NI 43-101 Technical Report
Mineral Resource Estimation
Of the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo Property, Dominican Republic
Everton Resources Inc.

Respectfully submitted to:
Everton Resources Inc.

By:
Maxime Dupéré P.Geo. (QP)
Jean-Philippe Paiement, M.Sc.
SGS Canada Inc.

Effective Date:
September 13th, 2011

SGS Canada Inc.
10 boul. de la Seigneurie Est, Suite 203, Blainville, Québec Canada
t (450) 433 1050 **f** (450) 433 1048 www.geostat.com www.met.sgs.com
Member of SGS Group (SGS SA)

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1- Summary

The Ampliación Pueblo Viejo (APV) Property is located in the central portion of the Dominican Republic in the Island of Hispaniola, northern Caribbean. The property comprises of 6 contiguous mineral concessions totalling 16810 hectares (Ha) corresponding to the Amplación Pueblo Viejo II Mineral concession (4045 Ha), Jobo Claro II Mineral Concession (5030 Ha), La Cueva (Formerly Loma El Mate) mineral Concession (3395 Ha), Los Hojanchos Mineral Concession (2012 Ha) and the Cuance (now called La Mañosa) Mineral concession (1940 Ha). The property is located mainly in the political Province of Sánchez Ramírez, Municipalities of Cotuí and Hatillo and is centered 10 kilometres south of the city of Cotuí.

The author reviewed the mining titles, their status and the legal agreements supplied by Everton from the Dominican governmental legal authorities. The author of this Technical Report did not validate and is not qualified to comment on issues related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company's management and any public sources of relevant technical information.

The island of Hispaniola, on which is situated Dominican Republic, is part of a Cretaceous to Eocene island arc chain extending from Cuba to the north coast of South America. The island of Hispaniola comprises an agglomeration of west-northwest striking island-arc chain to the north and of an oceanic plateau to the south (Figure 1). Eight main tectonic phases are observed in the island-arc chain accounting for collision and subduction reversal phases, terminating in volcanism, deformation and metamorphism, late east-west strike slip faulting and oblique collision, and suturing of oceanic plateau terranes with overthrusting. These conditions create a complex and extremely variable geology on a large scale.

The southern part of Dominican Republic is underlain by uplifted Plio-Pleistocene coral reefs, late Cretaceous argillic sediments and limestone. These lithologies form a wide plateau in the south east of the island and west of Santo Domingo (Figure 2). The sedimentary rock units form the south-western flank of the Cordillera and are uplifted along the Duarte Formation to the north-east. The Cordillera marks the beginning of the volcanic sequence of the island-arc complex. They are observed in north-west trending steep hills and can be summarised by the following units sequence starting from the south-west to the north-east. The Duarte Formation, Serpentinised peridotites belt, the Maimón Formation and the Los Ranchos Formation.

The rocks are metamorphosed to green schist facies by sea water hydrothermal system during volcanic activity and intrusion phases. Subsequent intrusive activity created localized advanced argillic alteration, for example in the vicinity of the Pueblo Viejo deposit.
The most important geological formations regarding gold and copper deposits to date are the Los Ranchos and the Maimón Formations and are exposed in the central part of the Cordillera, where the Cerro de Maimón and Pueblo Viejo mines are found.

The APV property (Figure 3) is underlain by the Maimón, Los Ranchos, Hatillo, Lagunas and Peralvillo Formations (described in Section 7.2). These formations are part of the fore-arc island sequence of the Duarte Complex and the Maimón belt. The Formations are intruded by late Cretaceous to Tertiary diorite and dacites. These intrusions form sills, dykes, sub-volcanic intrusions and basalt extrusions overlapping the Maimón and Los Ranchos Formations. The intrusive sequence is part of a calc-alkaline arc development on top of the primitive island arc rocks.

Two (2) different type of mineralization associated with two (2) ages of mineralization occur on the Property: 1) syn-depositional volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits of Early Cretaceous age, and 2) epigenetic gold vein deposits that are probably related to an unexposed Late Cretaceous or Tertiary porphyry copper-gold system (such a porphyry might be centered below La Cuaba lithocap within or close to the

magnetic high of Figure 3 The origin of La Lechoza is uncertain but might be a VMS deposit in the Los Ranchos basalts modified by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary veining.

Lateritic alteration of the mineralization caused enrichment in precious metals (Au and Ag) and migration of base metals towards the sulphide zone, creating an enrichment zone at the contact between the oxide and sulphide zones (Figure 5).

The APV Property has been explored over the last forty years by several owners and optionees. There are no significant historic mine workings or any past mineral production effected on the property. The largest known prospect is Spanish Pit in the La Lechoza prospect area, a hole about 10 meters and 4 meters wide dug into ferruginous gossans that may have been excavated in the 1800's. The mineral potential of the Central Dominican Republic, particularly the Maimón Formation, was recognized by Bowin (1966). Serious exploration started in the 1970's by multinational mining companies.

Since 2007, Everton has carried out airborne and ground geophysics, regional and detailed mapping, rock and soil geochemistry sampling over large areas of the property. The magnetic survey identified several features of interest to mineral exploration. Centered in La Cuaba lithocap, a strong positive magnetic feature was identified that is about 5 kilometres long and 3.5 kilometres wide. Almost 100% of the Pueblo Viejo Mineral Concession has been covered by soil sample grid in different exploration targets since 1999 to present. At Jobo Claro, 550 Ha were covered by soil samples at 100 metres by 100 metres spacing. Between La Cueva (Loma El Mate), Los Hojanchos and Cuance, an area of 1145 Ha is covered by lines 100 or 200 metres apart, with a sample spacing of 50 meters. Almost the entire Property has been covered by reasonably detailed prospecting and rock sampling. The most recent work was 80% complete coverage of the APV II concession by Everton. All of the samples were analyzed for gold and base metals. On the other concessions, rock sampling is always taken from a mineralized outcrop.

Since 2004, Everton and its joint partners have drilled 204 drill holes (air track, percussion and diamond drill core) for more than 15,000 metres on the APV Property. 13,365 metres were drilled on the APV Mining Concession, 1404 metres were drilled on the Jobo Claro II mining Concession and 586 metres were drilled on the Los Hojanchos Mining Concession.

Everton provided the necessary technical data in electronic and paper format. The author visited the Property from May 30th to June 4th, 2011, for a review of exploration methodology, sampling procedures, quality control procedures and to conduct an independent check sampling and data verification program on La Lechoza mineral deposit.

As part of the independent verification program, SGS Geostat validated Everton exploration methodology including the core sampling and analytical procedures. The QAQC measures (insertion of limestone material as blanks) were also verified and no major discrepancies were found. The author considers the samples representative and of good quality and is confident that the data are suitable for resources estimation according to Ni-43-101 regulations.

Mineralized intervals were created for each domain (Oxides and Sulphides), metal equivalents were created. The oxides were modelled using an Au equivalent (AuEq) and the sulphides using a Cu equivalent (CuEq). Hence, every assay was given an AuEq and a CuEq calculated using these formulas:

*AuEq = Au (ppm) + Ag (ppm) * [AgFactor]*
Where AgFactor = [((AgPrice-AgRefiningCost)(AgRecovery))/((AuPrice-AuRefiningCost)*AuRecovery))]*
= 0.0153

*CuEq = Cu (ppm) + Au (ppm) * [AuFactor] + Ag ppm * [AgFactor]*
Where AuFactor = [((AuPrice-AuRefiningCost)(AuRecovery))/((CuPrice-CuRefiningCost)*CuRecovery))]*

= 2442.4096

Where AgFactor = [((AgPrice-AgRefiningCost)(AgRecovery))/((CuPrice-CuRefiningCost)*CuRecovery))]*

= 48.4488

The cross-sections were used in order to model the mineralized zones and generate mineralized solids. 3 different zones were interpreted in the model: 1) Pon Hill; 2) Spanish Pit and 3) North Hill, representing different trust scales in the structural model. A total of 7 3D solids were created based on cross-sections interpreted by SGS Geostat for a total volume of 1,769,656.44 m^3

SGS used a data set of composites at 2.5 m length intervals limited to the oxide and sulphide zone separately. 490 Oxide composites and 583 sulphide composites were generated. Composites were capped according to grade distribution. A block model was created inside the mineralized solids from minimum x, y, z coordinates to maximum coordinates. The Block size was set at 5m x 5m x 5m. A total of 14,166 blocks were generated for the seven (7) mineralized solids. The block model was then separated between oxide and sulphide zones.

No specific gravity data existed in the database provided by Everton. Therefore, specific gravity from an analogous project (Cerro de Maimón) was used to calculate the tonnage of the resources. SGS strongly recommends that specific gravity measurements be taken during next drilling campaign. The specific gravities used were 2.41 for mineralised Oxides, 2.97 mineralised sulphides, 2.40 for the un-mineralised oxides and 2.70 for un-mineralised sulphides.

The Au, Ag and Cu values within each blocks was estimated by the inverse square distance method. Oxide and sulphide block models were interpolated separately using the same parameters with different search ellipsoid to account for geometric differences between both zones.

To report mineral resources under the NI 43-101 regulation, it is mentioned that the mineral resources must be "in such quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has a reasonable prospect for economic extraction". Mineral resources reporting cut-off grades must be supported by economic and mining information. SGS has, following the assumptions from section 14.1, calculated different cut-off grades for mineral resources reporting. Cut-off grades were calculated using varying metal prices and fixed costs.
Oxide mineral resources are reported using an AuEq cut-off grade. To calculate the three (3) different cut-off grade, metal prices for the last 5 years, last year and spot (July 27th, 2011) were used (Table 8). The cut-off grades were calculated using the following formula:

AuEq *Cut-off = (MiningCost ($/t)+ProcessingCost ($/t))/(AuPrice ($/g) * AuRecovery)*

In order to only represent resources with "a reasonable prospect for economic extraction", a Whittle pit optimization was done using assumption from section 14 and last year trailing metal prices. The reported resources are then limited to the blocks contained in the optimized pit shell.

The mineral resources are reported separately for oxides and sulphides, because they represent two (2) different mining method and extraction process. Furthermore, oxides are reported for Au and Ag only and sulphides include Au, Ag and Cu.

The mineral resources are reported in this report are all classified in the inferred category. Mineral resources are only classified has inferred because Air Track drill holes are included in the interpolation process and the assay results from these cannot be independently verified. Furthermore, no specific gravity is available and no deviation measurements were available for hole deeper than 150m.

Mineral Resources for Oxides

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)
0.30	Inferred	979,000	0.86	17.72	1.14	27,000	558,000

Mineral Resources for Sulphides

Cut-Off (% CuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)	Cu (lbs)
0.21	Inferred	1,225,000	0.20	5.03	0.57	0.65	8,000	198,000	15,500,000

The APV Property contains enough resources to justify additional work on the property that could lead, upon Everton's determination of a successful additional drilling program, to mineral processing and metallurgical testing and to a preliminary economic assessment study.

As part of the verification program, SGS Geostat validated La Lechoza mineral Deposit database and conducted independent check sampling of mineralised core duplicates from recent and older drill holes done by the Company. The author and SGS Geostat are in the opinion that the final database, dated August 8th, 2011, is valid and that the data is acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

According to the statistical analysis done on the original and check samples values, SGS cannot confirm the presence of any bias. All the sign tests were conclusive except for the silver where only 18% of original assay results where above or equal to the check sample values. The average silver grade from the selected original values was 10% lower from the check sample values. The average gold grade from the selected original values was 9% lower from the check sample values and the average copper grade from the selected original values was 3% higher from the check sample values.

SGS recommends the continuation of exploration and development work on the APV Property. The property location and the conclusions from this report support additional drilling of the existing mineral deposit and potentially gold bearing targets throughout the property.

Everton is encouraged to continue its discrimination of potential gold bearing targets throughout the Property with prospecting and geological mapping of the best areas, as well as additional exploration diamond drilling (Phase 1). SGS also recommends studying the use of reversed circulation drilling along exploration lines according to the *top-to-tail* method of drilling. The relatively shallow depth of weathered material is an issue to consider in this study.

SGS recommends also continuing the drilling at La Lechoza deposit (Phase 2) on its lateral extensions down to 100m vertical in order to update the Property's mineral resources. SGS also recommends twinning the best Airtrack drill holes to a minimum of 10% in order to validate and correlate the data. The core diameter is also recommended to go from NQ to PQ for the 20-30 meters in order to minimise the recovery problems. The phase 2 can be done after or in conjunction to the phase 1 of exploration.

SGS recommends improving the gold and silver assay quality by changing to quantitative fire assay.

SGS recommends implementing as soon as possible the insertion of standards, core duplicates and blanks in the range of 10% in the sample stream. In parallel to the exploration work, some metallurgical test work will need to be done including specific gravity determination; grinding tests preparation and cominution tests and detailed mineralogy.

2- Introduction

2.1 General

This technical report was prepared by SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat ("SGS Geostat") for Everton Resources Inc. ("Everton" or "Company") to support the disclosure of the mineral resources for the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo ("APV Property"). The Property mineral resource estimate was estimated uniquely on La Lechoza mineral deposit in the north-eastern sector of the Amplación Pueblo Viejo mining concession.

The report describes the basis and methodology used for modeling and estimation of the mineral resources for La Lechoza mineral deposit of the APV Property from historical and new surface drilling data collected by Everton. The report also presents a full review of the history, geology, sample preparation and analysis, data verification and provides recommendations for future work.

SGS Geostat was commissioned by Everton April 20, 2011 to prepare an independent estimate of the mineral resources of La Lechoza mineral Deposit. Everton supplied electronic format data from which SGS Geostat generated and validated the final database.

Geostat acknowledge the collaboration of Everton Dominican geological team in the persons of: Hugo Dominguez M.Sc. CPG and Carlos Carrasco Eng.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This report on the APV Property mineral resource estimate was prepared by Maxime Dupéré P.Geo (with assistance from Jean-Philippe Paiement M.Sc. The geological review, geological modeling and resources estimation was done by Jean-Philippe Paiement, M.Sc. The author, Maxime Dupéré P.Geo., validated Mr. Paiement's work and takes responsibility for all sections of the report. This technical report was prepared according to the guidelines set under "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report" of National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The author visited the Property from May 30th to June 4th, 2011, for a review of exploration methodology, sampling procedures, quality control procedures and to conduct an independent check sampling of mineralised drill core intervals selected from recent drill holes from the La Lechoza mineral deposit.

The information in this report is based on a critical review of the documents and information provided by personnel of Everton, in particular Mr. Hugo Dominguez President and manager of Everton Minera Dominicana, S.R.L. a fully owned subsidiary on Everton Resources Inc. The author and Mr Paiement communicated on a regular basis with Everton management and geologists. A complete list of the reports available to the authors is found in the References section of this report.

2.3 Units and Currency

All measurements in this report are presented in meters (m), metric tonnes (tonnes), grams per tonnes (g/t) and troy ounces unless mentioned otherwise. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (C$) unless when specified in United States dollars (US$). Abbreviations used in this report are listed in the table below.

tonnes or mt	Metric tonnes
tpd	Tonnes per day
tpm	Tonnes per month
tpy	Tonnes per year
tons	Short tons (0.907185 tonnes)
Long tons	Long tons (1.016047 tonnes)
kg	Kilograms
g	Grams
ppm, ppb	Parts per million, parts per billion
%	Percentage
ha	Hectares
m	Metres
km	Kilometres
m^3	Cubic metres

Table 1: List of Abbreviations

2.4 Disclaimer

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the author. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the author's and SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat's best judgement in light of the information available.

3- Reliance on other experts

The author of this Technical Report, Mr. Maxime Dupéré P.Geo, is not qualified to comment on issues related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters. The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company's management. The author has reviewed the given option agreements of the Linear Gold-Everton agreement but not the agreement between GlobeStar (now Perilya) and Everton.

4- Property description and location

4.1 Location

The Ampliación Pueblo Viejo property is located in the central portion of the Dominican Republic in the Island of Hispaniola, northern Caribbean. The property comprises of 5 contiguous mineral concessions totalling 16810 hectares (Ha) corresponding to the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo II Mineral concession (4045 Ha), Jobo Claro II Mineral Concession (5030 Ha), La Cueva (Formerly Loma El Mate) mineral Concession (3395 Ha), Los Hojanchos Mineral Concession (2012 Ha) and La Mañosa (formerly called Cuance) Mineral concession (1940 Ha). The property is located mainly in the political Province of Sánchez Ramírez, Municipalities of Cotuí and Hatillo and is centered 10 kilometres south of the city of Cotuí.

4.2 Status

The author reviewed the mining titles, their status and the legal agreements supplied by Everton from the Dominican governmental legal authorities. The author of this Technical Report did not validate and is not qualified to comment on issues related legal agreements, royalties, permitting, and environmental matters The author has relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by the Company's management and any public sources of relevant technical information.

Property	Owner	Resolution (Mining title)	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Everton Interest
Ampliación Pueblo Viejo II (APV)	Linear Gold Caribe1 S.A.	IX-09	April 7,2014	4045	Joint Venture with Linear Gold to earn up to 65%.[2]
Jobo Claro II	Everton Minera Dominicana, S.A.	Inprogress[5]	Approx.2012	5030	100%. Purchased from Jose A Bencosme 6 Aug 2007.
La Cueva (formerly Loma El Mate)	Linear Gold Caribe[1] S.A.	XII-08	Dec-13, 2012	3395	50% Joint Venture with Linear Gold.[4]
Los Hojanchos	Corp. Minera Dominicana[3]	Inprogress(?)[6]	Approx.2012	2400	50% Joint Venture with Globestar Mining.
La Mañosa (Formerly Cuance)	Corp. Minera Dominicana[3]	Inprogress(?)[6]	April 2011	1940	50% Joint Venture with Globestar Mining.
TOTAL				16810	

1. Linear Gold Caribe S.A. is a 100% subsidiary of Linear Gold Corp (now Brigus Gold Corp.).
2. The Company can earn an undivided 50% interest in the APV Concession from Linear Gold by making cash payments totalling US$700,000, performing minimum Work of US$2,500,000 and issuing 1,200,000 Everton common shares over a three-year period. The Company can acquire a 65% interest in the concession by incurring all additional expenditures on the concession to the completion of a bankable feasibility study and by paying Linear US$2,000,000 and issuing 1,000,000 additional Everton common shares.
3. Corporación Minera Dominicana S.A. is a 100% owned subsidiary of Perilya (Formerly owned by Globestar Mining)
4. Since December of 2005, a 50% joint venture has been enforced by the partners. The joint venture is participatory with a dilution clause ultimately leading to a 2% NSR when participation drops below 10%. Everton is the current operator of the joint venture.
5. On 4 March 2010 the five year term of the original Jobo Claro concession expired. A re-application was submitted 1 March 2010 to the Dirección General de Minería.
6. Corporación Minera Dominicana S.A. has re-applied for this concession, and the abstract of the application has been published.

Table 2: Everton APV Property Concessions Summary

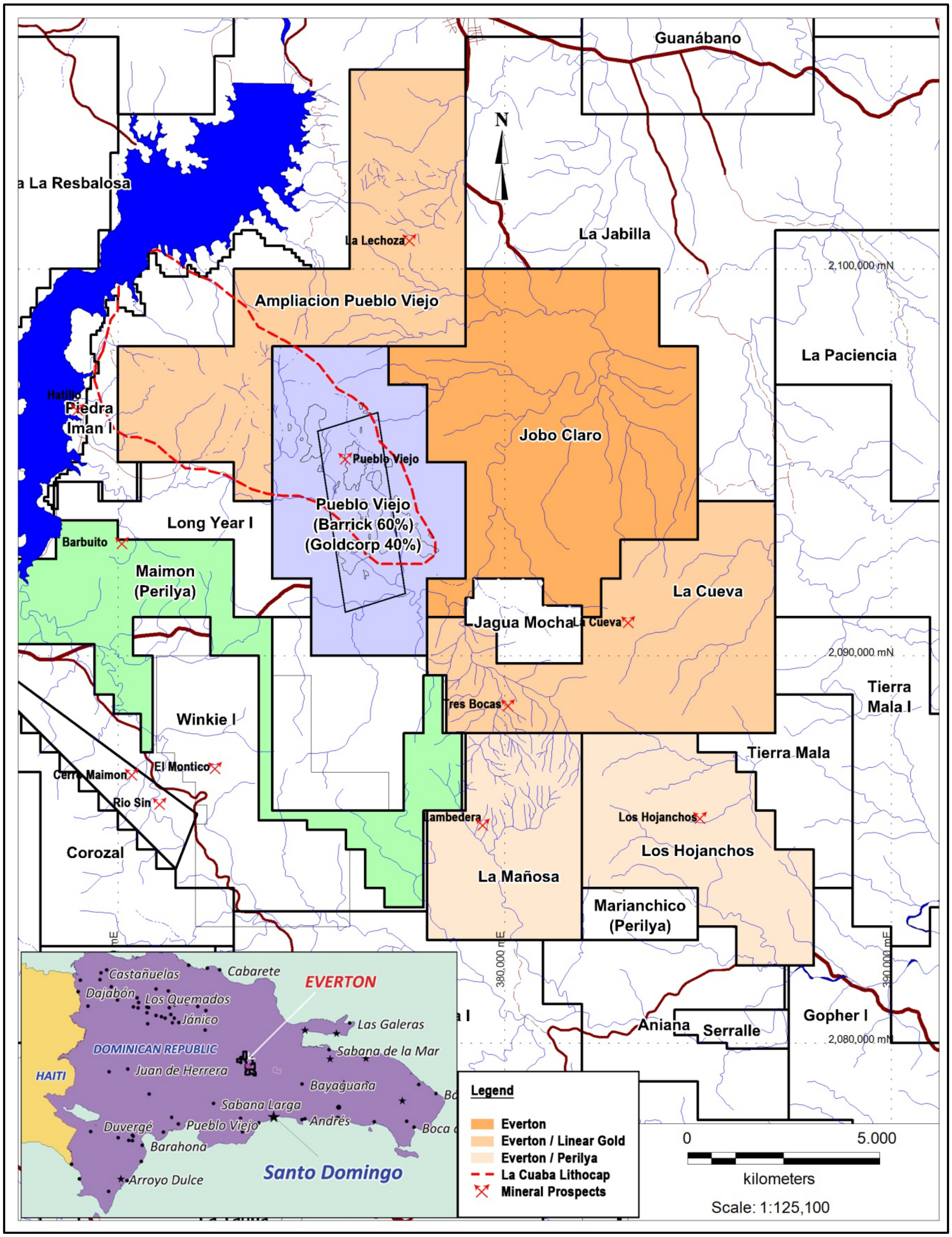


Figure 1: APV Property location Map

4.3 Exploration and Mining Concession Acquirement Important information

The following information is summarised and or modified from the Minera Camargo technical report, 2010 and from information provided by the client.

The filing of an application involves two publications in a Dominican newspaper and the annual payment of fees. All mining titles are to be delivered to a Dominican Republic company. Exploration titles may also be delivered to individuals or a foreign company, with certain exceptions (e.g. government employees or their immediate relatives and foreign governments). Resolutions granting mineral title are issued by the Secretaría de Estado de Industria y Comercio (currently Ministry of Industry and Commerce) following a favourable recommendation by the Dirección General de Minería. A company may have exploration and mining titles over a maximum of 30,000 hectares. An exploration title is valid for 3 years and may be followed by two one year extensions. At the end of the 5 year period, the owner of the title applies for an exploitation permit, or a new round of exploration permitting may be started at the discretion of the mining department. An agreement must be reached with surface rights owners (formal or informal) for each phase of exploration work. If mining is envisioned, land must be bought. A procedure exists in which government mediation is used to resolve disagreements, and this process may ultimately end in expropriation at a fair price. Legal descriptions of exploration and mining concessions are based on polar coordinates relative to a surveyed monument. The monument location is defined in UTM coordinates, NAD27 datum. The concession boundaries are not marked or surveyed.

4.4 Environmental Permits

The following information is summarised and or modified from the Minera Camargo technical report, 2010 and from information provided by the client.

The important components of environmental law (Ley 64-00, 2000) are:

- An environmental permit is not necessary to conduct geological mapping, stream sediment, sampling, line cutting or geophysical surveys.
- A letter of no objection (Carta de no objección) from the Ministry of Environment is all that is required for trenching and initial drilling, as long as access routes need not be constructed. This letter is based on a brief technical description submitted by the company.
- Additional drilling and the construction of any access roads warrant an environmental license that is valid for one year. A report must be filed by the company and must include technical and financial aspects that take into account remediation costs.
- At the feasibility stage, an environmental impact study must be submitted and approved by the government.

SGS Geostat has not reviewed, nor has any opinion on the status of Everton Minera Dominicana's environmental or social permits. Most of the drilling has been completed using low impact, man portable drills, and no significant land disturbance or pollution of any type was observed in the field. Most of the historic drill sites have been naturally re vegetated, and the only evidence for the holes are field markers (cement caps, drill pipe etc.).

5- Accessibility, Climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

5.1 Access

The Dominican Republic has three major highways are DR-1, DR-2, and DR-3, which go to the northern, south-western, and eastern parts of the country, respectively. Access in the Property area is via a system of all-weather country roads used by local cattle ranchers and farmers which branch off of Highway DR-1. The Capital city of Santo Domingo is located about 140 kilometres to the south of the Property. Modern deep-water port facilities are located near Santo Domingo, and Barrick Gold is currently upgrading Highway DR-1 for the purpose of transporting materials to the Pueblo Viejo mine site. The nearest major population center is Cotuí.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The Property is located in the eastern foothills of Cordillera Central at elevations ranging from 100 to just over 500 metres. The Yuna River flows northwest of the Property, and is dammed by the Hatillo Dam. The dam was built in 1984 and can hold up to 375 million cubic metres. The average annual temperature hovers around 25°C, and the average rainfall in the Property area is about 1850 mm per year. The Dominican Republic, like most of the Caribbean, is located in an area where hurricanes occur, mainly from the beginning of June to the end of November.

Vegetation consists of typical tropical flora. Most of the local land is dedicated to agriculture. Ranching, corn and other types of crops are the main activities on the land at the APV Property. The economic base of the Property area is mainly agriculture and cattle ranching. Vegetation mainly consists of crops and grasses. South of Cuance, submontane rain forest occurs in non-cultivated areas. Crops include sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, bananas, rice coconuts, cassava, tomatoes, pulses, dry beans, eggplants and peanuts.

