Rock solid resources.
Proven advice.™

MERYLLION RESOURCES CORPORATION

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PROVIDENCIA SILVER PROJECT, JUJUY PROVINCE, ARGENTINA

NI 43-101 Report

Qualified Person:
David W. Rennie, P.Eng

October 16, 2013

RPA Inc. 55 University Ave. Suite 501 I Toronto, ON, Canada M5J 2H7 I **T** + 1 (416) 947 0907 **www.rpacan.com**

Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report on the Providencia Silver Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina			
Client Name & Address	Meryllion Resources Corporation Suite 1100 355 Burrard Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2G8			
Document Reference	Project # 1732	***Status & Issue No.***	Final Version	0
Issue Date	October 16, 2013			
Lead Author	David W. Rennie		(Signed)	
Peer Reviewer	Deborah A. McCombe		(Signed)	
Project Manager Approval	David W. Rennie		(Signed)	
Project Director Approval	Deborah A. McCombe		(Signed)	

Report Distribution

Name	No. of Copies
Client	
RPA Filing	1 (project box)

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
1130 West Pender Street, Suite 388
Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4
Canada
Tel: +1 604 602 6767
Fax: +1 604 602 0235
mining@rpacan.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES & TABLES

PAGE

1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Meryllion Minerals Corporation (Meryllion) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the La Providencia Silver Project (the Project), located in the province of Jujuy, Argentina. The Project comprises the contiguous La Providencia, Libertad, M. Tola, and M. Olaroz Chico properties (the core properties), five exploration concessions, and two concessions pending government approval. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Project in May 2011 and March 2012.

Meryllion is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Concordia Resource Corp. (Concordia). Meryllion operates in Argentina through its subsidiary Meryllion Argentina SA (MAS).

In October 2012, RPA prepared a report for Meryllion. The purpose of that report was to support the initial public disclosure of Mineral Resources for the La Providencia silver project and to document the results of exploration work on the Project to 2012. The report was filed on SEDAR on October 11, 2012, by Concordia on behalf of Meryllion. The current report is in support of a new listing application for Meryllion Resources Corporation (MRC). Meryllion is to become a wholly owned subsidiary of MRC. All references to Meryllion in this report effectively refer to Meryllion, MAS, and MRC unless explicitly stated otherwise.

No exploration has been carried out since the RPA October 11, 2012 Technical Report. For the current report, RPA has updated the land tenure information and the exploration budget.

La Providencia silver mine was discovered in 1969 and produced approximately five million ounces of silver from four shallow open pits between 1986 and 1997 at an average grade of 548 g/t Ag. Meryllion has undertaken exploration work on the Project to extend the known mineralization and to test for additional mineralization.

The Mineral Resources estimate is summarized in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 SUMMARY OF INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES – AUGUST 31, 2012
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Category	Cut-Off (g/t Ag)	Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (oz)	Cu (lb)
Open Pit	40	981,000	155	0.074	4,900,000	72,400
Underground	150	32,900	504	0.249	533,000	8,180
Total		**1,014,000**	**166**	**0.080**	**5,430,000**	**80,600**

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at the cut-off grades of 40 g/t Ag for open pit and 150 g/t Ag for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term silver price of US$27 per ounce.
4. A nominal minimum mining width of 3 m was used.
5. Bulk density is 2.40 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

CONCLUSIONS

RPA has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the La Providencia Project, located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The estimated total Inferred Mineral Resources are 1.01 Mt grading 166 g/t Ag and 0.08% Cu.

RPA draws the following conclusions:

- The La Providencia deposit comprises stratabound and higher-grade fracture-hosted styles of mineralization. Steep-dipping northeast-trending fractures acted as conduits for mineralizing solutions migrating from some distal and as yet undefined source. These fluids migrated out from the fractures along permeable conglomerate lenses and horizons to form relatively flat-lying and tabular bodies.

- The drilling, surveying, core handling, and logging conducted by MAS has been done in a manner consistent with industry best practice. Sampling and assaying protocols are appropriate for the deposit and mineralization style, and have been conducted using proper techniques and conventional assaying methods performed by accredited commercial laboratories.

- The location and orientation of the drill holes, and the sampling strategy are such that the samples are representative.

- Independent assay quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) results indicate that the assaying from the MAS drilling is of good quality.

- RPA's verification checks of the database found minor errors and inconsistencies which were easily rectified.

- The drill programs of Minera Aguilar are too poorly documented for the results of this drilling to be used in Mineral Resource estimation.

- The Cardero Resource Corp. drill results are probably of an acceptable quality but lack some critical background data to allow rigorous validation. In RPA's opinion, these data are acceptable for use in Mineral Resource estimation but only for the Inferred category.

- Production records indicate that the silver can be recovered using conventional extraction technologies. Metallurgical testing should be carried out to optimize silver recovery and to confirm whether the copper can be recovered.

- Exploration potential exists for finding additional Mineral Resources at La Providencia.

- RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property. MAS has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations:

- Bulk density measurements should be made from core specimens, and regular density measurements should be included in the core logging protocols.

- As the project advances, the Cardero drill holes should be purged from the database and replaced with new drilling.

- Metallurgical testwork should be initiated.

- Exploration should continue in order to add to the Mineral Resources at La Providencia (discussed below).

MAS geologists have designed an exploration program for the next phases of work on the property. Drill targets are already known to exist in the Core Property Area. These include the northwest projection of a recently identified structure trending out of the North Pit, extensions to known mineralization in the area between the open pits, as well as some deeper targets along the north-northeast trending fracture system. In addition to these targets, MAS plans to continue with property-wide exploration to define new targets including initiation of work on its recently acquired concessions. This program would encompass geochemistry, geological mapping, and prospecting to be followed up with ground magnetic and Controlled Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotelluric (CSAMT) surveys. Provisions have also been made to conduct metallurgical test work and bulk density measurements, as recommended by RPA.

The proposed budget for Phase I of the program is summarized in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2 PHASE I EXPLORATION BUDGET
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Item		US$ (000)
Mining Property Costs		
	Option Payments	175
	Regulatory Fees	4
	Legal Fees	24
	Surface Rights Access	30
Permitting		12
Metallurgical Test Work		35
Geochemical Survey		45
Geophysics		
	CSAMT	80
	Ground Mag	35
Camp		37
Field Expenses		5
Personnel		74
Transport		22
Travel		17
Total		**595**

The successful outcome of this program can then be subsequently followed up by a second campaign of drilling which would comprise 4,000 m of HQ diamond drilling with the following objectives:

- Expanding the existing Mineral Resources between the outlined pits.
- Extending the resource to the south and northwest along the already identified structure.
- Testing structural, magnetic, and geochemical targets as outlined by the follow-up exploration program.

RPA considers the proposed exploration to be warranted and recommends that it be carried out.

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project is located in the municipality of Susques in the Province of Jujuy, in the northwestern high plain desert (Altiplano) region of Argentina. The approximate centre of the four contiguous properties that comprise the core properties is 23° 16' 32.6" S latitude and 66° 46' 58.9" W longitude or Universal Transit Mercator (UTM) coordinate 726774.7 m E and 7424223.9 m S referencing the World Geodetic System established in 1984 and updated in 2004 (WGS 84) Zone 19 S.

LAND TENURE

The La Providencia and M. Tola properties were acquired by MAS from Sr. Humberto Julio Cánepa (the Optioner) under an exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreement in March 2011. Under terms of this agreement, MAS (the Optionee) has the right to acquire 100% interest in the properties by making an initial payment of US$50,000 with additional escalating option payments over 60 months. Other fees are due conditional upon the properties' contained silver resources as estimated by a qualified, independent third party. These properties are subject to a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to the Optioner on any production. This royalty may be bought out, conditional upon the size for the estimated silver resource, by the Optioner. The Optioner is also required to expend US$50,000 in exploration in the first year of the agreement and US$100,000 in the second year.

In March 2013, an addendum to this agreement was signed by both parties extending the option period by a further two years for structured payments of an additional US$225,000. Meryllion reports that US$375,000 have been paid in escalating payments under the terms of the amended agreement.

Two separate exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreements with Sra. Silvia Rojo were signed in October 2011 with respect to the M. Olaroz Chico and Libertad properties. These agreements initially required that MAS make payments of US$1.0 million over 60 months in order to earn a 100% interest in the properties. In addition, a 1% NSR royalty is due with an option to buy out the NSR royalty for US$500,000. In May 2013, the agreements were amended increasing the period from 60 months to 84 months by making additional payments of US$60,000.

An exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreement with Sr. Jorge Bragantini was signed in June 2012 for the Cerro Galán, Coyaguaima, Coranzulí, Panizos, and Nazarena properties. This agreement originally stipulated a series of annual option payments amounting to US$260,000 over 48 months as well as a final purchase price of US$740,000 in order to earn a 100% interest in the properties. The properties are also subject to a NSR royalty of 1% which can be purchased for US$500,000. There was an additional work commitment in the first year of US$100,000. In July 2013, this agreement was amended increasing the period from 60 months to 72 months by making additional payments of US$10,000. In addition, the work commitment of the first year was spread over the life of the agreement.

In certain designated areas the provincial authorities have granted extra-territorial rights to indigenous communities and individuals. These rights are recognized under the Mining Code and are treated as surface rights. Collective declarations (*actas*) have been signed with the communities of El Toro and Olaroz Chico which grant MAS the right of access and support for environmental permitting in exchange for providing affirmative hiring practices in favor of members of the community. A similar *acta* has been signed with Sr. Genaro Esquivel in addition to a legally binding agreement which stipulates the compensation for access and disturbances that may result from exploration activities over his surface rights.

Any production of metals from any property is subject to a 2% to 3% mine gate royalty due to Jujuy province in addition to any other royalty agreements entered into by Meryllion.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

At the time of acquisition by Meryllion the facilities at La Providencia comprised four shallow open pits, a tailings dam composed of approximately 200,000 t of material, a conventional 150 tonnes per day (tpd) crushing/milling/flotation plant, a generator building and workshops, and camp facilities. Extensive repairs to the camp facilities were made by MAS. Other upgrades and additions include the establishment of a core storage, logging and sampling facility, the leasing of container units to act as additional accommodations and sanitary facilities, the installation of a 67 kW diesel generated power supply, and the establishment of a bulk fuel storage facility.

There is little perennial water in the area. There are, however, a few permanent fresh water springs in the area, such as the ones that supply water for the camp.

HISTORY

Mineralization at the vicinity of the La Providencia mine was first identified in 1969 when copper carbonates and native silver were found.

In 1973, an early report to the Argentine government described the results of a topographic survey, geological mapping, and sampling of an area where the Central and South Pits are now located.

Falconbridge Ltd. conducted limited exploration in area in 1974 but no follow-up work was done.

A small scale operation was established on the site between 1975 and 1982. A pilot plant was erected by a private company from Salta, Argentina.

Minera Aguilar optioned the property in 1981 and conducted detailed exploration including geological mapping, topographic and geochemical surveys, and an IP geophysical survey. Minera Aguilar also drilled 22 diamond drill holes (diameter unknown), for an aggregate length of 1,635 m before allowing the option to lapse.

Between 1980 and 1982, the German Mission for Technical Cooperation in Mining in conjunction with the National Bank of Development completed a comprehensive exploration program of geological mapping, trenching, mineralogical and metallurgical studies, and excavation of deep test pits. This work resulted in the delineation of non-NI 43-101-compliant mineral resources.

In 1983 Shell/CAPSA optioned the property. Dr. Richard Sillitoe conducted a property examination and recommended further work in the immediate vicinity of the small workings as well along the Miocene basin as a whole. The subsequent program comprised further geological mapping, trenching, geophysical surveying (scintillometer), rock geochemistry, and the drilling of three shallow holes to the north of the mine (diameter and depths unknown). The option was not renewed.

Metallgesellschaft, in joint venture with local Argentine company, Rio Cincel, re-evaluated the GMTC results in 1985. Results of this work are not known.

Compañía Minera Providencia (CMP) was incorporated in Argentina in 1986 by a group of businessmen with the specific objective of putting the La Providencia property into production. A feasibility study was completed. Four shallow open cuts were developed and the 150 tpd flotation plant was erected on site together with workshops, powerhouse, office block, and camp. A smelter was also built on the outskirts of San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina to process the silver-lead-zinc-copper concentrate.

In 1993, Fondinor acquired the smelter as a settlement of CMP's debt and entered in an agreement with CMP whereby Fondinor became the operator of the mine and agreed to pay CMP a monthly stipend based on production. Operations ceased in 1997 with a reported 4.8 M oz of silver produced from 273,243 t mined with an average grade of 548 g/t Ag.

A due diligence study was done by Korinor later in 1997 with the purpose of acquiring a 70% interest in La Providencia and restarting production, however, Korinor opted not to pursue the project.

In 1999, Peñoles conducted an exploration program that comprised surface sampling and an IP survey. An option agreement could not be reached with the property owners so no further work was done.

Cardero Resource Corp. (Cardero) entered into an option agreement and conducted an extensive exploration program in 2002. The work comprised geological mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, two diamond drill programs for a total of 2,210 m drilled in 29 HQ-diameter (63.5 mm) drill holes, and nine reverse circulation drill holes for a total depth of 2,332 m. A resource estimate was prepared but not publically disclosed. Cardero allowed the option to lapse in 2004.

Other Argentine government and academic reports have been produced which detail various aspects of the mineralized body at La Providencia.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Project is located along the Bolivian Tin Belt which extends from southern Peru through central Bolivia into northwestern Argentina. This belt is characterized by tin-tungsten-silver-lead-zinc deposits but hosts a number of copper and copper-silver sedimentary (red-bed) and/or exotic deposits, particularly along its western margin. Deposits within this belt can be

correlated with thick sequences of Paleozoic (Ordovician/Silurian) marine sedimentary rocks, intermediate to felsic Tertiary-age magmatism, and large Andean structures especially those trending north to northwest.

The properties are located within a basin-and-range type terrane with north-trending linear blocks bounded by high angle reverse faults separating Tertiary-age strike-slip (pull-apart) basins, many of which have developed salt flats or *salars*. The north-trending structures are cut by fractures and lineaments trending northwest and, to a lesser extent, northeast. Superimposed on to this landscape is the Upper Tertiary volcanic arc, comprising volcanic and intrusive rocks, the emplacement of which has largely been controlled by these structures. The district is characterized by two large, north-trending mountain ranges: the Sierra de Lina in the west and the Sierra de Tanques to the east which separate the centrally located Salar Olaroz and Cauchari basin from the Laguna de Jama in the west and the Rio Las Charcos to the east. The Project area is located within a pull-apart sub-basin along the eastern flank of the Sierra de Lina.

The basement rocks of the basin comprise marine sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age which have been correlated with the wide-spread Acoite Formation. The valley-fill sequence in the Project area comprises red-colored medium grained sandstones with minor conglomerate lenses that are tentatively correlated with the Eocene-age Casa Grande Formation. The Eocene sandstones are, in turn, overlain by the Miocene-aged conglomerates and intercalated volcaniclastic sandstones of the Vizcachera Formation. These are the conglomerates that host the silver-copper and copper mineralization in the district. Overlying these, in angular unconformity, are the debris flows and pyroclastic rocks of the Pliocene-age Pastas Chicas formation.

The volcaniclastic portion in the upper Vizcachera Formation marks the beginning of the Upper Miocene (11 Ma to 5 Ma) magmatic arc characterized by stratovolcanoes with extensive associated pyroclastic rocks and debris flows, as well as ignimbrites that are related to magmatic centers. Dacite dykes and domes are present along the margins of various mountain ranges. These features are controlled by the north- and northwest-trending Andean structures that display a distinct magnetic signature. At La Providencia there is a flexure in the magmatic arc and a change in the direction of the magnetic signature from northwest to northeast.

All lithologies in the vicinity of La Providencia have been altered to a varying degree both locally and on a property scale. Pervasive hematization has resulted in the red hue evident in the Dark Red Conglomerate and the Eocene sandstones. Approaching the mineralized zones, carbonate content in the rocks becomes higher and, as mineralization increases, there is an increase in the abundance of sericite until, in the core of the higher grade zone, sericite appears to replace biotite and plagioclase. Calcite, on the other hand, appears depleted in the higher grade core zones.

Silver-copper mineralization hosted by the gently-dipping, poorly consolidate Green Carbonate Member has been the focus of most of the historical mining activity at La Providencia. Previous work done by Cardero, and confirmation work done by MAS, indicates the presence of a numerous mineralized lenses generally within conglomerate units. The most extensive of these, the Main Lens, is located in the central part of the upper conglomerates of the Vizcachera Formation. Drilling has indicated that additional mineralized lenses below the Main Lens are hosted by conglomerate units interbedded with the sandstones of the Eocene-age Casa Grande Formation. Mineralization also manifests itself in the White Sandstone immediately above a set of steeply dipping structures running down the center of the pits. Mineralization is vein-poor with low sulphide volumes and takes the form of irregular infiltration/replacement of the sedimentary units. The silver-copper mineralization is enriched in arsenic, cadmium, copper, manganese, lead, antimony, and zinc.

EXPLORATION STATUS

After the agreement to acquire La Providencia and M. Tola properties was signed with the Optioner in March 2011, MAS undertook the following work:

- Compilation of all previous exploration data
- Confirmation sampling of mineralization within the La Providencia mine area
- Preparation of a controlled base map, from satellite data, for the 116 km^2 area in the core property area
- Geological mapping within the mine environment and along the eastern flank of the Providencia sub-basin
- Geomorphological mapping in the core property area with a view to identifying geochemical environments for subsequent soil sampling campaigns

- Ground magnetic survey around the open pits
- Development of a drill proposal and preparation of an environmental study as part of a permit acquisition submission to the Provincial Directorate of Mining (the Directorate) in Jujuy, Argentina

MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the La Providencia Project. The estimate is based on diamond drilling data collected by both MAS and Cardero. The estimate was carried out using a block model constrained by three dimensional (3D) wireframe envelopes of the mineralized zones, principal lithologies, structures, overburden, and the topographic surface. Grades for silver and copper were estimated into the blocks using Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) weighting. High grades were capped at 2,500 g/t Ag and 7,500 ppm Cu. An additional restriction was placed on the range of influence of high-grade silver composites.

RPA evaluated the block model using Whittle pit optimization software. Blocks within the pit shell generated from this analysis were subjected to a cut-off of 40 g/t Ag. Outside of the pit shell, the block cut-off was 150 g/t Ag. Metal price used was US$27/oz Ag.

All Mineral Resources were classed as Inferred.

ENVIRONMENTAL, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The holders of mineral rights in Argentina are obliged under the Mining Code to submit Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) prior to commencing exploration or exploitation, and to submit additional reports every two years. Meryllion reports that MAS submitted, a number of reports, written by EC & Asociados of Salta, Argentina, to the Directorate in Jujuy, Argentina. The Directorate also conducted an inspection of MAS's exploration activities in September, 2011 and subsequently issued a declaration of satisfaction.

There are signed *actas* between MAS and local communities which provide affirmative hiring practices for their members. A proactive environmental management approach has also been adopted by MAS by initiating reclamation activities as part of its exploration program and liaising with the local communities on matters of the environment.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Meryllion Minerals Corporation (Meryllion) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the La Providencia Silver Project (the Project), located in the province of Jujuy, Argentina. The Project comprises the contiguous La Providencia, Libertad, M. Tola, and M. Olaroz Chico properties (the core properties), five exploration concessions, and two concessions pending government approval. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Project in May 2011 and March 2012.

Meryllion is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Concordia Resource Corp. (Concordia). Meryllion operates in Argentina through its subsidiary Meryllion Argentina SA (MAS).

In October 2012, RPA prepared a report for Meryllion (Rennie, 2012). The purpose of that report was to support the initial public disclosure of Mineral Resources for the La Providencia silver project and to document the results of exploration work on the Project to 2012. The report was filed on SEDAR on October 11, 2012, by Concordia on behalf of Meryllion. The current report is in support of a new listing application for Meryllion Resources Corporation (MRC). Meryllion is to become a wholly owned subsidiary of MRC. All references to Meryllion in this report effectively refer to Meryllion, MAS, and MRC unless explicitly stated otherwise.

No exploration has been carried out since the RPA October 11, 2012 Technical Report. For the current report, RPA has updated the land tenure information and the exploration budget.

La Providencia silver mine was discovered in 1969 and produced approximately five million ounces of silver from four shallow open pits between 1986 and 1997 at an average grade of 548 g/t Ag. Meryllion has undertaken exploration work on the Project to extend the known mineralization and to test for additional mineralization.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Site visits were carried out by David W. Rennie, P.Eng., Principal Geologist for RPA, on May 15, 2011 and again on March 7, 2012.

Discussions were held with personnel from Meryllion and MAS as noted:

- Dr Willem Fuchter, Ph. D., P. Geo, CEO, Meryllion
- Mr Eugenio Ponte, Lic., Vice President, MAS
- Mr José Antonio Cires, BSc., Eng, Project Geologist, MAS
- Ms Guadalupe Vasquez, Lic., Rig Geologist, MAS
- Mr Fabian Toledo, BSc., Eng, GIS Geologist

Mr. Rennie is responsible for the estimate of Mineral Resources and is the sole author of this Report. Both RPA and Mr. Rennie are independent of Meryllion or Concordia by the definition stated in NI 43-101.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the Imperial system. All currency in this report is US dollars (US$) unless otherwise noted.

a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
µ	micron
MASL	metres above sea level
µg	microgram
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
min	minute
µm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) for Meryllion Resources Corporation (MRC). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Meryllion and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Meryllion. Meryllion has relied on an opinion from the law firm Zaballa-Carchio dated October 1, 2013 (Arbeleche, 2013) concerning a land tenure report by C. Ramos (2013) entitled Opinión Legal del Estado de las Propiedades de Meryllion Argentina en La Provincia de Jujuy. This opinion is relied on in Section 4 and the Summary of this report. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the La Providencia Silver Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

RPA has relied on Meryllion for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests, applicable to revenue or income from the Project.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project is located in the municipality of Susques in the Province of Jujuy, in the northwestern high plain desert (Altiplano) region of Argentina and comprises four contiguous properties, five exploration concessions, and additional concession applications. The approximate centre of the four contiguous properties that comprise the main part of the Project is 23° 16’ 32.6” S latitude and 66° 46’ 58.9” W longitude or Universal Transit Mercator (UTM) coordinate 726774.7 m E and 7424223.9 m S referencing the World Geodetic System established in 1984 and updated in 2004 (WGS 84) Zone 19 S (Figure 4-1).

The La Providencia silver mine is situated within the boundaries of the La Providencia property. The La Providencia block is north of the M. Tola property, southwest of the Libertad property and surrounded on three sides by the M. Olaroz Chico property (Figure 4-2). The four mineral title blocks cover a combined area of 4,955.6 ha. The five exploration concessions cover approximately 9,504 ha and the new concession applications have a proposed area of 15,439.6 ha (Figure 4-3).

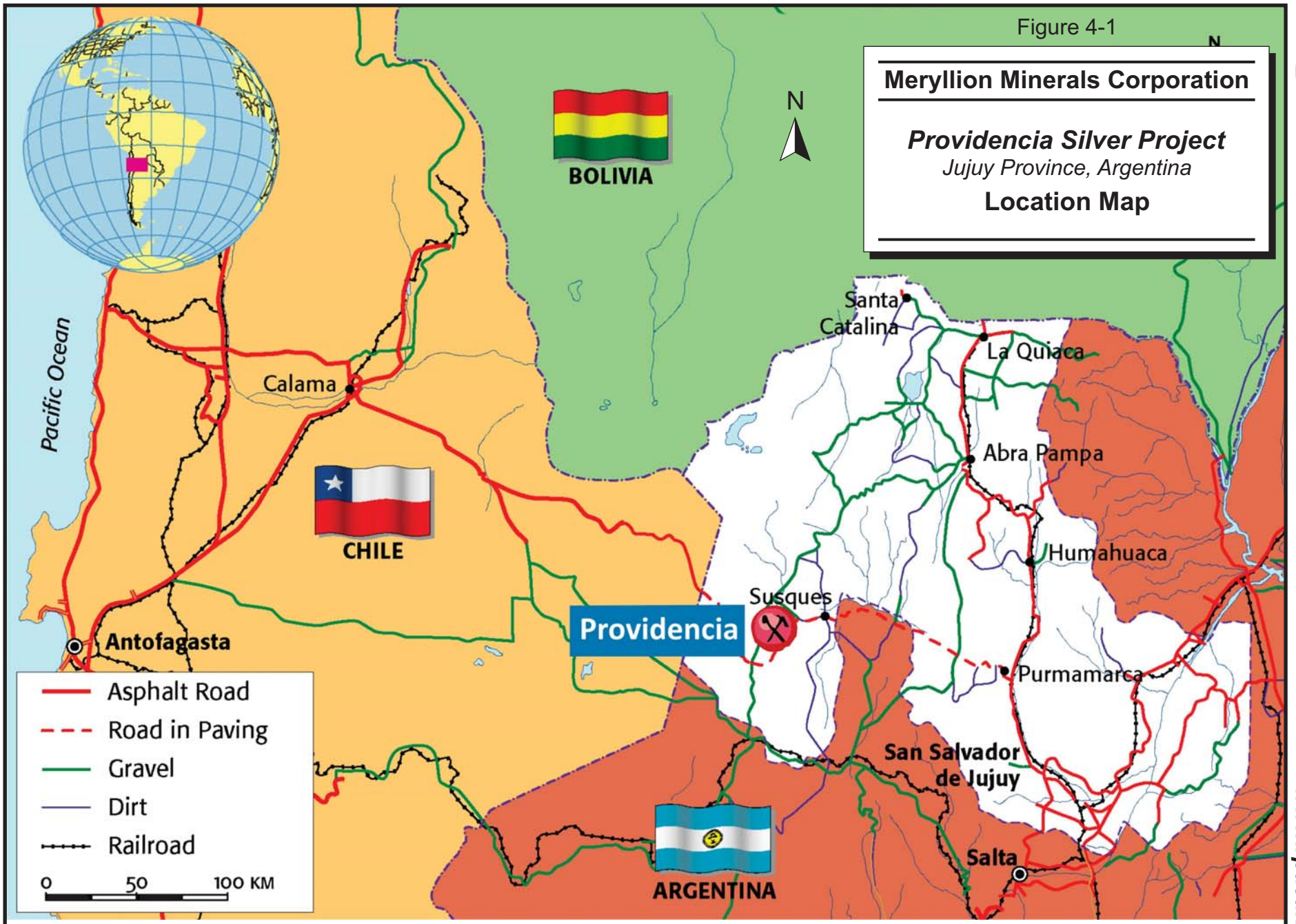
Figure 4-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Location Map



October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

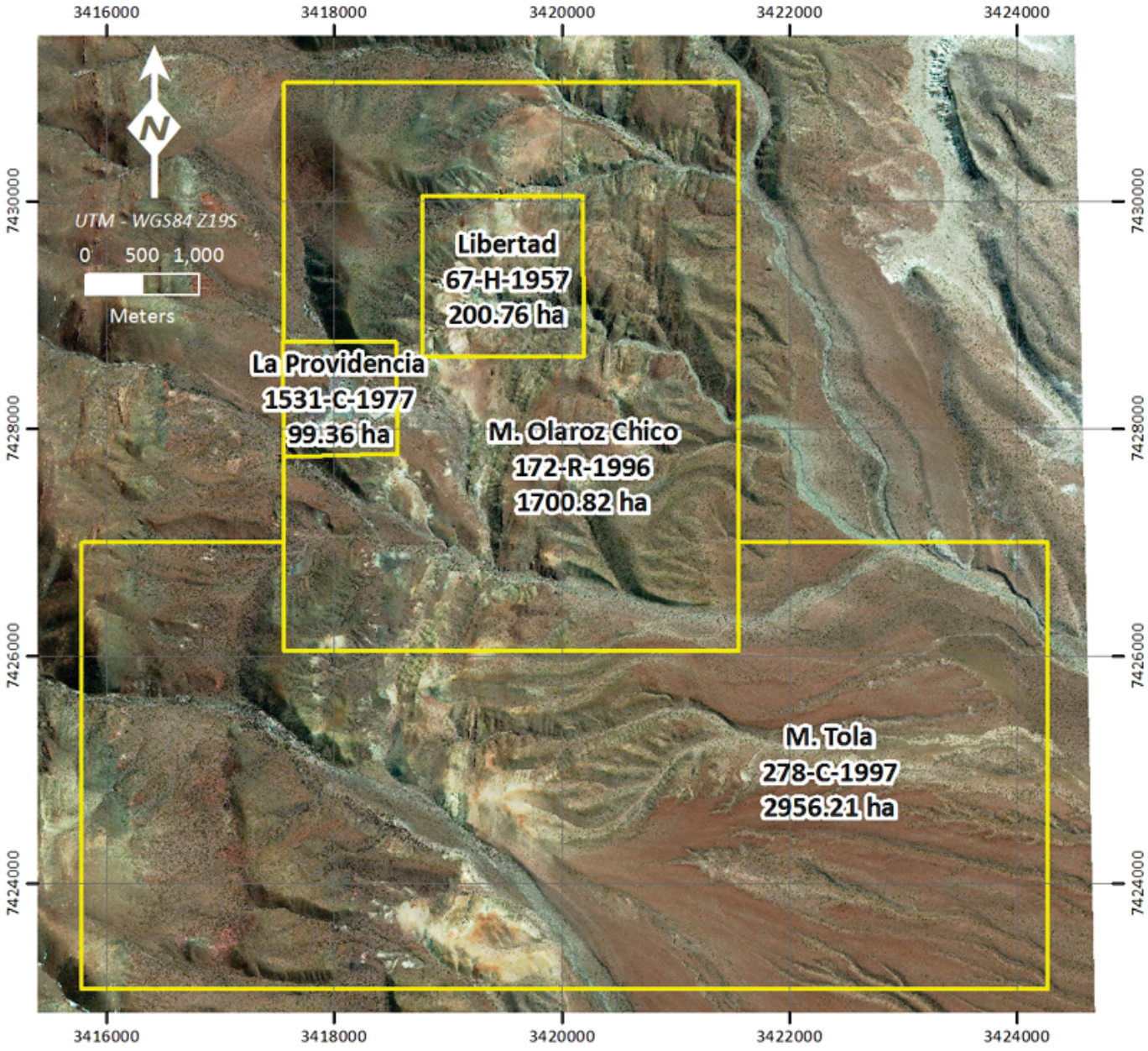


Figure 4-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Mineral Title Blocks Adjacent to La Providencia

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

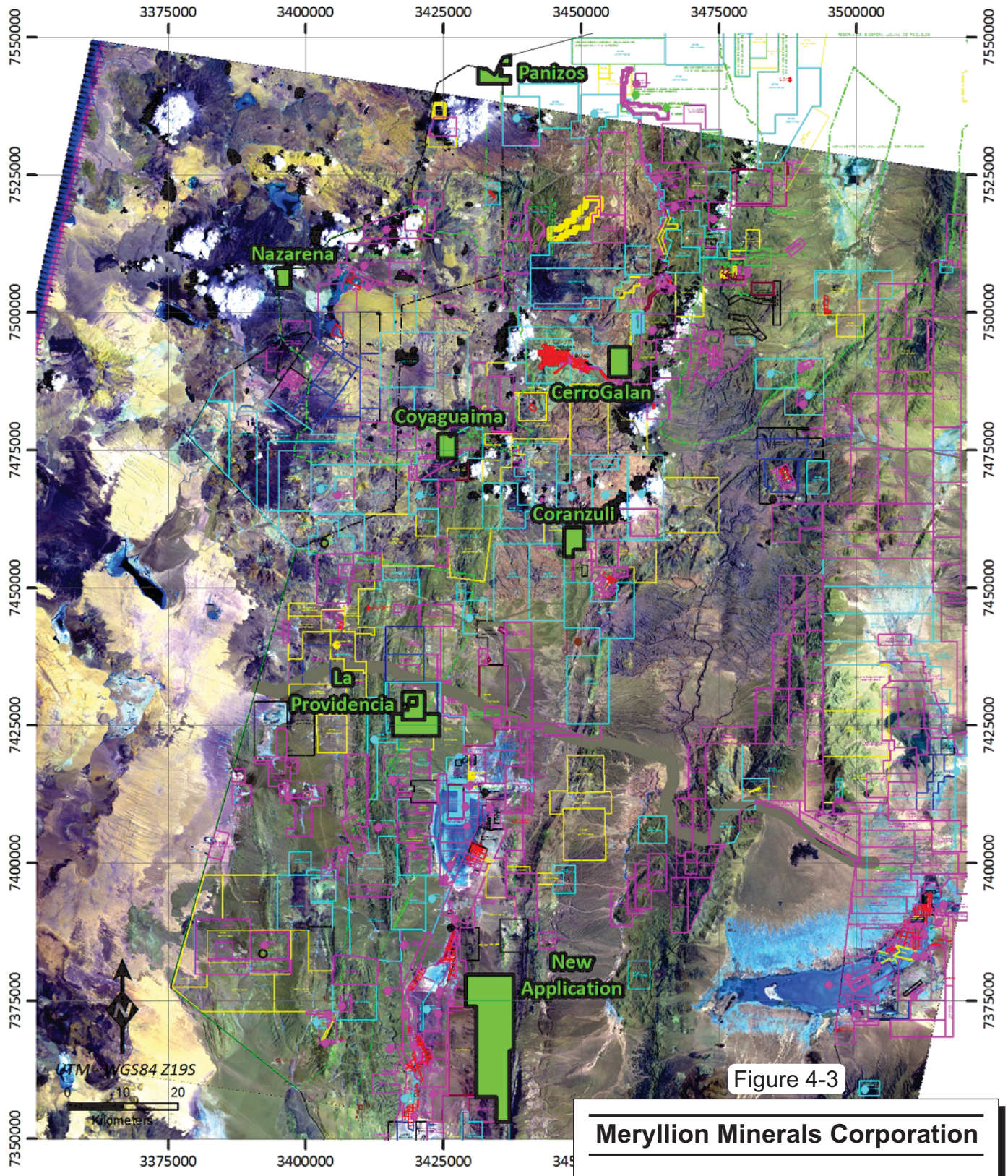


Figure 4-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Mineral Title Blocks

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

LAND TENURE

In Argentina, individual provinces regulate the mining law as defined by the Mining Code that is administered by the federal government. Provinces grant mineral concessions and enforce compliance through additional provincial statutes. Two types of mineral titles are granted:

- A *cateo* or exploration concession which is granted for a limited area (up to 10,000 ha in units of 500 ha) for a limited amount of time, and
- A *mina* (mine) or exploitation concession/mining claim.

The *cateo* may be held for a maximum of 1,100 days but must be reduced incrementally at 300 days and 700 days after the concession is granted. If a mineral discovery is made within the area and term of the concession, a written declaration of discovery (*manifestation*) is submitted to the relevant authorities who then issue a perpetual property right in the form of a *mina* subject to the payment of an annual fee (*canon*), and carrying out an agreed-upon minimum investment. An owner of a *mina* who is in compliance with these conditions may freely exploit or dispose of the mining claim.

An environmental report must be filed with, and approved by, the provincial mining authorities prior to any activities. Such reports are required at the prospecting, exploration, and development/exploitation stages, as well as on a biannual basis as long as the concession remains valid. Any production of metals from any property is subject to a 2% to 3% mine gate royalty (*boca mina*) due to the province in addition to any other royalty agreements entered into by Meryllion.

