

Technical Report

on the

Abe Gold Project

**Department of Antioquia
Republic of Colombia**

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For

Prudent Minerals Corp.

830-1100 Melville Street

Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T5

Canada

Prepared By

Warren Robb P. Geo

Permit to Practice #: 1001994

21968-127 Ave

Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 4P5

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Table 1: List of Abbreviations& Acronyms

Abbreviation	Long Form
°C	Degrees Celsius
a.s.l.	A.s.l.
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
AuEq	Gold Equivalent
B.C.	British Columbia
CAD	Canadian Dollar
Cu	Copper
Ext.	Extension
EGBC	Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia
FSR	Forest Service Road
g (mg, kg, ...)	Grams (Milligram, Kilogram, ...)
ha	Hectares
m (mm, cm, km, ...)	Metres (Millimetre, Centimetre, Kilometre, ...)
Ma	Million years
MC4	Four Post Claim
MCX	Mineral Cell Title Submission
ML	Mining Lease
MOTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NI	National Instrument
NSR	Net Smelter Return
ORAR	Omineca Resource Access Road
oz	Troy ounce
Pb	Lead
ppm / ppb	Parts per million / -billion
P.Ge	Professional Geologist (as recognized by EGBC)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SUP	Special Use Permit
t	Metric Ton (Tonne)
tpd	Tons per day
USD	United States Dollar
Zn	Zinc

List of Conversions

Table 2: List of Conversions

Weights	Multiplier
Assay-Ton (long) to Grams (British)	32.67
Assay-Ton (short) to Grams (US/Can)	29.17
Grams to Troy Ounces	0.03215
Grams/Tonne to Troy Ounce/Short Ton	0.0292
Kilograms to Pounds	2.20
Pound to Grams	453.29
Pound to Kilograms	0.45
Pound to Troy Ounces	14.58
ppb to ppm	0.001
ppm to ppb	1000
Short Tons to Tonnes	0.9071
Tonnes to Short Tons	1.1023
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to %	0.003429
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams/Tonne	34.2857
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams	31.1035
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Pounds	0.06857
% to Pounds	20
% to ppm	1000
% to Troy Ounces	291.57
Areas & Distances	Multiplier
Acres to Hectares	0.405
Feet to Metres	0.3048
Hectares to Acres	2.471
Kilometres to Miles	0.62
Metres to Feet	3.28
Miles to Kilometres	1.61
Square Kilometres to Acres	247.105
Square Kilometres to Hectares	100
Gold Equivalency Grade Calculation	
The gold equivalent grade calculation (including copper and silver values for instance) is based on 100% metal recoveries.	
AuEq g/t = Au g/t + (Cu grade x ((Cu price per lb/Au price per oz) x 0.06857 lbs per oz x 10,000g per %)) + (Ag grade x (Ag price per oz/Au price per oz))	

1.0 Summary

Prudent Minerals Corp. has entered into an option agreement whereby Prudent shall have the exclusive right to acquire 100% of the issued shares of Berlin Precious Metals, which has the exclusive rights to earn 100% of Reserve Area application declared ARE283 which covers 110 Ha and to earn 100% of the Purimac gold mine located there. The company has acquired two additional tenements covering the surrounding ground in applications 507001 and 507005 which encompass an area of 1,116 Ha. Collectively the entire package is termed the Abe Gold Project.

The project is located in the south of the Department of Antioquia in the Republic of Colombia approximately 65 Kilometres south of Medellin. The Property is accessible by road, traveling by paved highway from Medellin to the town of Abejorral.

The Abe Gold Project is located mainly within metamorphosed pelitic rocks except for a narrow band of Middle Cretaceous aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks (the Abejorral Formation) which pass through the extreme western part of the Project.

The gold mineralization on the Abe Gold Project occurs in strongly foliated quartz veins and related hydrothermal and fault-related breccias hosted in sheared carbonaceous schist. The veining and host fault structures are likely to have formed in an extensional rift environment formed as a result of subduction processes and lateral plate displacement. This resulting foliation is defined by interlayered quartz veins and carbonaceous schist. This shear structure hosting the veins strikes at an orientation of 035° and dips at 55 - 75° towards the southeast.

Since entering into the option agreement Berlin completed a soil geochemistry program from November-2021 to January 2022, a Lidar topographic control survey in October 2022, an underground Lidar survey in February 2022, a ground magnetics survey in March 2022, and an Induced Polarization Survey from July to September 2022. Prospecting and rock sampling conducted by Prudent both above and below ground are ongoing.

A total of 167 samples have been collected from underground and surface sites on the Abe Gold Project. The majority of the rock samples have been collected from the Purimac mine and underground workings (137 rock samples and 13 samples of mill feed or concentrates). The sampling has concentrated on the vein sets identified in the workings. Elevated gold values have been returned from sampling with 131 of the 167 samples collected thus far returning values greater than 1 gram per tonne of gold, the highest results obtained to date are from samples JKR 041 which returned 162.00 grams per tonne of gold over 1 metre, JKR 043 which returned 80.37 grams per tonne gold over 1.00 metre and JE249 which returned 97.33 g/ gold over 1.00 metre.

Gold mining has been ongoing in the region of the Abe Gold Project since the 1750s and is continuing the Abe Gold Project to this day. At present no historical gold production records exist and the mining operations currently being conducted on the ABE property do no geological mapping or production sampling or conduct any grade control utilizing assays. At present, the

method to determine which material will be processed is determined by taking a small sample of the vein material extracted underground and hand crushing this material then hand panning to see if visible gold can be seen in the pan. If there is visible gold the material is run through the mill. If there is no visible gold in the pan the material is discarded and new rounds of vein extraction would be undertaken. **The Author cautions readers that a feasibility study has not been completed on the Abe Gold Project and there is no assurance that the mining operations currently being conducted there will economically viable**

Based on exploration to date and the results of the underground rock sampling on the Abe Gold Project an exploration target can be estimated. The assumptions are based on the size and extent of the historic workings on the property, which occur between 1600 meters and 1350 metres ASL. The targeted quartz veins hosted in the Purimac shear outlined by the coincidental northeast trending magnetometer and IP Resistivity suggest a strike length of 1600 meters for this estimate 800 meters will be used. The 4 quartz veins identified in the underground workings have widths ranging from 1.00 to 3.00 metres and display, an estimated average dip of -65° resulting in estimated true widths of 0.90 to 2.90 metres for all veins. A specific gravity of 2.72 is estimated for the quartz.

Using these parameters, the Purimac Vein set represents an exploration target with the potential to host 2,000,000 to 6,300,000 tonnes with potential grades of 5 to 15 grams of gold per tonne.

The author cautions readers that the above exploration target's potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

The Exploration programs completed thus far on the Abe Gold Project were designed to enhance and supplement the geological understanding of the gold mineralization currently being exploited at the Purimac gold mine. The soil geochemistry data displayed anomalous gold and arsenic values trending northeast–southwest paralleling the trend of the quartz veins exposed in the Purimac mine. The magnetic data obtained outlined a northeast–southwest trending magnetic high in the analytical signal (AS) and combined filtered data. The magnetic inversion data displayed a potential fault system that correlates with the trend of the geochemical anomalies and the location of the quartz veins in the underground workings of the Purimac mine and historical adits. The Induced Polarization survey identified a strong correlation between the area hosting the quartz veins to a northeasterly trending resistivity high. The rock sampling program completed thus far in the workings of the Purimac mine has shown that the quartz veins there are hosting gold mineralization with values that have exceeded 100 g/t gold over 1.8 meters. The veins appear to be continuous and are projected with orientations that are coincidental with the historical adits, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics, and Induced polarization resistivity. This coincidental trend extends for over 1.6 kilometers and spans a width of approximately 680 metres.

To advance the property a 1000-meter diamond drill program is recommended. The drill program should be designed in a manner to test the quartz veins below and proximal to the underground workings presently being exploited. Given the access restraints due to farming and topography several holes should be drilled from a single site in a fan pattern both along strike and at varying dips to aid in verifying the strike and dip extensions of the mineralization. In addition to drilling the company should undertake sampling and geological mapping after each successive advance made by the mining crews. The cost of this program is estimated at US\$375,000.00.

Contingent on Positive results from the Phase one drilling a Phase two program consisting of continued geological mapping and rock sampling and 5000 metres of diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of this Phase two Program is estimated at US\$ 2,500,000.00

2.0 Introduction

The technical report (the “Report”) has been prepared at the request of Mr. Brett Matich, the President of Prudent Minerals Ltd. (“Prudent”), a registered public company in the province of British Columbia that is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Prudent has entered into an option agreement whereby Prudent shall have the exclusive right to acquire 100% of the issued shares of Berlin Precious Metals (“Berlin”) a Canadian corporation in exchange for issuing 8,000,000 common shares (escrowed for 2- years) and 8,000,000 common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.50 per share exercisable for a period of 5 years. Berlin has the exclusive rights to earn 100% of the tenement ARE283 which covers 110 Ha and to earn 100% of the Purimac gold mine located there for payments of US\$75,000 on receiving a drilling permit to earn 10%, and US\$125,000 on the first anniversary to earn additional 10%, and US\$300,000 on the second anniversary to earn additional 10%, and US\$1,400,000 on the third anniversary to earn additional 70% for a total of 100%. Following the first anniversary payments referred to above, Berlin has a one-time right to pay US\$1,400,000 for the then outstanding interest of 80% for a total of 100% interest. Vendors will hold an underlying 2% NSR over the ABE Gold project.

The author has been asked to review all geological data pertaining to the Abe Gold Project and to prepare a report that documents the work completed on the Project and make recommendations for further work if warranted. The effective date of this report is December 17, 2022.

2.1 Purpose of Report and Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and companion document Form 43-101F1 and documents the exploration work completed on the Project and to recommend further exploration programs to advance the Project.

In preparing this report, the author reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in Section 19: References. The writer is satisfied that the information contained in these reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style, and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the Property.

2.2 Qualified Persons and Site Visit

The author, Warren Robb P. Geo., is an independent geologist from Maple Ridge B.C., who prepared and is responsible for all sections of this report.

The author visited the property between August 26-29th, 2022, to appraise the geological environment, accessibility to the property, and verify the technical and geological information herein.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

For Property ownership and title to tenements of the Abe Gold Project the author has relied on title opinion's titled "Legal opinion Current status of the ARE-283 Special Reserve Area" dated May 10, 2021 provided by Carlos Eduardo Serna Lopez Abogado Consultor (Consultant Lawyer) for the special reserve area ARE-283, and the title opinion titled "Title Opinion For Prudent Mineral Corp." supplied by LORELEIN ALEJANDRA PEREZ MORA, Abogado (Attorney) for Concession Contracts 507001 and 507005 dated Dec 13,2022. This reliance applies to sections 4.1 and 4.5 of this report. The writer has not relied on the opinions of any other experts in the preparation of this technical report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Abe Gold Project is in east-central Colombia in the Department of Antioquia, Municipality of Abejorral. It is approximately 70 kilometres (km) south of the City of Medellin. The Project is 7.6 km south of the village of Abejorral. The Project consists of three tenements which form an irregular rectangular shape covering an area of 1,116.585 hectares (ha).

It is centred at 451,039E and 631,405N (UTM: WGS 1984, Zone 18N). See Figures 1, 2 and 4 and Table 1. The property has not been legally surveyed

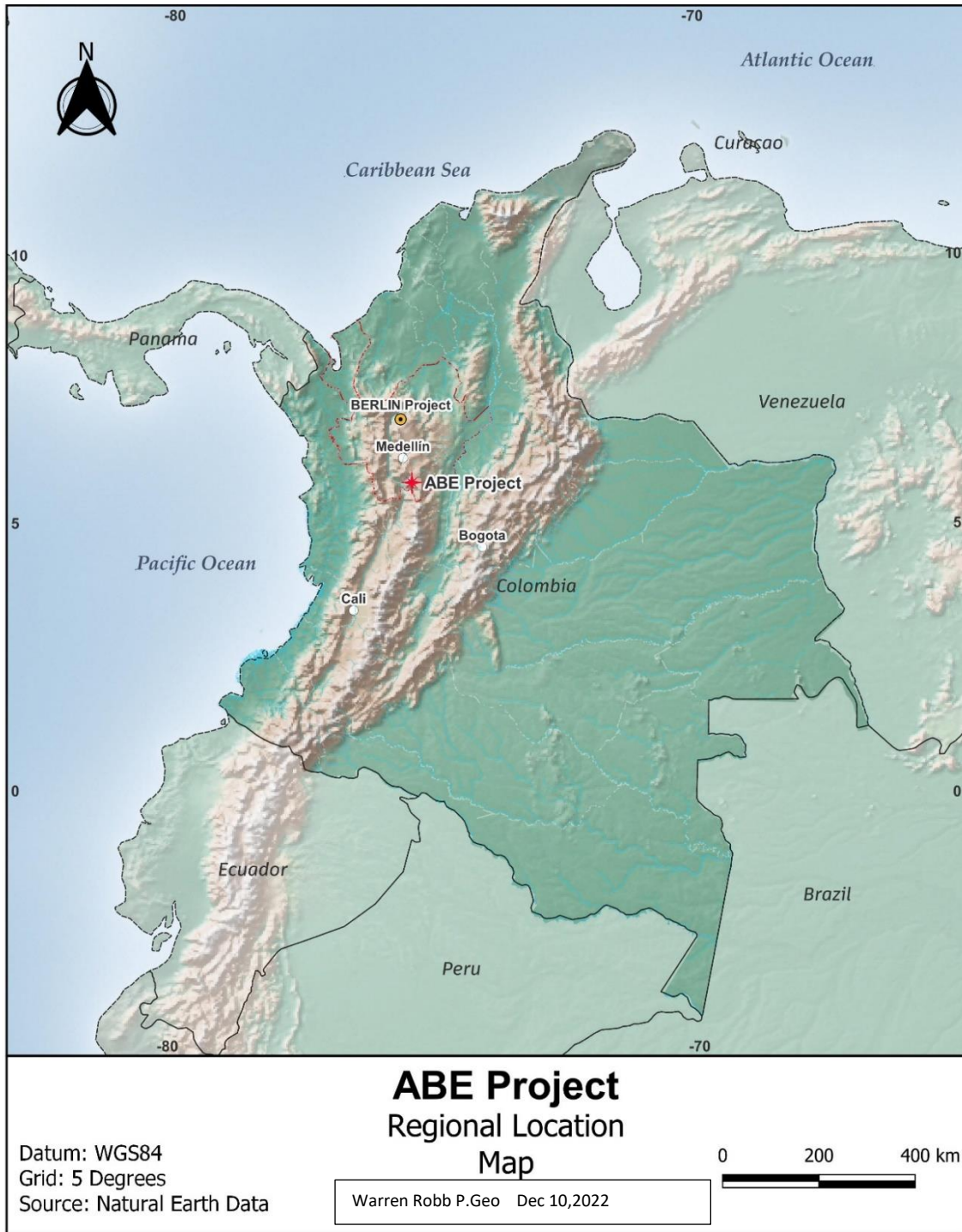


Figure 1 Property Location Map

4.1 Mineral Titles

The Abe Gold Project consists of Special Reserve “Application Declared” ARE283, and two new applications 507001 and 507005, these three tenements form an irregular rectilinear-shaped area covering 1,116.5585 ha. They are centered at 451,039 mE and 631,405 mN (UTM: WGS 1984, Zone 18N). See Figure 2 and Table 3.

Colombia utilizes map staking via an application process. Concession corner points are located using the local Colombian Gauss, Bogota 1975 projection coordinate system. These data location points have been incorporated into the Project concession boundaries illustrated in the figures in this report. There are no physical ground markers outlining the concessions and for practical purposes, field locations are made by use of a GPS. In the future, Prudent may choose to survey and landmark the Project boundaries. The tenement can be viewed on the government website <https://annamineria.anm.gov.co/Html5Viewer/index.html?viewer=SIGMExt&locale=es-CO&appAcronym=sigm>

ARE-283 currently has a status of “Application Declared” Meaning that the area covered by ARE-283 has been delimited and recognized by the National Mining Agency. For this to proceed to an official title of “Concession Contract” and be granted the technical exploitation license, Prudent must submit the “Programa de Trabajo y Obras” which is the Mining Technical Work Plan (“PTO”). The PTO includes a detailed work plan that supports the Environmental permit applications which must be submitted to the Colombian National Authority of Environmental Licenses (CORNARE) to receive the exploitation license. The PTO has been filed, and the company is waiting for final approval.

Applications 507001 and 507005 are Concession Contracts and were acquired by Green Rock Geological Services SAS (“Green Rock”). These tenements have been sold to Berlin and will be transferred upon Berlin completing the sales agreement.

All mineral resources in Colombia are the property of the state and are governed by the Colombian Mining Code. Colombian mineral concession contracts are awarded once the application process is completed. All concessions are mineral-specific and other parties can hold tenure to all or part of a particular concession for other minerals.

Mineral concession contracts consist of three phases:

- • Technical Exploration
- • Construction and Assembly
- • Exploitation

The technical exploration phase is valid for 3 years and can be extended up to a total of 11 years. A concession enters the construction and assembly phase once the exploration phase is completed and is valid for a period of 3 years. This period can be extended up to a total of 4 years after which it enters the exploitation phase.

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The concession can proceed from the exploration to exploitation phase under one concession contract covering all three phases. These contracts are valid for approximately 30 years from date of registration. Concessions can be renewed for an additional 30 years.

File Number	Land Status	Area (Hectares)	Minerals	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Recorded Holder
ARE-283	Special Reserve Area: Application Declared	110.3084	Au & Pb minerals and their concentrates	24-Jun-21	24-Jun-51	Jose Aicardo Trujillo Ramirez, Carlos Mauricio Trujillo Chalarca, America Maria Trujillo Chalarca, Norman de Jesus Trujillo Chalarca
507001	Concession Contract	631.1859	Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn and there concentrates	5-Oct-22	Pending	Green Rock Geological Services SAS
507005	Concession Contract	375.0642	Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn and there concentrates	5-Oct-22	Pending	Green Rock Geological Services SAS

Table 3: List of Mineral Claims

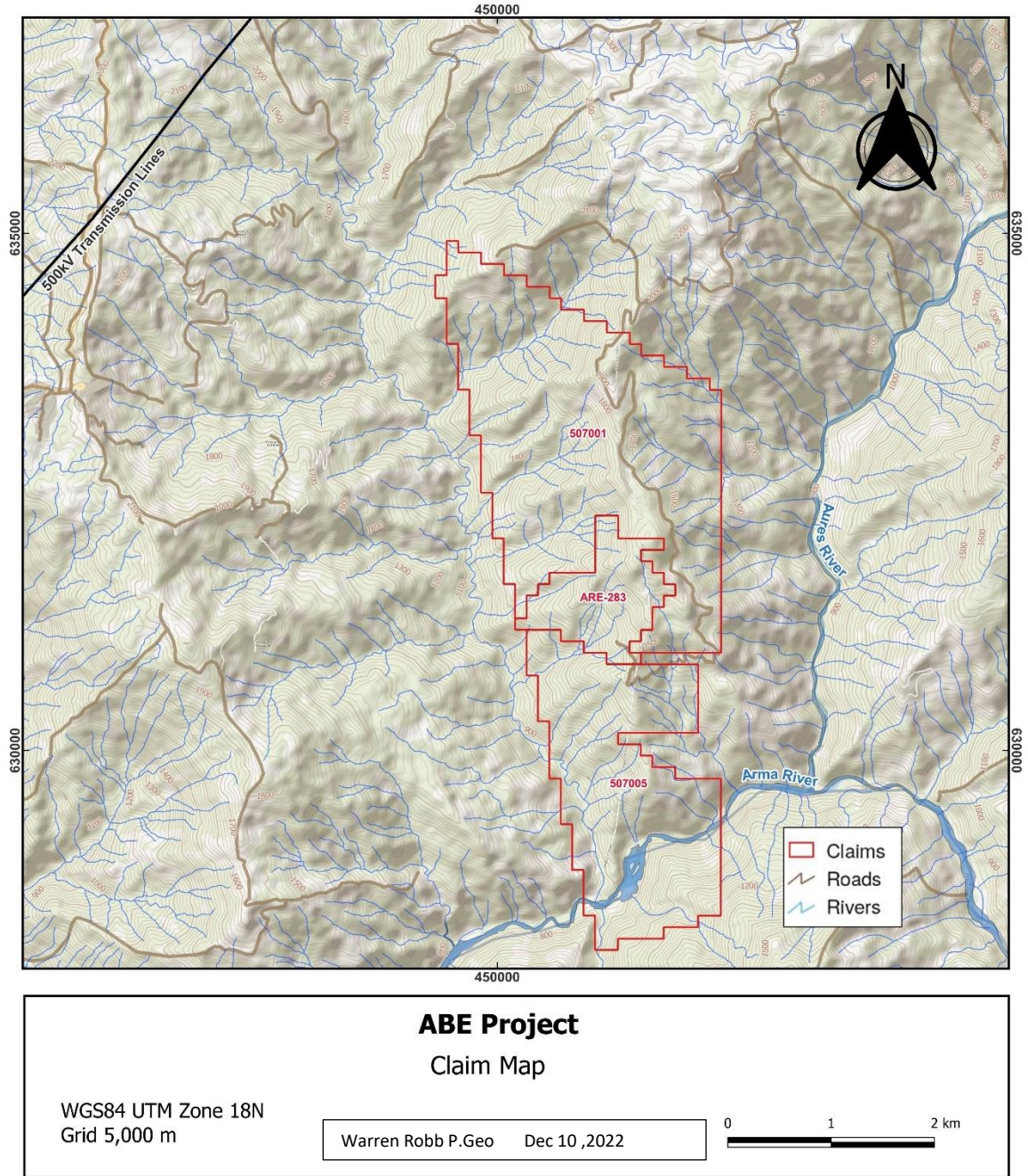


Figure 2 Abe Gold Project Claim Map

Surface taxes are due annually and are based on Colombia's annual minimum daily wage per hectare. Surface taxes must be paid in advance during the exploration and construction phases. Since the licenses are still in the application stage, no surface taxes have been paid.