5.3 Seismic Activity

The APV property is located on the island of Hispaniola, in a seismically active area within 100 km of a major earthquake zone that parallels the north coast of the Dominican Republic. Currently, there is a heightened earthquake risk on the septentrional fault zone, which cuts through the highly populated region of the Cibao Valley north of the property. In addition, the geologically active offshore Puerto Rico and Hispaniola trenches are capable of producing earthquakes of magnitude 7.5 and higher. On January 12th, 2010, there was a magnitude 7.0 earthquake centered approximately 25 kilometres WSW from Port-au-Prince, Haiti at a depth of 13 kilometres on the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault system which traverses the southern margin of the Dominican Republic. Refugees from Port-au-Prince have been migrating to the Dominican Republic since the date of the disaster.

5.4 Infrastructure

The national power grid delivers to the nearby town of Cotuì with Household and general electrical service (60 Hertz AC 110 volts). Power outages and disruptions are frequent and Everton installed a power generator at it Cotuí exploration office.

5.5 Local Resources

The nearby community is the town of Cotuì. The population is estimated at more than 20,000. Nearby mines include the Falconbridge (Xstrata Nickel) nickel mine located 30 km southwest, the Pueblo Viejo gold mine located 13 km south and the Cerro de Maimón gold and base metal mine located 22 km southwest. Population density in the direct vicinity of La Lechoza deposit is sparse and there are no permanent settlements. Mining personnel would be drawn primarily from the town of Cotuì, and surrounding area.

6- History

The principal source of the historical information for the APV sector is The Independent Technical Report for APV, Dominican Republic (2010) and an internal Technical Report made by Everton Minera Dominicana (Dominguez, 2009). The APV Property has been explored over the last forty years by several owners and optionees. There are no significant historic mine workings or any past mineral production effected on the property. The largest known prospect is Spanish Pit in the La Lechoza prospect area, a hole about 10 meters and 4 meters wide dug into ferruginous gossans that may have been excavated in the 1800's. The mineral potential of the Central Dominican Republic, particularly the Maimón Formation, was recognized by Bowin (1966). Serious exploration started in the 1970's by multinational mining companies.

The following table is a summary of the exploration work history on the APV Property.

Time Period	Company/Author	Activities	Data/Results
1800?	Unknown	Prospecting?	Pit in San Blas (La Lechoza).
Pre-1970	Carl Bowin	Regional Geology.	Geologic map.
1970s	Northbridge/Rosario (John Galbraith)	Geology, rock (Los Cacaos Concession).	Map geology, reports (1972/1973).
1970s	Rosario	Soil Geochemistry.	Limited sampling Arroyo Hondo sector.
1977-78	Pan Ocean Minerals (Yuna- Ozama special Contract Area)	Airborne magnetic, AirTrace geochemistry.	Regional anomalies.
1978		Stream sediments geochemistry.	Discovery of La Lechoza prospect (then San Blas).
1979		Soil geochemistry (San Blas).	Au, Cu anomalies.
		Trenching and drilling (San Blas).	Three shallow holes.
1980s	Rosario Dominicana	Soil Geochemistry Loma La Cuaba.	Extensive soil survey in Loma La Cuaba. Weak results, problematic dataset.
		Airtrack drilling Loma La Cuaba.	Negative results.
		Airtrack drilling La Lechoza (LZ-1 to 62).	62 shallow holes. Several interesting intercepts in Ox zone.
1996-1998	SYSMIN program	Geology and regional geochemistry.	Geological map scale 1:50000, stream sediment geochemistry, memoirs.
1998-1999	Falconbridge and then Corporación Minera Dominicana (CMD)	Geology, soil and rock sampling, Geochemistry and Geophysics at the Hojanchos concession. Sampling work and prospecting at Cuance.	Geologic map scale 1:10,000, road cuts and trenches sampling (553 samples), a gridded soil survey, IP and magnetic survey. Four trenches (997m) and four diamond drill holes (659.6 m in LH-01 to LH-04).
2001	Newmont Mining	Won bid on tender of APV Fiscal Reserve.	Data compilation.
		Surface reconnaissance.	Mapping and rock sampling.
2002/2003	MIM MIM	Soil, rock and stream geochemistry at La Lechoza. Followed by trenching 154 m. 155 samples in 5 lines spaces 100 m.	Soil and rock anomalies including: a) Soil: 2 distinct anomalies. B) Trench: 154 m @ 1.63 g/T Au.
December 2002		Drilling (Phase I) 755 m (LL-1 to 4).	
March 26, 2003		APV concession is granted to MIM	

Time Period	Company/Author	Activities	Data/Results
March 2003		Ground IP/Mag La Lechoza, 10 km in 5 lines 300 m spaced.	
2003		Ground IP/Mag Colorado (Loma La Cuaba), 6 km in 2 lines 250 m spaced.	
April-May 2003		Drilling (Phase II La Lechoza) 1,523 m (LL-5 to 8).	
2003		Drilling C-01 Colorado (Loma La Cuaba).	
		Second soil Survey program La Lechoza 360 samples	
		Soil, rock, trenching, Geochemistry Loma La Cuaba.	
		IP ground geophysics La Cuaba 12 km in 7 lines 400 m spacing.	
August 2003	Everton entered into agreement with GlobeStar, allowing Everton to earn 50% in the Hojanchos, Cuance concessions		
2004	Company name change from MIM to Linear Gold Caribe.		
May 2005	Linear Gold (new owner: Brigus Gold)	Soil geochemistry at La Lechoza	
2005 (June/November)		Drilling (Phase III La Lechoza). LE-01 to 18.	
2006		Trenching at Loma La Cuaba.	

Over these areas a number of surveys and programs were conducted. The area was granted under special contract under public tender to Minera Mount Isa Panamá, S.A. (MIM) on March 25, 2002. The fiscal reserve area was converted to an exploration concession on March 7, 2002.

On March, 2007, Linear Gold and Everton Resources entered a joint venture agreement by which Everton will become operator the Project. Please see section 9- Exploration.

7-Geological setting and mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The island of Hispaniola, on which is situated Dominican Republic, is part of a Cretaceous to Eocene island arc chain extending from Cuba to the north coast of South America. The island of Hispaniola comprises an agglomeration of west-northwest striking island-arc chain to the north and of an oceanic plateau to the south (Figure 2). Eight main tectonic phases are observed in the island-arc chain accounting for collision and subduction reversal phases, terminating in volcanism, deformation and metamorphism, late east-west strike slip faulting and oblique collision, and suturing of oceanic plateau terranes with overthrusting. These conditions create a complex and extremely variable geology on a large scale.

The southern part of Dominican Republic is underlain by uplifted Plio-Pleistocene coral reefs, late Cretaceous argillic sediments and limestone. These lithologies form a wide plateau in the south east of the island and west of Santo Domingo (Figure 2). The sedimentary rock units form the south-western flank of the Cordillera and are uplifted along the Duarte Formation to the north-east.

The Cordillera marks the beginning of the volcanic sequence of the island-arc complex and can be summarised in the following from the south-west to the north-east units observed in north-west trending steep hills.

1) The Duarte Formation comprises Mafic meta-volcanics intruded by tonalites;
2) Serpentinised peridotites belt with intense lateritic profiles named the Loma Caribe belt, forming major lateritic nickel deposit such has the Falcondo deposit exploited by Xstrata;
3) The Maimón Formation overthrusted by the preceding Lorna Caribe belt. The Maimón Formation comprises metavolcanoclastic and volcanic rocks;
4) The Los Ranchos Formation is overthrusted by the Maimón Formation. The Los Ranchos Formation may represent the associated island arc volcanism associated with the Maimón Formation fore-arc volcanism. The Los Ranchos Formation comprises bimodal basaltic and dacitic assemblages with minor sedimentary and pyroclastic intercalations conformable to the volcanism and containing exhalites.

The rocks are metamorphosed to green schist facies by sea water hydrothermal system during volcanic activity and intrusion phases. Subsequent intrusive activity created localized advanced argillic alteration, for example in the vicinity of the Pueblo Viejo deposit.

Two main structural provinces are observed in the region, parallel to the trend of the belts: 1) Ozama shear zone is the southernmost provinces, marked by highly strained inter layered mafic and felsic myloinites, formed by the northward thrusting of the Loma Caribe belts over the Maimón Formation; 2) The Altar zone north of the Maimón Formation demonstrates much less strain and deformation.

The most important geological formations regarding gold and copper deposits to date are the Los Ranchos and the Maimón Formations and are exposed in the central part of the Cordillera, where the Cerro de Maimón and Pueblo Viejo mines are found.

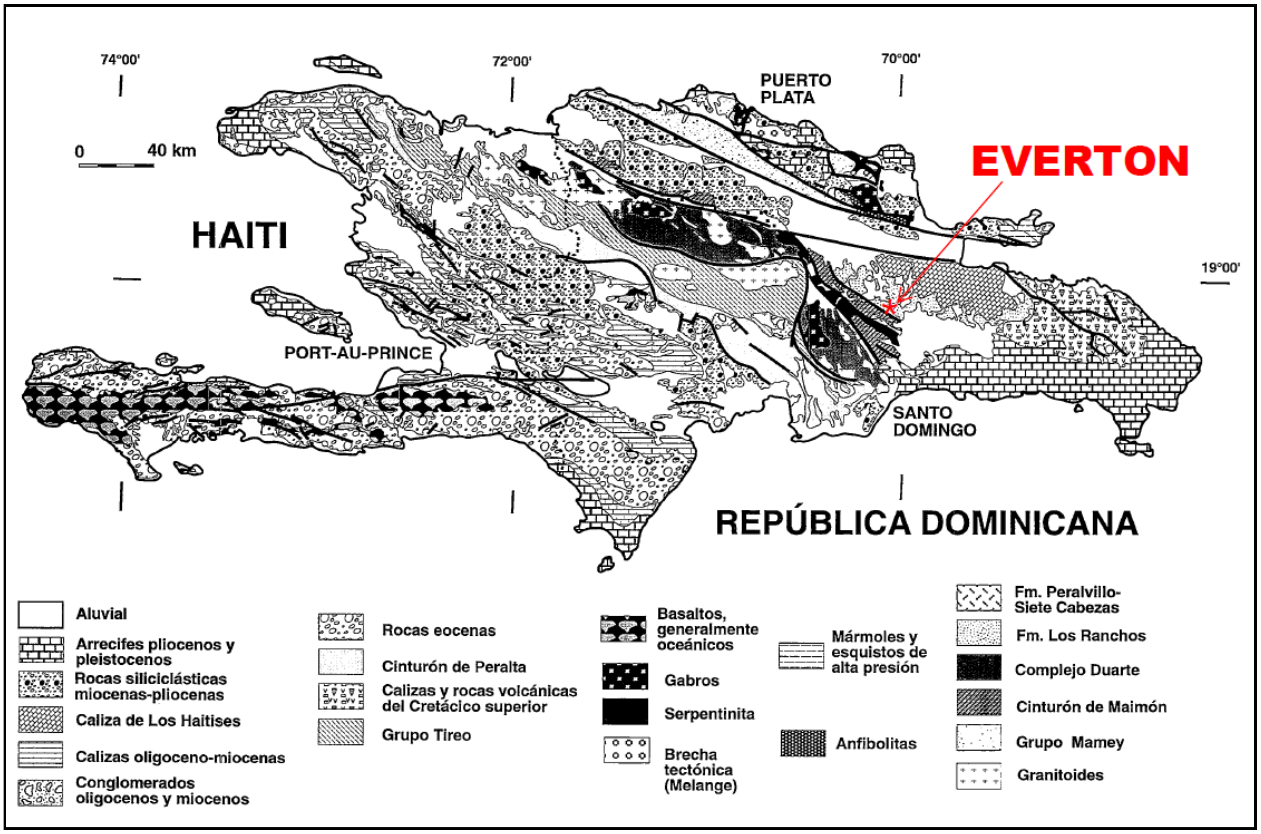


Figure 2: Regional Hispaniola Island geology from Draper and Gutierrez-Alonso, 1997.

7.2 Property Geology

The APV property (Figure 3) is underlain by the Maimón, Los Ranchos, Hatillo, Lagunas and Peralvillo Formations (described subsequently). These formations are part of the fore-arc island sequence of the Duarte Complex and the Maimón belt. The Formations are intruded by late Cretaceous to Tertiary diorite and dacites. These intrusions form sills, dykes, sub-volcanic intrusions and basalt extrusions overlapping the Maimón and Los Ranchos Formations. The intrusive sequence is part of a calc-alkaline arc development on top of the primitive island arc rocks.

The Maimón Formation may represent the oldest rock unit in the property and outcrops in the southwest corner of the Loma El Mate concession. It is bounded to the north by the Hatillo thrust fault. Based on Holbek and Daubey (2000), four major lithostratigraphic units are recognized:

1. Lambedera Mafic unit: Composed of pillow basalts and basaltic andesites, interflow sediments (black argilites) and mafic-derived volcanoclastic rocks;
2. Parcela Rhyolite: Comprises rhyolitic flows and lapilli to ash tuffs. Volcanoclastic rocks can be intercalated with minor volcanic rocks, jasper horizon and volcanogenic sulphides. Copper-rich stockwork occur in this unit;
3. Mosquito Argillites: Composed of thinly to medium bedded fine to coarse grained argillites, greywackes and occasional jasper. Stratigraphy is upright and younging to the south (Holbek and Daubney, 2000);

4. Leonorita Schist: Strongly deformed mafic rocks composed of amygdaloidal flows intercalated with rhyolite crystalline tuffs and inter-flow sediments.

The Los Ranchos Formation represents the axial arc terrane and is penecontemporaneous with the Maimón Formation. It outcrops north of the Hatillo Fault and south of the Tertiary limestone platform to the northeast. Seven (7) principal units are observed in the Los Ranchos Formation (Martin-Fernandez and Draper, 1998).

1. Cotuí Basalt: Pillow basalts and basaltic andesite, interflow sediment (black argillite) and mafic-derived volcanoclastic rocks. Local volcanogenic sulphides are observed in the La Lechoza area;
2. Quita Sueno Dacite: Composed of quartz-feldspar porphyritic dacite flows, agglomerates and ash-flow tuffs and local sub-volcanic sills, dykes and laccoliths;
3. Zambrana Tonalites: Siliceous intrusive rock with propylitic alteration overprint;
4. Meladito Lahar: Composed of a fining-upward sequence of mud-matrix supported block of rhyolite, tonalite and basalt at the base that grades upward into fossiliferous sediment. This unit is observed south and west of the fossil volcanic edifice probably marked by the tonalites in the central part of the Jobo Claro concession;
5. Zambrana Dacitic Ignimbrite: Comprises mainly of lapilli tuff, breccia and co-genetic flow domes. West of Pueblo Viejo, the ignimbrite are intercalated with minor andesitic volcanic. This unit is mineralized and pervasively altered to dickite, kaolinite and other clay minerals;
6. Pueblo Viejo Member: Composed of a quartz crystal rich sediment with abundant black organic matter. Rocks are locally altered to dickite. This unit is penecontemporaneous to the Zambrana Dacitic Ignimbrite;
7. La Cuaba Schist (lithocap): West and south of the Pueblo Viejo deposit, rocks are altered to pyrophyllite and show silica-iron metasomatism. Alteration is strong which makes it hard to identify the original rock forming the La Cuaba schists. Like the Zambrana ignimbrite, La Cuaba schist is locally intercalated with minor porphyritic andesitic volcanic rocks (Platanal-Naviza Andesitic Sequence).

The Hatillo Formation conformably overlies the Los Ranchos Formation at its base. Most of the rocks represent a reef limestone with the base strongly silicified and replaced by magnetite and hematite. The Las Lagunas Formation consists of fine grained, laminated, carbonaceous shales intercalated with epiclastic volcanic derived sediments and minor carbonate (Bowin, 1966). This sequence probably represents a limited fore-arc basin formed related to the overlapping Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary arc. The Peralvillo Formation is composed of pyroxene andesite pillow lavas of the upper Cretaceous.

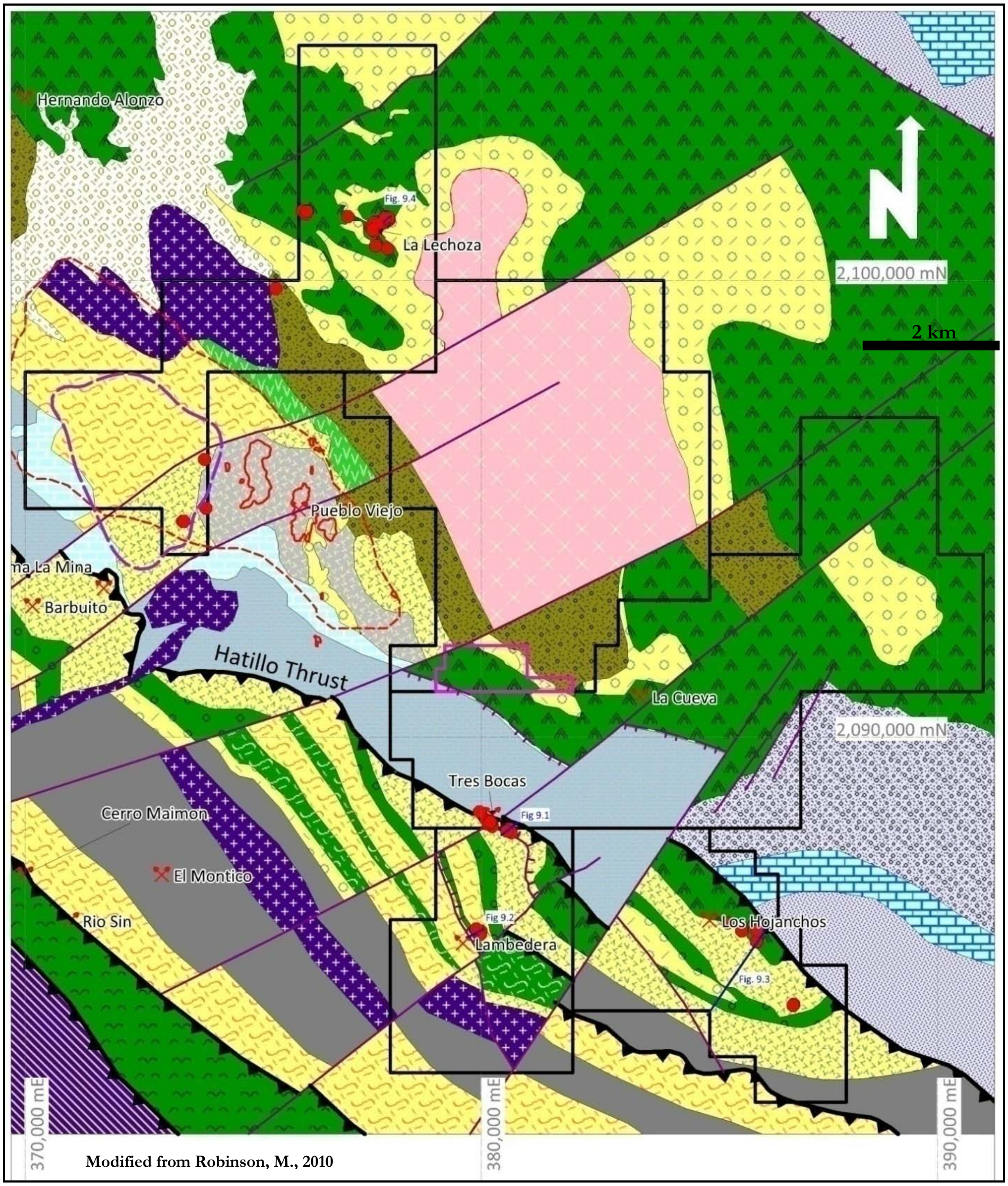


Figure 3: Property scale geological map. With red dashed line showing the outline of the lithocap and purple dashed line the magnetic anomaly associated with an underlying intrusion.

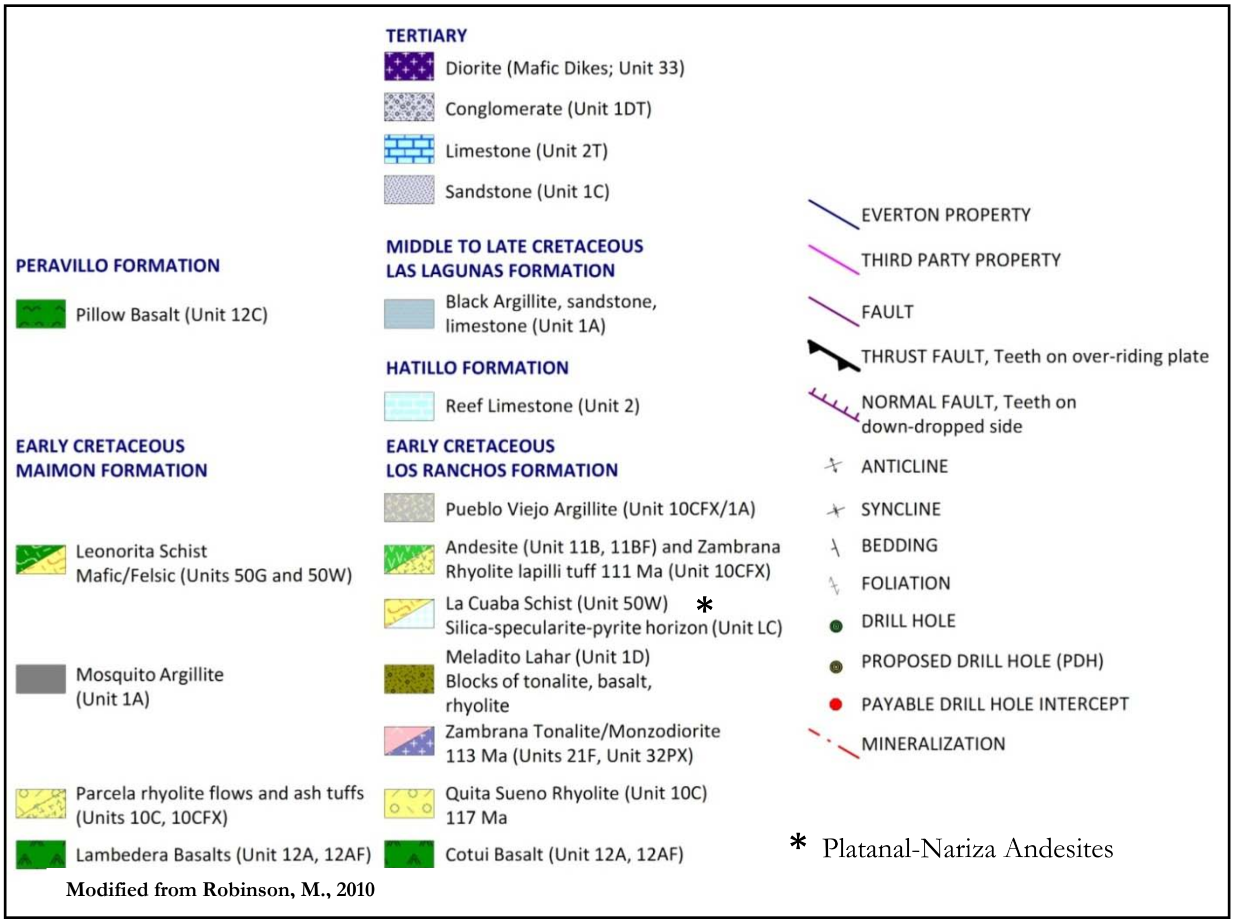


Figure 4: Legend associated with Figure 3

7.3 Mineralization

Two (2) different type of mineralization associated with two (2) ages of mineralization occur on the Property: 1) syn-depositional volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits of Upper Cretaceous age, and 2) epigenetic gold vein deposits that are probably related to an unexposed Late Cretaceous or Tertiary porphyry copper-gold system (such a porphyry might be centered below La Cuaba lithocap within or close to the magnetic high of (Figure 3).

VMS deposits hosted in the Maimón Formation occur at Cuance, Tres Bocas and probably Los Hojanchos. The origin of La Lechoza is uncertain but might be a VMS deposit in the Los Ranchos basalts modified by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary veining. The VMS deposits of the Maimón and Los Ranchos Formations tend to be copper and zinc rich with elevated precious metals and low lead values. The metal assemblage reflects the fact that they occur in primitive arc rocks with low potassium and lead contents (Childe, 2000).

Epigenitic gold veins are observed at the Pueblo Viejo Mine. The veins form north-westerly structure in tension fractures and cross-cut the black shales and volcanic rocks. Ar-Ar dating of alunite in some of these veins yields ages between 77 to 62 Ma, or Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary (Kesler et al., 1981). This age is co-eval with other diorite intrusion on Hispaniola, hence enforcing the hypothesis of epithermal mineralization associated with late intrusion.

Lateritic alteration of the mineralization cause enrichment in precious metals (Au and Ag) and migration of base metals towards the sulphide zone, creating and enrichment zone at the contact between the oxide and sulphide zones (Figure 5).

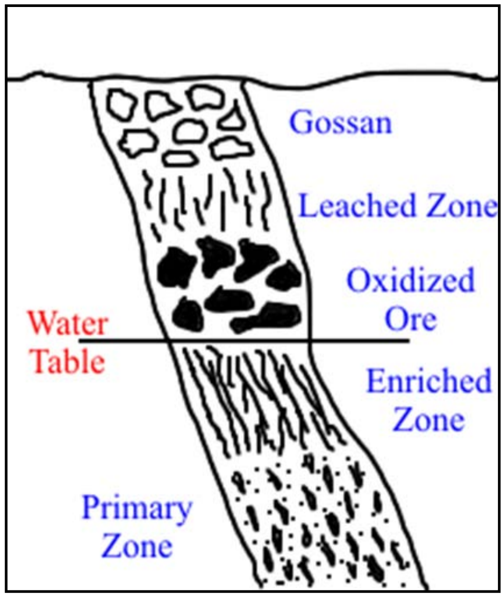


Figure 5: Oxidation profile with associated ore types

7.3.1 Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits are the most common deposit found for the moment on the property and account for the La Lechoza, Cuance, Tres Bocas and Los Hojanchos prospect. The VMS deposits share the following characteristics (Gifkins et al., 2005):

1. VMS deposits are hosted by submarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks;
2. They are the same age as the host rocks;
3. Economic parts of the deposits typically comprise more than 80% (massive) sulphide (Figure 6)
4. Principal ore minerals are pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and possibly pyrrhotite.
5. Stringer-stockwork zones commonly underlie massive sulphides and may carry economic copper grades (Figure 6);
6. Geochemically, most VMS deposits are characterized by Fe, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and sometimes Au and Ba;
7. Ore metals can be vertically zoned from iron and copper sulphides at the base of an ore lens through to lead and zinc sulphides on the periphery. Some ore lenses carry significant barite with or above the Pb-Zn sulphides;
8. VMS deposits occur above extensive footwall alteration zones that form by hydrolysis of feldspar. Primary alteration minerals include sericite, quartz, pyrite, and chlorite. In systems with highly acid fluids, kaolinite, pyrophyllite and even dickite may occur. These minerals are zoned in a systematic fashion from zones of high fluid flux outwards into less-altered host rocks. In metamorphosed VMS deposits, aluminous alteration minerals metamorphose to cordierite, andalusite, or kyanite;
9. The geometry of the footwall alteration zone depends on the competency of the host rocks. In sequences dominated by flows and domes, fluid flow is focused by sub-vertical synvolcanic faults, and the alteration zones are pipe-like. In contrast, stratabound alteration (mineralized) zones are more commonly developed in permeable rocks such as tuffs, breccias and sediments, particularly under impermeable cap-rocks such as sills (Gifkins et al., 2005).