The mineral tenures that comprise the Project are summarized in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 LA PROVINCIA PROJECT MINERAL TENURES
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Property	Title Code	Area (ha)
La Providencia	1531-C-1977	99.4
Libertad	67-H-1957	200.8
M. Tola	278-C-1997	2,956.2
M. Olaroz Chico	172-R-1996	1,700.8
Coranzuli	336-L-2005	1,660.2
Cerro Galan	337-L-2005	1,424.7
Coyaguaima	234-L-2004	3,988.8
Panizos	338-L-2005	1,500.0
Nazarena	787-L-2007	930.0
Pending Application	1638-M-2011	8,741.7
Pending Application	1639-M-2011	6,751.9

Source: Ramos, 2011 and 2012

The La Providencia and M. Tola properties were acquired by MAS from Sr. Humberto Julio Cánepa (the Optioner) under an exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreement in March 2011. Under terms of this agreement, MAS (the Optionee) has the right to acquire 100% interest in the properties by making an initial payment of US$50,000 with additional escalating option payments amounting to US$1.0 million over 60 months. An exercise fee of US$950,000 is due if less than 50 million ounces of silver is estimated, by an independent third-party, on the property. If the estimate exceeds 50 million ounces of silver, an exercise fee of US$1.95 million is due. These properties are subject to a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to the Optioner on any production. The Optionee has the option to buy out this NSR royalty for US$2.0 million, if greater than 50 million ounces of silver are estimated to be on the properties, or US$3.0 million if less than 50 million ounces of silver are estimated. Other terms of the agreement require MAS to expend US$50,000 in exploration in the first year of the agreement and US$100,000 in the second year. Meryllion reports that the initial US$50,000 has been paid to the Optioner in addition to US$250,000 in escalation payments due under the terms of the agreement.

In March 2013, an addendum to this agreement was signed by both parties extending the option period by a further two years for structured payments of an additional US$225,000.

Two separate exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreements with Sra. Silvia Rojo were signed in October 2011 with respect to the M. Olaroz Chico and Libertad properties. These agreements initially required that MAS make payments of US$1.0 million over 60 months in order to earn a 100% interest in the properties. In addition, a 1% NSR royalty is due with an option to buy out the NSR royalty for US$500,000. In May 2013, the agreements were amended increasing the period from 60 months to 84 months by making additional payments of US$60,000. Meryllion reports that US$20,000 have been paid to date under this agreement. The core properties of the Project are shown in Figure 4-2.

An exploration-with-option-to-purchase agreement with Sr. Jorge Bragantini was signed in June 2012 for the Cerro Galán, Coyaguaima, Coranzulí, Panizos, and Nazarena properties. This agreement originally stipulated a series of annual option payments amounting to US$260,000 over 48 months as well as a final purchase price of US$740,000 in order to earn a 100% interest in the properties. The properties are also subject to a NSR royalty of 1% which can be purchased for US$500,000. There was an additional work commitment in the first year of US$100,000. In July 2013, this agreement was amended extending the period from 60 months to 72 months by making additional payments of US$10,000. In addition, the work commitment of the first year was spread over the life of the agreement. Meryllion reports that US$20,000 has been paid to date.

NET SMELTER RETURN ROYALTY

A 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty is held jointly by Dr. W. Fuchter and Fitzcarraldo Ventures Inc. (FVI). Meryllion has the right to buy half of the royalty (i.e., 0.5%) for US$500,000.

In the Puna region the province is generally the owner of surface rights. In certain designated areas, however, the provincial authorities have granted extra-territorial rights to indigenous communities and individuals. These rights are recognized under the Mining Code and are treated as surface rights. In the Project area, three parties have surface rights:

- The indigenous community of El Toro which hold territorial rights over a portion of the northern part of the Project area (Figures 4-4 and 4-5)
- The indigenous community of Olaroz Chico which hold territorial rights to a portion of the southern part of the Project area (Figures 4-4 and 4-5)

- Sr. Santos Genaro Esquivel who holds surface rights over a portion of the core properties (Figures 4-4 and 4-5)

Collective declarations (*actas*) have been signed with the communities of El Toro and Olaroz Chico which grant MAS the right of access and support for environmental permitting in exchange for providing affirmative hiring practices in favour of members of the community. A similar *acta* has been signed with Sr. Genaro Esquivel in addition to a legally binding agreement which stipulates the compensation for access and disturbances that may result from exploration activities over his surface rights.

In 2011, 2012, and 2013, MAS engaged Dr. Carlos Ramos to undertake a legal due diligence on the properties (Ramos, 2011, 2012, and 2013). The firm of Zaballa-Carchio Abogados (ZCA), MAS's legal counsel, reviewed this work and all existing contracts in 2012 and 2013, and has issued legal opinions that all the properties were, and are, in good standing, and that all contractual obligations have been met (Arbeleche, 2013). .

Environmental liability was also investigated by ZCA and it concluded that core properties are not subject to any current environmental liabilities or restrictions. More detailed information is available in Section 20.

Prior to conducting its 2011 diamond drilling program, Meryllion completed a comprehensive environment study, prepared a drill proposal, and solicited documented support for its exploration activities from two local indigenous communities. Approval authorizing exploration and drilling activities at La Providencia was granted by the Provincial Directorate of Mining (the Directorate) in Jujuy, Argentina. Additional details on the requirements and procedures followed are given in Section 20.

To the best of RPA's knowledge, there are no significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work on the property.

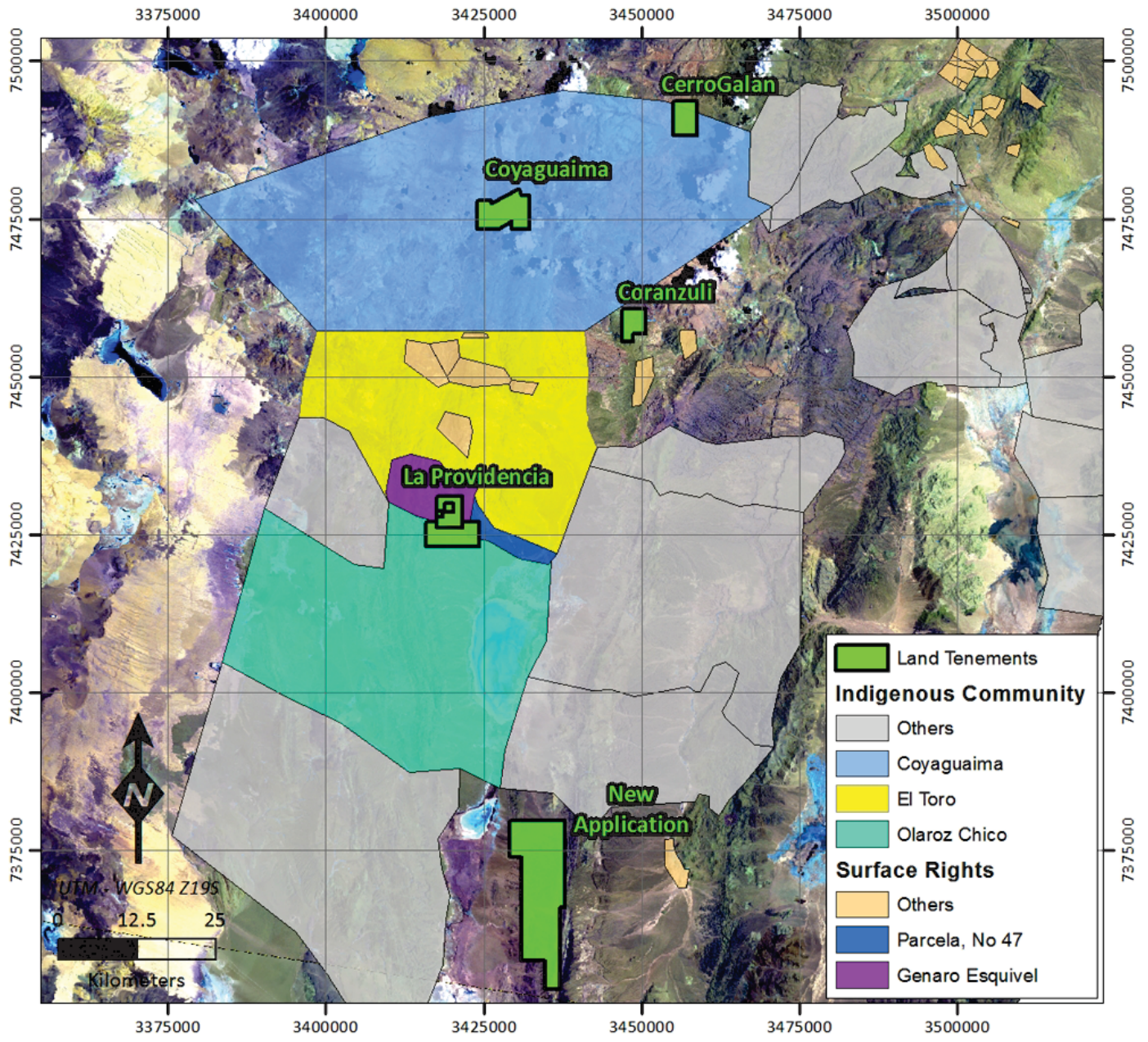


Figure 4-4

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Regional Surface Rights

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

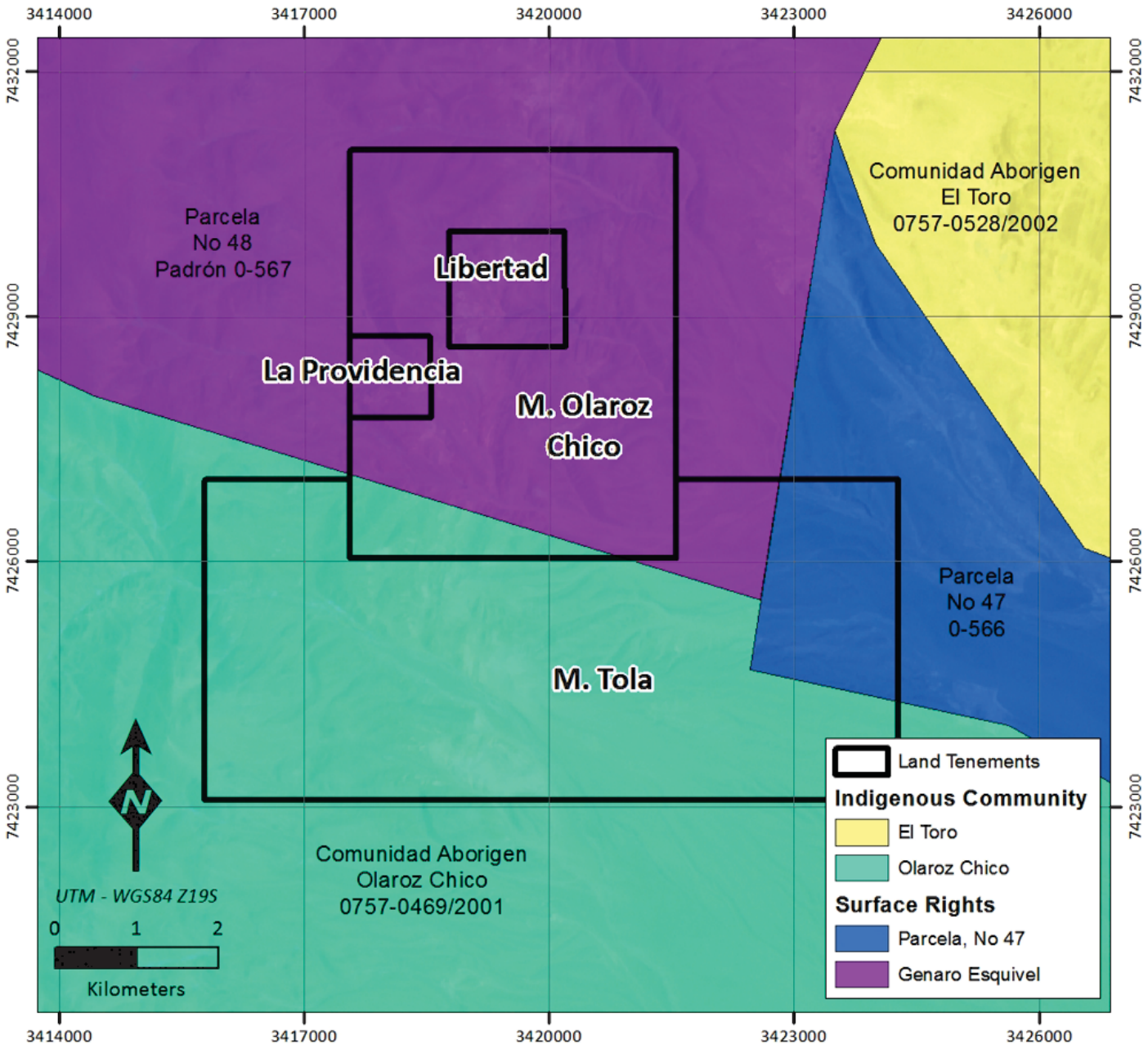


Figure 4-5

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Local Surface Rights

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The four core properties that comprise the majority of the Project area lie approximately 45 km west-northwest of the town of Susques in the Puna region of Jujuy province in northwest Argentina. Susques is approximately 240 km northwest of San Salvador de Jujuy, the capital of Jujuy province, along the paved National Highway 52. Susques is also approximately 680 km by road east of the port city of Antofagasta, Chile, and approximately 300 km by road northwest of the city of Salta, Argentina, the capital city of the adjacent Salta province.

The core properties can be reached by road from Susques by driving 30 km west on National Route 52 and turning northwest on an all-weather, unpaved Provincial Route 16 for approximately 45 km to the junction with the all-weather unpaved Provincial Route 70. Approximately two kilometres south of this junction is the single-lane, unpaved access road to the Property. The La Providencia mine lies approximately 13 km west of Provincial Route 70 along this access road.

CLIMATE

Typical of Altiplano regions the climate is dry with notable temperature fluctuations, strong winds, and low precipitation. Summers are moderate to cool with temperatures ranging from below zero Celsius at night to 28°C during the day. Winter temperatures range from night time lows of -28°C to daytime highs of 10°C to 20°C. Strong westerly winds prevail throughout the year.

The period of maximum precipitation occurs during the summer months as isolated, sometimes violent, afternoon showers. During winter there are light and rare snowfalls. Total annual accumulation seldom exceeds 350 mm (expressed in mm of water).

Exploration and mining activities can usually be conducted year-round.

LOCAL RESOURCES

The area is sparsely populated with indigenous herdsmen that make a subsistence living from herding llamas, goats, and sheep. The town of Susques, the seat of local government, has a population of approximately 2,000 and is a service center for this sparsely populated Puna region. Susques hosts a number of guest houses, largely catering to a thriving ecotourism trade, a recently established government clinic, a bank, various truck stops, and a number of shops supplying a limited range of provisions. The local salt flats (*salars)* have been the focus of recent lithium exploration in the region and local contractors have been involved in exploration and development activities in support.

When mining was being conducted, general labour was sourced from the local indigenous communities. Technical staff and consultants were recruited from other parts of Argentina and internationally.

A gas pipeline between Argentina and Chile is located six kilometres north of La Providencia and the main power line between the two countries runs approximately 90 km to the south of the contiguous core properties.

There is little perennial water in the area. The largest river in the area, Rio Rosario, is located 30 km to the north of the La Providencia mine, and carries varying amounts of water throughout the year. The Salar Olaroz contains brackish water at or near the surface. There are, however, a few permanent fresh water springs in the area, such as the ones that supply water for the camp.

INFRASTRUCTURE

At the time of acquisition by Meryllion the facilities at the La Providencia mine comprised:

- Four shallow open pits
- A tailings dam composed of approximately 200,000 t of material
- A conventional 150 tpd crushing/milling/flotation plant
- Workshops and generator building
- Camp facilities

Previous operations ceased in 1997 and the infrastructure was in poor order at the time of acquisition. In order to execute its exploration campaign, MAS made extensive repairs to the camp facilities, established a core storage and logging and sampling facility, leased container

units to act as additional accommodations and sanitary facilities, installed a 67 kW diesel generated power supply, and established a bulk fuel storage facility (Figure 5-1).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project area lies in the geographical region known as the Puna which is the southern extension of the Bolivian Altiplano with an average elevation greater than 4,000 MASL ranging up to 4,700 MASL. Topography in the area is gentle to moderate with a maximum relative relief in the order of 700 m. The physiography can be described as basin-and-range, with linear ranges separating wide flat valleys which host *salars.* In the vicinity of the La Providencia mine, relative relief is approximately 200 m with the camp located at approximately 4,200 MASL.

Due to low levels of precipitation, vegetation is typically stunted as in other high plains desert areas. It consists of low, resinous shrubs locally known as *tolas* which are used as heating and cooking fuel by the local population. Also commonly found in the region are hardy grasses known as *paja bravas.*

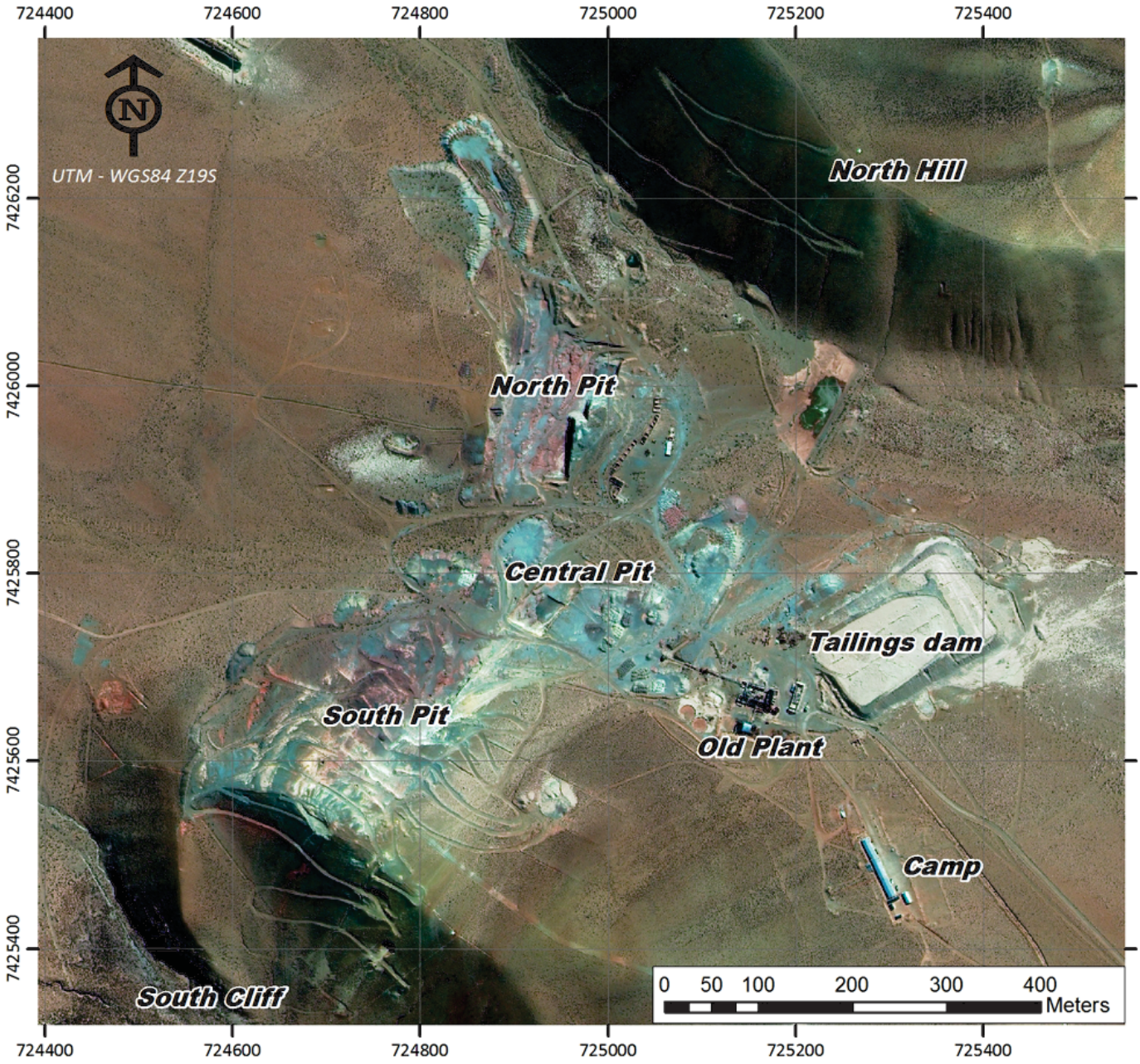


Figure 5-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Mine Infrastructure

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

6 HISTORY

PRIOR OWNERSHIP AND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Mineralization at the vicinity of the La Providencia mine was first identified in 1969 when a barren knoll was investigated by Sr. Arredondo and found to have copper carbonates and native silver.

In 1973, an early report to the Argentine government (R. Argañaraz, 1973) described the results of a topographic survey, geological mapping, and sampling of an area where the Central and South Pits are now located.

Falconbridge Ltd. conducted limited exploration in area in 1974 but no follow-up work was done.

A small scale operation was established on the site and a pilot plant was erected by a private company from Salta, Argentina. This work took place between 1975 and 1982.

Minera Aguilar optioned the property in 1981 and conducted detailed exploration including geological mapping, topographic and geochemical surveys, and an Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey. Minera Aguilar also drilled 22 diamond drill holes (diameter unknown), for an aggregate length of 1,635 m, in the Central and North Pit areas and took a total of 7,272 core and pit samples. The option agreement was terminated when Minera Aguilar deemed the mineralized body too small to exploit profitably (Minera Aguilar, 1982).

Between 1980 and 1982, the German Mission for Technical Cooperation in Mining (GMTC) in conjunction with the National Bank of Development (BND) completed a comprehensive exploration program of geological mapping, trenching, mineralogical and metallurgical studies, and the excavation of deep test pits (52 pits to a depth of 20 m) in the area (Cooperacion Tecnica Argentino-Alemana, 1982). This work resulted in the delineation of non-NI 43-101-compliant mineral resources quoted below.

In 1983 Shell/CAPSA (CAPSA) optioned the property and Dr. Richard Sillitoe (Sillitoe) conducted a property examination. Dr. Sillitoe recommended further exploration both in the immediate vicinity of the small workings as well as along the Miocene basin as a whole. The

work was subsequently carried out by CAPSA and comprised further geological mapping, trenching, geophysical surveying (scintillometer), rock geochemistry, and the drilling of three shallow holes to the north of the mine (diameter and depths unknown). The option was not renewed.

Metallgeselschaft, in joint venture with local Argentine company, Rio Cincel, re-evaluated the GMTC results in 1985.

Compañía Minera Providencia (CMP) was incorporated in Argentina in 1986 by a group of businessmen with the specific objective of putting the La Providencia property into production. The "reserves and resources" were re-evaluated by CMP and a feasibility study was completed. Four shallow open cuts were developed and the 150 tpd flotation plant was erected on site together with workshops, powerhouse, office block, and camp. The four open pits were designated: North, Central, South, and West. A smelter was also built on the outskirts of San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina to process the silver-lead-zinc-copper concentrate.

In 1993, Fondinor acquired the smelter as a settlement of CMP's debt and entered in an agreement with CMP whereby Fondinor became the operator of the mine and agreed to pay CMP a monthly stipend based on production. If production exceeded 1,000 kg of silver per month, Fondinor agreed to pay CMP US$25,000. If production was below 1,000 kg of silver per month, this payment was reduced to US$10,000. Operations ceased in 1997 with a reported 4.8 M oz of silver produced from 273,243 t mined with an average grade of 548 g/t Ag (Korinor, 1997).

A due diligence study was done by Korinor later in 1997 with the purpose of acquiring a 70% interest in the La Providencia mine and restarting production, however, Korinor opted not to pursue the project.

In 1999, Peñoles conducted an exploration program that comprised surface sampling and an IP survey. An option agreement could not be reached with the property owners so no further work was done.

Cardero Resource Corp. (Cardero) entered into an option agreement and conducted an extensive exploration program in 2002. The work comprised geological mapping, soil

sampling (308 samples), rock chip sampling (1,133 channel samples), two diamond drill programs for a total of 2,210 m drilled in 29 HQ-diameter (63.5 mm) drill holes, and nine reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a total depth of 2,332 m. A resource estimate, detailed below, was prepared but not publically disclosed. Cardero allowed the option to lapse in 2004.

The diamond drilling was carried out under contract by Falcon Drilling Limited. Triple-tube equipment was used to maximize core recovery and the core was wrapped in masking tape on extraction from the core tube to reduce losses in handling. Samples were cut at one-metre intervals using a diamond saw and assays were performed by ALS-Chemex in Mendoza, Argentina. Assays were by fire assay fusion (FA) with gravimetric finish for silver and atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and antimony. A blank and standard were inserted at a rate of one for every ten samples.

The RC drilling was done in 2004 in an attempt to test surface anomalies as well as deep extensions of the mineralization. Terra Services conducted the program using a truck-mounted Tamrock drill. It is reported that clay horizons impeded progress of the drilling and water was trucked to the rig and used to assist in advancing the hole. Sampling was conducted using a dry cyclone until a clay layer was encountered, after which sampling was carried out by means of a wet cyclone (Helsen, 2004). Sample quality from the wet cyclone was reported to be poor owing to the volumes flowing through the cyclone making it impossible to properly decant the excess water without losing sample material. Sampling was done at one-metre intervals and sent to ALS-Chemex in Mendoza for analysis. Assaying was by Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) for 27 elements, and cold vapour AAS for mercury. Samples returning silver values of greater than 100 g/t Ag were re-run by FA and gravimetric finish.

Other Argentine government and academic reports have been produced in addition to the exploration work which detail various aspects of the mineralized body at La Providencia. These include Lizarraga (1981), Garavilla (1985), Peralta and Sureda (1992), and Segal (1999). The mineralized body has been the topic of a thesis by Peralta of the University of Salta (1991).

HISTORICAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

RPA notes that all the following quoted resource estimates pre-date NI 43-101, and as a qualified person has not done sufficient work to qualify them as current estimates, they cannot be relied upon. In RPA's opinion, they are of limited relevance, particularly in the light of recent work carried out by Meryllion, and are quoted for historical purposes only. Detailed descriptions of the assumptions and parameters used were not provided to RPA, except for a brief technical report prepared by Cardero personnel in 2004. As such, it is not possible to report the principal assumptions and parameters used, nor comment on the resource classifications and how they may relate to presently accepted classification nomenclature. A current Mineral Resource estimate is disclosed in Section 14 of this report.

Work done by GMTC and BDM between 1980 and 1982 resulted in the estimation of "indicated mineral resources" totalling 2.9 Mt at an average grade of 170 g/t Ag (Cooperacion Tecnica Argentino-Alemana, 1982). In 1999, Segal reported that 245,000 t at a grade of 400 g/t Ag could be classified as "reserves".

The reserves and resources at La Providencia were re-evaluated by CMP and a feasibility study was completed in 1986. The total reserves reported at that time were 193,780 t of "proven ore" at a grade of 641 g/t Ag, and 208,340 t of "probable ore" at 442 g/t Ag (Korinor 1997).

Korinor, in 1997, as part of its due diligence study, conducted an estimate of mineral resources and reserves at the La Providencia mine. Korinor estimated 150,000 t of "proven reserves" at a grade of 457 g/t Ag, 100,000 t of "drill indicated resources" at 400 g/t Ag, and 100,000 t of "inferred resources" grading 420 g/t Ag. Korinor also estimated that 200,000 t of mineralized material grading 95 g/t Ag was contained within the tailings dams (Korinor, 1997).

In 2004, Cardero completed an unclassified polygonal estimate for internal use, which totalled 6.88 Mt grading 63.9 g/t Ag (Dawson and Innes, 2004). The estimate was classified as a "geological resource", which is not consistent with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves and, as such, does not comply with NI 43-101. Basic parameters such as cut-off criteria, maximum extrapolation distances, and minimum width constraints were not disclosed in the report. The database comprised drill sample results collected by Cardero as well as earlier drilling conducted by Minera Aguilar in 1981. RPA notes that due

to poor sample recovery in the Minera Aguilar holes, Cardero used the sludge sample assays in the resource estimate instead of the core assays. In RPA's opinion, this is an unconventional approach for which there would be a significant risk of yielding biased results. The estimate was never publicly disclosed and is provided here for historical purposes only.

PAST PRODUCTION

According to available records, the La Providencia mine produced approximately five million ounces of silver from four shallow open pits between 1986 and 1997 at an average grade of 548 g/t Ag.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

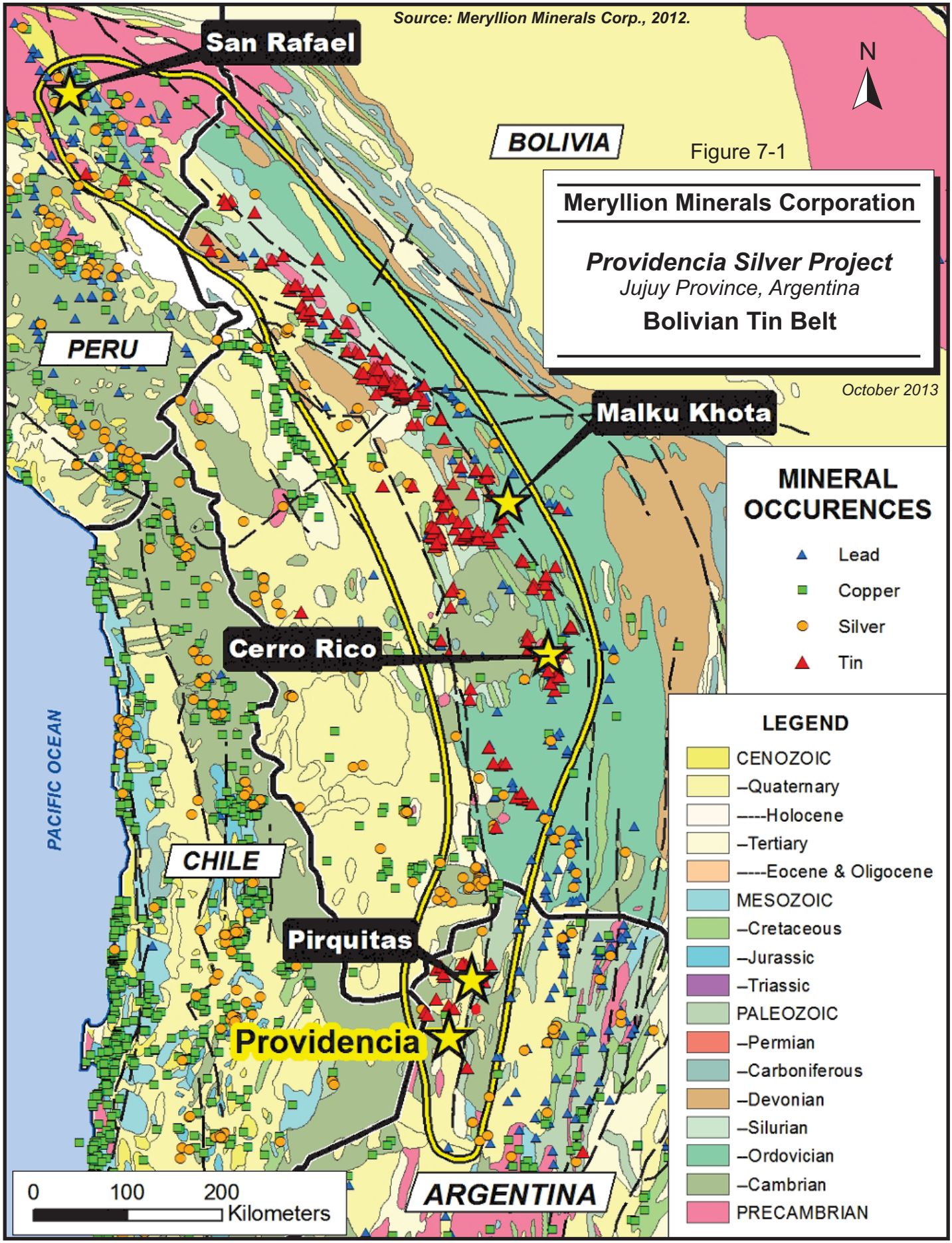
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Project is part of the Bolivian Tin Belt, which extends from southern Peru through central Bolivia into northwestern Argentina (Figure 7-1). This belt is characterized by tin-tungsten-silver-lead zinc deposits with a predominance of tin-tungsten in the north and tin-silver in the south (Figure 7-2). The belt hosts a number of copper and copper-silver sedimentary (red-bed) and/or exotic deposits, particularly along its western margin (Figure 7-1). Deposits within this belt can be correlated with thick sequences of Paleozoic (Ordovician/Silurian) marine sedimentary rocks, intermediate to felsic Tertiary-age magmatism, and large Andean structures especially those trending north to northwest.

The Project is located within the Puna-Septentrional, or Puna Jujeña (Alonso et al., 1984). To the south lies the Puna Saltocatamarqueña which is separated from the Puna Jujeña by the Calama-Olocapata-El Toro lineament. This structure is just south of the Project area and forms the boundary between the Proterozoic metamorphic rocks of the Puna Saltocatamarqueña and the Paleozoic and younger rocks of the Puna Jujeña.

The Puna district is a basin-and-range type terrane with north-trending linear blocks bounded by high angle reverse faults separating Tertiary-age strike-slip (pull-apart) basins, many of which have developed salt flats or *salars*. The north-trending structures are cut by fractures and lineaments trending northwest and, to a lesser extent, northeast. Superimposed onto this landscape is the Upper Tertiary volcanic arc, comprising volcanic and intrusive rocks, the emplacement of which has largely been controlled by these structures. A number of known mineral occurrences are found along magnetic corridors that form at the junction points of the magmatic arc and the northwest-trending regional lineaments as illustrated in Figure 7-3.

The district is characterized by two large, north-trending mountain ranges: the Sierra de Lina in the west and the Sierra de Tanques to the east, which separate the centrally located Salar Olaroz and Cauchari basin from the Laguna de Jama in the west and the Rio Las Charcos to the east.


Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.
N
San Rafael
BOLIVIA
Figure 7-1
Meryllion Minerals Corporation
Providencia Silver Project
Jujuy Province, Argentina
Bolivian Tin Belt
October 2013
PERU
Malku Khota
MINERAL OCCURENCES
Lead
Copper
Silver
Tin
Cerro Rico
PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
Pirquitas
Providencia
LEGEND
CENOZOIC
–Quaternary
----Holocene
–Tertiary
----Eocene & Oligocene
MESOZOIC
–Cretaceous
–Jurassic
–Triassic
PALEOZOIC
–Permian
–Carboniferous
–Devonian
–Silurian
–Ordovician
–Cambrian
PRECAMBRIAN
0 100 200
Kilometers
ARGENTINA

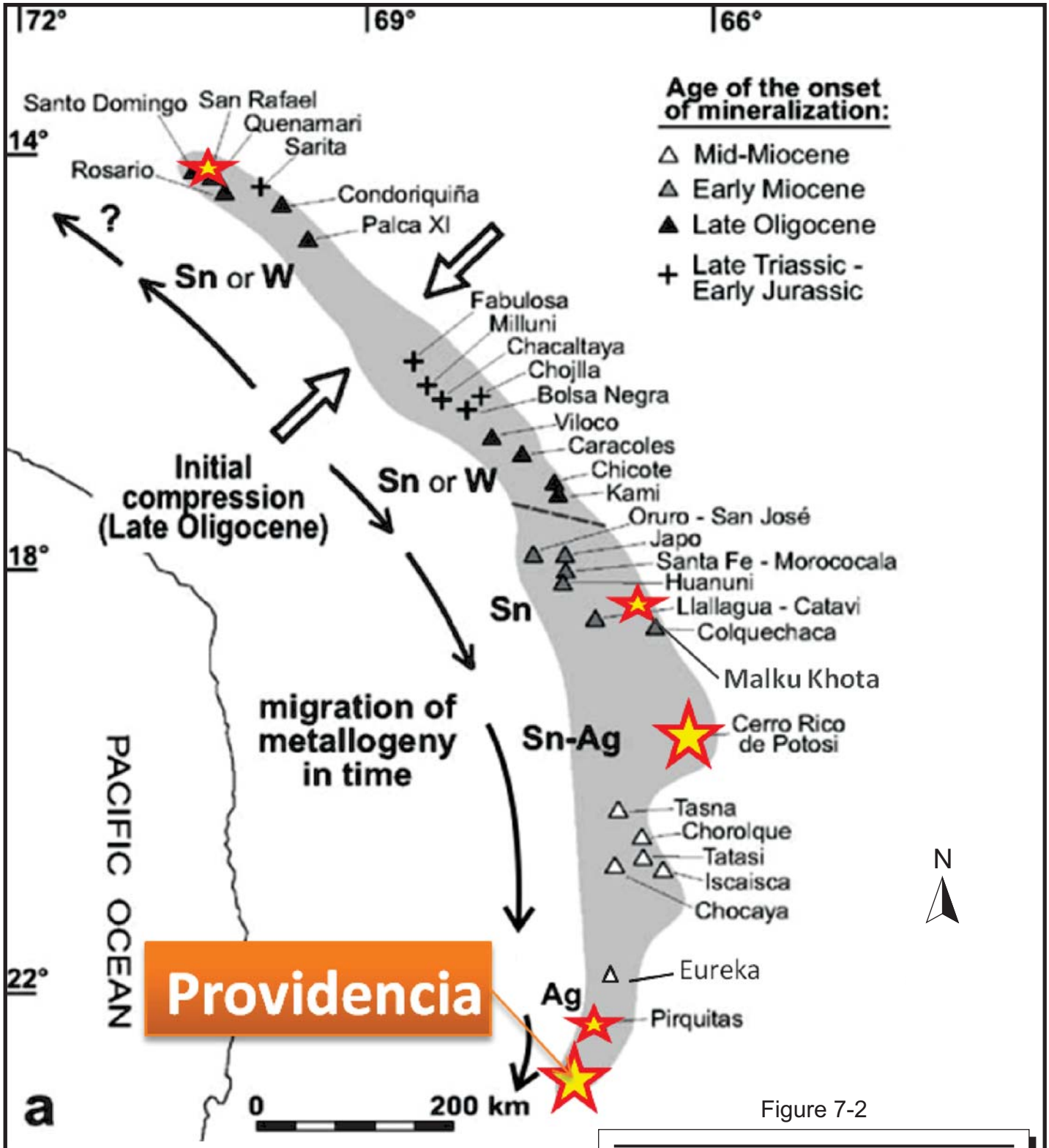


Figure 7-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Tin-Tungsten-Silver Belt

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

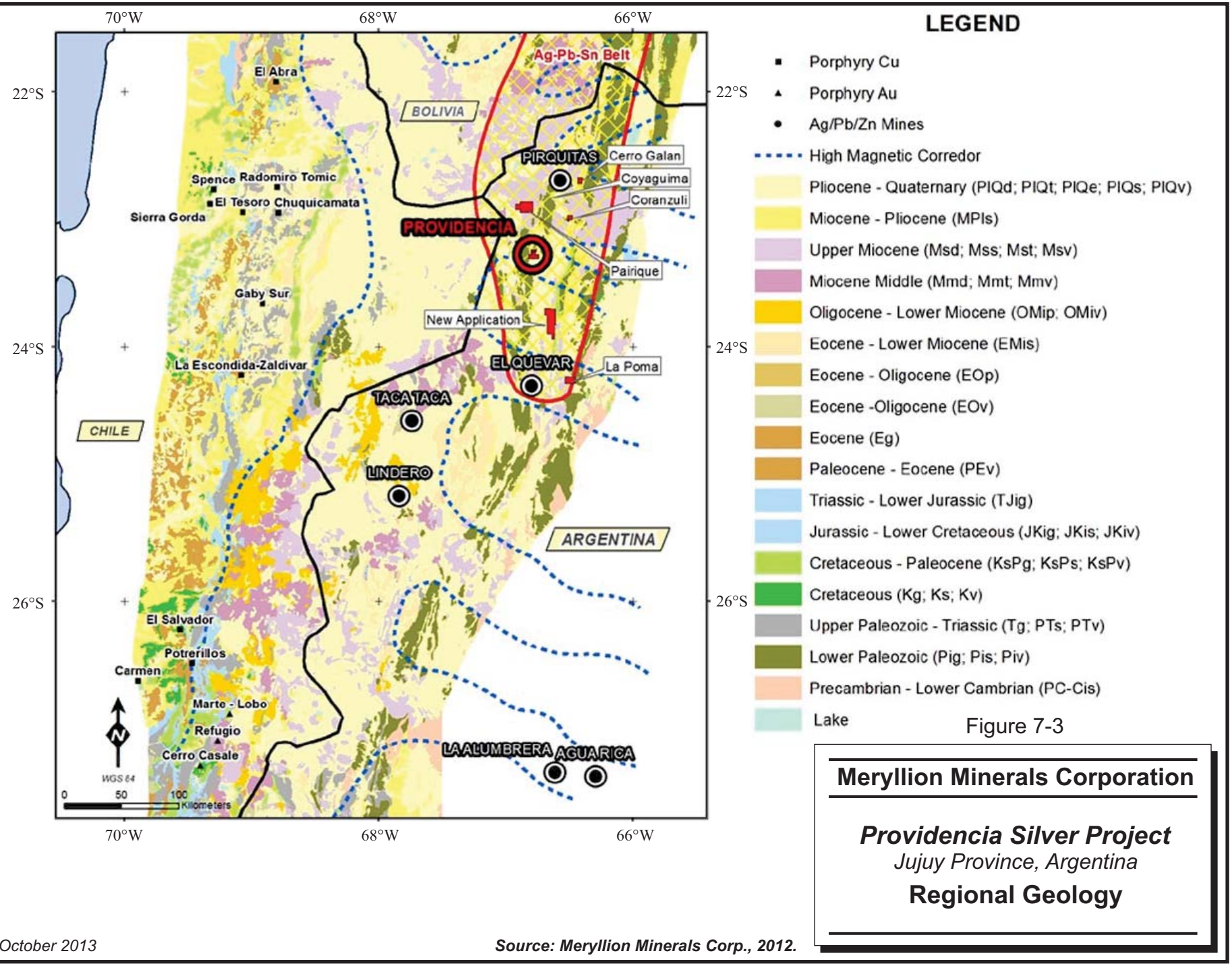


Figure 7-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Regional Geology

October 2013

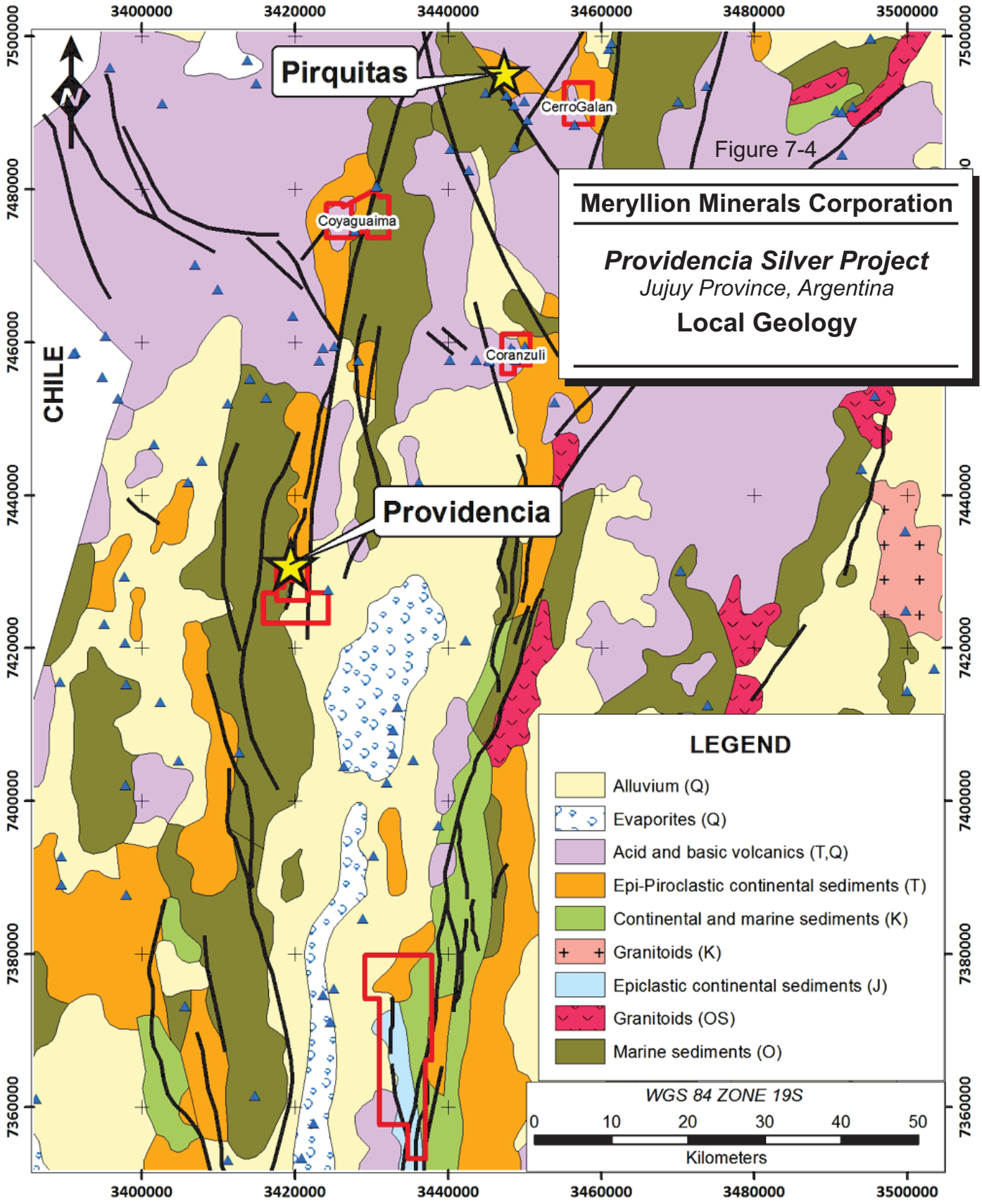
Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

The mountain ranges are underlain by uplifted blocks of Paleozoic marine sedimentary rocks whereas the basin represents a Tertiary-aged, graben with various pull-apart sub-basins. One such sub-basin, along the eastern side of the Sierra de Lina, hosts the Project area.

The basement rocks of the basin comprise marine sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age which have been correlated with the wide-spread Acoite Formation (Nullo, 1988). These sedimentary rocks were deposited in a marine platform environment and comprise turbidites with minor volcaniclastic rocks and have been interpreted as being deposited in a rapidly subsiding back arc environment. These sedimentary rocks overlie a metamorphic basement which has been identified in the north by the presence of xenoliths brought to surface by Tertiary volcanism, while in the south these metamorphic rocks are found in outcrop. Some granitoids of Devonian age have intruded the Ordovician rocks along the eastern ranges (Figure 7-4).

The valley-fill sequence in the Project area comprises red-coloured medium grained sandstones with minor conglomerate lenses that are tentatively correlated with the Eocene-age Casa Grande Formation. The Eocene sandstones are, in turn, overlain by the Miocene-aged conglomerates and intercalated volcaniclastic sandstones of the Vizcachera Formation. These are the conglomerates that host the silver-copper and copper mineralization in the district. Overlying these, in angular unconformity, are the debris flows and pyroclastic rocks of the Pliocene-age Pastas Chicas Formation.

Thick Quaternary sequences of siliciclastic sediments, fluvial, colluvial, and lacustrine in character as well as evaporates associated with the *salars* complete the sedimentary sequence in the district.



October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The volcaniclastic portion in the upper Vizcachera Formation marks the beginning of the Upper Miocene (11 Ma to 5 Ma) magmatic arc, which is characterized by stratovolcanoes with extensive associated pyroclastic rocks and debris flows, as well as ignimbrites that are related to magmatic centres. Dacite dykes and domes are present along the margins of various mountain ranges. These features are controlled by the north and northwest trending Andean structures that display a distinct magnetic signature. At La Providencia, there is a flexure in the magmatic arc and a change in the direction of the magnetic signature from northwest to northeast. It has also been observed that individual magnetic anomalies, possibly volcanoes or intrusive bodies, align with magnetic lineaments that also appear to control known mineral occurrences such as those found on the Coranzuli and Coyaguaima properties. Coranzuli also lies in a northwest trending segment that hosts the Pirquitas mineralized body and shares mineralogical and sedimentary features with La Providencia.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The La Providencia mineralized body and core *cateos* of the Project are located with a Tertiary-age, pull-apart sub-basin along the western margin of the Salar Olaroz and Cauchari basin. This sub-basin is bounded to the west and below by Ordovician-age rocks of the Sierra de Lina range. On its eastern margin lies a smaller ridge locally known as Colina Libertad. The relationships between the lithologies are shown in Figure 7-5.

The local geology of La Providencia was documented by Dawson and Innes (2003) and, later, the stratigraphy, sedimentology, and mineralization within the mine and core *cateos* was undertaken by Cookenboo (2011a, b, e, and g) on behalf of MAS. Additional work was done by Rice (2011a, 2011b, and 2012), which included additional mapping and sampling within the historical open pits and along the eastern sub-basin margin with the Ordovician-age rocks.

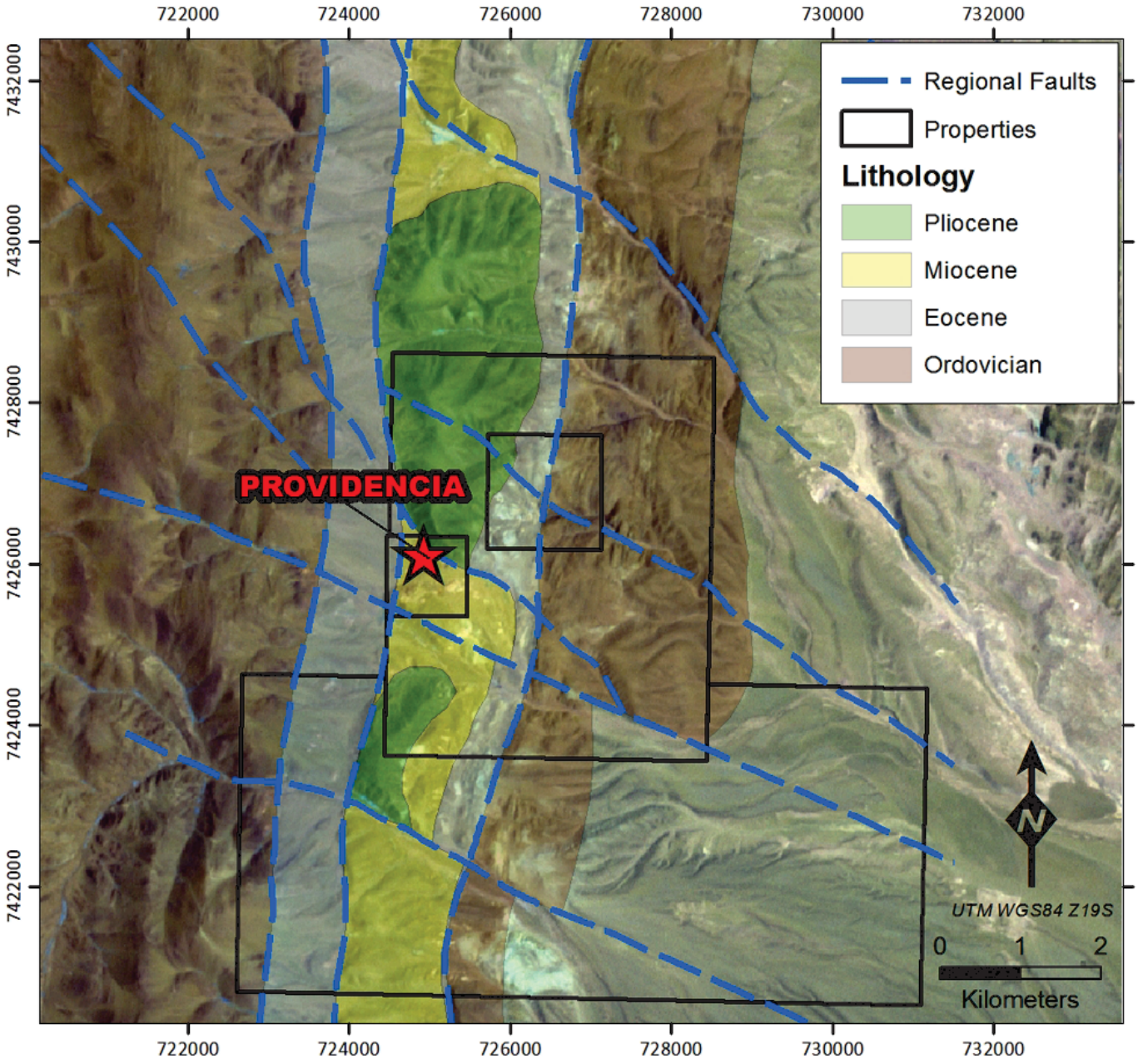


Figure 7-5

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Property Geology

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

The stratigraphic relationship of the valley-fill sediments is shown in Figure 7-6. At its base, the tightly folded, steeply dipping turbidites of the Ordovician-age Acoite Formation is in fault contact with the overlying Eocene-age, gently open folded red sandstones of the Casa Grande Formation. These red sandstones are in turn unconformably overlain by a gently east-dipping (10° to 15°) Miocene-age package of conglomerates, interbedded sandstones, and mudstones of the Vizcachera Formation. The conglomerates have been interpreted by Cookenboo (2011b) as having been deposited in a pro-grading mid-fan environment. Clasts appear to be generally derived from the Ordovician rocks and imbrications in the cobbles suggest a southwest source. Volcanic clasts, however, increase in abundance stratigraphically upwards and northwards and grade into volcanic pebble beds and pebbly sandstones indicating the onset of late-Miocene, early-Pliocene volcanism by the time of the deposition of the White Sandstone at the top of the Vizcachera Formation. Mineralization is, generally, confined to the conglomerate rocks and, to a lesser extent, the sandstones. Lying unconformably above the Vizcachera Formation are the Pliocene-age pyroclastic flows of the Pastos Chicos Formation which are barren of mineralization.

All lithologies in the vicinity of La Providencia have been altered to a varying degree both locally and on a property scale. Pervasive hematization has resulted in the red hue evident in the Dark Red Conglomerate (DRC) and the Eocene sandstones. Approaching the mineralized zones, carbonate content in the rocks becomes higher and, as mineralization increases, there is an increase in the abundance of sericite until, in the core of the higher grade zone, sericite appears to replace biotite and plagioclase. Calcite, on the other hand, appears depleted in the higher grade core zones.

The rocks in the immediate vicinity of La Providencia mine are shown in Figure 7-7 and the relationships between them are shown in Figure 7-8. The units are described, from oldest to youngest, below.

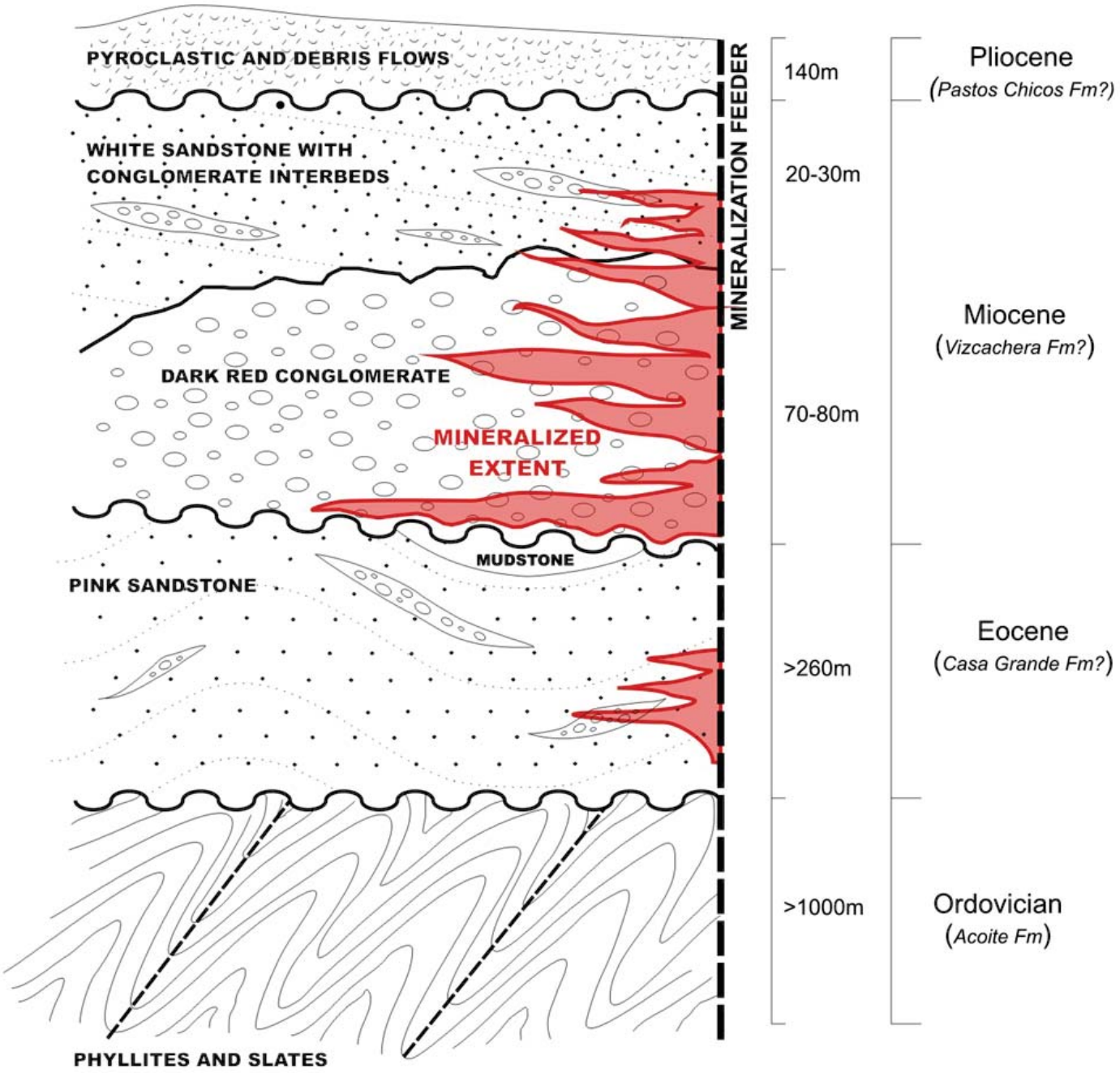


Figure 7-6

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Stratigraphic Relationship of Sedimentary Rocks

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

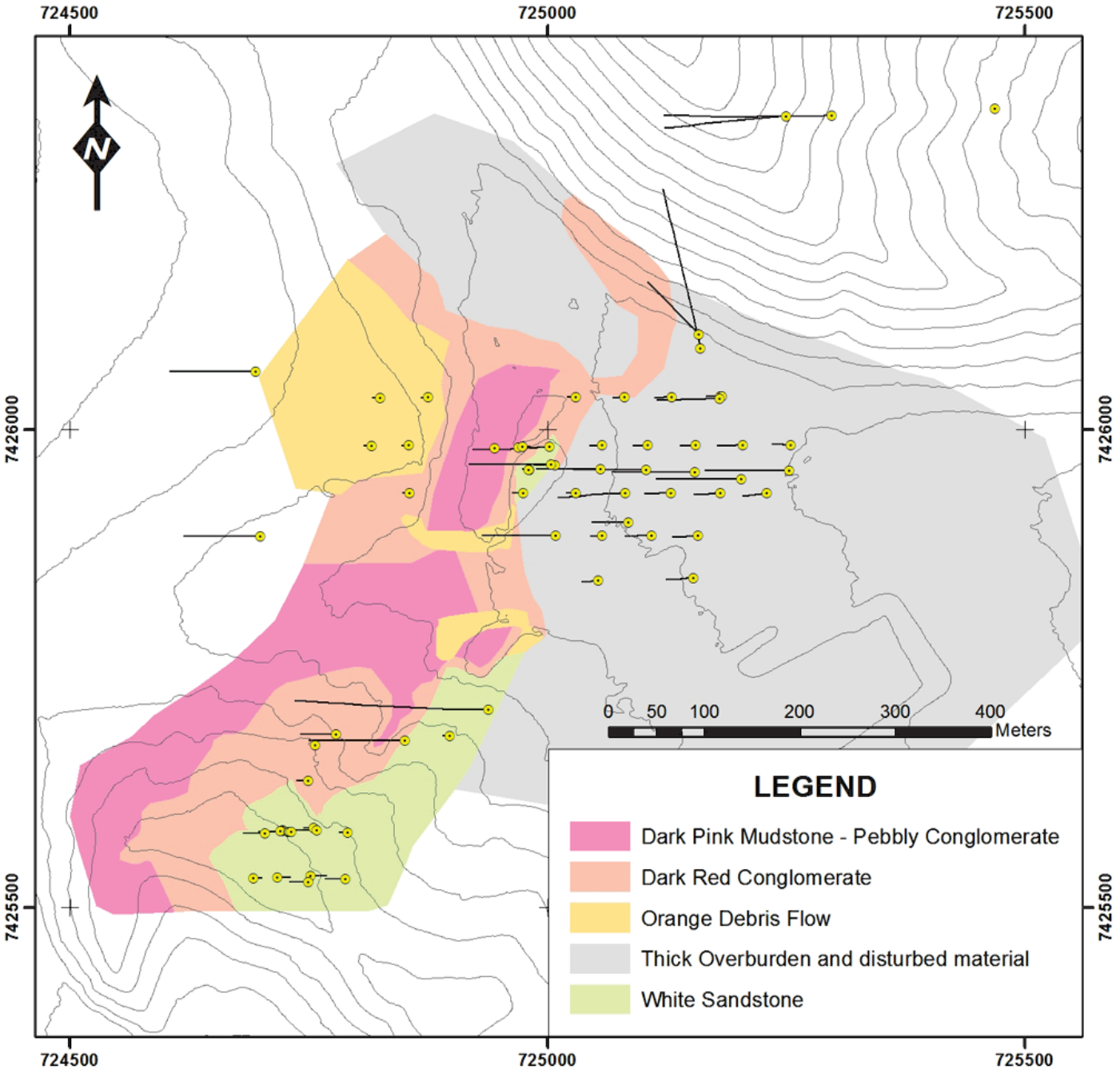


Figure 7-7

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Geology Map of La Providencia Mine Site

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

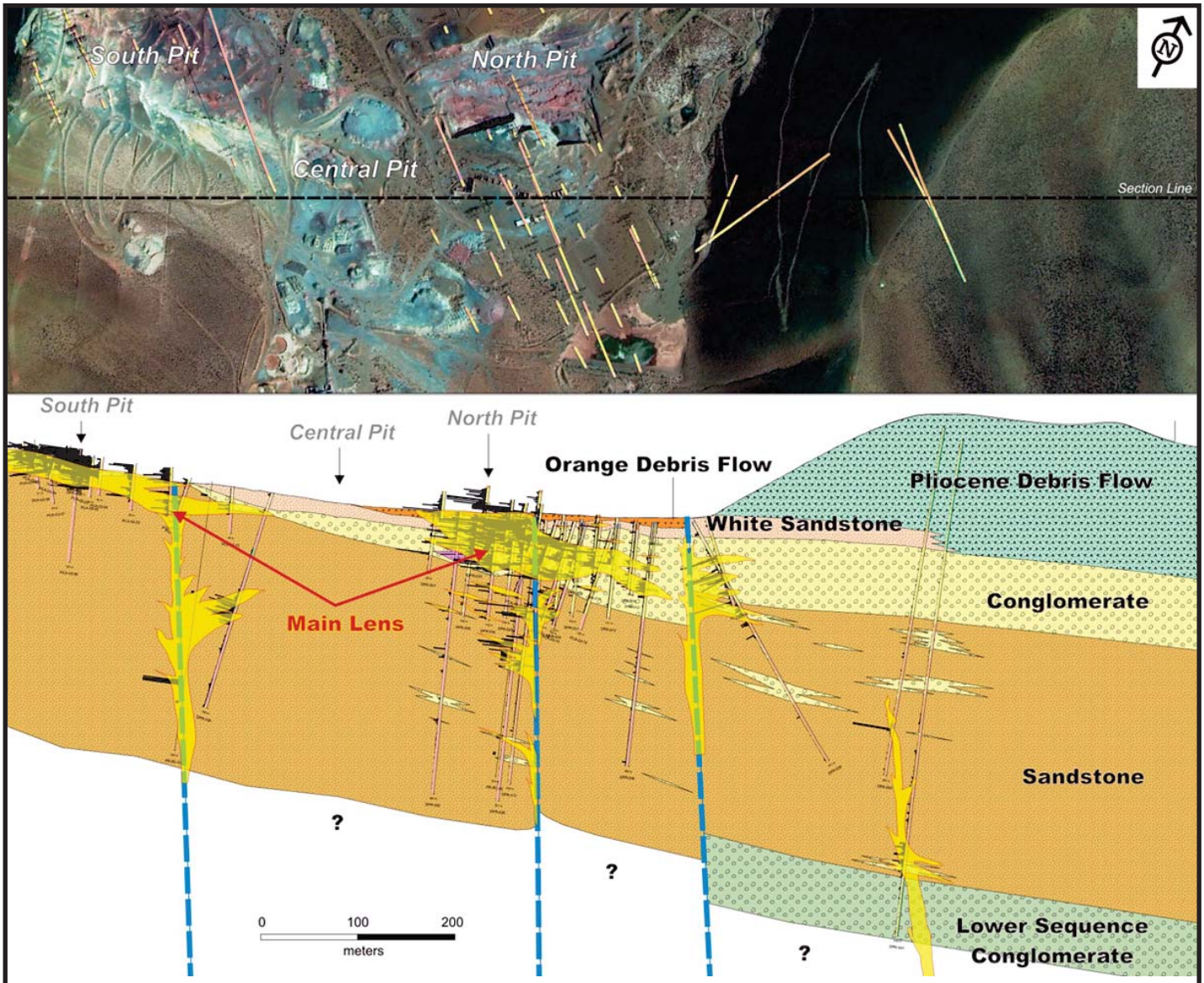


Figure 7-8

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Schematic Long Section

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

PINK SANDSTONE

The dark, finer-grained Pink Sandstone (PSs) is part of the Eocene-age Casa Grande Formation and forms the basement to the mineralized sections of the stratigraphy. The PSs can range from pebbly sandstone to mudstone and is typically poorly sorted. Towards the top of the unit mudstones can be found which may be associated with the unconformity between the Eocene and overlying Miocene rocks. These mudstones are seen sporadically in some drill core and on the floor or the North Pit. Lenses of conglomerate are also present within the PSs and can become rather thick. The PSs lies in sharp contact with the overlying DRC and is often easily detected.

DARK RED CONGLOMERATE

The DRC includes sandstone interbeds as well as an important mineralized malachite-green conglomerate bed, which is designated the Green Conglomerate Member (GCM). Clasts are consistently dark grey, sub-angular, oblate (disc-shaped) and commonly have distinct alteration rims. Imbrication of the clasts is common, and indicates a sediment source to the east. Thinning of the DRC has been observed in the area of the Central Pit. This thinning is interpreted as a probable result of changes in paleo-topography of the underlying PSs. The DRC forms the base of the Vizcachera Formation and its upper contact is sharp and erosive. Mapping suggests the unconformity may be angular over the mine scale.

WHITE SANDSTONE WITH INTERBEDDED CHANNEL CONGLOMERATES

The White Sandstone (WSs) is located at the top of the Vizcachera Formation and is white to light pink in colour with medium-grey pebble and cobble interbeds up to approximately three metres thick. The sandstone is variably tuffaceous, and locally weathered pink. Pebbles and cobbles are sub-angular, bladed (blocky) and generally medium grey, but include lighter coloured clasts of volcanic origin. Distinctive white clay tuff cobbles occur rarely. Imbrication of pebbles is common, pointing to a source area to the west, as well as demonstrating fluvial transport.

ORANGE DEBRIS FLOW

The Orange Debris flow (ODF) is light rusty-orange in colour with dark pebble and cobble clasts. The coarse clasts are angular and poorly sorted, suggesting deposition by a debris flow rather than an organized stream system. Cobbles reach boulder-size relatively frequently compared to the conglomerate in the mineralized sections of the WSs below. Cross-bedded light orange-coloured sandstone occurs as a lower member of the ODF exposed on the north end of the east face of the North Pit. The ODF dips gently to the east.

The lower contact of the ODF is erosive at least five metres to eight metres into the WSs and DRC formations below. The upper contact has not been seen.

PLIOCENE DEBRIS FLOW

The west-dipping Pliocene Debris Flow (PDF) deposits contain angular pebbles and occur stratigraphically above the rock units exposed in the open pits. The PDF appear to have an angular, unconformable lower contact with these older rocks. Indications are the source of this debris flow is from the east. Light yellow tuff-sandstones are exposed on the east flank of the North Hill. From the regional deposits geology map, these easterly derived deposits appear to be Pliocene units.

MINERALIZATION

Silver-copper mineralization hosted by the gently dipping, poorly consolidated GCM has been the focus of most of the historical mining activity at La Providencia. Previous work done by Cardero, and confirmation work done by MAS, indicates the presence of a numerous mineralized lenses generally within conglomerate units which lie between the basal PSs and the overlying WSs. The most extensive of these, the Main Lens, is located in the central part of the upper conglomerates of the Vizcachera Formation. Drilling has indicated that additional mineralized lenses below the Main Lens are hosted by conglomerate units interbedded with the sandstones of the Eocene-age Casa Grande Formation (see Figure 7-8). Mineralization also manifests itself in the WSs immediately above a set of steeply dipping structures running down the centre of the pits.

The steeply dipping structures define a high-grade trend that runs through the historical pits at a north-northeast orientation (Figures 7-9 and 7-10), which has been traced intermittently in drilling for approximately 760 m along strike and to a depth of 200 m below surface. Grades along this trend typically average 400 g/t Ag to 500 g/t Ag. The flat-lying (sub-horizontal) lenses in the gently dipping conglomerate units average approximately 150 g/t Ag. This style of mineralization has been observed in pit outcrops and drill holes to extend for as much as 170 m outwards from the high-grade trend. The different grades and orientation of these two structures suggests that the steeply dipping structures acted as conduits for mineralizing fluids, which were then dispersed through the more permeable conglomerate rocks. The conglomerate “aquifers” are encapsulated by the overlying WSs “aquitard” and the underlying PSs “aquiclude” further concentrating the mineralizing fluids.

No igneous rocks have been found in the immediate vicinity of La Providencia mineralization, suggesting the source of the mineralizing fluids may be distant.

Mineralization is vein-poor with low sulphide volumes and takes the form of irregular infiltration/replacement of the sedimentary units, mainly the DRC, changing the rock colour (matrix and clasts) from red to pale green or off-white (the GCM). There is, essentially, no veining in the green altered zones, and they have only low volume of sulphides. The best silver grades are in the GCM but low grades also occur in the remnant DRCs and in the finer grained clastics above and below the conglomerates.