Annual Surface Taxes Annual Surface Tax Payments for 1,116.5585 hectares

Year/Phase	Rate	Tax in COP*/ha	Tax in USD**/ha	Annual Surface Tax in USD
1 - 5	1 x annual minimum daily wage/ha	30,284.20	8.18	9,133.45
6 - 7	1.25 x annual minimum daily wage/ha	37,855.25	10.22	11,411.23
8 - 11	1.5 x annual minimum daily wage/ha	45,426.30	12.27	13,700.17
construction	1.5 x annual minimum daily wage/ha	45,426.30	12.27	13,700.17

*based on 2021 minimum daily wage of COP 30284.20

**1 COP = USD 0.00027

Table 4 Annual Surface Taxes

4.2 Indigenous & Traditional Territories

The Abe Gold Project is not located on lands that are claimed by any indigenous groups.

4.3 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and other Issues

During the exploration phase, permits are not required for most non-invasive work programs. Permits may be required for use of springs, extensive water use and discharge, river course occupation, emissions, forestry, and invasive land access including new roads.

The mining laws of Colombia provide access to the concession holder, however; compensation may have to be paid to surface owners for access and other land use disturbances. Under the mining laws, the right of access to mining concessions is guaranteed by the government of Colombia. These regulations, however, have been challenged successfully in court by farmers and other interest groups and the laws are currently being revised to accommodate the rights of other stakeholders. Mining concessions cover the mineral rights within their boundaries however, the right of access must be negotiated with the landowner.

The Purimac Mine located on ARE-283 is legally recognized and fully permitted for its status as a small-scale miner. The area covered by ARE-283 and Applications 507001 and 507005 do not include any surface rights. The area of the Purimac Mine portal, beneficiation plant and tailing pond are rented from the local surface owners. Prudent is in the process of readdressing all permits necessary to modernize and expand the mining operation as well as additional access permission from the surface owners.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Abe Gold Project.

4.4 Royalties

On the Application Declared ARE-283 and concession contracts 507001 and 507005 there is a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to the Vendors. Otherwise, there are no other Royalties.

Once a concession enters the exploitation phase, the surface tax is replaced by a royalty. Royalties are based on gross production and calculated on 80% of the average closing price of a given metal on the London Metal Exchange for the previous month. The royalty for non-alluvial gold is 4% which is an effective rate of 3.2%. Royalties are payable to the Colombian government.

The author is not aware of any additional royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

4.5 Agreement

Prudent has entered into an interim agreement to acquire 100% of the shares of Berlin Precious Metals Corp. Berlin has the exclusive right to earn 100% of the ABE Gold Project ("ABE"), located 70 km south of the city of Medellín, Colombia, which consists of five concession applications covering 4,512ha, and a 110ha mining concession that covers the Purimac gold mine.

To acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of Berlin, Prudent must issue 8,000,000 common shares (escrowed for 2 years) and 8,000,000 common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.50 per share exercisable for a period of 5 years.

Berlin entered into an option agreement dated October 23, 2021, with Jose Aicardo Trujillo Ramirez, Carlos Mauricio Trujillo Chalarca, America Maria Trujillo Chalarca, Norman de Jesus Trujillo Chalarca to earn 100% of the Concession Special Reserve area ARE283 in consideration for:

- payments of US\$75,000 and on receiving a drilling permit to earn 10%, which has been completed
- by paying US\$125,000 on the first anniversary to earn an additional 10%.
- paying US\$300,000 on the second anniversary to earn an additional 10%.
- paying US\$1,400,000 on the third anniversary to earn an additional 70% for a total of 100%.

Following the first anniversary payments referred to above, Berlin has a one-time right to pay US\$1,400,000 for the then outstanding interest of 80% for a total of 100% interest. The vendors will hold an underlying 2% NSR over the ABE Gold project.

Concession Contracts 507001 and 507005 were purchased by Berlin on October 10, 2022 from Green Rock.

4.6 Environmental Regulations

An annual Environmental Mining Insurance Policy (EMIP) is mandatory for the duration of the concession contract. Within 10 days following the signing of the contract, the licensee “shall establish a bond to guarantee the compliance with all the mining and environmental obligations, the payment of any fines and termination”. The bond rates are as follows:

- **Exploration phase:** a bond of 5% of the value of the expected annual expenditure.
- **Construction phase:** a bond of 5% of the value of the expected annual expenditure.
- **Exploitation phase:** a bond of 10% of the estimated gross annual production times the metal price (a rate set annually by the Colombian government).

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required at the end of the exploration phase if the concession is to continue into the construction phase. Prior to the commencement of the exploitation phase, the EIA must be approved, and an environmental license issued.

Application 501581 is completely agricultural and there is no known historical mining. The area of ARE-283 hosts the Purimac Mine which was started around 1750 and is currently being mined today on a very small scale. There are tailings dump which reaches 120 m downslope from the plant and the tailings consist mostly of sand size particles of quartz with very little sulfides. There are several abandoned mines on ARE-283 which do not appear to pose environmental risks.

The Abe Gold Project is not located within a national park, an environmental protected area, an area of sensitive ecosystems (high mountains, moorlands or wetlands), an indigenous reserve or a forestry reserve. The altitude on the Project ranges between 950 and 2,100 metres (m) which places it well below the paramo altitude limit of 3,000 m, above which mining is banned in Colombia. The paramo is a high-altitude tropical ecosystem lying above the tree line and below the permanent snow line.

4.7 Health and Safety

Prudent will be implementing a training program to employ local workers for ongoing exploration activities. Part of this training is designed to ensure that all employees are up to date with health and safety training and that all Ministry of Labour Regulations is followed.

4.8 Social Responsibility

Since the initiation of the acquisition of the Project, Berlin and now Prudent have been establishing a good working relationship with the communities around the Abe Gold Project. This includes sharing any work plans and other activities with the community using public meetings and providing assistance and training for potential employees if and when available.

4.9 Environmental Liabilities and other Issues

There are currently no known illegal miners on the Abe Gold Project and no other known environmental liabilities.

4.10 Security Risks and Political Stability

The Republic of Colombia is a democratic State with a government made up of a President who serves as head of State and head of the government. The Congress is comprised of 268 members divided into two chambers and elected within a multi-party system. The government and laws are supported by a judicial system consisting of four high courts.

Colombia has suffered from internal conflicts for more than 50 years. In November 2016, the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the dominant terrorist opposition group, signed a peace agreement that provided for a new political party and a rural development program to replace illicit activities with legitimate undertakings. Since that time, terrorist threats have diminished considerably. Although there are some remote rural areas where there is still a terrorist threat from terrorist groups other than the FARC, in the major cities, the terrorist threat is very low. The Abe Gold Project area is considered one of the safest areas in the country outside of the larger cities. Tourists visit the town of Abejorral.

4.11 Permits

During the exploration phase, permits are not required for most non-invasive work programs. Permits may be required for use of springs, extensive water use and discharge, river course occupation, emissions, forestry and invasive land access including new roads.

The mining laws of Colombia provide access to the concession holder, however; compensation may have to be paid to surface owners for access and other land use disturbances. Under the mining laws, the right of access to mining concessions is guaranteed by the government of Colombia. These regulations, however, have been challenged successfully in court by farmers and other interest groups and the laws are currently being revised to accommodate the rights of other stakeholders. Mining concessions cover the mineral rights within their boundaries however, the right of access must be negotiated with the landowner.

4.11.1 Purimac Mine Permits

The Purimac Mine on ARE-283 is legally recognized and fully permitted for its current status as a small-scale miner. The area covered by ARE-283 and Concession Contracts 507001 and 507005 do not include any surface rights. Currently, the area of the Purimac Mine portal and the beneficiation plant are rented from the local surface owners. Prudent is in the process of readdressing all permits necessary to modernize and expand the mining operation as well as additional access permission from the surface owners.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Abe Gold Project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Abe Gold Project is located approximately 7.6 km south of the town of Abejorral, in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia. Abejorral is the seat of government for the Municipality of Abejorral and is approximately 185 km northwest of Bogota, the Capital of Colombia and 70 km south of the city of Medellin. Medellin is the capital of Antioquia and is the center of commerce for the north-central part of Colombia and it hosts an international airport (MDE).

Abejorral is most easily accessible by paved roads by travelling south from Medellin on Highway 56 to the town of La Ceja and then southward on Highway 25 A (La Ceja –Abejorral). These highways snake their way along a 90 km distance and one can expect about a 3-hour drive by vehicle. From Abejorral, access to the Project is by way of a 15 km gravel road. The last 200 m leading to the current mine entrance is by foot or mule only. Trails and small roads leading to four farms in this area provide limited local access.

5.2 Climate

Abejorral has a highland subtropical climate with a fairly constant temperature throughout the year averaging 20.4°C. Total rainfall is 248 centimetres (cm) with December, January and February being the driest months. The heaviest rainfalls occur during April and May and from September to November.

The climate on the Abe Gold Project is suitable for year-round exploration and mining operations.

5.3 Local Resources

The city of Medellin has a population of 2.57 million. It has an international airport and all of the necessary amenities to support mining operations. The municipality of Abejorral has a population of approximately 20,278 (in 2020). The area around Abejorral has been a center for artisanal-scale mining since the mid-1700s and there appear to be no local objections to mining activities. The owners of the Purimac Mine are well respected in the community of Abejorral and they have an excellent relationship with the local landowners near the mine. The town has a well-equipped hospital, military base, police force, mechanics, hardware stores, two fuel stations, and rural public transportation by Chiva bus. The town has several comfortable hotels, several restaurants and coffee shops. The services in Abejorral are very good and the economy seems to be excellent with the rapid growth of avocado plantations. A 500 kV electricity powerline passes through the town of Abejorral and within 3 km of the western end of the Project. The area has a reasonably good network of dirt roads and farm access trails. See Figure 3. The labor pool in the Abejorral area is primarily oriented toward the agricultural industry which is focused on the production of avocado, lemon, coffee, plantain, and cattle. There are many workers with artisanal mining skills, but they are relatively untrained in the field of

mineral exploration and commercial-scale mining. Additional mining workforce and technical expertise can be accessed from the neighboring towns and the city of Medellin.

5.4 Infrastructure

On the Abe Gold Project Application Declared ARE-283 hosts the Purimac Mine. The Purimac Mine and beneficiation plant are active with a 12-person team. Located at the mine portal, is a camp that houses the mining and plant staff. The camp has electricity, a kitchen, a cook, constant fresh water supply, bathrooms, showers, and security. Electricity is supplied to the mine using an existing 3-phase, 440-volt powerline.

The beneficiation plant has been constructed on leased land, approximately 50 m from the entrance to the Purimac Mine at the 1392 m Level (1392 Level). The plant consists of a jaw crusher, ball mill with a 30 ton per day (tpd) (27.2 tonnes per day) capacity, sluice box, Wilfley table, and cyanide circuit (See Appendix). The tailings from this current operation are stored in a pile located below the plant. Tailings extend approximately 120 m downslope. The mineralization contains very low sulfides. The tailings consist mainly of quartz sand and associated wall rock minerals and are not considered to be hazardous.

The total extent of the mine workings above the currently active level is unknown. The miners never kept records or maps of the workings. The present-day workings connect to the higher historical workings which date back to the year 1750. When possible, some of the abandoned shafts are used by the current operators to dump mine waste. Figure 4 shows the underground workings on the 1392 Level relative to the boundary ARE-283.

The current 1392 Level workings include the approximate distances:

- • Main Drift: 400 m
- • Shafts: 105 m
- • Raises: 260 m
- • Drifts off the raises and shafts: 150 m

The historical workings above the active level are reported by miners to be very extensive. They extend upwards until reaching old Spanish-era surface mining at approximately the 1700 m level, and along strike to the north for at least 300 m beyond the back end of the 1392 Level adit. There are also numerous known small adits and workings further along strike to the northeast which were very likely exploiting the same vein system.

Within the Project area, there is sufficient water for exploration and mining activities as well as good cell phone coverage throughout.

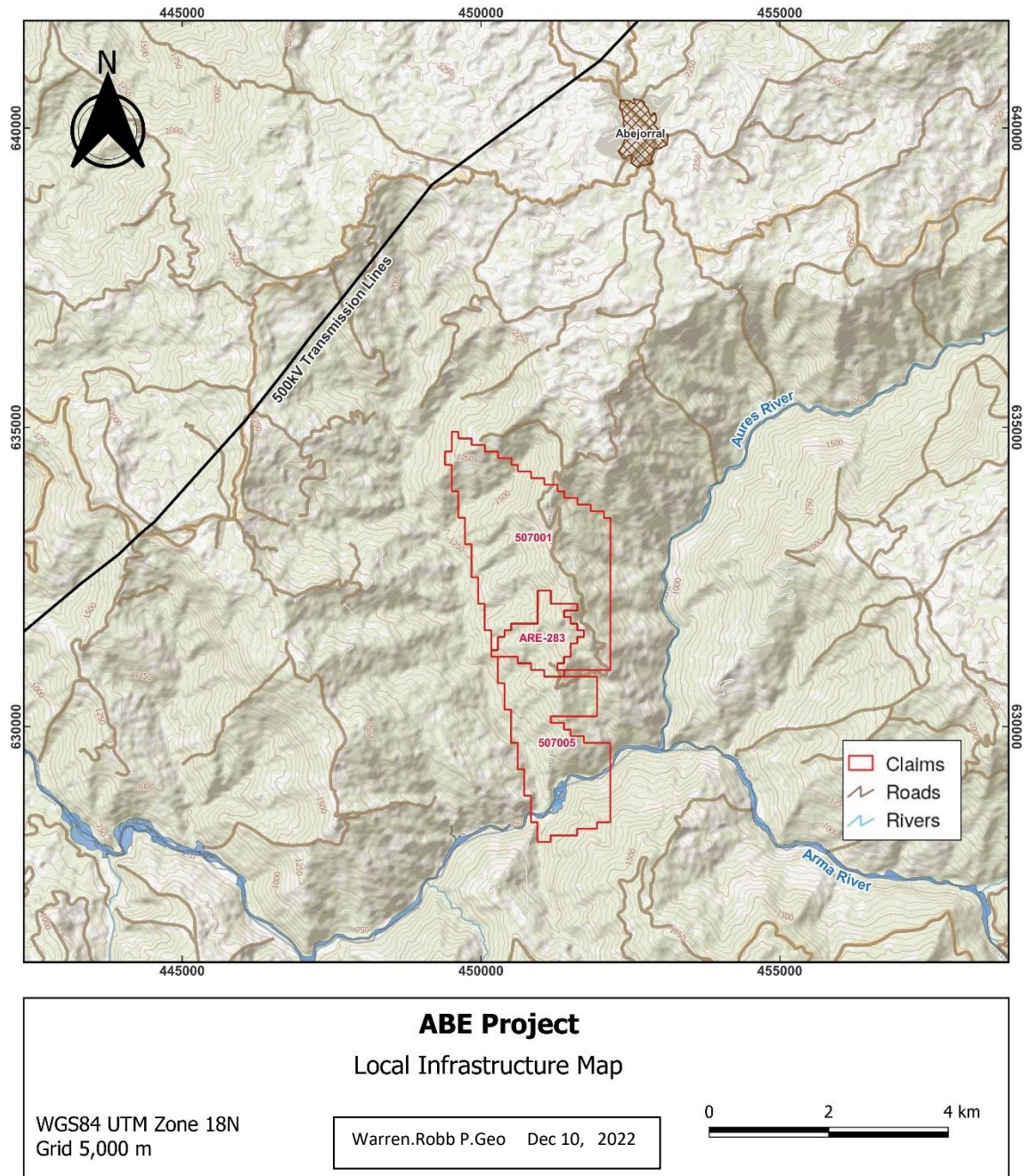


Figure 3 Infrastructure Abe Gold Project

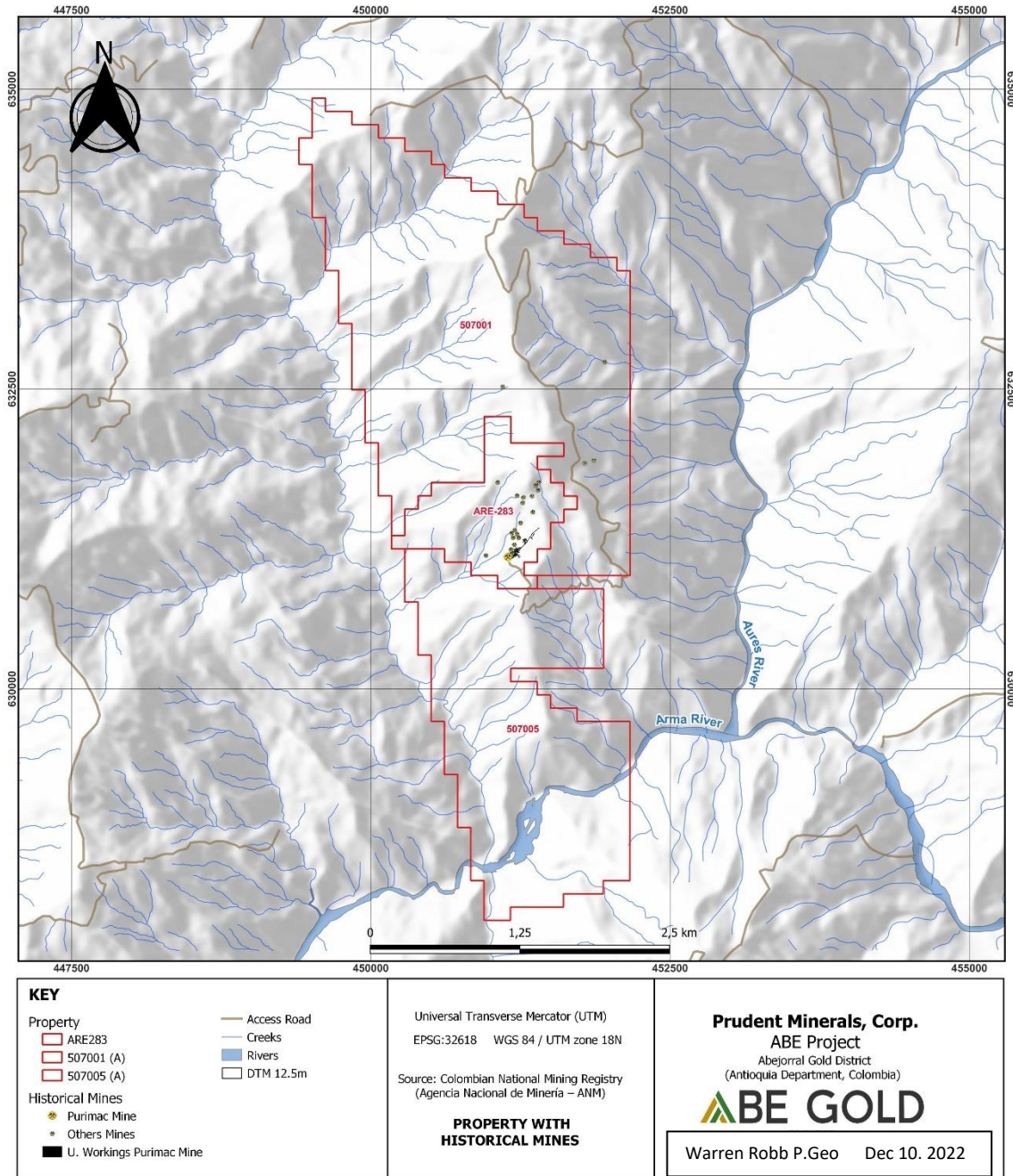


Figure 4 Underground and Historical Workings

5.5 Physiography

The Abe Gold Project is located within the Andean Region of Colombia as shown in Figure 5. The Andean Region is represented by three sub-parallel ranges, the Western (Occidental) Cordillera, the Central Cordillera, and the Eastern (Oriental) Cordillera. The Western and Central Cordilleras are separated roughly by the Cauca River Valley and the Central and Eastern Cordilleras are separated by the Magdalena River Valley. The Abe Gold Project lies within the Central Cordillera and is centered approximately 15 km east of the Cauca River. The topography exhibits very high relief and is cut by steeply incised drainage valleys. Elevations within ARE-283 range from 1,161 - 1,808 m above mean sea level (AMSL)

Vegetation in the immediate area of the project consists of approximately 50% dense, tropical forest and 50% arable farmland. The land use is coffee, plantain, pasture for cattle, and young forest. There are four farmhouses located within license ARE-283.