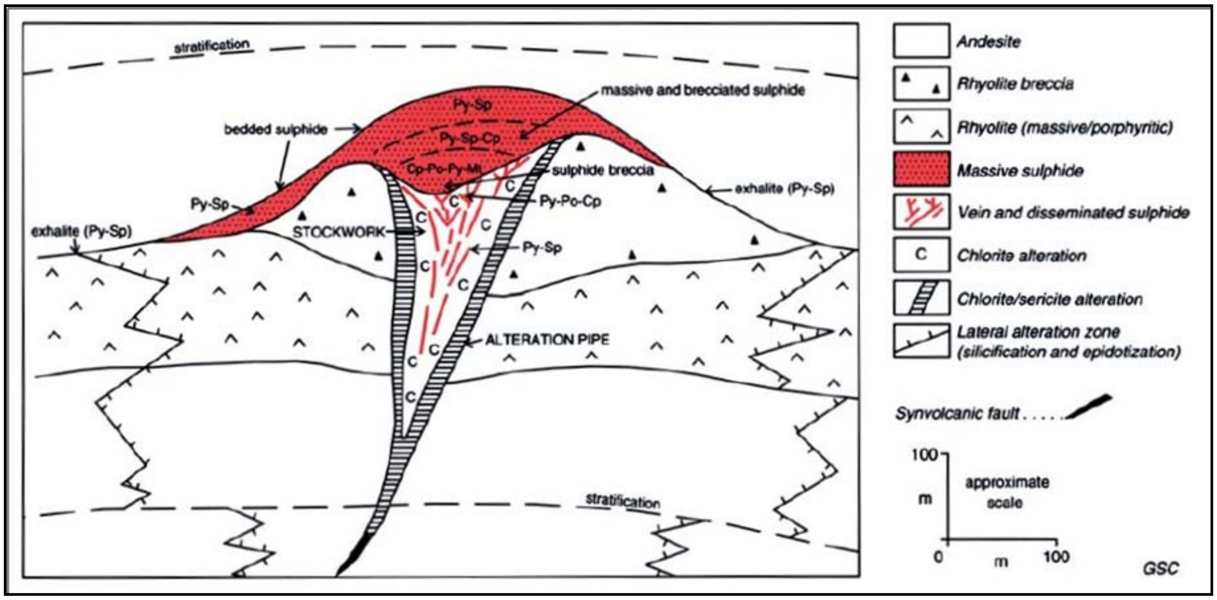


Figure 6: Typical VMS cross-section, from Franklin, 1996

7.3.2 Epithermal gold veins

Most known epithermal economic deposits are found in Tertiary volcanic rocks, both in arcs and post-arcs extensional setting. The intrusive phase in these tectonic stages account for the emplacement of intrusive bodies and development of hydrothermal systems. Intrusive center at Pueblo Viejo, believed to lay under the "lithocap" formed high sulphidation vein deposits. The veins at Pueblo Viejo show unique features for these kinds of deposits, in particular, a close association between gold and silver with pyrophyllite-rich advance argillic assemblage and elevated zinc content (Siltoe et al., 2006). Otherwise, epithermal deposits share these characteristics:

1. High grades of Au and Ag;
2. Anomalous concentrations of S, As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Cu and other metals;
3. Mineral and metal zoning is significant from base metal-rich roots to gold-rich zones to silver-rich zones above the gold;
4. Most known deposits are vertiform veins, but stockwork, breccias and disseminated deposits also occur;
5. They are associated with significant alteration zones and lithocaps that are mainly related to condensation of magmatic vapour.

8- Deposit type

At the moment, four (4) VMS targets are being explored on the APV property, with mineral resources only estimated for the La Lechoza deposit. In addition, Everton is targeting possible epithermal type mineralization at the lithocap prospect, in the vicinity of the Pueblo Viejo mine.

8.1 La Lechoza VMS deposit

La Lechoza is centered in the APV north concession about 6.3 km north-northeast of the Pueblo Viejo mine. The deposit has been drilled by 54 holes totalling 5,602.42 meters of diamond drilling. Mineralization is hosted mainly in basaltic rocks of the Cotuí member of the Los Ranchos Formation that have been intruded by numerous felsic sills and dikes, as well as mafic dikes.

The primary surface expression of mineralization at La Lechoza is well developed supergene gossan exposed at Pon Hill, Spanish Pit and North Hill. The high gold values on surface appear to be due to supergene enrichment in the gossan as underlying sulphide mineralization has lower gold grades. Together, the gossans in the central part of the Lechoza prospect define an area about 1600 meters long by 700 meters wide.
Sulphide zones of polymetallic mineralization at Lechoza are hosted in moderately dipping breccia zones of uncertain origin. The breccias can occur in felsic intrusive rocks and in amygdaloidal basalts. Most of the breccias lack significant quartz, hence they don't appear to be epithermal-style breccias. In fact, the breccia matrix mainly consists of black mud and glass shards, and the larger rock fragments have cuspate, jigsaw-fit textures that are diagnostic of hyaloclastite breccias. Hyaloclastite forms when hot lavas are erupted onto the seafloor and quench-fragment. Should the hot lavas and sub-volcanic flows or sills intrude wet sediment, the resulting steam explosions cause quench fragmentation of the lavas (formation of hyaloclastite) and violent disruption of the host sediment due to steam explosions which results in the formation of peperite, a complex mixture of sediment, glass shards and cuspate hyaloclastite breccia fragments (McPhie et al., 1993). At La Lechoza, it appears that felsic sills and dikes related to early phases of the Zambrana tonalite intruded wet, unconsolidated interflow sediments. Syn-volcanic structures that provide conduits for the intrusions are "pathways" for sulphur and metal bearing brine, which can then migrate laterally along the brecciated horizon(s) and deposit sulphide either in the breccias as pervasive replacements of volcanic glass/sediment mixes or as exhalations on the seafloor. Locally, coarsely crystalline sphalerite-chalcopyrite veins in chalcedonic quartz do occur. These veins might be related to later Cretaceous or Tertiary epithermal style mineralization. The best copper grades at La Lechoza occur in sulphide breccias under the leached cap where supergene copper minerals such as cuprite, chalcocite and native copper were re-deposited near the base of oxidation along oxidized fractures as coatings on pyrite crystals and amygdules.

Alteration minerals in the supergene zone are mainly montmorillonite, kaolinite-smectite and halloysite, low temperature minerals that can form from the breakdown of illite in acid supergene fluids. At depth, chlorite and illite are more important, both in rhyolites and in basalts. These minerals are typical of the sub-propylitic alteration assemblage of Hauff (2005).

Based on the occurrence of 1) hyaloclastite which indicates a submarine geological environment, 2) bedded massive sulphides, and 3) a moderately dipping, stratabound geometry, the VMS model will be most helpful in guiding further exploration of La Lechoza.
Significant structural control of the deposit is observed. These structures represent late Cretaceous-Tertiary thrust faults, creating a repetition of the mineralized lenses.

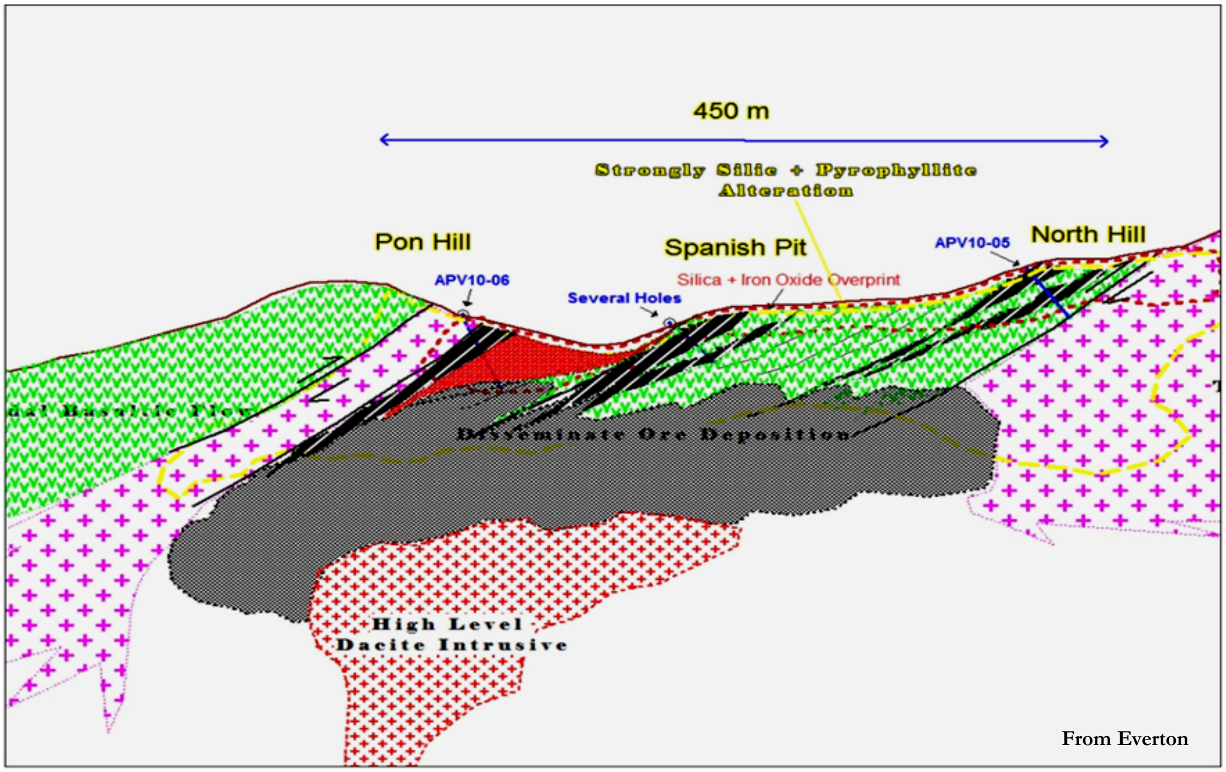


Figure 7: Schematic cross-section through the La Lechoza deposit

8.2 Other Gold-rich VMS Prospect

Three (3) other VMS targets are presently being investigated by Everton but no history or present mineral resources estimations are or will be available.

Tres Bocas is a VMS prospect that occurs on the southern boundary of La Cueva concession with the Cuance concession approximately 8 km SE of the Pueblo Viejo mine. It has been drill-tested by 38 holes totalling 3375 metres (Figure 8). Mineralized intercepts are polymetallic with significant precious metals.

At surface exposure, the mineralized trend is defined by a zone of gossanous float and kaolinite-altered subcrop approximately 800 metres long and up to 100 metres wide trending north-westerly. Massive sulphides consisting mainly of sphalerite and chalcopyrite with pyrite occur in and above quartz-sericite andalusite schist.

The occurrence of andalusite is significant as it either: 1) formed from fluids with temperatures in excess of 360°C, or 2) formed by metamorphism of pyrophyllite or dickite. In either case, it would typify the copper-gold stockwork zone below gold-rich massive sulphide as shown in Figure 6. Chlorite-sericite-quartz schist seems to be peripheral to, or below, the mineralization associated with the andalusite schists. Finally, the presence of andalusite defines Tres Bocas as a gold-rich, high-sulphidation VMS prospect rather than a low-sulphidation or "classic" VMS prospect (Dubé et al., 2007).
Southeast of a late fault that appears to have about 110 metres of left-lateral movement in this area, the surface trace of the Tres Bocas horizon could be marked by anomalous gold-in soil geochemistry. Drill holes TB-01 and TB-04 successfully intercepted the horizon, but drill holes TBM-01, TBM-10 and TBM-20 were probably collared into the footwall. The mineralization consists of disseminated sulphide that might represent a Cu-Au replacement horizon in permeable tuffs below a basaltic flow or sill.

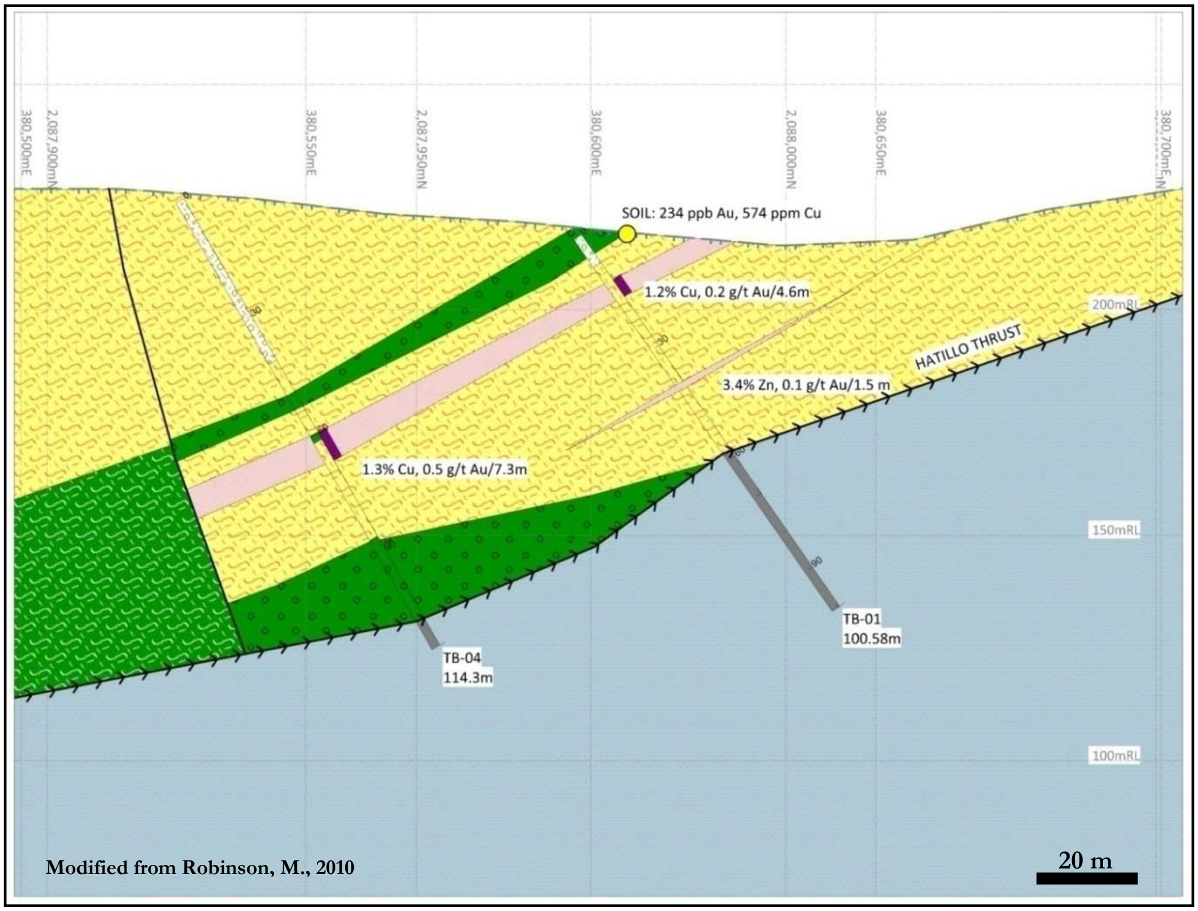


Figure 8: Schematic cross-section in the Tres Bocas prospect. Looking Northwest

The Cuance is a gold-rich VMS prospect that is well-centered in the Cuance concession approximately 12 km SE of the Pueblo Viejo mine. It has been explored, in the late 2007 and 2008, with 8 holes totalling 1,003.6 meters of drilling.

On surface, mineralization occurs in a gossanous section of schistose rhyolite lapilli tuff about 150 meters thick that is locally intercalated with fine grained tuffaceous or argillaceous layers. Anomalous gold geochemistry in rock and soil samples defines an area about 700 meters long by 530 meters wide in this tuff layer. Part of the width (about 160m) might reflect a structural repeat of the mineralization across a north-north-westerly trending fault. Outside the mineralized zones, rhyolite tuff is characterized by pervasive sericite (illite) alteration. Within the mineralization, andalusite and phengite are important alteration products. The significance of andalusite is explained in previously. Phengite is an iron and magnesium bearing white mica that is characteristic of the VMS environment (Jones et al., 2005).

A study of 15 polished thin sections of Cuance drill core samples show that the principal hypogene sulphides are pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, bornite and minor galena with supergene chalcocite and covellite. Bornite is an important copper mineral that is typical of gold-rich VMS deposits. Like Tres Bocas, Cuance is thought to represent a replacement VMS horizon in permeable tuffs below a basaltic flow or sill that dips moderately west-southwest (Figure 9. Most of the drill holes have intercepted Cu-Au stockwork mineralization or replacement horizons in lieu of massive sulphides.

Figure 9: Schematic cross-section in the Cuance prospect. Looking North-Northwest.

Los Hojanchos is a VMS prospect that is well-centered in the Hojanchos concession approximately 14 km SE of the Pueblo Viejo mine. Rocks in the footwall of the VMS-style mineralization have been drill-tested with 10 holes totalling 1,245.22 meters. Mineralized intercepts are polymetallic with significant precious metals.

Historic drilling at Los Hojanchos is mainly localized in basaltic rocks with minor intercalated felsic tuffs. On surface, mineralization occurs in quartz vein-stockwork zones with brick-red boxwork after chalcopyrite and pyrite. Primary alteration minerals are weathered to kaolinite. About 700 meters southwest of the historic drilling, near the upper contact of a 500 m thick section of rhyolite lapilli tuff, there is a south-westerly zoned Cu-Zn anomaly in soil that is 2.1 kilometres long and 800 meters wide. To the northeast, Cu/(Cu+Zn) ratios approach 1, and this area defines the footwall stockwork to a potential VMS horizon. To the southwest, near the contact with overlying basalt flows, the soils are Zn-rich, with Cu/(Cu+Zn) ratios less than 0.4. In this area (840 m west of Yam Pit), there are several rock samples with an average value of 0.9% Cu, 0.5% Zn, and 19 g/t Ag. This area could represent a weathered massive sulphide horizon under an impermeable basalt cap, a similar geological environment to Cuance and Loma el Mate.

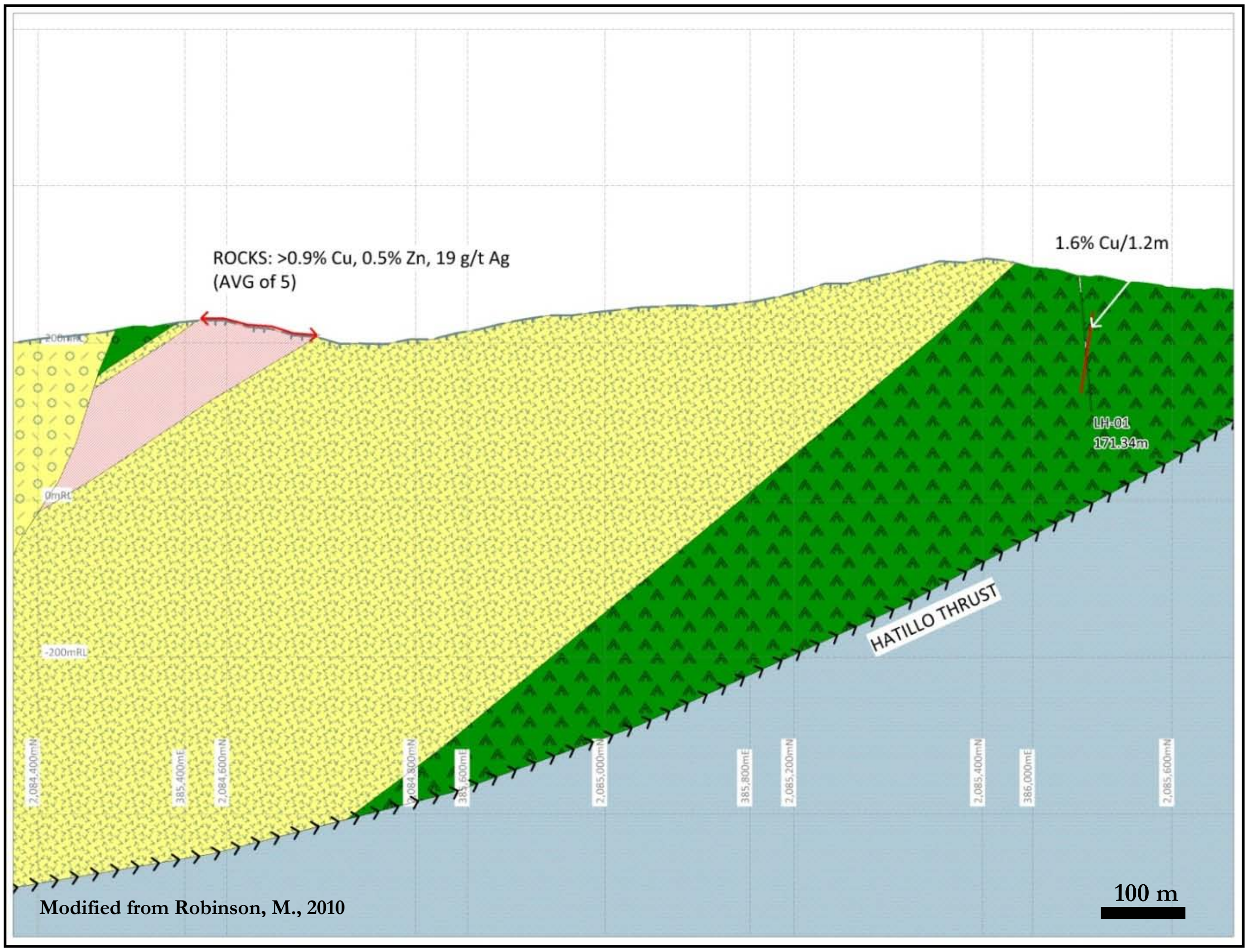


Figure 10: Schematic cross-section through the Los Hojanchos prospect. Looking Northwest.

8.3 La Cuaba Lithocap

La Cuaba lithocap is about 10 kilometres long, 3 kilometres wide, and extends from the Las Lagunas to the Hatillo iron mines. The Pueblo Viejo gold-zinc mine occurs in the eastern third of the alteration zone. The entire southern portion of the APV concession (west of Pueblo Viejo) is underlain by the lithocap. La Cuaba has been tested by 2,618.12 meters of diamond drilling in 11 holes. Not enough drilling has been done to understand the controls on mineralization in these intercepts.

The geology of Loma la Cuaba is mainly felsic lapilli and ash tuff intercalated with andesitic flows ranging from 20 to 110 meters thick. The tuffs are pervasively altered to pyrophyllite and locally to kaolinite. About half of the drill holes intercepted sections of barren quartz-pyrite-specularite rock on the order of 70 meters thick. These rocks probably formed due to pounding of oxidized magmatic hydrothermal fluids in permeable tuffs horizons between more competent volcanic flows.

9- Exploration

Since 2007, Everton has carried out airborne geophysical surveys, regional and detailed mapping, rock and soil geochemistry sampling over large areas of the property. The following information summarises the exploration work done on the Property areas. Please see Table 3.

9.1- Airborne Geophysical Surveys

The following information is summarised and or modified from the Minera Camargo 2010 technical report and from information provided by the client.

During 2007, Fugro Airborne Surveys conducted a HeliGEOTEM II (time-domain) electromagnetic and magnetic survey of the Property on behalf of Everton Resources Inc. A total of 23.92 line kilometres of data were collected using an AS-350 B3 helicopter. Line spacing was 100 metres, and tie lines were spaced every 1000 metres. Further details of the survey specifications and parameters are in Fugro's Logistics and Processing Reports (Job No. 06302, 2007). The survey data were processed and compiled in the Fugro Airborne Surveys Ottawa office. The collected and processed data are presented on color or black and white maps. The following maps were produced: (i) total magnetic intensity (TMI), (ii) Magnetic vertical derivative of TMl, (iii) Reduction to the Pole of TMl, (iv) Amplitude of dB/dt Z channel 6, (v) Amplitude of dB/dt Z channel 9 (vi) Amplitude of dB/dt Z channel 3.2, and (vii) flight path. In addition, digital archives of the raw and processed survey data were delivered to Everton Resources.

The magnetic survey has identified several features of interest to mineral exploration. Centered in La Cuaba lithocap, a strong positive magnetic feature of about 5 kilometres long and 3.5 kilometres wide was outlined. The area was drill tested to a depth of 300 metres, intersecting mainly rhyolite lapilli tuffs, pyrophyllite schist, quartz-hematite-pyrite rock and intercalated mafic volcanic flows. The rocks were not described as magnetic and it is believed to be the presence of a deep (more than 300m deep) intrusive complex or a magnetite rich mineralisation. Interpretations from Robinson, (2010) describe a well defined northwest trending fabric southwest of the Hatillo thrust (Figure 3). It parallels the Maimón Schist regional foliation. Small magnetic highs were described between Lambedera and Los Hojanchos reflecting possible QFP flow-domes or intrusions within the schist. A magnetic corridor between La Lechoza and La Cueva were described as the Zambrana Tonalite. Please see next figure.

The dataset was re-processed and interpreted by Paterson, Grant and Watson (PGW) consulting geophysicists (Paterson et al., 2007). Processing and interpretation included computation of RTP, analytical signal, first and second derivatives of the magnetic data and construction of a DTM from the elevation data acquired. The processing included also micro levelling of the off-time EMZ (dB/dt) for the channels 6 and 9 and the B-field for channels 9 and 12 of the EM data, computation of the τ (TAU) time decay constant, and creation of Conductivity Depth Images (CDI) from Z dB/dt off-time data using EMFlow™ processing software. An interpretation map was compiled showing anomalies as possible conductors and qualifying these as weak, moderate, strong or artefacts, possible airborne IP effects, and conductive zones. Products were delivered both as geotiff images and hard copy printed in maps. None of the geophysical targets identified by PGW coincided with known mineralization either.