Petrographic studies were done by the Universidad de La Plata (Echeveste and Del Bianco, 2012), Universidad Nacional de Salta (Insituto Geonorte, 2012), and Cookenboo (2012), which confirmed the presence of the following minerals:

TABLE 7-1 MINERALS IDENTIFIED THROUGH PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Types	Minerals
Sulphides	Chalcocite, Stromeyerite, Acanthite, Argentite, Galena, Sphalerite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrite, ± Stephanite, ± Chalcopyrite, ± Bornite, ± Covellite
Sulphosalts	Enargite, Tetrahedrite, Freibergite, Proustite, Pyrargyrite, Polybasite
Sulphates	Brochanthite, ± Chalcanthite
Carbonates	Malachite, Azurite
Hydrous Silicates	Chrysocolla
Chlorides	Cerargyrite
Oxides	Cuprite, ± Tenorite, Hematite, Magnetite
Native	Silver

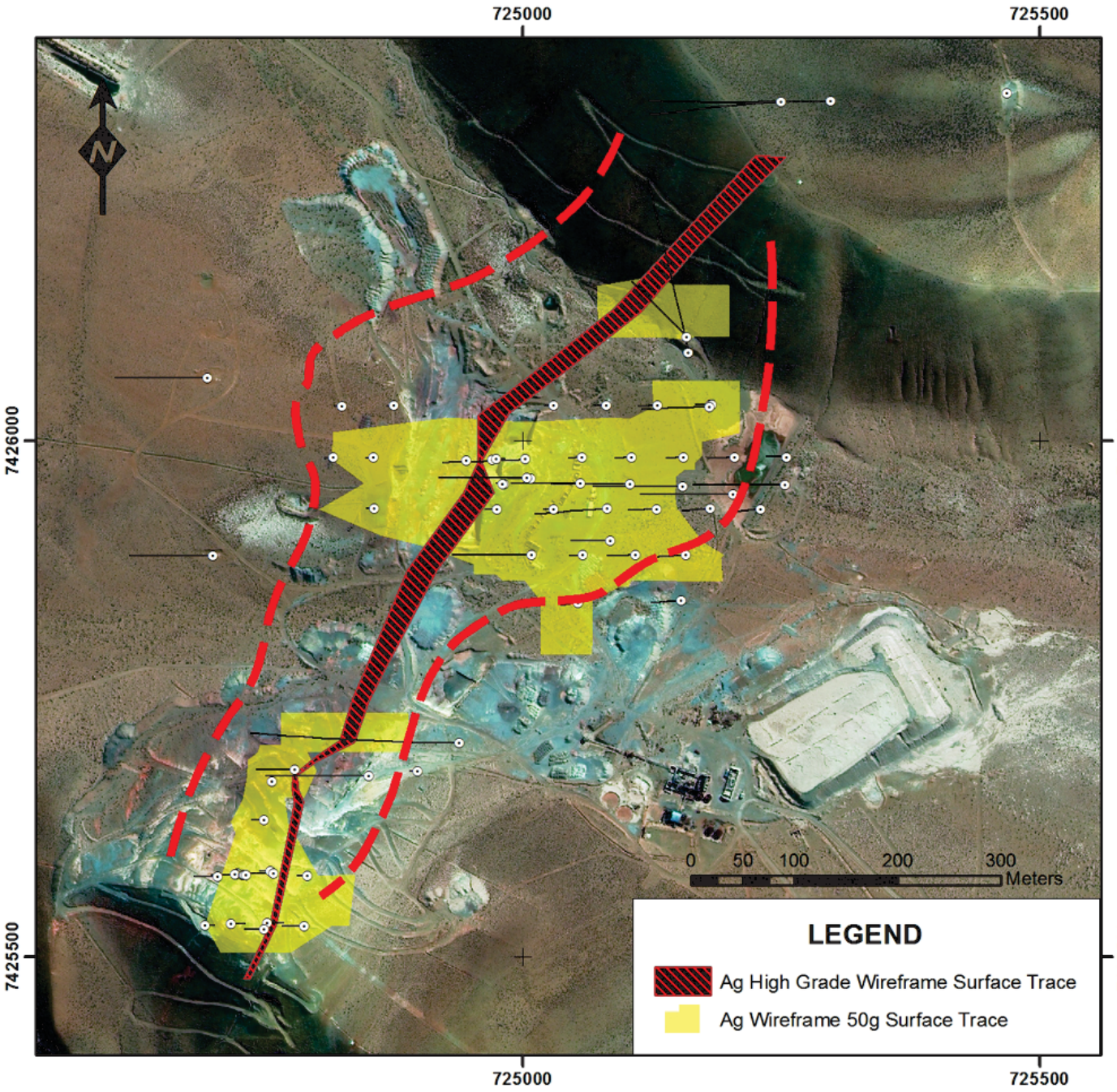


Figure 7-9

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Plan View Showing Orientation of Mineralization

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

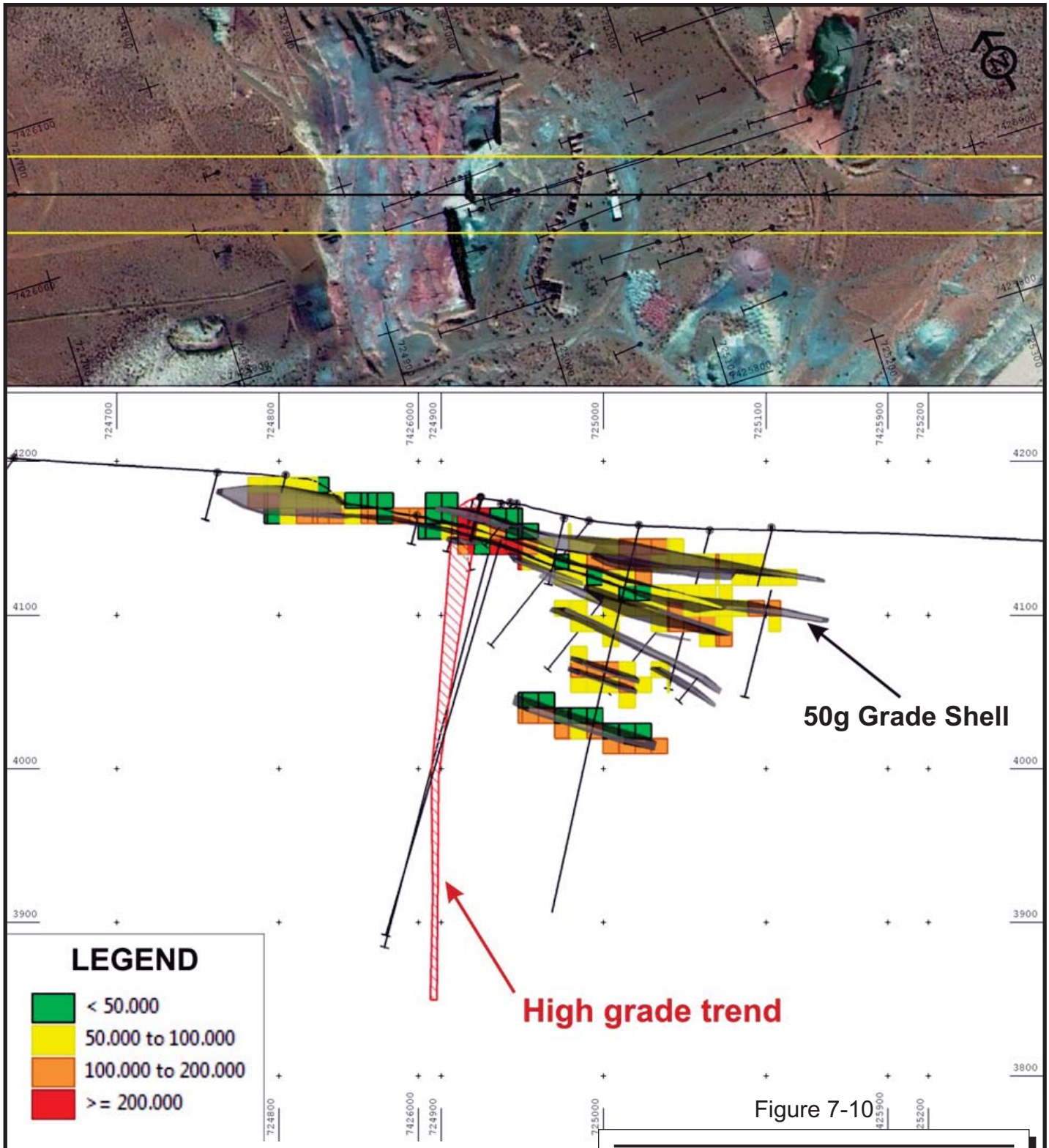


Figure 7-10

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

East-West Section View Showing Dip of Mineralization

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

The silver-copper mineralization is enriched in arsenic, cadmium, copper, manganese, lead, antimony, and zinc. For those samples with silver content greater than 10 g/t Ag, copper, lead, and zinc are, in order, the most enriched. Mineralization is also strongly associated with the depletion of calcium, sodium, strontium, and the weaker depletion of mercury and magnesium. The depletion of calcium is confirmed empirically in the drill logs where it observed that calcite is less abundant within silver-enriched zones. This may suggest that calcite was dissolved by the same silver-enriched fluids that resulted in the mineralization. This dissolution of calcite likely enhanced the secondary porosity of the rock.

Cookenboo (2011b) suggested that two-stage, or evolving, mineralizing fluid events led to deposition. This is supported by Thomson (2011) with the recognition, by Terraspec analysis, of a high-temperature phengitic mica in the DRC which has been overprinted in the GCM by a lower temperature assemblage of micas and clays (Thomson and Toledo, 2011).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The La Providencia mineralized body displays many of the characteristics of sediment-hosted, red bed-type copper (±silver) deposits (Sillitoe 1983, Dawson & Innes 2003). These deposits are usually dominated by copper mineralization, but red bed copper-silver deposits have also been exploited. Examples of these are Spar Lake, Montana (58 Mt of ore mined grading 0.74% Cu and 60 g/t Ag), and Silver Reef on the Colorado Plateau, USA.

In these deposit types, groundwater becomes chloride-enriched as a result of the arid environment. The chloride-rich fluids leach copper and silver from the rocks through which they migrate and transport the metals as chloride complexes along channel ways such as faults and permeable conglomerate horizons. The metals are later precipitated when these fluids encounter changing physiochemical conditions or reducing environments such as those produced by diagenetic sulphides or organic materials. In the case of La Providencia, the chloride-enrichment of the ground water may be due to dissolution of evaporates from the *salars*.

The lead-zinc halos around the silver-copper mineralization can, similarly, be explained by invoking analogous grey-bed lead processes such as those at Laisvall, Sweden. Basin dewatering involving structural compaction of brine-bearing basins led to the precipitation of metals in suitable structural traps and reservoir units.

More recently, however, Helsen (2004) and Thomson (2011) have noted that the geochemical signature of La Providencia mineralization is similar to those of an epithermal nature. This, coupled with the widespread nature of Neogene magmatism in the district and region, led Helsen and Thomas to suggest that La Providencia is a distal replacement deposit with metal deposition and alteration likely related to fluid mixing along and around steep structures that cut permeable conglomerates, and that the deposit may be part of a much larger igneous-hydrothermal system.

What these models have in common is mineralization appears to be confined to physicochemical traps provided by the north- and northwest-trending Andean structures and the permeability of the conglomerate horizons, particularly when capped and floored by less permeable units. Whether the fluids are ultimately derived from basin dewatering, circulating

brines from the *salars*, or fluid mixing is, at this stage, not clear. Recognition and identification of potential depositional sites is clearly important from an exploration point of view.

9 EXPLORATION

After the agreement to acquire La Providencia and M. Tola properties was signed with the Optionor in March 2011, MAS undertook the following work:

- Compilation of all previous exploration data
- Confirmation sampling of mineralization within the La Providencia mine area
- Preparation of a controlled base map, from satellite data, for the 116 km^2 area in the core property area
- Geological mapping within the mine environment and along the eastern flank of the Providencia sub-basin
- Geomorphological mapping in the core property area with a view to identifying geochemical environments for subsequent soil sampling campaigns
- Ground magnetic survey around the open pits
- Development of a drill proposal and preparation of an environmental impact study as part of a permit acquisition submission to the Directorate

The environmental impact study was approved and a drilling permit received in mid-August 2011. Drilling commenced at the end of August 2011 and the details of the campaign are summarized in Section 10.

COMPILATION OF EXPLORATION DATA

Considerable data was collected from the previous campaigns of GMTC, Minera Aguilar, and Cardero, and compiled by Cookenboo (2011a and 2011b) and Rice (2011a). This compilation formed the basis for developing the exploration program and subsequent drill proposal.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

Meryllion engaged PhotoSat Information Ltd (PhotoSat) of Vancouver, British Columbia to acquire a high resolution (greater than 0.5 m) stereo colour image for the 116 km^2 area including and surrounding the core property area. This was used to generate one-meter contours and a digital terrain model (DTM) for use as a base map for all subsequent work (Figure 9-1).

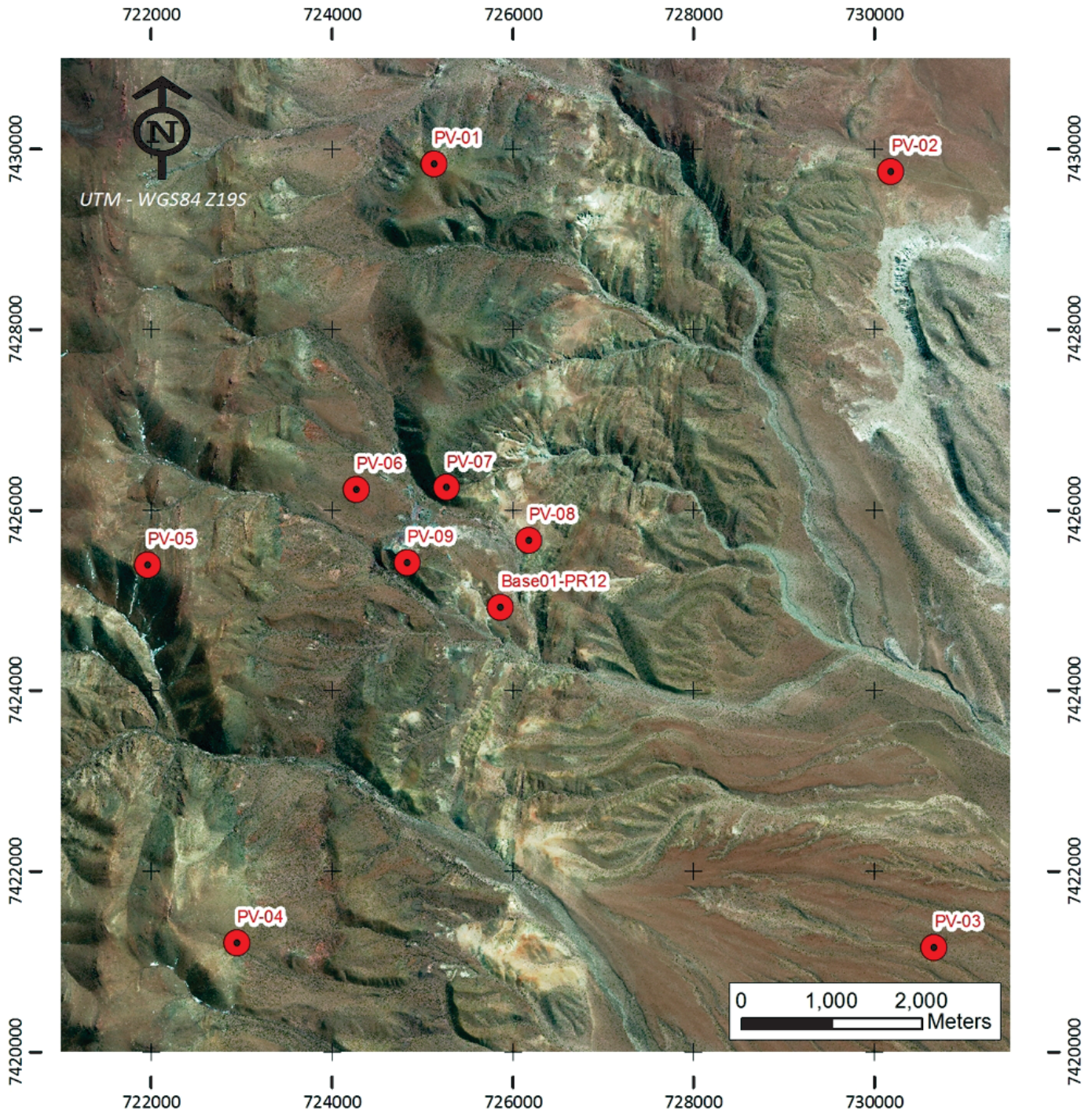


Figure 9-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Satellite Imagery

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

PhotoSat acquired the data from the GeoEye-1 satellite. Prior to acquisition of the image from the satellite, MAS positioned nine target crosses within the 116 km^2 area and had these targets surveyed by local surveyor Sr. Sumbaino from Jujuy using a dual frequency Global Positioning System (GPS) Ashtek. The crosses were laid out to PhotoSat specifications as documented by Cires (2011), and the survey data were collected in the Posgar 94 system which incorporates the Gauss Kruger projection with the WGS 84 datum. The area with targets was then over-flown by the GeoEye-1 system and data were acquired. These data were then processed together with the ground survey information and transformed from an ellipsoidal to an orthometric format, and subsequent digital elevation models (DEMs) were generated in orthometric form.

CONFIRMATION SAMPLING

Confirmation sampling in and around the pits at La Providencia was undertaken by Rice (2011b), and Fernández and Vázquez Zarzosa (2011). Rice took mainly grab samples while Fernández and Vázquez Zarzosa took channel samples. The samples were taken from pit walls and outcrops encompassing and area measuring approximately one kilometre by 200 m wide (see Figure 9-2). The results received from the channel and rock sampling are shown in Table 9-1.

TABLE 9-1 RESULTS OF CONFIRMATION SAMPLING
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Sample	Location	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1255	South Pit - Bench 3, C3	453	7180	4,260	3,680
1256	South Pit - Bench 5, C1	54	363	4,670	6,220
1257	South Pit - Bench 7, C3	402	3,780	3,210	5,250
1258	South Pit - Bench 7	945	8,630	3,030	5,660
1259	West Pit	1,940	36,200	7,910	2,360
1260	Central Pit	2,380	17,250	14,200	3,680
1262	Central Pit - South Face	698	5,300	19,150	1,890
1263	South Pit - Bench 8	4,160	16,250	2,460	3,820
1266	West Pit	19	374	12,350	3,350
1267	Base of "Crud Hill"	204	2,540	1,100	4,010
1268	North Pit - East Face	1,280	13,550	867	1,270
1269	North Pit - East Face	470	5,260	6,600	1,400
1270	North Pit - East Face	508	4,460	6,950	1,500
1271	North Pit - West Face	518	5,590	864	2,760
1272	North Pit - West Face	159	714	613	1,540
1273	North Pit - West Face	96	398	295	1,440
1274	North Pit - West Face	5	27	281	1,750
1275	North Pit - West Face	76	406	183	1,610
4076	North Pit - West Face	768	10,950	874	2,420
4077	North Pit - West Face	16	22	247	1,820
4078	North Pit - West Face	820	9,800	338	1,930
4079	Below West Pit	430	11,800	679	2,080
4081	West Pit	535	6,490	4,740	2,650
4082	South Road Cut	149	3,770	2,520	3,710
4083	South Hill - Lower Pit	12	290	14,050	1,870
4084	North Pit - South Face	645	7,320	19,400	3,990
4085	Side of "North Hill"	1	23	697	843

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Geological mapping was done by Cookenboo (2011a, 2011e) and Rice (2011a, 2012). Cookenboo described the various geological units and mapped out their extent in the mine area and also defined the stratigraphy detailed in Section 7.

Vázquez Zarzosa and Fernández (2012) mapped the geomorphology of much of the core property area with the objective of describing geomorphological elements and defining geochemical environments. This information was designed to be used in the interpretation of planned geochemical soil surveys results.

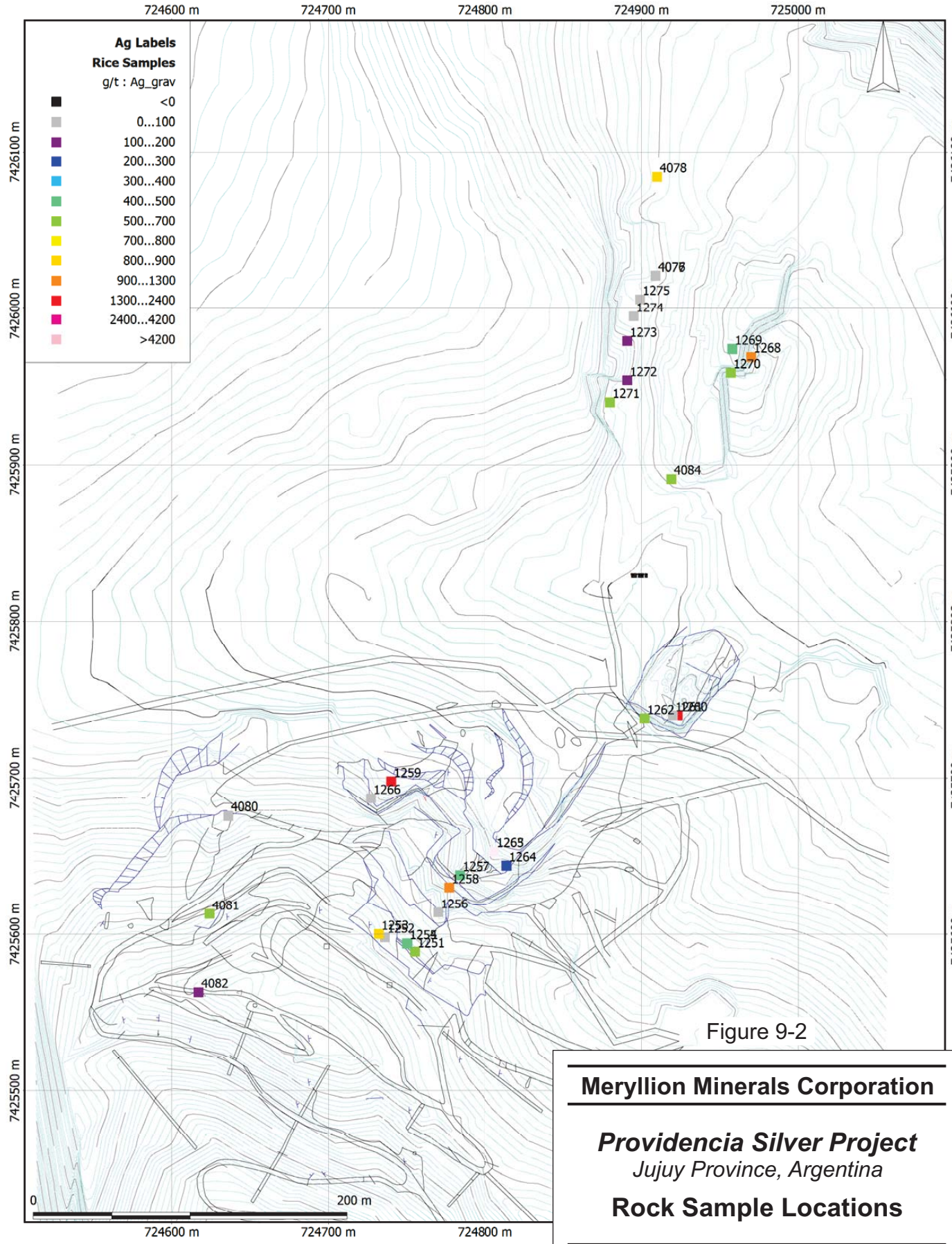


Figure 9-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Rock Sample Locations

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2013.

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Quantec Geoscience Argentina SA (Quantec) of Mendoza, Argentina was contracted to undertake a ground magnetic survey of the mine area and adjacent ground to the north. The survey comprised a total of 179.6 line-km on 41 lines spaced 100 m apart, with an additional 20 infill lines, also spaced at 100 m. Readings were taken every ten metres. Quantec carried out the survey using GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers. The results are documented in reports by Quantec (2011, 2012).

The survey was undertaken by two teams, each consisting of two operators. The forward operator carried a hand-held 12-channel GPS and marked the survey lines at 100 m intervals. The magnetometer operator followed a short distance recording measurements at ten metre intervals in Stop-and-Go mode. The diurnal correction was accomplished with a base station synchronized to the mobile magnetometers. The base station sampling was at three second intervals, allowing diurnal correction interpolating every third reading.

Data processing comprised, after correction for diurnal drift, importation of data into GEOSOFT OASIS MONTAJ, applying the projection to the data (WGS84 UTM Zone 19S), eliminating spurious and exceptional readings, and gridding the data. Various calculations were then performed and maps produced.

Meryllion notes the narrow range of the magnetic response which is to be expected as the lithologies are basin sediment fill. The routine measurement of susceptibility of the core, however, does indicate that the PSs generally has a higher susceptibility than the conglomerates and the WSs.

The most useful image for interpretation purposes is the Analytical Signal (Figure 9-3). On this image three domains can be defined:

- Low analytical signal domain over the Ordovician to the east and west.
- High analytical signal domain in a north-northeast-trending band on the western half of the image up against the western Ordovician; as well as two narrow west-southwest-trending fingers extending into the Ordovician along river courses, and a southeast-trending band to the east of the north-northeast-trending band that passes through the North and Central Pits at Providencia.

- An almost funnel-shaped medium intensity domain with a curvilinear trend from the North and Central Pits in a north-northeast trend in the eastern half of the magnetic block (Figure 9-3).

Meryllion is of the opinion that the high intensity domains may be reflecting the pink mudstone on account of the higher susceptibility encountered in drill core for this unit. The north-northeast-trending band may reflect mudstones deposited on top of conglomerates along the western margin of the Miocene-aged basin. It is more difficult, however, to ascribe the finger-like extensions in the western Ordovician or the southeast-trending band passing through the North and Central Pits at La Providencia, especially since river courses associated with the finger-like extension have no significant sediment deposition. This feature may reflect some magnetic constructive alteration process. The funnel-shaped domain may reflect alteration along the mineralized trend, and the higher analytical signal areas potentially associated with alteration and possibly mineralization.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

MAS geologists are of the opinion that there is exploration potential in the core property area as well as in the recently acquired concessions to the north. The mineralization remains open-ended in a number of directions, notably between the open pits, along the trace of a recently-identified structure which trends to the northwest, and at depth. RPA concurs with this opinion and recommends that exploration activities continue to find additional Mineral Resources.

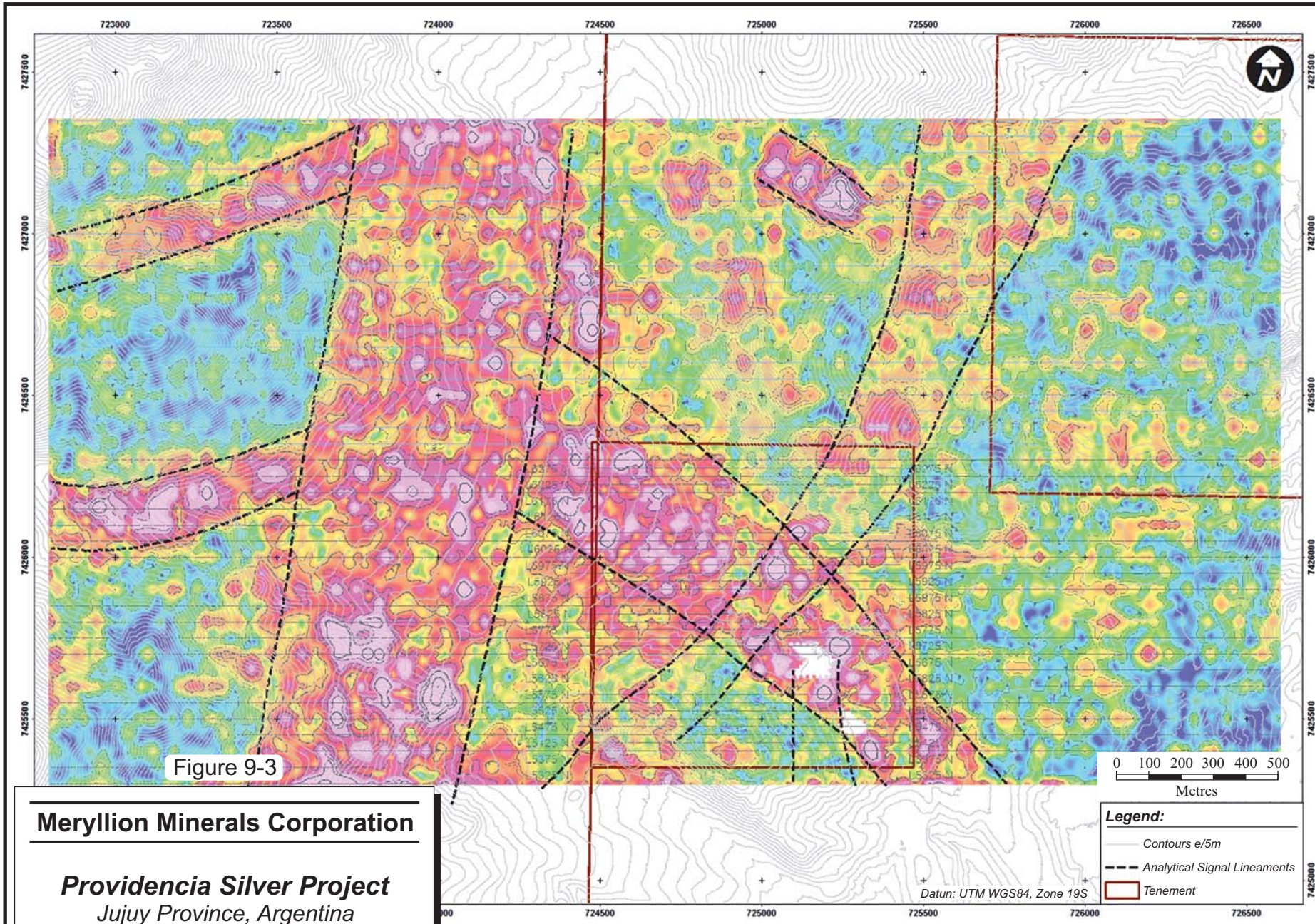


Figure 9-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Magnetics - Analytical Signal

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

10 DRILLING

Early drilling programs are discussed in the History section of this report.

The MAS diamond drilling program at La Providencia commenced in late August 2011 and the first-stage program was completed in February 2012. A total of 41 holes were drilled with an aggregate length of 4,508.9 m. Collars from this program and historical collar locations are shown in Figure 10-1.

The main goal of the program was to further define the silver-copper mineralization hosted in the gently-dipping, poorly consolidated GCM. Additional mineralization below the PSs, intersected in previous programs, was a secondary target. Meryllion specifically set out to:

- Undertake routine drilling along fences across the Main Lens in order to confirm its presence and to facilitate the preparation of a NI 43-101-compliant resource estimate
- Test for mineralization in the lithologies below the PSs under the South and North Pits as well as north of the North Pit in order to guide future drilling for additional resources at depth
- Twin a number of previously drilled holes in order to compare and contrast analytical results with the goal of integrating the various exploration data sets

Drill sites were laid out by a surveyor using a Topcon Total Station 3200 under supervision of a MAS geologist, and collar positions were subsequently picked up by Servicios Topográficos SA of Salta, Argentina, using a high precision Geodesic Double Frequency Trimble 5700 GPS. Down-hole surveys were done by the drilling contractor, Major Perforaciones SA (Major) of Mendoza, Argentina, a subsidiary of Major Drilling Group International Inc., using a Reflex Smart Tool with readings taken every 15 m for holes less than 30 m in length or every 30 m for deeper holes.

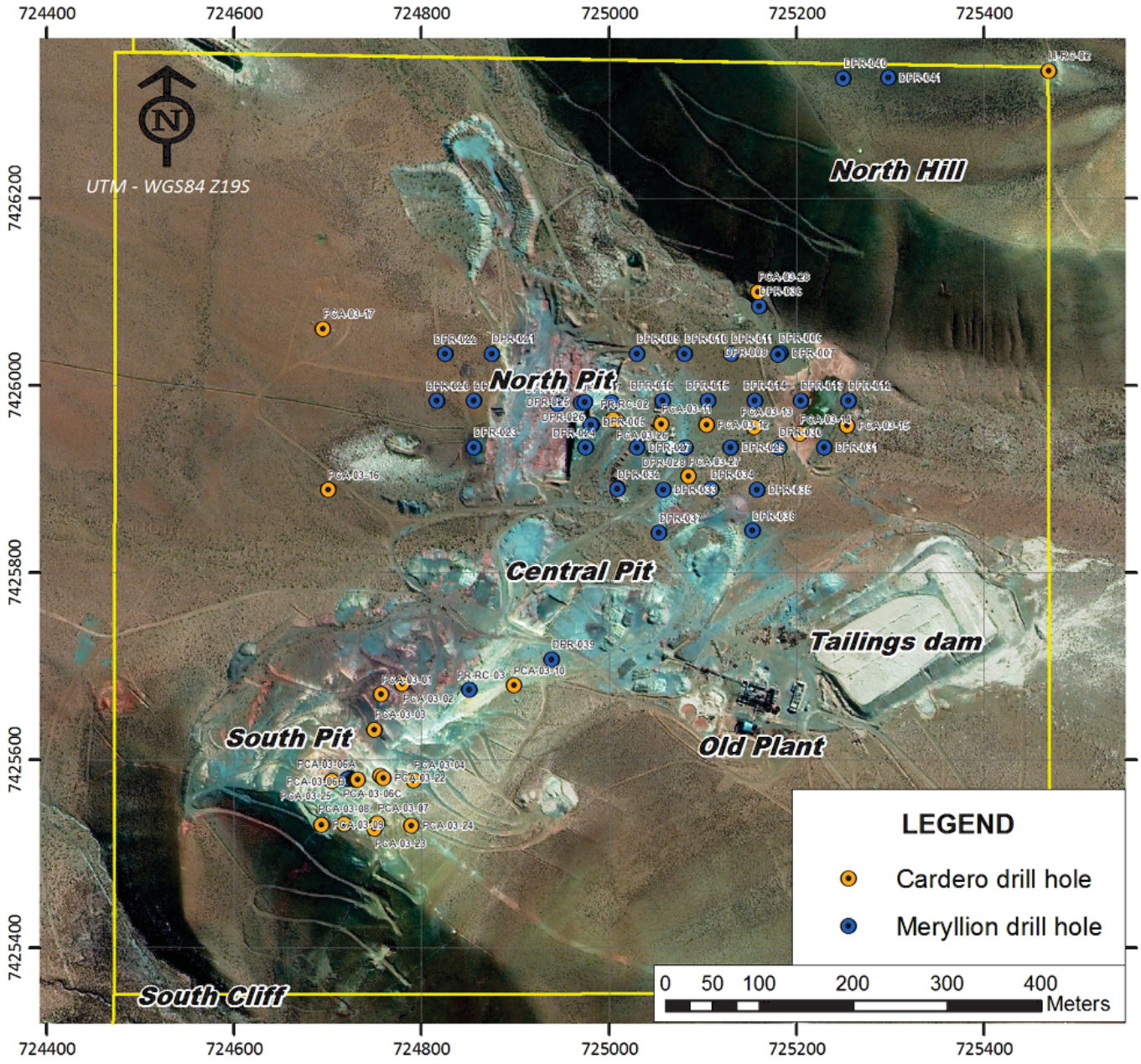


Figure 10-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Diamond Drill Hole Plan

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

Major mobilized a UDR200D drill with the capability of drilling both HQ- (63.5 mm) and PQ- (85.1 mm) diameter holes. The majority of the holes (33) were drilled with PQ-size equipment and the remaining eight holes were HQ-diameter. Because of the poorly consolidated nature of the conglomerates, triple tube core barrels were utilized, and recovery was further enhanced with the addition of bentonite and bio-degradable organic polymers to the drilling fluids. Core recovery was generally good averaging over 90%, but initial problems in early holes (DPR-006, DPR-007, and DPR-008) required re-drilling in order to achieve acceptable recoveries.

Drill core was taken out of the core barrel and directly transferred into wooden core boxes. Meterage of the start and end of each box was marked by the drill rig geologist and the down hole depth at the end of each core run was marked with wooden blocks by the driller. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were taken by the drill rig geologist. At the end of each drill shift, core boxes were moved by pick-up truck from the drill site to the reception area of the logging facility.

At the logging facility, the full core was photographed both wet and dry. Logging was undertaken on A3 format logging sheets by the logging geologists who then entered the data into a computer. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structural information were recorded by the logging geologist following the recommendations made by Cookenboo (2011f, 2011g). Magnetic susceptibility measurements were routinely taken, and half of the split core was stained for carbonate species identification. Sample intervals were marked up by the logging geologist, at one metre intervals in all units with the exception of the WSs and the Eocene Sandstones where two metre samples were marked. Because of the nature of the conglomerates, core was wrapped with masking tape before being cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. Once cut, one half of the specimen was placed in a dedicated plastic sample bag with a uniquely numbered sample ticket and the remaining half core was returned to the core box for later reference and testing. RPA notes that the sampling process resulted in some degradation of the remaining core due to crumbling of the matrix.

