



TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MESOTHERMAL GOLD DEPOSITS AND VETIFORMES OF MINERA DANITA, S.A. IN THE SIERRAS PAM- PEANAS DE CÓRDOBA (ARGENTINA)

JUNE 2018

Report prepared under the guidelines of the National Instrument 43-101 for MINERA DANITA S.A. Mariscal Sucre, 1110 7 B, Buenos Aires, Argentina and special address C / Franklin 179, Villa Carlos Paz (Córdoba) Argentina.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

José M. Canto Romera, P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report "Qualifying Report on the *"Yacimientos de oro mesotermales y vetiformes de Minera Danita, S.A. en las sierras pampeanas de Córdoba, Argentina"*, (the "Technical Report") prepared for Minera Danita S.A., dated Jun 026, 2018, do hereby certify that: I am a Independent Consulting Geologist. My office address is Puerta del Buey, 2 Avenue, 21840 Niebla (Huelva) Spain. I am a graduate of the University of Granada, Spain, in 1974 with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, and Ph. D. of same University (1990)

I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the ICOGA (Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Geólogos de Andalucía) (Reg.# 009) and EFG (European Federation of Geologist (Reg# 802) I have worked continuously as an exploration and resource geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation.

My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes being a reviewer and author of numerous NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimates and Technical Reports, and knowledge and experience on similar styles of mineral deposits in NW Cordoba (Argentina)

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI43-101.

I visited the Minera Danita S.A Property on January, 2018, 14th -19th

I am independent of Minera Danita S.A. and have applied the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43- 101.

I have no previous involvement in the property that is the subject of the current Technical Report.

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

To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the date of this certificate the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

JUIN 26th 2018

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INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In the northwest of the province of Córdoba, Argentina, there is an area of special interest in mining terms, consisting of veins that make up mesothermal deposits, in which gold mineralization prevails, although there are also specific areas where silver prevails, associated to polymetallic, in which the argentine galena dominates.

We can list the conclusions in a succinct way:

- 1.- The mineralization is found in hydrothermal veins located in preexisting fractures of the metamorphic basement and represent mesothermal deposits that harbor mineralization of economic interest.
- 2.- The number of veins is very numerous and with very variable contents in precious metals, but in general high as average laws of the whole.
- 3.- The average power of the veins ranges from 10 cms. at 1.5 meters, the average being around 50 cms.
- 4.- The gold reserves defined in the available concessions are quantified in 44 tons of gold and in 98 tons of silver
- 5.- There have been systematic mining operations in these veins, although in very limited periods in time and with conditions of use of low level techniques, so that the exploited percentage of existing reserves is very low, always below 10% , and in many cases from 2 to 5%.
- 6.- The existing and available mining resources by Minera Danita S.A. they must be grouped by zones in order to optimize, minimizing, the necessary means of exploitation, as well as suitable infrastructures.

In this regard, the following areas are defined:

- a) Paso del Molle, Coarse Gold and Patacón
- b) Paso del Carmen (San Ignacio, El Tigre I and II, El Cacique)
- c) Rio Hondo (Don Andreas, Don David, Don Jurgen I and II, Don Thomas)
- d) Argentina, Cruz del Señor and others

- 7.- The exhaustive review of the existing information and bibliography allows to conclude that the mining of the vein-shaped deposits of Minera Danita S.A. they constitute an important resource susceptible of exploitation with interesting economic returns.
- 8.- The geological and geomechanical conditions of the mineralized veins are favorable for a relatively simple and efficient mining extraction.
- 9.- The start of extractive activity for gold is recommended in Paso del Molle.
- 10.- The start of extractive activity for silver is recommended in La Argentina, establishing water pumping and drainage systems adapted to the existing conditions of external water inputs, which are those that have historically conditioned the development of this exploitation, which Collaterally, it is positive for budding exploiters.
- 11.- There are no doubts about the metallurgy that should be applied. This must be, necessarily, by means of dissolution with cyanide solutions and application of the CIL (Carbon In Leach). The liberation of gold is not possible by purely physical methods.
- 12.- The existing legal conditions for the application of this system should be studied and adapted in the province of Córdoba, since the treatment technique constitutes a completely closed circuit. Political constraints must be adapted to a resource of public interest whose use and recovery can be done in conditions of total security for people and for the Natural Environment.

1.- SUMMARY

1.1.- QUALIFICATION OF THE CONSULTANTS

This work has been prepared based on inputs from a group of consultants working for Minera Danita, S.A.

These consultants are specialists in the fields of geology, mining, the environment, mineral processing, mining permits, financial models and valuation.

This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43.101.

The Qualified Person (QP) responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report is José Manuel Cantó Romera, Ph.D., P. Geo., Registered Member No. 802 of the European Federation of Geologists.

The visits and inspections to the places of the Mining Concessions, as well as the access to all those old works that allowed it, with security, have been made by Dr. José M. Cantó, P.Geo. (Q.P.) as expressly indicated by the code N.I. 43-101.

The individuals responsible for this report have extensive experience in the mining industry and are members, under appropriate conditions, of the appropriate professional institutions.

1.2.- INFORMATION SOURCES

This report is based on:

1. Discussion and debate with Directors and consultants of Minera Danita S.A.
2. Field visits to the different mineralized zones during the days 14 to January 23 of 2018 in the Pampean Sierras (Sierra Chica and Sierra Grande) of Córdoba carried out by the author himself and accompanied by Consultants of Minera Danita S.A.
3. Review of all available exploration information, data and reports, Doctoral Thesis included
4. Old reports provided by Minera Danita S.A. from the Córdoba Exploration Center of the National Directorate of Mining and Geology
5. Reports generated by Environmental Mining Consultant DEANTONIO AND ASSOCIATES MINING RESOURCE EVALUATION.



1.3.- TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of these visits and this report is to provide an independent view of the mineral exploration and test works carried out in the different areas occupied by the numerous mining permits of the property, establishing a base criterion of the existing reserves, analyzing and advising on the forms of mineral processing appropriate to the characteristics of the mineral.

Another important aspect is to ratify the real existence, validity and availability with legal guarantees of mining concessions by Minera Danita, S.A., providing an exhaustive list of them to potential interested investors.

The report includes the description of those mining properties, their location and accesses, geographic coordinates of the existing works, personal recognition of them in accessible ones, surface of protection of the same and quantification of the mineral reserves existing under the concrete data of the available information and the expert criterion of the author, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for future explorations.