9.2- Soils Geochemistry

Almost 100% of the Pueblo Viejo Mineral Concession has been covered by soil sample grid in different exploration targets since 1999 to present. Everton has spaced most of its grids at 100 metres by 100 metres except in the northernmost part of the Property where samples were collected on a 200 m by 200 m grid in 2008 and 2009.

At Jobo Claro, 550 Ha were covered by soil samples at 100 metres by 100 metres spacing,
Between La Cueva (Loma El Mate), Los Hojanchos and Cuance, an area of 1145 Ha is covered by lines 100 or 200 metres apart, with a sample spacing of 50 meters.

9.3- Rock Geochemistry

Almost the entire Property has been covered by reasonably detailed prospecting and rock sampling. The most recent work was 80% complete coverage of the APV II concession by Everton. All of the samples were analyzed for gold and base metals. On the other concessions, rock sampling was taken from a mineralized outcrop.

9.4- Lithocap Alteration Study using a PIMA SWIR spectrometer

On the APV property, most of the bedrock exposures have been sampled to evaluate the variation on the mineralogical alteration present in the diverse lithological units using a PIMA spectrometer. The technique is especially useful for finely crystalline minerals that cannot easily be identified by visual observation. Alteration mineral maps can be compared to models of known deposits to estimate the position of the sample in a hydrothermal system. Based on this information, the depth of drill targets in the mineralized system can be estimated.

In 2010, Everton Minera Dominicana collected 1995 surface rock samples from the southern part of the APV concession. Also 669 core samples were taken from drill holes in the lithocap (2004 APV holes) and then scanned t s with a PIMA reflectance SWIR spectrometer.

The result of this analyze of mineral assemblage shows that more than 65 percent of the lithocap is characterized by advanced argillic alteration. Similarly, drill holes with SWIR spectra show that the alteration mineralogy is overwhelmingly dominated by pyrophyllite to a depth of more than 300 metres from surface.

Time Period	Company/Author	Activities	Data/Results
2007	Everton Minera Dominicana	Mapping, soil and rock geochemistry	1:10,000 scale Geological Map, 3,000 soil samples and 1,760 rock samples.
		Airborne HEM survey.	749 km of flight lines, Mag and HEM.
		Trenching at La Lechoza.	794 m of trenches, 452 samples.
		Ground MaxMin.	22 km of ground MaxMin lines.
		Drilling APVC	2 holes: 201 m and 130 samples. Intersection py-sphal vein 4% Zn.
2008		Ground IP	38 km of lines.
		Detailed mapping.	1:5,000 scale Geological Map over selected target areas.
2009-2011		Detailed Mapping, Diamond drilling program and Auger (soils).	La Lechoza and APV targets.

Table 3: Exploration work done on the APV Property by Everton

10- Drilling

10.1 Historical drilling

In the earlier period, the APV property was first drilled by Pan Ocean Minerals in 1979. Only logs of the diamond drill holes (DDH) are available at the office of CMD. The DDH locations have been found by Everton. Different exploration companies drilled on the APV Property throughout the years. The author of this report does not have access to the original historical drill logs, and does not have sufficient information on the recovery factors. However, previous memos and reports, given by the company did not highlight any specific problems. The following table summarizes the historical diamond drilling completed on the property since 1980.

Drilling work on the APV Property by Previous Owners					
Date	**Company/Author**	**Sector**	**Total Depth (m)**	**Total of Holes**	**Hole Type**
1999	CMD	Los Hojanchos	569.6	4	DDH
2002-2003	MIM	APV concession, La Lechoza, Colorado deposit	1756.9	11	DDH

Table 4: Drilling work on the APV Property by Previous Owners

10.2 Drilling done by Everton

The drilling program started in September of 2004 when Everton and CMD completed 585.57 metres of DDH at Los Hojanchos (LH-05 to LH-10 holes). Please see: Figure 11.

In 2006, Everton Minera Dominicana conducted and Airtrack drilling program on the Jobo Claro concession with a total of 96 short holes and 1378 metres.

From 2006 to 2008, Everton Minera Dominicana completed 35 additional drill holes totalling 3098.6 metres at La Cueva (Loma El Mate prospect).

In 2007, 796 metres of DDH were drilled in 4 holes on the Jobo Claro concession and 2 DDH holes in the APV sector (201 m) following an agreement with Linear Gold giving it the rights to earn an undivided 50% interest in the APV concession. During the same year, Everton and CMD drilled 8 diamond drill holes totalling 1,003.6 metres on the Cuance concession.

Between 2007 and 2011,104 DDH totalling 15,694.03 metres were drilled on The APV concession in order to respect the 2007 agreement.

Drill hole coordinates where kept in UTM coordinate system. Collar position where surveyed by DGPS for all holes except for holes APV09-05, APV11-01, APV11-32, AVP11-33, APV11-35 and APV11-36 and from APV11-37 to APV11-43. No downhole survey (deviation) was implemented by Everton during the drilling campaigns on the property before ddh APV-11-33. Everton implemented downhole survey on ddh APV-11-33 and APV11- 36 to APV11-43. The downhole survey data was not transferred to SGS Geostat and was not reviewed.

The focus of Everton drilling campaigns was to evaluate the different potential gold bearing targets from the previous exploration campaigns. The drill holes APV11-37 to APV 43 were not incorporated in the drill hole database and have not been verified. The following table is the latest drilling since March 2011 focussing on deep drilling in the southern part of the APV concession where there is the presence of the lithocap and the potential gold bearing structures. Additional drill holes and assays are pending results as of the writing of this report.

APV11-33 (Arroyo Hondo North)

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Comments
0	**16.7**	**16.7**	**0.2**	-	-	-	40	Oxide Zone
16.7	**70.7**	**54**	**0.29**	-	0.12	-	-	Sulphide Zone
including								
24.2	67.7	43.5	0.28	-	0.13	-	-	
including								
19.7	27.2	7.5	0.49	-	-	-	117	Interval Max values: 0.62 g/t Au, 0.23% Cu and 157 ppmMo
126.85	171.05	44.2	0.12	-	-	-	-	Interval Max values: 0.25 g/t Au and 102 ppmMo
204.6	**256.45**	**51.85**	**0.12**	-	-	-	-	
including								
216.8	222.9	6.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	
232.05	235.1	3.05	0.13	-	-	-	-	
236.65	242.75	6.1	0.24	-	-	-	-	
244.25	248.85	4.6	0.18	-	-	-	-	
253.4	256.45	3.05	0.15	-	-	-	-	
395.25	433.3	38.05	0.16	-	-	-	-	
including								
395.25	399.8	4.55	0.35	-	-	-	-	
404.4	408.95	4.55	0.22	-	-	-	-	
416.6	422.7	6.1	0.23	-	-	-	-	
425.75	433.3	7.55	0.14	-	-	-	-	EOH: 437.15m

APV11-36 (Arroyo Hondo South)

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Comments
0	**15.3**	**15.3**	-	-	-	-	-	Oxide Zone Low values
135.4	144.4	9	0.19	-	-	-	-	
297.4	**346.2**	**48.8**	**0.27**	-	-	-	-	
including								
297.4	337.05	39.65	0.28	-	0.18	-	-	
including								
320.25	335.5	15.25	0.41	-	0.19	-	-	EOH: 513.7m. Max values of Interval: 0.77g/t Au and 0.26% Cu

APV11-37 (Miguel de Pena Farm)

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EOH: 357m Hole aborted due to difficult ground conditions. Low values.

APV11-38 (Arroyo Candito/East Colorado)

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EOH: 817.65m. Crossed the Lithocap in intrusives. Low values.

APV11-39A (Arroyo Hondo North)

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EOH: 794m. From 0mto 794m: Porphyritic intrusive, low values.

Table 5: Diamond Drilling on the APV Concession by Everton since March 2011

Hole planning is made by a the senior geologist following defined sections showing available geological and grade information from surrounding holes. Drill rig alignment, horizontality and dip, are checked with levels and sticks by the geologist. Once holes have been drilled, they are surveyed with a differential GPS. No downhole (deviation) survey (dip and azimuth) was done on the drilling on the property. In 2011, Everton started implementing downhole survey (tropari) from ddh APV-11-33 and APV11- 36 to APV11-43. After drilling each hole is secured by a cement plug and closed by a 4 inch PVC casing and cover. Position and orientation of each casing is surveyed and measurements taken are considered as the final coordinates and holes orientation to be recorded in the database.

As for diamond drilling, HQ and NQ (and PQ) diameter metric coring equipment were used. The holes were started using HQ rods mainly in gossanous and/or saprolitic, altered rock and transferred to NQ size to facilitated drilling at depth in more fresh rock. During drilling operations, operators placed the continuous cored rock in plastic trays by indicating the depth on each 1.52m course with a wooden block. Ground material intervals or unrecovered core was indicated by a specific block.

The core boxes were closed filled tagged and supervised by Everton at the drill rig and was carried by truck to the exploration office in Cotuí where the core shack and logging facilities are located.

The author does not have sufficient information regarding the sampling methods used by the previous owners. The author has no reason to believe that the drilling information from previous owners is misleading.

A list of the APV Property relevant drill intercepts per mining concession is available in 22.1 List of relevant intercepts of the APV property per mining Concession and prospect.

The following figure and table summarise the drilling work done by Everton and its partners on the APV Property.

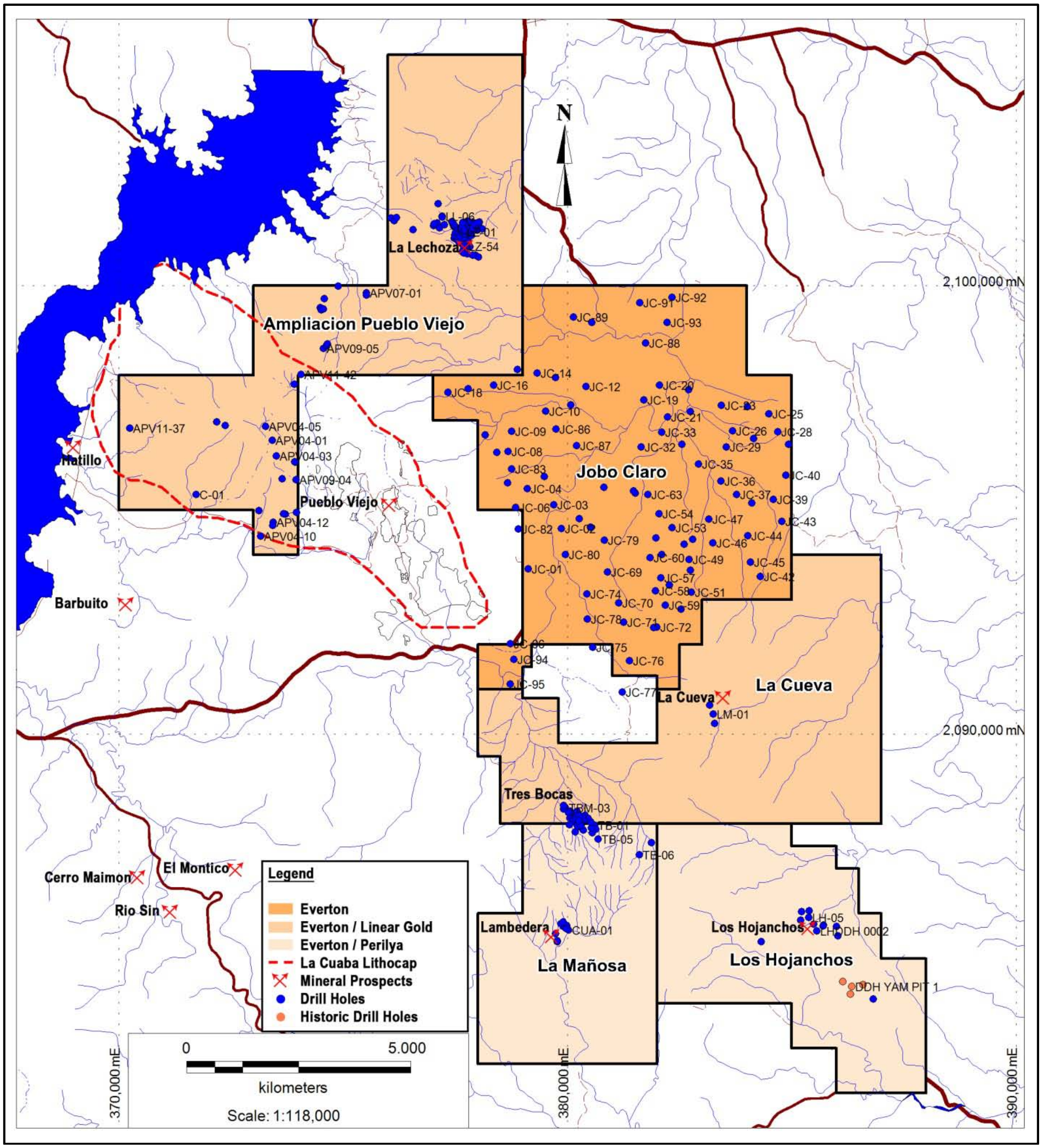


Figure 11: Drill Hole Location Map

Drilling work on the APV Property by Everton and joint partners					
Date	**Company/Author**	**Sector/ Concession**	**Total Depth (m)**	**Total of Holes**	**Hole Type**
2004	Linear Gold (Everton Enters into agreement)	APV	1540	6	DDH
2004	Everton and CMD	Los Hojanchos	585.57	5	DDH
2006	Everton Minera Dominicana	Jobo Claro concession.	1404	96	Airtrack drilling.
2006-2008	Everton Minera Dominicana	La Cueva	3098.6	35	TBM and TB holes
2007	Everton and CMD	Cuance	1003.8	8	DDH
2007	Everton Minera Dominicana	APV: La Lechoza, Colorado Arroyo Hondo and others	201.26	2	DDH
2009		APV: La Lechoza, Colorado Arroyo Hondo and other	2708	25	DDH
2010			3445.8	32	DDH
Jan-Oct 2011			9251.5	44	DDH

Table 6: Drilling work on the APV Property by Everton and joint partners

11- Sample preparation, analyses and security

This section is based on information provided by Everton and observations made during the independent verification program conducted at the project work sites by SGS Geostat on 2011.

11.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1 Soil

For the soil sampling, Everton takes the B-horizon residual soil samples and these are collected in a pre-determined survey grid. The pre-determined GPS (Garmin e-Trex) waypoints are always plotted on a topographic base map and then each samples site is well marked with a painted stake. To collect a soil sample, they clean the organic materials off the sample site. They dig a small pit (about 70 cm) into the B horizon using an open auger. They collect about 1 kg of material starting at the bottom of the sample pit and the put it in a sample bag with its numbered tag.

11.1.2 Rock & core

The types of rock samples used to evaluate mineral occurrences on the Property are: grab samples, float samples, chip samples and chip-channel samples. The rock samples are taken from mineralized outcrops and zones of interest in most of the sites.

For the diamond drill samples, the sampling intervals were determined by Everton and consulting geologists depending on lithological contacts, the nature of alteration and the presence of mineralisation. Generally, the entire drill hole length is sampled. Samples are in average 1 m to 1.5 m long but can be up to 6 m. The longer samples (from 2 m to 6 m) usually correspond to low recovery intervals.

The sampling method is straightforward. After logging, the sections to be assayed are identified in the core box. The core is split in half using an electric core saw, bagged, tagged at the exploration office in Cotuí and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The other half is kept for reference. No drill core is stored at the project site. Historical and new drill core is stored in Cotuí at the Everton's exploration office.

The core recovery of the observed new core is generally good. SGS Geostat validated the exploration methodology and sampling procedures used by Everton as part of an independent verification program. The author concluded that the drill core handling, logging and sampling protocols are at conventional industry standard and conform to generally accepted best practices. SGS Geostat considers that the samples quality is good and that the samples are generally representative.

Drill core after logging and photographic documentation, was split in half and sampled at regular 1.5 metres intervals. One half of the core is kept at a secured location at Cotuí, Dominican Republic.

11.1.3 PIMA

On the APV concession more of the bedrock exposures have been analysed with a PIMA spectrometer to evaluate the variation present in the geological units and the mineralogical alteration. The results from the PIMA spectrometer were not considered in the resources estimation and are considered by the author as an additional method of analysis for exploration purposes.

11.2 sample analysis

All Everton's DDH sample preparation (drying, crushing and pulverising) was handled exclusively by ACME Labs in Maimón, Dominican Republic. The assaying was done at the Acme Analytical Laboratory Ltd in Vancouver (BC).

Acme Labs is an independent geochemical laboratory and implements a quality system compliant with the International Standard Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. Acme also is recognized as a participant in the CAEAL Proficiency Testing program and is registered by the BC Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection under the Environmental Data Quality Assurance (EDQA).

The Acme Laboratory in Vancouver, BC is certified by the British Columbia assayers certification program and uses standard QAQC programs. http://commons.bcit.ca/assayerscert/index.html

The information below was taken entirely and/or summarised from the Acme Price Brochure 2011 available on their website. http://acmelab.com/pdfs/Acme_Price_Brochure.pdf

11.2.1 Soils and stream sediments

Preparation SS80: soils samples are oven-dried at 60°C, and then sieved to produce up to100 g of pulp at less than 80 mesh.

Geochemical assaying 1F-MS: ultratrace by ICP-MS analysis of a 15 gram sample after Aqua Regia digestion for low to ultra-low determinations for gold and base metals on soils and sediments.
Larger splits (15 or 30 g) give a more representative analysis of elements subject to nugget effect (e.g. Au). Au solubility can be limited in refractory and graphitic samples. The sample pulp has to be minimum 1gram.

11.2.2 Rock & Core

Rock and core samples are dried using the same procedure and prepared by particles size reduction to produce a homogenous sub-sample which is representative to the original sample.

Preparation R150: rocks and core samples are prepared by crushing 1 kg to 70% passing 10 mesh, then 250 g are split and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh

At the Vancouver laboratory, 15 g sample of the prepared pulp are leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia Digestion (1DX2 ICP-MS) and this geochemical package includes 36 elements (Au and base metals).
Pulps and coarse rejects from the samples are returned to the exploration office in Cotuí on a regular basis. These materials are securely stored on site for future references.

11.3 sample security

In addition to the standard laboratory QA/QC program, Everton implemented the addition of blank material made from local limestone that is not gold bearing. However, no other QA/QC procedures were implemented or initiated at the time of the site visit.

11.3.1 Analytical Blanks

Everton uses coarse blank reference material made of limestone. The blanks are inserted in the sample series at an average rate of 1 every 15 regular sample. Everton did not sent individual blank samples to different laboratories for internal certification.

11.3.1.1 Gold

A total of 465 blanks were analysed as part of the sample stream since July 2009. From the 465 blanks, 86% of them returned less than 2.5 ppb Au which is 5 times the detection limit (5XDL) of the most recent analytical method and 99% of the blanks reported values less than 10 ppb Au. From the 4 blanks with analytical value greater than 10ppb (0.01 g/t), no analytical values were greater than 100ppb (0.1 g/t Au). The Figure 12 shows the analytical results for gold blanks over time. We can see that the limestone contains traceable amounts of gold and that the majority (86%) is falling below the 5XDL threshold. The maximum Au content observed in the limestone is 16.7 ppb (0.02 g/t Au).

11.3.1.2 Silver

The blank analytical results (465) for silver did not return any values over 0.5 ppm Au which is 5 times the detection limit (5XDL). The next figure shows the analytical results for blanks over time. We can see that the limestone contains negligible amounts of silver and that the totality falls below the 5XDL threshold corresponding to 0.5g/t. The maximum silver content observed in the limestone is 1.8 ppm (1.8 g/t Ag in 1 sample). The Figure 13 shows the analytical results for silver blanks over time.

11.3.1.3 Copper

From the 465 blanks, only 5% returned less than 0.5 ppm Au which is 5 times the detection limit (5XDL) of the most recent analytical method and 86% of the blanks reported values less than 5 ppm Cu corresponding to 50XDL (0.0005% Cu). All of the blanks values reported values less than 500XDL corresponding to 50ppm (0.005% Cu). The Figure 14 shows the analytical results for copper blanks over time. We can see that the limestone contains traceable amounts of copper and that the majority (86%) is falling below the 50XDL threshold. The maximum copper content observed in the limestone is 43.6 ppm (0.004% Cu).

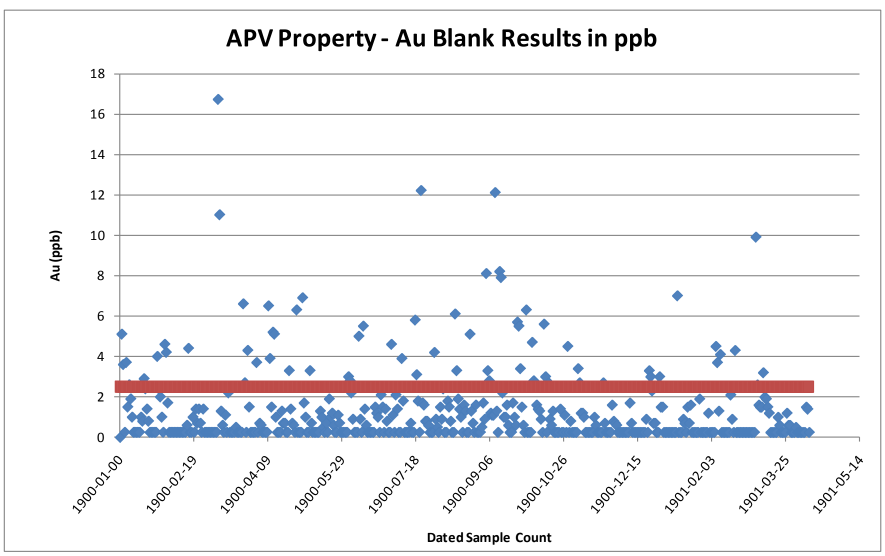


Figure 12: Plot of Analytical Results for Blanks (Limestone) over Time for Gold

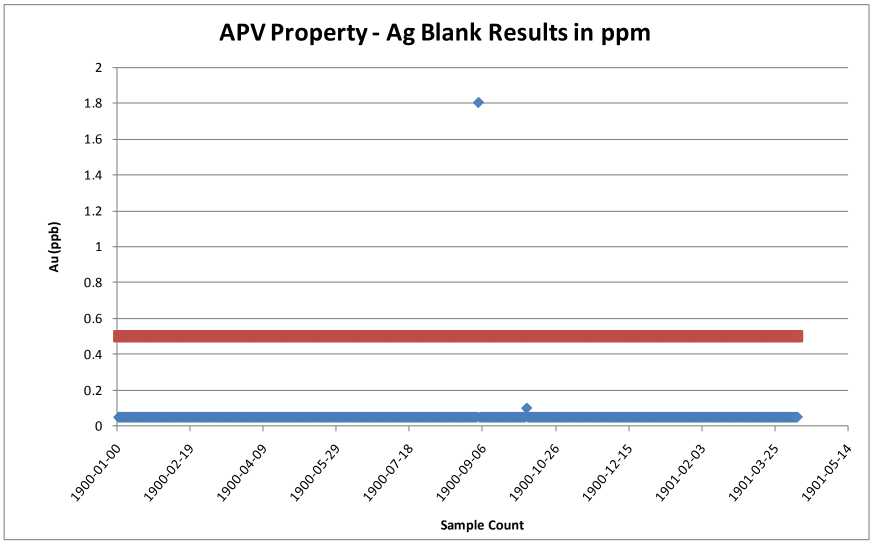


Figure 13: Plot of Analytical Results for Blanks (Limestone) over Time for Silver

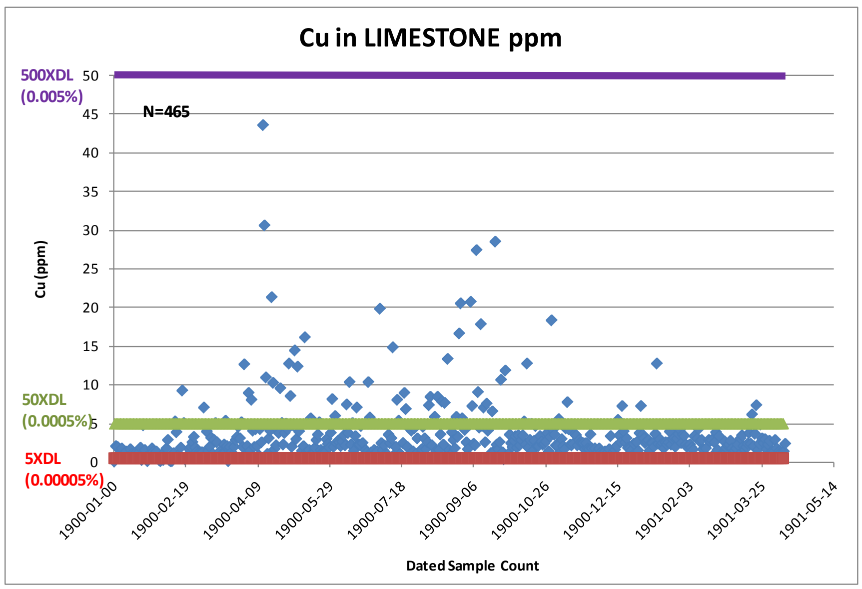


Figure 14: Plot of Analytical Results for Blanks (Limestone) over Time for Copper

Mr. Maxime Dupéré P.Geo. ,QP and Mr Jean-Philippe Paiement M.Sc. visited the Company core logging facilities during the site visit to review the Company sample preparation procedures. A statistical analysis of the blank data of the property did not outline any significant analytical issues. However, it is the authors' opinion that additional QA/QC measures have to be implemented staring immediately. The quality control program would consist of the insertion of: One (1) coarse blank material every 40 samples, one (1) certified reference material every 20 samples and one (1) routine duplicate assay of preparation rejects every 40 samples.

The author and SGS are of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis and QA/QC protocol used by Everton for the APV Property follow generally accepted industry standards and that the data is of quality sufficient to be used for mineral resource estimation.