Numerous creeks that flow year-round originate on the Project and flow generally towards the south into the Arma River. The Arma River flows towards the west into the Cauca River, a major waterway that flows northwards across northern Colombia. It joins with the Magdalena River and ultimately drains into the Caribbean Sea.



Figure 5 Geographical Regions of Colombia

6.0 History

The Abe Gold Project lies within the Abejorral Gold District which forms part of the Sonson Gold Belt. The town of Abejorral and the neighboring town of Sonson, approximately 17 km to the southeast, are considered to be centers for small scale, artisanal gold mining in this area.

It is probable that native gold was mined from alluvial sediments in streams of the Abejorral-Sonson area by aboriginal peoples before the arrival of the Spanish in Colombia in the year 1499. By the mid-1700s the Spanish had established communities and mining operations in this area. Old surface workings on the Purimac Vein system are thought to have been carried out around 1750. Small-scale underground and surface mining has continued intermittently since that time. Notwithstanding the long mining history there is no known historical resource or reserve estimates for the ABE Gold Project and no recorded mineral exploration has been located.

In the early 1990s, the Trujillo family commenced a small-scale mining operation on the 1392 Level of the Purimac mine. The scale of this operation was artisanal and the family had not secured title from the government. The 1392 level is the current working level of the mine. In 2016, the Trujillo family formed a company named Sociedad de Mineros Purimac Gold S.A.S. (Purimac Gold S.A.S.”) to incorporate the historic mining operation and secure legal title to the property. In September 2017, the Colombian National Mining Agency declared a large area that included the Purimac Mine to be a Special Reserve Area designating it to be prioritized above all other forms of development for the exploitation of gold for members of the local community. In 2018, Purimac Gold S.A.S. submitted a formal application to acquire legal ownership of the Purimac Mine and the surrounding area. This application is ARE-283, and on May 10th, 2021, the National Mining Agency formally accepted the application and dictated several terms required to obtain the status of a formal Mining Concession. These terms include routine permits such as a PTO (Mining Technical Work Plan) and the appropriate environmental permits.

There has been no known historical drilling on the Abe Gold Project.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Abe Gold Project is located on the western side of the Central Cordillera within a belt of metamorphic rocks known as the Cajamarca Complex. This Complex surrounds the Antioquia Batholith in the west-central part of Colombia. The Antioquia Batholith, along with a group of smaller granitic batholiths and stocks are host to a multitude of gold deposits. The geological setting on the Abe Gold Project is analogous to that in the Berlin-Rosario gold District located approximately 150 km northwest of Abe Gold Project in similar metamorphic rocks surrounding the batholith.

7.1 Regional Geology

The western half of Colombia was formed by accretionary processes related to the eastward subduction of the Nazca Oceanic Plate beneath the Guiana Shield, the continental plate that occupies the eastern part of the country. The subduction event commenced approximately 140 million years (Ma) ago in the Early Cretaceous Period and continues to the present. During

subduction, oceanic basalts and sedimentary rocks were stripped from the descending lithosphere and accreted to the overlying continental plate. The event was often accompanied by active volcanism and other magmatic activity both within the accreted terrain and along the continental side of the subduction. At least 10 of these northeast to north-south trending accreted terrains are recognized in Colombia (Cediel et al., 2003; Toussaint and Restrepo, 2020). One of these terranes referred to as the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane by Cediel et al. (2003) and the Tahami Terrane by Toussaint and Restrepo (2020) ranges from 50 - 150 km wide and extends for at least 1,800 km across Colombia and Ecuador. An equivalent to this Terrane is also thought to be recognized in southern Peru. In Colombia, it is bounded on the west by the Romeral Fault zone and on the east by the faults of the Palestina Fault system. See Figures 6 and 7.

The Abe Gold Project lies within the Cajamarca-Valdivia/Tahami Terrane herein referred to as the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane, near the Cauca River Valley. This valley marks the western boundary of the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane at its contact with the Romeral Terrane to the west. The Middle Cauca Au-Cu Metallogenic Belt overlaps the Romeral Fault system and parts of the two adjacent Terranes. This belt is defined by numerous 8 - 6 Ma subduction-related intrusive bodies with which host large scale Au and Au-Cu deposits are associated. Figure 8 shows the general location of the Middle Cauca Belt and Figure 9 shows 6 of the major known Au deposits in or adjacent to this metallogenic belt along with the location of the Abe Gold Project.

The rocks of the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane consist mainly of amphibolite to greenschist-grade, metamorphosed sediments, oceanic volcanic and intrusive rocks thought to have been deposited some time during and after the Ordovician Period in oceanic and fore-arc environments. They were metamorphosed over a long period ranging from Permian-Triassic to Jurassic (Blanco-Quintero, et al., 2014). Following the accretion of these rocks to the continent, they were overlain by volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks deposited in rift valleys and back-arc basins. The latter is associated with a series of extension events beginning in the Carboniferous Period. The entire Terrane is thought to have been laterally displaced towards the north along major fault structures including the Palestina-Otu Fault system that defines its eastern margin.

Following uplift and erosion during the Early Cretaceous Period, the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane was further deformed by the intrusion of granitic bodies including the Antioquia Batholith and numerous smaller satellite batholiths and plutons ranging in composition from granitic to gabbroic. The ongoing subduction of the Nazca Oceanic Plate beneath the continent resulted in the accretion of several additional terranes along the west side of Colombia. The accretion was accompanied by sedimentary and volcanic rocks in fore-arc and back-arc environments along with related subvolcanic intrusive bodies. Many gold deposits are associated with these younger intrusive rocks along the western side of the Cajamarca-Valdivia Terrane and within the adjacent Romeral Terrane.

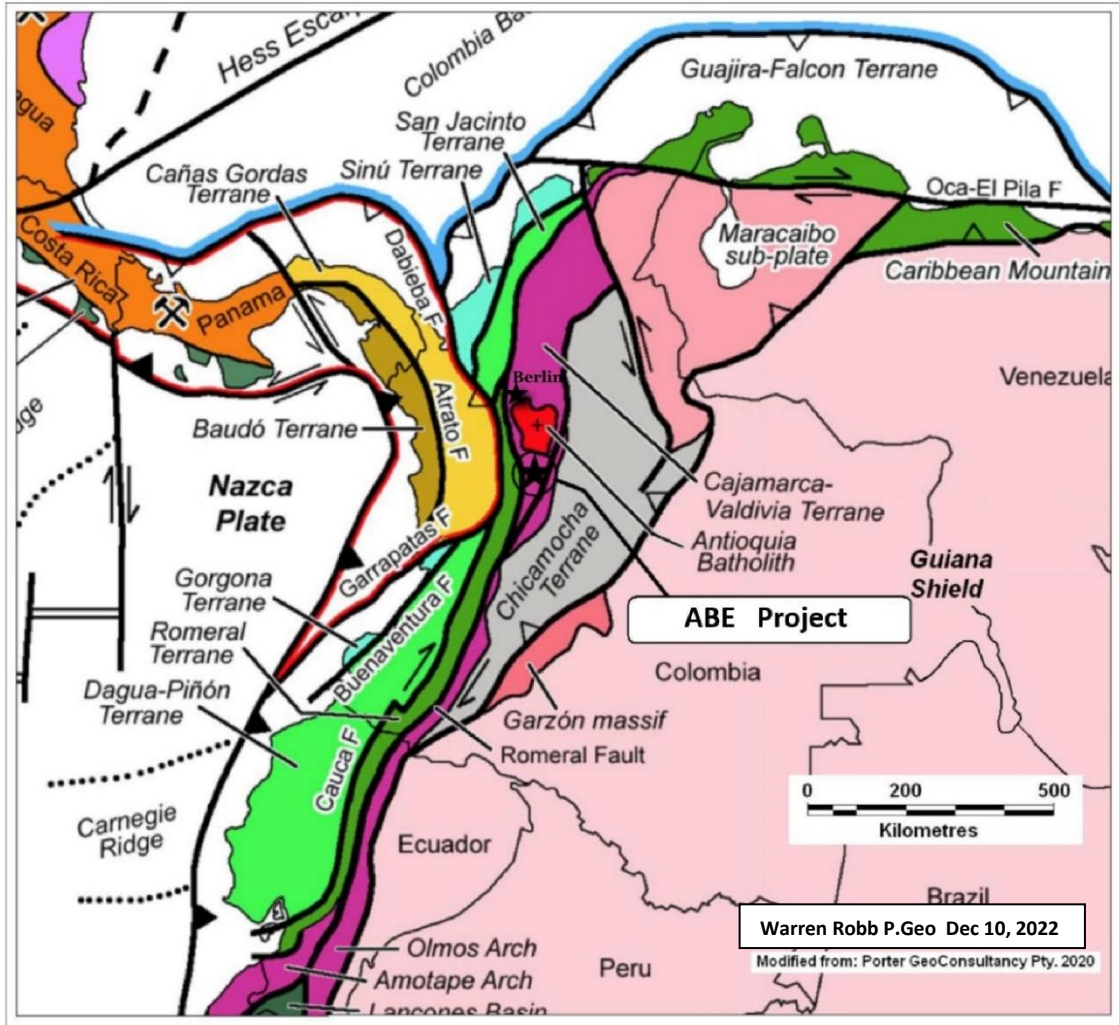


Figure 6 Terrane Map of Colombia

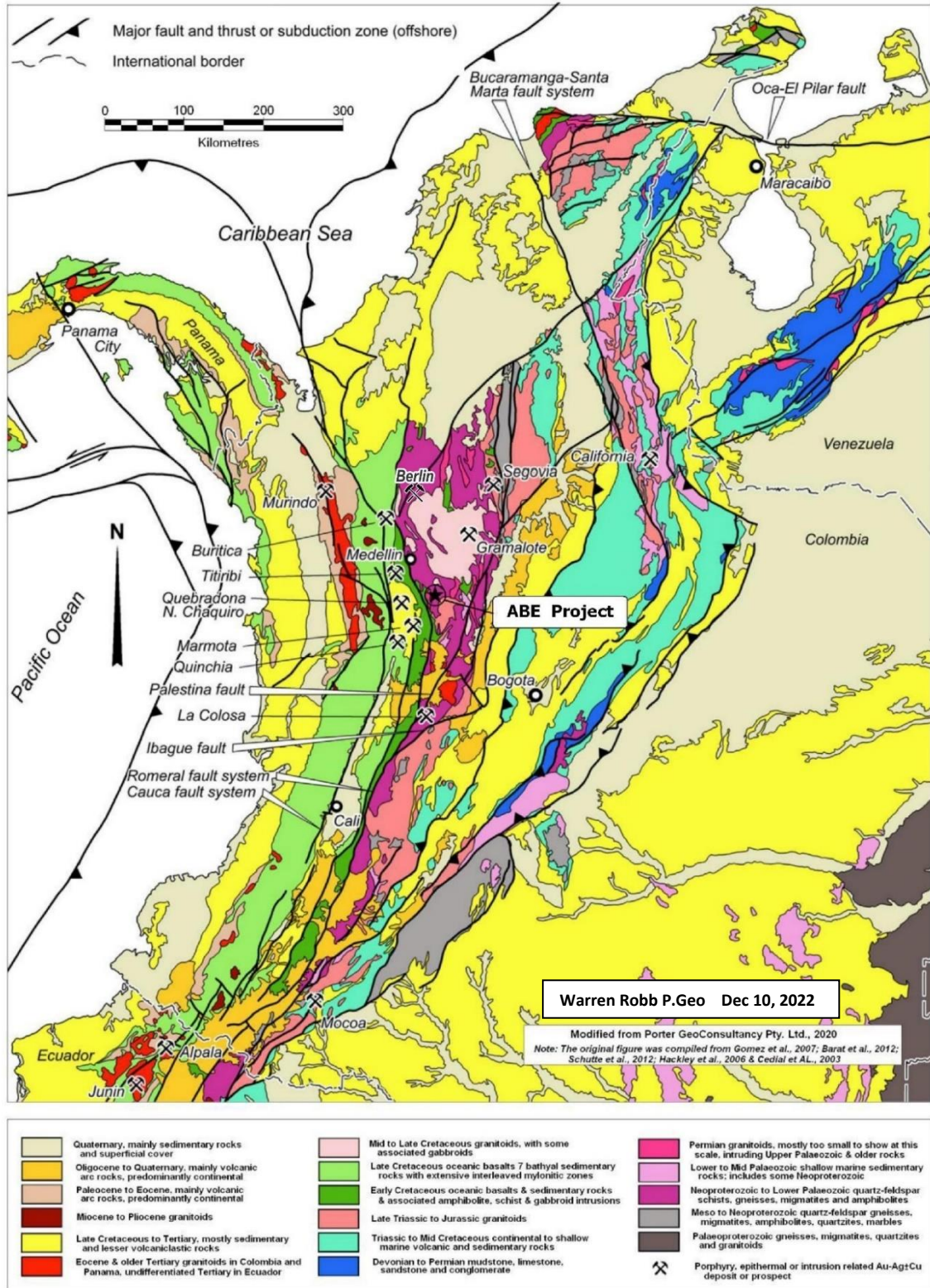


Figure 7 Geological Map of Colombia

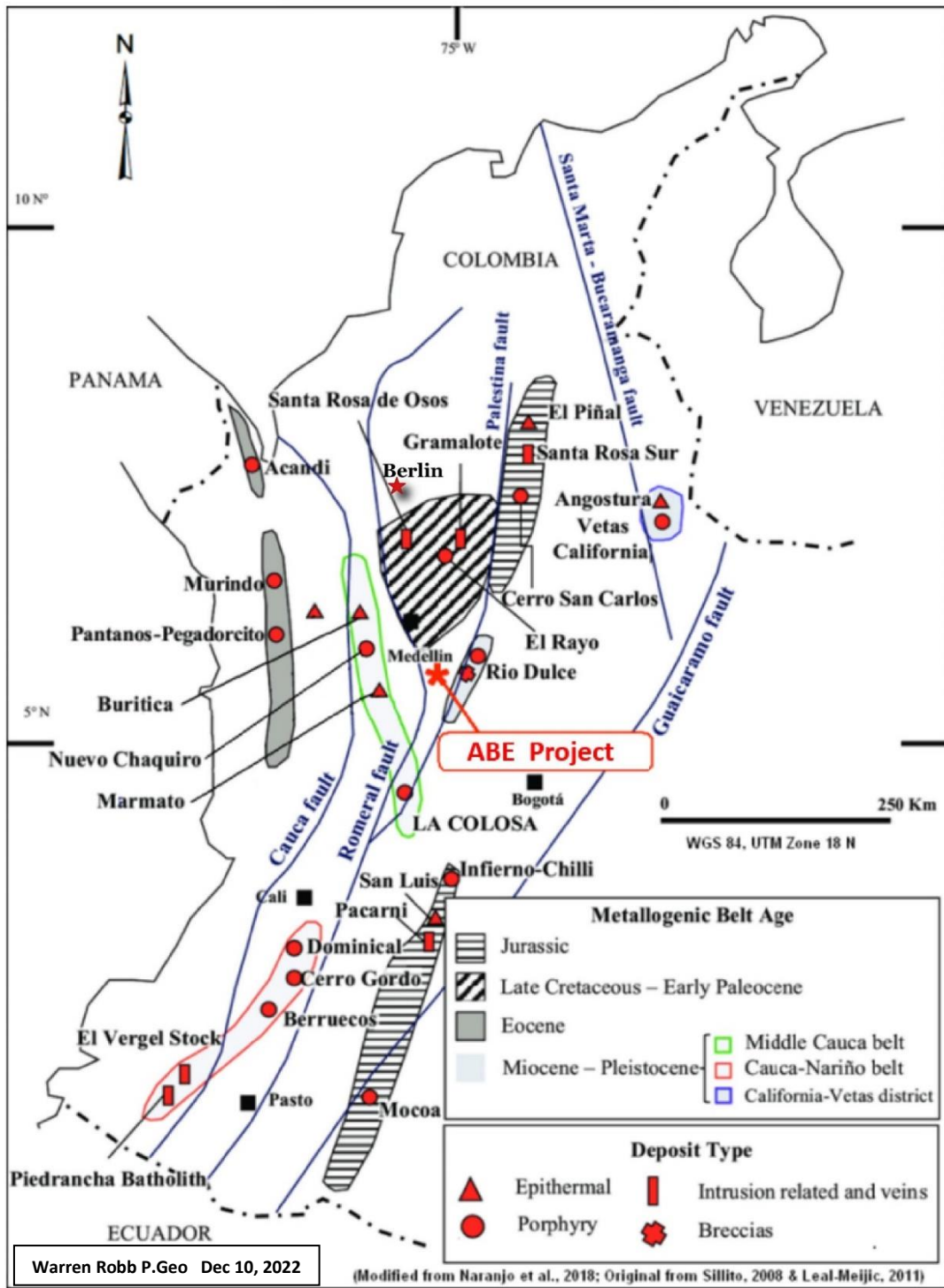


Figure 8 Metallogenic Belts of Columbia

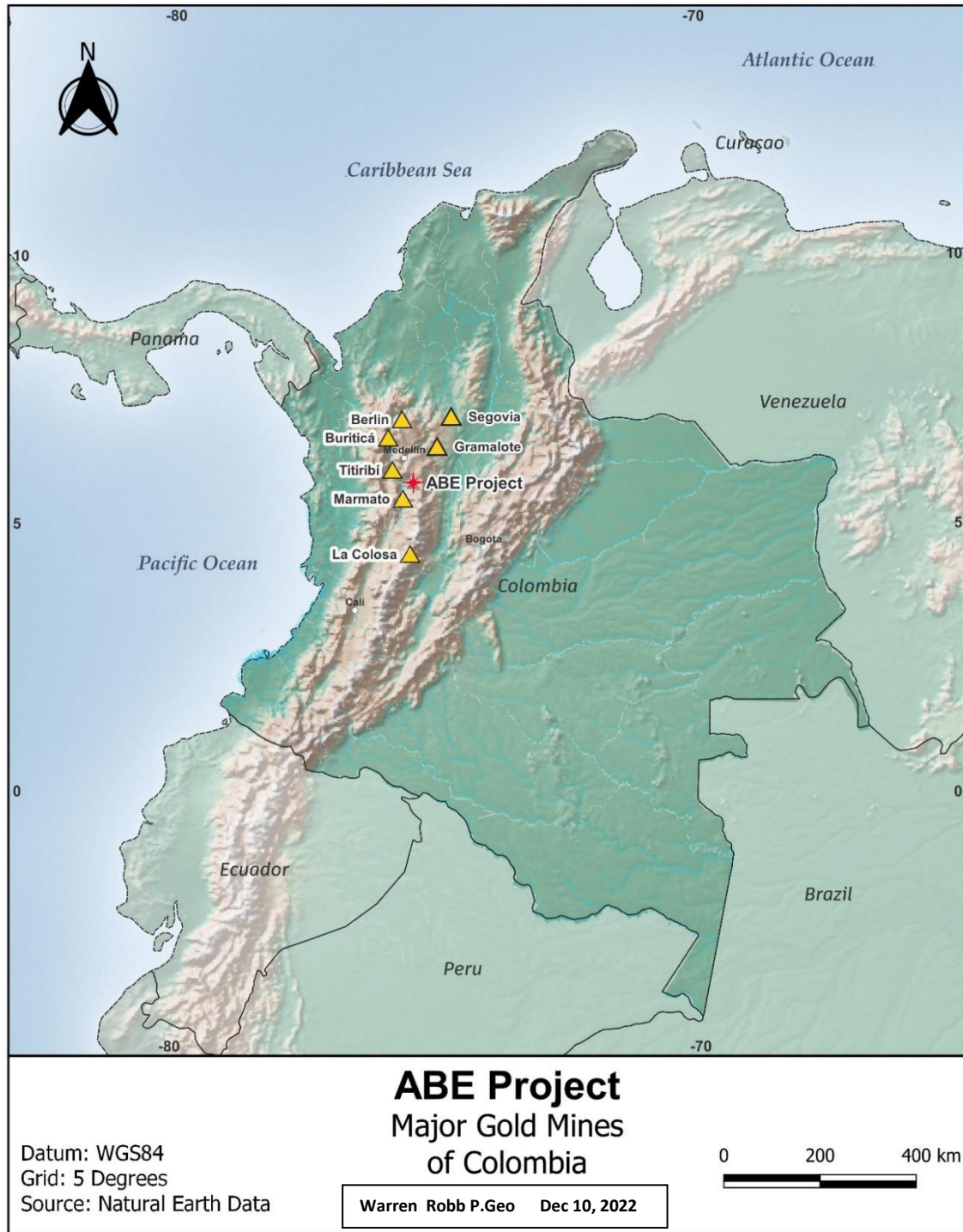


Figure 9 Major Gold Mines of Colombia

7.2 Property Geology

The Abe Gold Project lies entirely within the Cajamarca Complex, a metasedimentary sequence that flanks the main intrusive portion of the Antioquia Batholith (Figure 10). The Antioquia Batholith is made up of a cluster of granodiorite to tonalite and minor gabbro lobes and plutons ranging in age from 97 - 58 Ma (Duque-Trujillo et al, 2019). The southwestern edge of the main intrusive body is located approximately 50 km northeast of the Abe Gold Project. The Sonson Batholith – a quartz diorite to granodiorite body with an age of 63 - 58 Ma – lies approximately 12 km to the east and the La Union Stock – a quartz diorite body with an age of 83 - 64 Ma – is located 27 km to the northwest of the Project. These and other smaller satellite intrusions are likely to have generated mineral-rich hydrothermal fluids. The ongoing plate movement and subduction processes resulted in multiple reactivations of the long-lived Romeral and Palestina Fault systems and the formation of north-south and northeast-southwest trending shear zones. These shear zones and related faulting provided channel ways for mineralizing fluids and created ideal environments for the deposition of precious metal mineralization. The Abe Gold Project is located mainly within metamorphosed pelitic rocks except for a narrow band of Middle Cretaceous aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks (the Abejorral Formation) which passes through the extreme western part of the Project.