All the units of measurement used in this report are under the metric system

MEASUREMENT UNITS

cm	Centimeter
°C	Degree Celsius
gr	Gram
Ha	Hectarea (10,000 m2)
kg	Kilogram
gr/t	Grams per ton
km	Kilometer
m	Metro
tm	Metric tons
mm	Millimeter
p.a.	by year
%	percentage
tpd	Tons Per Day

2.- INTRODUCTION

In October of 2017, the company Minera Danita S.A. instructed Dr. José M. Cantó Romera to study and write a Technical Report under the Canadian Code N.I. 43-101 on the properties of this company, corresponding to a significant number of mineralized quartz veins adding a total of 42 concessions, in gold mainly, and with silver in some of them, with the corresponding areas of protection, most with old and limited farms, and being constituted as independent mining permits, all of them perfectly limited and identified.

The purpose of this document is to describe the geological context, as well as the structural and metallogenic characteristics of these concessions, while carrying out an initial evaluation of the potential reserves under the existing information to date that, although limited, does not prevent establishing a valid approach to have a fairly acceptable perception of their current potential.

To this end, we have had an important collaboration from the company Minera Danita, S.A. and inspection visits to many of the tasks and permits mentioned during the month of January 2018 have materialized.

The review of the existing literature, both published and, above all, unpublished has been an immense task that was completely necessary due to the historical conditions under which these veins have been exploited and known, being especially appreciated for their usefulness the unpublished works of the Directorate General of Mining and Geology, which include numerous and systematized demonstrations of accessible tasks.

This has meant a dedication of time much higher than initially estimated by not knowing the existence of this important information, which has been provided by Minera Danita and its advisors, for which the collaboration of my colleague Miguel Deantonio has been of special help, whom I thank in a very special way for their special and decisive collaboration.

There is a mining tradition in this area, materialized mainly during the nineteenth century (for silver in Argentina) and, for gold in the first half of the twentieth, until 1935, hand in hand and with the important momentum promoted by the Mining Progress Spanish Mr. Pascual César, who managed to associate British groups in these farms in what has been the most important stage of mining exploitation in the area.

3.- DEPENDENCE OF OTHER EXPERTS

The information of Minera Danita S.A. is based on the information provided to it by the Center for Exploration of Córdoba of the General Directorate of Mining and Geology through the investigations that have been conducted in the 80s and 90s on the different mining districts, in which data of Analytics corresponding to the mining demonstrations made in numerous veins, whose evidence of taking, position and reference, still remain in the existing work, as we have been able to verify in our visits.

There are also explicit references to reserve calculations based on these analytics for gold, as well as analysis of economic conditions at the time of issuance of the reports.

The reports include technical information that has required subsequent calculations to derive subtotal and total tonnage quantities. Such calculations imply a degree of approximation and, consequently, introduce a small margin of error, although having done it with conservative criteria, it is very possible that they can be revised upwards.

Whenever it has been possible to verify data, both of sampling and of measurements in run and power of the veins, this has been done.

On the other hand, the own company Minera Danita, S.A. He has carried out research works, including the mineral-based tests carried out at his facilities in the Monserrat area.

We have also considered the important data provided by Carlos Camargo's Doctoral Thesis (1944), called "The gold deposits of the sierras of Córdoba", carried out at the National University of Córdoba.

LANDSAT satellite images of 2017.

Personal visits of the author to the indicated places of the mining concessions.

4.- LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

As already indicated, it is an important number of Mining Concessions, requested and granted over several years and some very recent (years 2016 and 2017).

The extensive existing administrative documentation has been thoroughly reviewed, and it has been convincingly verified by Dr. JM Cantó that all of the denunciations listed below have the corresponding authorization requests from the mining authority, being duly ensured its availability for the purposes of its exploitation and exploitation with full legal security for potential interested investors.

The fact that in each and every one of them the relevant procedures for the aforementioned denunciations in favor of MINERA DANITA, SA, whose Bylaws are recorded in Deed No. 563 of September fifteen of two thousand and eleven, is certified. carved by Notary Public María Constanza Abuchanab, Notary Registry Holder No. 531 of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine Republic, and whose President of the company for the purposes of representation and empowerment is Mr. Gero Constantino Gualterio Von Gromann, a national Argentina, with DNI 18,779,212.

The company is registered in Book No. 568, Folio 1916/77, Volume VI, Year 2011.

The registered office of Minera Danita, S.A. es C / Sucre, 1110 Floor 7 B, autonomous city of Buenos Aires, Argentina and special domicile in Villa Carlos Paz, Córdoba, Calle Franklin 179, Argentina, residence of its President.

All complaints have subscribers their corresponding tariffs according to Law.

The relationship of these Mining Concessions with their characteristics is exposed.

Mining Complaints List owned by Minera Danita S.A. Mining Complaints List owned by Minera Danita S.A.



Mining Vein List owned by Minera Danita S.A.

NÚMERO	NOMBRE	EXPEDIENTE	SUPERFICIE HAS.
1	El Cacique	11279/17	36
2	Carmela	11276/17	36
3	El porvenir	11274/17	36
4	Las Inglesas II	11273/17	41
5	Las Inglesas	1610/41	6
6	Bragada	11272/17	36
7	Cuchillaco	9249/81	12
8	Cuchillaco II	11209/14	36
9	San Agustín	9558/84	6
10	Eufemia	50/20	6
11	Don David	11177/13	81
12	Don Andreas	11178/13	81
13	Don Jurgen	11179/13	81
14	Don Thomas	11180/13	81
15	Don Jurgen II	11286/17	81
16	Clementina Veta Santander	61434	12
17	La higuera	11253/16	36
18	La Cascada o La Barranca	11249/16	64
19	San Martín	11256/16	19
20	El Zapallar	821/37	16
21	La Laguna	11254/16	36
22	Niño Dios	1693/21	24
23	El Tigre	367/30	12
24	El Tigre II	11172/12	36
25	El Bañado	11262/16	12
26	El Saucesito	11259/16	00
27	San Ignacio	11260/16	81
28	La Argentina	311/45	00
29	La Cruz del Señor	2103/42	00
30	Montserrat Puigari	1617/43	24
31	La Suerte	11290/17	16
32	La Porteña	11285/17	36
33	La Higuera Vieja	11289/17	36
34	Don Gero	11388/17	16
35	Cortadera	11281/17	00
36	Candelaria Este	11294/17	64
37	La Mesa	11257/16	36
38	Ferromanganeso	6277/65	00
39	Ernesto	3863/51	00
40	Los Tres Unidos	5832/60	00
41	Rosa Nelly Rios	3592/48	00
42	Don Raúl	11261/18	00

Tabla 1. - Listado de denuncias mineras: identificación administrativa y superficie. Junio 2018

As Appendix 1, the Technical Sheets corresponding to the indicated properties are attached, with only those corresponding to the most recently acquired ones missing

5.- ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY



Candelaria River in the vicinity of Oro Grueso

Upstream is where the Spanish Adelantado César Pascual died trying to cross it during a strong avenue.