12- Data verification

As part of the data verification program, SGS Geostat completed independent analytical checks of drill core duplicate samples taken from selected Everton diamond drill holes on La Lechoza deposit. SGS Geostat also conducted verification of the laboratories analytical certificates and validation of La Lechoza deposit drill hole information data supplied by Everton for errors or discrepancies. The data verification was restricted to La Lechoza mineral deposit.

During the site visit conducted from May 30th to June 4th, 2011, a total of 68 check samples of mineralised core were collected from holes LE-01, LE-08, LL-02, APV09-22, AVP10-02 to APV10-04, APV10-06, APV10-07, APV10-09, APV10-13, APV10-16, APV10-30, APV10-0633, APV11-03, APV11-14 and APV11-30 by the author and submitted for Au analysis at SGS Minerals laboratory in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The check samples correspond to the other half of the samples left in the core boxes where SGS cut in half and samples one part equivalent of one quarter of the original core. They were processed at SGS Minerals Toronto facilities using fire assay with ICP-OES finish (SGS code FAI323) for gold, by ICP-14B (34 elements by Aqua-Regia digestion/ICP-AES finish) and; by AAS for Ag (3 acid digest, 2g, 0.3g/t Detection limit) on over ranges from ICP14B and by ICP90Q for Cu, Pb and Zn results over 10,000 ppm. The next Figure shows correlation plots for the check sample data versus the original data.

Figure 15: Correlation Plots of Check Sampling Analysis

Statistical analysis of the original vs. check sample analytical values of gold, silver and copper were done, corresponding to Sign tests, and Student T tests for gold, silver and copper.

According to the statistical analysis done on the original and check samples values, SGS cannot confirm the presence of any bias. All the sign tests were conclusive except for the silver where only 18% of original assay results where above or equal to the check sample values. The average silver grade from the selected original values was 10% lower from the check sample values. The average gold grade from the selected original values was 9% lower from the check sample values and the average copper grade from the selected original values was 3% higher from the check sample values.

The author is not qualified to comment on the assay methods used by Acme and SGS Lakefield laboratories. However, the inconclusive statistical analysis and the difference between original and check sample silver grades could be explained by the difference of assay methods used between both labs. SGS recommends further investigations and the addition of increased QAQC measures.

The digital drill hole database of La Lechoza Deposit supplied by Everton has been validated for the following field: collar location, azimuth, dip, hole length and analytical values. The validation did not return any significant issues. As part of the data verification, the analytical data from the database has been validated with values reported in the laboratories analytical certificates. The total of laboratory certificates verified amount to approximately 5% of the overall laboratory certificates available for the Project. No significant errors or discrepancies were noted during the validation.

The final drill hole database includes the historical drill holes from previous owners, and all the Everton holes drilled at and in the vicinity of La Lechoza deposit until hole APV11-36 (Table 7). The database cut-off date is August 8th, 2011. This date is corresponding to the last relevant database information given to SGS by the Client. The next table summarises the data contained in the final drill holes database used for the mineral resource estimate. The author and SGS Geostat are of the opinion that the final drill hole database is adequate to support a mineral resource estimate.

Period	Hole Type	Number of Holes	Metres drilled	Number of Assay Records	Number of lithology Records	% Assayed length
Historical	Core	29	3614.92	1799	320	99%
	RC AirTrack	62	1426	656		92%
Total Historical		91	5040.92	2455	320	
Everton	Core	102	13139.08	7588	796	83%
total Everton		102	13139.08	7588	796	83%
Grand Total		193	18180	10043	1116	

Table 7: Summary of the Final drill hole database, La Lechoza Deposit

13- Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

No mineral processing and metallurgical tests were done on the property.

14- Mineral resource estimates

All block modelling, 3D solid generation and geological interpretation was done by SGS Canada Inc. Work was carried out by Jean-Philippe Paiement, M.Sc. under the supervision of Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo and Qualified Person for this project. Modelling and block interpolation was done using SectCad© software, developed by SGS Canada Inc. Pit optimization was done using Gem's Whittle module and Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm. To this date, no other deposit in the APV property has mineral resources stated or estimated.

14.1 Assumptions

During the mineral resource estimation process, different assumptions were made. These assumptions were used in order to calculate metal equivalent, modelling cut-off grades and resources cut-off grades following the "reasonable prospect for economic extraction" stated by the NI 43-101 regulation.

The assumptions are taken from Cerro de Maimón, 2007 Technical Report (Table 9) and Kitco website visited on July 27th, 2011 (Table 8). The Cerro de Maimón is analogous project with same deposit type, similar geology and road access to La Lechoza deposit. Costs assumptions were taken from Cerro de Maimón Technical Report and updated to 2011 prices using an average of 2% increase per year to account for inflation. These assumptions are taken directly from Cerro de Maimón and have not been tested and studied for the La Lechoza deposit.

METAL	5 year Avg (2007-present)	3 year Avg (2008-present)	Last year Avg (2010)	Spot price (27-07-11)
Au (US$/Oz)	1041.71$	1128.30$	1224.53$	1614.80$
Ag (US$/Oz)	19.14$	20.57$	20.19$	40.33$
Cu (US$/lb)	3.56$	3.74$	3.92$	4.41$

Table 8: Metal prices used for resource estimate purposes from Kitco.com

Processing RECOVERIES	**Oxide**	**Sulphides**
Au	90%	45%
Ag	87%	55%
Cu	-	85%

Mining Cost ($US)	**Oxide 2011**	**Sulphides 2011**
Mining ($/t)	**1.71 $**	**1.71 $**
Milling ($/t)	8.32 $	13.77 $
G&A ($/t)	2.05 $	2.23 $
Processing ($/t)	**10.37 $**	**16.00 $**

Refining Costs ($US)	**Oxide 2011**	**Sulphides 2011**
Au ($/g)	0.05 $	0.17 $
Ag ($/g)	0.028 $	0.014 $
Cu ($/g)	-	0.00016 $
Treatment ($/t conc.)	-	70.36 $

Table 9: Mining and processing assumptions from Cerro de Maimón normalized to 2011

14.2 Database

The database was created using Geobase from Excel spreadsheets. The database contains 193 holes, 10,043 assays and 1,102 lithologies.

The database contains 131 diamond drill holes totalling 16,754 meters and 62 Air Track holes totalling 1,426 meters. Drill hole coordinates where kept in UTM coordinate system. Collar position where surveyed by DGPS for all holes except for holes APV09-05, APV11-01, APV11-32, AVP11-33, APV11-35 and APV11-36.

The 10,043 assays results were provided in Excel spreadsheet format including hole name, from, to, sample number and assay values. A total of 15,911.84m of drilling were assayed. The total database included results from multi elements XRF analysis. A total of 36 elements were assayed and reported in ppm, ppb and %. Only economic metal assay results were kept in the final database, therefore the database included results for Ag in ppm, Au in ppb, Cu in ppm, Pb in ppm and Zn in ppm.

No deviation data is available in the present database. This does not cause problem for holes under 150m but could be done in the future for longer holes to increase 3D model accuracy.

The 1,102 lithology data were entered manually in the database from Excel format drill logs. One file per drill hole was provided to SGS and were simplified and entered in Geobase using hole name, from, to, litho code and summary description. Two levels of lithologies were created. Level 0 comprises the rock description and Level 1 comprises rock alteration description simplified in oxides, transition and fresh rock.

14.2 Geological and Structural Interpretation

No cross sections were provided by Everton. SGS built a new set of sections every 30 m in the center of the deposit and every 50m on the margins. This section set is the one which matches the best with the drilling pattern and contains 15 sections. The sections are made perpendicular to the deposit strike, looking at N315°, see Figure 16. Coordinates are in UTM Nad27 (Zone 19).

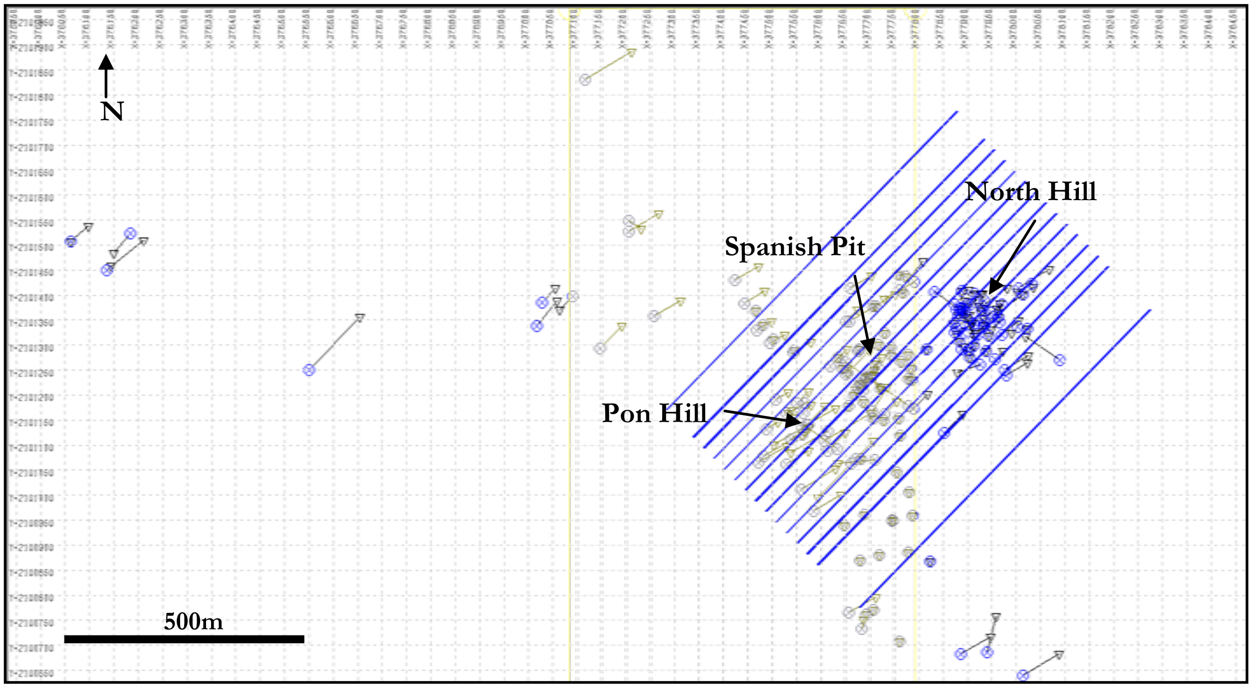


Figure 16: Map view showing the positions of the cross sections

The main objectives of the interpretation and modelling were to:

1. Construct a topographic surface using the DTM model from LandSat data provided by Everton;
2. Normalize and interpret geological information included in the extensive drill hole logs;
3. Construct a oxide/fresh rock boundary surface using the topographic DTM and drill hole data from lithologies;
4. Build structural data set and 3D interpretation of faults and trust sheets.

Everton provided SGS with a DTM of the topography from LandSat images of the region. The dataset was constrained to fit local model needs and subsequently adjusted locally to fit collar altitude in the database (Table 17).

The oxide/fresh rock surface was generated by using the topographic DTM and subtracting the average depth of the oxide profile. The new generated section was then normalized on section interpretation to fit exact oxide to fresh rock contact in drill logs (Table 18).

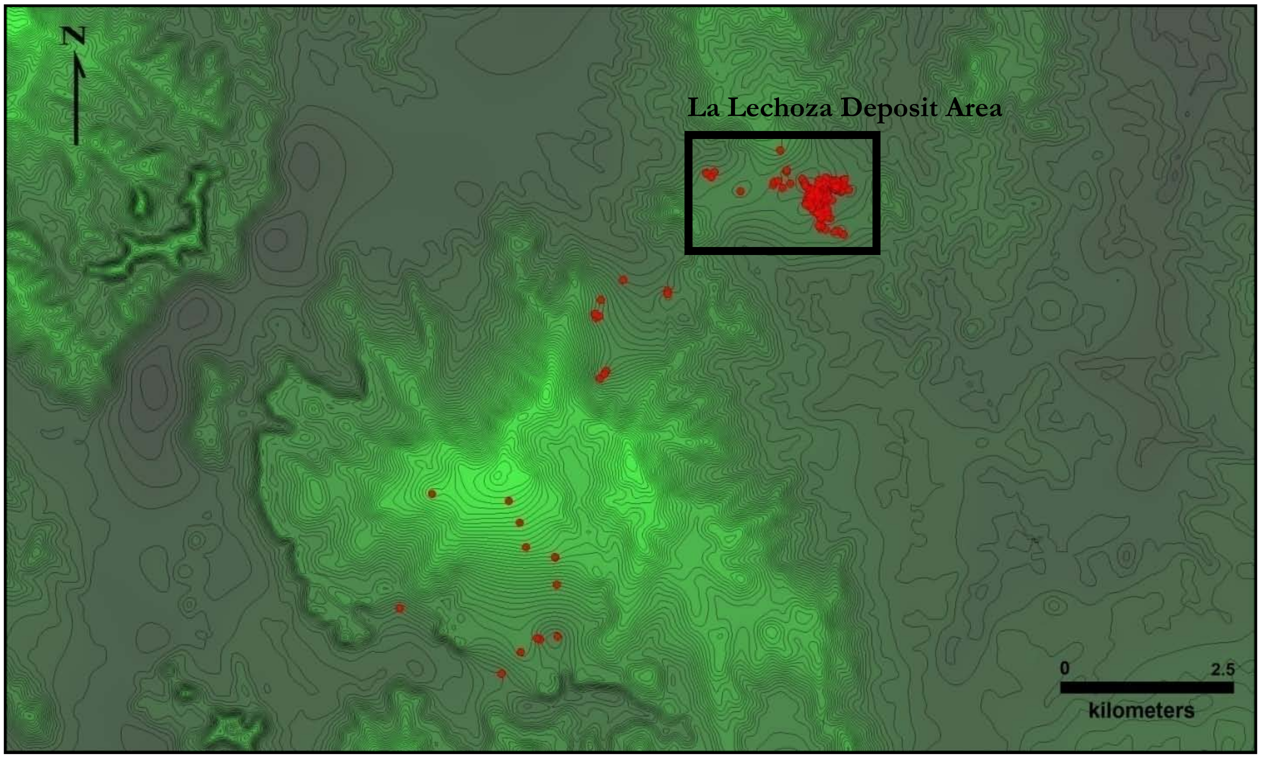


Figure 17: Topographic surface relative to drill hole collars (red dots) for regional data set

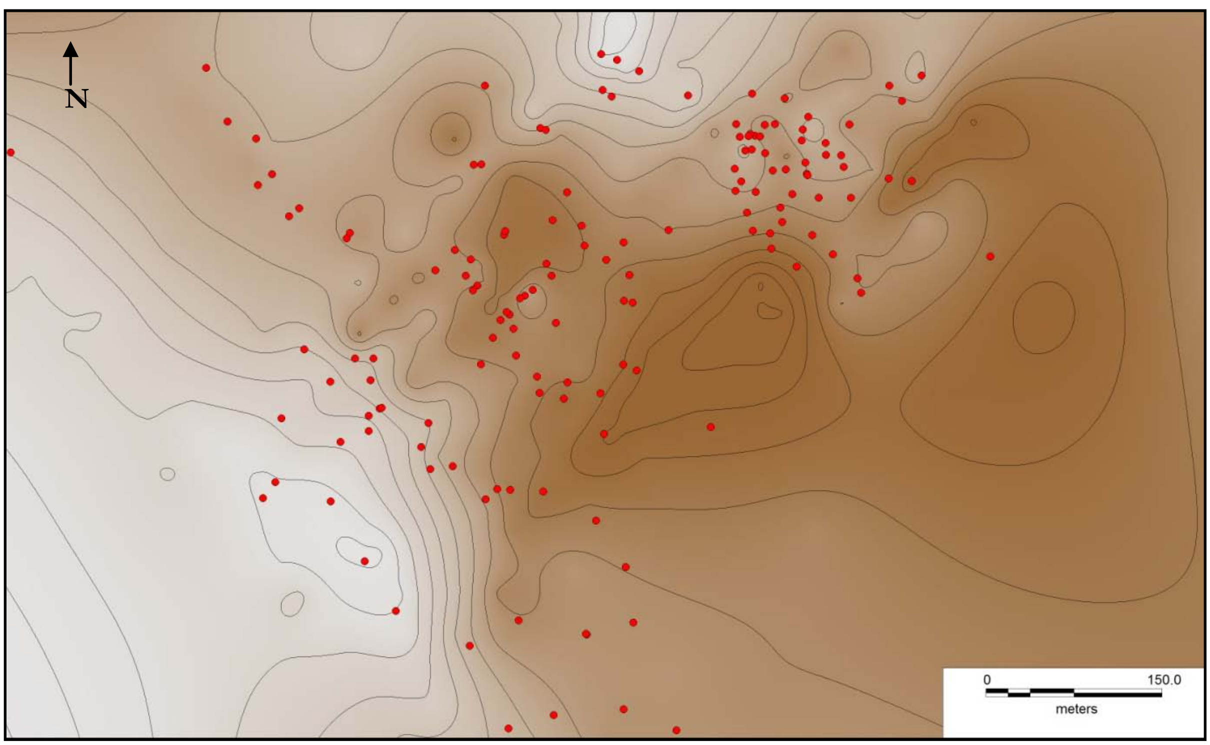


Figure 18: Oxide/Fresh rock boundary surface relative to drill hole collars (red dots) for La Lechoza deposit

Original Excel format drill logs were provided to SGS by Everton. These logs included original rock names and description. The logs had to be summarized and compiled in a single database for modelling purposes. A total of 16 level 0 lithologies and 5 level 1 lithologies were created (Table 10).

Rock type	Description	Level	Color legend	Rock Codes
AND	Andesite	0	Dark Green	10
Bx	Breccia	0	Bright Green	20
Bx-Flt	Fault Breccia	0	Dark Purple	42
Bx-Sil	Silicified Breccia	0	Blue	21
Bx-Sul	Sulphide Breccia	0	Bright Blue	51
DA	Dacite	0	Light Pink	30
DI	Diorite	0	Light Pink	31
FZ	Fault Zone	0	Dark Purple	40
ML	Mill Rock	0	Beige	41
MS	Massive Sulphides	0	Red	50
Plg-Prph	Plagioclase Porphyry	0	Pink	32
SMS	Semi-massive Sulphides	0	Red	52
TO	Tonalite	0	Pink	33
Vc	Volcanics	0	Green	11
VMS	Volcanic Massive Sulphides	0	Red	53
Chert	Chert	0	Orange	60
OB	Overburden	1	Greenish Brown	101
GOS	Gossan	1	Reddish Brown	102
OXI	Oxides	1	Reddish Brown	103
TRANS	Transition	1	Orange	104
SUL	Sulphides	1	Red	105

Table 10: Lithologies Summary

To generate the structural model, SGS started with the general cross-section provided by Everton's geologist and digitized it. The digitized faults (Figure 19) were then readjusted on every section using Geolines in SectCad. The Geolines were then used to limit horizontal extends of the mineralized solids.

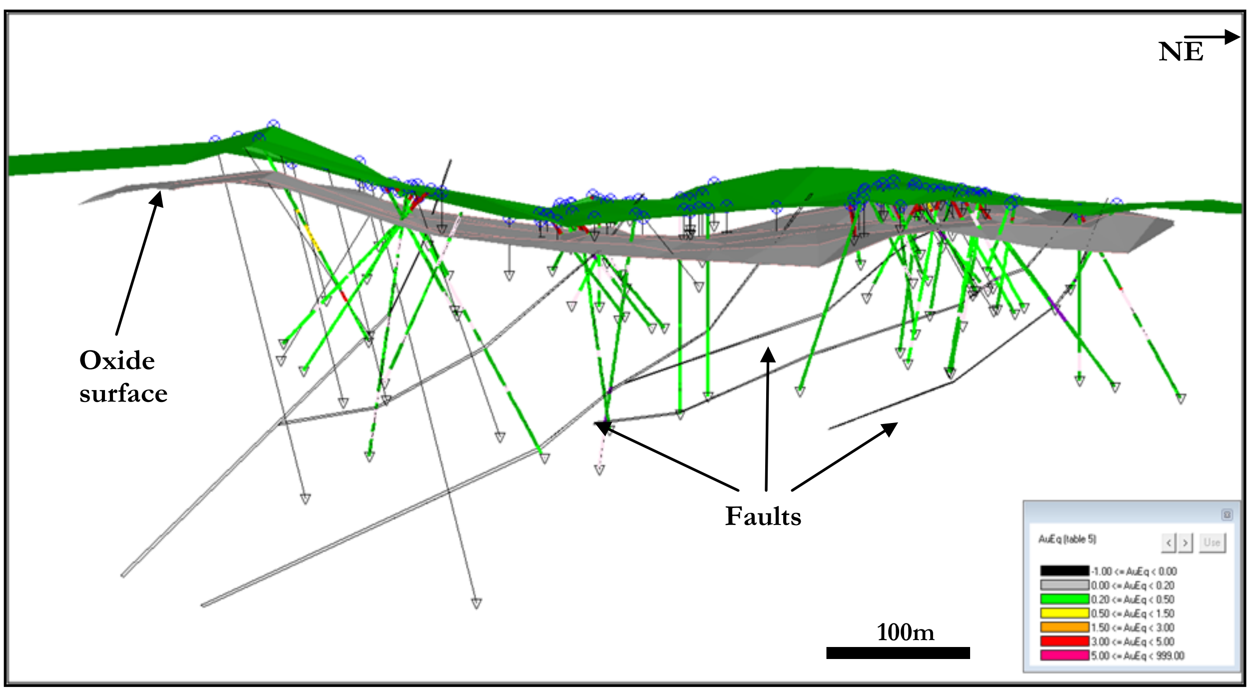


Figure 19: Structural Model on general cross-section for modelling purposes

14.3 Mineralized Intervals and Mineralized Solids

In order to generate mineralized intervals for each domain (Oxides and Sulphides), metal equivalents were created. The oxides were modelled using an Au equivalent (AuEq) and the sulphides using a Cu equivalent (CuEq). Hence, every assay was given an AuEq and a CuEq calculated using these formulas:

1. AuEq = Au (ppm) + Ag (ppm) * [AgFactor]

   Where AgFactor = [((AgPrice-AgRefiningCost)*(AgRecovery))/((AuPrice-AuRefiningCost)*AuRecovery))]
   = 0.0153

2. CuEq = Cu (ppm) + Au (ppm) * [AuFactor] + Ag ppm * [AgFactor]

   Where AuFactor = [((AuPrice-AuRefiningCost)*(AuRecovery))/((CuPrice-CuRefiningCost)*CuRecovery))]
   = 2442.4096
   Where AgFactor = [((AgPrice-AgRefiningCost)*(AgRecovery))/((CuPrice-CuRefiningCost)*CuRecovery))]
   = 48.4488

Note: 1 % = 10,000 ppm,
1 ppm = 0.0001%
1 ppm = 1 g/t

The metal values for calculating the AuEq and CuEq were taken from the spot price value as of July 27th 2011 (Table 8). Refining costs and metal recovery values were taken from the Cerro de Maimón report (Table 9). Mineralized intervals were created using original assays from the database. In order to model the mineralized zones properly, low cut-off grades were used to limit intervals. Two (2) different sets of mineralized intervals were generated. A first set was created for assays comprised in the oxide zone and a second set for the assays in the sulphide zones. The oxide/fresh rock surface was used to assign the domain of each mineralized interval.

The cut-off grade for the mineralized intervals and mineralized solid building was set at 0.2 g/t AuEq for the oxide zone and 0.1 % CuEq for the sulphide zone. Minimum horizontal widths of 3m were used.

71 mineralized intervals were created for the Au oxide zone ranging from 0.22 to 9.35 g/t AuEq with a mean value of 1.37 g/t AuEq. 69 mineralized intervals were generated for the Cu sulphide zones ranging from 0.11 to 2.59 % CuEq with a mean value of 0.53 % CuEq.

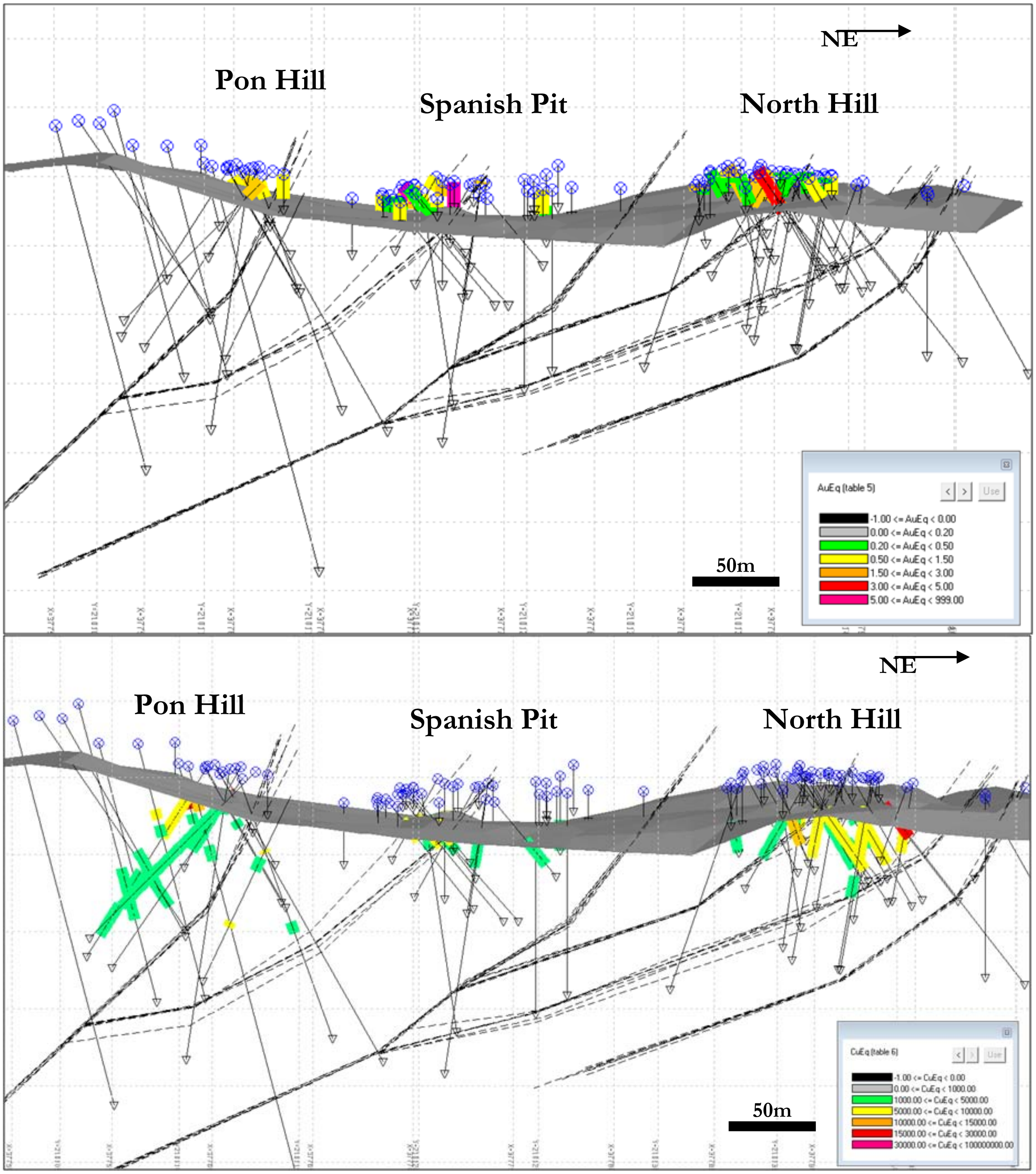


Figure 20: Mineralized intervals for the oxide zone (top) and sulphide zone (bottom)

The cross-sections were used in order to model the mineralized zones and generate mineralized solids. 3 different zones were interpreted in the model: 1) Pon Hill; 2) Spanish Pit and 3) North Hill, representing different trust scales in the structural model. Polygons were drawn on sections for each mineralized zone and correlated with each other using preceding and following sections. Polygons were "snapped" and limited to the extent of the mineralized intervals.