RESULTS

The most recent drill program established that mineralization peripheral to the historical open pits extends up to 150 m down-dip to the east and has been intersected over downhole thicknesses of up to 44 m. An example of drill hole results, on section, are shown in Figure 10-2.

Significant intersections are shown in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERSECTIONS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
DPR-001	0	19	19	76.5	0.01	0.44	0.41
DPR-002	0	18	18	85.3	0.01	0.38	0.37
DPR-003	0	18	18	73.3	0.01	0.34	0.36
DPR-004	18	27	9	818.9	0.79	0.86	0.15
DPR-005	19	26	7	1,788.2	1.6	0.81	0.13
DPR-014	31	51	20	54.6	0.05	0.37	0.19
DPR-015	27	44	17	60.2	0.06	0.09	0.19
DPR-016	24	31	7	284.1	0.15	0.05	0.15
DPR-017	19	23	4	131.8	0.12	2.07	0.17
DPR-018	0	3	3	182	0.12	0.04	0.16
DPR-019	3	26	23	85.2	0	0.03	0.17
DPR-024	15	22	7	99.9	0.05	0.14	0.14
DPR-026	0	4	4	92.3	0.08	0.04	0.19
DPR-027	9	31	22	85.1	0.07	0.11	0.21
DPR-028	13	52	39	51.1	0.04	0.03	0.21
DPR-033	0	44	44	60.2	0.06	0.19	0.22
DPR-034	40	59	19	91.8	0.04	0.1	0.18
DPR-035	48	55	7	81.6	0.09	0.04	0.21
DPR-039	149	183	34	59.7	0.05	0.04	0.24

In RPA's opinion the procedures and protocols followed by Meryllion and its contractors in locating, drilling, conducting down-the-hole surveys, logging, and sampling are consistent with industry-standard practice. The orientations of the diamond drill holes are such that mineralized intersections, in RPA's opinion, adequately represent the true thickness of the mineralized bodies. The sampling is representative of the mineralization.

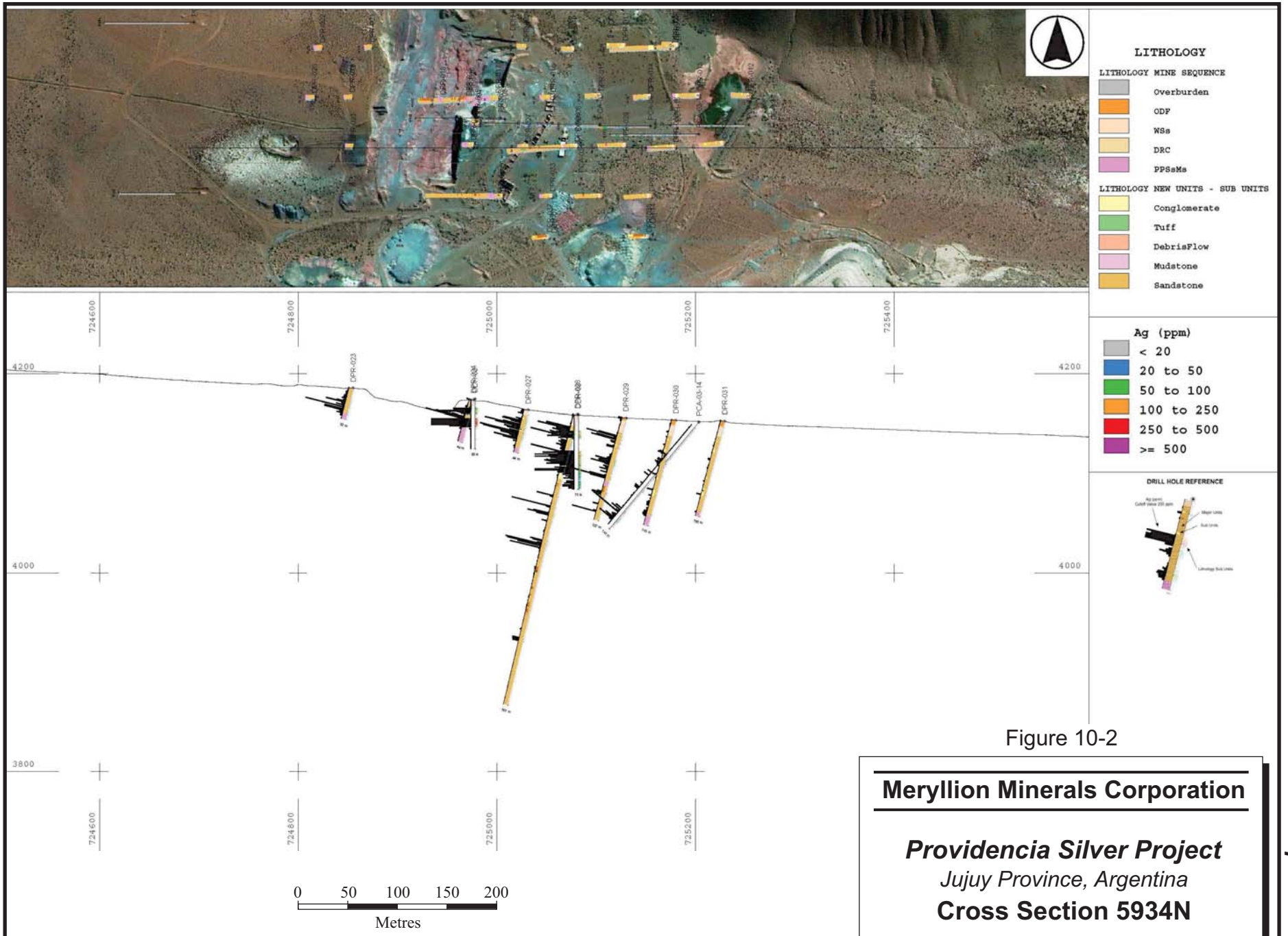


Figure 10-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Cross Section 5934N

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

A total of 4,232 core samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Mendoza, Argentina for sample preparation. Once prepared, the samples were sent to another ALS Minerals laboratory in Lima, Perú for analysis. Both ALS Minerals laboratories are independent ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited and ISO 9001:2008 registered facilities. Samples were shipped to Mendoza, Argentina via Autotransportes Andesmar SA (Andesmar), an Argentina-wide bus and transport company, under an arrangement between ALS Minerals and Andesmar. Meryllion reports this arrangement includes formally established chain-of-custody protocols. The sampling and core storage facility is located in a remote area, and was supervised continuously by Meryllion personnel. Only Meryllion personnel or their designates were allowed access to the samples. In RPA's opinion, the sample security measures undertaken by Meryllion met a reasonable standard consistent with common industry practice.

At ALS Minerals, the samples were crushed and a one kilogram portion was split off and pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. A 50 g aliquot was taken from the pulverized material and analyzed for gold and silver by FA with a gravimetric analysis finish. An additional 0.5 g aliquot was taken and subjected to a four acid digestion and then analyzed using ICP with atomic emission spectroscopy (AES) final analysis. Any ICP-AES result exceeding 10,000 ppm for copper, lead, or zinc was reanalyzed by four acid digestion with AAS analysis.

ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples were included into the sample stream and the resulting data were analyzed independently by Lynda Bloom, M. Sc., P. Geo, of Analytical Solutions Ltd. (ASL) of Toronto, Ontario. The QA/QC program consisted of the insertion of one certified reference material (CRM) for every 36 samples and the insertion of one coarse barren CRM (blank) for every 65 samples. After completion of the program, a suite of pulp and reject duplicates were sent to an independent secondary laboratory. The primary laboratory, ALS Minerals, conducted their own routine duplicate assay of pulps as part of their internal QA/QC protocols.

Data was provided to ASL in a series of spreadsheets. The objective of the review was to inspect the silver and copper results returned from the CRMs and blanks and to identify and document any bias in the assays and/or any potential sources of contamination. It was concluded by ASL that the results did not indicate any evidence of systematic silver contamination based on 50 blank samples that had been inserted.

Two CRMs, as shown in Table 11-1, were used during the course of the diamond drilling program and a total of 180 samples were introduced into the sample stream sent to ALS Minerals. ASL found no QA/QC failures or mislabels. A total of 123, or 97%, of the CDN ME-4 assays and 56, or 96%, of the OREAS 132b assays reported within ± 10% of the expected value for silver and copper.

TABLE 11-1 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS USED
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

CRM	Element	No.	Expected Values		Observed Values		% of Expected
			Average	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	
CDN-ME-4	Au (g/t)	5	2.61	0.3	2.39	0.35	91.6
	Ag (g/t) (FA30/Grav)	60	402	25	395	12.7	98.3
	Ag (g/t) (FA50/Grav)	2	402	25	387	7.8	96.1
	Cu (%)	60	1.83	0.08	1.84	0.06	100.6
OREAS 132b	Ag (ppm) (ICP)	26	60.7	1.7	63.8	2.30	105.1
	Cu (ppm) (ICP)	26	477	11	496	9.6	104.0
					Weighted Average		**100.7**

Notes:
1. Taken from Bloom, 2012
2. Analyzed by FA with gravimetric final analysis
3. Analyzed by acid digestion and ICP for CDN ME-4, four acid digestion with ICP or AAS for OREAS 132b

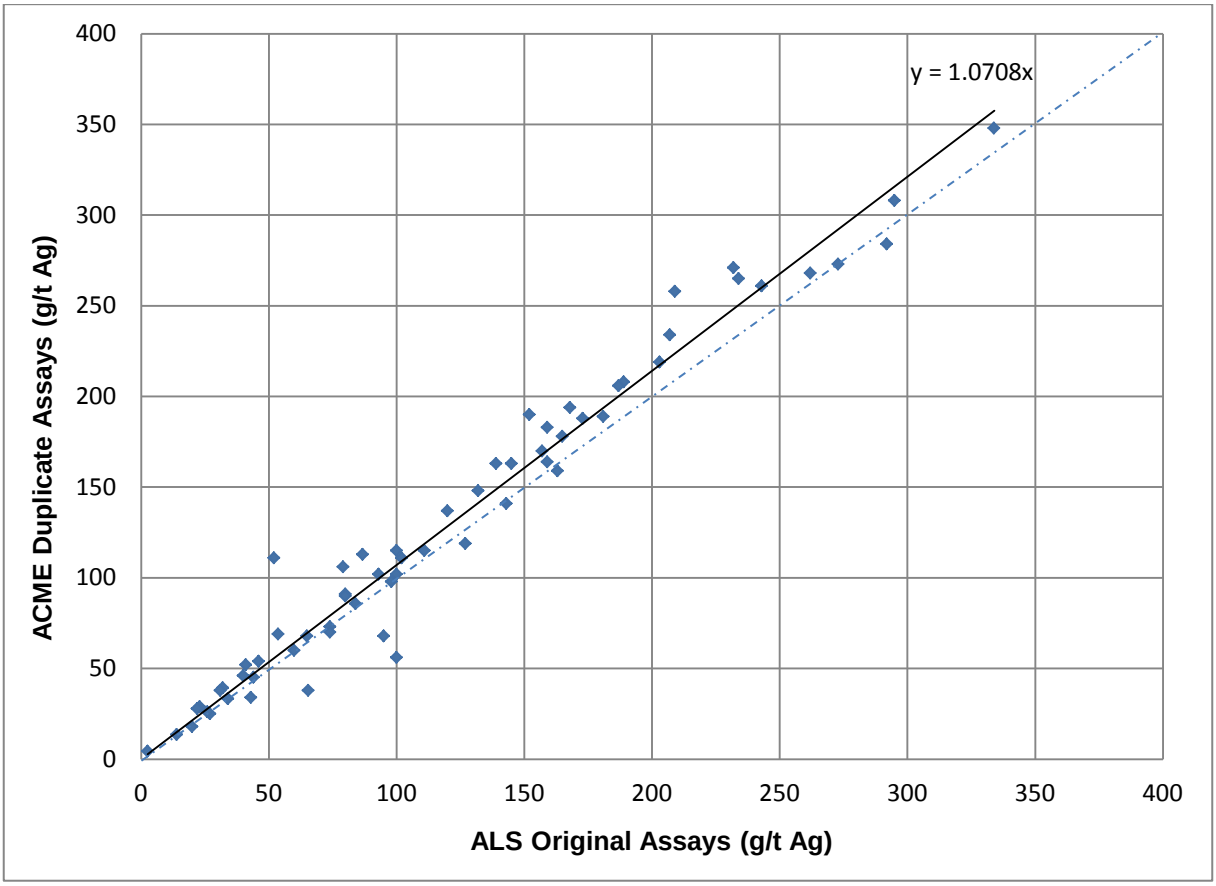
Overall the results for CDN ME-4 do not indicate a bias for silver but it was observed that prior to December 2011 results were between 0% and 10% below the expected value and, after that time, the results ranged between 5% and 10% higher than the expected value. The same trend was also observed for copper results. Only five CDN ME-4 samples were analyzed for gold. Two of the five samples reported below the expected value, but ASL concluded that they were within acceptable limits.

The majority of the assays for the OREAS 132b CRM were biased approximately 4.5% high for both silver and copper results. This variation was attributed to a difference in acid digestion used by ALS Minerals and no further action was taken.

A total of 91 reject and 83 pulp samples were submitted to ACME Analytical Laboratories S.A. (ACME) in Mendoza, Argentina, for re-analysis. ACME is an independent ISO 9001:2000 registered laboratory. No core duplicates were taken due to the lack of and/or poor quality of the remaining sample material after the primary samples had been taken.

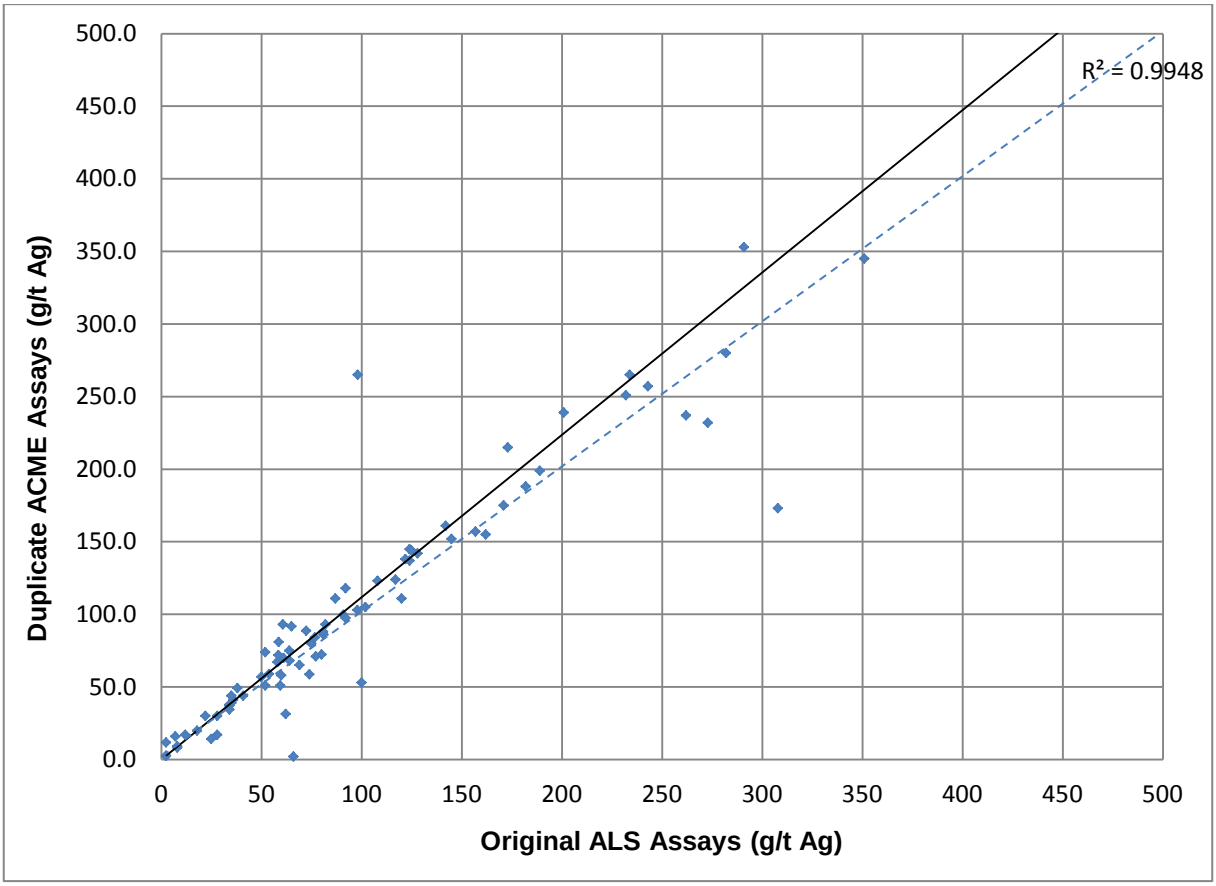
Of the 83 pulp samples sent, 16 were not run due to an insufficient volume of sample material, and four did not have a corresponding original assay in the database. RPA plotted the remaining 63 duplicate pairs on a scatter diagram (Figure 11-1) to compare the results from the two laboratories. In RPA's opinion, there was very good agreement between the two sets of assay results.

FIGURE 11-1 PULP DUPLICATES FOR SILVER



Of the 91 reject duplicates, eight were not assayed due to insufficient sample material. The remaining 83 pairs were plotted on a scatter diagram (see Figure 11-2) to check for bias. In RPA's opinion, there was reasonably good agreement between the two sets of reject duplicates.

FIGURE 11-2 CORE REJECT DUPLICATES FOR SILVER



RPA reviewed the assay QA/QC results as reported by ASL (2012) and concurs with the general conclusions of that report that the assaying appeared to be reasonably accurate and unbiased.

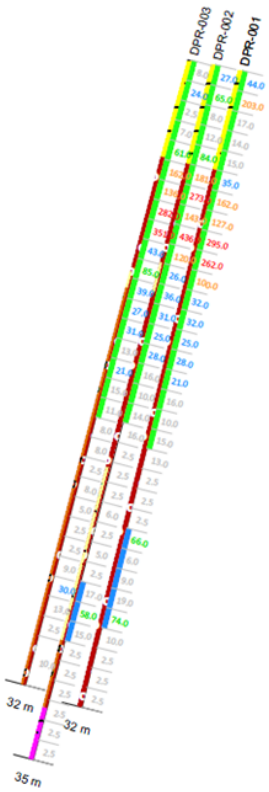
TWINNED DRILL HOLES

MAS twinned two drill holes (one was twinned twice) to compare the results of HQ versus PQ core. Hole DPR-003 was an HQ size hole that was twinned by two PQ holes: DPR-002 and DPR-001. Hole DPR-004 was a PQ size hole twinned by an HQ hole (DPR-005). Figure 11-

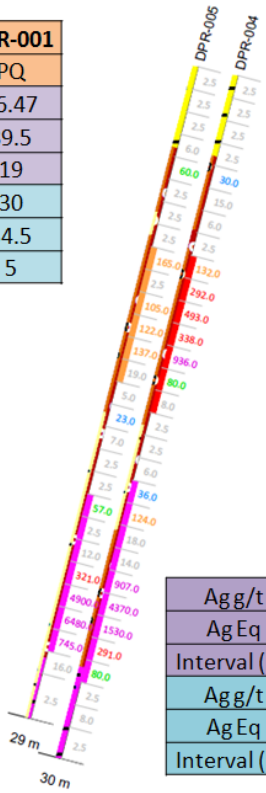
3 shows a diagram prepared by MAS of the twinned holes plotted adjacent to one another along with the average silver grades from the holes. Average grades from composited mineralized zones are shown in the two tables. The composites are shown as coloured bars alongside the drill hole traces.

The two sets of twin holes show similar profiles with respect to widths of the mineralized zones. Silver grades compare well in the 001/002/003 set of holes. However, in the 004/005 set, there is significant higher variability. In RPA's opinion, there is reasonably good agreement between the twinned holes, and there does not appear to be any clear evidence to suggest that one core size provides better results than the other.

FIGURE 11-3 TWINNED HOLES



	DPR-003	DPR-002	DPR-001
	HQ	PQ	PQ
Ag g/t	73.25	85.28	76.47
Ag Eq	84.02	97.51	89.5
Interval (m)	18	18	19
Ag g/t	17.33	34.8	30
Ag Eq	-	39.2	34.5
Interval (m)	3	3	5



	DPR-005	DPR-004
	HQ	PQ
Ag g/t	91.75	325.57
Ag Eq	106.7	348.22
Interval (m)	6	7
Ag g/t	1788.21	818.89
Ag Eq	1876.15	867.16
Interval (m)	7	9

DATA SECURITY AND VALIDATION

Data were collected and stored on a server at site, which was backed up to a remote drive twice per day. Twice monthly the database was backed up and copied to the Meryllion office in Buenos Aires. Only two people were authorized to access and modify the database.

Once in digital format, the drilling information was imported to a GEMS database and reviewed for accuracy by the Project Manager.

In RPA's opinion, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed by Meryllion are adequate and comply with current industry standards.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

RPA VERIFICATION

DATABASE CHECKS

RPA imported the database to GEMS and ran the validation utility to check for errors. None were found.

RPA checked assay certificates compared to the silver and copper assays entered for 3,881 of the 7,384 samples in the database, or approximately 52.5% of the total. Some minor discrepancies were noted which were attributed to re-assays that were amended with later results. The only significant issue noted was that there were a large number of 2.5 g/t Ag values in the database. On further review, it was evident that these had been entered for "<5 g/t" which is the detection limit of the fire assays. Many of these detection limit fire assays had corresponding non-zero ICP analyses. Where possible, the ICP results were entered into the silver field in place of 2.5 g/t Ag. Where no corresponding ICP analysis was available, the detection limit assays were replaced with a value of 0.5 g/t Ag.

INDEPENDENT SAMPLES

RPA took a suite of five quarter-core samples and had them assayed for silver by fire assay and gravimetric finish, and analyzed by 33-element ICP. The samples were selected more or less at random from the core stored on site and sampled under RPA's supervision. The samples were kept in RPA's custody from the project site to Vancouver, where they were delivered by bonded courier to SGS Canada Inc. SGS Canada is a commercial, independent laboratory with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation.

The results obtained were compared to the original Meryllion assays and are shown in Table 12-1. In RPA's opinion, the sample results compare within an acceptable tolerance. Note that this does not constitute a statistically significant number of samples which precludes rigorous analysis.

TABLE 12-1 VERIFICATION SAMPLING
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Original Assays

Hole No.	From	To	Original Sample No.	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
DPR-28	19.0	20.0	7613	51.4	452
DPR-16	26.0	27.0	6990	168.0	769
DPR-35	49.0	50.0	8676	91.3	846
DPR-11	68.0	69.0	6645	60.0	423
DPR-37	44.0	45.0	9068	48.1	103

RPA Assays

Hole No.	From	To	RPA Sample No.	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
DPR-28	19.0	20.0	10501	22.0	308
DPR-16	26.0	27.0	10502	196.0	872
DPR-35	49.0	50.0	10503	66.0	620
DPR-11	68.0	69.0	10500	52.0	372
DPR-37	44.0	45.0	10504	35.0	89

COMPARISON OF DRILL CAMPAIGNS

The database contains a significant proportion of drill data from earlier operators, including diamond drill results collected by Aguilar, and diamond and RC drilling done by Cardero. Documentation for the Aguilar drilling was not available. Recovery was reported to be poor but detailed records do not exist. At least some of the assay results used in their estimate of Mineral Resources were from drill cuttings and not core. In most cases, the background source of the drill data, such as survey records and assay certificates either no longer exists or cannot be obtained. Assay results are known only through what has been plotted on a plan and series of cross sections. Similarly, there are generally no records of any independent assay QA/QC results.

The absence of records for the Aguilar drilling makes it impossible to audit and verify that the data collected is valid and suitable for use in Mineral Resources estimation. In RPA's opinion, it is not appropriate to use this data.

The Cardero drilling is better documented as there are summary reports in the files, which include descriptions of sampling practices, assay methodology, and QA/QC protocols.

Copies of the assay certificates for this drilling are available but the logs are no longer in the files. Much of the reporting was done in general accordance with NI 43-101 standards, and the drilling appears to have been done using industry-standard practice. Drilling was carried out in 2003 and 2004 and comprised 29 HQ diamond drill holes totalling 2,210 m and nine RC holes totalling 2,332 m. Assaying was performed in accredited commercial laboratories and a program of independent assay QA/QC was maintained.

Cardero recognized that core recovery would likely be a problem owing to the friable nature of the sedimentary rocks, and employed triple tube drilling to try to address this issue. In spite of this, core recovery was reported to have been poor at times, particularly for holes drilled early in the program. The mineralization was observed to occupy the softer matrix of the conglomerates and was considered to be vulnerable to being ground up and washed out of the core. Samples taken from the cuttings, at times, assayed significantly higher than the core, which supports this view. However, the results were deemed by Cardero geologists to have been inconsistent and so no definitive conclusion could be drawn.

RPA notes that, according to the Cardero reports, some RC holes encountered a clay layer that required water to be introduced in order to facilitate penetration by the drill. This required changing to a wet cyclone for sampling, which in RPA's opinion, could have adversely affected the samples. Only two RC holes intersect the resource grade shell, and of these only one appears to have been drilled to a depth where water would have been a problem. Consequently, in RPA's opinion, the Mineral Resource estimate is unlikely to be affected by this issue.

The Cardero drilling appears, for the most part, to have been done in a manner consistent with industry best practice and the data from those programs should be useable. It was possible to check the database against the copies of the assay certificates. However, there were no detailed records of the assay QA/QC results.

RPA notes that the Meryllion drilling took place in fairly close proximity to the Cardero drilling (Figure 10-1) and encountered similar rocks and mineralization. Global grades of the composites appear to be higher overall in the Cardero holes (Table 12-2). However, they are quite variable depending on the exact location within the deposit and so it is difficult to make precise comparisons. There were more samples in Meryllion database and the sampling was not carried out in the same areas of the deposit.

TABLE 12-2 COMPARISON OF DRILL PROGRAM RESULTS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Cardero Holes						
	Number	**Non-Zero**	**Mean**	**Median**	**SD**	**CV**
Silver (g/t Ag)	1,326	912	34.75	3.75	137.74	3.65
Copper (ppm)	1,326	884	177.0	23.5	725.10	4.10

Meryllion Holes						
	Number	**Non-Zero**	**Mean**	**Median**	**SD**	**CV**
Silver (g/t Ag)	2,138	1,982	17.08	1.50	122.61	7.18
Copper (ppm)	2,138	1,982	141.1	20.5	1,124.38	7.97

Percent Difference						
	Number	**Non-Zero**	**Mean**	**Median**	**SD**	**CV**
Silver (g/t Ag)	61.2%	117.3%	-50.8%	-60.0%	-11.0%	96.7%
Copper (ppm)	61.2%	124.2%	-20.3%	-12.8%	55.1%	94.4%

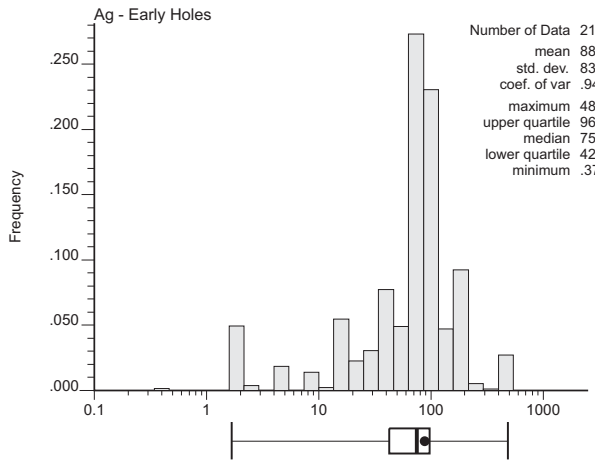
RPA constructed a block model and interpolated grades for silver and copper into it using Nearest Neighbour (NN) weighting. Initially grades were interpolated using only drill samples collected by MAS. Blocks estimated in this first interpolation run were tagged and re-estimated using just Cardero drill results. Results for all blocks that received an estimate using both sets of data were collected into a file and subject to a statistical analysis. Table 12-3 shows the grades of the blocks estimated by both sets of data. In RPA's opinion, there is very good agreement.

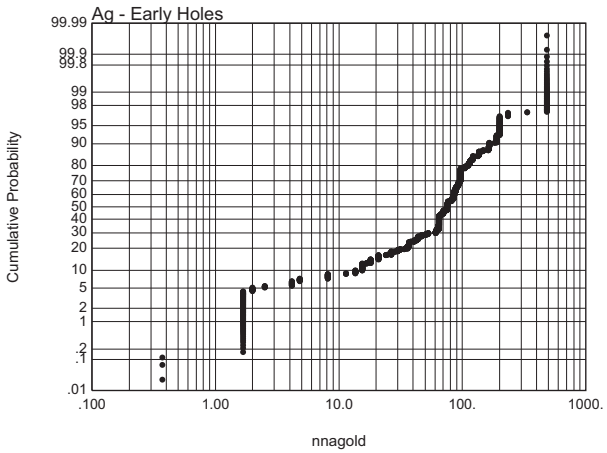
Figure 12-1 shows the histograms and probability plots for silver grades in the blocks estimated by the two sets of data. In RPA's opinion, there is reasonably good agreement between the two populations of block grade estimates. Since there is no evidence of any significant biases between the "old" and "new" estimates, using one or the other or both of the data sets should yield the same result. However, there are differences, and local inaccuracies and biases may still exist. Also, it was not possible to verify the Cardero data as rigorously as the Meryllion data.

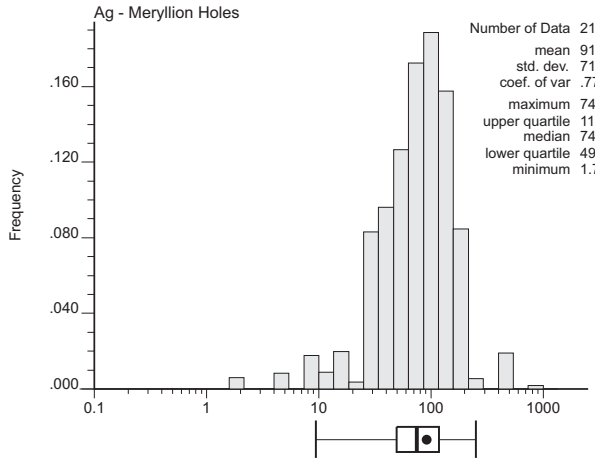
In RPA's opinion, the Cardero data can be used for Mineral Resource estimation, but only for the Inferred category. As the project advances, RPA recommends that the Cardero assay results be purged from the database and replaced with current drilling. The Meryllion data is of a quality that is acceptable for use for Mineral Resource estimation.

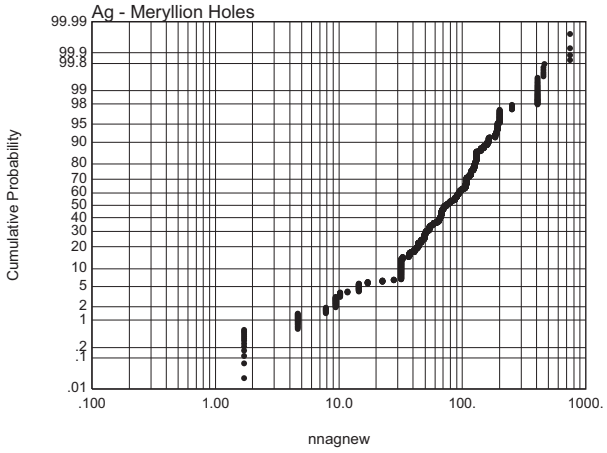
TABLE 12-3 COMPARISON OF BLOCK MEAN
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

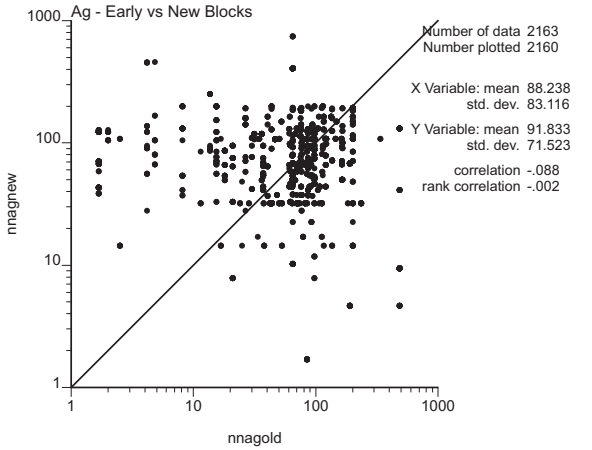
	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
Cardero	88.2	656
Meryllion	91.8	695
% Difference	3.9%	5.6%











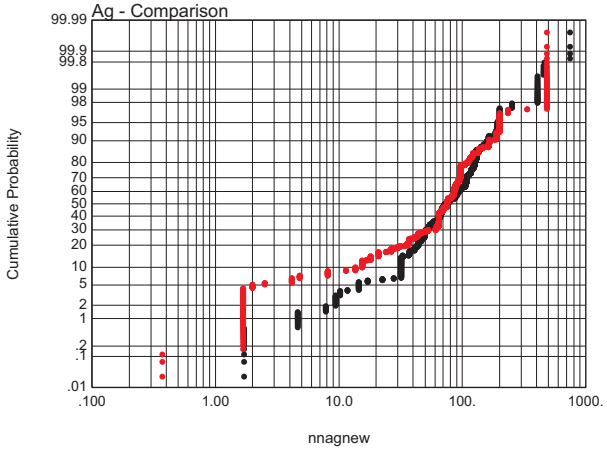


Figure 12-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Comparison of Interpolations Using Old and New Drill Data

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

MAS have not conducted any metallurgical testing for La Providencia. According to available records the La Providencia mine produced approximately five million ounces of silver from four shallow open pits between 1986 and 1997 at an average grade of 548 g/t Ag. Ore from the mine was processed on-site in a conventional crush-grind-flotation plant with a peak capacity of 158 tpd (Korinor, 1997).

The process flowsheet was described in a report by Bumigeme Inc. (Korinor, 1997). Run-of-mine ore was trucked to the concentrator and dumped near the primary crusher, where it was picked up by a loader and dumped on a four- to five-inch grizzly. Over-size from the grizzly was broken by hand. Material passing through the grizzly was fed into a primary 8 in. x 16 in. jaw crusher, was then conveyed to a screen, and from there through an impact mill to the fine ore bin. Fine ore was fed to a six foot by four foot ball mill and from there to two cyclones. Underflow from the cyclone was returned to the ball mill, and the overflow was sent to a conditioning tank. A bulk sulphide concentrate was collected by means of 28 flotation cells, thickened, filtered, and dried for shipment.

Site production records report variable mill recoveries ranging from a monthly low of 63% to a high of 91% (Caron, in Korinor, 1997). For 1996 monthly average silver recoveries tended to be consistently in the range of 80% to 90%. It was reported that the mill process was not optimized owing to a lack of experienced operators and that recoveries suffered as a result (Korinor, 1997). The mine was not paid for copper, and so this was not tracked in the production records.

In RPA's opinion, this demonstrates that the silver can be recovered by conventional means, and there are no concerns with the metallurgy of the deposit that would preclude estimation of Mineral Resources. RPA recommends that a program of metallurgical test work be carried out in order to assist in optimizing recoveries for silver and defining parameters for estimation of copper recoveries.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

RPA has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the La Providencia Project (Table 14-1). The estimate is based on diamond drilling data collected by both MAS and Cardero. MAS drilled a total of 4,509 m in 41 holes during 2011 and 2012. The Cardero drilling included in the resource estimate consisted of 29 holes totalling 2,210 m. The database provided to RPA contained records for 7,384 sampled intervals in these and other holes. There were a total of 5,794 sampled intervals in the drill holes used in the estimate. The other holes that were not included in the estimate were either distant from the mineralized zones, or were considered to be unreliable due to lack of supporting data.

The cut-off date for the assay data was April 30, 2012 and the effective date for the estimate is considered to be August 31, 2012. No significant exploration work has been conducted since that time up until the preparation of this report. Consequently, in RPA's opinion, no changes to the estimate are warranted and it is still current.