The areas of interest are approximately limited to the North by the $30^{\circ} 55'$ parallel and to the South by the $31^{\circ} 10'$ of South latitude, to the West by the meridian $64^{\circ} 55'$ of West longitude and to the East by the $64^{\circ} 45'$ of West longitude.

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It is in an area of approximately 1,000 square kilometers (20 kilometers from East to West and 50 kilometers from North to South) where the gold-bearing quartz veins that are the subject of this report are concentrated.

The Rio Hondo deposit (Dept. of Pocho) is located on the Chacras or Hondo river, 6.5 km north-east of Sagrada Familia, located on the Córdoba-Salsacate highway.

The veins are mostly agglomerated in the vicinity of the Candelaria River, but between 10 and 20 kms north of the town of the same name.

The deposits of the district of Paso del Carmen, such as that of San Ignacio (Dept. Cruz del Eje), 7.5 km south of the first named, are in the vicinity of the Soto River.

The rivers and streams have played an erosive action that has sculpted the land taking advantage of the tectonic accidents.

The general direction of the water courses is from South to North, and its proximity to the gold districts has allowed its hydraulic use, specifically in the Paso del Molle, which with a 1,600 meter channel allowed a fall of 32 meters in height.

The general access routes are relatively favorable, although it is necessary to condition the direct access to the different mineralized veins from the existing secondary roads.

The agriculture is represented by crops of small orchards (farms), located in the vicinity of rivers or streams.

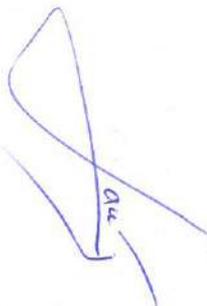
The cattle ranch is quite developed, adapted to the nature of the soil and to the climate conditions, of a continental nature.

Rainfall is very variable, between 500 and 600 mm per year, mainly focusing on summer and autumn, in the months of November and March. The snow, although it is not frequent, appears in the months of July and August in the zones of more altitude.

The dominant winds usually come from the North, which alternate with others, less frequent, from the South and Southeast.

The temperatures oscillate enough, from minimum of -10°C in winter to a dry heat that reaches 40°C in summer, although at night it refreshes a lot.

The population of the area, in general, is disseminated, without forming nuclei of real importance, being Candelaria the most important locality and also San Carlos Minas.



6.- HISTORY

The history of some of these mines and veins is known from colonial times, although the most intensive exploitations are of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX.

Probably even the national name of Argentina could come from this is the denomination of the mines that produced the silver with which the first coins were issued with the stamps brought by Belgrano from Potosí (where coins were minted by the Royal House of the Currency since 1573) to Córdoba in 1815, where the first Argentine Mint was installed. In both cases, minting took place in the environment of silver production.

In fact, in the vicinity of the Argentine Mine, up to three silver smelters were simultaneously installed. After a while all the provinces had their moneyhouses.

In 1822 the Bank of Buenos Aires was created, which was the depository of social income. This Bank began issuing bills that were, initially, manufactured in England.

The auriferous exploitations date from the pre-Columbian period, but referred exclusively to the secondary deposits of alluvial origin, which can not be used in the area of our interest. They began timidly during the colonial era, but declined during the wars of independence and were almost completely annulled during the long years of civil wars.

In colonial times, the Jesuit colonization (XVI and XVII centuries), started the exploitation of several veins in San Ignacio, although with little use. It is from the year 1890 when the first attempts of a profitable exploitation of the deposit are organized, being constituted the company "San Ignacio Gold Mines Company", although it left the works soon by lack of the necessary capital, restarting later the works by the company "Mines San Ignacio SRL ", which used the cyanidation method for gold recovery, installing a treatment plant in 1933.

The most important development of the 20th century occurred as a result of the initiatives of the Spanish mining leader César Pascual, originally from Toledo, who started his activity in the area of Oro Grueso, next to the Candelaria river, and managed to involve English investors in the first decades of the twentieth century, when they achieved the greatest development in these farms with its corresponding mineralurgy until 1935, in which the death of the main driver, and for political reasons, the English ignored these projects, which have become unproductive until the present day.

However, the National Directorate of Mining and Geology, through its Exploration Center in Córdoba, has developed a research and studies activity in the 80s (from 85 to 89) to evaluate the possible start-up of some of these farms, specifically in the Cruz del Eje, Pocho and Punilla Departments.

7.- GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MINERALIZATION

The metalliferous deposits and the metallogeny of the Sierras Pampeanas de Córdoba have a geochemical link with the sedimentary environments and the neo-Proterozoic-Cambrian volcanism of the Sierras Pampeanas, recording their later concentration a close relationship with the tectonic and metamorphic episodes that in successive phases modeled the intimate structure of the Pampean basement.

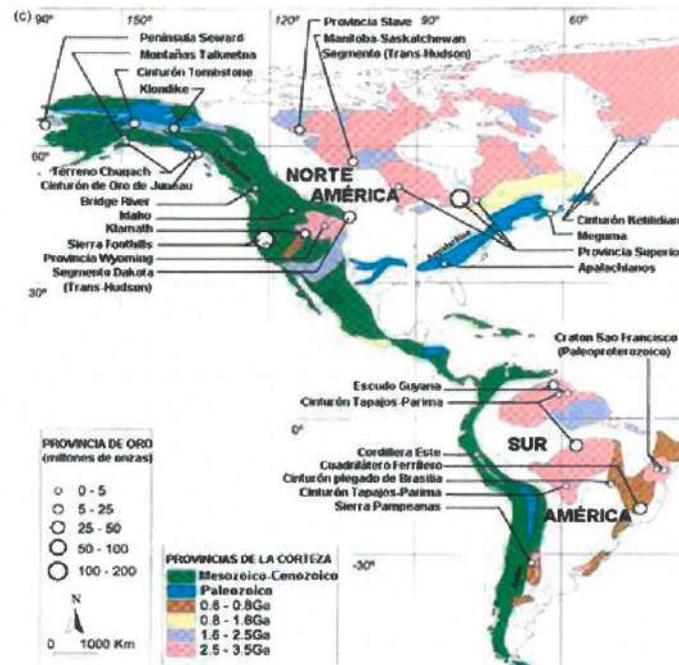


Illustration 1.- Distribution of gold provinces in America in relation to their age and metal content. Some of them correspond to orogenic gold types such as the Juneau gold belt, Alaska, the eastern mountain range in Peru and the Pampas mountain range in Argentina (Goldfarb et al., 2001).