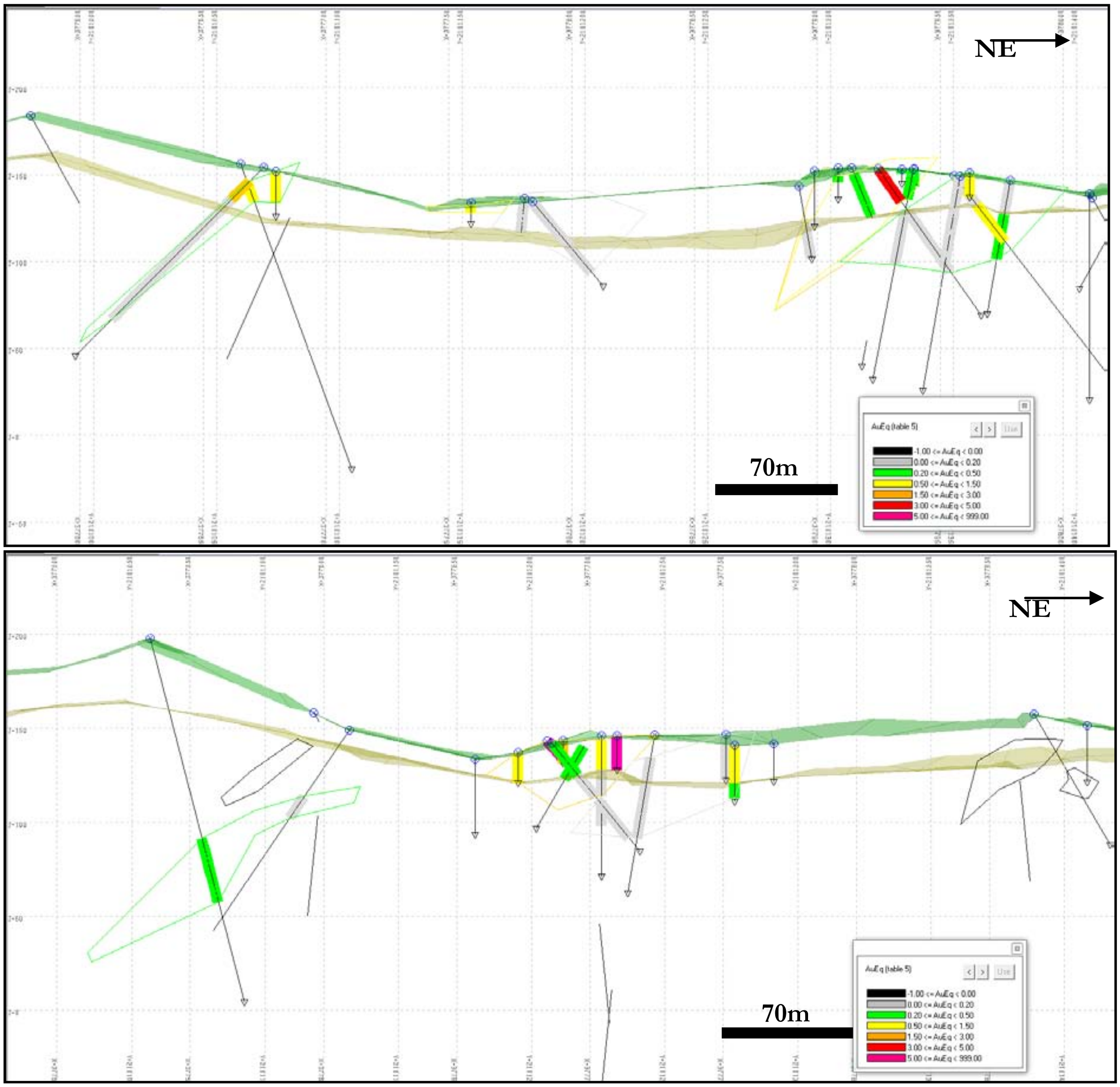


Figure 21: Example of polygon interpretation on sections (top: section LL004; bottom: section LL007)

3D solids were then created using the polygons in SectCad. A total of 7 solids were created for a total volume of 1,769,656.44 m³ (Table 11). Every solid was generated over the topographic surface and subsequently, the block model was clip to the topographic surface.

Solid Name	Volume (m³)	Lateral Extent (m)
Pon Hill 1	407,000	240
Pon Hill 2	67,000	60
Spanish Pit 1	229,000	240
Spanish Pit 2	323,000	180
Spanish Pit 2b	164,000	90
North Hill 1	351,000	185
North Hill 2	228,000	150
Total	**1,770,000**	**-**

Table 11: Mineralized solid summary

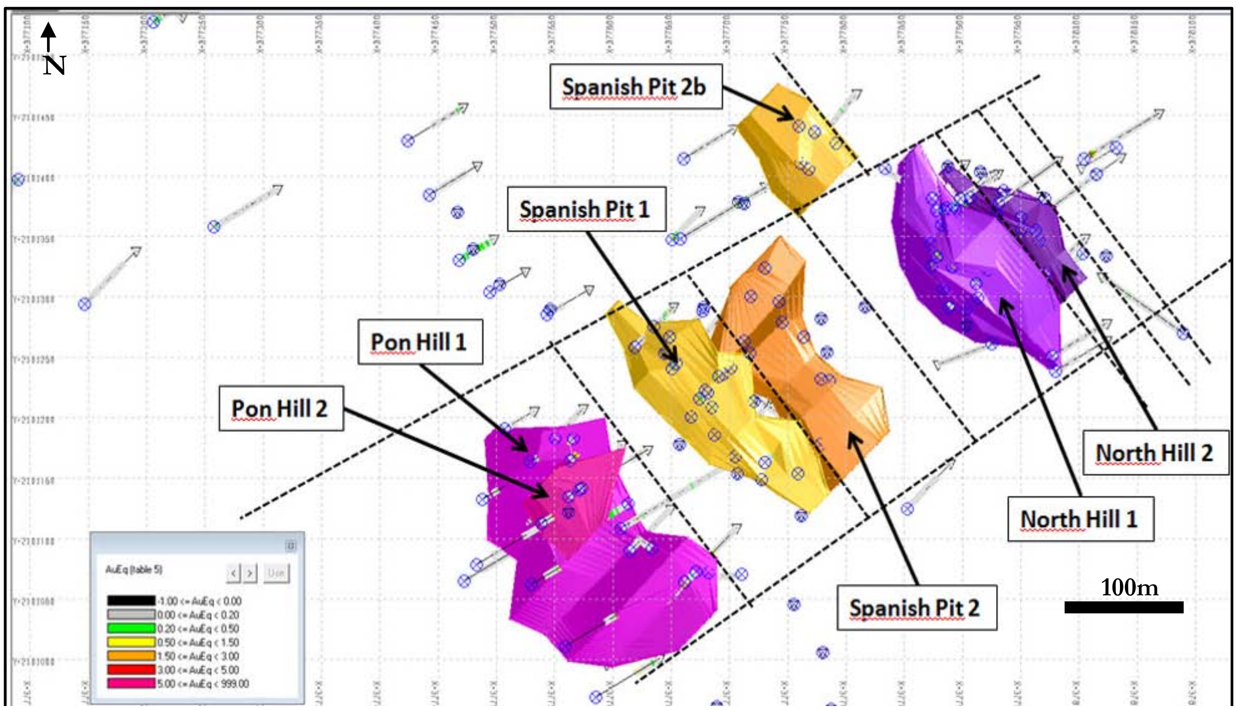


Figure 22: Plan view of the mineralized solids and isometric view of the solids (inset)

14.4 Data compositing

In order to homogenize the sample length and give them the same weight during the block model interpolation, assay data has to be composited. This step of the process enables the creation of equal length composites within the limits of the mineralized intervals.

Data was composited at 2.5m length intervals and limited to each the oxide zone and sulphide zone. Hence, two (2) sets of composites were generated to account for the difference between oxide and sulphide zones.

For the oxide zone, 490 composites were generated. The composites range from 0 to 42.95 g/t AuEq with a mean value of 1.23 g/t AuEq. The sulphide zone comprises 583 composites ranging from 0 to 14.3 % CuEq and amean value of 0.46% CuEq.

14.5 Composite Capping

In order to account for extreme values, composites were capped following the distribution of Au, Ag and Cu values respectively. Capping was done on composite because it enables to compare grade in composites of equal length and it is no longer necessary to cap values on weighted average of assay results.

Au and Ag were capped in the oxide zone whereas Au, Ag and Cu were capped in the sulphide zone (Table 12). All three (3) elements have been described in their native forms in the deposit enabling the possibility of nugget effect.

Most capped composites account for less of 15% of metal lost (Table 12). However, we can observe that in the oxide zone Ag 7 values have been capped at 200 g/t Ag and represent a metal lost of 43% of the total Ag. This is explained by the presence of a single extremely high value at 2778.00 g/t Ag.

Au

Zones	Capping level g/t Au	Min Au grade for capping study g/t	Uncapped Mean g/tAu	Capped Mean g/t Au	% Metal affected	Composites affected	Total Nb of composites
Oxides Zone	15.0	0.2	1.78	1.70	-4%	6	241 (>=0.2 g/t Au)
Sulphides Zone	2.0	0.2	0.61	0.52	-14%	4	102 (>=0.2 g/t Au)

Ag

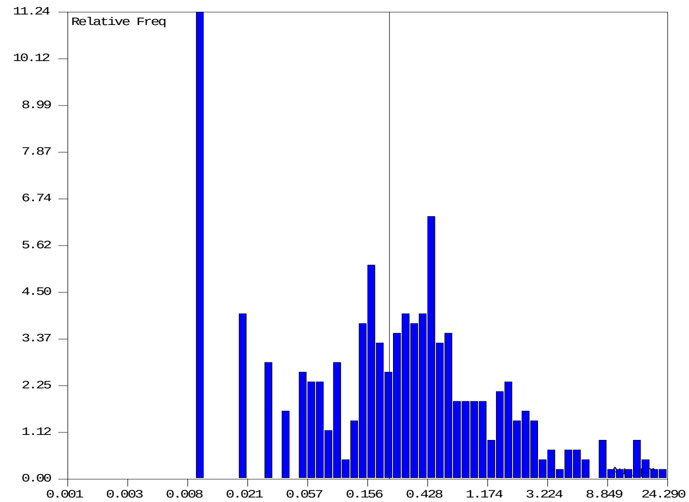
Type	Capping level g/t Ag	Min Ag grade for capping study g/t	Uncapped Mean g/t Ag	Capped Mean g/t Ag	% Metal affected	Composites affected	Total Nb of composites
Oxides Zone	200.0	0.1	92.72	52.40	-43%	7	440 (>=0.1 g/t Ag)
Sulphides Zone	50.0	0.1	17.69	15.56	-12%	7	562 (>=0.1 g/t Ag)

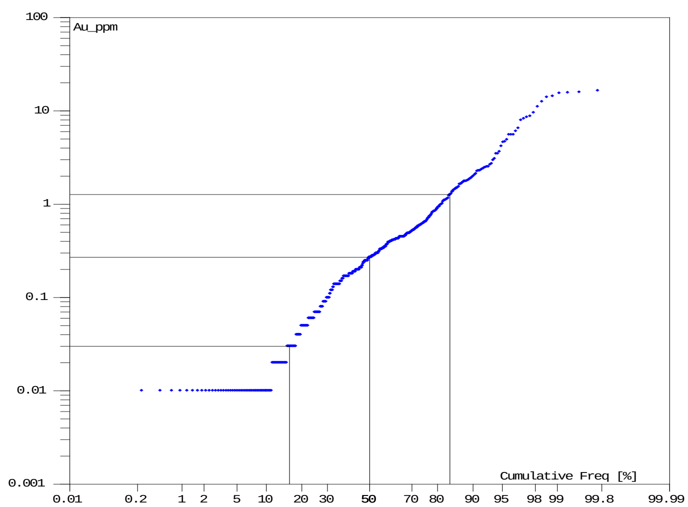
Cu

Type	Capping level % Cu	Min Cu grade for capping study %	Uncapped Mean % Cu	Capped Mean % Cu	% Metal affected	Composites affected	Total Nb of composites
Oxides Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulphides Zone	3.0	0.01	0.45	0.41	-7%	7	520 (>=0.01 % Cu)

Table 12: Summary of the capping studies for composites

Au values ppm in Oxide composites





==

STATISTICS FOR Au_ppm

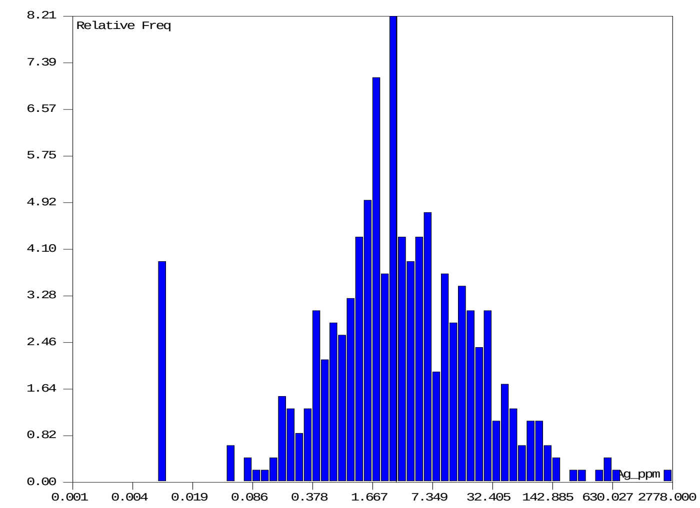
==

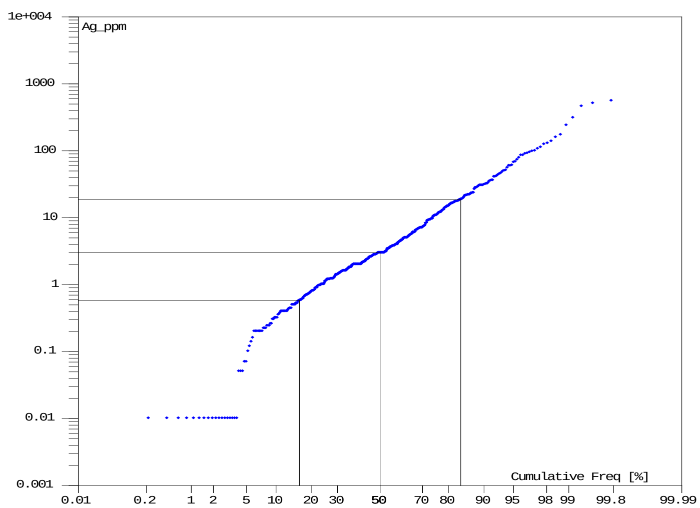
	Regular	Log
Minimum Value	0.0000	-4.6052
Percentile 5%	0.0000	-4.6052
16%	0.0100	-3.5066
50%	0.1900	-1.3093
84%	1.0100	0.2390
95%	3.4800	1.5326
Maximum Value	24.2900	3.1901

#Samples	490
Average	0.9010 (0.9 g/t)
Variance	6.4411
Std. Dev.	2.5379
Coef of Var.	2.8167
Skewness	5.3534
Kurtosis	35.8145

#Log Samples	427
Log Average	-1.4924
Log Variance	3.2449
Log Std. Dev.	1.8014
Log Mean	1.1389
Log Skewness	-0.0004
Log Kurtosis	2.6266

Ag values ppm in Oxide composites





==

STATISTICS FOR Ag_ppm

==

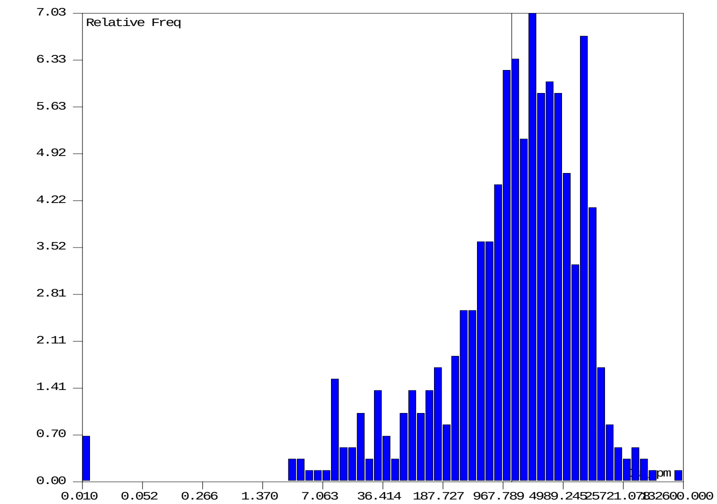
	Regular	Log
Minimum Value	0.0000	-4.6052
Percentile 5%	0.0000	-2.3026
16%	0.3800	-0.5447
50%	2.7800	1.0986
84%	17.5600	2.9221
95%	60.2000	4.1987
Maximum Value	2778.0000	7.9295

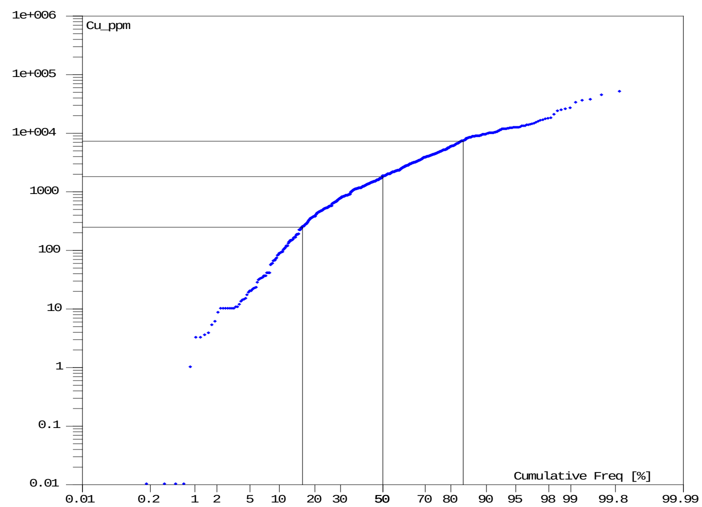
#Samples	490
Average	21.5124
Variance	18690.0712
Std. Dev.	136.7116
Coef of Var.	6.3550
Skewness	17.2506
Kurtosis	339.3150

#Log Samples	463
Log Average	1.0935
Log Variance	4.0880
Log Std. Dev.	2.0219
Log Mean	23.0466
Log Skewness	-0.4333
Log Kurtosis	4.2382

Figure 23: Statistics for oxide zone composites

Cu values ppm in Sulphide composites





==

STATISTICS FOR Cu_ppm

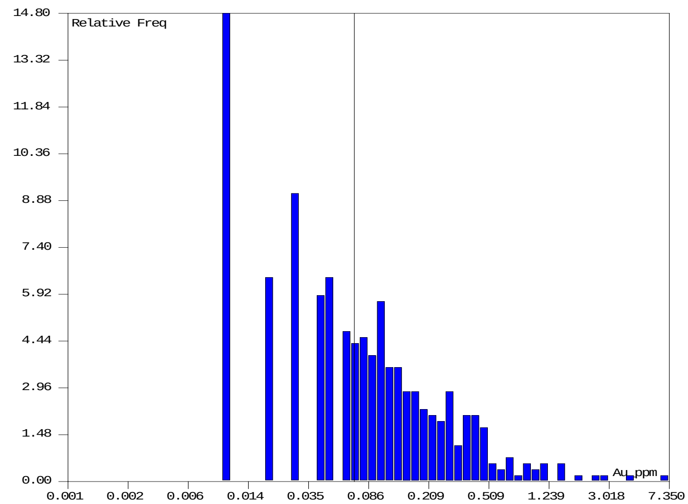
==

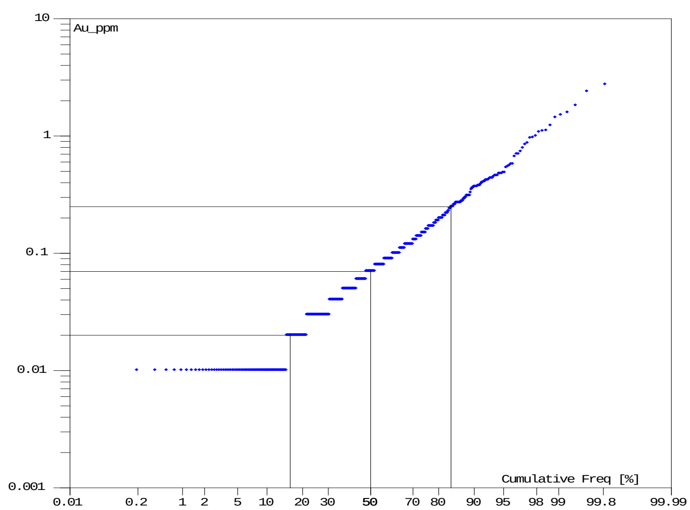
	Regular	Log
Minimum Value	0.0100	-4.6052
Percentile 5%	20.0000	2.9957
16%	249.7500	5.5205
50%	1823.6800	7.5086
84%	7342.1400	8.9014
95%	12336.7000	9.4203
Maximum Value	132600.0000	11.7951

#Samples	583
Average	3974.8543
Variance	61726484.7455
Std. Dev.	7856.6204
Coef of Var.	1.9766
Skewness	9.1096
Kurtosis	131.0016

#Log Samples	583
Log Average	7.1115
Log Variance	4.2753
Log Std. Dev.	2.0677
Log Mean	10395.8059
Log Skewness	-1.8134
Log Kurtosis	9.3374

Au values ppm in Sulphide composites





===

STATISTICS FOR Au_ppm

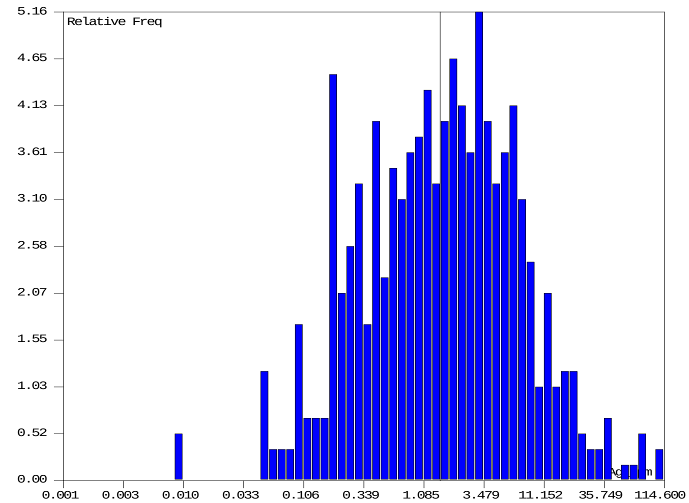
===

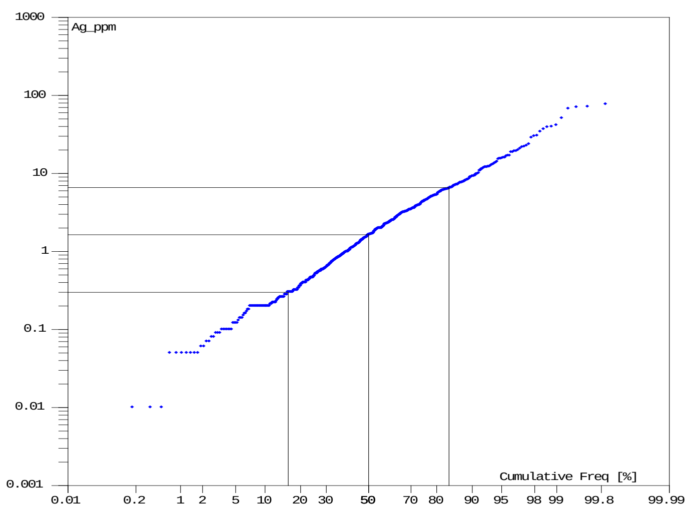
	Regular	Log
Minimum Value	0.0000	-4.6052
Percentile 5%	0.0000	-4.6052
16%	0.0100	-3.9120
50%	0.0600	-2.6593
84%	0.2100	-1.3863
95%	0.4800	-0.7133
Maximum Value	7.3500	1.9947

#Samples	583
Average	0.1532
Variance	0.1775
Std. Dev.	0.4213
Coef of Var.	2.7506
Skewness	10.8811
Kurtosis	162.2678

#Log Samples	527
Log Average	-2.6686
Log Variance	1.5819
Log Std. Dev.	1.2577
Log Mean	0.1530
Log Skewness	0.2915
Log Kurtosis	2.9060

Ag values ppm in Sulphide composites





===

STATISTICS FOR Ag_ppm

===

	Regular	Log
Minimum Value	0.0000	-4.6052
Percentile 5%	0.1200	-2.1203
16%	0.2800	-1.2040
50%	1.6300	0.4947
84%	6.4000	1.8871
95%	15.6000	2.7473
Maximum Value	114.6000	4.7414

#Samples	583
Average	4.4733
Variance	107.5754
Std. Dev.	10.3719
Coef of Var.	2.3186
Skewness	6.5514
Kurtosis	57.1762

#Log Samples	581
Log Average	0.3950
Log Variance	2.3410
Log Std. Dev.	1.5300
Log Mean	4.7849
Log Skewness	-0.1063
Log Kurtosis	2.9756

Figure 24: Statistics for Sulphide zones composites

14.6 Block Model Geometry

The area of the block model was determined from the extent of the mineralized solids. The block model was created inside the mineralized solids from minimum x, y, z coordinates to maximum coordinates (Table 13). Block size was set at 5m x 5m x 5m. A total of 14,166 blocks were generated for the seven (7) mineralized solids (Table 11 and Figure 25).