TABLE 14-1 SUMMARY OF INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES – AUGUST 31, 2012
Meryllion Minerals Corporation – La Providencia Silver Project

Category	Cut-Off (g/t Ag)	Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (oz)	Cu (lb)
Open Pit	40	981,000	155	0.074	4,900,000	72,400
Underground	150	32,900	504	0.249	533,000	8,180
Total		**1,014,000**	**166**	**0.080**	**5,430,000**	**80,600**

Notes:
1. CIM Definition Standards were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at the cut-off grades of 40 g/t Ag for open pit and 150 g/t Ag for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term silver price of US$27 per ounce.
4. A nominal minimum mining width of 3 m was used.
5. Bulk density is 2.40 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The estimate was carried out using a block model constrained by three dimensional (3D) wireframe envelopes of the mineralized zones, principal lithologies, structures, overburden, and the topographic surface. The wireframes were constructed primarily from diamond

drilling data. Grades for silver and copper were estimated into the blocks using Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) weighting. The wireframe and block models were constructed using GEMS software, which is a commercial mining package commonly used in the industry.

PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

There are no NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resource estimates for La Providencia. Historical estimates were prepared by earlier operators and these are described in Section 6 History of this report.

GEOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL MODELS

The mineralization at La Providencia is interpreted to have been deposited from epithermal fluids migrating along fractures and out into the host sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary strata are Tertiary in age, and nearly horizontal to shallowly dipping. Fractures have been observed in the open pits and drill intercepts in a zone that dips vertically and traverses the mine area at a strike of 032°. Silver grades in the immediate vicinity of the fracture zone commonly grade in kg/t Ag range, but drop off fairly rapidly in the walls. Grades in the surrounding sedimentary units are more typically in the low hundreds of g/t Ag, diminishing gradually with distance from the fracture zone.

Wireframes were constructed for the sedimentary units logged and mapped by MAS geologists (Figure 14-1). Key host lithologies include the White Sandstone (WSs), Dark Red Conglomerate (DRC), and Pink Sandstone (PSs). Other lithological units modelled but not considered to be host units are the Orange Debris Flow (ODF) and the Pink Pebbly Sandstone Mudstone (PPSsMs).

A grade shell was also constructed using a cut-off grade of 50 g/t Ag. The shape of this grade shell was deliberately configured to broadly parallel the orientation of the host sedimentary units. Wireframe boundaries were extended to roughly half the distance to exterior below-cut-off intercepts. The maximum external distance for extrapolation from a drill hole was constrained to a nominal 50 m along strike and 75 m down-dip. Figure 14-2 shows the grade shell relative to the drilling.

Figure 14-1 is a 3D view looking northeast which shows the WSs (yellow), DRC (red), PSs (magenta), and ODF (orange). The PPSsMs was included in the image, but is not easily seen because it is entirely encompassed by the DRC. It is visible as a cyan-coloured trace in the lower middle ground of Figure 14-1. The fracture zone appears as a green wireframe body trending through the middle of the model. This wireframe was created to assist in analysis of the data, but was not actually used in the block modelling process.

Wireframe models for the topography and the overburden were also used to constrain the estimate (not shown in Figures 14-1 and 14-2).

Integer codes were assigned to the various wireframe domains to allow segregation of the data in order to control sample selection during the grade interpolation. Table 14-2 shows the codes used in the model.

TABLE 14-2 BLOCK MODEL CODES
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Domain	Code
Grade Shell	50
Air	99
Overburden	999
DRC	1001
ODF	1002
PPSsMs	1003
PSs	1004
WSs	1005

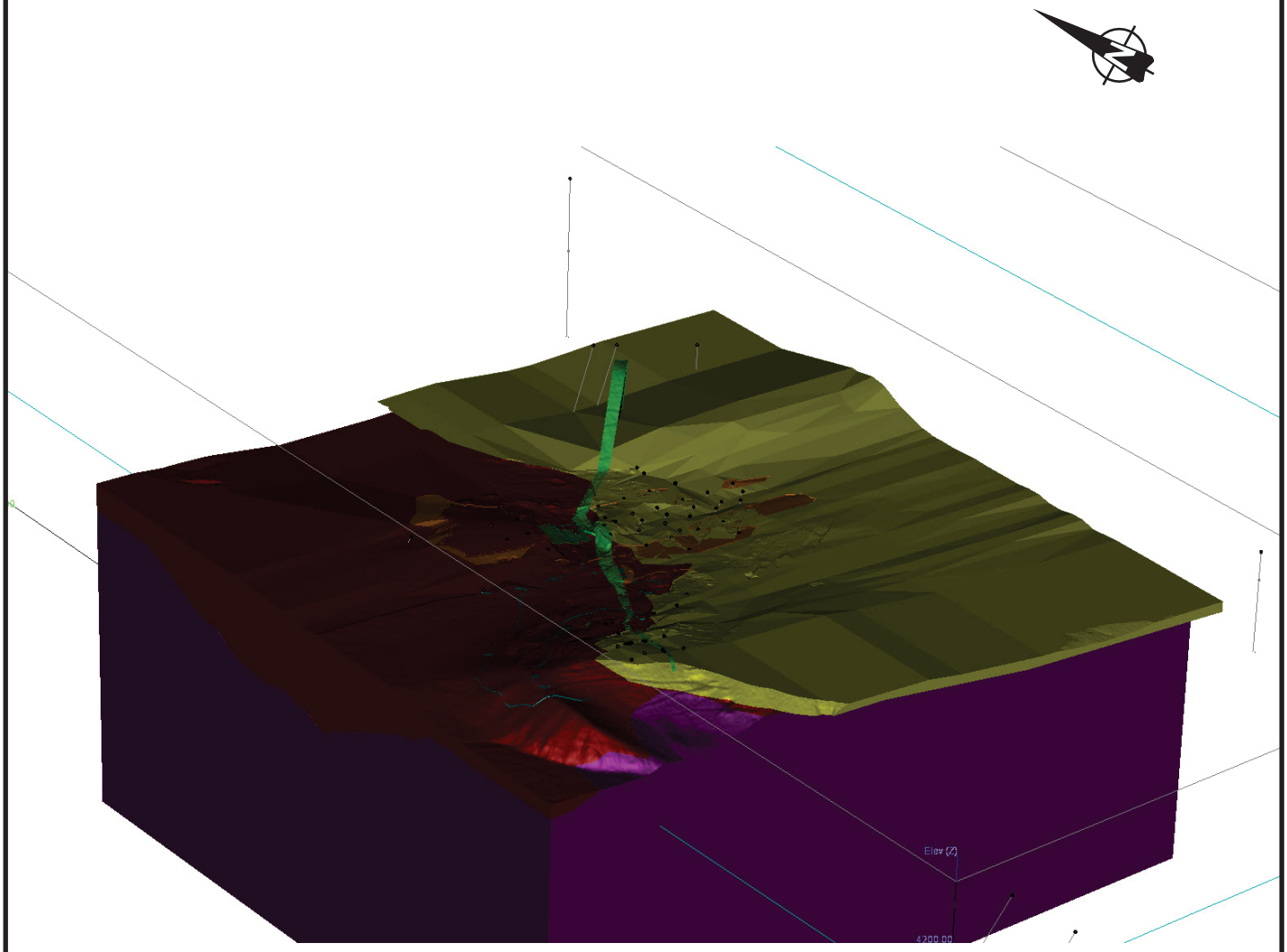


Figure 14-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

3D View of Wireframes Models

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

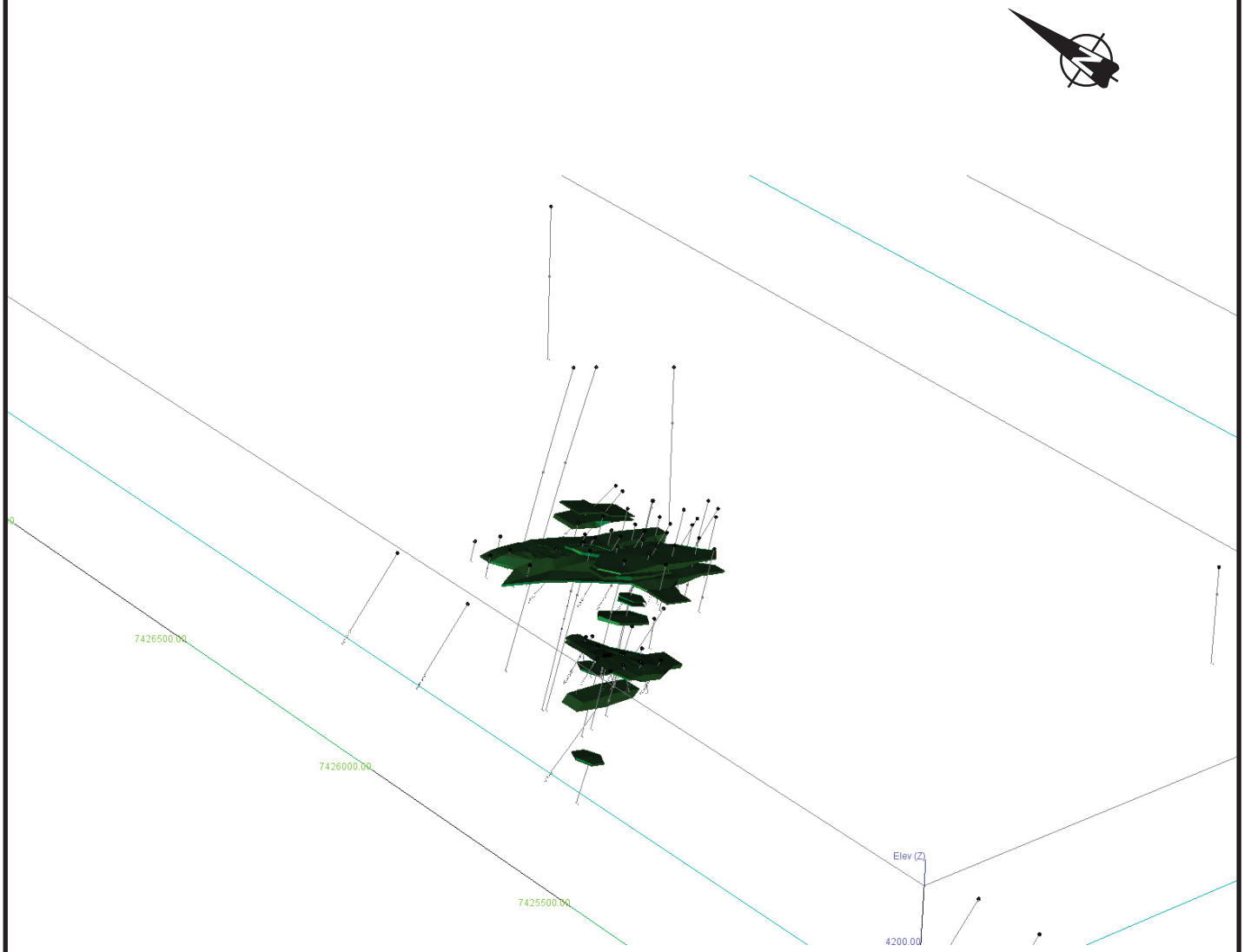


Figure 14-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

3D View of Grade Shell

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

SAMPLE DATABASE

As previously stated, the database comprised diamond drilling information collected by Cardero and MAS. A total of 70 holes were drilled within an area measuring approximately 800 m x 800 m. Some of these holes were drilled as twins to test the repeatability of the sampling. The holes are generally oriented vertically to moderately dipping towards the west, with the exception of holes PCA-03-28 and DPR-036, which had to be drilled in a north-northwesterly direction owing to topographic constraints with respect to location of the drill pad.

Of the 5,794 assay records used in the database, 5,527 were contained within the lithological wireframe models. RPA notes that not all samples had been assayed for both silver and copper. The most common sample length was one metre, with a minimum of 0.24 m and a maximum of 12.0 m.

RPA conducted a statistical analysis of the sample data and prepared histograms and probability plots. These diagrams are included in this report in Appendix 2. The sample statistics are summarized in Table 14-3.

TABLE 14-3 RAW SAMPLE STATISTICS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Domain	Number	Mean	Median	SD	CV	Max	Min
Silver (g/t)							
All	5,527	24.00	2.50	159.41	6.64	6,480.00	0.00
DRC	2,463	32.94	2.50	201.82	6.13	6,480.00	0.07
ODF	34	7.09	2.30	6.93	0.95	25.00	0.25
PPSsMs	90	10.13	1.50	347.61	3.71	258.00	0.25
PSs	2,340	9.08	1.30	54.09	5.96	1,605.00	0.00
WSs	600	48.52	2.50	231.15	4.76	3,500.00	0.01
Copper (ppm)							
All	5,527	145.95	19.00	1,287.63	8.82	53,800	0.00
DRC	2,463	229.76	25.00	1,881.44	8.19	53,800	0.00
ODF	34	39.32	30.00	34.86	0.89	186	8.00
PPSsMs	90	57.40	9.00	276.61	4.82	2,320	4.00
PSs	2,340	56.17	13.00	308.70	5.50	8,490	0.00
WSs	600	216.28	20.62	1,043.71	4.83	16,900	0.00

On inspection of the raw sample statistics, RPA noted the following:

- There were a large number of 2.5 g/t Ag values in the database.
- The distributions for both copper and silver were strongly positively skewed.
- The coefficients of variation (CV) were generally quite high for both copper and silver.
- The median grades were significantly lower than the mean grades for all domains.
- There were multiple populations apparent in sample grade distributions.
- Mean grades differed significantly between lithological domains.

The mean grades tended to be highest for the DRC and WSs domains, and lowest for the ODF and PPSsMs. In RPA's opinion, this is consistent with field observations with respect to the host lithologies.

RPA reviewed the original assay results and noted that, in many cases, a value of 2.5 g/t Ag coincided with a "<5" entry in the fire assay field in the certificates, indicating a below-detection-limit value. As is common practice, these values had apparently been replaced by a half-detection-limit value of 2.5 g/t. In RPA's opinion, however, at current metal prices, 2.5 g/t Ag is not insignificant, and this practice is probably not warranted. On further review, it was found that a large number of these detection limit samples had also been assayed by ICP, and so where this was the case, the ICP value was adopted. In other cases, where the samples assayed below detection limit for fire assay, and there was no corresponding ICP analysis, a value of 0.50 g/t Ag was assigned.

In RPA's opinion, the differences between mean and median grades and the high CV values are a function of the skewness of the data and the presence of more than one population. These are common characteristics of mineral deposits and can lead to overestimation of the resource grades if mitigating steps are not taken. Wherever possible, multiple populations should be segregated from one another into separate domains, although RPA notes this is not always possible. The skewness of the data, as well as the presence of outliers, can be dealt with through capping of high grades, limiting the area of influence of high-grade samples, or by non-linear kriging methods.

The multiple populations are most evident in the copper grade distributions in that there is a strong inflection in the probability plot curve at approximately 40 ppm (see Appendix 2). There is also a small cluster of high outlier values at the extreme high end of the distribution. The reason for the 40 ppm inflection is not known at this time, as it does not appear to be associated with any particular geological feature or set of drill holes.

Silver displays evidence of a high grade population in the DRC and WSs domains above about 1,000 g/t Ag (see Appendix 2). The PSs domain distribution has an inflection at about 100 g/t Ag, and a group of apparent outliers above 1,000 g/t Ag. In RPA's opinion, the apparent high grade population represents samples that occupy the fracture zone, which is interpreted as the feeder to the mineralized system. Samples with grades in the >1,000 g/t Ag range are observed to occur within or in close proximity to the fracture zone.

As described above, a grade shell was constructed at a nominal cut-off grade of 50 g/t Ag. Samples within this domain were collected and subjected to a statistical analysis. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 14-4. Histograms and probability plots are provided in Appendix 3.

TABLE 14-4 GRADE SHELL SAMPLE STATISTICS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Domain	Number	Mean	Median	SD	CV	Max	Min
			Silver (g/t)				
All	590	175.91	77.60	458.87	2.61	6,480.00	0.80
DRC	410	158.40	74.75	474.34	2.99	6,480.00	0.80
PSs	101	117.30	73.20	223.34	1.90	1,605.00	1.70
WSs	75	351.63	129.00	567.10	1.61	3,500.00	1.80
			Copper (ppm)				
All	590	801.26	302.50	1,626.19	2.03	16,900	0.00
DRC	410	782.99	318.01	1,483.88	1.90	12,200	0.00
PSs	101	571.83	239.00	1,190.08	2.08	8,000	0.50
WSs	75	1,195.86	130.00	2,567.75	2.15	16,900	0.50

RPA notes that the mean grades for all lithological domains increased substantially from those in previous analysis (see Table 14-3). In addition, the CVs were significantly reduced. The relative difference between the median and mean grades was reduced for all domains, as was the inter-domain difference in mean grades.

The histograms and probability plots for copper display a more pronounced bimodal distribution, with a threshold between the two populations of approximately 100 ppm. There also appears to be an inflection in the probability plot at the high end of the grade range for all three of the host lithological units (see Appendix 3).

The silver grade probability plots (see Appendix 3) still display evidence of multiple populations and the DRC and WSs rock types show an inflection at about 1,000 g/t Ag similar to what was seen in the non-partitioned raw data set. The PSs rock unit appears to have high-grade outliers to the distribution above 250 g/t Ag. In RPA's opinion, the application of the 50 g/t Ag grade shell significantly improved the domaining for the mineralization. There is still fairly clear evidence, however, for a higher grade silver population, which in RPA's opinion is probably the fracture-hosted mineralization. This requires further constraints to be applied to grade interpolations to prevent unrealistic smearing of grade and overestimation of metal content.

The reason for the bimodal distribution for copper is not clear as the higher grade copper is not always coincident with high silver. There is a degree of correlation between copper and silver grades as shown in the scatter diagram in Figure 14-3. The well-correlated samples are distributed along a trend which roughly parallels the 45° line on the scatter diagram (Figure 14-3). There is another group of points, however, which range up to approximately 100 ppm Cu that are distributed along a roughly vertical trend, indicating no real correlation with silver. This implies that there could be more than one mineralization system or event for copper, one related to the silver mineralization and the other not.

While RPA considers the copper grade distribution to be of interest in determining the mineralogical character of the deposit, it is not likely to influence the project economics at this stage. For this reason, no additional domain constraints were placed on the copper. RPA recommends that as the project advances, additional studies be carried out to more fully understand the modes of occurrence of the copper.

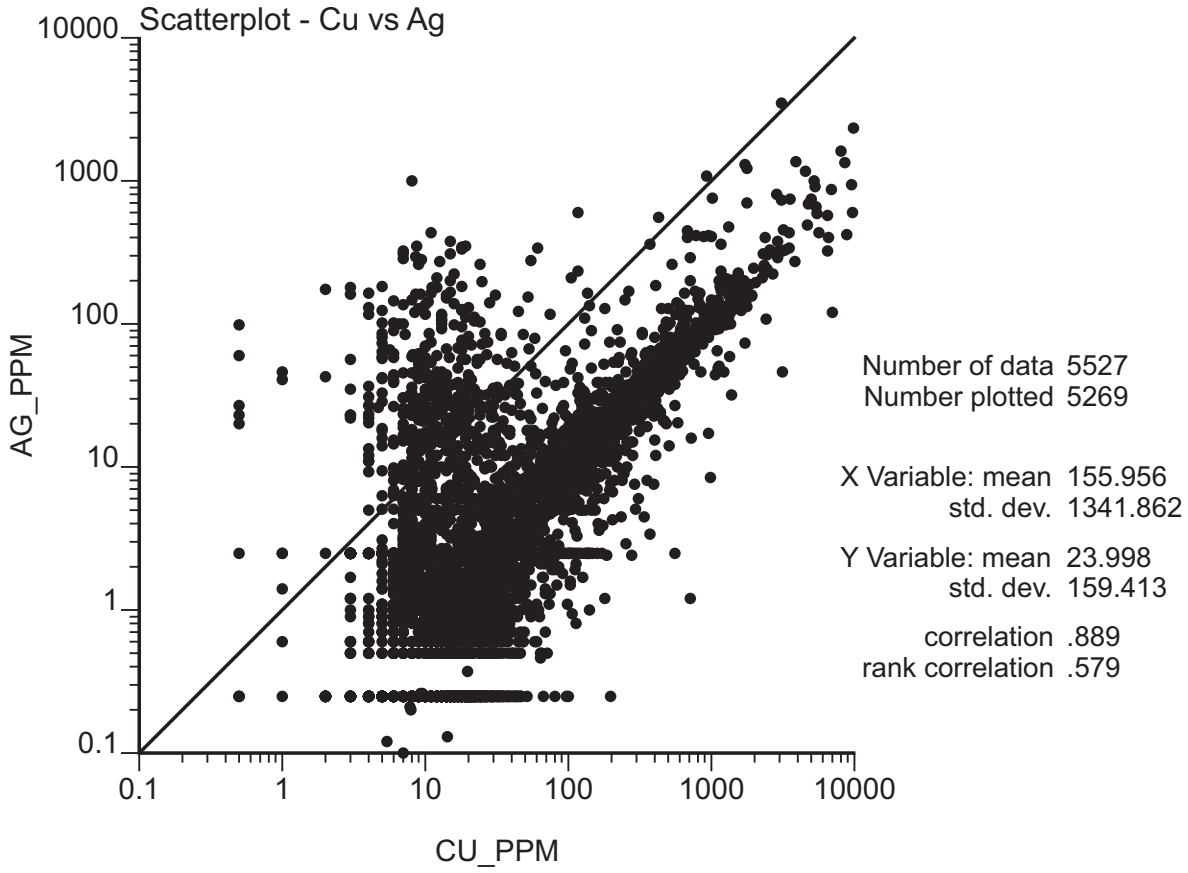


Figure 14-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Copper - Silver Scatter Diagram

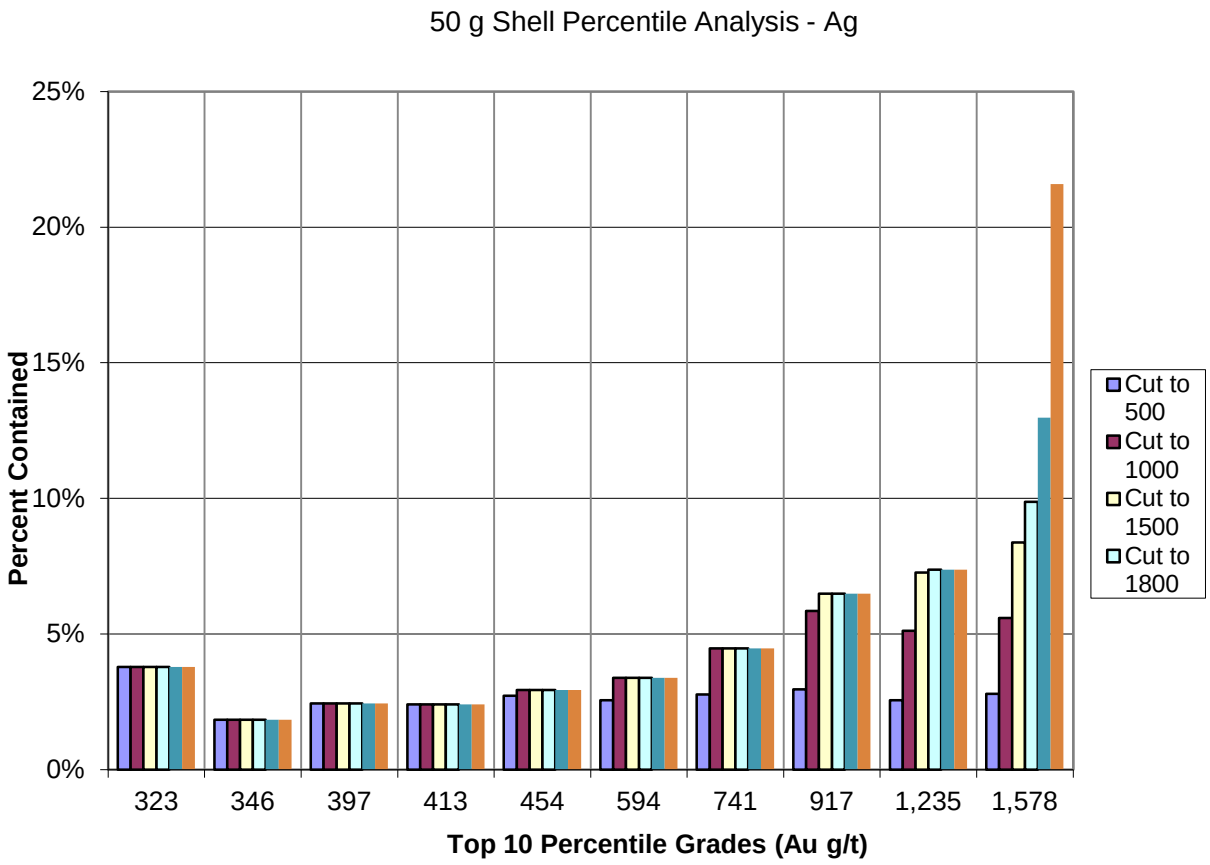
October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

ASSAY CAPPING

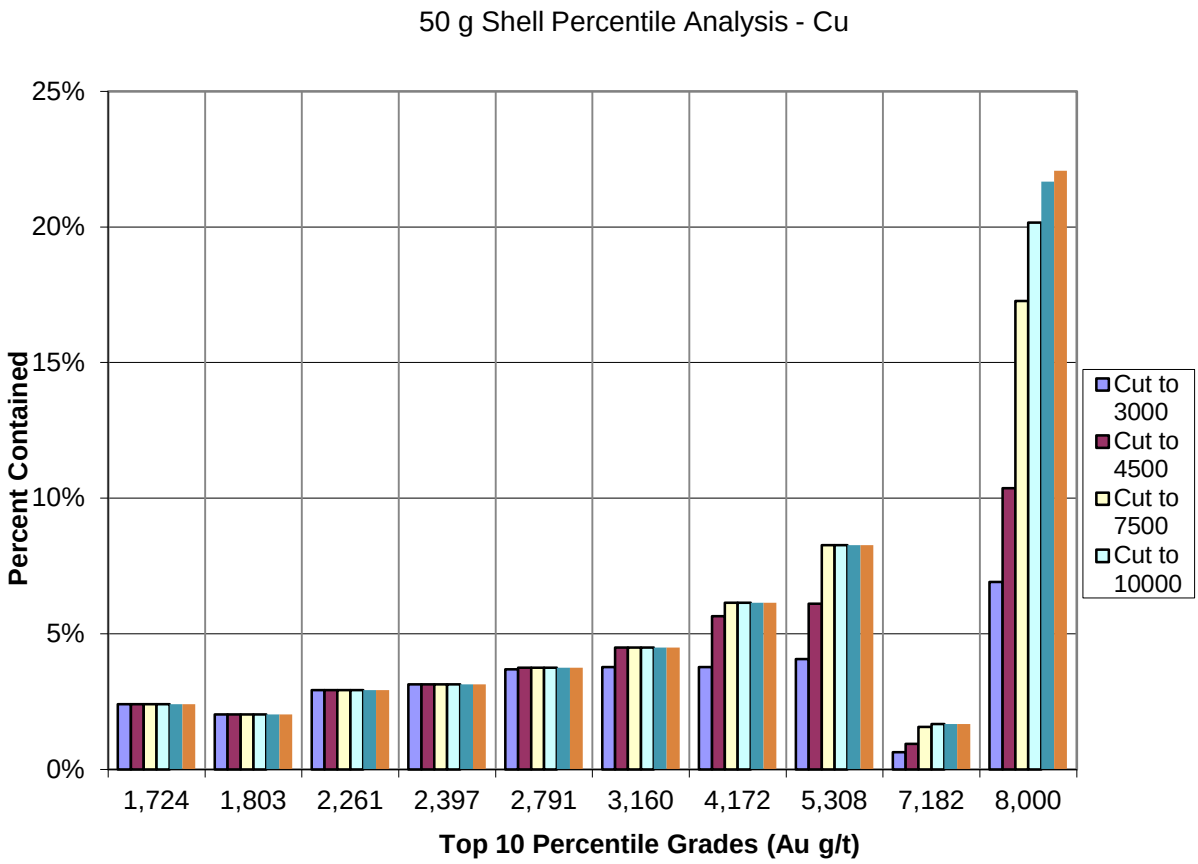
In RPA's opinion, the grade distributions of the samples within the 50 g shell are still strongly positively skewed, and are vulnerable to overestimating the block grades. RPA conducted an analysis on these samples to determine if a top cut should be applied for the La Providencia database, and if so, what the cap values should be. Samples from within the grade shell were sorted according to percentile and the relative metal contents were determined based on sample length-weighting. These metal contents were plotted for the top ten percentiles of the grade distribution, and subjected to a range of top cuts. The impact on the metal contents of the various top cuts could then be gauged. In RPA's opinion, if the highest percentile of samples contains more than 10% of the total metal content of all samples, then there is a risk of overestimation of block metal contents if a restriction on the highest samples is not applied. The decile plots for silver and copper shown in Figures 14-4 and 14-5 appear to demonstrate that this risk does exist.

FIGURE 14-4 PERCENTILE ANALYSIS FOR SILVER



In RPA's opinion, the samples within the 50 g shell represent a mix of medium- and lower-grade stratabound mineralization and higher-grade fracture-hosted mineralization. Applying a top cut to suit one style of mineralization would not be appropriate for the other. Consequently, RPA chose a cap of 2,500 g/t Ag, which is higher than that suggested by the percentile analysis for the overall data set. An additional constraint was placed on the area of influence of high grades in the interpolations to ensure that the block estimates were not overstated. Samples with grades higher than 500 g/t Ag were limited to a range of influence of 20 m. This allows the very highest samples to exert some influence within the relatively narrow fracture zone, but prevents them from being smeared out too far into the surrounding sedimentary host rocks.

FIGURE 14-5 PERCENTILE ANALYSIS FOR COPPER



The percentile analysis for copper suggested that the grades should be cut to 4,500 ppm. However, RPA chose a somewhat higher top cut (7,500 ppm Cu) based on the inspection of the probability plots. This was done because it was noted that capping to 4,500 ppm would affect five percent of the samples, which in RPA's opinion, is somewhat severe.

Top cuts were applied prior to compositing.

COMPOSITING

Compositing of samples into equal length intervals is necessary to remove the possibility of bias due to any relationships between grade and width. Figure 14-6 is a probability plot of the lengths of samples contained within the grade shell. It can be seen from this diagram that the dominant sample length used has been one metre, and that over 99.7% of the samples are two metres or less in length. In RPA's opinion, this suggests that a two-metre composite length is appropriate.

Samples were composited to two-metre lengths across the 50 g/t grade shell. The compositing was configured to commence at the entry point of a drill hole with the wireframe, progressing in two-metre increments to the exit point. This resulted in the generation of short "orphan" composites at the entry points owing to the fact that the intercept distance within the wireframe was rarely an exact multiple of two. RPA removed any composites from the database that were less than one half of the prescribed two-metre composite length.

Declustered statistics of the composites are shown in Table 14-5, and histograms and probability plots are provided in Figure 14-7.

TABLE 14-5 DECLUSTERED COMPOSITE STATISTICS
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Domain	Number	Mean	Median	SD	CV	Max	Min
			Silver (g/t)				
All	330	157.76	84.52	274.77	1.74	2,499.96	1.68
			Copper (ppm)				
All	330	656.04	382.13	925.38	1.41	4,499.98	0.00

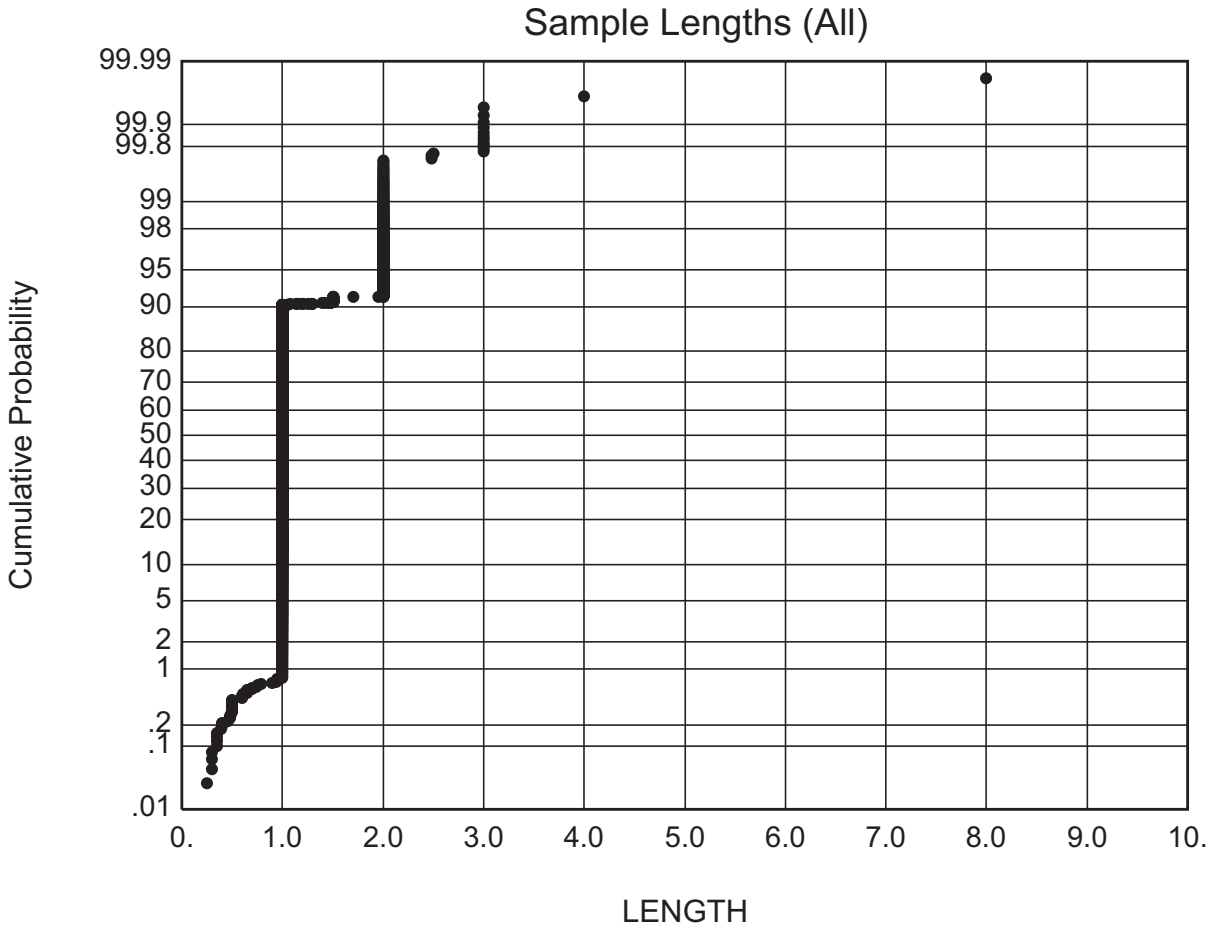


Figure 14-6

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

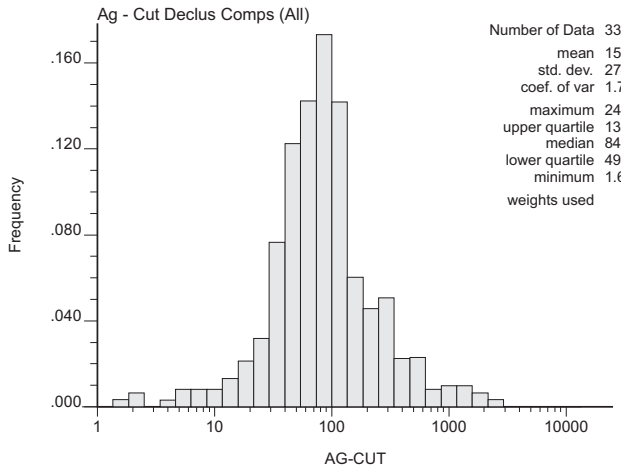
Providencia Silver Project

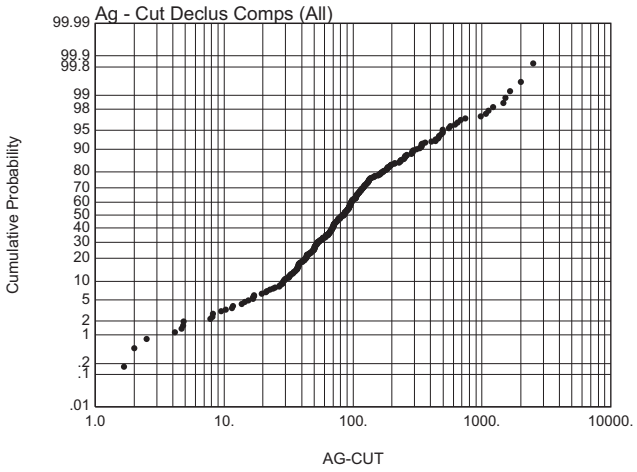
Jujuy Province, Argentina

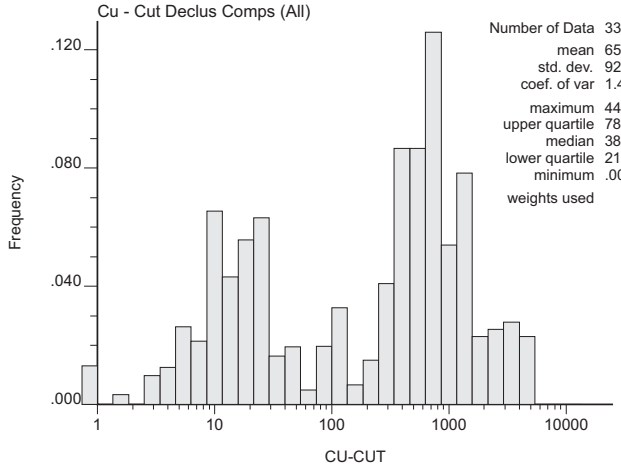
Sample Lengths

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.







