodies.

In addition to recognizing alteration patterns that may lead to finding economic deposits, veins are sometimes recognized by type. A-type veins, for example, occur in the intrusive porphyry, are high-temperature and behaved plastically. Of pure quartz, they generally have diffuse boundaries and may or may or may not be mineralized. B- and C-type veins are the more common copper (and copper-gold) mineralized and mineralizing veins. They may have selvages (B) or centres (C) of sulphide minerals and both accompanying and peripheral potassic alteration. D-type veins are considered to be "late" and relatively low-temperature.

Quartz may be grey-white, sulphidation may be high with all or any of pyrite, alunite, gypsum and sulphur, and gold, silver, copper and molybdenum may be anomalous to economically significant.

7.2. MINE GEOLOGY

The Pimenton Mine exploits a cluster of D-type epithermal tensional veins that mostly strike N30°E and were formed in response to regional compression. The high-grade Cu-Au veins dip steeply to the east and are mildly sinuous. Above the 3260 level they are affected by fractures that strike north-south and other narrow tourmaline-bearing fractures that cut obliquely across the veins, but most displacements are minor. As noted in WGM's 2013 report, WGM had suspected that in the upper levels the main veins may have sharper margins and that subordinate structures were less developed than in the lower levels. This suspicion has been further complicated notably between the 3260 and 3195 levels and also down near the 3155 level, where flat-lying faults were encountered on the Lucho vein over a vertical width of up to 15 m and are likely to exist elsewhere. They are disruptive with displacement of about one metre, but more significantly in narrowing of the veins, thereby reducing minable grade to below an economic cut-off. Unlike the post-veining fractures in the upper parts of the mine, these faults affected the mineralizing process adversely and to an unknown extent. Although there could be a return to typical tension veins anywhere within the local setting, the probability recognized by WGM is that the tension veins are best filled at higher elevations and that deeper in the mine (i.e. at lower elevations) the setting changes with feeder veins becoming dominant. Such veins were likely emplaced at higher temperature and with considerably more gas so that the net effect was invasion rather than fracture-filling, brecciation and subsequent shrinking. With further complications from pre-existing flatlying faults, the outlook for exploration to prolong the vein-mining life of the Pimenton Mine, in WGM's opinion, is in the unexplored areas at higher elevations.

Despite down-grading reliance on profitable mining of the Lucho vein system at depth, there is no certainty that other veins will be affected similarly. The recent discovery of two new veins – Monica and Kathy – and the work to date on developing them has been encouraging. Surface evidence of other veins, including some similar veins that have been mapped approximately 2.5 km farther north, are being re-evaluated by CEG together with geochemical and geophysical data. The structures as interpreted by CEG are depicted on Figure 5. The intention is to drill these targets when funds permit.

The cluster of high-grade epithermal veins at the Pimenton Mine extends between elevation 3,600 m to a drilled depth of 2,880 m. Individual veins typically form shoots up to 450 m long, up to 50 cm wide, and have good depth continuity down to the 3195 Level where flat lying faults have been encountered. The dominant vein type contains massive pyrite and chalcopyrite and subordinate barite. Gold is both free and contained in sulphides. Silver generally reports with gold. Historically, a typical assay of vein material diluted to actual mining width was 1.5% Cu, 12 g Au/t and 12 g Ag/t. Mining in the deeper levels has a reduced target grade of 1% Cu, 9 g Au/t and 9 g Ag/t. There is considerable variation in the metal

content of the veins. Distinct was the mined-out Nicole vein, for instance, which has very little copper.

This supports an interpretation that there were at least two main episodes of veining, one of which was significantly lower in copper, relative to gold, than in the other. At the time of McGregor's visit, mineralization in the northern part of the Lucho-Leyton vein system was exposed which was accompanied by intense wallrock alteration from which a random aggregated sample taken by McGregor assayed over 50 g Au/t, a grade unsuspected at that time. The area was subsequently stopped out both above and below with widths up to 2.5m. During his recent underground site visit, WGM collected a typical sample of the Monica vein which assayed over 150 g Au/t.

Subordinate veining at Pimenton has been reported as being of two types, both carrying<1 g Au/t. In one series, which trend northwest, pyrite is associated with saccharoidal quartz and clay sericite alteration. The other series of veins, which is not uniformly oriented, contains pyrite, magnetite and specularite mineralization, and has gypsum on the margins. In WGM's 2013 report it was suggested that these conclusions may have been true in the upper levels but may be misleading in the lower levels. More study is needed to confirm WGM's suggestion.

Development on the deeper and northern part of the Lucho vein had disclosed brecciation that widens the mineralized portion from approximately 50 cm to perhaps as much as two m. This may be correlated with breccia in earlier hole #6 which assayed 4.04 g Au/t and 1.49% Cu over 1.65 m intersected width at an elevation of 3,100 m. Accompanying, or perhaps in a zone surrounding the brecciation, is alteration resulting in whitening of the volcanic host rocks and coarse-clustering of alteration products such as specularite. While there may be potential for high grade gold associated with this alteration that needs study the results to date are reduced grades and increased dilution as a result of horizontal faulting.

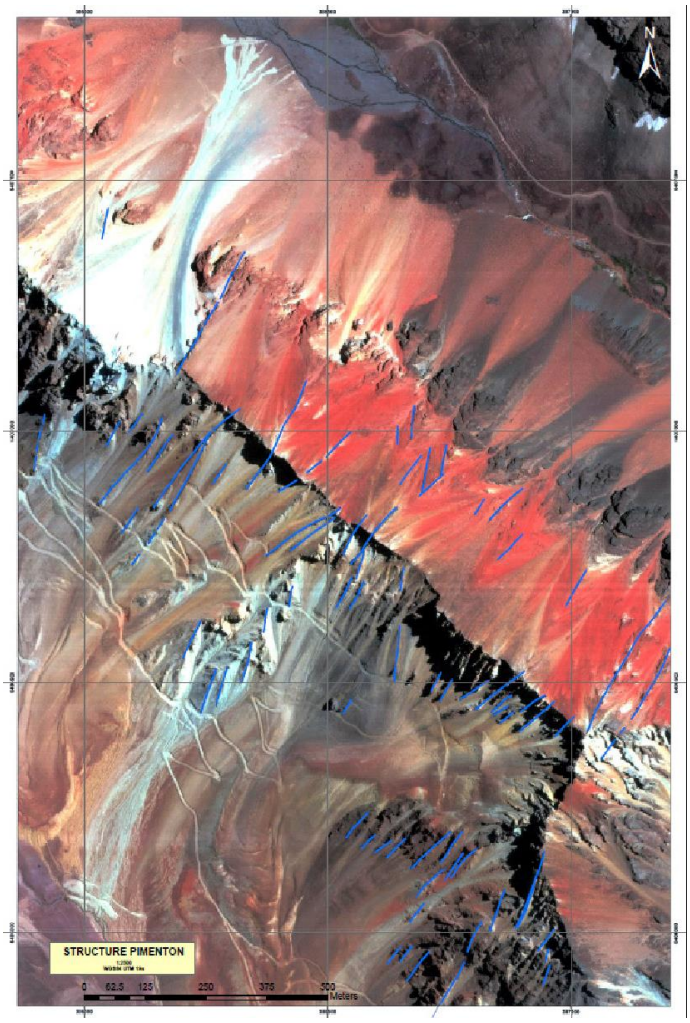


Figure 5. Inferred Veins and associated structures in Pimenton

From several published models, WGM has chosen one (Figure 6) to illustrate the relationship of the high sulphidation epithermal vein system at Pimenton to a probable porphyry at depth. The model also illustrates lateral and vertical patterns that can be expected in the surrounding geology. Their presence at Pimenton is thought by WGM to be largely obliterated in the Pimenton valley by unrelated intrusions of diorite to diorite-porphyry composition. The patterns are more likely to be present at depth and north and south of the mine and may exist to the east prior to being terminated by faulting suspected in the Colorado valley.