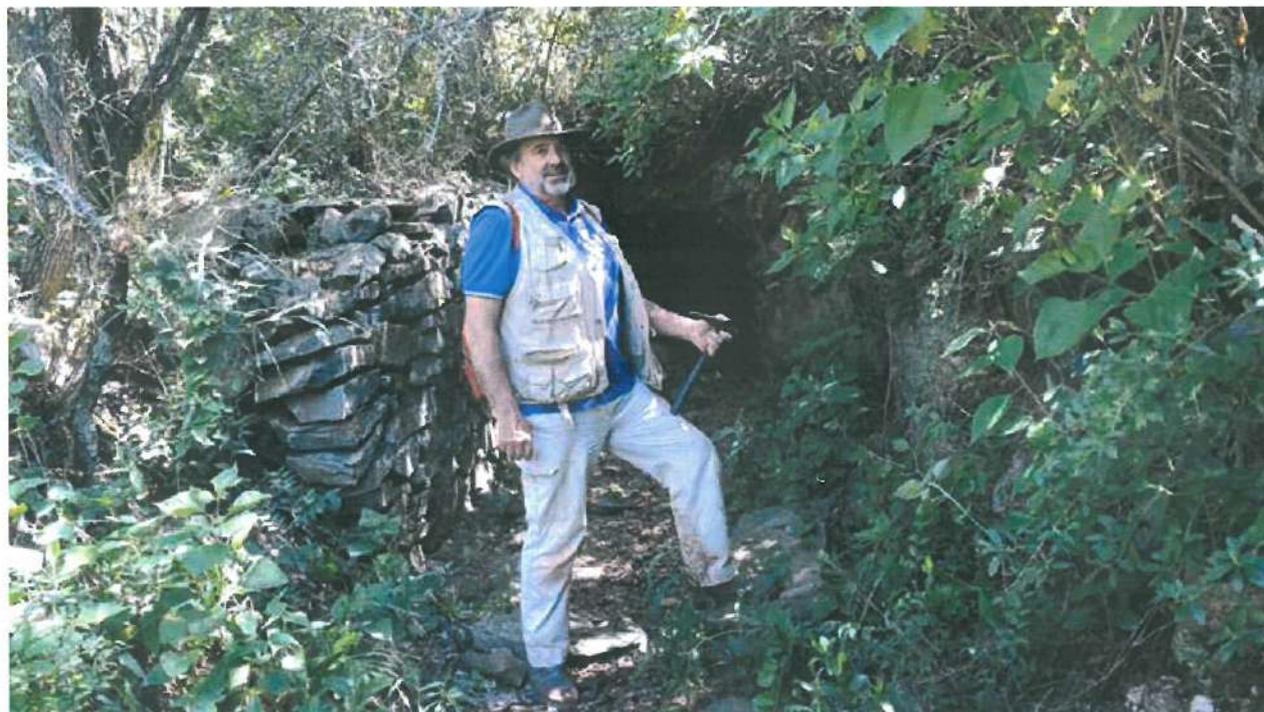
In the northwest sector of the sierras of Córdoba, in the region of El Guaico, there are several vein-shaped polymetallic deposits with mineralization accompanied by a mineralization of Au, Bi and V. The district contains some 60 mineralized veins housed in gneisses and migmatites of the complex Metamorphic Pichanas of Cambrian age in the surroundings of the milonitic belt of Dos Pozos. It is interpreted that the formation of relief zones within a shear regime left spaces for the circulation of mineralizing fluids (Sureda, 1978).

Along with the deposition of quartz bands, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and sulfosal of Ag, Pb, Sb and Sn. The subsequent fragile brecciation of the structures has been accompanied by remobilization of the mineralization. In this stage, sericite was formed, which was dated by the $^{40}\text{Ar} / ^{39}\text{Ar}$ method in 386 Ma (Camacho 1997). Lyons et al. (1997) interpreted based on these data that the mineralization of Pb, Ag

from El Guaico would have occurred during the Achaliano cycle (Middle Devonian-Lower Carboniferous). The La Argentina district, located 35 km south of El Guaico, has similar characteristics with a higher Au / Ag ratio.

The main auriferous district of Córdoba is to the northwest, in the Candelaria river region, located in Cambrian metamorphic rocks. The auriferous veins have a structural and genetic relationship with shear zones of Ordovician age with later activity in the Devonian. The veins show a frequent quartz breccia on a meso and microscopic scale, with intermediate spaces filled with goethite - hematite.

$^{40}\text{Ar} / ^{39}\text{Ar}$ geochronological studies carried out in sericite linked to the mineralizing event, extracted in the Puigari and La Bragada mines, gave an age of 378 Ma (Camacho 1997) which is interpreted as reactivation of the shears in the final stage of the intrusion of Devonian-Carboniferous granites (Achalianos sl) that have ages that vary between 403 and 382 Ma (Camacho and Ireland 1997).