The block model was then separated between oxide and sulphide zones. This step was done by extracting blocks from the original block model with the oxide/fresh rock surface. Block percent were used and included in the resulting two (2) block models. The oxide block model contains 6,987 blocks for a maximum volume of 873,375 m^3 and sulphide block model contains 8,443 blocks for a maximum volume of 1,055,375 m^3.

Parameter	Value
Origin X centroid	377,000
Origin Y centroid	2,100,500
Origin Z centroid	-100
Max X centroid	378,000
Max Y centroid	2,101,750
Max Z centroid	210
Block size X	5
Bock size Y	5
Block size Z	5

Table 13: Block model geometry parameters

14.7 Bulk Density

No specific gravity data existed in the database provided by Everton. Therefore, specific gravity from an analogous project (Cerro de Maimón) was used to calculate the tonnage of the resources. SGS strongly recommends that specific gravity measurements be taken during next drilling campaign. The specific gravities used are the following:

Rock Type	Rock Description	Specific Gravity
Mineralized Oxides	Disseminated Oxides	2.41
Mineralized Sulphides	Disseminated Sulphides	2.97
Un-mineralized Oxides	Oxides	2.40
Un-mineralized Sulphides	Chlorite Schist	2.70

Table 14: Specific Gravity used from Cerro de Maimón Project

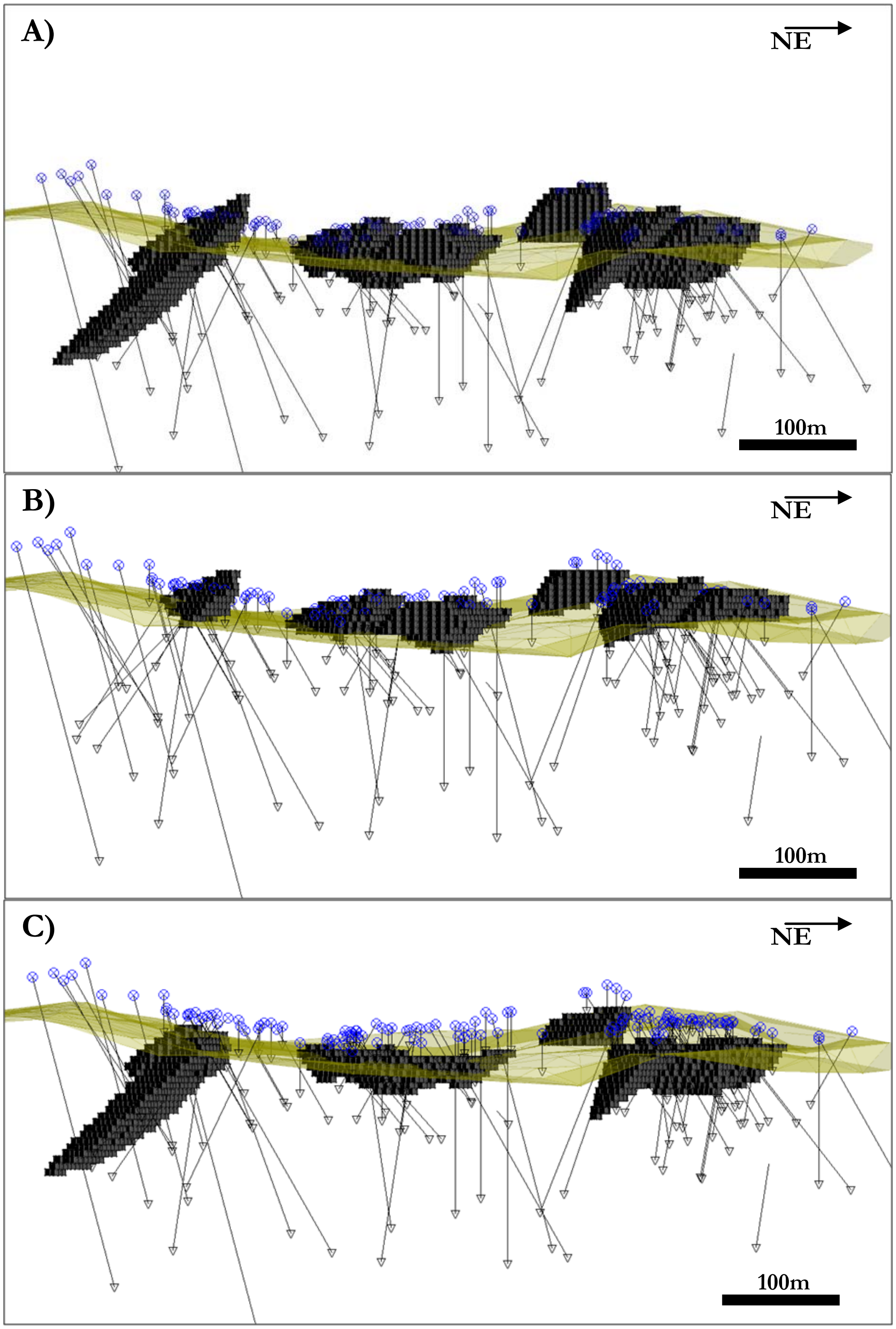


Figure 25: A) Original Block model; B) Block model for oxide zone and C) Block model for sulphide zone

14.8 Resource Estimation Methodology

In order to interpolate block Au, Ag and Cu values, the inverse square distance method was used. Oxide and sulphide block models were interpolated separately using the same parameters with different search ellipsoid to account for geometric differences between both zones. Block model interpolation was done using SectCad. The oxides zone was estimated using 490 composites and 2 passes with small and large ellipsoids (Table 16). A maximum of 10 composites was allowed for each block with a minimum of 3 in order to interpolate value. A maximum of 2 composites per drill hole was used in order to get composites from at least 2 different drill holes to interpolate one block. All 6,987 blocks were estimated using this method. Only Au_ppm, Ag_ppm and Cu_ppm value were interpolated and AuEq and CuEq values were calculated before reporting resources (see AuEq and CuEq equations section 14.3). Block values range from 0.001 to 13.54 g/t AuEq with a mean value of 0.69 g/t AuEq. Estimated oxide block model was then extracted from the topographic surface with block percent to eliminate blocks above topography; the resulting block model contains 6,708 blocks (Figure 26).

ELLIPSOIDS	Orientation	Dip	Major Axis	Intermediate Axis	Minor Axis
OXIDE Small	N133°	0°	50m	25m	10m
OXIDE Large	N133°	0°	100m	75m	30m

Table 15: Search ellipsoid for oxide interpolation

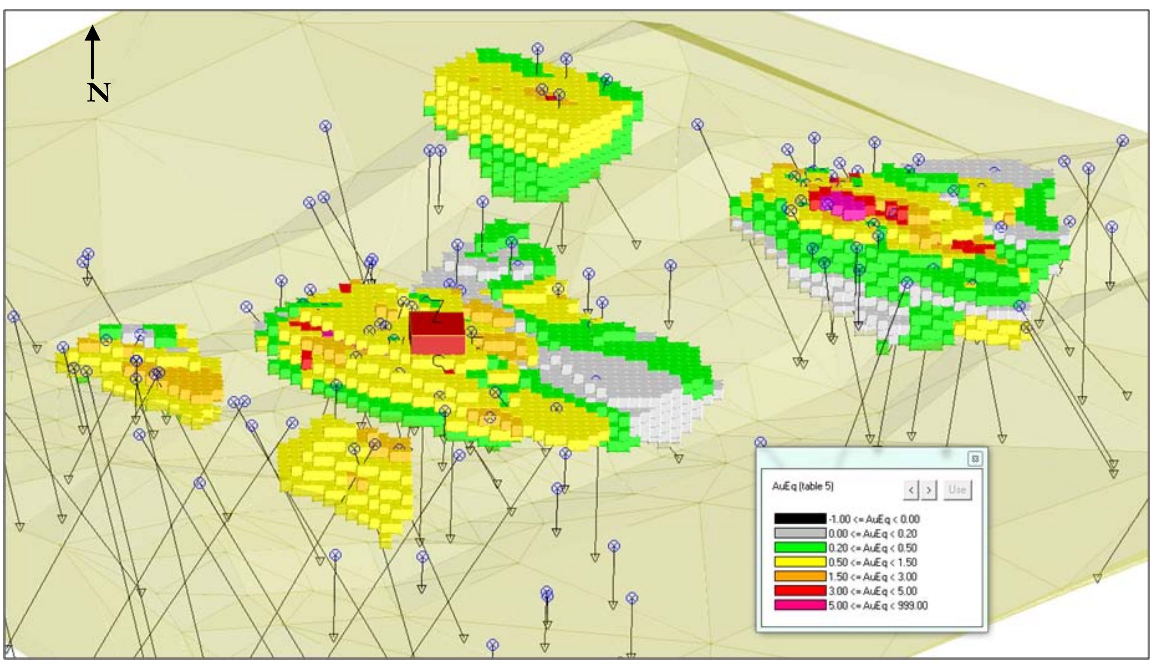


Figure 26: Isometric of interpolated oxide block model

The sulphide zone was estimated using 583 composites and 2 passes with small and large ellipsoids (Table 16). A maximum of 10 composites was allowed for each block with a minimum of 3 in order to interpolate value. A maximum of 2 composites per drill hole was used in order to get composites from at least 2 different drill holes to interpolate one block. All 8,443 blocks were estimated using this method. Only Au_ppm, Ag_ppm and Cu_ppm value were interpolated and AuEq and CuEq values were calculated before reporting resources (see AuEq and CuEq equations section 14.3). Block values range from 0.005 to 3.19 % CuEq with a mean value of 0.4 % CuEq (Figure 27).

ELLIPSOIDS	Orientation	Dip	Major Axis	Intermediate Axis	Minor Axis
SULPHIDE Small	N040°	45°	50m	25m	10m
SULPHIDE Large	N040°	45°	175m	95m	60m

Table 16: Search ellipsoid for sulphide interpolation

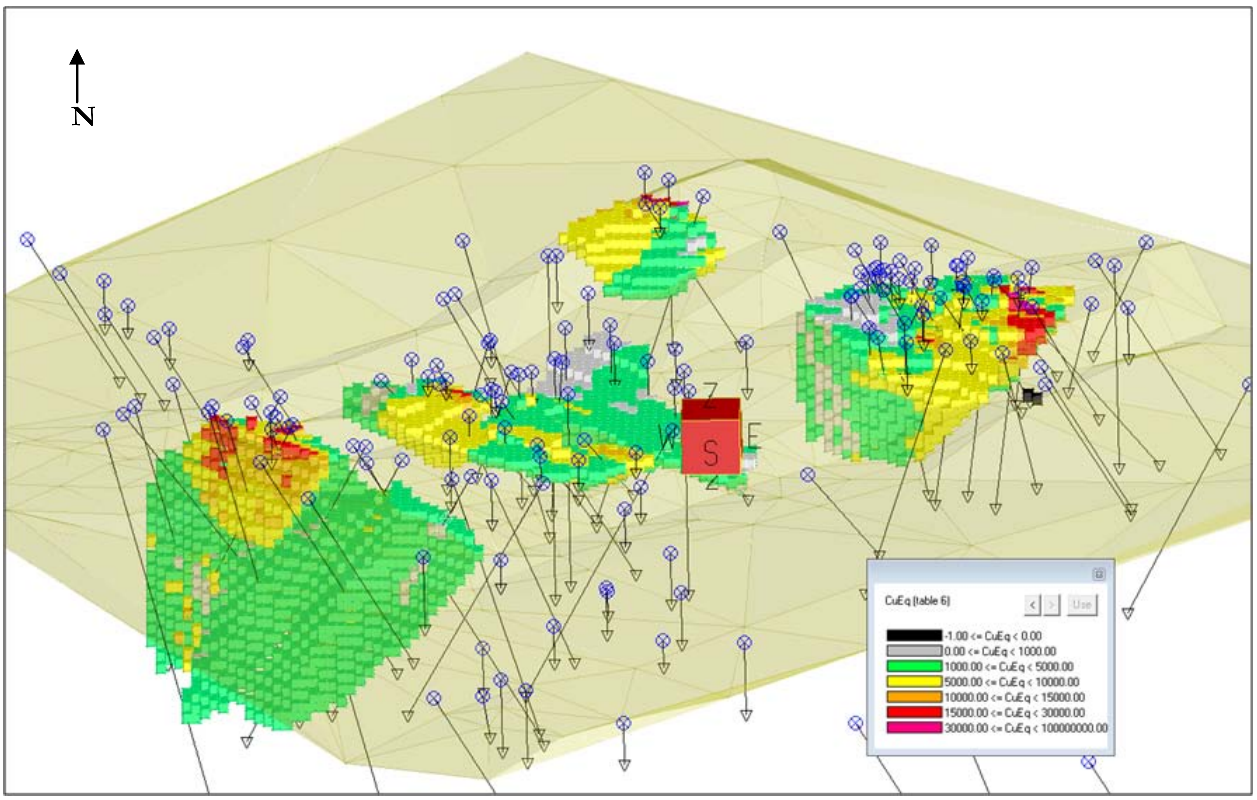


Figure 27: Isometric view of interpolated sulphide block model

14.9 Mineral Resources Cut-off

To report mineral resources under the NI 43-101 regulation, it is mentioned that the mineral resources must be "in such quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has a reasonable prospect for economic extraction". Mineral resources reporting cut-off grades must be supported by economic and mining information. SGS has, following the assumptions from section 14.1, calculated different cut-off grades for mineral resources reporting. Cut-off grades were calculated using varying metal prices and fixed costs.

Oxide mineral resources are reported using an AuEq cut-off grade. To calculate the three (3) different cut-off grade, metal prices for the last 5 years, last year and spot (July 27th, 2011) were used (Table 8). The cut-off grades were calculated using the following formula:

AuEq *Cut-off = (MiningCost ($/t)+ProcessingCost ($/t))/(AuPrice ($/g) * AuRecovery)*

Sulphide mineral resources are reported using a CuEq cut-off grade. The cut-off grade values were calculated using three (3) different scenarios with varying metal prices and fixed mining and processing parameters. The cut-off grades were calculated using the following formula:

CuEq *Cut-off = (MiningCost ($/t)+ProcessingCost ($/t))/(CuPrice ($/g) * CuRecovery)*

	Au prices ($/oz)	Cu prices ($/lbs)	Ag prices ($/oz)	Au Eq C-O (g/t)	Cu Eq C-O (%)
5 years	1 041.71	3.56	19.14	0.35	0.23
Last year (2010)	1 224.53	3.92	20.19	0.29	0.21
Spot (27/07/2011)	1 614.80	4.41	40.33	0.22	0.19

Table 17: Cut-off grades determination for AuEq and CuEq

In order to report the mineral resources, the preferred scenario is represented by the last year trailing metal price calculated cut-off grade. The cut-off grades used by SGS are 0.3 g/t AuEq for the oxides and 0.2 % CuEq for the sulphides.

Finally, in order to only represent resources with "a reasonable prospect for economic extraction", a Whittle pit optimization was done using assumption from section 14 and last year trailing metal prices. The reported resources are then limited to the blocks contained in the optimized pit shell.

PARAMETERS ($US)	Preferred Scenario
Au Price ($/oz)	1224.53$
Ag Price ($/oz)	20.19$
Cu Price ($/lb)	3.92$
Oxides Au Recovery	90%
Oxides Ag Recovery	87%
Sulphides Au Recovery	45%
Sulphides Ag Recovery	55%
Sulphides Cu Recovery	85%
Mining Costs ($/t)	1.71$
Processing Costs Oxides ($/t)	10.37$
Processing Costs Sulphides ($/t)	16.00$
Oxides Au Refining Costs ($/g)	0.05$
Oxides Ag Refining Costs ($/g)	0.03$
Smelting Costs Sulphides ($/t conc.)	65.00$
Sulphides Au Refining Costs ($/g)	0.17$
Sulphides Ag Refining Costs ($/g)	0.01$
Sulphides Cu Refining Costs ($/g)	0.0002$
Ore Oxides Specific Gravity	2.41
Ore Sulphides Specific Gravity	2.97
Waste Oxides Specific Gravity	2.4
Waste Sulphides Specific Gravity	2.7
Pit Slopes Oxides	30°
Pit Slopes Sulphides	45°

Table 18: Pit optimization parameters for Whittle taken from assumptions in section 14.1

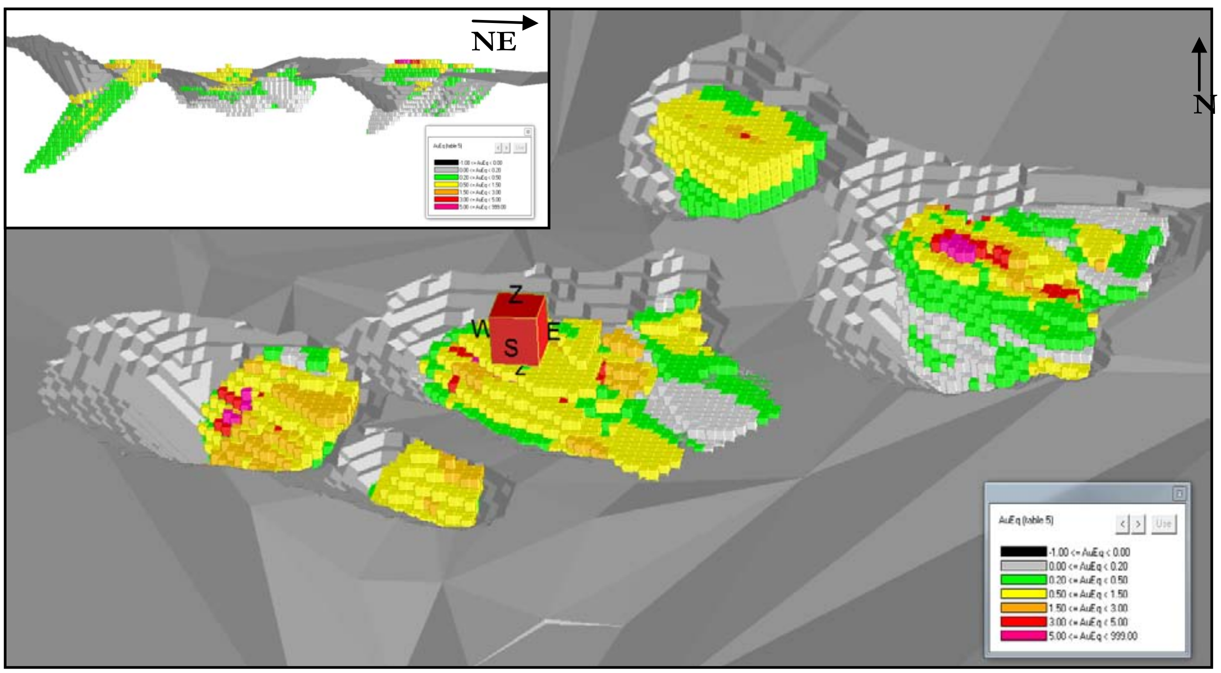


Figure 28: Plan view (inset) and isometric view of the optimized pit shell and mineral resources block model

14.10 Mineral Resources

Interpolated block models were exported from SectCad to an Access database in order to report the mineral resources. The block models were limited to the block contained in the optimized pit shell, representing the mineral resources with "a reasonable prospect for economic extraction". During this step, AuEq and CuEq values were calculated for each block using interpolated Au_ppm, Ag_ppm and Cu_ppm values.

The mineral resources are reported separately for oxides and sulphides, because they represent two (2) different mining method and extraction process. Furthermore, oxides are reported for Au and Ag only and sulphides include Au, Ag and Cu.

14.11 Mineral Resources Classification

The mineral resources are reported in Table 19 and are all classified in the inferred category. Mineral resources are only classified has inferred because Air Track drill holes are included in the interpolation process and the assay results from these cannot be independently verified. Furthermore, no specific gravity is available and no deviation measurements were available for hole deeper than 150m.

Mineral Resources for Oxides

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)
0.30	Inferred	979,000	0.86	17.72	1.14	27,000	558,000

Mineral Resources for Sulphides

Cut-Off (% CuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)	Cu (lbs)
0.21	Inferred	1,225,000	0.20	5.03	0.57	0.65	8,000	198,000	15,500,000

Table 19: Mineral resources reported for oxides and sulphides

14.12 Mineral Resources Sensitivity to Metal Prices

During the cut-off determination, three (3) different scenarios were used, where the metal prices changed and costs stayed constant (Table 17). This illustrates the variation of the "reasonable prospect for economic extraction" for the mineral resources depending on the metal value. These scenarios used metal prices variation from the 5 year trailing price to the spot price on July 27th, 2011. These prices were introduced in the pit optimization process, creating three (3) different pit shells with respective resources.

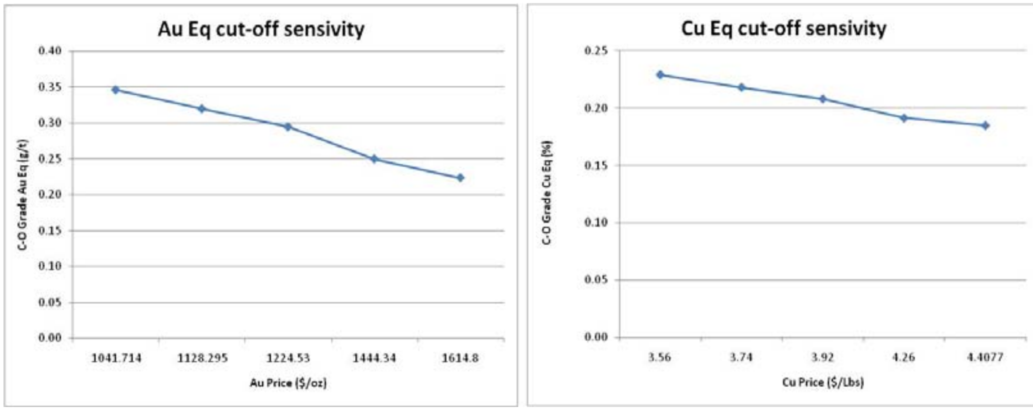


Figure 29: Cut-off variation following metal prices changes

The following table illustrates the variation of the mineral resources depending on the variation of metal price assumptions:

Sensitivity of Mineral Resources for Oxides

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)
0.20	Inferred	1,373,000	0.66	13.92	2.79	29,000	614,000
0.30	Inferred	979,000	0.86	17.72	1.14	27,000	558,000
0.40	Inferred	848,000	0.96	19.44	1.26	26,000	530,000

Sensitivity of Mineral Resources for Sulphides

Cut-Off (% CuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)	Cu (lbs)
0.19	Inferred	1,348,000	0.19	5.08	0.54	0.61	8,000	220,000	16,000,000
0.21	Inferred	1,225,000	0.20	5.03	0.57	0.65	8,000	198,000	15,500,000
0.23	Inferred	1,152,000	0.20	5.14	0.59	0.67	8,000	190,000	15,500,000

Table 20: Sensitivity studies for oxide and sulphide mineral resources

15- Adjacent properties

Other mining concessions belonging to different exploration and producing companies are located next to the APV Property. The APV Property shares its western (Jobo Claro II concession) and southern (APV concession) boundaries to the west of the Pueblo Viejo Mine. Please see Figure 1.

The Cerro de Maimón Mine is a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit hosted in the Cretaceous Maimón Formation located 8 km west of the Cuance concession boundary. The mineral deposits consist of a massive sulphide body and an oxide body. The most recent available information is stated in the NI-43-101 technical report of August 21, 2007 ("2007 report") by Micon for GlobeStar Mining Corporation now Perilya Limited, an Australian base metals mining and exploration company. The 2007 report states proven and probable reserves of 4.8 million tonnes at 2.54% Cu, 0.96g/t Au and 34.9 g/t Ag in the sulphide body. The oxide body contains proven and probable reserves of 1.2 million tonnes at 1.86 g/t Au and 34.5 g/t Ag. The company started mining in 2008. The information is available at: http://www.perilya.com.au/our-business/operations/cerro-de-Maimón.

During the mineral resource estimation process of La Lechoza deposit, different assumptions were made. The assumptions are taken from Cerro de Maimón, 2007 Technical Report and Kitco website visited on July 27th, 2011. The Cerro de Maimón is analogous project with same deposit type, similar geology and road access to La Lechoza deposit. Costs assumptions were taken from Cerro de Maimón Technical Report and updated to 2011 prices using an average of 2% increase per year to account for inflation. These assumptions are taken directly from Cerro de Maimón and have not been tested and studied for the La Lechoza deposit.

The author (QP) of this report was unable to verify the information. The information described above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the APV Property.

The Pueblo Viejo Project is located approximately 2 km south of the APV concession boundary. Please see Figure 1. The owners Barrick Gold Corporation (60%) and Goldcorp Inc.(40%) are currently constructing an open-pit mining complex on the site. Current plans are to have the mine in production by the end of the first quarter of 2012 (Barrick Gold Corporation Annual Report, 2010). Barrick, s annual 2010 report stated the Pueblo Viejo project is currently holding reserves proven and probable reserves (60% Barrick Gold Corporation) 168,417,000 tons at 0.084oz/ton for a total of 14,194,000 ounces of gold. GoldCorp Inc. Website states that it holds (40% Goldcorp Inc.) 101,860,000 tonnes at 2.89 g/t Au. The author (QP) of this report was unable to verify the information. The information described above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on Everton's APV Property.

16- Other relevant data and information

To the author’s knowledge there is no other relevant information on the APV Property.

17- Interpretation and conclusion

The resources reported in this document are compliant with standards as outlined in the National Instrument 43-101. The mineral resources reported in this document are all classified in the inferred category. The Air Track drill holes included in the interpolation process and the according assay results cannot be independently verified. Furthermore, no specific gravity is available and no deviation measurements were available for hole deeper than 150m.

The mineral resources are reported separately for oxides and sulphides, because they represent two (2) different mining method and extraction process. Furthermore, oxides are reported for Au and Ag only and sulphides include Au, Ag and Cu.