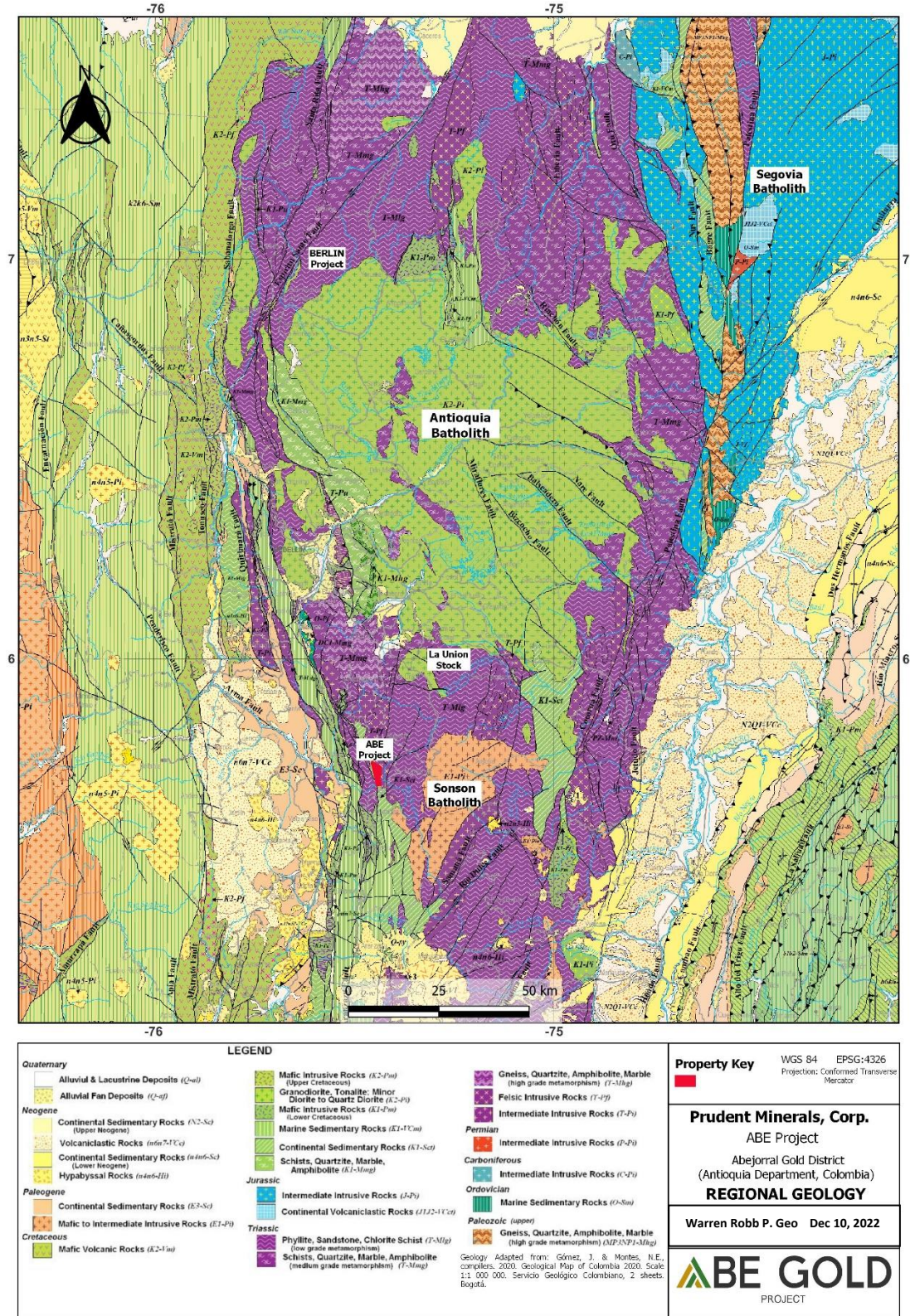


Figure 10 Regional Geology Abe Gold Project Area

Currently, Prudent does not have a detailed geological map of Abe Gold Project. Figure 11 is an enlarged and modified version of the published geological map for the area showing an outline of the Abe Gold Project land position and its underlying geology.

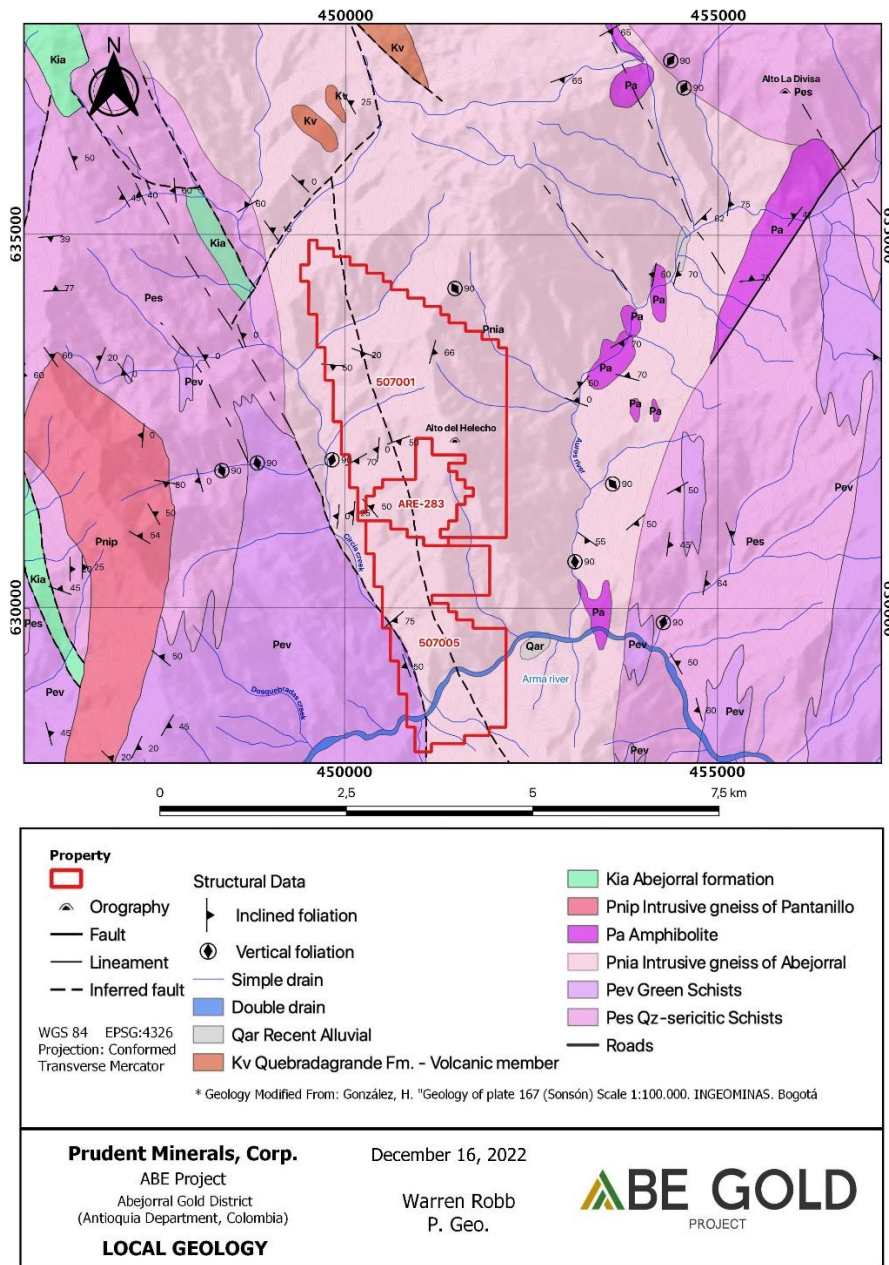


Figure 11 Abe Gold Project Property Geology Map

Figure 11 (Gonzales, 1980) shows a north-south to north-west trending belt of Triassic aged metasedimentary rocks defined as being part of the Cajamarca Complex and, near the west end of the Project, a narrow band of Cretaceous aged sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks that

make up the Abejorral Formation. The Abejorral Formation is thought to have formed in a back-arc environment and consists mainly of metamorphosed sediments and quartz that have been shed from the adjacent Cajamarca Complex (Zapata et al., 2019).

Two groups of rocks composed of 6 general lithologies form the general geology of the immediate area around the Abe Gold Project. Table 8 is a rudimentary description of these lithologies.

Table 8: Table of Lithologies

Cajamarca Complex: Made up of 4 main sequences, from east to west:

Intrusive Gneiss of Abejorral (Pnia): Strongly layered quartz and micaceous unit; minor migmatite, augen gneiss, mylonite, and amphibolite; discordant contact with schistose rocks of the Cajamarca Complex.

Greenschist Rocks (Pev): Carbonaceous chlorite schists; local interlayered amphibolite and hornblende gneiss.

Sericite Schist (Pes): Interlayered dark and light grey schistose rocks and quartzite, dominated by sericite schist; local feldspathic and aluminous gneiss; locally carbonaceous.

Intrusive Gneiss of Pantanillo (Pnip): Light grey, coarse-grained, granitic gneiss; local augen texture; local amphibolite; discordant contact with schistose rocks of the Cajamarca Complex.

Abejorral Formation (Kia): an upper and lower sequence is recognized but not broken down on the property scale geological map.

Upper Unit: made up mainly of black mudstone, muddy sandstone; minor black chert and siliceous mudstone; minor andesitic flows, and narrow pyroclastic beds.

Lower Unit: mainly conglomerate with matrix supported, poorly sorted, rounded, pebble sized clasts; clasts are mainly quartz; medium grained, sandy matrix, mainly of quartz.

Figure 12 presents a simplified, interpreted stratigraphic column showing rocks in the area of the Abe Gold Project.

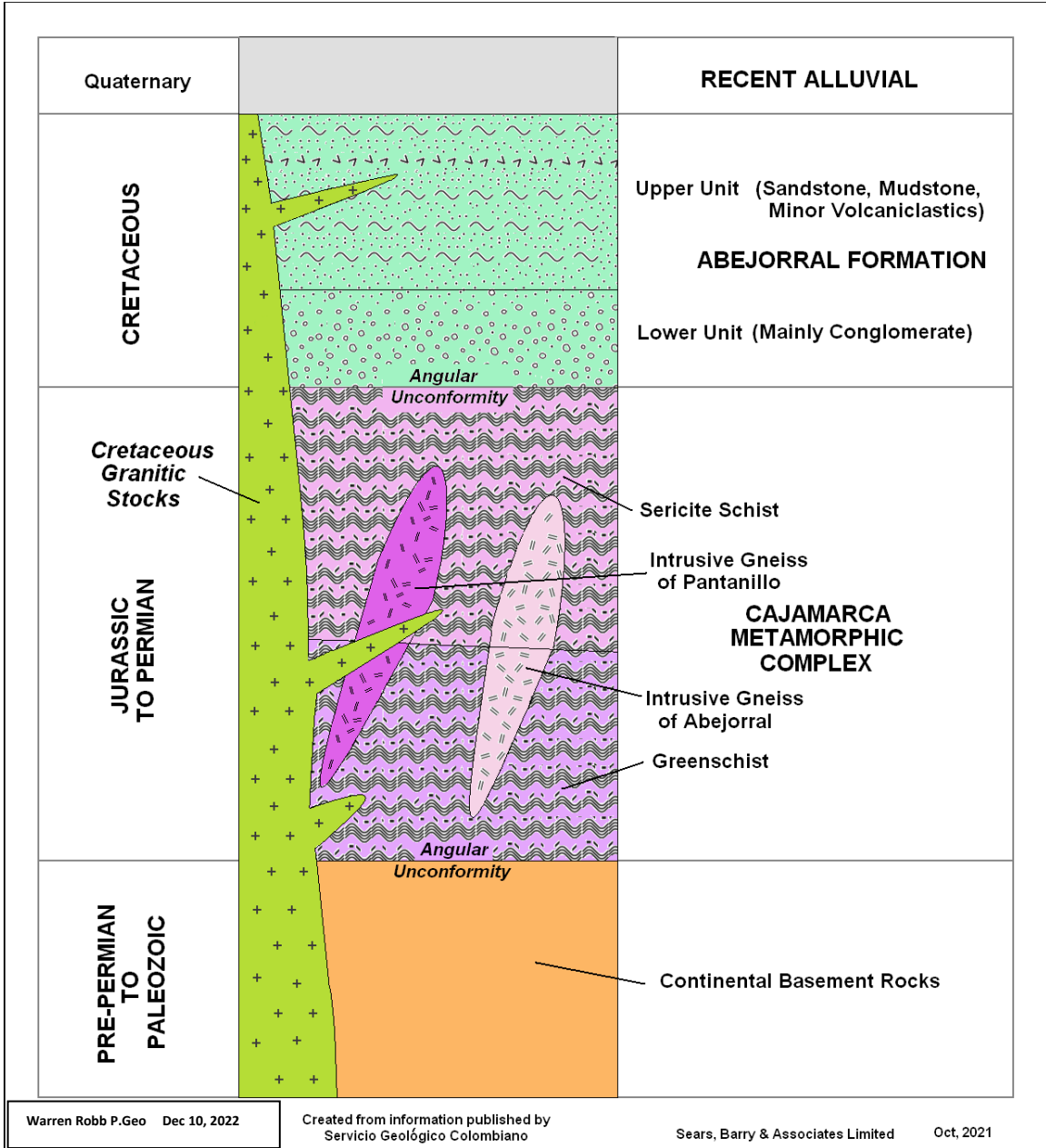


Figure 12 Abe Gold Project Stratigraphic Column

7.3 Mineralization

The gold mineralization on the Abe Gold Project occurs in strongly foliated quartz veins and related hydrothermal and fault-related breccias hosted in sheared carbonaceous schist. The veining and host fault structures are likely to have formed in an extensional rift environment formed as a result of subduction processes and lateral plate displacement. This resulting foliation is defined by interlayered quartz veins and carbonaceous schist. This shear structure hosting the veins strikes at an orientation of 035° and dips at 55 - 75° towards the southeast.

Four main veins have been identified and sampled with the Purimac mine. Each of these intersecting veins have only a slightly different strike and dip. Only the high grade ore shoots are mined despite the enclosing schist also containing gold mineralization. Observations and sampling during the property visit showed that the green and black schists along the selvages of the vein system contain approximately 5% sulfides for a width of at least 0.5 m along most portions of the vein.

The quartz veins are commonly boudinaged and displays a range of textures including crackle, ribboned, and brecciated. This suggests the veins are shear veins although smaller extension veins do occur. Gold occurs as free gold within the quartz veins and along graphitic lamination planes as well as in association with minor amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, and rare minor galena and sphalerite. Green to black selvage border the quartz veins and can extend up to 0.5 metres along the veins. These selvages contain up to 5% sulphides minerals. The mineralized veins typically range from 1 - 3 m in thickness. The vein system maintains this thickness range wherever it has been observed in old workings above and at the surface. On the 1392 Level, the Purimac Vein system has been traced by underground drifting for 400 metres and along surface exposures for at least 1 km. The veins in the workings have been traced for 30m and 40m up dip from the 1392 level and 15m below the 1392 level on the down dip. The veins remain open at depth.

8.0 Deposit Types

The gold deposits in the Abe Gold Project area are not easily classified but can best be described as belonging to the “Orogenic/Mesothermal type deposits” or some hybrid thereof. This type of deposit is so named because they have been deposited within ancient and recent orogenic belts throughout the world (Groves et al, 2003) and based upon temperature and depth of formation, they are considered to be mesothermal type. They include many of the world’s most significant multi-million-ounce gold deposits such as the Timmins-Kirkland Lake deposits in Ontario, Canada and the Bendigo and Ballarat area deposits of Australia.

As described by Groves, Groves et al,2003) world occurrences of orogenic gold deposits have formed over a broad period of geological time from Middle Archean to Tertiary, with peaks in the Late Archean, Paleoproterozoic and Phanerozoic. Their genetic tectonic setting is typically within deformed continental margins mainly within allochthonous terranes.

Some typical attributes of Orogenic/Mesothermal gold deposits include:

- Style of mineralization: quartz veins, vein swarms, saddle reefs, stratiform veining, fault-filled veining, and replacement zones within iron rich rocks.
- Timing of mineralizing event: late tectonic; typically, greenschist but may be lower amphibolite facies rocks (syn to post-metamorphic peak).

- Larger deposits often display complex and multiple episodes of veining and, alteration of wall rocks show hydrothermal overprinting (i.e., multiple mineralizing events).
- Typical metal associations include Au-Ag-As-B-Bi-Sb-Te-W, not all metals are present in all systems; deposits may display complex vertical and lateral zoning.
- Ore fluids were generally of low salinity (H₂O-CO₂±CH₄±N₂).
- Heat sources that mobilize the ore forming fluids may include granitoids emplaced within crustal rocks during subduction tectonics.
- Metal sources may include crustal host rocks and/or fluids from magmatic processes.

Mesothermal deposits in recent and ancient Orogenic environments throughout the world have a wide variation in size ranging up to multi-million ounces. They are also typically variable in grade ranging from a few grams/tonne (g/t) to in excess of 100 g/t.

The host rock to the gold mineralization at Purimac is the “Intrusive Gneiss a lower amphibolite facies metamorphosed intrusive rock. These rocks are thought to be Jurassic in age. Following deposition and metamorphism, the host rocks were highly deformed as a result of being accreted to the continental plate during subduction. During this process, the entire accreted terrane was intruded by granitic rocks of the Antioquia Batholith and other intrusive bodies as well as displaced northward along its eastern boundary, the regional scale Palestine Fault system. Splay faulting and rift development created local secondary structures which are thought to have become channel-ways and host structures for auriferous quartz veining. Since prior to the metamorphism, the host rocks were originally intrusive, the deposit type should technically be referred to as an Intrusion-hosted Orogenic/Mesothermal gold deposit.