8. TYPE OF DEPOSITS

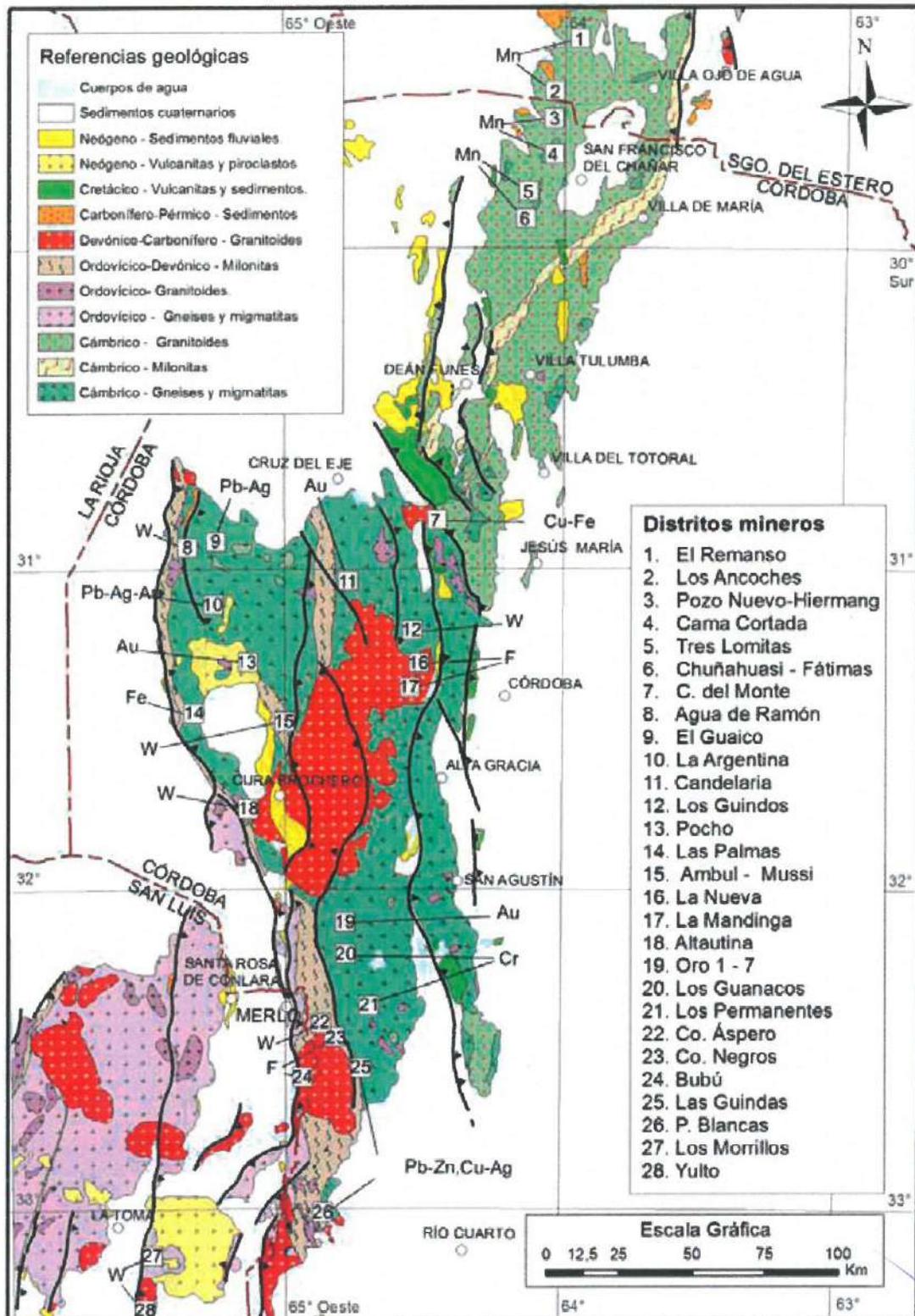


Ilustración 2. - Geología de los distritos mineros del NW de la provincia de Córdoba.

DEPOSITS POLYMETHICAL VETIFORM OF LEAD, ZINC AND SILVER

Polymetallic deposits of the northwest of Córdoba

GUAICO DISTRICT

In the northwestern sector of the Córdoba mountain ranges there are several vein-shaped polymetallic deposits with main mineralization of Pb, Ag and Zn. In some cases an Au, Bi and V mineralization is added. The El Guaico district, the most extensive with these characteristics, is located 20 km southwest of the town of Villa de Soto, in the north of Córdoba.

An extension to the northeast of the district is known as the Dos Pozos sector. To the south is a second district, La Argentina, which includes a smaller group of deposits.

The closest town to El Guaico is the town of La Higuera, located 12 km east, in the vicinity is an old smelting plant. The most recent references about the characteristics of the district are found in Sureda (1978), Lucero and Olsacher (1981), Lyons et al. (1997), Candiani and Sureda (1999). Economic evaluations of the district were conducted by Candiani et al. (1988) and in the slag heaps by Torres and Leynaud (1994).

The district consists of some 60 veins located in the Pichanas Metamorphic Complex (Stuart-Smith and Lyons 1997). The mineralogical variety present in the different veins is remarkable. Sureda (1978) and Sureda et al. (2000) have described more than 60 mineral species among which predominate the sulfides of Pb, Zn, Ag, accompanied by sulfosal antimonifera, Au, and minerals of V, Mn, Fe, Bi, As.

The quartz veins with Pb, Zn and Ag sulphides are housed in rocks of the Pichanas Metamorphic Complex, formed by quartz, feldspar, biotite and muscovite schists, foliate gneisses and migmatites, accompanied by frequent granite bodies of anatomic origin. The complex extends in a wide region between the rivers Soto to the East and Guasapampa to the West. The river Pichanas crosses the central sector of the complex in the south-north direction and gives it its name (Lyons and Stuart-Smith 1997).

The gneisses present a garnet-cordierite association in all its extension. They are accompanied by

large zones of migmatization and concordant bodies of amphibolites. The association corresponds to a high temperature metamorphism in amphibolite facies, which has led to the development of Rumi Huasi and around the Rara Fortuna mine, exploited as ornamental rock. At least 8 lithological types make up the complex. The most abundant corresponds to a metapelite paragneis whose average mineral composition is quartz (25-40%), ortho (25-35%), biotite (10-30%), plagioclase (5-10%) and muscovite (5- 10%). Minor components include garnet (up to 5%), cordierite (up to 3%) and sillimanite (up to 3%). The gneiss shows evidence of retrogradation corresponding to the replacement of sillimanite by muscovite from sillimanite and from feldspar potassium, cordierite and garnet by chlorite. The regional schistosity has northwest orientation with foliation planes to the northeast and southwest.

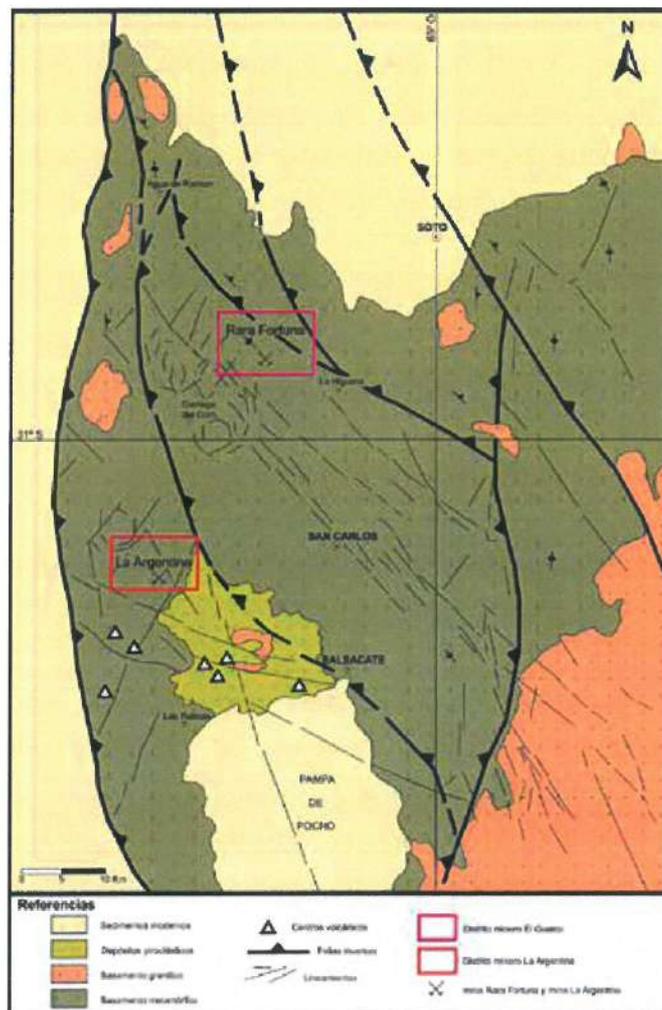


Ilustración 3. - Geología de la zona de San Carlos Minas con la Argentina

The second lithological type corresponds to the Tuclame Formation composed of metasamites and