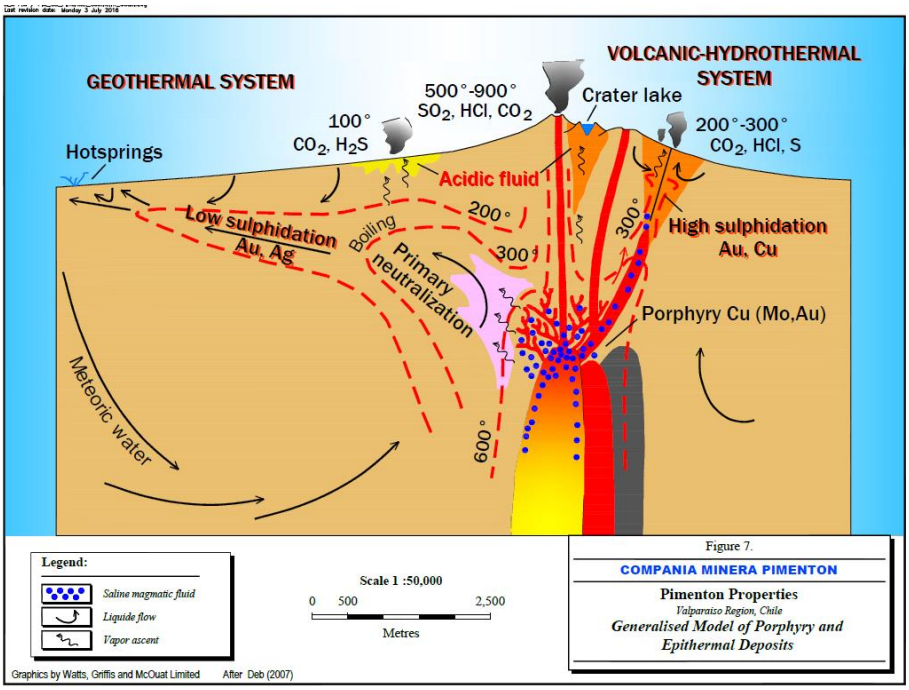


Figure 6. Generalized Model of Cu-Mo Porphyry and Epithermal Au-Ag deposits.

Exploration holes drilled at the Pimenton property found Cu-Au mineralization in porphyry-type deposits at different depths, varying between 200 m to 1,034 m depth. Some attempts for doing mineral estimation have been done but has been not successful to date because of the small amount of drilling in a very large area.

8. TYPE OF DEPOSITS

It is recognized in the Pimenton district a set of subparallel Au-Cu-Ag vein system, with N30°E trending and dipping sub vertically to the East cut by a NW trending vein system, with low Au-Au and Fe grades.

This mineralized system has been classified as high-sulphidation epithermal Au-Cu veins related to sub-volcanic intrusions in a major north-south trending corridor related to subduction and Tertiary orogenesis of the Andes Mountain chain. As it said, near-surface in the upper Pimenton valley, the intrusive rocks contain disseminated sulphide mineralization and stockworks that penetrate and have altered surrounding rocks and ideally should be related to more deeply buried porphyry-type copper-molybdenum ore deposit.

9. EXPLORATION

Exploration in the mine was mainly by drifting and with less underground DDH drilling and sampling the fronts of labors. Assaying was done in the mine laboratory.

However, there currently is no exploration program on the Pimenton Mine area, other than as it relates to the tailings pond.

10. DRILLING

All current drilling activities are focused on the tailings pond as there currently is no other exploration activities relating to the Pimenton Mine property.

The tailing ponds measures approximately 130 m by 200 m with depths of 2 to 15 m and has an approved capacity for 700,000 cubic meters. Currently, the tailings pond has an infilling of around 350,000 cubic meters of tailings material, meaning around 560,000 tons considering a density equal to 1.6 ton/m3, according to testing done by Tamidak. In 2019, a preliminary sampling program was carried out as part of the CEG's environmental permitting of the tailings pond for the project and the Company decided to assay the samples for gold mineralization. A total of 20 samples were collected, none more than 50 cm deep. These original samples returned higher than expected gold grades averaging 0.5 g/t, ranging from a low of 0.34 g/t to a high of 0.63 g/t. Also, Cu results are very low, taking into account the very high Cu recovery in the flotation plant.

In 2021, the tailings pond was drilled with Auger-type wells to a maximum depth of 6 m. This sampling system is adequate until this depth and it is not recommended for deeper holes because of the higher water content in depth. A total of 13 wells were drilled, in 3 sections separated 35 m and in lines every 50 m as shown in figure 7.

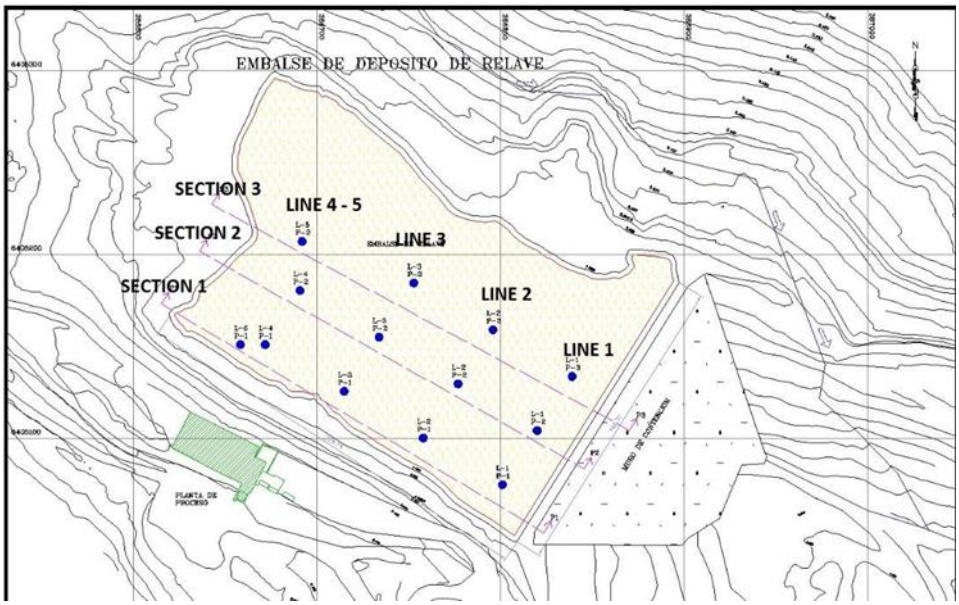


Figure 7. Tailings pond with wells drilled in sections and lines.

Assay results of this sampling is shown in the following Table 4:

Hole Name	X	Y	Z	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au g/t	TICKET	Avg. Au g/t
LINE1 HOLE1	386801033	6405074814	3386.37	0	1	1	0,39	24340	
LINE1 HOLE1				1	2	1	1,60	24341	
LINE1 HOLE1				2	3	1	1.62	24342	1.22
LINE1 HOLE1				3	4	1	1.24	24343	
LINE1 HOLE1				4	5	1	1.27	24344	
LINE1HOLE2	386819989	6405104269	3386.99	0	4	4	1.22	composite	1.22
LINE1 HOLE3	386838946	6405133723	3386.38	0	1	1	1.6	24346	
LINE1 HOLE3				1	2	1	1.48	24347	
LINE1 HOLE3				2	3	1	2.08	24348	1.98
LINE1 HOLE3				3	4	1	2.92	24349	
LINE1 HOLE3				4	5	1	1.81	24350	
LINE2 HOLE1	386757.92	6405100215	3381.2	0	1	1	0.31	24310	
LINE2 HOLE1				1	2	1	0.99	24311	
LINE2 HOLE1				2	3	1	1.06	24312	1.31
LINE2 HOLE1				3	4	1	1.92	24313	
LINE2 HOLE1				4	5	1	2.03	24314	
LINE2 HOLE1				5	6	1	1.52	24315	
LINE2 HOLE 2	386776877	6405129.67	3384.2	0	1	1	0.64	24316	
LINE2 HOLE 2				1	2	1	1.02	24317	
LINE2 HOLE 2				2	3	1	1.33	24318	1.18
LINE2 HOLE 2				3	4	1	1.1	24319	
LINE2 HOLE 2				4	5	1	1.54	24320	
LINE2 HOLE 2				5	6	1	1.43	24321	
LINE2 HOLE 3	386776877	6405129.67	3385.2	0	1	1	0.6	24351	
LINE2 HOLE 3				1	2	1	0.81	24352	
LINE2 HOLE 3				2	3	1	1.12	24353	1.35
LINE2 HOLE 3				3	4	1	2.42	24354	
LINE2 HOLE 3				4	5	1	1.81	24355	
LINE3 HOLE 1	386714808	6405125617	3385.2	0	1	1	0.52	24306	
LINE3 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.14	24307	0.92
LINE3 HOLE 1				2	3	1	1.09	24308	
LINE3 HOLE 1				3	4	1	0.92	24309	
LINE3 HOLE 2	386733765	6405155071	3384.2	0	1	1	0.43	24301	
LINE3 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.41	24302	
LINE3 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.86	24303	0.59
LINE3 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.63	24304	
LINE3 HOLE 2				4	5	1	0.61	24305	
LINE3 HOLE 3	386752722	6405184525	3382.2	0	1	1	0.48	24322	
LINE3 HOLE 3				1	2	1	0.48	24323	
LINE3 HOLE 3				2	3	1	0.67	24324	0.85
LINE3 HOLE 3				3	4	1	0.89	24325	
LINE3 HOLE 3				4	5	1	0.87	24326	
LINE3 HOLE 3				5	6	1	1.73	24327	
LINE4 HOLE 1	386671695	6405151018	3385.2	0	1	1	0.76	24328	
LINE4 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.18	24329	
LINE4 HOLE 1				2	3	1	0.81	24330	1.1
LINE4 HOLE 1				3	4	1	0.6	24331	
LINE4 HOLE 1				4	5	1	1.29	24332	
LINE4 HOLE 1				5	6	1	1.94	24333	
LINE4 HOLE 2	386690652	6405180472	3380.2	0	1	1	0.73	24334	
LINE4 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.59	24335	
LINE4 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.65	24336	0.88
LINE4 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.85	24337	
LINE4 HOLE 2				4	5	1	1.11	24338	
LINE4 HOLE 2				5	6	1	1.34	24339	
LINE5 HOLE 1	386658.6	6405150.61	3386.62	0	1	1	1,24	24356	
LINE5 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.00	24357	1.19
LINE5 HOLE 1				2	3	1	1.33	24358	
LINE5 HOLE 1				3	4	1	1.19	24359	
LINE5 HOLE 2	386681.23	6405194.51	3381.2	0	1	1	0.64	24360	
LINE5 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.58	24361	0.68
LINE5 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.62	24362	
LINE5 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.88	24363	
						Total m	Wt avg		
AVERAGE						66	1.12	g/t Au	

Table 4. Gold grade in the Auger-type holes

Samples are averaging an Au grade of 1.12 g/t and are indicating they are higher in depth and in the lower altitude of the pond, as is typical of the alluvial placer gold deposits. It is expected that grades would improve at greater depths of sampling as higher-grade ore was mined in earlier years of mining operations at the Pimentón Mine. Very preliminary metallurgical testing in the tailing material, using flotation and single-process gravity separation methods returned gold recoveries of 83% and 80%, respectively.

Accordingly, it would be recommended that further exploration be conducted close to the ¨bed rock¨, especially in the southeastern part of the pond, to determine the type of gold grade contained there.

It is necessary to remember that as the sample becomes more wet as depth increases, the sample recovery will probably be less representative of the real gold grade contained at this level of the tailing. It is recommended to drill using the Sonic-type rig.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ASSAYS AND SECURITY

Veins were sampled across every 2 meters by the geology department, with samples also taken to each side of the vein if they were of interest. Samples were named A, B and C, B being the vein. Samples from drill hole cores used the same protocol. The samples were assayed in the mine laboratory located at the Pimenton Mine.

The sampling with Auger-type drilling was done by Tamidak in May 2021 and reported on June 6, 2021 (see it in References). The samples from the tailings were taken every 0.5 m and labelled every 1.0 m. Preliminary Sampling and assaying did not include any check sample (QA/QC protocol) as is done in any sampling & assaying project.

The author of this Technical Report requested a subsequent QA/QC sampling, by re-assaying the pulp lab and taking a duplicate sample from the original lab reject, also including standards samples (done in the lab) and ¨Blank¨ samples. Samples were sent to the ALS Global Lab, in Peru, for assaying by Au-OG44, as was done with the original samples.

The subsequent QA/QC protocol considered the re-assay of 10% of the original samples, more a similar set of duplicate samples and ¨Blank¨ samples, all assayed by the same lab and method applied to the originals. Results seem to be consistent between all sample types and show that the sampling results and the gold content in the pond are consistent with the history of mining and the percentage of the gold previously recovered at the Pimenton Mine.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The data verification from the tailings sampling was completed by the author visiting the site and having a technician from Tamidak drill one hole to observe the quality of the drilling and the sample. The sample was collected, cleaned, free of impurities and contamination, being considered a representative sample (Figure 8).

It is the author's opinion that the drilling method used was well designed and is recommended to be used (with controlled insurance) in other places with similar materials as found in the tailings pond. When the material is too dry, then is not possible to use this method.

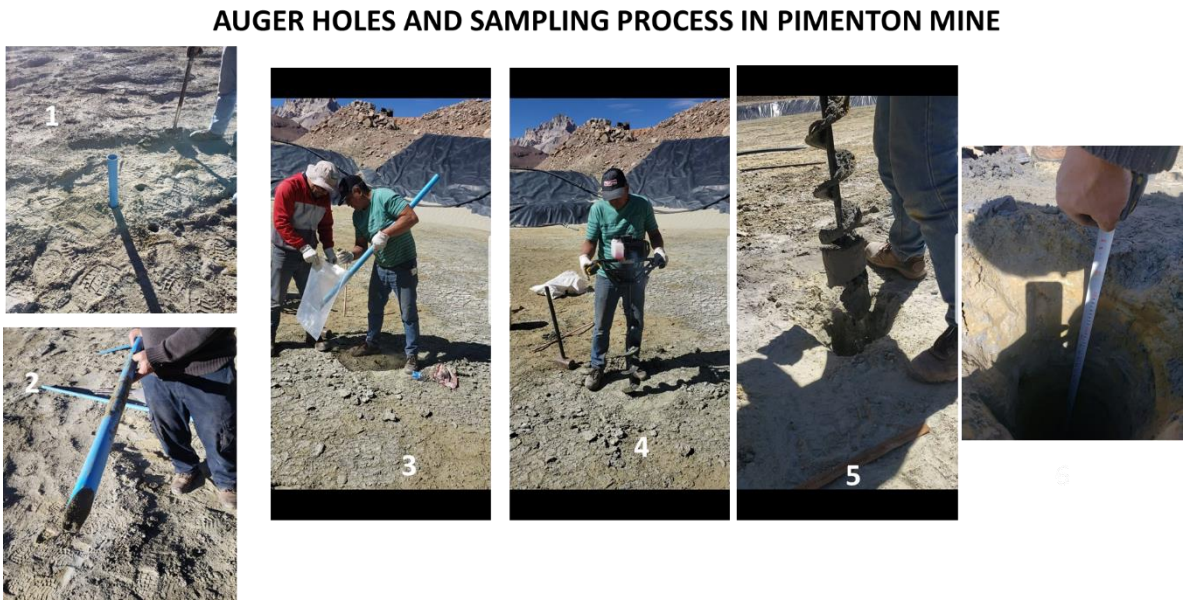


Figure 8. Sampling the tailing ponds at the Pimenton Mine by Tamidak personnel.

The sampling was done in various steps, starting by inserting a 2 inches barrel until 50 cm extracting it with the sample placed in the bag (internal report in References). After cleaning the barrel, it was inserted for another 50 cm until 1 m with the sample placed in the same 1 m sample bag (picture 3). To insert the barrel, it was necessary to use a heavy hammer, especially at greater depths and an auger machine was used to drill until 1 m deep as is in pictures 4 and 5 of Figure 7. With respect to the hole drilled with the auger drill until 1 m, after cleaning the barrel, the 2 inches barrel was inserted first until 1.5 m and then until 2.0 m, taken so the second 1 to 2 m sample. The same process with the auger drill was repeated and completed until it was no longer possible to do so. In the Pimenton tailings pond, the maximum depth reached in this manner was 6 m.