A schematic representation of the tectonic setting and crustal environment of Orogenic gold deposits is presented in Figure 9.

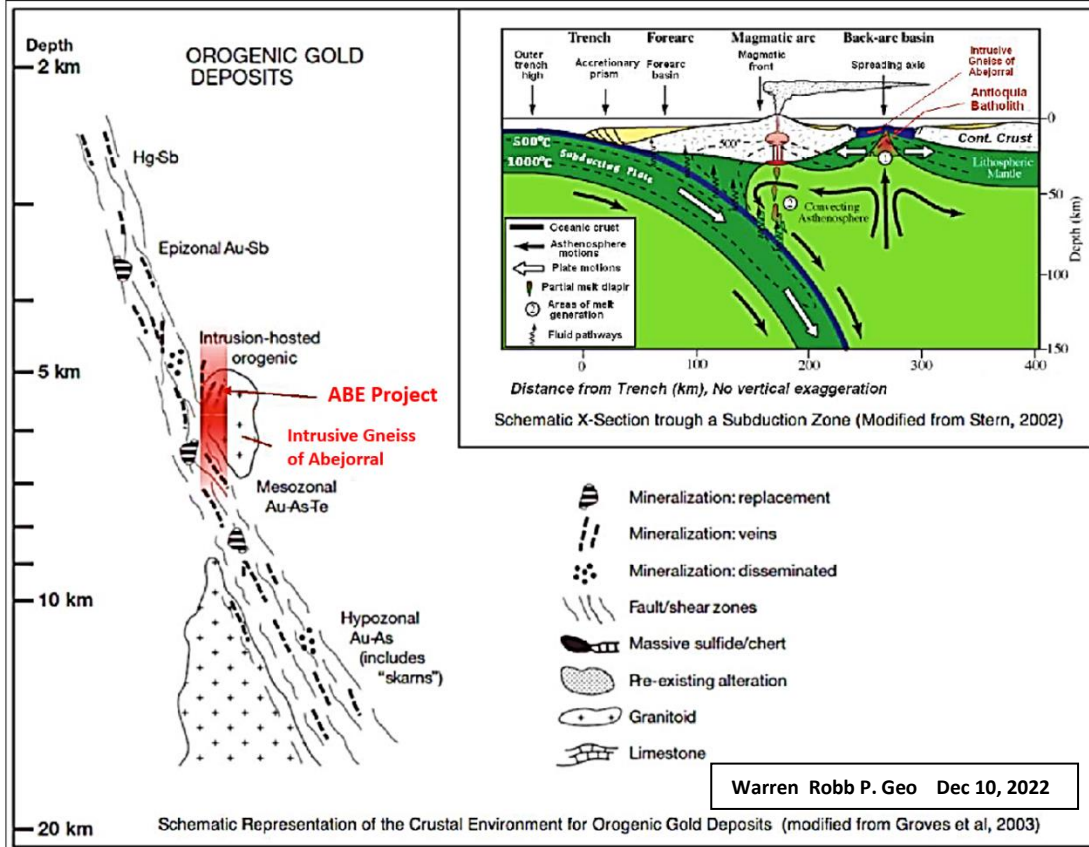


Figure 13 Schematic representation of the Crustal environments of Orogenic Gold Deposits (Modified from Groves, et al., 2003 and Stern., 2002)

9.0 Exploration

Since entering into the option agreement Berlin had completed a soil Geochemistry program November-2021 to January 2022, a Lidar topographic control survey in October 2022 and an underground Lidar survey in February 2022, a ground magnetics survey in March 2022 and an Induced Polarization Survey from July to September 2022. Prudent is conducting ongoing prospecting and rock sampling both above and below ground. Subsequent soil sampling was conducted by Prudent in October 2022.

9.1 Soil Geochemical Survey

From November 2021 to August 2022 Berlin completed a soil geochemical survey consisting of 15 soil lines spaced approximately 100 meters apart with sample intervals every 50 meters. The lines were oriented east west and were established to cover the entire application of ARE-283. In October of 2022, the company completed additional soil sampling extending the surveyed area north onto 507001

Each 50 metre sample interval was located by a handheld GPS unit. At each sample location, a 500 to 1000-gram sample of the soil from the "B" horizon was collected using a Dutch Auger to

bore down 50 - 150 centimeters through the organic overburden. The sample material was then placed in a corresponding soil bag. Each sample location was recorded as a waypoint in handheld GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83. The sample site was marked with pink flagging and data on depth, color and proximal outcrop were recorded in a field book along with actual UTM coordinates as backup.

The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. The author believes the samples taken by Berlin personnel to be representative and does not feel any factors may have resulted in sample bias. There is no chance of bias in the soil sampling as these samples are just blind samples taken at regular intervals.

The results from the sample are displayed in figures 14 to 18. The geochemical data displays two distinct trends for two suites of elements. The first suite of elements is Gold (fig 14), Arsenic (fig 15), and Silver (fig 16) which shows a northeast to southwest trend that coincides with the general trend of the historic workings identified on the property. The second trend is a northwest-to-southeast trend occurring on the western side of the property. This trend is anomalous in Silver, Molybdenum (fig 17), and Zinc (fig 18) and may represent a broad regional structure .