metacuarcitas well foliated, with a banding in which quartzofeldespáticas layers alternate with finer micaceous layers. The composition and sillimanita, with accessories of tourmaline, apatite, rutile and zircon. This unit traverses like a strip of northwest direction to the district The Guaico, passing gradually towards the south to the gnásica unit. On its northern edge the Dos Pozos shear separates the gneiss from the shales. The schist unit preserves the evidences of the Pampean deformation that comprised at least three folding events, which are not clearly distinguishable in the gneisses.

The third unit present in the zone of the mining district corresponds to granitoids associated with metamorphism.

The granitic bodies form a strip distributed from east to west about 30 km long along the complex, emerging as rounded hills (tortoise ridges).

Compositionally they present three phases; The most abundant is formed by a biotite granite with potassium feldspar porphyries, which retains an irregular foliation and migmatite and gneiss xenoblast; another formed by an equigranular pink leucogranite and a smaller one formed by mega enclaves of cordierite and biotite granites (Cerro Negro). According to Rapela et al. (1995), the relations Rb-Sr and Sm-Nd confirm that granites are cogenetic with metamorphism and represent their highest degree.

Notably, most of the veins are lodged in the contact zone between the gneiss and the shale, north and south of the mylonitic belt. The Rara Fortuna, San Carlos and Veta Rica mines are found in gneisses to the south of the shales that alternate with granite bodies, while the Garibaldi, La Víbora, Asunción and Ana María veins are housed in shales.

The Eufemia mine crosses the gneiss-schist contact, clearly indicating that the mineralization occurred after the deformation of the metamorphic units.

The veins correspond to extension or relief systems that in some cases can be related to a shear regime that shows dextral displacements marked by S-C structures in a sub-vertical direction. In coincidence, a marked mineral line with vertical orientation is observed in the Santo Domingo mine. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the different competition between gneisses and schists may have led to the formation of zones of relief in their contact zone within a regime of shear, leaving spaces for the circulation of mineralizing fluids.

The veins of quartz with sulfides have two main directions, northeast and northwest, coinciding with

lineaments of fragile structures. They are mostly sub-vertical and have thicknesses that do not exceed 1.70 m (2.40 m in Rare Fortune). The largest run corresponds to the Rara Fortuna mine, reaching 700 meters. This value is exceptional since in general the average length of veins in the district is 250 meters.

As the only major deformation after the site, there are frequent breccia structures within the veins that include fragments of the metamorphic boxes. The gaps could also correspond to multiple hydrothermal events.

The most abundant primary minerals are galena, sphalerite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, followed by chalcopyrite, tetraedrite, freibergite, pirargirite, marcasite. In lesser quantity, enargite, stanite s.l., greenockite, stannoidite, famatinite, kesterite, linneite, proustite, stephanite, gold, wurtzite and numerous sulfosalts of Pb, Ag and / or Cu are observed. The gangue consists of quartz, calcite and little siderite. In the oxidation zone, silver, acanthite, chalcocite, covellite, digenite, carbonate, sulphate and vanadate have been observed (Sureda 1978).

Galena is almost always associated with sphalerite in alotriomorphic grains or as replacement veins. A phase of late formation is assigned along with the sulfosal ones of Pb, Ag, Sb and As. The sphalerite appears in grains of different color, subidiomorfos and alotriomorfos with a variable size between 0,3 to 1 centimeters. In some crystals yellowish edges are observed attributed to an enrichment in cadmium. In other cases the grains have a reddish to dark brown tone that is due to an enrichment in iron.

GENETIC MODEL:

Sureda (1978) identified up to three paragenetic stages for the entire district with the following association; stage 1) is the initial and main stage in which the filling of the open spaces was produced by the tectonic precipitating quartz, which appears whitish, subhedral to euhedral, coarse to fine, with zoning, crustiform, deposited in thin parallel bands to the salbandas. At the same time, stockwork and gaps in the boxes were formed up to a distance of 1m from the main vein. Along with quartz pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and sulfosal of Ag, Pb, Sb and Sn were deposited in intercalated bands. Sulfide nests have been observed forming box rock replacements within the veins. Stage 2 is associated with an event of fracturing of the veins already formed that resulted in the formation of new veins of fine quartz, grayish, subhedral, which cuts the primary banded quartz and the formation of breach structures. The sulfide association is similar to that of the previous stage.

Finally in stage 3 there is an intense breach and a reopening of the structures is observed which

led to the formation of chalcedony in cavities, as is observed in some veins of the southern sector, where the chalcedony is coloform and banded , accompanied by microcrystalline hematite. The chalcedony crosses the associations of the previous stages although sometimes it seems associated to the quartz of the stage 2. No sulfides linked to this stage were observed, but secondary minerals of vanadium, carbonates of Cu and Pb and oxides of manganese and iron were recognized. (Sureda 1978).

A geochemical study of the isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen (Skirrow 1997) conducted in minerals from the El Guaico veins showed that there was a very low deuterium and high ratio of $\delta^{18}O$ which would indicate a contribution of meteoric waters that reacted with metasediments and precipitated from temperatures of approximately 250 ° C (Skyrrow et al., 1996). The analyzes showed that a contamination with magmatic water could also have occurred.

Sulfur isotopes indicate that sulfides would have an origin from metamorphic rocks (Skyrrow et al., 2000).

The geological and geochemical characteristics of the Ag, Pb and Zn veins of the El Guaico district correspond to the "polymetallic vein" model of Cox and Singer (1986). The structural arrangement would correspond to contemporary or late tectonic events of the Achaliano cycle. It is worth mentioning that studies of aerial geophysics (Lyons et al., 1997) determined the presence of a magmatic body in the central zone of the mining district that would be found at a depth between 0.5 and 2.0 km, which would allow to link the mineralized structures at the apex of some subvolcanic body not outcropping, considering that the mineral paragenesis corresponds to epithermal sites.

The dating of a hydrothermal sericite extracted from a vein indicated an age $40Ar / 39Ar$ of 386 Ma (Camacho 1997). Lyons et al. (1997) interpreted based on these data that the mineralization of Pb, Ag of El Guaico would have occurred during the Achaliano cycle (Early Devonian-Early Carboniferous)

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

SILVER POLYMETALLIC DISTRICT OF ARGENTINA

About 30 km south of the El Guaico district is a second argentiferous mining district, the La Argentina district, located west of San Carlos Minas.