The QA/QC system applied to verify the confidence of the data provided by Tamidak considered 7 random samples of the 66 total samples, representing ¨around¨ 10% of the total. 7 samples were taken from the lab pulps and other 7 samples were taken from the original

sample as duplicates, as is shown in the following Table 5 (all the assay certificates can be seen in Annex 1-original samples- and Annex 2 -QA/QC samples):

Hole Name	X	Y	Z	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au g/t	TICKET	Avg. Au g/t	REASSAY	DUPLICATE
LINE1 HOLE1	386801033	6405074814	3386.37	0	1	1	0,39	24340			
LINE1 HOLE1				1	2	1	1,60	24341			
LINE1 HOLE1				2	3	1	1.62	24342	1.22		
LINE1 HOLE1				3	4	1	1.24	24343			
LINE1 HOLE1				4	5	1	1.27	24344			
LINE1HOLE2	386819989	6405104269	3386.99	0	4	4	1.22	composite	1.22		
LINE1 HOLE3	386838946	6405133723	3386.38	0	1	1	1.6	24346			
LINE1 HOLE3				1	2	1	1.48	24347			
LINE1 HOLE3				2	3	1	2.08	24348	1.98		
LINE1 HOLE3				3	4	1	2.92	24349			
LINE1 HOLE3				4	5	1	1.81	24350			
LINE2 HOLE1	386757.92	6405100215	3381.2	0	1	1	0.31	24310		0.34	0.32
LINE2 HOLE1				1	2	1	0.99	24311			
LINE2 HOLE1				2	3	1	1.06	24312	1.31		
LINE2 HOLE1				3	4	1	1.92	24313			
LINE2 HOLE1				4	5	1	2.03	24314			
LINE2 HOLE1				5	6	1	1.52	24315			
LINE2 HOLE 2	386776877	6405129.67	3384.2	0	1	1	0.64	24316			
LINE2 HOLE 2				1	2	1	1.02	24317		0.86	0.82
LINE2 HOLE 2				2	3	1	1.33	24318	1.18		
LINE2 HOLE 2				3	4	1	1.1	24319			
LINE2 HOLE 2				4	5	1	1.54	24320			
LINE2 HOLE 2				5	6	1	1.43	24321			
LINE2 HOLE 3	386776877	6405129.67	3385.2	0	1	1	0.6	24351			
LINE2 HOLE 3				1	2	1	0.81	24352			
LINE2 HOLE 3				2	3	1	1.12	24353	1.35		
LINE2 HOLE 3				3	4	1	2.42	24354			
LINE2 HOLE 3				4	5	1	1.81	24355			
LINE3 HOLE 1	386714808	6405125617	3385.2	0	1	1	0.52	24306			
LINE3 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.14	24307	0.92		
LINE3 HOLE 1				2	3	1	1.09	24308			
LINE3 HOLE 1				3	4	1	0.92	24309			
LINE3 HOLE 2	386733765	6405155071	3384.2	0	1	1	0.43	24301		0.41	0.43
LINE3 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.41	24302			
LINE3 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.86	24303	0.59		
LINE3 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.63	24304		0.67	0.68
LINE3 HOLE 2				4	5	1	0.61	24305			
LINE3 HOLE 3	386752722	6405184525	3382.2	0	1	1	0.48	24322			
LINE3 HOLE 3				1	2	1	0.48	24323			
LINE3 HOLE 3				2	3	1	0.67	24324	0.85		
LINE3 HOLE 3				3	4	1	0.89	24325			
LINE3 HOLE 3				4	5	1	0.87	24326		0.96	0.94
LINE3 HOLE 3				5	6	1	1.73	24327			
LINE4 HOLE 1	386671695	6405151018	3385.2	0	1	1	0.76	24328			
LINE4 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.18	24329			
LINE4 HOLE 1				2	3	1	0.81	24330	1.1		
LINE4 HOLE 1				3	4	1	0.6	24331			
LINE4 HOLE 1				4	5	1	1.29	24332		1.59	1.47
LINE4 HOLE 1				5	6	1	1.94	24333			
LINE4 HOLE 2	386690652	6405180472	3380.2	0	1	1	0.73	24334			
LINE4 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.59	24335			
LINE4 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.65	24336	0.88		
LINE4 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.85	24337			
LINE4 HOLE 2				4	5	1	1.11	24338			
LINE4 HOLE 2				5	6	1	1.34	24339		1.4	1.35
LINE5 HOLE 1	386658.6	6405150.61	3386.62	0	1	1	1,24	24356			
LINE5 HOLE 1				1	2	1	1.00	24357	1.19		
LINE5 HOLE 1				2	3	1	1.33	24358			
LINE5 HOLE 1				3	4	1	1.19	24359			
LINE5 HOLE 2	386681.23	6405194.51	3381.2	0	1	1	0.64	24360			
LINE5 HOLE 2				1	2	1	0.58	24361	0.68		
LINE5 HOLE 2				2	3	1	0.62	24362			
LINE5 HOLE 2				3	4	1	0.88	24363			
						Total m	**Wt avg**				
AVERAGE						**66**	**1.12**	g/t Au			

Table 5: Gold grades in the QA/QC protocol sampling.

A direct comparison between these results is shown in the next Table 6:

ORIGINAL ASSAY			REASSAY FROM LAB PULP			DUPLICATE FROM ORIGINAL REJECT		
	WEI-21	Au-OG44		WEI-21	Au-OG44		WEI-21	Au-OG44
N° TICKET	Recvd Wt.	Au	N° TICKET	Recvd Wt.	Au	N° TICKET	Recvd Wt.	Au
	kg	ppm		kg	ppm		kg	ppm
	0.02	0.01		0.02	0.01		0.02	0.01
24301	2.89	0.43	24364	0.3	0.41	24371	0.3	0.43
24304	3.75	0.63	24365	0.3	0.67	24372	0.3	0.68
24310	3.13	0.31	24366	0.3	0.34	24373	0.3	0.32
24317	2.62	1.02	24367	0.3	0.86	24374	0.3	0.82
24326	3.49	0.87	24368	0.3	0.96	24375	0.3	0.94
24332	2.79	1.29	24369	0.3	1.59	24376	0.3	1.47
24339	2,54	1.34	24370	0.3	1.4	24377	0.3	1.35
		0.84			**0.89**			**0.86**

Table 6: Gold grades in the samples used in the QA/QC sampling

Average of these different samples is 0.84 g/t Au for the originals, 0.89 g/t Au for the re-assaying of the pulp's lab and 0.86 g/t Au for the duplicate. They are in an acceptable range of difference, with the original samples having a slightly lower grade. The following Figure 9 shows in a graphic, the comparison between original, re-assaying and duplicate samples:

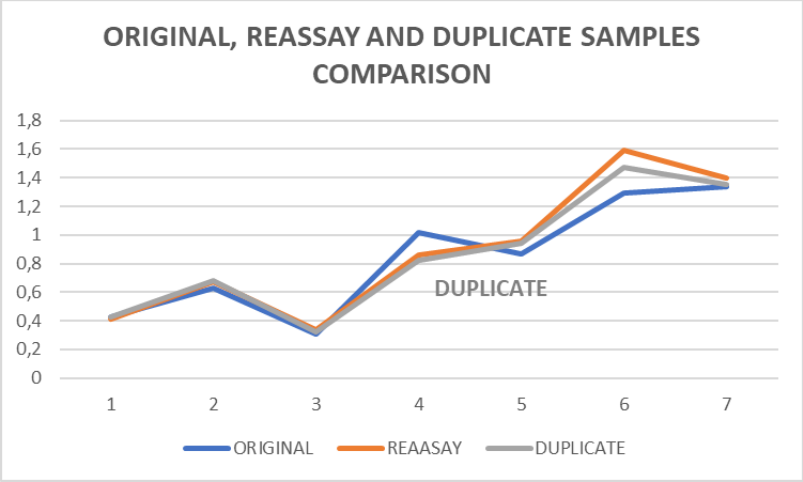


Figure 9. Comparison between original, re-assaying and duplicate samples.