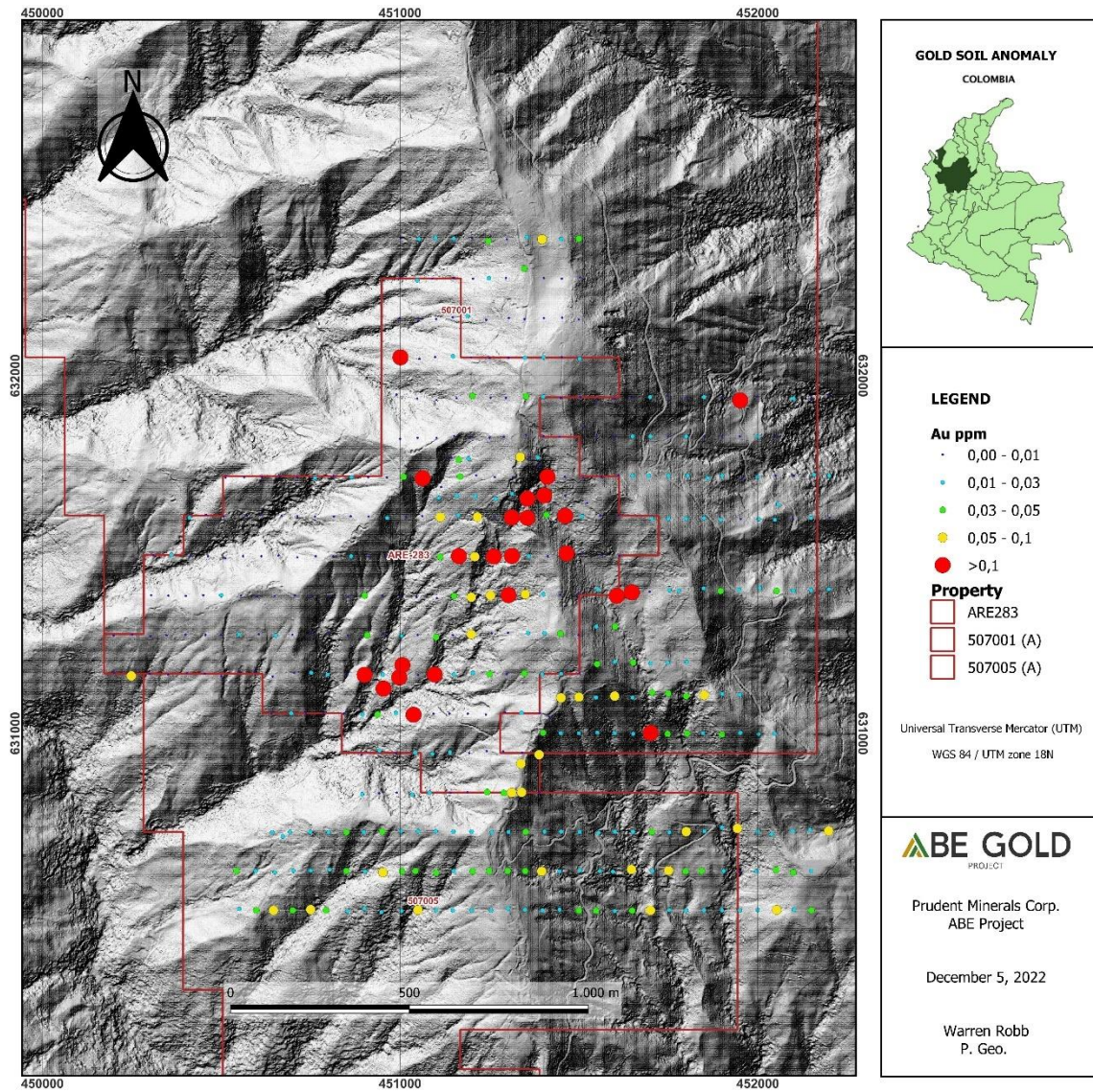


Figure 14 Abe Gold Project Soil Geochemistry Gold

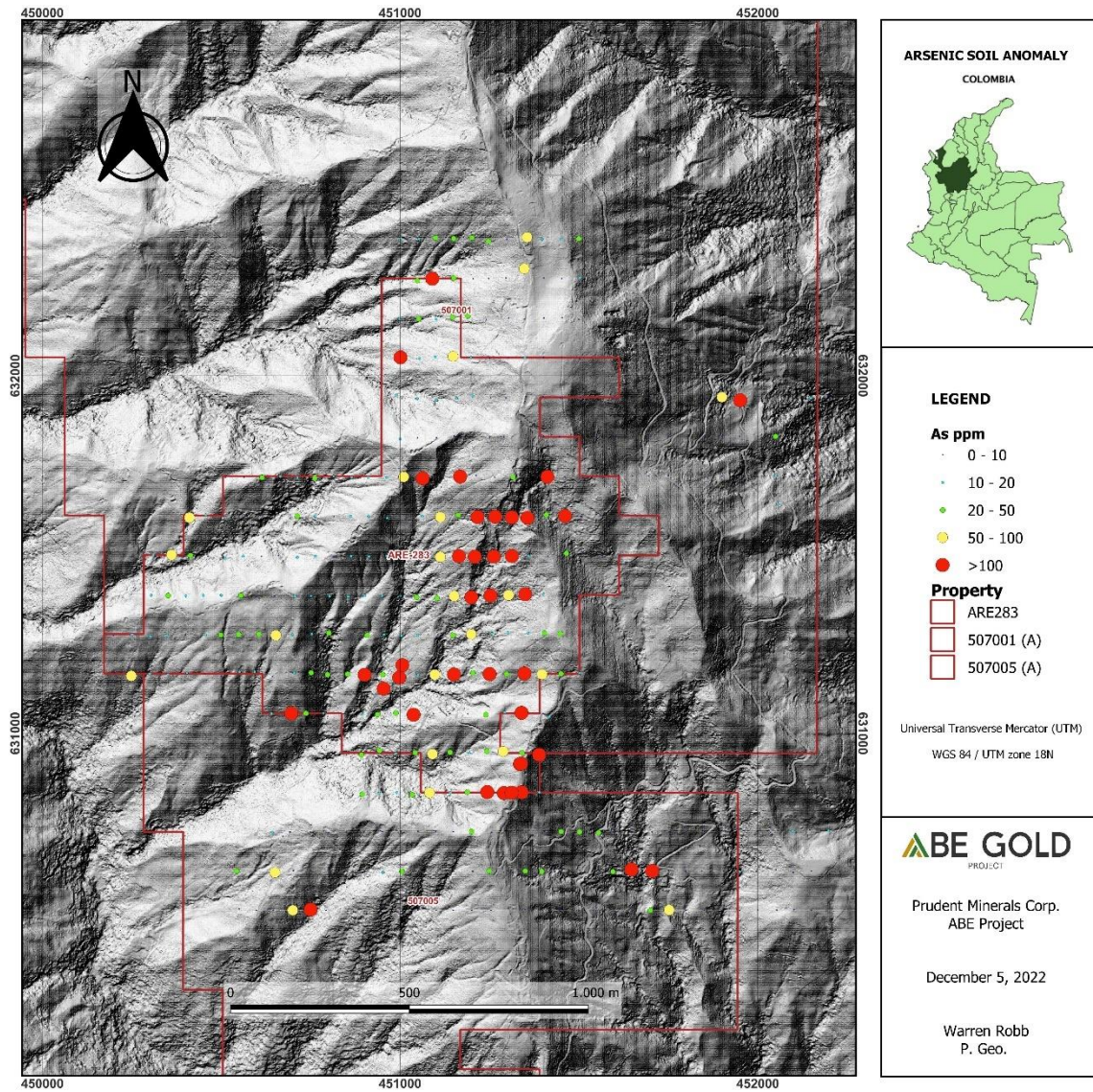


Figure 15 Soil Geochemistry Arsenic

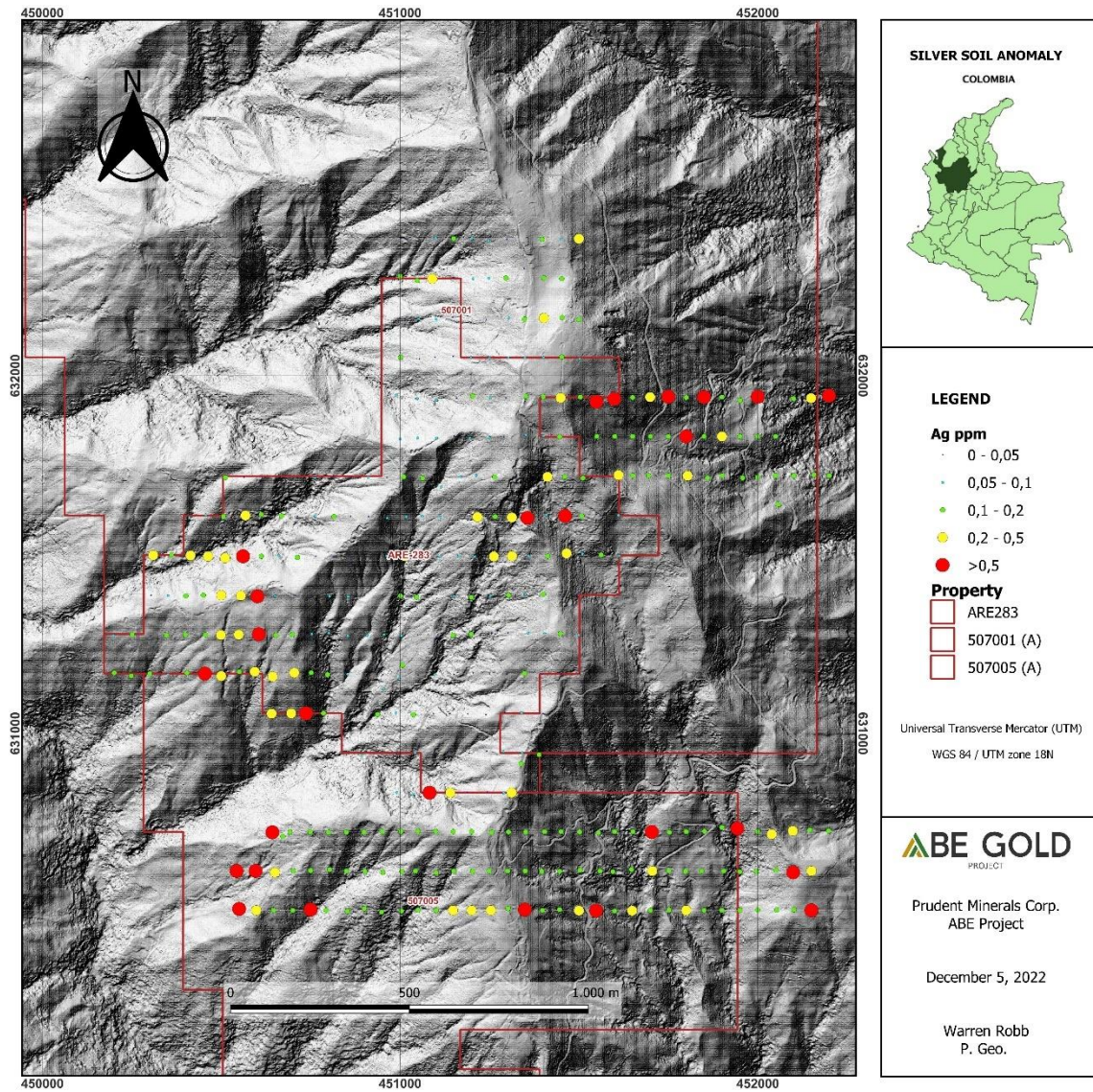


Figure 16 Abe Gold Project Soil Geochemistry Silver

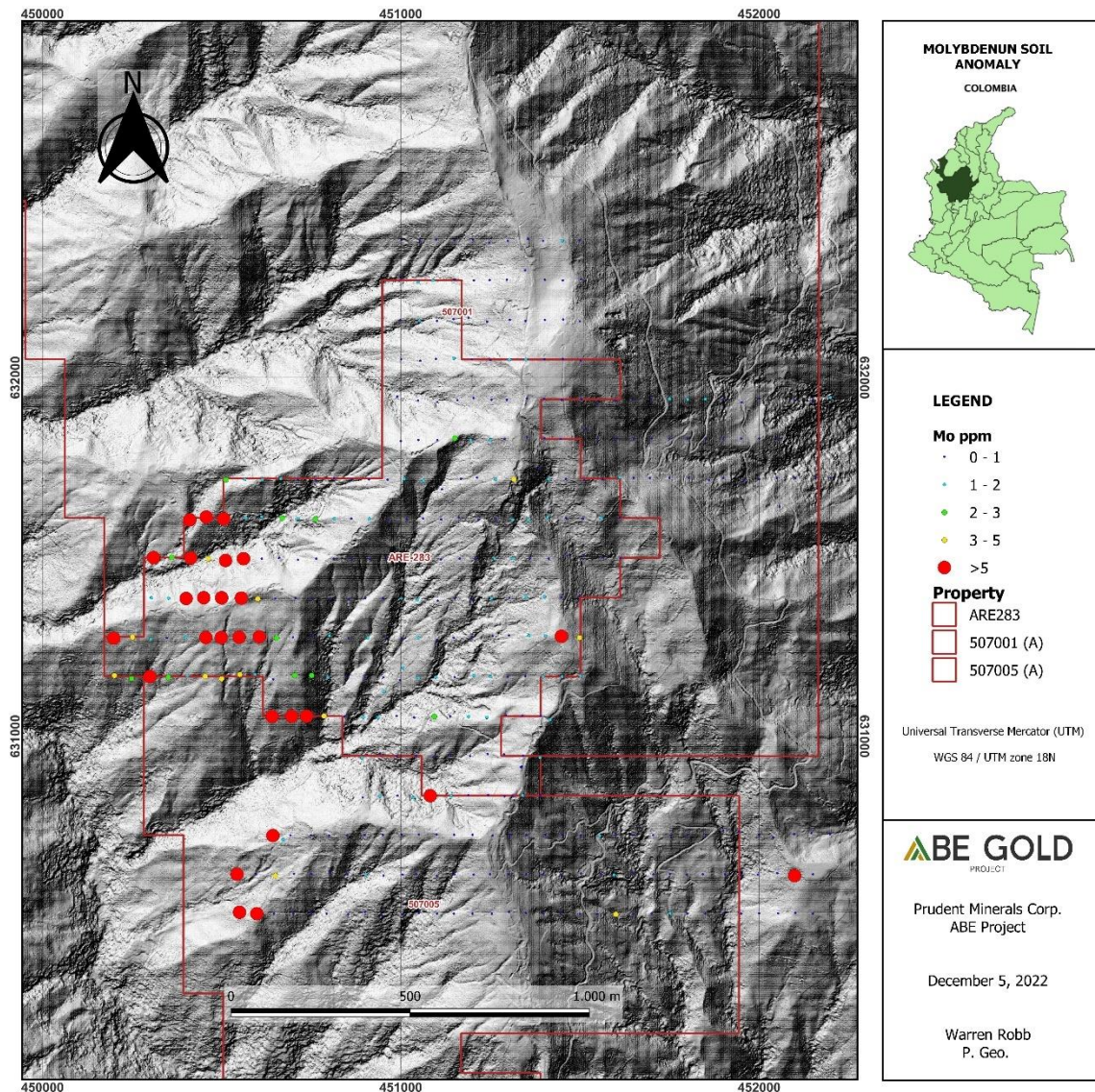


Figure 17 Abe Gold Project Soil Geochemistry Molybdenum

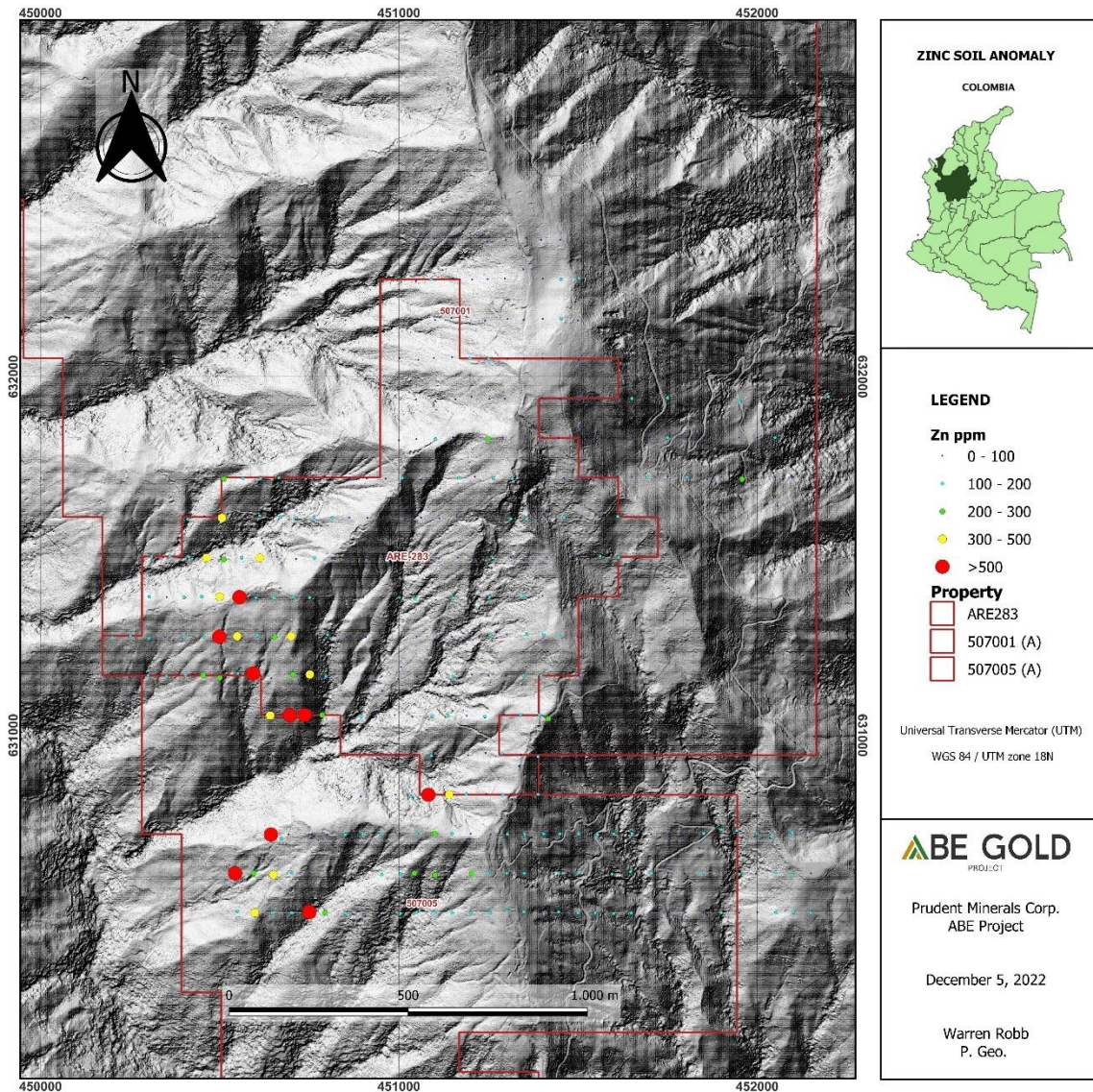


Figure 18 Abe Gold Project Soil Geochemistry Zinc

9.2 Ground Magnetics Survey

In March of 2022, Berlin contracted SGGI of Medellin to conduct a ground magnetometer survey over the ABE Property. The survey was designed to utilize the soil geochemical grid that was established earlier in the year.

The survey was carried out with two GEM Systems' GSM-19 Overhause magnetometers, one was established as base station for base corrections and the other for inline acquisitions. Data was acquired in discrete sampling with 25 meters of inline station separation. The sampling interval was set to 3s for both mobile and base sensors.

SGGI produced data sets displaying the Total Magnetic Field, Reduction to Pole, Analytical Signal, and First Derivatives. In its report SGGI suggests the magnetic data suggests a northeast-southwest trend to the anomalies and that this trend correlates well with the historic mine adits and underground workings. It appears the power line which services the Purimac mine may have created some interference with the mag survey. This obscures the northeast-southwest trend in the Total Magnetic Field, but as more filters are applied to the data the trend becomes more evident. See Figures 15-17

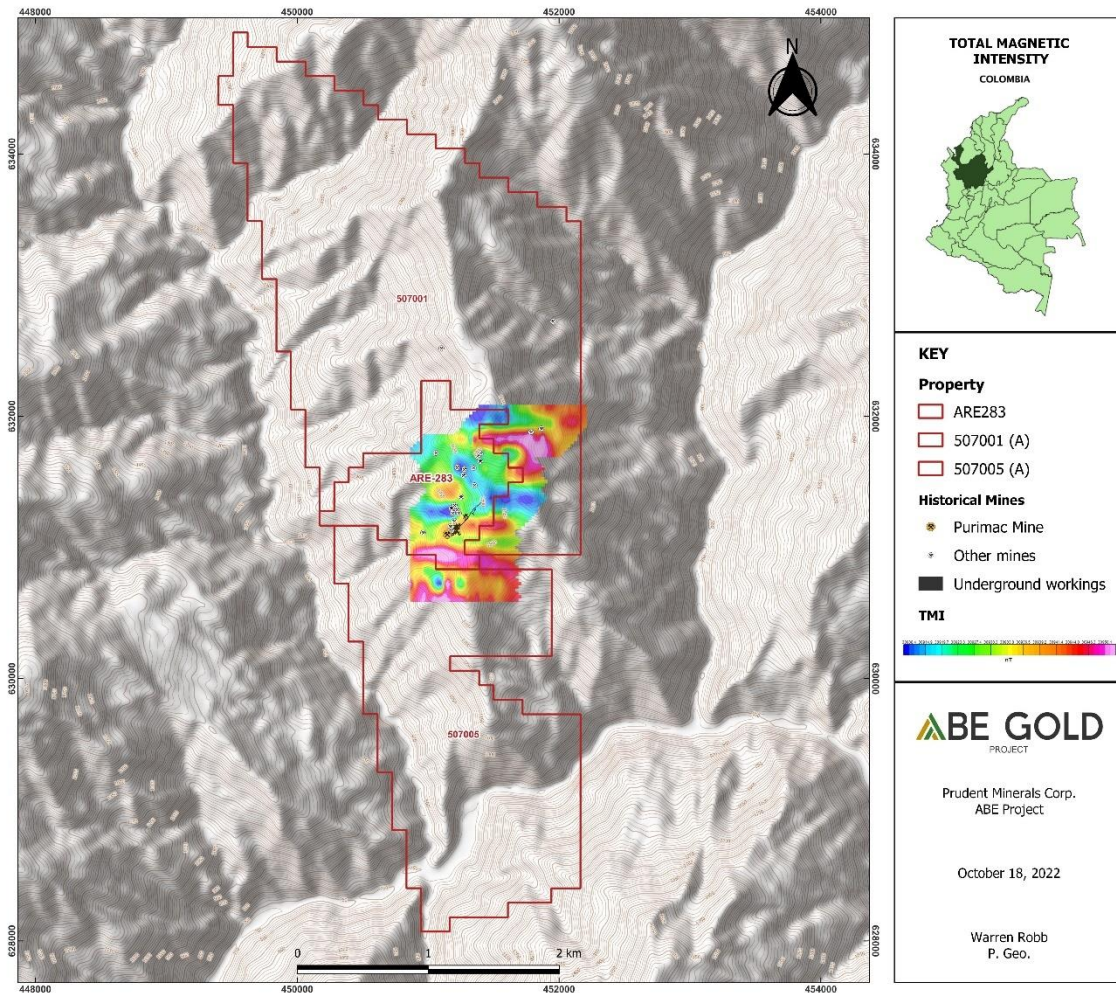


Figure 19 Abe Gold Project Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map

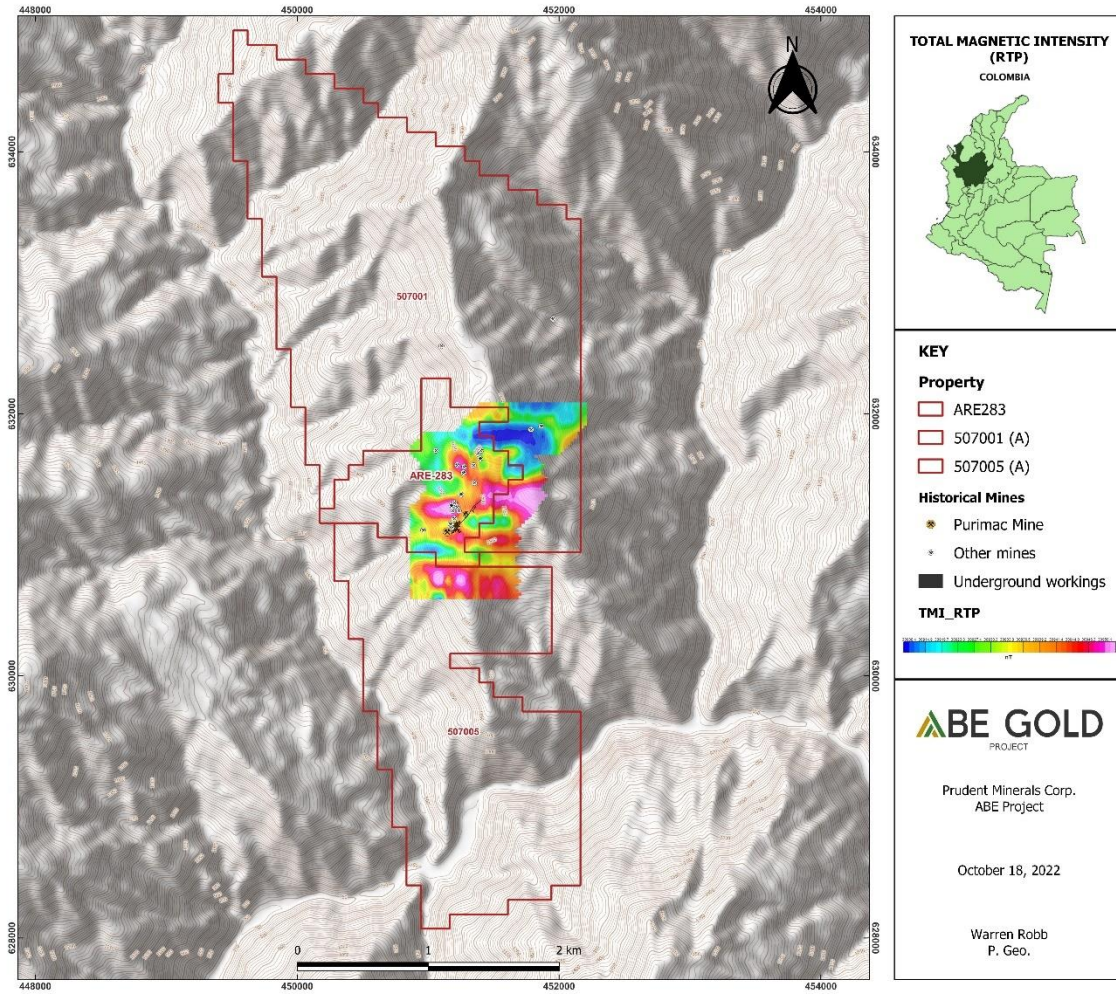


Figure 20 Abe Gold Project TMI reduced to the pole (RTP)

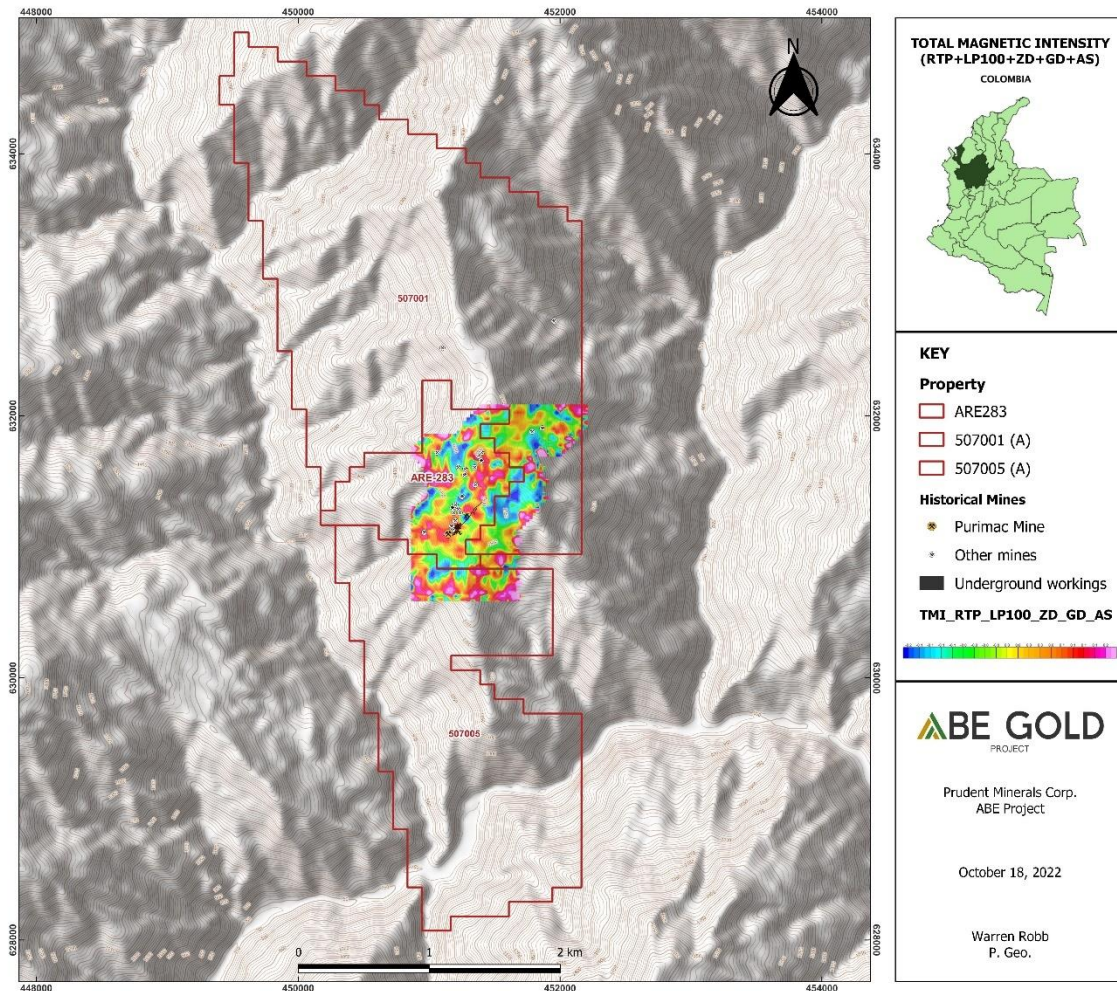


Figure 21 Abe Gold Project TMI_LP100_ZD_GD_AS

SGGI later produced a report on the 3D Magnetometry and Inversion of the magnetic data. Interpretation of the magnetic inversion and magnetic susceptibility resulted in identifying faults which coincide with the general northeast-southwest trend of the Purimac shear. See figure 18

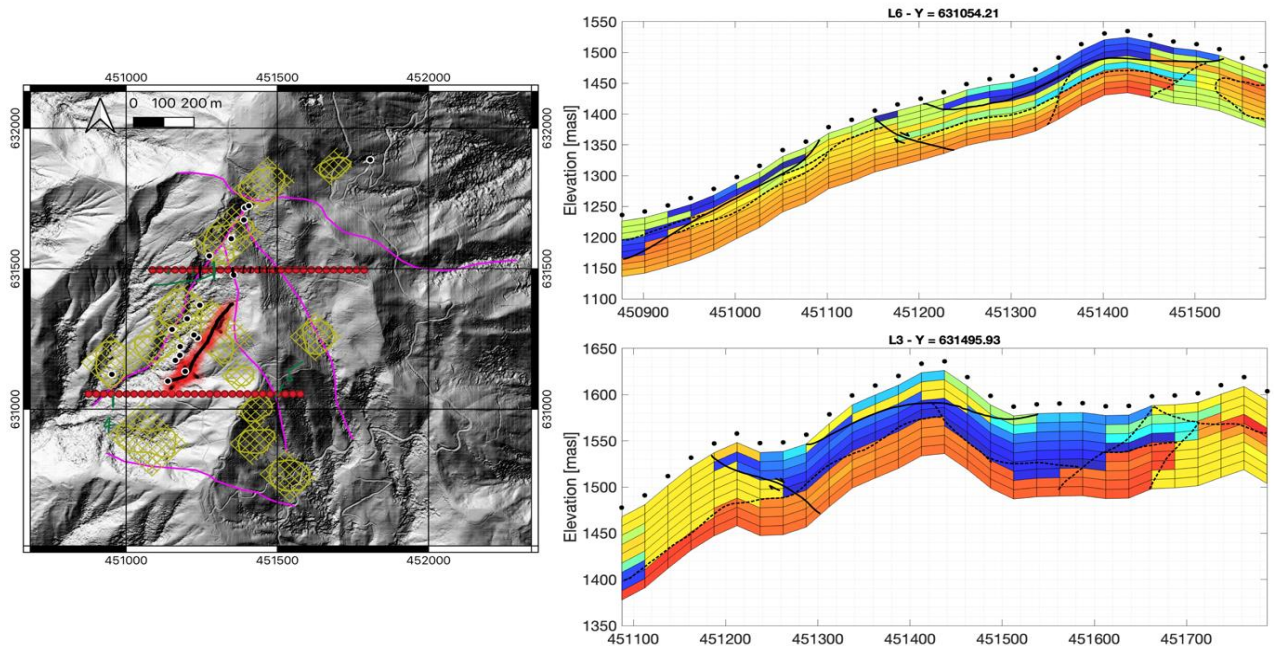


Figure 22 Structural Interpretation of Magnetic Inversion

9.3 Rock Sampling and Prospecting Program

Since entering into the option agreement on the ABE Gold Project Prudent has been conducting underground prospecting, sampling and mapping of the underground working of the Purimac mine. This mapping and sampling was greatly aided by the underground lidar survey completed in February 2022. The rock sampling program has been primarily concerned with the quartz veins exposed underground. Based on the sampling and prospecting it can be shown that a series of four quartz veins have been the focus of the exploitation that has taken place thus far on the property. These four veins sets from west to east are named the VG vein the Los Colorados Vein Brown, Los Colorados Vein Orange and the Blue Vein. Photographs of these veins appear in the appendix. Surface prospecting has identified 14 old adits and associated drifts.

Rock sampling is reported as either selective, grab or channel samples. Selective and grab samples are not taken over a measured distance, while channel samples are samples taken across the approximated true width of the vein or structure being sampled. The length of the sample is recorded, if possible and measurements are taken on the orientation of the vein or

structure . In some incidences the length reported is not the full length of the vein being sampled as portions of the vein may not be accessible due to diverging into the floor or back of the adit or stope. In the case of grab or selective samples the rock would then be placed in a 3mil poly plastic sample bag with a sample number written on the bag and the same sample number written on a piece of flagging. The sample bag is then secured with a nylon zap strap. In the case of channel samples two methods are employed in collecting the sample either the plastic sample bag is folded over the opening and held below the area being sampled to collect the chips as they fall, or a plastic rice bag is laid on the floor under the sample are and the chips are collected as they break off and fall to the floor. Once the sampling is completed the material on the plastic rice bag is consolidated and mixed and approximately 2 kilos of material is then taken as a sample. Standard reference material in the form of laboratory standards or blanks were randomly inserted into the sample stream, the company also randomly took duplicates of samples to use a comparison.