It comprises 26 deposits grouped in two sectors; the main one centered in the locality of La Argentina, at 31 ° 14'00 "L.S. and 65 ° 18'00 "L.O. and another smaller one to the SE of the Guasapampa mountain range, in the vicinity of Agua del Tala.

Historically, this area was explored in colonial times to verify the mineral richness of them, especially

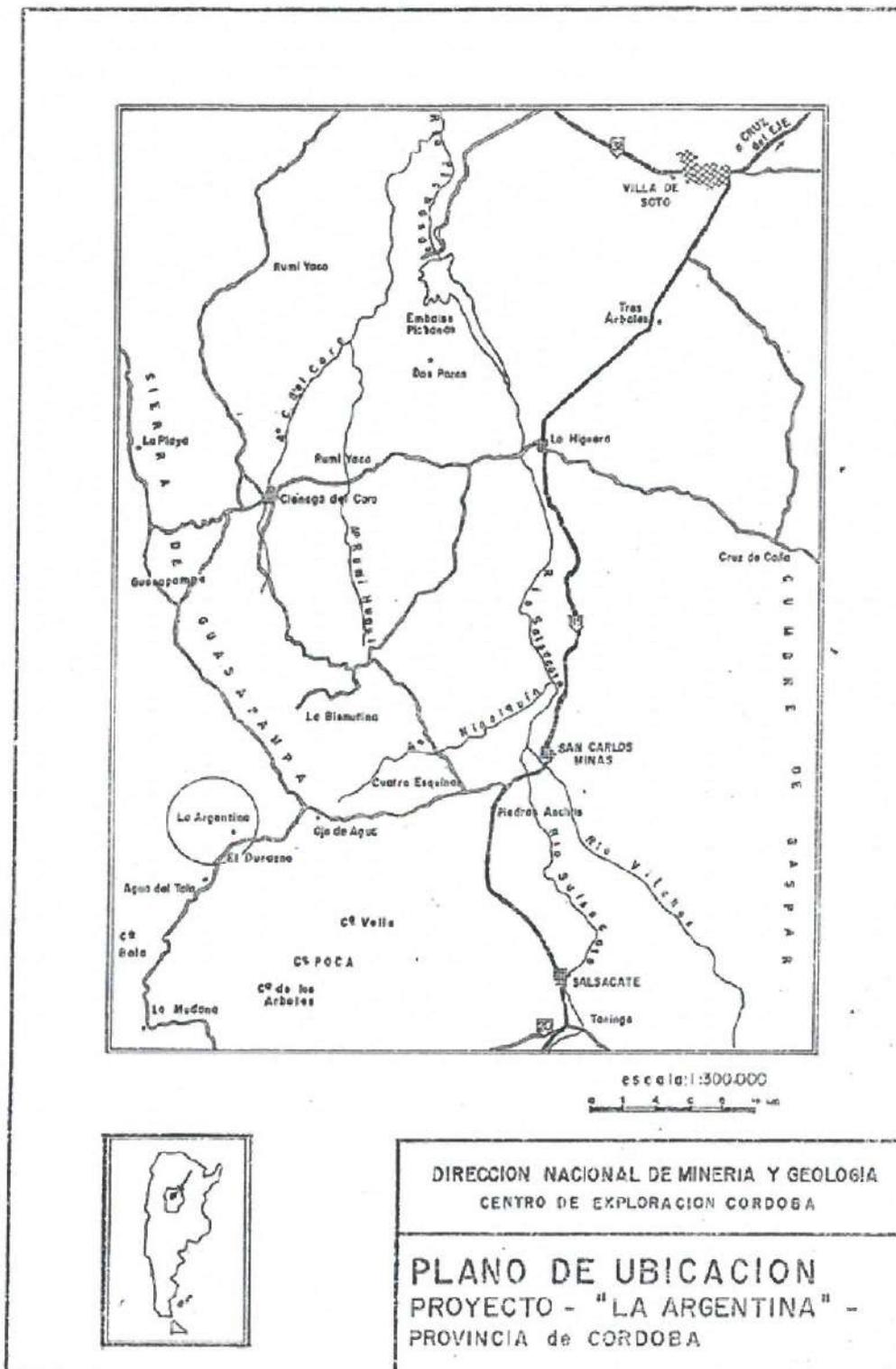


Ilustración 4. - Ubicación geográfica del proyecto La Argentina.

in silver. Its existence is already mentioned in 1583 by the natives and before the end of the century the Spaniards had begun to exploit them.

In the period of independence, exploitation was reinitiated, extracting silver ore between 1830 and 1880.

DETALLE DE LOS YACIMIENTOS ARGENTINOS DEL GRUPO LA ARGENTINA (Código N. 8111, 1994)	
I. Sector La Argentina	
1.	La Argentina
2.	La Cruz del Señor (Argentina Chica)
3.	25 de Mayo
4.	M.2
5.	M.3
6.	Tres Hermanos
7.	Colonia (Córdoba)
8.	San Jerónimo
9.	San Agustín
10.	Matrícula
11.	Roaric
12.	La Chispa
II. Sector Agua del Tala	
13.	San Roque
14.	San Juan
15.	Monte Carmelo (Maldonado)
16.	Margarita
III. Sector Ojo de Agua	
17.	Fase Grande
18.	La Yema
19.	Alto de
20.	Compañía
21.	Colorada (Julia e Esperanza)
22.	La Janna
23.	Santa Cruz
IV. Sector San Carlos	
24.	San Agustín
25.	Nueva Haya
26.	Colfa

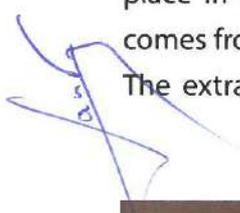
Nota: Las designaciones M.2 y M.3 corresponden a laborerías que carecen de minicercas.
El Sector San Carlos comprende tres yacimientos muy alejados del resto, situados en la cañada del arroyo Roaric, sobre el flanco occidental de las Dumbres de Guchar, a unos 7 km al NE de San Carlos Minas.

Table 2.- Enumeration of deposits in La Argentina Group

The nearest town is San Carlos Minas located 25 km east of the district. It is possibly the oldest mines in the province of Córdoba, exploited since the pre-colonial era. There are records of holdings since 1830 in which according to Rickard (1869) a silver law of 4 kg / t would have been obtained. The tillage of both mines reached depths of 40 m with a maximum extension of 80 meters.