The above chart lines show that the bigger differences seem to be only in 2 samples, but they are not of significance.

The ¨blank¨ samples are well below the detection limit for gold. See the next Table 7:

´´WHITE´´ SAMPLE		
N° TICKET	Recvd Wt.	Au
	kg	ppm
	0.02	0.01
24378	0.3	<0.01
24379	0.3	<0.01
24380	0.3	<0.01
24381	0.3	<0.01
24382	0.3	<0.01
24383	0.3	<0.01
24384	0.3	<0.01

Table 7: Assay results in the ¨blank¨ samples

The results obtained from this subsequent QA/QC protocol seem to be consistent between all sample types and show that the sampling results and the gold content in the pond are consistent with the history of mining and the percentage of the gold previously recovered at the Pimenton Mine.

Reject samples and lab pulps are appropriately kept in Tamidak's Los Andes office as shown in the Figure 10.

In the author's opinion, the drilling method and the sampling are well in accordance with industry practice. The certificated ALS lab that assayed the original and the QA/QC samples are of complete confidence. Accordingly, the results are considered adequate for purposes of this Technical Report.

Figure 10: Rejected samples and lab pulps are kept in Tamidak's Los Andes office.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1. MINE

According to information provided by CEG, exploitation was done throughout extraction/transport using 10 adits built in different levels, in extensions until 800 m (being larger at lower altitudes) and with 270° azimuth. These adits cut the main exploited vein Lucho, Leyton and Michelle and, secondarily, the veins Nicole, Roxanne, Mannon, Kathy, Manterola, Canela, María Elena and Mónica. The adit altitudes are at 3,155, 3,195, 3,260, 3,315, 3,375, 3,430, 3,470, 3.510, 3,540 and 3,580 m a.s.l., meaning the veins have been exploited in around a 500 m vertical section (Figure 11). The veins are striking N30°E and inclined to the east, close to the vertical. Veins have in average around 30-50 cm width and the extraction labors have around 70-80 cm. The grade of the veins must support the dilution to be economic.

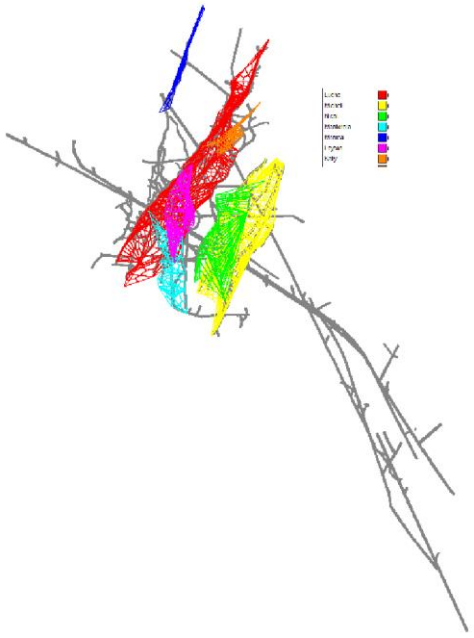


Figure 11: Schematic section showing some of the veins and the extraction adits in the Pimenton mine.

Extraction method used in the veins has been changed with the time, starting with horizontal galleries (1995), changing then to Cut and Fill (2004, building chimneys to the superior tunnel to produce ventilation and then creating extraction cameras) then ¨Stull mining ¨ (2005) and finally with Stull Mining with Jackpots ¨ (from 2013). The applied underground method was defined by the geotechnical quality of the rocks. The stope safety and production

rate both increased with the jackpot hydraulic supports allowing for lower costs and a safer mining environment.

Ore was extracted from the mine with scoops and dumper trucks and transported by truck to the plant to be crushed and processed to get the final products.

13.2. PROCESS PLANT

The process plant included the following steps (Figure 12):

- Crushing
- Milling
- K Nelson Concentration
- Flotation
- Filtering
- Tailing's deposition

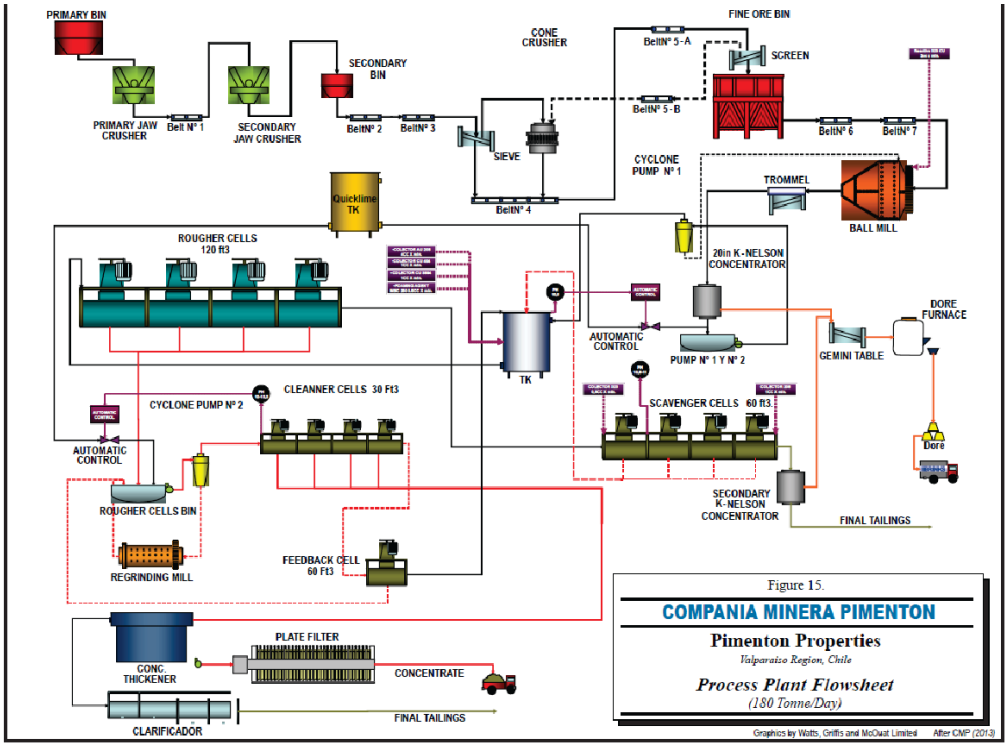


Figure 12: Process Plant Flowsheet

The ore from the mine was transported by 25-ton trucks to the receiving hopper of the crushing plant; the ore was emptied directly into the hopper grate where, if necessary, any lumps that may exist were reduced to minus 6". Then, the mineral went through the following circuits: crushing, grinding, K-Nelson concentration, smelting and refining, flotation and

filtering; after passing through the different stages, two types of concentrates were obtained: high grade Au and Ag concentrate (Doré), through the smelting and refining process; and Au, Cu and Ag concentrate, obtained through the flotation process.

This plant began operations in 1997 and experienced many changes in order to improve its operating standards during the three periods in which it has operated (1995 to 1997, 2004 to 2005 and late 2007 until May 2017). The plant was capable of processing 160 ton/day maximum. At the end of its operation, the plant obtained high grade Au and Ag concentrates as products and low-grade Au, Cu and Ag flotation concentrate as by product, by gravimetric concentration and flotation respectively. Monthly production was slightly higher than 5 tons of concentrate obtained by gravity, with grades of 4,100 g/t of Au and 678 g/t of Ag; and 140 tons of copper concentrate, with grades of 51.5 g/t of Au, 129 g/t of Ag and 15% of Cu obtained by the flotation process. The plant's projected short-term objective was to achieve a monthly production of over 1,000 ounces of Au.

Water used in the operation came by dewatering the mine and then was recycled from the tailings pond to the process plant.

The process plant has not operated since 2017 and it is not currently anticipated that the Pimenton Mine will be rehabilitated in the short term due to a lack of funds.

13.3. TAILINGS POND

The tailings pond started receiving tailings in 1995 accumulating material throughout active mining operations. In the beginning, grades were higher (and the highest) than more recently which would indicate that higher grades are anticipated in depth. In addition, the water helps to infilter the heavier materials in depth, increasing the gold concentration.