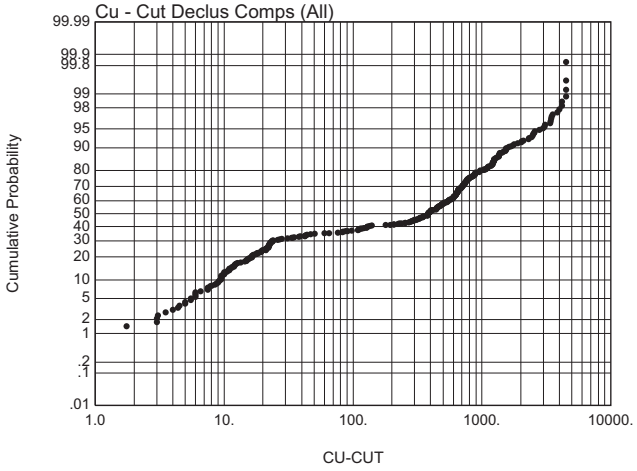


Figure 14-7

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Composite Histograms and Probability Plots

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

VARIOGRAM ANALYSIS

Semi-variograms and correlograms were generated from the composites using both Sage and GEMS software. It was not possible to develop reliable variogram models that fit the interpreted geology. Individual variograms could be obtained in some directions that were coherent and interpretable. However, these could not be combined with reasonable variogram models along mutually orthogonal axes that fit the known geological features of the deposit. In RPA's opinion, this is probably due to the relatively small size of the database and the lack of pairs in the variogram analysis.

In the absence of a robust variogram model, RPA decided to use ID^3 as the interpolation method.

BLOCK MODEL

The block model comprised an array of cubes measuring ten metres on a side, and oriented parallel to the property survey grid (i.e., no rotation). Model geometry is summarized in Table 14-6.

TABLE 14-6 BLOCK MODEL GEOMETRY
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Origin	X	724,400
	Y	7,425,350
	Z	4,300
Rotation	Degrees	0
Blocks	Columns	120
	Rows	110
	Levels	65
Size (m)	X	10.0
	Y	10.0
	Z	10.0

The origin coordinates in Table 14-6 use the GEMS convention in that the origin of the model is defined as the uppermost southwest corner of the array.

Block variables included the following:

- 50gshell – tag to identify blocks contained with the grade shell
- Ag - interpolated silver grade
- Class - resource classification code (3 = Inferred)
- Comps - number of composites used in the block estimate
- Cu - interpolated copper grade
- Density - bulk density (all 2.4 t/m^3)
- Inpit - tag to identify blocks contained within the pit shell
- Nearest - distance to the nearest composite
- NSR - estimated block value (for cut-off determination)
- Percent - percent of block contained within the grade shell
- Rock Type – integer code for lithology

Blocks lying at least partially within the grade shell were tagged with a value of 50 as well as a percent contained inside the wireframe. Integer values for rock types were also assigned to the blocks. The rock codes used were the same as those in Table 14-2, except for the grade shell (i.e., code 50). Block interpolations were only run within the grade shell and for blocks with rock codes equal to 1001, 1004, and 1005.

SEARCH PARAMETERS

The interpolation was run for silver and copper, and configured to estimate into two grade domains. The first domain was the stratabound sedimentary-hosted mineralization. The second domain was for the high-grade fracture-hosted zone. In the stratabound domain, the grade interpolations were run in two passes, using 30 m and 75 m search radii. The first pass was conducted using an ellipsoid measuring 75 m x 75 m x 25 m, oriented such that the XY plane dipped -16° to the east to more or less match the stratigraphy. The composites with silver grades higher than 500 g/t Ag were restricted to a 20 m x 20 m x 20 m search radius. This restriction was not placed on the copper interpolation. A minimum of two and a maximum of six composites were allowed for the block interpolation.

The second pass was run using a 30 m x 30 m x 10 m ellipsoid, also oriented with a -16° easterly dip, and a high-grade restriction of 20 m. The minimum number of composites required was reduced to one for the second pass.

For both passes, a maximum of two composites from any one drill hole could be used. The composite selection for blocks within a given lithologic unit was generally constrained to only composites within that unit (i.e., lithology contacts were "hard" boundaries), with one exception. For unit 1005 (WSs), the search was allowed to select composites from both the 1005 and 1001 (DRC) domains.

The estimate for the high-grade domain used an ellipsoid measuring 30 m x 30 m x 5 m, with the XY plane oriented vertically and striking at 030°. This orientation is the interpreted strike and dip of the fracture zones which host the higher grade mineralization. Block interpolations were constrained to a minimum of one and a maximum of six composites, with a maximum of two from any one drill hole. No constraints were placed on rock codes.

Each successive pass was allowed to overwrite blocks from the previous pass.

BULK DENSITY

The bulk density for all rock types was set to 2.4 t/m^3, which is the value apparently used by the previous mining operation. No density determinations have been performed since that time. In RPA's opinion, this value seems low, and bulk density testing should be conducted to determine what that actual value should be. As presently estimated, the tonnage is likely to be conservative due to the low bulk density ascribed to the rock mass.

MODEL VALIDATION

RPA validated the grade interpolations using the following methods:

- Visual inspection of the estimated block grades and comparison with the drill composite grades
- Cross-validation
- Comparison of global composite and block grades

Inspection of the block grades in section views indicated that there was reasonably good agreement between local block and composite grades. See Appendix 4 for cross section views of the block model.

Cross-validation, or “jack-knifing”, involves sequentially removing each composite from the database and estimating its grade using the surrounding composites. Figure 14-8 is a scatter diagram which shows the grades of the composites against their estimated grades. This diagram demonstrates that the global results compared quite closely to one another. The mean grade of the estimates was 153.0 g/t Ag versus the mean of the composites, which was 154.6 g/t Ag. In RPA’s opinion, this suggests that the interpolated grades are unbiased. Similarly unbiased results were obtained for copper. The mean estimated grade was 642 ppm Cu while the mean composite grade was 660 ppm Cu.

Table 14-7 shows the comparison of the global weighted average block grades for the 50 g/t grade shell versus the length-weighted declustered average composite grades. Block grades for the silver are observed to be significantly lower than the composites. In RPA’s opinion, this is probably due to the range constraint placed on the highest grade composites in the interpolation profile. Copper, which did not have the same constraint applied, does not show the same degree of difference.

TABLE 14-7 COMPARISON OF GLOBAL BLOCK AND COMPOSITE GRADES
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
Composite	157.8	656
Block	112.15	622
% Difference	-28.9%	-5.2%

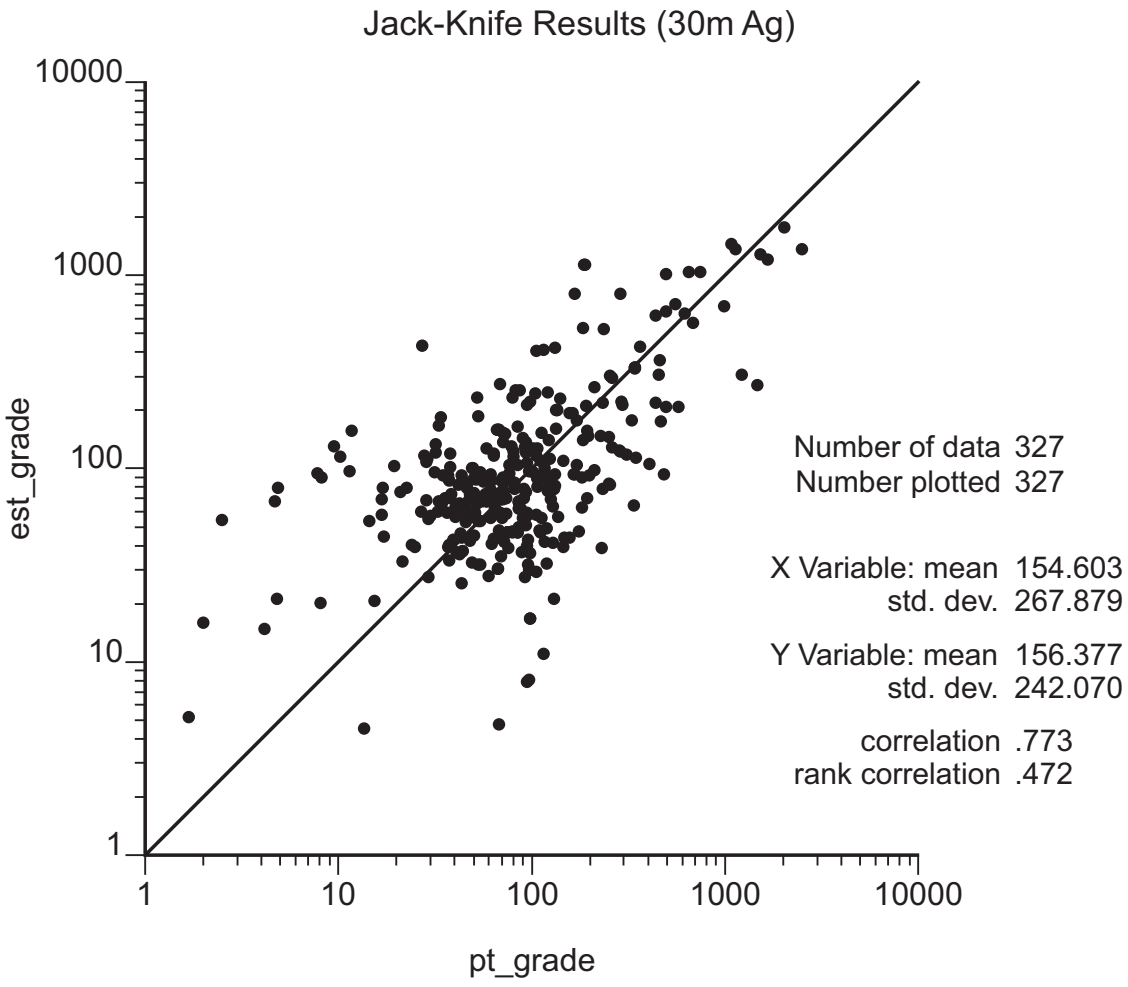


Figure 14-8

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Cross Validation Results - Silver

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

PIT SHELL AND CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves specifies that in order for a body of mineralized material to be called Mineral Resources, it must be demonstrated to have “reasonable prospects for economic extraction”. In RPA’s opinion, the depth and shape of the mineralized bodies at La Providencia suggest that open pit mining could be a viable option for extraction. RPA evaluated the block model using Whittle pit optimization software and the following input parameters:

- Silver price: US$27/oz
- Overall pit slope angles: 45°
- Process recovery: 85%
- Reference mining cost: US$5/t moved
- Process and G&A cost: US$25/t moved

At a cut-off grade of 40 g/t Ag (approximate pit discard grade), the pit shell captured 64% of the global mineralized material. The balance lies, for the most part, at fairly shallow depths and comprises reasonably coherent volumes which could potentially be mined by underground methods. Material captured within the pit was subjected to a cut-off grade of 40 g/t Ag. For material lying outside of the pit shell, a cut-off grade of 150 g/t Ag was applied, in order to reflect the expected higher costs of underground mining versus open pit. In RPA’s experience, this cut-off grade is consistent with other small underground mines at remote sites.

CLASSIFICATION

The Mineral Resources have been classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on November 27, 2010. Any block within the 50 g/t Ag grade shell that received an estimate was assigned an Inferred classification. In RPA’s opinion, there are portions of the deposit that have been drilled at a spacing that could warrant classification as Indicated. The classification remains as Inferred, however, because the older Cardero drill data could not be verified to the same degree as the more recent MAS data, and also because no bulk density measurements have been made.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no Mineral Reserves for the Project.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

See Section 24, Other Relevant Data and Information.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no major mining projects immediately adjacent to La Providencia and it is the principal project in the local area. The Project is located in the southern extension of central Bolivian Tin-Silver Belt. This prolific belt not only hosts silver, silver-tin, tin-silver, and tin-tungsten deposits along the middle of the corridor such as Cerro Rico de Potosí, Malku Khota, and San Rafael, but also sedimentary copper deposits, such as Coro Coro, along its western flank.

Silver Standard Resources' Mina Pirquitas mine is located 50 km north of La Providencia. As September 30, 2001, Pirquitas had total Mineral Reserves, including in situ and stockpiled Proven and Probable categories of 16.7 Mt grading 174 g/t Ag, 0.23% Sn and 0.71% Zn. Contained metal comprised 93.1 M oz Ag, 85.1 M lb Sn, and 263 M lb Zn, at an NSR cut-off grade of $35.52/t (Board, Kennedy, and Yeomans, 2011).

RPA has not verified this information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The holders of mineral rights in Argentina are obliged under the Mining Code to submit Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) prior to commencing exploration or exploitation, and to submit additional reports every two years. There are three levels of permitting:

- An EIR Stage I Report for non-invasive exploration activities
- An EIR Stage II Report for exploration work such as drilling, trenching, and more advanced exploration
- An EIR Stage III Report for production work such as development, construction, and mineral exploitation

Meryllion reports that MAS submitted a number of reports, written by EC & Asociados of Salta, Argentina, including an EIR Stage II Report for the La Providencia and M. Tola properties, to the Directorate in Jujuy, Argentina (EC & Asociados, 2011a, 2011c). Approval for the EIRs was granted by the Directorate in November, 2011 and authorization was given for diamond drilling and other exploration activities at La Providencia. The Directorate also conducted an inspection of MAS's exploration activities in September, 2011 and subsequently issued a declaration of satisfaction.

As noted in Section 4, MAS has signed *actas* with the local communities which provide affirmative hiring practices for their members. A proactive environmental management approach has also been adopted by MAS which incorporates initiating reclamation activities as part of its exploration program and liaising with the local communities on matters of the environment (EC & Asociados, 2011b).

In RPA's opinion, there are no apparent environmental concerns that would preclude estimation of Mineral Resources for the Project.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

RPA has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the La Providencia Project, located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The estimated total Inferred Mineral Resources are 1.01 Mt grading 166 g/t Ag and 0.08% Cu.

RPA draws the following conclusions:

- The La Providencia deposit comprises stratabound and higher-grade fracture-hosted styles of mineralization. Steep-dipping northeast-trending fractures acted as conduits for mineralizing solutions migrating from some distal and as yet undefined source. These fluids migrated out from the fractures along permeable conglomerate lenses and horizons to form relatively flat-lying and tabular bodies.

- The drilling, surveying, core handling, and logging conducted by MAS has been done in a manner consistent with industry best practice. Sampling and assaying protocols are appropriate for the deposit and mineralization style, and have been conducted using proper techniques and conventional assaying methods performed by accredited commercial laboratories.

- The location and orientation of the drill holes, and the sampling strategy are such that the samples are representative.

- Independent assay QA/QC results indicate that the assaying from the MAS drilling is of good quality.

- RPA's verification checks of the database found minor errors and inconsistencies which were easily rectified.

- The Aguilar drill programs are too poorly documented for the results of this drilling to be used in Mineral Resource estimation.

- The Cardero drill results are probably of an acceptable quality but lack some critical background data to allow rigorous validation. In RPA's opinion, these data are acceptable for use in Mineral Resource estimation but only for the Inferred category.

- Production records indicate that the silver can be recovered using conventional extraction technologies. Metallurgical testing should be carried out to optimize silver recovery and to confirm whether the copper can be recovered.

- Exploration potential exists for finding additional Mineral Resources at La Providencia.

- RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property. MAS has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations:

- Bulk density measurements should be made from core specimens, and regular density measurements should be included in the core logging protocols.
- As the project advances, the Cardero drill holes should be purged from the database and replaced with new drilling.
- Metallurgical testwork should be initiated.
- Exploration should continue in order to add to the Mineral Resources at La Providencia (discussed below).

RPA notes that MAS geologists have designed an exploration program for the next phases of work on the property. Drill targets are already known to exist in the Core Property Area. These include the northwest projection of a recently-identified structure trending out of the North Pit, extensions to known mineralization in the area between the open pits, as well as some deeper targets along the north-northeast-trending fracture system. In addition to these targets, MAS plans to continue with property-wide exploration to define new targets including initiation of work on its recently-acquired concessions. This program would encompass geochemistry, geological mapping, and prospecting to be followed up with ground magnetic and CSAMT surveys. Provisions have also been made to conduct metallurgical test work and bulk density measurements, as recommended by RPA.

The proposed budget for Phase I of the program is summarized in Table 26-1.

TABLE 26-1 PHASE I EXPLORATION BUDGET
Meryllion Minerals Corporation - La Providencia Silver Project

Item		US$ (000)
Mining Property Costs		
	Option Payments	175
	Regulatory Fees	4
	Legal Fees	24
	Surface Rights Access	30
Permitting		12
Metallurgical Test Work		35
Geochemical Survey		45
Geophysics		
	CSAMT	80
	Ground Mag	35
Camp		37
Field Expenses		5
Personnel		74
Transport		22
Travel		17
Total		**595**

The successful outcome of this program can then be subsequently followed up by a second campaign of drilling which would comprise 4,000 m of HQ diamond drilling with the following objectives:

- Expanding the existing Mineral Resources between the outlined pits.
- Extending the resource to the south and northwest along the already identified structure.
- Testing structural, magnetic, and geochemical targets as outlined by the follow-up exploration program.

RPA considers the proposed exploration to be warranted and recommends that it be carried out.

27 REFERENCES

Alonso, R. N., Viramonte, J. G., and Gutierrez, R., 1984, Puna Austral - Bases para el Subprovincialismo Geológico de la Puna Argentina: 9 Congreso Geológico Argenctino Actas I, pp. 43-63.

Arbeleche, S. D., 2013, Letter report regarding land tenure prepared by Zaballa-Carchio Abogados, 5 p.

Argañaraz, R. A., 1973, Informe Geologico-Economico Preliminar del Prospecto La Providencia. Unpublished Government Report, Salta, 3 p.

Board, W. S., Kennedy, R. B., Yeomans, T. J., 2011, Silver Standard NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pirquitas Mine, Jujuy Province, Argentina.

Bloom, L., 2012, Review of the Providencia Prospect Assay Quality Control Program (September 2011 – February 2012). Prepared On Behalf of Meryllion Minerals Corporation.

Cooperacion Tecnica Argentina-Alemana, 1982, Investigaciones Topografico-Geologicas y Metalurgicas y Estimacion de Costo Exploitacion la Mina La Providencia, Depto Susques, Provincia de Jujuy: BND Report 43, 101 p. and 10 appendices.

Cires, J. A., 2011, Report on Acquiring High Resolution Image, One Meter-Contour Map, and DEM: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 332, 2 p. and 6 appendices.

Cookenboo, H. O. 2011a, Providencia Silver – Stratigraphy & Sedimentology. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 238, 24 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011b, La Providencia Mine .Northwest Andes of Argentina – Site Visit and Data Review. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 261, 16 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011c, Elements Enriched or Depleted in Silver-Rich Samples from the RC Drilling. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 262, 2 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011d, Considering the North Copper Showing – Apparent U/Th and Coincident Magnetic Anomalies. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 263, 2 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011e, La Providencia Site Visit – August 2011. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 275, 27 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011f, La Providencia Alteration Index and Logging Form. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 281, 2 p.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2011g, La Providencia – October 2011 Trip Report. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 288, 6 p. and 2 appendices.

Cookenboo, H. O., 2012, Petrographic Study – La Providencia Core Samples from DPR017: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 327, 8 p. and 2 appendices.

Dawson, J. M., Innes, A. H., 2003, Report on the Providencia Property, Province of Jujuy Argentina: A Report for Cardero Resource Corp., 21 p. and 3 appendices.

Dawson, J. M., and Innes, A. H., 2004, Report on the Providencia Property, Province of Jujuy Argentina: A Report for Cardero Resource Corp., 34 p. and 3 appendices.

EC & Asociados, 2011a, Program de Perforaciones – Mina La Providencia Expte 1531-C-1977, Deparatamento Susques, Provincia Jujuy (Informe de Impacto Ambiental): Meryllion Argentina SA Report – 241, 33 p.

EC & Asociados, 2011b, Auditoria Inicial de Higiene y Seguridad: Meryllion Argentina SA Report – 284, 39 p.

EC & Asociados, 2011c, Informe de Impacto Ambiental – Program de Perforaciones – Tola Expte 278-C-1997, Deparatamento Susques, Provincia Jujuy (Informe de Impacto Ambiental). Meryllion Argentina SA Report – 285, 38 p. and 2 appendices.

Echeveste, H., Del Blanco, M., 2012, Descripcion Calcográfico de Muestras de la Mina La Providencia, Provivincia de Jujuy, Propiedad de Meryllion Minerals. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 321, 30 p.

Fernández, C., Vázquez Zarzosa, G., 2011, Procediemento de Muestreo Vertical en el Pit Norte, Mina Providencia. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 278, 3 p.

Garavilla, R., 1985, Mina La Providencia. Jujuy: Fabricaciones Militares, 23 p.

Helsen, J. N., 2004, Evaluation of the Reverse Circulation Drill Program on the Providencia Property in the Province of Jujuy NW Argentina: Cardero Resource Corp. Report, 41 p. and 2 appendices.

Insituto Geonorte, 2012, Informe Petrografico Mina Providencia. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 320, 41 p.

Korinor Resources, 1997, La Providencia Silver Mine – Due Diligence Study: Korinor Report, 112 p.

Lizarraga, A.C., 1981, Minerales de Plata y Cobre en un Conglomorado Cuartario del Departamento de Susques, Provincia de Jujuy: VIII Congreso Geologíco Argentino, Actas II, pp.73-753.

Mina La Providencia Expte 1531-C-1977, Deparatamento Susques, Provincia Jujuy (Informe de Impacto Ambiental): Meryllion Argentina SA Report – 241, 33 p.

Minera Aguilar, 1982, Informe sobre la Campaña de Exploracion realizada en 1981 en la Minea Providencia, Jujuy: Minera Aguilar Report, 6p and appendix.

Nullo, F. E., 1988, Descripción Geologíca de la Hoja 4 a-b Susques, Provincia de Jujuy: SEGEMAR, 39 p. and map 1:200 000.

Peralta, C.M., 1991, Geología, Petrología y Mineralogía del Yacimiento La Providencia Sur – Depto de Susques, Provincia de Jujuy. Thesis, University of Salta, Argentina, 177 p.

Peralta, C.M. and Sureda, R.J., 1992, Mina La Providencia – un Yacimiento Argentífero en la Puna de Jujuy, República Argentina: IV Congreso Nacional, Actas Geología Económico, pp. 116-126.

Quantec Geoscience, 2011, Geophysical Report on the Ground Magnetic Survey at the Providencia Project in Jujuy, Argentina. Quantec Report, 12 p. and 5 maps.

Quantec Geoscience, 2012, Provicencia Phase II Project. Quantec Report, 11 p. and 5 maps.

Ramos, C.M., 2011, Informe sobre Mina La Providencia – Juzgado Administrativo de Minas de la Provincia de Jujuy. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 329, 26 pages (with 7 appendices).

Ramos CM (2012) Opinión Legal del Estado de las Propiedades de Meryllion Argentina en La Provincia de Jujuy: MAS Report 336, 3 p.

Ramos CM (2013) Opinión Legal del Estado de las Propiedades de Meryllion Argentina en La Provincia de Jujuy: MAS Report 353, 3 p.

Rennie, D.W., 2012, Technical Report on the Providencia Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina, prepared by RPA for Meryllion Minerals Corporation (October 11, 2012).

Rice, J. A., 2011a, Providencia Project – Summary Report: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 236, 5 p.

Rice, J. A., 2011b, Providencia Channel and Rock Samples Data – Notes on Hot Springs and Dacite. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 279, 6 p.

Rice, J. A., 2012, Reconnaissance Mapping and Sampling Summary – Providencia Project. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 301, 11 p.

Segal, S.J., 1999, Mina La Providencia, Jujuy in Zappetinni EO (ed), Recursos Minerales de República Argentina, v II, SEGEMAR, pp. 1,599-1,601.

Sillitoe, R. H., 1983, An Examination of Precious- and Base-Metal Mineralization in Argentina, with Suggestions for Exploration: Shell/CAPSA Metals Department Report, 21 p.

Thomson, B., 2011, La Providencia Ag-Cu Deposit. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 277, 4 p.

Thomson, B., Toledo, F. M., 2011, Terraspec Analysis PIMA – Providencia Project Argentina. Meryllion Argentina SA Report 302, 4 p.

Vázquez Zarzosa, G., 2012a, Comparison of Results – ALS Chemex/ACME: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 331, 3 p.

Vázquez Zarzosa, G., 2012b, Procedures of the Drilling and Sampling Campaign, 2011-2012: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 333, 3 p.

Vázquez Zarzosa, G., Fernández, V., 2012, Geomorfologia del Proyecto Mina La Providencia: Meryllion Argentina SA Report 332, 4 p.

28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Providencia Silver Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina" and dated October 16, 2013, was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) ***"David W. Rennie"***

Dated at Vancouver, BC
October 16, 2013

David W. Rennie, P.Eng.
Principal Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID W. RENNIE

I, David W. Rennie, P.Eng., as the author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Providencia Silver Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina”, prepared for Meryllion Resources Corporation, and dated October 16, 2013, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. My office address is Suite 388, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1979 with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering.

3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 13572). I have worked as a geological engineer for a total of 34 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements.
   - Consultant Geologist to a number of major international mining companies providing expertise in conventional and geostatistical resource estimation for properties in North and South Americas, and Africa.
   - Chief Geologist and Chief Engineer at a gold-silver mine in southern B.C.
   - Exploration geologist in charge of exploration work and claim staking with two mining companies in British Columbia.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the La Providencia Silver Project on May 15, 2011 and again on March 7, 2012.

6. I am responsible for all of the sections of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have prepared a previous Technical Report on the La Providencia Silver Project.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

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

Dated this 16th day of October, 2013

(Signed & Sealed) *"David W. Rennie"*

David W. Rennie, P. Eng.

30 APPENDIX 1

LAND TENURE DOCUMENTATION

Av. Del Libertador 602
Planta Baja "B" - (C1001ABT)
Buenos Aires - Argentina
Tel/Fax: (54-11) 5533-8200
www.zclegal.com.ar

ZABALLA · CARCHIO
ABOGADOS

ZABALLA
CARCHIO
MONTI
VEDOYA
ARBELECHE

October 5, 2012

Meryllion Argentina S.A.

Re: Mining Title Legal Opinion

Dear Sirs,

We have acted as Argentine Counsel to MERYLLION ARGENTINA S.A., a sociedad anónima organized under the laws of the Republic of Argentina ("Meryllion"), in connection with legal and regulatory aspects mainly related to mining matters, and in particular with respect to the mining rights and properties listed in Exhibit I (hereinafter the "Mining Rights").

1. Sources.

In arriving at the opinion expressed below we have restricted our analysis to a report issued by local legal Counsel (Mr. Carlos Ramos) attached hereto as Exhibit II (hereinafter referred to as the "Ramos' Legal Opinion" or "RLO"), and some copies of documents related to the rights and properties listed in Exhibit I.

2. Assumptions.

In rendering this opinion expressed below, we have assumed, without investigation on our part: (i) the thorough and complete review by Carlos Ramos (Meryllion's Legal Counsel) of all the documents reasonably needed to issue the RLO; (ii) the conformity to the originals of all documents submitted to us as copies ("Documents"); (iii) certain factual matters upon information obtained from public officials and other sources (including local legal Counsel – Mr. Carlos Ramos-) believed by us to be responsible and accurate; (iv) that the signatures on all documents examined by us, are genuine; (v) that the making and performance of each of the Documents is within the power and authority of each party thereto.

3. Opinion.

Based on the foregoing it is our opinion that to this date and to the best of our knowledge:

a. Meryllion is the legal and beneficial holder of the Mining Rights as described in Exhibit I.

b. All of such Mining Rights are valid and in good standing.

c. Meryllion has not received notice from any government bodies or authorities with regards to any actual or potential violations or outstanding obligations in relation to the Mining Rights listed in Exhibit I.

d. Once Meryllion's applications for mining exploration licences (as listed in Exhibit I) are granted and registered, Meryllion will have the right, to explore for, prospect for, all the metals and/or minerals (including but not limited to non-metallic ores and mineral concentrates – excluded 3rd category minerals) in the licensed areas in accordance to the Argentine Mining Code.

e. To the best of our knowledge, there are no events or circumstances that can prevent the Mining Authorities in the province of Jujuy from granting the Mining Exploration Licences and the manifestation of discovery that have been applied by Meryllion.

We are attorneys duly licensed to practice law in Argentina. Our opinion contained herein is limited to the laws of Argentina, and we are expressing no opinion as to the effect of the laws of any other jurisdiction.

We are furnishing this opinion letter to you and it is intended solely for your benefit in connection with the 43.101 report. This opinion letter is not to be used, circulated, quoted or otherwise referred to for any other purpose, nor will it be used with third parties without our written consent.

Sincerely,

Sergio D. Arbeleche

EXHIBIT I

MINING RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES – DETAIL

TYPE OF MINING RIGHT OR PROPERTY	NAME OF THE RIGHT OR PROPERTY AND DOSSIER NUMBER	CURRENT AND DIRECT HOLDER OF THE MINING RIGHT/PROPERTY	NATURE AND SOURCE OF RIGHT HELD BY MERYLLION
Mine / exploitation concession	La Providencia (Dossier 1531-C-77)	Mr. Humberto Julio Canepa	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Mine / exploitation concession	Tola (Dossier 278-C-97)	Mr. Humberto Julio Canepa	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Application of Mining exploration license (covering 1st and 2nd category minerals)	(Dossier 1638-M-2011)	Meryllion	_____
Application of Mining exploration license (covering 1st and 2nd category minerals)	(Dossier 1639-M-2011)	Meryllion	_____
Application of Mining exploration license (covering 1st and 2nd category minerals)	(Dossier 337-L-2005)	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Application of Mining exploration license (covering 1st and 2nd category minerals)	(Dossier 234-L-2004 and 244-L-2004)	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Application of Mining exploration license (covering only 1st category minerals)	(Dossier 336-L-2005)	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini Note: A 3rd party has filed on a subsequent date an application of mining exploration license overlapping this application but for 2nd category minerals. (1452-P-2010). If first application in time (the one filed by Mr. Bragantini) fulfills all legal requirements and is registered by the authority, the subsequent overlapping application for 2nd category minerals made by the third party should be rejected.	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion (not covering the 2nd category mineral)
Application of Mining exploration license (covering 1st and 2nd category minerals)	(Dossier 338-L-2005)	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Manifestation of Discovery (application for mining concession)	Mina Nazarena (Dossier 787-L-2007)	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Mine	Olaroz Chico (Dossier 172-R-96)	Ms. Silvia Rojo	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion
Mine	Libertad (Dossier 67-H-57)	Ms. Silvia Rojo	Purchase Option Agreement held by Meryllion

EXHIBIT II

Carlos Ramos' Legal Opinion

Sres. Meryllion Argentina S.A.
De mi consideración:

Me dirijo a Uds., a fin de expresarle mi opinión legal acerca del estado y vigencia del trámite en relación a las siguientes propiedades mineras, ubicadas todas en la provincia de Jujuy y tramitadas por ante el Juzgado Administrativo de Minas de dicha provincia, y sobre las cuales la empresa posee derechos propios, o bien contratos de opción de compra de derechos vigentes.

A) Propiedades: Mina La Providencia, Expte 1531-C-77, y Mina Tola, Expte 278-C-97
Estas propiedades, sobre las cuales la empresa tiene un contrato de opción de compra con su titular, Humberto Julio Canepa, han sido objeto de un pormenorizado estudio legal respecto de sus títulos, como resultado del cual se elaboro un informe oportunamente entregado a vuestra parte, y el cual se ratifica en todos sus términos, sin perjuicio de mencionar que las propiedades, a la fecha se encuentran plenamente vigente, en tramite, y bajo la esfera del contrato anteriormente mencionado.

B) Solicitud de cateos presentadas por Meryllion Argentina S.A.

B-1) Solicitud de cateo de 1era y 2da categoría – Expte: 1638- M-2011: La solicitud se presento por un área de 9.880,62 has. Remitida a Registro Grafico, fue graficada en un área libre de 8.741,69 has. El expediente se encuentra vigente en sus trámites al día de la fecha, sin publicación ni concesión.

B-2) Solicitud de cateo de 1era y 2da categoría – Expte: 1639-M-2011: La solicitud se presento por un área de 6.751,9 has. Remitida a Registro Grafico, fue graficada en su totalidad sobre área libre. El expediente se encuentra vigente en sus trámites al día de la fecha, sin publicación ni concesión.

C) Las siguientes propiedades se encuentras bajo un contrato de opción de compra de derechos a favor de Meryllion Argentina S.A. suscripto entre esta y el titular del cien por ciento de los derchos sobre las mismas, Sr. Jorge Alberto Bragantini.

C-1) Solicitud de cateo de 1era y 2da categoría – Expte: 337-L- 2005: Se trata de una solicitud original de 1998 has, que fue graficada sobre una superficie libre de 1424,73 has. El expediente se encuentra vigente en sus trámites al día de la fecha, sin publicación ni concesión.

C-2) Solicitud de cateo de 1era y 2da categoría – Expte: 234-L-2004 y su acumulado bajo expediente: 244-L -2004: La solicitud fue graficada por Registro Gráfico sobre área libre por un total de 3988,83 has. Se encuentra vigente y en trámite, sin publicación ni concesión.

C-3) Solicitud de cateo de 1era categoría – Expte: 336-l-2005: La solicitud original era por un área de 1912 has, siendo graficada por Registro Grafico en una superficie libre de 1660.21 has. Se encuentra vigente y en trámite. Sobre el

perímetro graficado (1660,21 has), ha sido a su vez graficada una solicitud de mina de 2da categoría, mineral oro aluvional, con el nombre de Luis II, bajo expediente: 1452-P-2010. La solicitud de cateo se encuentra vigente y en trámite, sin publicación ni concesión.

C-4) Solicitud de cateo de 1era y 2da categoría- Expte: 338-L-2005:
La solicitud original comprende un área graficada por Registro Grafico en una superficie libre de 1500 has. Se encuentra vigente y en trámite, sin publicación ni concesión.