The mineral resources of the APV Property, described below, correspond to La Lechoza mineral deposit, It is the author's opinion, according to the assumptions and the estimation parameters, that the current estimated resources in this report are considered to be adequate and conservative.

Mineral Resources for Oxides

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)
0.30	Inferred	979,000	0.86	17.72	1.14	27,000	558,000

Cut-Off (% CuEq)	Classification	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	CuEq (%)	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)	Cu (lbs)
0.21	Inferred	1,225,000	0.20	5.03	0.57	0.65	8,000	198,000	15,500,000

The APV Property contains enough resources to justify additional work on the property that could lead, upon Everton's determination of a successful additional drilling program, to mineral processing and metallurgical testing and to a preliminary economic assessment study.

As part of the verification program, SGS Geostat validated La Lechoza mineral Deposit database and conducted independent check sampling of mineralised core duplicates from recent and older drill holes done by the Company. The author and SGS Geostat are in the opinion that the final database, dated August 8th, 2011, is valid and that the data is acceptable for the estimation of mineral resources.

According to the statistical analysis done on the original and check samples values, SGS cannot confirm the presence of any bias. All the sign tests were conclusive except for the silver where only 18% of original assay results where above or equal to the check sample values. The average silver grade from the selected original values was 10% lower from the check sample values. The average gold grade from the selected original values was 9% lower from the check sample values and the average copper grade from the selected original values was 3% higher from the check sample values.

The author is not qualified to comment on the assay methods used by Acme and SGS Lakefield laboratories. However, the inconclusive statistical analysis and the difference between original and check sample silver grades could be explained by the difference of assay methods used between both labs. SGS recommends further investigations and the addition of increased QAQC measures.

18- Recommendations

SGS recommends the continuation of exploration and development work on the APV Property. The property location and the conclusions from this report support additional drilling of the existing mineral deposit and potentially gold bearing targets throughout the property.

Everton is encouraged to continue its discrimination of potential gold bearing targets throughout the Property with prospecting and geological mapping of the best areas, as well as additional exploration diamond drilling (Phase 1). SGS also recommends studying the use of reversed circulation drilling along exploration lines according to the *top-to-tail* method of drilling. The relatively shallow depth of weathered material is an issue to consider in this study.

SGS recommends also continuing the drilling at La Lechoza deposit (Phase 2) on its lateral extensions down to 100m vertical in order to update the Property's mineral resources. SGS also recommends twinning the best Airtrack drill holes to a minimum of 10% in order to validate and correlate the data. The core diameter is also recommended to go from NQ to PQ for the 20-30 meters in order to minimise the recovery problems. The phase 2 can be done after or in conjunction to the phase 1 of exploration.

SGS recommends improving the quality of the gold and silver assay by changing from semi-quantitative to quantitative fire assay methods.

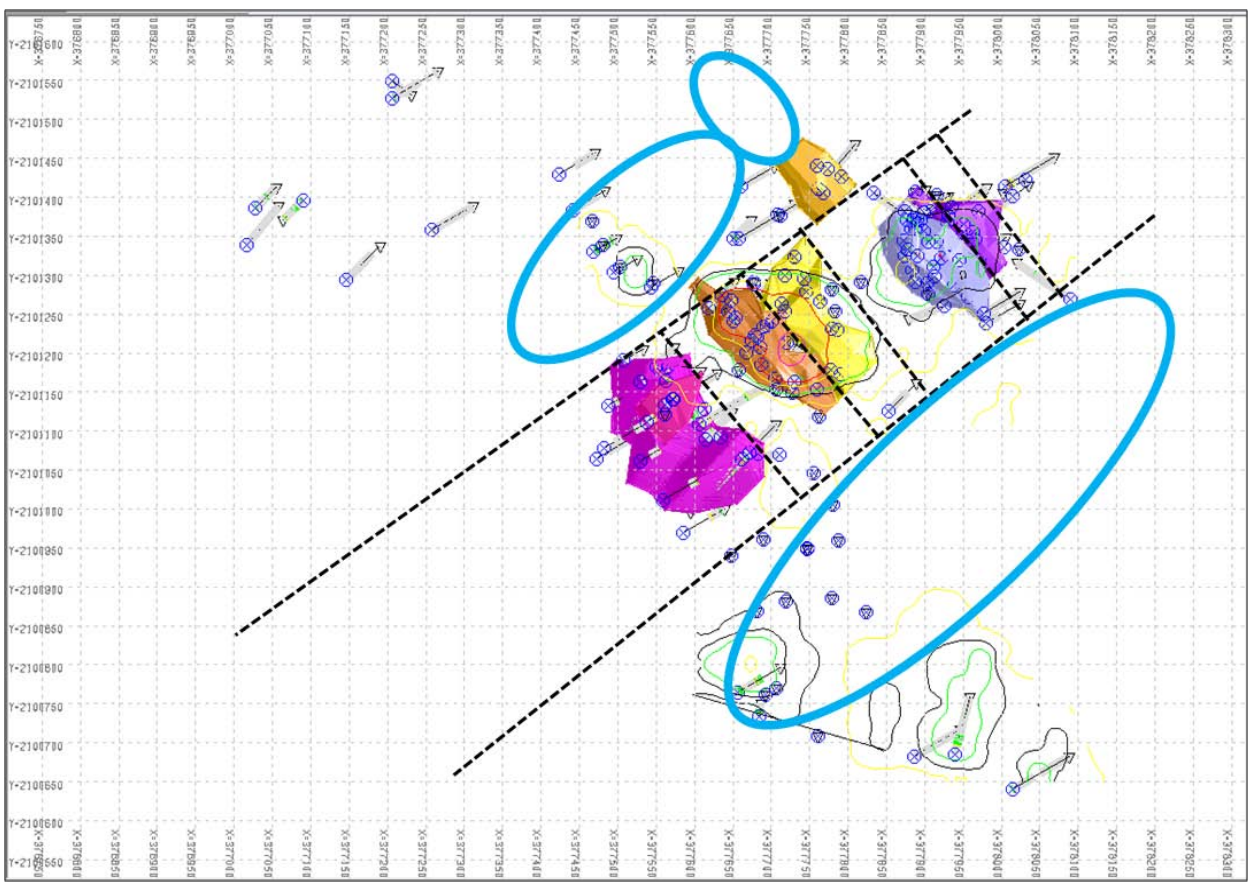
SGS strongly recommends that specific gravity measurements be taken during next drilling campaign.

SGS recommends implementing as soon as possible the insertion of standards, core duplicates and blanks in the range of 10% in the sample stream. In parallel to the exploration work, some metallurgical test work will need to be done including specific gravity determination; grinding tests preparation and cominution tests and detailed mineralogy.

The following budgetary recommendations (Phase 1 and Phase 2) are purely conceptual. Please consider only as reference the analysis costs, access, logistics, camp, meals and equipment rental costs.

Phase 1 2011 Exploration Budget APV Property				
Description	number	unit	$/unit	total
Access and drill pads				150000
Assays	3000	units	30	90000
Diamond infill Drilling (to test La Lechoza lateral extensions)	5000	m	200	1000000
Reporting, Mineral resource update of the Property.				65000
SubTotal				1305000
Contingency & Miscellaneous (25%)				326250
Total				1631250

Phase 2 2011 Exploration Budget, La Lechoza				
Description	number	unit	$/unit	total
Mineralogy, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical tests at La Lechoza	1	$	60000	60000
Additional infill drilling for update of the resources category.	10000	m	200	2000000
SubTotal				2060000
Contingency & Miscellaneous (25%)				515000
Total				2575000



19- references

Dominguez, H., 2009, Ampliación Pueblo Viejo II Concession, Internal Technical Report prepared for Linear Gold Caribe.

Robinson, M., 2010, Independent Technical Report For The Ampliación Pueblo Viejo (APV) Project, Dominican republic (Everton Resources NI 43-101 Technical Report), Mazatlán (Mexico), Minera Camargo S.A. de C.V.

Roos, P., Burgess, H. & Ward, I., 2007, Updated Mineral Resource and Reserve estimate for The Cerro de Maimón Project (GlobeStar Mining Corporation NI 43-101 Technical Report), Toronto (ON), Micon International Ltd.

Childe, F. 2000, Volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization in the Greater Antilles in Sherlock, R.I. and Logan, M.A.V., (eds.), VMS Deposits of Latin America; Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, p. 183-196

Draper, G. and Gutiérrez-Alonso, G., 1997, La estructura del cinturón de Maimón en la isla de Hispaniola y sus implicaciones geodinámicas; Revista de la Sociedad Geológica de España, v. 10(3-4), p. 281-299.

Dubé, Benoit, Gosselin, P., Mercier-Langevin, P., Hannington, M., Galley, A., 2007, Gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits; in Mineral Resources of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods; Geological Survey of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division of the Geological Association of Canada, Special Publication No. 5, p.75-94.

Gifkins, C., Herrmann, W., Large, R., 2005, Altered Volcanic Rocks; a guide to description and interpretation: Center for Ore Deposits Research, University of Tasmania, Australia, 275 pages.

Hauff, P.L., 2005, An overview of VIS-NIR-SWIR field spectroscopy as applied to precious metals exploration; Spectral International Inc., 32p.

Holbek, P.M. and Daubeny P.H., 2000, Geology of the San Antonio Concession, Dominican Republic *in* Sherlock, R.I. and Logan, M.A.V., (eds.), VMS Deposits of Latin America; Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, p. 197-212

Jones, S., Herrmann, W., Gemmell, B., 2005, Short wavelength spectral characteristics of the HW Horizon: Implications for exploration in the Myra Falls volcanic-hosted massive sulphide camp, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada; Economic Geology, v. 100, p. 273-294.

Kesler, S.E., Russell N., Seaward, M., Rivera, J., McCurdy, K., Cumming, G.L., and Sutter, J.F., 1981, Geology and geochemistry of sulphide mineralization underlying the Pueblo Viejo gold-silver oxide deposit, Dominican Republic; Econ. Geol. vol. 76, p. 1096-1117.

Martin-Fernandez, M., Draper, G., 1998, Hatillo 1:50 000 geological map; SYSMIN-Dirección General de Minería.

McPhie, J., Doyle, M., and Allen, R., 1993, Volcanic Textures, a guide to the interpretation of textures in volcanic rocks: Centre for Ore Deposit and Exploration Studies, University of Tasmania

Sillitoe, R.H., Hall, D.H, Redwood, S.D., Waddell, A.H., 2006, Pueblo Viejo high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit, Dominican Republic: a new model of formation beneath barren limestone cover; Economic Geology, vol. 101, p.1427-1435.

www.kitco.comwww.sedar.com

http://www.perilya.com.au/our-business/operations/cerro-de-Maimón

Logistics and Processing Report, Airborne Magnetic and HeliGEOTEM® II Survey AMPLIACION CENTRAL DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Job No. 06302 Everton Resources/Everton Minera Dominicana August 2007, 76p.

Fugro Airborne Surveys, 2007, Basic EM Interpretation Overview Airborne Magnetic and HeliGEOTEM II survey, Amplación Pueblo Viejo Central Dominican Republic, Job No. 06302, Everton Resources, 19p.

20- Date and Signature

This report "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo Property, Dominican Republic, Everton Resources Inc." dated September 13th, 2011 was prepared and signed by the author.

Signed and sealed "Maxime Dupéré" P.Geo.

______________________________ Signed in Blainville, Québec on November 10th, 2011

Maxime Dupéré P. Geo
Geologist
SGS Canada Inc.

21- Certificate of qualification

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo Property, Dominican Republic, Everton Resources Inc." dated September 13th, 2011.

I, Maxime Dupéré, P. Geo., do herby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat with an office at 10, Blvd de la Seigneurie East, Suite 203, Blainville, Quebec, Canada, J7C 3V5;
2. I am a graduate from the Université de Montréal, Quebec in 1999 with a B.Sc. in geology and I have practiced my profession continuously since 2001.
3. I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (#501),
4. I have 10 years experience in mining exploration in diamonds, gold, silver, base metals, and Iron Ore. I have prepared and made several mineral resource estimations for different exploration projects at different stages of exploration. I am aware of the different methods of calculation and the geostatistics applied to metallic and non metallic projects as well as industrial mineral projects.
5. I am responsible for the report "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo Property, Dominican Republic, Everton Resources Inc." dated September 13th, 2011.
6. I am an independent "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators.
7. I visited the APV Property from May 30th to June 4th, 2011.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
9. I certify that there is no circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.
10. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Everton Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.
11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, own directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Everton Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared and read the report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Ampliación Pueblo Viejo Property, Dominican Republic, Everton Resources Inc." dated September 13th, 2011, in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
13. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and, as of the date of this certificate, the parts I wrote in this technical report contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this section of the technical not misleading.

Signed at Blainville, Quebec this November 10th, 2011

Signed and Sealed

Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo.

22- Appendix

22.1 List of relevant intercepts of the APV property per mining Concession and prospect

Concession	Prospect / Deposit	Hole ID Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TB-01	12.19	16.76	4.57	7	191	12272	39	255
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TB-01	39.62	41.15	1.53	4	134	758	12	33600
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TB-02	46.18	47.24	1.06	3	138	758	20	34600
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TB-04	59.79	67.05	7.26	4	479	12729	8	758
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TBM-02	21.34	21.74	0.4	106	1295	24700	0	13500
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TBM-03	2	8	6	1	1674	826	0	75
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TBM-07	20.2	39.62	19.42	62	1711	12353	484	68498
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-12	42.67	47.24	4.57	120	1357	7484	1425	80495
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-15	50.9	55.78	4.88	6	150	1515	467	5252
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-19	42.67	47.24	4.57	4	115	678	0	8573
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-23	40.84	47.85	7.01	19	438	1338	247	27781
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-24	36	44.2	8.2	65	414	3193	1419	41977
La Cueva	Tres Bocas	TTBM-26	33.6	55.9	22.3	19	294	1859	801	30702
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-02	0.6	6.5	5.9	6	1703	8208	30	3021
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-02	21.5	35	13.5	1	90	7484	8	495
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-03	27.5	50	22.5	6	164	6005	257	1914
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-04	41	59	18	3	1066	3242	359	20238
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-04	125	137	12	1	297	4042	14	302
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-05	35	36.5	1.5	4	57	9280	11	213
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-06	35	42.5	7.5	2	464	2990	51	8006
La Mañosa	Cuance	CUA-06	65	68	3	3	1017	959	2201	31450
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-01	94.3	95.5	1.2	1	50	15845	16	83
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-01	1170.3	171.344	1.04	11	30	1069	334	27670
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-02	43.25	46.255	3	1	50	5930	9	56
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-03	84.2	85.655	1.45	97	6	1904	4	337
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-03	1169.3	170.8	1.5	1	-5	>10000	4	86
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-03	55.5	57	1.5	4	5	>10000	4	448
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-05	13.72	22.877	9.15	2	575	393	17	22
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-09	32.01	33.544	1.53	1	42	7540	3	2500
Los Hojanchos	Los Hojanchos	LH-10	89.94	91.466	1.52	4	84	8370	5	245
APV II	La Cuaba Lithocap	APV04-12	42	52	10	0	46	9087	0	20
APV II	La Cuaba Lithocap	APV04-12	168	174	6	0	563	124	0	11
APV II	La Cuaba Lithocap	APV09-02	149	158	9	0	132	1440	0	22
APV II	La Cuaba Lithocap	APV09-03	17	56	39	1	267	1368	0	72
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-31	9.5	12.5	3	13.6	929.1	899.8	229.7	2453
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-17	0	4	4	-1	275	75	-1	55
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-14	0	18	18	13.12	682.56	3009.4	23.78	1068.6
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-08	11	26	15	43.51	879.94	2479.5	175.92	4108.6
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-14	11	23	12	12.71	485.05	1668.8	411.95	6281.5
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-42	0	18	18	9.22	1033.3	181.11	0.01	587.78
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-04	2	6	4	2	625	150	0	55
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-16	4	8	4	5	400	30	-1	55
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV09-22	3.5	32	28.5	16.82	98.99	156.79	86.76	7.16
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-33	0	23	23	115.58	1821.4	1141.2	253.8	30.43
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-15	0	2	2	2	450	70	-1	30
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-03	0	18	18	12.74	170.22	460.89	161.67	21.44
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-22	2	10	8	2.33	450	12.5	-1	50
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-07	0	18	18	1.24	126.22	969.11	8.56	29.56
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-24	0	14	14	2.5	671.43	110	-1	62.86
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-14	1	21.5	20.5	1.63	101.72	946.08	157.51	48.51
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-11	0	16	16	2	981.25	125	-1	131.25
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-09	12.5	20	7.5	8.63	281.86	1543.8	34.02	251.73
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-18	2	6	4	6	300	385	-1	105
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-17	0	26	26	19.68	61.08	2453.9	12.77	563.15
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-10	0	26	26	2.18	134.1	1353.6	93.7	569.48
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-02	0	34	34	25.76	1958.2	1101.2	99.68	230
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-04	0	29.5	29.5	22.7	1737.4	245.45	34.09	242.55
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-30	0	36	36	16.9	3131.8	485.59	138.44	166.16
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-05	0.5	5	4.5	1.93	397.6	869.53	90.31	77.67

APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-21	0	16	16	2.43	212.5	18.75	0.01	56.25
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-04	0	12	12	1.03	170	656.67	78	17.83
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-02	0	14	14	3.14	435.72	98.57	0.01	58.57
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV09-21	0	12	12	2.65	317.86	539.86	52.45	75.81
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-19	0	4	4	5.5	350	125	-1	125
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-30	2	14	12	95.83	83.34	1928.3	0.01	878.33
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LL-03a	0	21.34	21.34	11.8	897.45	483.35	181.47	258.79
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-23	0	14	14	11	6435.7	118.57	-1	181.43
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LL-03b	8	20	12	17.44	2894.7	639.33	683.28	422.17
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-03	0	31	31	22.73	1084.2	1997.7	87.08	452.54
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-20	4	22	18	23.22	5855.6	1925.6	0.01	313.33
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-31	0	24.5	24.5	2.25	57.54	420.9	9.76	555.49
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-01	0	16	16	3.2	1156.3	96.25	-1	101.25
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV09-24	0	17	17	583.42	421.31	2310.9	79.57	43.41
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-25	0	22.5	22.5	1.59	386.09	689.95	36.56	27.73
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-10	0	12	12	3.75	2175	220	-1	60
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-01	2	18	16	0.88	792	1510	29.5	73.25
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-31	0	18	18	2	8116.7	27.5	0.01	116.67
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-02	0	2	2	0.8	1825	1650	207	505
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-45	0	20	20	41.1	180	1430	0.01	500
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-06	8.35	18.5	10.15	25.37	777.52	9706.6	165.93	27498
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-07	5	14	9	96.43	848.73	4831.8	252.4	2748.6
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-01	0	20	20	7.28	345.23	2524.7	78.13	1876.7
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-02	0	18.5	18.5	1.39	165.92	2352.8	21.46	289.44
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-06	0	8	8	2	412.5	65	-1	20
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LL-02	3.5	18	14.5	5.12	885.52	2153.7	217.1	642.8
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-03	0	14	14	3.14	1228.6	62.86	-1	52.86
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-01	0	29	29	45.86	591.42	568.63	47.33	69.36
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LL-04	0	18	18	2.91	596.68	1552.3	73.78	178.32
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV09-23	0	20	20	2.46	914.51	1490.9	69.96	144.15
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-04	0	17	17	69.53	654.23	1014.9	41.11	81.87
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-03	0	30.5	30.5	0.93	348.38	938.98	31.14	374.54
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-44	22	30	8	17.5	112.5	12.5	0.01	327.5
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-11	11	15.5	4.5	3	172.87	3374.3	78.33	4344
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-15	21.5	42.5	21	9.5	12.75	2998.2	1.41	639.57
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-03	24	56	32	0.49	63.44	7513.3	8.5	292.12
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-33	30.5	72.5	42	1.73	85.29	5443.7	6.81	110.14
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-07	18	50	32	1.13	81.25	6596.3	6.44	140.5
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-14	21.5	48.5	27	12.72	307.6	21660	31.63	2556.1
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-08	19.8	46	26.2	4.65	282.47	8831.3	32.73	1110.5
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV09-22	32	54.5	22.5	0.3	15.38	12510	4.62	115.2
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-07	99	126	27	6.86	333.35	2495.9	133.08	7840.5
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-09	20	39.5	19.5	2.34	187.51	7746.5	33.81	1012.9
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-04	29.5	65	35.5	1.28	57.42	3563.2	10.72	340.34
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-02	34	49	15	0.23	6.73	2502.4	2.99	223.87
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-30	39	74	35	3.24	80.69	3614.9	16.83	567.33
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-05	21.5	59	37.5	0.66	45.13	5493.4	28.03	174.01
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-04	12	52	40	0.71	57.75	4358.3	17.85	140.55
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-06	16	46	30	3.07	115.13	3205.7	18.33	600.93
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV09-21	12	31	19	0.71	70.67	6604.9	11.46	1085.4
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-03b	20	38	18	2.24	220.67	3596.8	23.1	1322.6

APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-05	18	34	16	1.81	58.63	3417.8	7.25	488.63
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-03	33.5	56	22.5	22.72	116.07	3869.2	34.12	504.94
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-19	110	145	35	6.46	212.37	1546.7	31.53	3873
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-25	22.5	37.5	15	1.14	38.61	2298.5	5.29	489.2
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-01	18	32	14	1.06	90.14	5965.7	11	501.86
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-02	26	56	30	0.29	14.8	3741	11.53	682.4
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-15	44	50.9	6.9	43.35	1296.2	4558.1	595.68	66341
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-15	50.9	62.7	11.8	2.62	87.07	1934.9	46.64	8177.9
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-20	18	55	37	15.6	365.43	3593.9	209.45	15680
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-13	12.5	29.9	17.4	21.67	1153	8863.2	473.68	22305
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-06	18.5	29.6	11.1	5.3	72.42	2790.9	19.51	5001.8
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-20	94	131	37	5.71	243.13	2097.6	35.68	6224.4
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-01	20	51.5	31.5	4.64	173.39	4236.3	41.08	3049.6
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-07	12.5	23.1	10.6	13.6	388.23	15268	185.01	12925
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-02	18.5	44.5	26	2.06	166.32	8008	17.65	627.21
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-02	18	42	24	1.96	144.58	3527	22	858.83
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-16	27.58	41	13.42	35.63	1848.6	2796.4	880.93	29242
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-01	29	48.5	19.5	3.25	53.4	2417.6	4.38	621.92
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-04	18	38	20	0.72	31.3	23164	10.47	958.05
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-27	17	32	15	1.69	186.27	1915.3	28.48	2338.9
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV09-23	20	35	15	0.48	20.03	12654	4.29	275.89
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-08	26	123.5	97.5	4.19	128.06	868.13	63.5	4790.1
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-26	32	53	21	1.79	75.22	1148.2	15.82	9165
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-01	22	28	6	3	8.33	2273.3	15	1033.3
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-18	18.5	32	13.5	2.02	3.72	1060.9	1.87	432.22
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-07	26.6	34	7.4	9.5	244.31	2362	110.42	31141
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-11	28.3	32	3.7	7.04	214.06	458.1	115.59	8208.8
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-11	24.5	47	22.5	2.21	148.07	594.02	37.15	3846.3
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-16a	32	36	4	0.25	5	1077.5	5.5	1365
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-06	43	57	14	3.35	53.6	1487.8	15.69	541.14
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LZ-45	20	28	8	14.5	0.01	350	0.01	515
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-20	81	94	13	10.88	156.41	3551.4	41.85	4113.1
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-18	121.5	151	29.5	3.4	142.66	1350.8	34.68	3813.2
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-13	53	63.5	10.5	3.21	40.79	987.46	19.27	963.29
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-06	39.5	45.5	6	9.25	83.55	3343.6	56.95	6425.5
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV09-24	27.2	56	28.8	1.01	141.97	1642.5	14.19	489.81
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LZ-44	28	48	20	10	420	27	0	395
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-15	68.32	102	33.68	1.83	38.26	203.98	13.59	329.23
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-29	9.5	12.5	3	0.05	0.63	37.7	1.25	82.5

APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-29	21.5	26	4.5	0.15	1.07	59.17	1.4	148.67
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-29	35	38	3	0.05	0.25	19.25	0.75	117.5
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LZ-51	14	26	12	0.01	100	10	0.01	55
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-09	0	8	8	0.01	0.01	37.5	0.01	62.5
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-32	20	26	6	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	16.67
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-11	20	30	10	0.24	5	6.2	2.2	173.6
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-11	30	44	14	0.31	5	11.86	3	113.71
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LZ-32	26	32	6	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	36.67
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-02	12	26	14	0.79	17.57	795.14	15.14	189.43
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-34	0	24	24	1.25	0.01	51.67	0.01	156.67
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV10-25	39	66	27	0.95	64.75	158.37	12.15	634.43
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-01	34	48	14	0.8	86.29	1392.3	6.86	1318.6
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-13	0	2	2	-1	600	150	-1	150
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-14	14	16	2	-1	750	70	-1	210
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-27	0	12	12	0.01	50	1.67	0.01	95
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LL-01	2	22	20	1.3	35	2119	63.5	653.5
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-26	0	32	32	2.59	23.23	1547.4	26.68	734.66
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-05	0	8	8	5.06	142.91	1571	10.53	5939
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LZ-25	28	32	4	0.01	0.01	20	0.01	255
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-08	0	19.8	19.8	3.5	8.34	1645.7	24.96	922.34
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-17	26	52	26	0.48	5.15	340.54	2.15	567.69
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-10	26	41	15	0.82	4.79	718.98	3.17	1237.8
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV09-22	54.5	68	13.5	0.21	2.39	1043.8	1.9	615.67
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LE-17	66	68	2	0.2	5	146	7	456
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LL-03b	62	68	6	2.15	50.33	989	9.1	1471.3
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	APV11-10	59	63.5	4.5	0.07	0.82	20.37	0.27	322.33
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV11-18	0	18.5	18.5	0.29	9.35	324.23	3.47	554.51
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	APV10-05	11	21.5	10.5	3.74	132.48	274	126.28	9.24
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-06	2	16	14	0.73	10.86	1866.4	27	588.86
APV II	La Lechoza Sulphides Cu	LZ-30	14	20	6	2	0.01	6.67	0.01	63.33
APV II	La Lechoza Oxide Au	LE-05	14	18	4	1.75	9.5	3840	7.5	478.5