The pond size is of around 130 m by 200 m, with a depth between 2 to 15 m, with a maximum in its southeast border (Figure 13), This sector is also the place with the lower altitude.

The monthly mandatory reports presented to Sernageomin by CMT, estimated that from 2011 to 2017 the reservoir accumulated 210,000 cubic meters. Whereas CMPs estimation from 1995 is of 350,000 cubic meters. This estimate was made from a 3d model of the tailings pond with the aid of precise 3d ariel drone survey and the topography, prior to the tailings pond. The historical data for density defined for CMP is equal to 1.6 tonne/m^3, that would indicate that there are 560,000 tonnes of material which falls into an Indicated Resource category.

Tamidak did an exploratory campaign using Auger-type holes to define gold grades and to study its preliminary economic potential (Figure 13). This Technical Report is describing the program and its results.

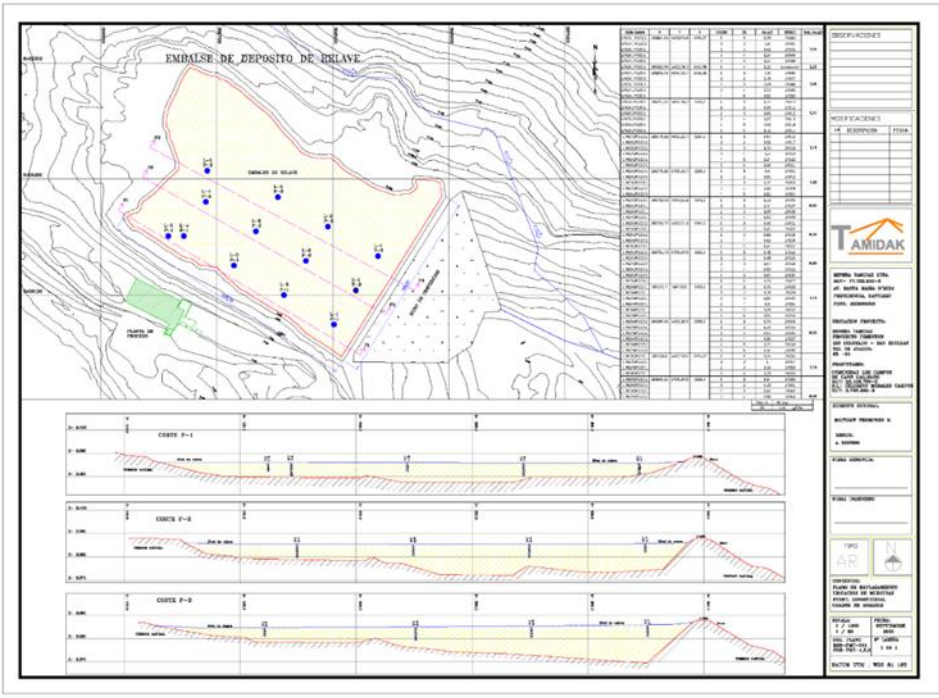


Figure 13: Tailings Pond and sections with the location of the Auger-type holes.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1. VEIN MINE RESOURCE

Last resource estimate in the recognized and explored veins was done by CMP and audited by WGM in 2016 as set out in the 2016 WGM Report. Results are listed in the following Table 8:

SUMMARY - MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, PIMENTON MINE (WGM, 2016)				
CATEGORY	**TONNES**	**Au gpt**	**Cu %**	**Au Onz**
Measured	**44,000**	**15.4**	**1.4**	**21,787.8**
Indicated	**36,000**	**10.0**	**1.1**	**11,575.6**
TOTAL MEASURED + INDICATED	**80,000**	**13.0**	**1.2**	**33,440.6**
INFERED	**140,000**	**9.7**	**1.0**	**43,665.6**

Table 8: Gold resources in the Pimenton Mine

Proven Reserves were derived from the Measured Resources. Probable Reserves from Indicated Resources. For conversion to reserves, mining losses in stopes were estimated to be 5%, while mining loss in pillars ranges from 5% to 60%. Unplanned dilution was estimated to vary between 0% and 15% at nil grade. The pillars are generally higher grade than the rest of the reserves.

Most of these mineral resources are still in the veins. The Pimenton Mine stopped production in June 2017 as a result of a major snowstorm that shuttered mine operations after some months with very low production.

14.2. TAILINGS POND RESOURCE

As mentioned in section 13.3 of this Technical Report, Tamidak's estimation from 1995 until 2017 is of 350,000 cubic meters. The historical data for density defined for Tamidak is equal to 1.6 t/m^3. Accordingly, the reservoir has an Indicated Resource of 560,000 tonnes with 20,165 oz Au) assuming a head grade of 1.12 g/t Au.

This data provided by Tamidak is internal and was defined with AutoCAD and Datamine. Notwithstanding that the volume and tonnage may be correct, average grades remain undefined. Accordingly, this data should be considered only as an Indicated Resource, it being necessary to do a more complete drilling program and a definitive evaluation to classify them as a Measured Resource.

As is described in this Technical Report under items 9 (Exploration) and 12 (Data Verification), average grade obtained from the Auger-type drill holes is 1.12 gpt Au. The grade distribution in the holes can be seen in Figure 13 and it is interpreted in Figures 14 and

15. If it is not possible to sample in depth in the pond, the final economic analysis for its planned process must be done using this conservative average Au grade.

Gold grades are showing an increasing trending through the lower altitudes, showing higher grades in the southeast sector of the pond. Also, higher grades are shown in depth, and it is suspected that even higher grades can be found closer to the bottom (Figures 14 and 15). Lower grades (lower than 1.0 g/t Au) are found in the upper sectors and especially in the northwestern section of the pond, close to the exit of the tailings from the plant.

Furthermore, the Auger-type wells sampling are showing that most of the assay results are above 0.5 g/t Au. This means that most of the material should be considered in any new process plan with a possible cut-off grade equal to 0.5 g/t Au.