C-5) Manifestación de descubrimiento – Mina Nazarena-Expte: 787-L-2007: Se trata de una manifestación de descubrimiento que ha sido graficada en un área libre de 930 has. Sin registro a la fecha. La solicitud de manifestación se encuentra vigente y en trámite.

D) Minas Olaroz Chico, Expte 172-R-96, y Libertad, Expte 67-H-57: Sobre estas propiedades, Maryllion Argentina S.A. suscribió sendos contratos de Opción de Compra con su titular, la Sra Silvia Rojo. Dichos contratos tenían la particularidad de estar sujetos a una condición suspensiva, por cuanto estaban condicionados a la recuperación por parte de la Sra Rojo de sus derechos, que habían caducado por falta de pago de canon minero. Recuperados los derechos, y cumplida en consecuencia la condición suspensiva a la que se había subordinado el contrato, Meryllión se encuentra en plena vigencia de una opción de compra a su favor.
La mina Olaroz Chico, posee una superficie libre de 1.700.- has, y la mina Libertad una superficie libre de 200 has. Se encuentran a la fecha vigentes y en trámite.

Atentamente.

Dr. Carlos Martín Ramos

31 APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE HISTOGRAMS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS

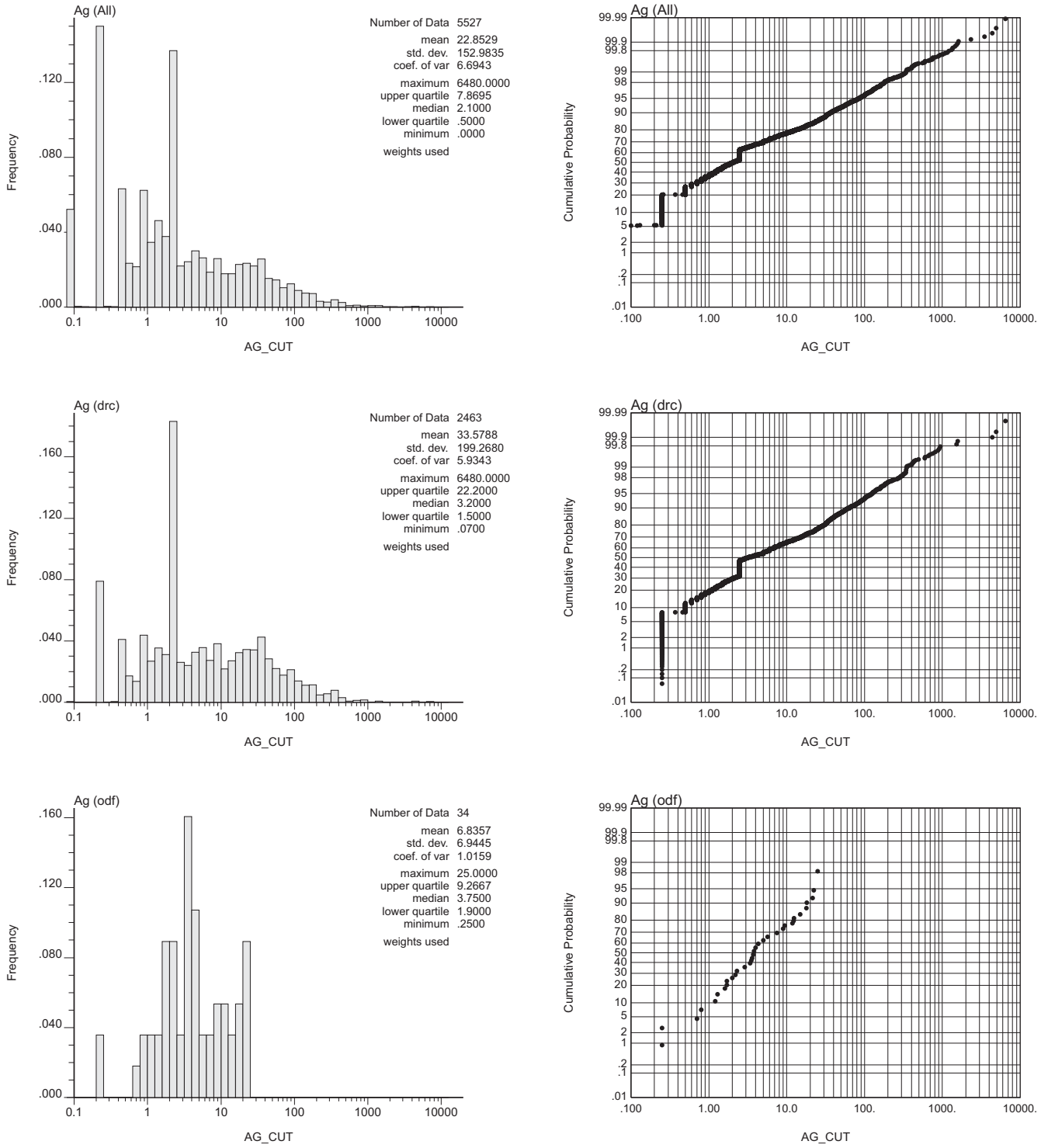


Figure A2-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Silver Samples 1

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

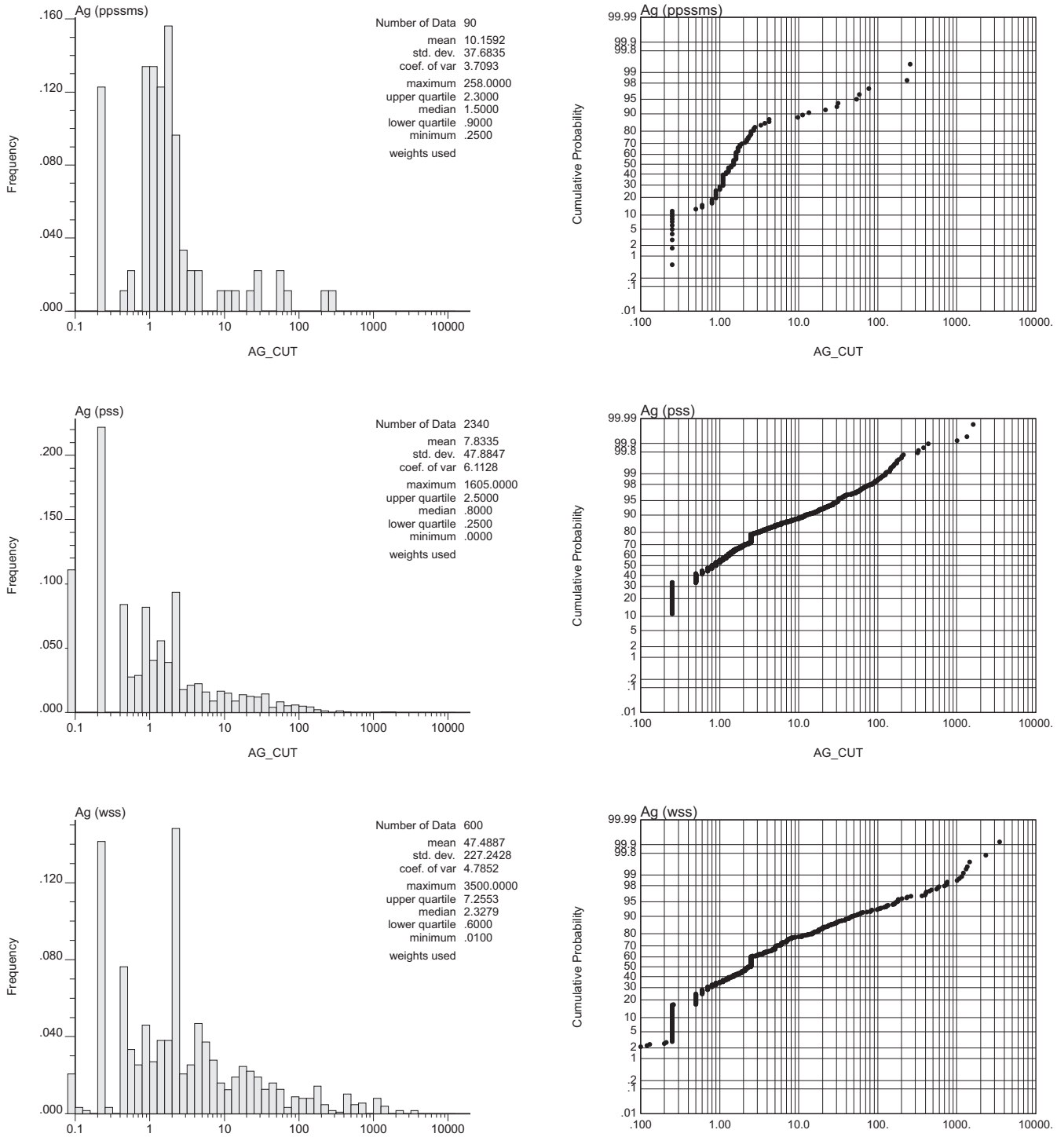


Figure A2-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Silver Samples 2

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

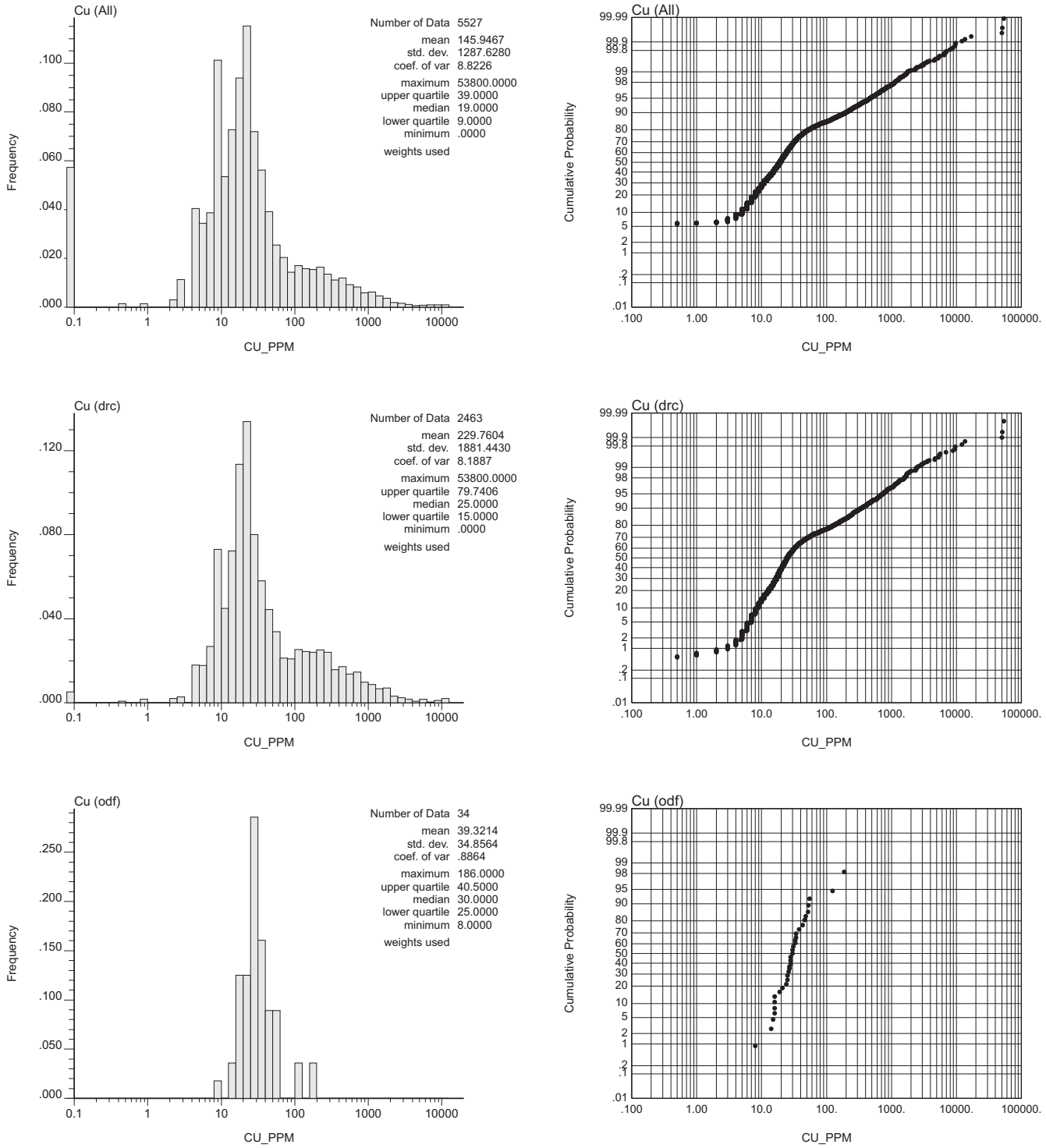


Figure A2-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Copper Samples 1

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

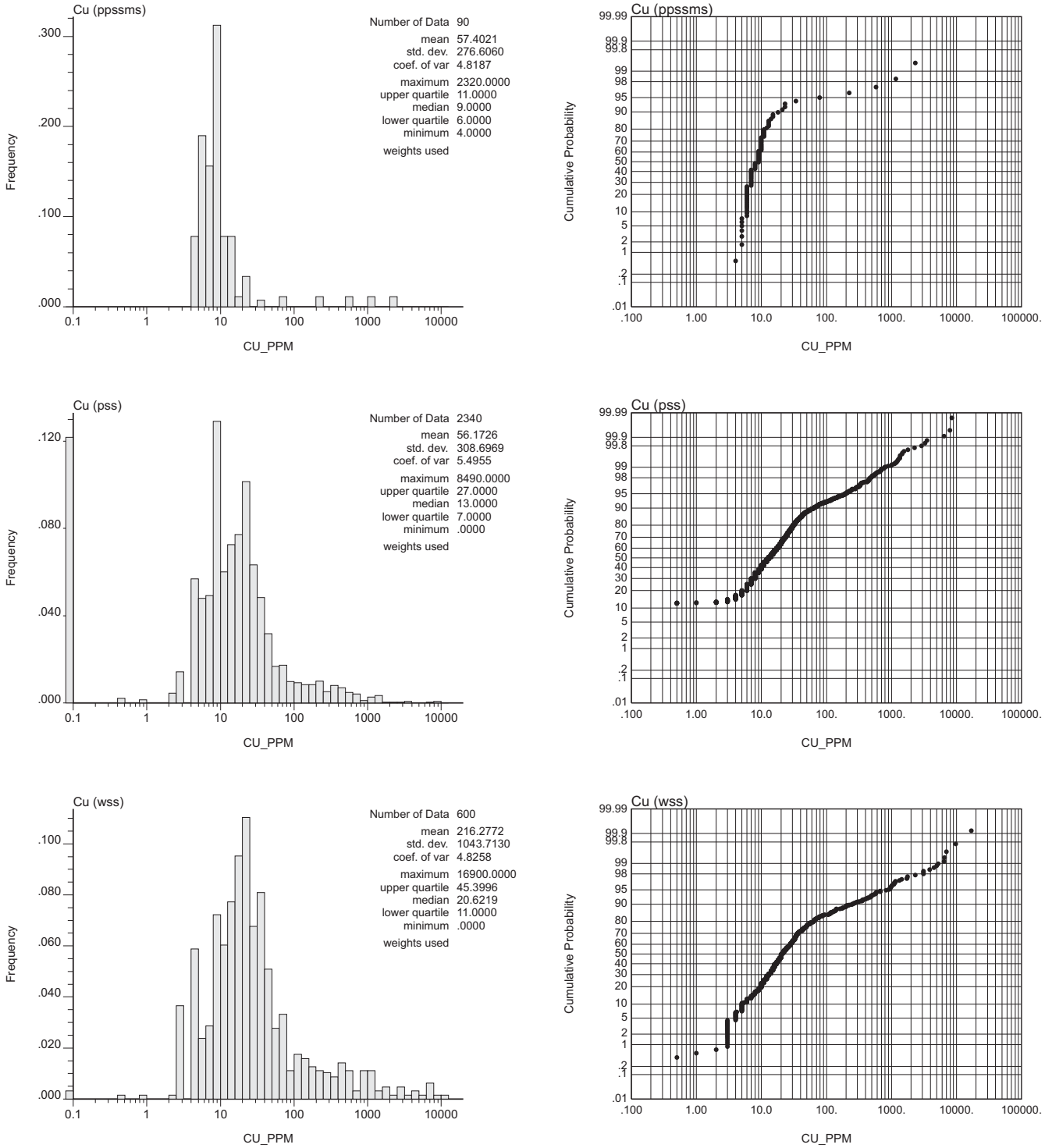


Figure A2-4

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Copper Samples 2

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

32 APPENDIX 3

GRADE SHELL SAMPLE HISTOGRAMS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS

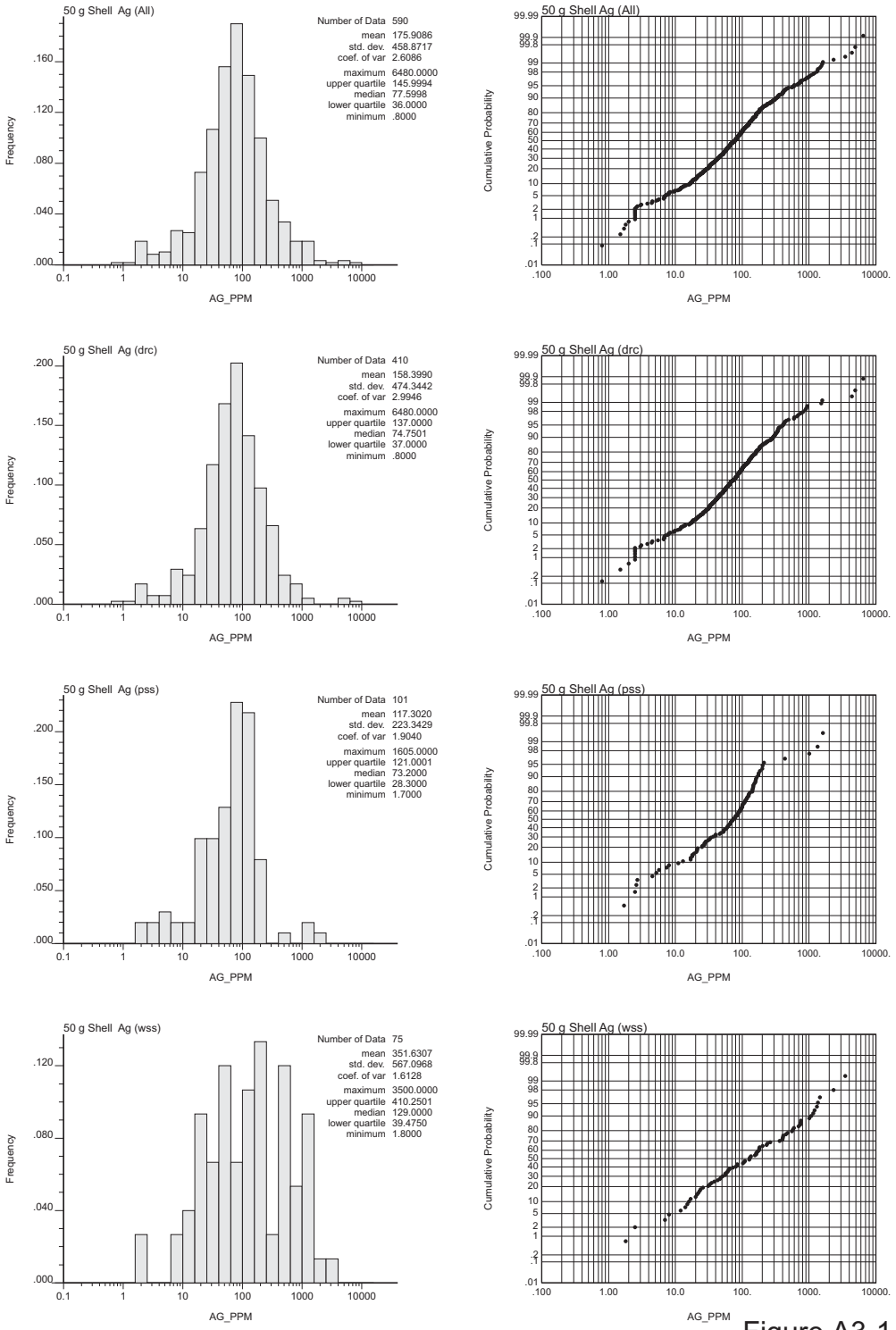


Figure A3-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Silver Samples - Grade Shell

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

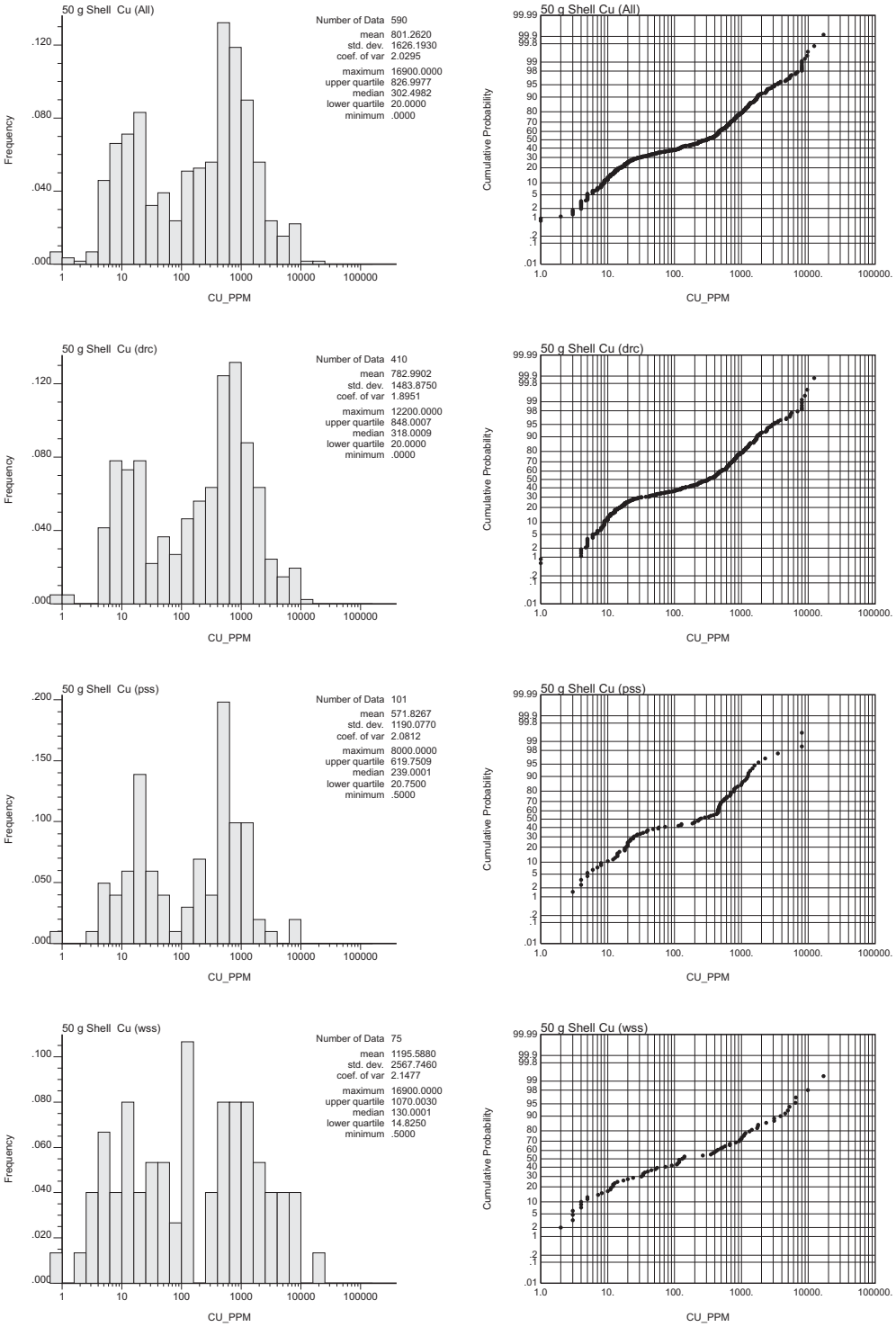


Figure A3-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Copper Samples - Grade Shell

October 2013

Source: Meryllion Minerals Corp., 2012.

33 APPENDIX 4

BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS

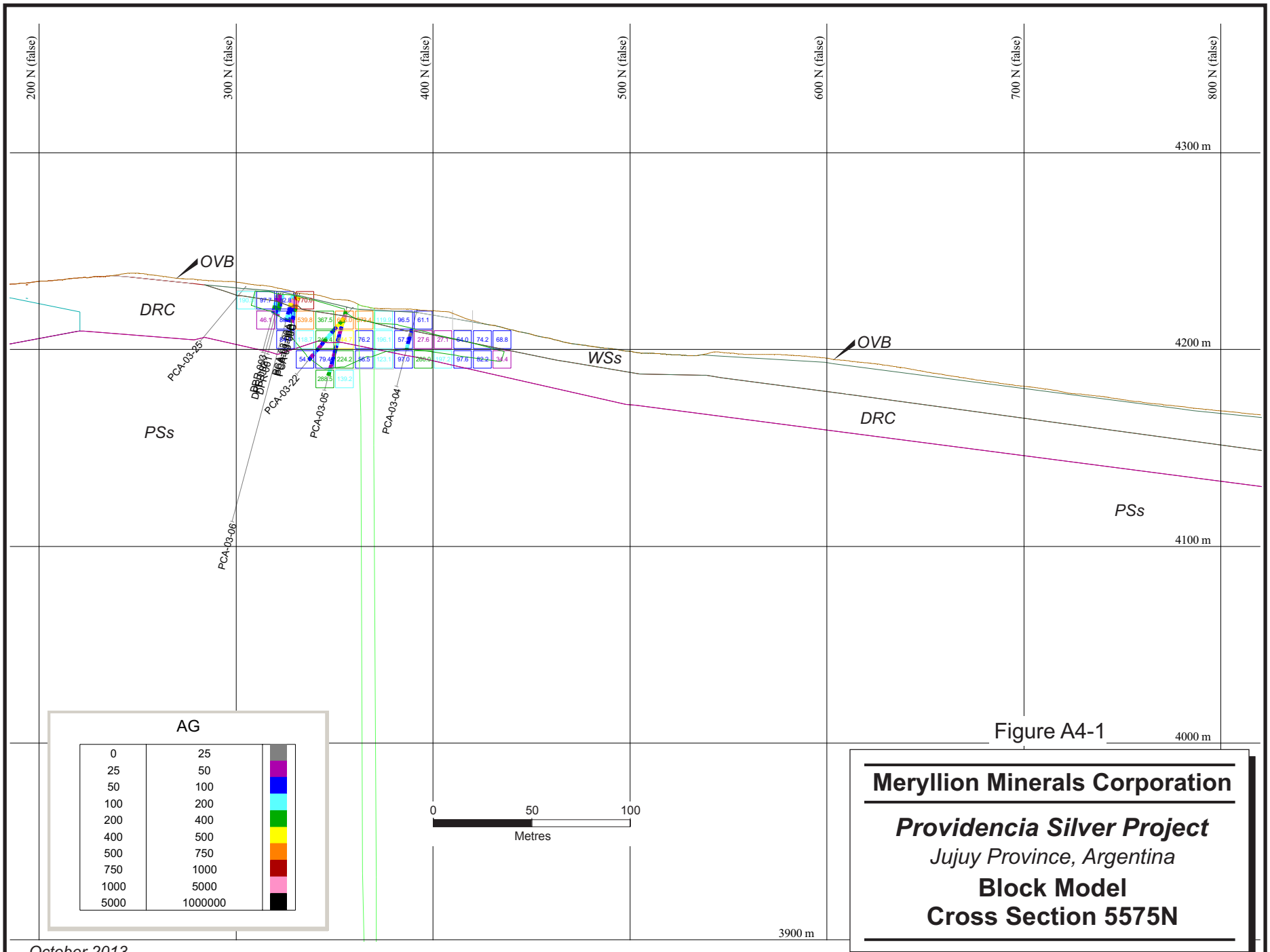


Figure A4-1

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Block Model
Cross Section 5575N

October 2013

www.rpacan.com

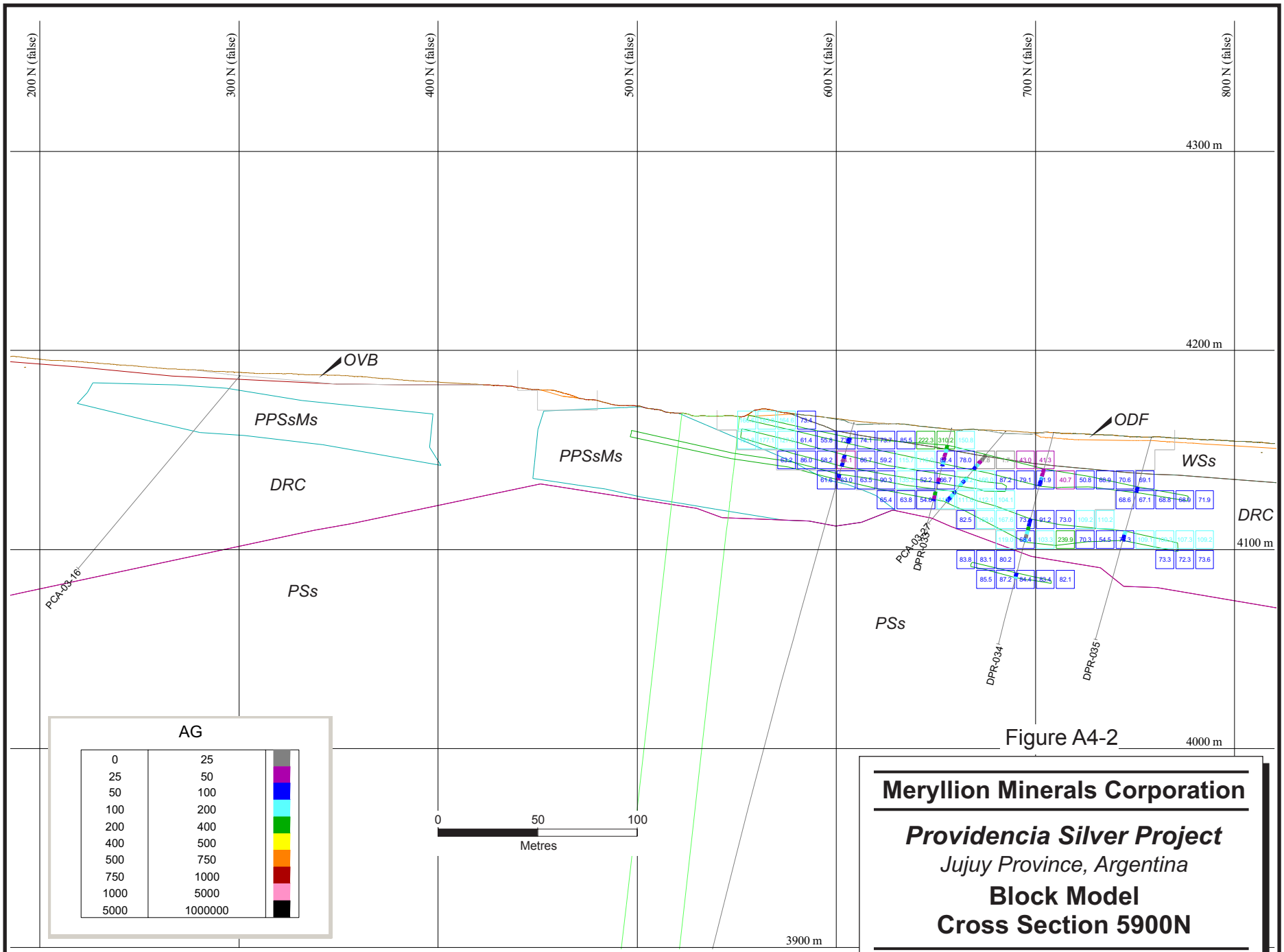


Figure A4-2

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Block Model
Cross Section 5900N

October 2013

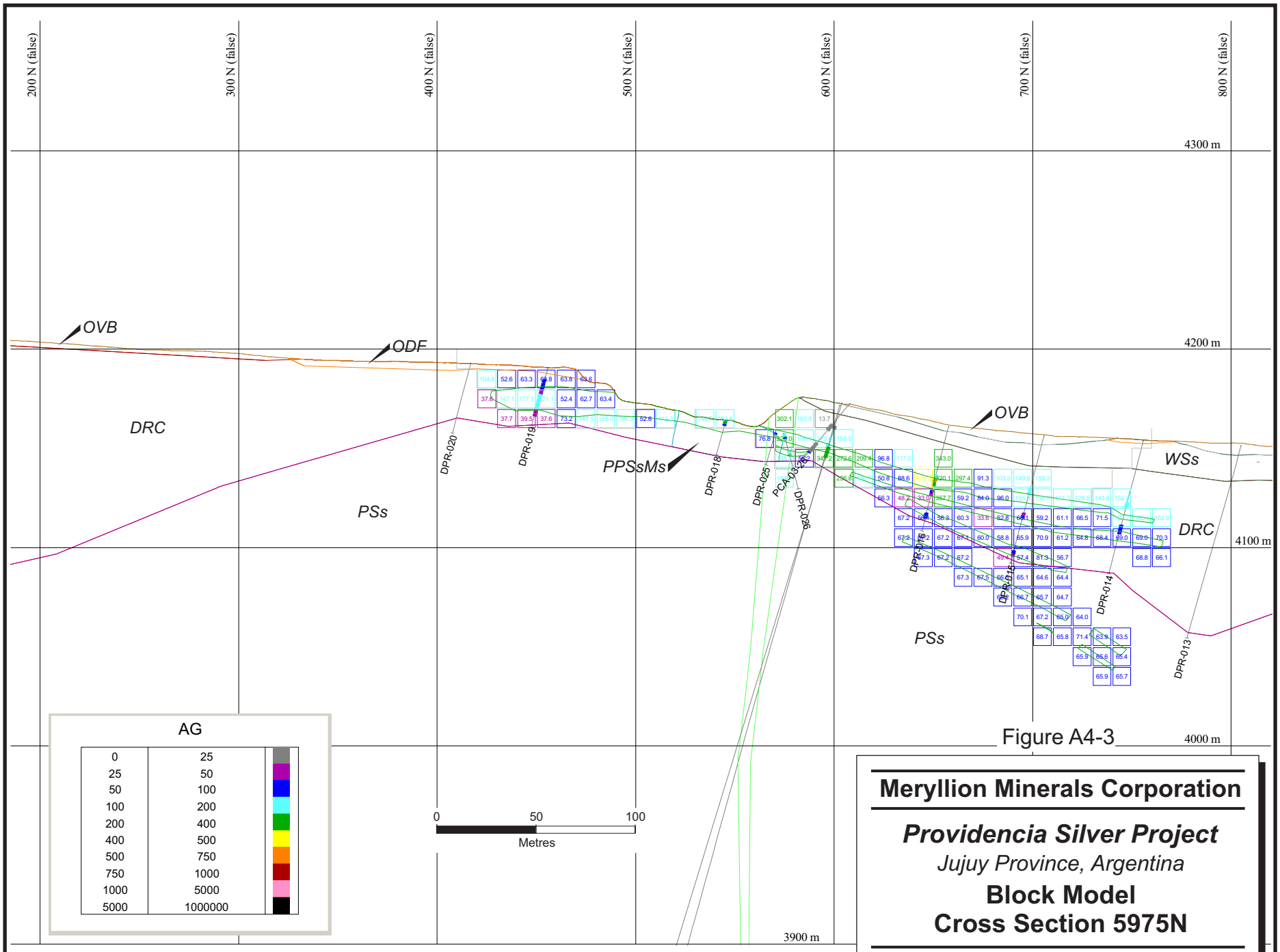


Figure A4-3

Meryllion Minerals Corporation

Providencia Silver Project

Jujuy Province, Argentina

Block Model
Cross Section 5975N

October 2013