A total of 167 samples have been collected from underground and surface sites on the Abe Gold Project. The majority of the rock samples have been collected from the Purimac mine and underground workings (137 rock samples and 13 samples of Mill feed or concentrates) . The sampling has concentrated on the vein sets identified in the workings. Elevated gold values have been returned from sampling with 131 of the 167 samples collected thus far having returned values greater than 1 gram per tonne gold; the highest results obtained to date are from samples JKR 041 which returned 162.00 grams per tonne gold over 1 metre, JKR 043 which returned 80.37 grams per tonne gold over 1.00 metre and sample JE249 which returned 97.33 g/ Gold over 1.00 metre. Results from the under ground rock sampling are shown in Figures 19 to 25. The Rock samples are tabled in the appendix.

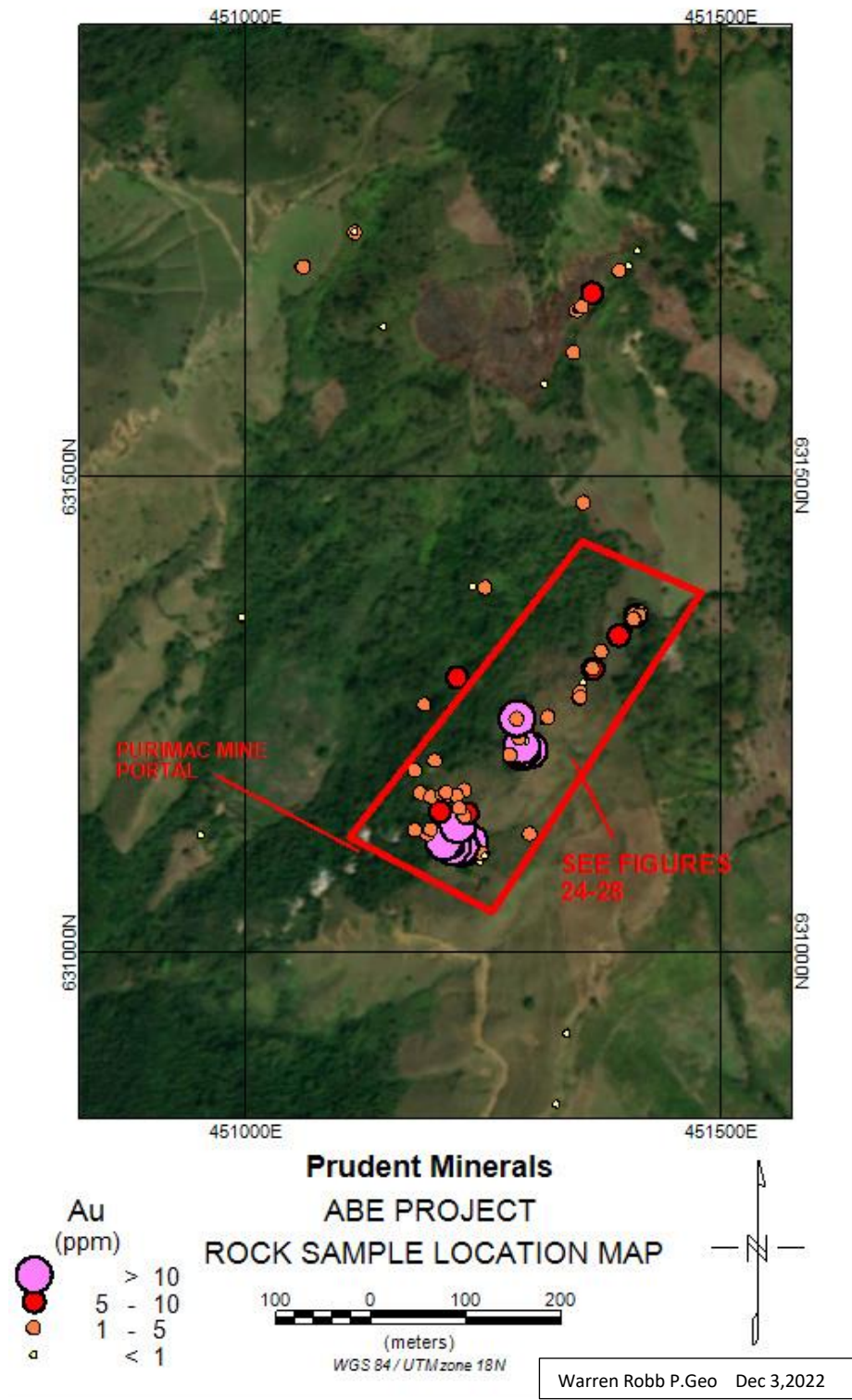


Figure 23 Abe Gold Project Rock sample location map

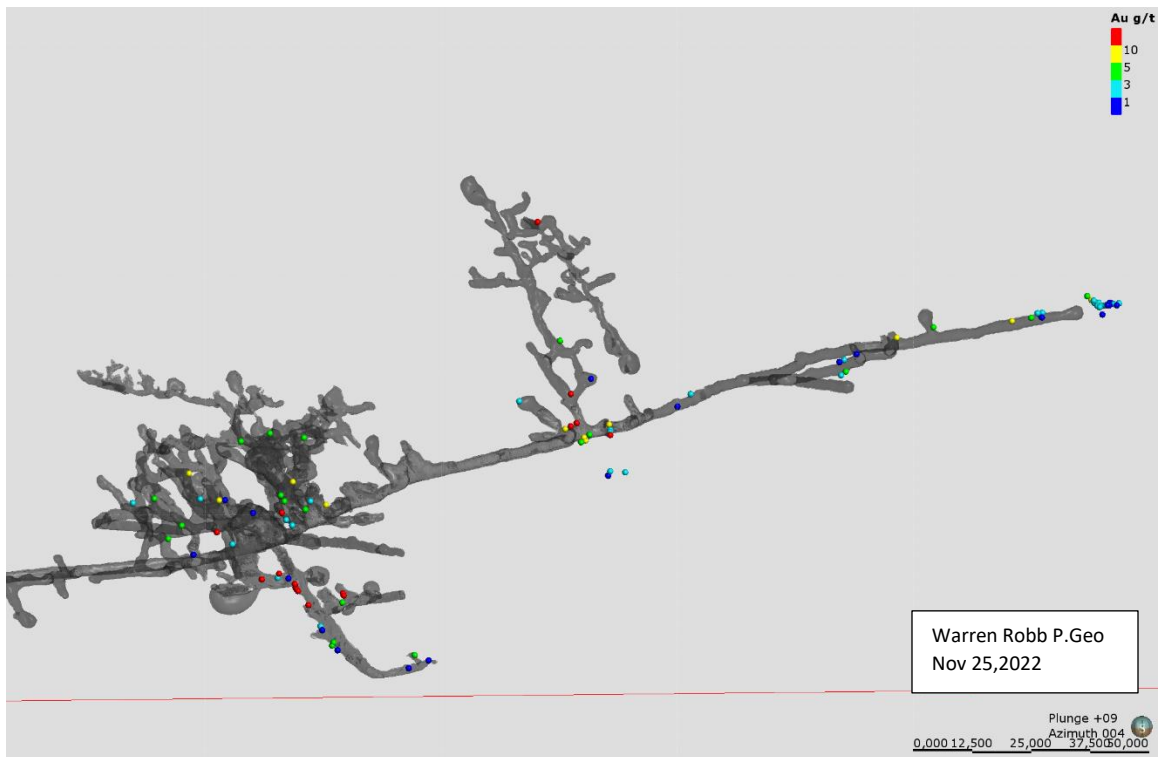


Figure 24 Abe Gold Project Rock Sample Location map under ground

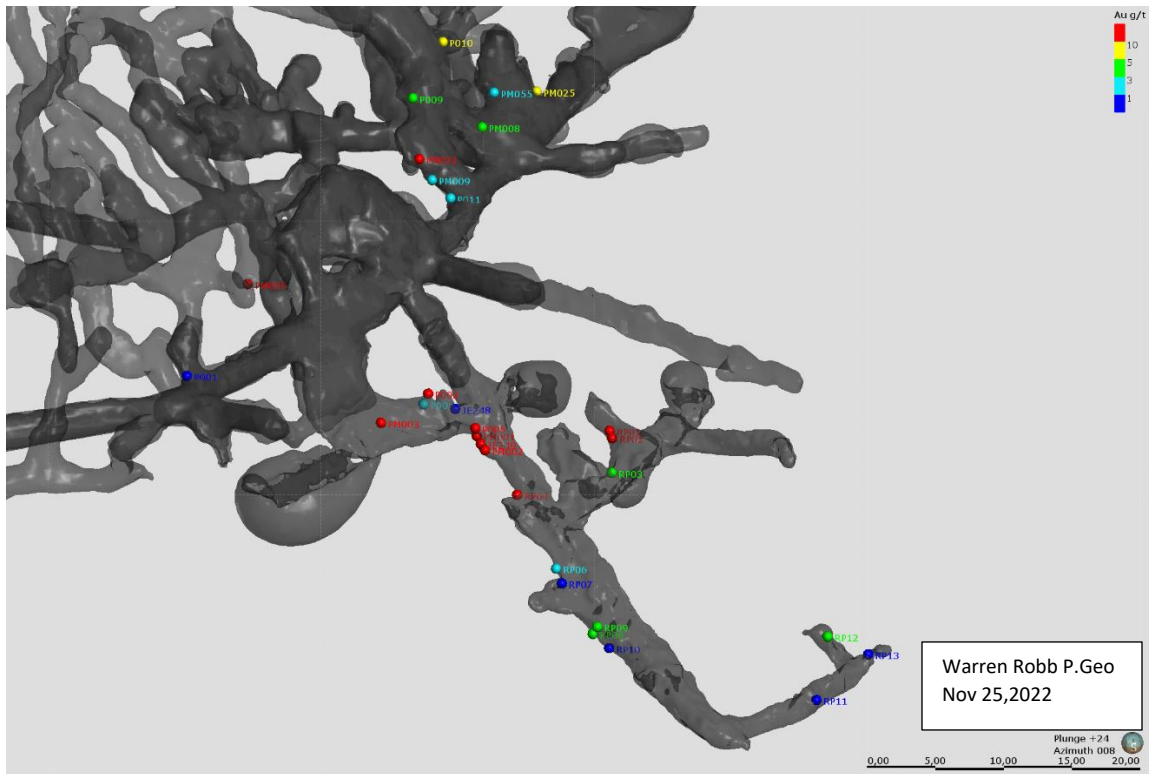


Figure 25 Abe Gold Project Rock Sample location map VG Vein

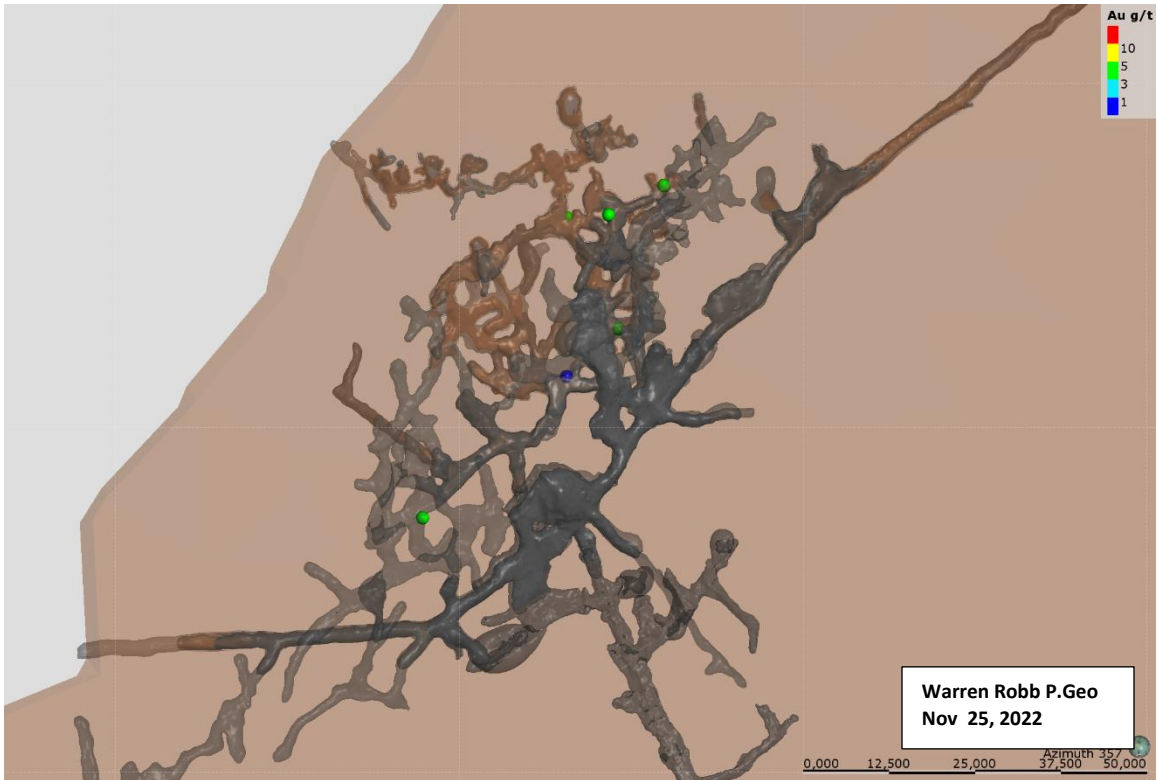


Figure 26 Abe Gold Project Rock Sample location Map Brown Vein

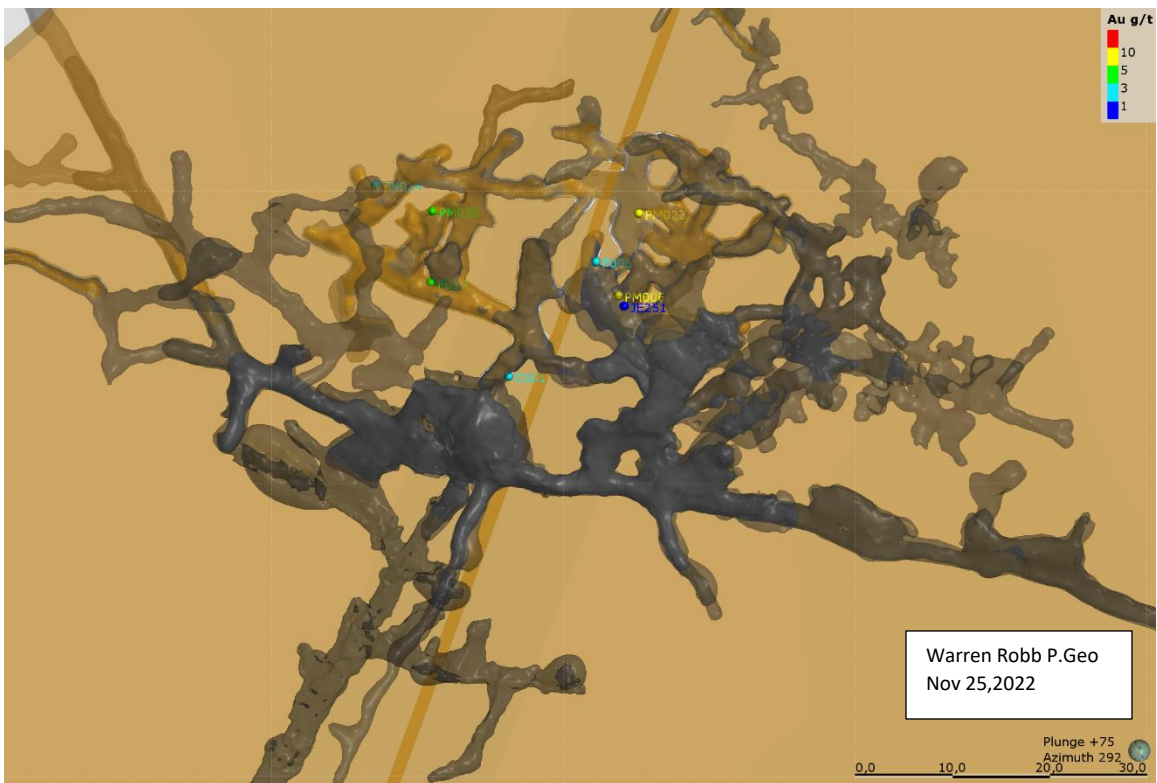


Figure 27 Abe Gold Project Rock Sample Location Map Orange Vein

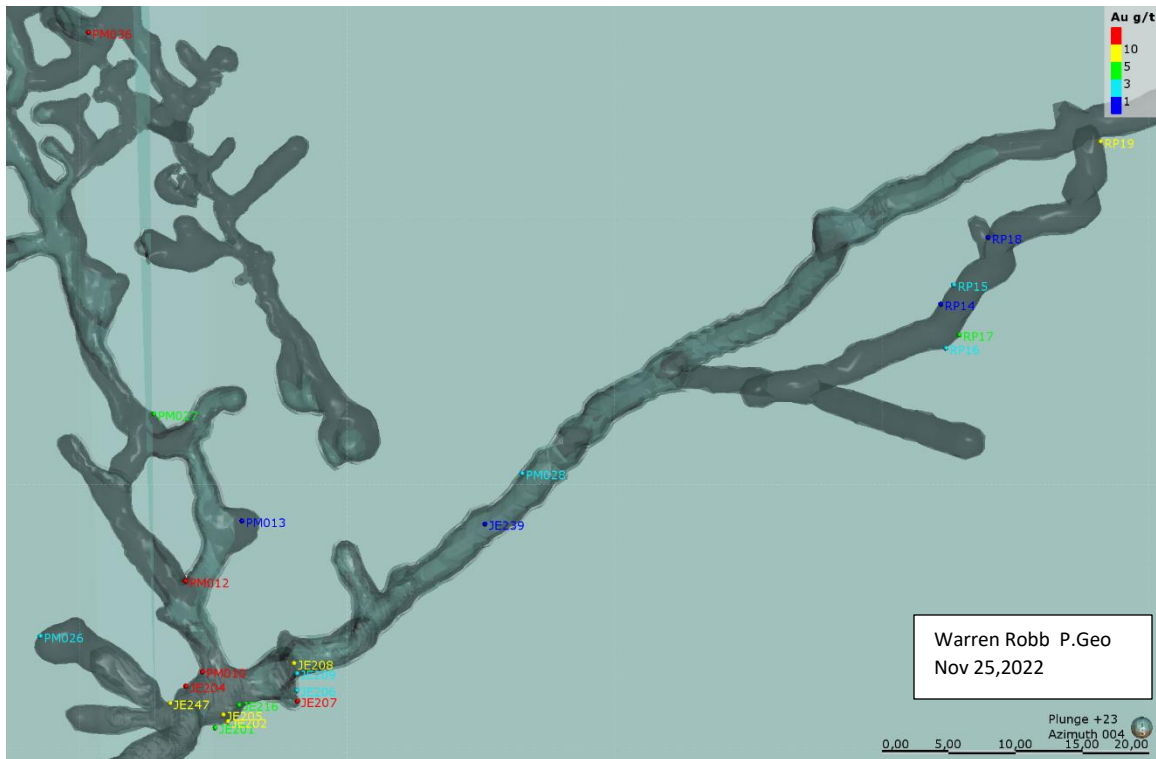


Figure 28 Abe Gold Project Rock Sample Location Map Blue Vein

The sampling thus far has shown the quartz veins on the Abe Gold Project to be gold bearing. Further, even with the limited sampling performed to the date of this report higher grade trends or “shoots” of elevated gold values are becoming apparent (See Figure 23). As more samples are collected these higher grade zones should become better defined. On reviewing the rock sampling data it became very obvious the quartz veins occurring at the Abe Gold Project contain coarse gold. The presence of coarse gold can result in difficulty obtaining accurate gold analysis due to what is termed “nugget effect”, (*when there are large particles of gold, in a given sample, if by chance one of these particles is selected through traditional sampling and analysis procedures and ends up in the 30 gram of the 50 gram fire assay crucible, this tends to greatly overestimate the amount of metal in the sample. However, the opposite is also true. If a particle is missed, the results undervalue the sample.*) This variability can also significantly affect the reproducibility of the sample). The company has begun utilizing a metallic screen analysis on the rock samples submitted to mitigate any nugget effect that may be encountered given the sample sizes being collected. Metallic screen analysis tests a larger fraction of the crushed sample normally 500 grams which is screened by a 140 mesh (105 micron) The results from analysis of +140 and -140 portions of the samples are now being reported.