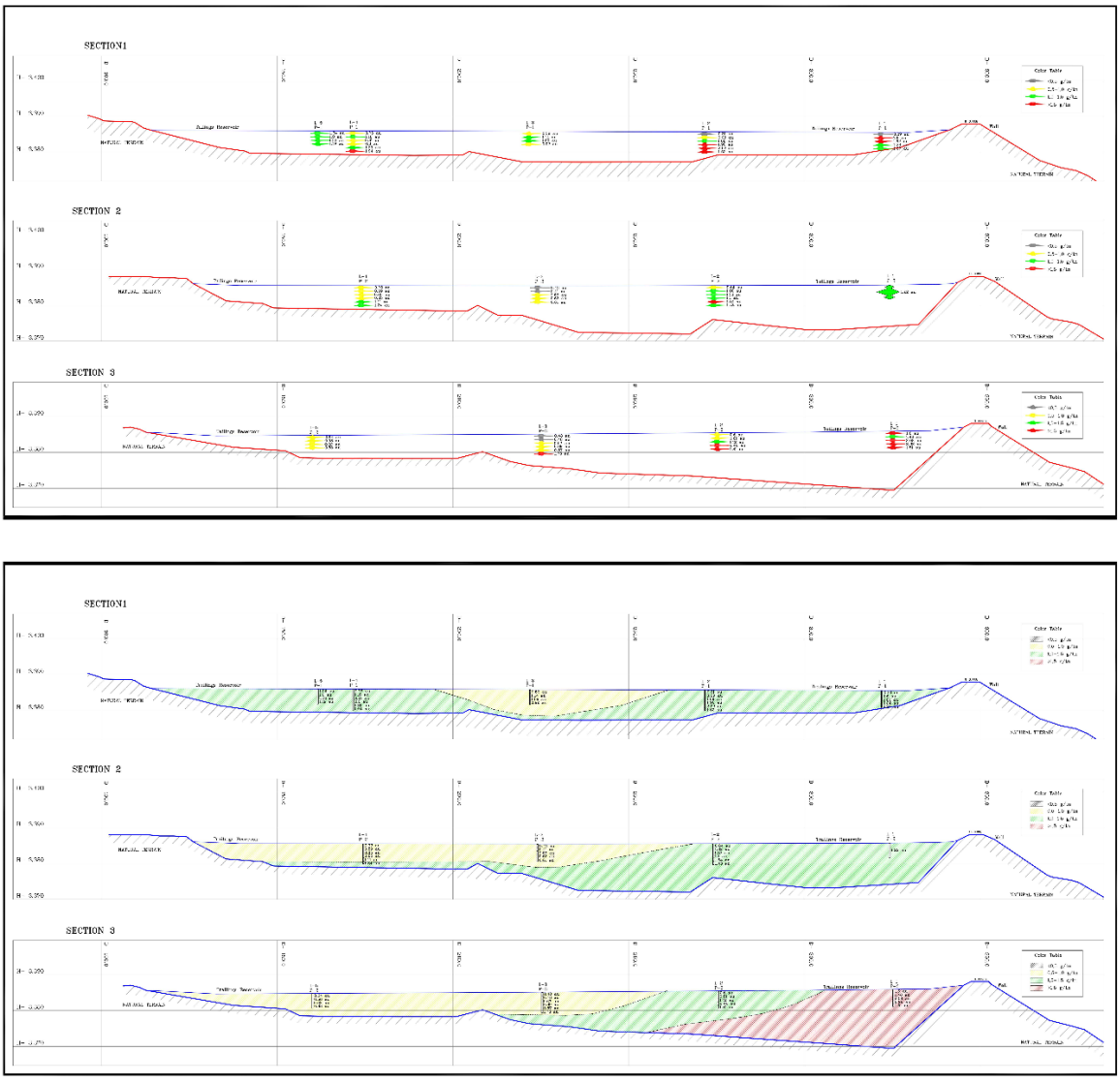


Figure 14. Gold in the Auger-type holes and the Gold distribution considering average gold grade in the holes (according to interpretation by the author).

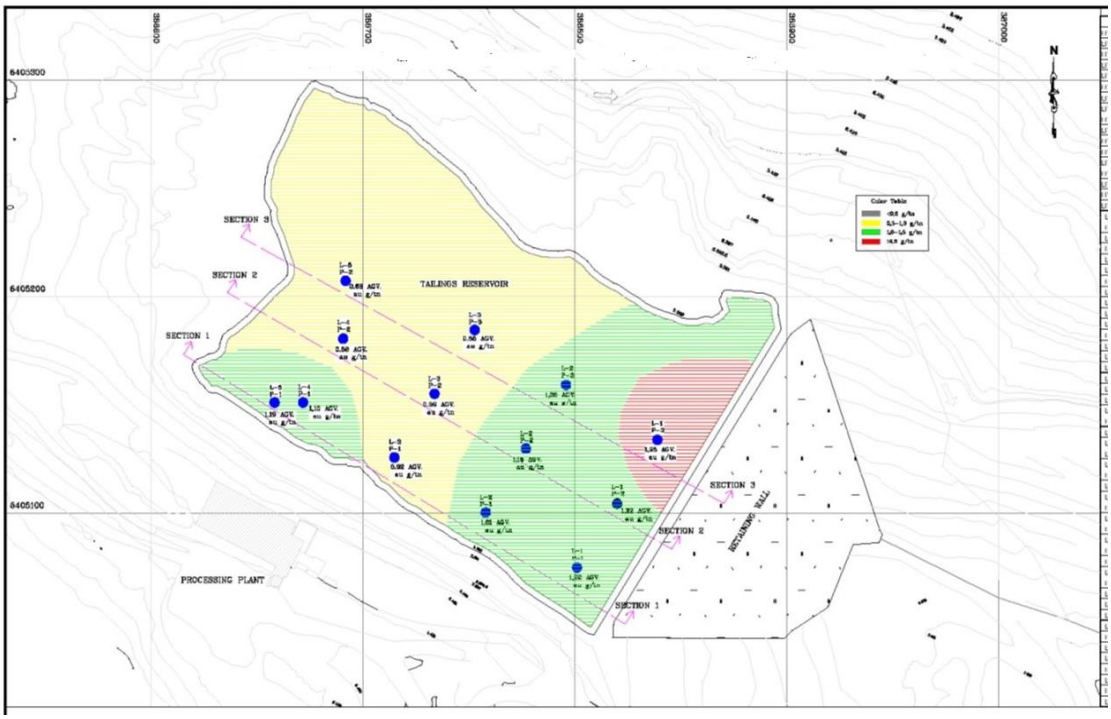


Figure 15. Average Gold grade distribution map according to average grades in Auger-type holes and at a ¨medium depth¨ in the pond.

This map and sections show that around a half of the eastern part of the pond has an average grade above 1.0 g/t Au (possibly in the order of 1.5 g/t Au), meaning that any new process operation should be initiated taking material from this eastern sector.

To have a better understanding of the real resources and average gold grade in the pond, a specific drilling program must be planned such as an infilling drilling program applied in wet material (using a Sonic-type rig).

Very preliminary metallurgical testing in the tailing material, using flotation and single-process gravity separation methods returned gold recoveries of 83% and 80%, respectively. Tamidak has recently purchased a Gold Gravity Plant from China with a capacity of processing 25 tonnes per hour. The equipment is made up of a battery of eight Humphrey spirals and 10 large capacity shaking tables. The mine's existing permits allow a maximum of 5,000 tonnes per month of material through the plant.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Pimenton mine is the only operation in all the area. However, all the surrounding area is covered with mining concessions from different major companies, such as Anglo-American, Codelco, Rio Tinto, etc., given its location in the highly prolific Upper Tertiary coper and gold belt.

CEG has the Tordillo concessions some 5 km to the south, only with preliminary exploration works such as surface geology, Geochem and geophysics. This project is also considered an interesting porphyry Cu-Au-Mo target.

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author has no additional information or explanation necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this Technical Report is to outline the potential of the tailings pond at the Pimenton Mine as a way to generate cash flow for CEG, allowing for the ongoing exploration of the Pimenton Gold Copper Porphyry and the existing narrow vein gold mine.

The existing tailings on site would allow for a small-scale production for a 9-year period with anticipated costs at 0.5g/t Au and average head grade of 1.12 g/t Au. Production could start as soon as the company obtains a required Mining safety permit that can take and estimated 2 to 4 months to obtain. All the mines environmental permits are currently active and in good order.

The Pimenton area is located in the Miocene Au-Cu Epithermal veins and Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry deposits belt in Chile, between the world-class Pelambres and Andina - Los Bronces mines. Pimenton area shows large hydrothermal alteration zones and a number of NE vein systems, some of them have been mined by CMP. Different experienced geologists have interpreted the existence of a porphyry copper is located in depth but exploration done until to date have found interesting low to medium Cu-Au-Mo grade interceptions, deserving more investing to recognize 6 geologic, geochem and geophysical anomalies.

The mine operation and its processing, between 1997 and 2017, generated a tailing deposit estimated at 560,000 tonnes with an average grade of 1.12 g/t Au. This grade was obtained from a 13 Auger-type holes performed in a 50 m by 30 m grid, with samples and grades every 1 m and variable depths until a maximum of 6 m. CMP personnel did the planning, drilling and sample processes. A subsequent QA/QC protocol was applied by the author to the rejects and lab pulps and the statistical analysis of the results is showing they are consistent. Then, the sample method and the company data are considered acceptable and reliable to be used.

The results are also indicating there is a tendency for higher Au grades at lower altitudes and to higher depths in the pond as in the placer deposits. However, the material in depths below 6 m was not sampled because the material is too wet and the sample is not recovered. Then, it is recommended to drill with a special equipment (Sonic-type rig, for example) to have a better idea of the real gold grade in the pond.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

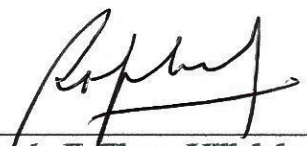
Since a plan has been devised to reprocess the tailings existing in its pond, knowing its volume, tonnage and an approximate average gold grade and an understanding of the gold distribution, it is recommended to determine with more precision the real average grade and its distribution. This knowledge will permit a better control in the planned operation and in the budgeted production and sales, meaning a more accurate economic result.

To get this objective, it is recommended to drill deeper holes in a similar grid as the Auger-type holes, in 3 lines and sections moved to the north of the originals in 20 m and centered in the eastern half of the pond. Because the type of wet fine material, it is considered that a Sonic-type rig would be useful.

19. SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report entitled "An Updated Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine and its Tailings Pond Gold Potential, Region 5, Chile" dated April 19, 2022 was prepared and signed by Román E. Flores Villalobos, Senior Geologist, designated "Persona Competente" (Qualified Person) # 186 by the Comisión Minera de Chile (Chilean Mining Commission).

Dated April 19, 2022



Román E. Flores Villalobos
P.C. # 186 Comisión Minera de Chile
I.D. # 5.096.738-7
Senior Geologist

CERTIFICATE

I, Román E. Flores Villalobos, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at Santa Marta Liray, Parcela 15, Lote 15, Colina, Santiago, Chile and I am a Consultant Senior Geologist from Universidad Católica del Norte, Antofagasta, Chile. I am designated by the Comisión Minera de Chile (Chilean Mining Commission) as "Persona Competente" (Qualified Person equivalent), number 186.

2. This certificate accompanies the report titled "An Updated Technical Report on the Pimenton Mine and its Tailings Pond Gold Potential, Region 5, Chile" dated effective April 19, 2022 ("Technical Report").

3. As a Senior Geologist, I have been working on copper and copper-gold mining projects and copper, gold, Silver, and iron exploration projects in Chile and South América for over 48 years. I have held positions as a geologist, project geologist, exploration manager and vice-president exploration with 2 public junior companies (Centenario Copper Corporation previously listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and Southern Legacy Minerals Inc. now known as Aldebaran Resources Inc. listed on the TSX Venture Exchange). I have visited major copper and gold mines and projects in Canada, USA, Mexico and South America. I am a member of the Colegio de Geólogos de Chile, the Asociación de Geólogos Económicos de Chile (the current interim president) and the Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile (IIMCH). I am a Qualified Person for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

4. I visited the Pimenton Mine previously on December 6, 2021.

5. I am responsible for all of the items in the Technical Report.

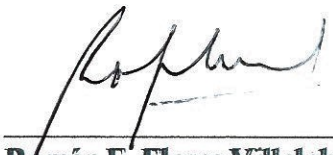
6. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

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

Dated April 19, 2022



Román E. Flores Villalobos
P.C. # 186 Comisión Minera de Chile
I.D. # 5.096.738-7
Senior Geologist

REFERENCES

1. NI 43-101 Technical Report: Watts, Griffis and McOuad, July 21, 2016: An Updated Technical Report of the Pimenton Mine, the Surrounding Pimenton Property and the nearby Tordillo Property in Central Chile.
2. Internal Report: Alan Zenteno, CMP, 01-06-2021: Procedimiento de Toma Muestras de Relave, Faena Pimentón.
3. Internal CMP Reports: Proyecto Explotación de Pilares y Proyecto Planta Procesos.
4. Thomson, D.R.S., 2011 Drilling recommendations for copper gold molybdenum porphyry mineralization at Pimenton; based on geology, magnetics, induced polarization, resistivity, CSMAT and mobile metal ion data. CEG. June 2011 report

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

ASSAY RESULTS CERTIFICATE IN ORIGINAL SAMPLES

ALS Patagonia S.A.
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To: MINERA TAMIDAK LIMITADA
AV. SANTA MARIA 2224
EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
N.C.P.
PROVIDENCIA RM

Finalized Date: 24-MAY-2021
This copy reported on
26-MAY-2021
Account: MITALI

REPORT SA21090965

This report is for 63 samples of Tailings submitted to our lab in Santiago, Chile on 14-APR-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this report:

ARIEL MUNOZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-OG44	Ore Grade Au - 50g AR	ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this report number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this report *****

Signature:

Rene Mamani, Laboratory Manager, Peru

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To: MINERA TAMIDAK LIMITADA
AV. SANTA MARIA 2224
EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
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PROVIDENCIA RM

TEST REPORT SA21090965

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-OG44 Au ppm 0.01
024301		2.89	0.43
024302		2.77	0.41
024303		3.00	0.86
024304		3.75	0.63
024305		2.05	0.61
024306		2.88	0.52
024307		2.29	1.14
024308		3.12	1.09
024309		2.93	0.92
024310		3.13	0.31
024311		2.54	0.99
024312		3.42	1.06
024313		4.29	1.92
024314		3.39	2.03
024315		4.37	1.52
024316		2.11	0.64
024317		2.62	1.02
024318		3.52	1.33
024319		3.13	1.10
024320		3.58	1.54
024321		4.70	1.43
024322		2.54	0.48
024323		2.81	0.48
024324		2.79	0.67
024325		2.99	0.89
024326		3.49	0.87
024327		1.34	1.73
024328		2.27	0.76
024329		2.45	1.18
024330		2.86	0.81
024331		2.78	0.60
024332		2.79	1.29
024333		3.44	1.94
024334		2.43	0.73
024335		2.98	0.59
024336		2.38	0.65
024337		2.01	0.85
024338		2.33	1.11
024339		2.54	1.34
024340		1.45	0.39

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this report *****

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AV. SANTA MARIA 2224
EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
N.C.P.
PROVIDENCIA RM

TEST REPORT SA21090965

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-OG44 Au ppm 0.01
024341		2.12	1.60
024342		2.21	1.62
024343		2.37	1.24
024344		2.21	1.27
024345		2.19	1.22
024346		1.81	1.60
024347		1.90	1.48
024348		1.74	2.08
024349		2.21	2.92
024350		2.19	1.81
024351		1.58	0.60
024352		2.36	0.81
024353		2.36	1.12
024354		2.02	2.42
024355		3.13	1.81
024356		2.69	1.24
024357		2.98	1.00
024358		2.95	1.33
024359		3.97	1.19
024360		3.12	0.64
024361		3.19	0.58
024362		4.11	0.62
024363		4.83	0.88

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this report *****

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TEST REPORT SA21090965

REPORT COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Lima located at Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A, Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01, Lima, Peru. Au-OG44
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Santiago located at Hermanos Carrera Pinto # 159, Parque Industrial Los Libertadores, Colina, Santiago, Chile. LOG-24 WEI-21

ANNEX 2

ASSAY RESULTS CERTIFICATE IN QAQC SAMPLES

ALS Patagonia S.A.
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To: MINERA TAMIDAK LIMITADA
AV. SANTA MARIA 2224
EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
N.C.P.
PROVIDENCIA RM

Finalized Date: 27-JUL-2021
This copy reported on 28-JUL-2021
Account: MITALI

REPORT SA21161636

This report is for 21 samples of Soil submitted to our lab in Santiago, Chile on 24-JUN-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this report:

ARIEL MUNOZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-OG44	Ore Grade Au - 50g AR	ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this report number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this report *****

Signature:

Rene Mamani, Laboratory Manager, Peru

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To: MINERA TAMIDAK LIMITADA
AV. SANTA MARIA 2224
EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
N.C.P.
PROVIDENCIA RM

TEST REPORT SA21161636

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-OG44 Au ppm 0.01
24364		0.30	0.41
24365		0.30	0.67
24366		0.30	0.34
24367		0.30	0.86
24368		0.30	0.96
24369		0.30	1.59
24370		0.30	1.40
24371		0.30	0.43
24372		0.30	0.68
24373		0.30	0.32
24374		0.30	0.82
24375		0.30	0.94
24376		0.30	1.47
24377		0.30	1.35
24378		0.30	<0.01
24379		0.30	<0.01
24380		0.30	<0.01
24381		0.30	<0.01
24382		0.30	<0.01
24383		0.30	<0.01
24384		0.30	<0.01

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this report *****

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EXPLOTACION DE OTRAS MINAS Y CANTERAS
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PROVIDENCIA RM

TEST REPORT SA21161636

REPORT COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

	Processed at ALS Lima located at Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A, Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01, Lima, Peru.
Applies to Method:	Au-OG44
	Processed at ALS Santiago located at Hermanos Carrera Pinto # 159, Parque Industrial Los Libertadores, Colina, Santiago, Chile.
Applies to Method:	LOG-24 WEI-21