The author is not aware of any other sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the rock assay results. The author believes the samples taken to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that would cause sample bias.

9.4 Induced Polarization Survey

Between June to August 2022, a 19.85 line kilometre Induced polarization survey was conducted over the Abe Gold Project area. The company again engaged SGGI Geophysics of Medellin to conduct the survey which was designed to test the chargeability and resistivity of the underlying bedrock and to aid in the identification of zones potentially hosting gold mineralization. The survey was conducted along east west trending lines extended over the property. Lines were generally spaced at 100 metres except for lines 5,7,13,15 which were not surveyed. Line lengths were generally 1700 metres long with the exceptions of lines 6 and line 8 which were 1900 metres, Line 16 which was 1400 metres and line 9 which was 1050 metres. Figure 29 and 30

The IP equipment consisted of a transmitting and receiver apparatus using a commuted signal. A motor generator drove the GDD instrumentation TX-II transmitter capable of supplying 5000 Watts of continuous power. The data was stored using the ElrecPro with 10 channels of Iris-Instruments.

The geoelectrical data was acquired using a pole-dipole array with 50 meters of electrode spacing. Stainless steel electrode receivers for the 10 receiver dipoles; in the project, the crew prepared current injection sites of 1x1x0.6m with aluminum and water mixture for injecting a stable current. The bipolar current waveform had 2s period with 50% duty cycle. SGGI personnel set the instrument to acquire 20 windows sampling of chargeability.

The plots of resistivity best display the trend of the Purimac shear, where a zone of higher resistivity correlates very well with the underground workings and the quartz veins contained therein. This trend can be seen in the 3D plots of Resistivity and Chargeability below see Figures 29-30.

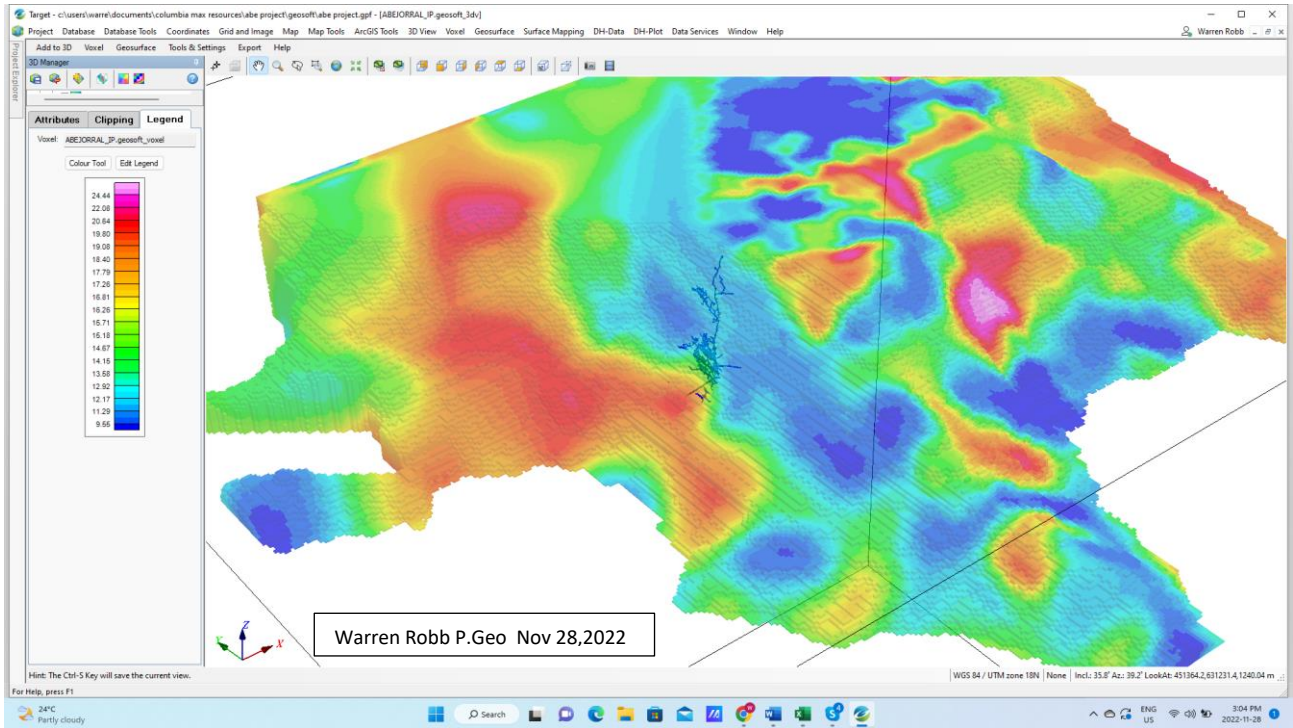


Figure 29 Abe Gold Project Chargeability Map

Figure 29 View of 3d chargeability voxels looking along the trend of Purimac workings, chargeability clipped to elevations below 1450m and 1300m AMSL. Note the trend of the chargeability low “blue” paralleling the trend of the workings

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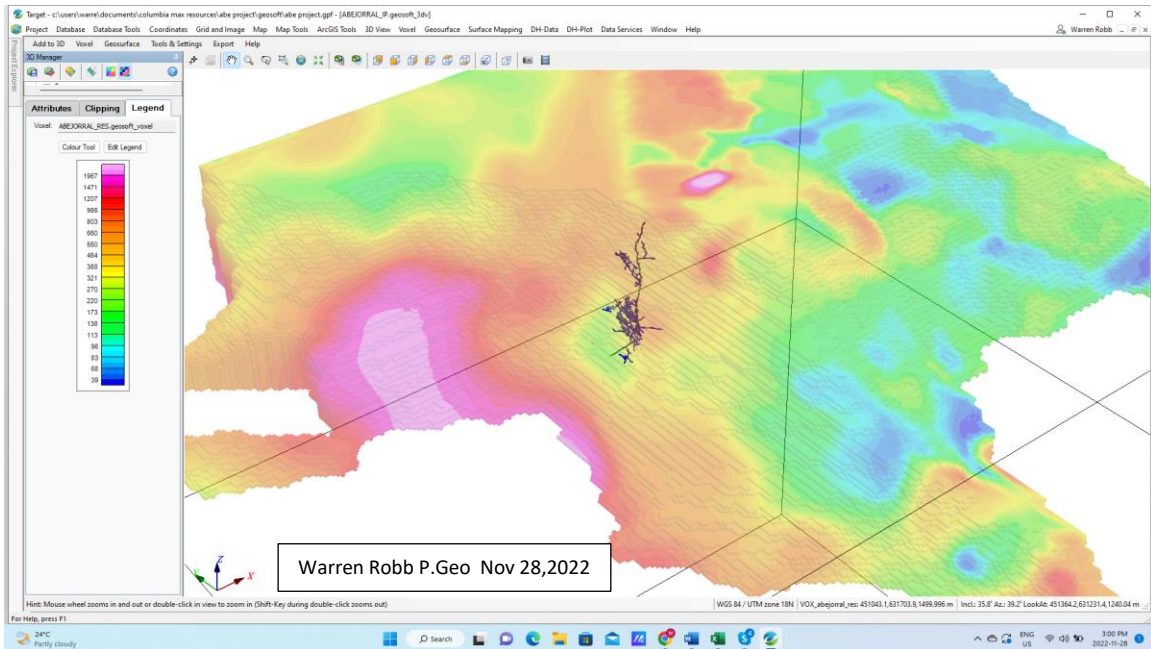


Figure 30 Abe Gold Project Resistivity Map

Figure 30 View of 3d Resistivity voxels looking along the trend of Purimac workings resistivity clipped to elevations below 1450m and 1300m AMSL. Note the trend of the Medium “yellow to orange ” paralleling the trend of the workings

10.0 Drilling

No Drilling has been recorded or reported to have occurred on the Abe Gold Project.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

For the soil geochemical and rock sampling program the samples were placed in standard polybags and locations marked in the field with labeled pink flagging tape. Sample notes for each sample were hand recorded in field books and GPS locations were recorded using handheld Garmin devices.

A system of Quality Assurance and Quality Control (“QA/QC”) utilizing a series of commercially prepared unmarked Standards and Blanks inserted randomly into the sampling stream is employed by Prudent and was earlier employed by Berlin. In addition to these standard reference material’s, both companies also took duplicate samples during their investigations and inserted them into the sampling stream.

Both Berlin and Prudent used Activation Laboratory (Actlabs) in Rionegro, Colombia, a certified commercial laboratory that is independent of Berlin and Prudent. The Actlabs laboratory facility in Rionegro is ISO 9001:2015 Certified for geochemical analysis for the mining sector.

Prudent and Berlin limited the chain of custody ensuring the samples remained under the supervision of company personnel until the samples were either delivered to ACTLabs in Rio Negro or were collected by ACTLabs personnel in Abejorral. Once received by Actlabs, the samples were weighed, logged into the computer management system, crushed to > 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split, and the 250-gram split pulverized to >95% passing 105 microns. The pulps were analyzed for Au by Code 1A2 Au – Fire Assay with an AA (Atomic Absorption) finish using a 30g aliquot. The detection limits for this method are from 0.005 – 5.000 ppm Au. Over limits for Au were analyzed by Code 1A3 Au – Fire Assay Gravimetric (QOP AA-Au) with detection limits for this method between 0.03 - 10,000 g/t Au. Ag was analyzed by Code AR-AA (Aqua Regia - AA finish) with a lower detection limit of 0.10 ppm.

Later Rock samples were analysed using the metallic screen analysis. This method consists of a representative 500g split is sieved at 140 mesh (106 micron) with fire assays performed on the entire +140 mesh and 2 splits on the -140-mesh fraction. The total amount of sample and the +140 mesh and -140 mesh fraction is weighed for assay reconciliation.

In the author’s professional opinion, the methods employed by Berlin and Prudent with regards to sample preparation, security and its scrutiny of the analytical procedures performed are consistent with current industry best practices and are acceptable for the level of exploration undertaken.

12.0 Data Verification

The Author verified the 2021-2022 geochemical data presented in this report by randomly comparing plotted assay data to the assay value on the Certificate of Analysis and through communications with Prudent concerning exploration techniques. The Author reviewed the QA/QC results as they pertained to the Standard reference material inserted by Berlin and Prudent and by reviewing the results of the internal QA/QC conducted by Actlabs and found the results acceptable. The Author reviewed the tenement information on the Colombian government website <https://annamineria.anm.gov.co>.

12.1 QP Site Visit

The author visited ABE Property Between August 27 and 29th, 2022 where he personally reviewed the areas of rock sampling and prospecting work completed by Berlin and Prudent during the 2021-22 field seasons. During the property visit conducted by the author, soil sample, magnetic and IP lines were viewed, and their location checked with a handheld GPS. The author noted and verified mineralization and alteration of rocks samples collected underground and to the descriptions given in the report. The author collected independent samples from each of the four veins identified in the underground workings during his personal inspection. The Results from these samples are displayed in table 5. below.

Table 5 Abe Gold Project underground Check Samples

Sample	Standard assay Au (ppm)	Gravimetric Assay Au (g/t)	Total Assay metallic screen	Assay Au (+140 Mesh) g/t	Assay Au (- 140 Mesh) fraction (A) g/t	Assay Au (- 140 Mesh) fraction (B) g/t	Weight of +140 Mesh fraction grams	Weight of - 140 Mesh fraction grams	Total sample weight grams	Sample Type	length of sample (cm)	Location description
ABE001	1455		1.49	0.39	1.58	1.48	20.45	530.97	55142	chip	100	blue vein
ABE002	> 5.000	14.52	14.82	186.83	6.51	6.86	20.65	436.5	457.5	chip	40	blue vein
ABE003	1237		1.25	6.18	1.11	1.17	2.79	564.99	577.78	chip	82	colorados orange vein
ABE004	0.65		0.73	2.05	0.64	0.69	9.54	423.45	442.99	chip	160	colorados brown vein
AB005	> 5.000	53.72	90.77	1157.47	49.4	51.06	23.31	613.4	636.71	chip	100	fg vein
AB006	2.752		0.67	3.12	0.54	0.57	23.42	503.99	527.41	chip	5	sample of black schist fw
AB007	1881		2.33	10.06	1.83	1.9	20.47	344.46	364.93	chip	40	sample black schist
AB008	3.954		5.38	13.75	5	5.03	9.92	455.75	475.67	chip	180	vein parallel to FG
AB009	0.619		0.67	0.14	0.73	0.66	2104	499.74	520.78	chip	60	blue vein

As the Abe Gold Project exploration program is at a preliminary early-stage, these check samples collected underground, in the author's opinion, are sufficient for verification.

It is the author's professional opinion that the data presented in this report is adequate for the purposes of this report given the stage of exploration the property is currently at.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The company has conducted no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the Abe Gold Project.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no resource or reserve estimates determined on the Property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this Report because the Property is an early-stage exploration property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant mineral deposits adjacent to the Property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Gold mining has been ongoing in the region of the Abe Gold Project since the 1750s and is continuing the Abe Gold Project to this day. At present no historical gold production records exist and the mining operations currently being conducted on the ABE property do no geological mapping or production sampling or any grade control utilizing assays. At present, the method to determine which material will be processed is determined by taking a small sample of the vein material extracted underground and hand crushing this material and then hand panning to see if visible gold can be seen in the pan. If there is visible gold the material is run through the mill. If there is no visible gold in the pan the material is discarded and new rounds of vein extraction would be undertaken. **The Author cautions readers that a feasibility study has not been completed on the Abe Gold Project and there is no assurance that the Mining operations currently being conducted there will economically viable**

Based on exploration to date and the results of the underground rock sampling on the Abe Gold Project an exploration target can be estimated. The assumptions are based on the size and extent of the historic workings on the property, which occur between 1600 meters and 1350 meters ASL. The targeted quartz veins hosted in the Purimac shear outlined by the coincidental northeast trending magnetometer and IP Resistivity, suggest a strike length of 1600 meters, for this estimate 800 meters will be used. The 4 quartz veins identified in the underground workings, with widths ranging from 1.00 to 3.00 meters and display an estimated average dip of -65°, resulting in estimated true widths of 0.90 to 2.90 meters for all veins. A specific gravity of 2.72 is estimated for the quartz.

Using these parameters the Purimac Vein set represents an exploration target with the potential of 2,000,000 to 6,300,000 tonnes with potential grades of 5 to 15 grams of gold per tonne.

The author cautions readers that the above exploration target's potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define mineral resources and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

The author is not aware of any other relevant information not included in this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The exploration programs completed thus far on the Abe Gold Project were designed to enhance and supplement the geological understanding of the gold mineralization currently being exploited at the Purimac gold mine. The soil geochemistry data displayed anomalous gold and arsenic values trending northeast–southwest paralleling the trend of the quartz veins exposed in the Purimac mine. The magnetic data obtained outlined a northeast–southwest trending magnetic high in the analytical signal (AS) and combined filtered data. The magnetic inversion data displayed a potential fault system that correlates with the trend of the geochemical anomalies and the location of the quartz veins in the

underground workings of the Purimac mine and historical adits. The Induced Polarization survey identified a strong correlation between the area hosting the quartz veins and a northeasterly trending resistivity high. The rock sampling program completed thus far in the workings of the Purimac mine has shown that the quartz veins there are hosting gold mineralization with values that have exceeded 100 g/t gold over 1.8 meters. The veins appear to be continuous and are projected with orientations that are coincidental with the historical adits, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics, and Induced polarization resistivity. This coincidental trend extends for over 1.6 kilometers and spans a width of approximately 680 metres. See Figure 31

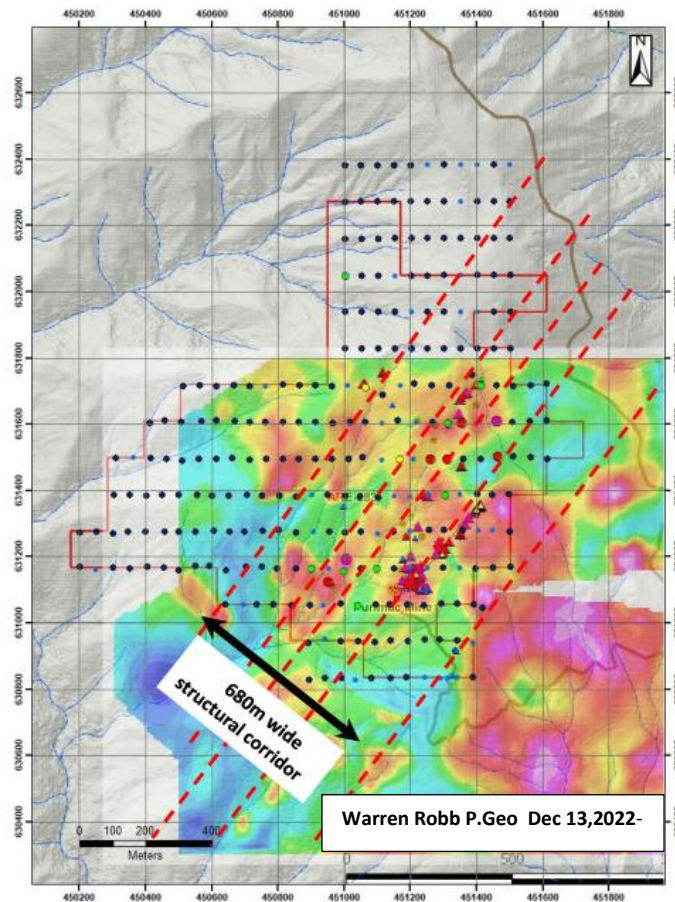


Figure 31 31 Structural Exploration Corridor

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information used in this report.

26.0 Recommendations

The Abe Gold Project warrants further exploration, which should focus on verifying and expanding the depth and strike extensions of the quartz veins hosted in the Purimac shear zone.

To advance the property a 1000-meter phase one diamond drill program is recommended. The drill program should be designed in a manner to test the quartz veins below and proximal to the underground workings presently being exploited. Given the access restraints due to farming and

topography several holes should be drilled from a single site in a fan pattern both along strike and at varying dips to aid in verifying the strike and dip extensions of the mineralization . In addition to drilling the company should undertake sampling and geological mapping after each successive advance made by the mining crews. The cost of this program is estimated at US\$375,000.00, A budget for this recommended program is shown below:

Abe Gold Project Exploration and drilling budget

Project Geologist 30 days @ \$900 per day	\$ 27,000
Colombian Geologist \$15,000/ month	\$ 15,000
Colombian Geologist \$15,000/month	\$ 15,000
1000 Meters DD drilling @ \$200/m (all in costs).....	\$ 200,000
Local labor	\$ 11,000
Accommodation and food	\$ 10,000
Trucks and fuel	\$ 15,000
Field equipment sample bags, rock saw , blades etc.....	\$ 15,000
Assays 1000 samples.....	\$ 10,000
Sub total	\$ 318,000
Subtotal Diamond drill and underground.....	\$ 318,000
Reporting	\$ 17,000
Contingency	\$ 40,000
Total.....	\$ 375,000

Contingent on Positive results from the Phase one drilling a Phase two program consisting of continued geological mapping and rock sampling and 5000 metres of diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of this Phase two Program is estimated at US\$ 2,500,000.00

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28.0 Date, Signature and Certificate of Author

I, Warren Robb, P. Geo., a consulting geologist, permit to practice number 1001994, residing at 21968 127 Ave, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 4P5 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for Prudent Minerals Corp.

Suite 830 - 1100 Melville Street

Vancouver, BC V6E 4A6

Canada

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from The University of British Columbia, graduating in May 1987.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 35 years since graduation.

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. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 34 years of exploration experience in Canada, U.S.A., South America, Africa, China

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled “43-101 Technical Report on The Abe Gold Project ” and dated December 17, 2022 relating to the ABE property. I last visited the ABE Property Between August 27-29th, 2022.

I have had no prior involvement with the Abe Gold Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of December 17, 2022 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.

I am independent of Prudent Mineral Corp. (the issuer), after applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this report effective as of the 17th day of December, 2022.

“Signed and Sealed “

Warren Robb P. Geo

Permit to Practice # 1001994

APPENDIX



Pillar of Colorados Brown vein



Blue Vein



VG Vein



Colorados Orange Vein



Purimac Mine portal



Ball mill at Purimac Mine



Shaker table at Purimac mine



Classifiers at Purimac Mill