From this deposit is where most of the silver that was used for the first coinage of currency that took place in the Argentine nation after decolonization comes from, and perhaps that is where its name comes from.

The extracted ore was taken to the foundries of Santa Bárbara, Tanninga and Ojo de Agua, to obtain



silver ingots that were sold in Córdoba, Rosario and Santa Fé.

The silver lead moved to England.

Rickard mentions in his publication in 1869 that the La Argentina Mine had a "one yard wide" vein (about 83 cm) with an average silver grade of 118 to 148 ounces / ton (3.7 to 4.6 kg / tm).

In 1944, Pace Gigli sampled an accessible area of Argentina and obtained values of 4.9 kg / m of silver and 23.17 of argentiferous lead.

In 1975, the Ministry of Mining and Geological Resources of the province of Córdoba carried out an exploration project commissioned by the Mining Promotion Committee of Córdoba, which concluded the convenience of restarting its exploitation through a company that guarantees the correct technical development of the project and its continuity.

Since then, and after the preliminary evaluation carried out by the Center for Exploration of Córdoba ((DNMG) in 1986, no other work has been carried out in the place that, in the opinion of this QP, has an undoubted interest.

The geological environment of the district corresponds to biotite and banded quartzitic shales of the

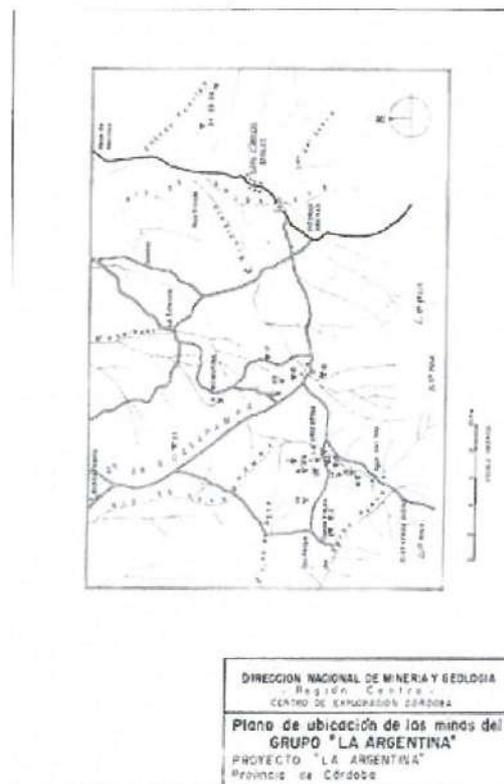


Ilustración 6. - Grupo La Argentina vein location.

Pichanas Metamorphic Complex with an average metamorphic age, accompanied by anatomical granitoids and pegmatites of similar age. The metamorphic basement has a main schistosity of NNO course. The pegmatitic bodies have a subconcordant disposition with the regional schistosity and show a high content of dark tourmaline.

The granitoids correspond to diatexites caused by deep anathexis. In the environment of the main structure the basement shows a shear with flexures and relief zones in which the longest veins are located.

Together the veins of both districts are located in a discordant way over fragile fractures of NE, NNE and ENE directions with subvertical disposition.

The two main mines in the La Argentina sector make up a crossed structure with divergent directions; the La Argentina mine, oriented according to $N 30^\circ E$, inclined 75° to the E and the Cross of the Lord, oriented NS with an inclination of 75° W. The run of both veins reaches 700 m and 550 m respectively, with a width average of 0.7 m and 0.4 m

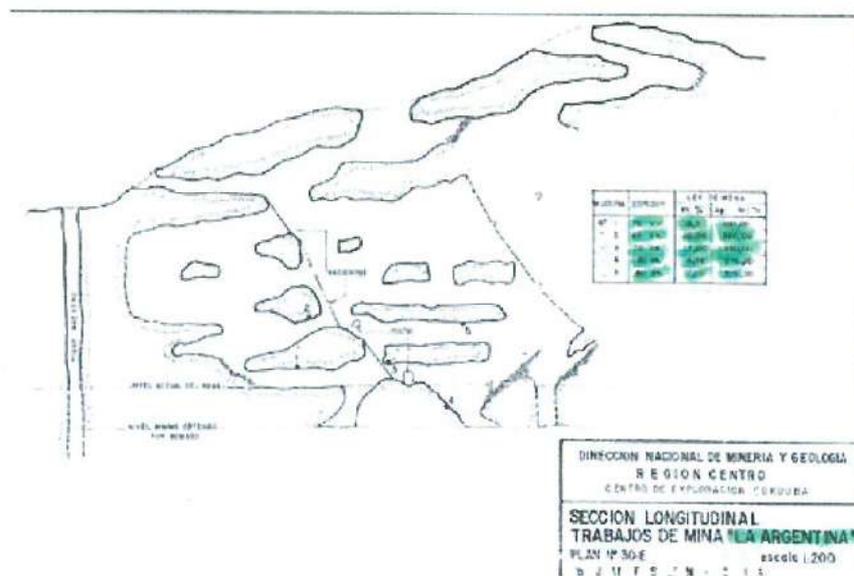


Ilustración 6: La Argentina Vein longitudinal section work

An induced polarization study carried out on a surface of 16 hectares that covered both mineralized structures confirms the continuity of the outgoing structural model.

The La Argentina mine has a strong inclination towards the East while the Cruz del Señor is in an

almost vertical structure with a slight dip to the west. The product of the values of apparent resistivity by the frequency factor (metal factor) indicates that the anomalies correspond to mineralized bodies of irregular distribution in the longitudinal direction and good vertical development in a distribution "in nails". An important feature was the detection of several structures parallel to the main veins of small thickness but similar extension.

The ores develop in banded zones parallel to the walls of the boxes. The main texture is lenticular, with grains of quartz, pyrite and sphalerite.

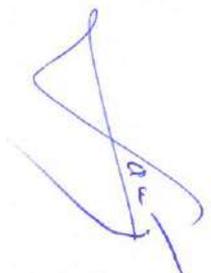
In small grains chalcopyrite associated with sphalerite in disseminated form is observed.

In massive form are granular aggregates of pyrite and arsenopyrite, separated by micro beads of galena, pyrite and quartz drusen. Within the quartz gangue, native gold and scarce acanthite and galena grains were observed.

The main supergenic minerals are cerussite and anglesite, observed in the remains of gable bridges, forming fine yellow-white microcrystalline aggregates; argentita in cryptocrystalline masses forming edges of galena replacement, associated with limonite; covellina in tiny scales inside cerussite; malachite and azurite.

The alteration towards the external zones of the veins extends only up to 1.5 m and presents sericitic, argillic and kaolinic phases.

GENETIC MODEL: textures and mineral associations indicate a hydrothermal origin of medium



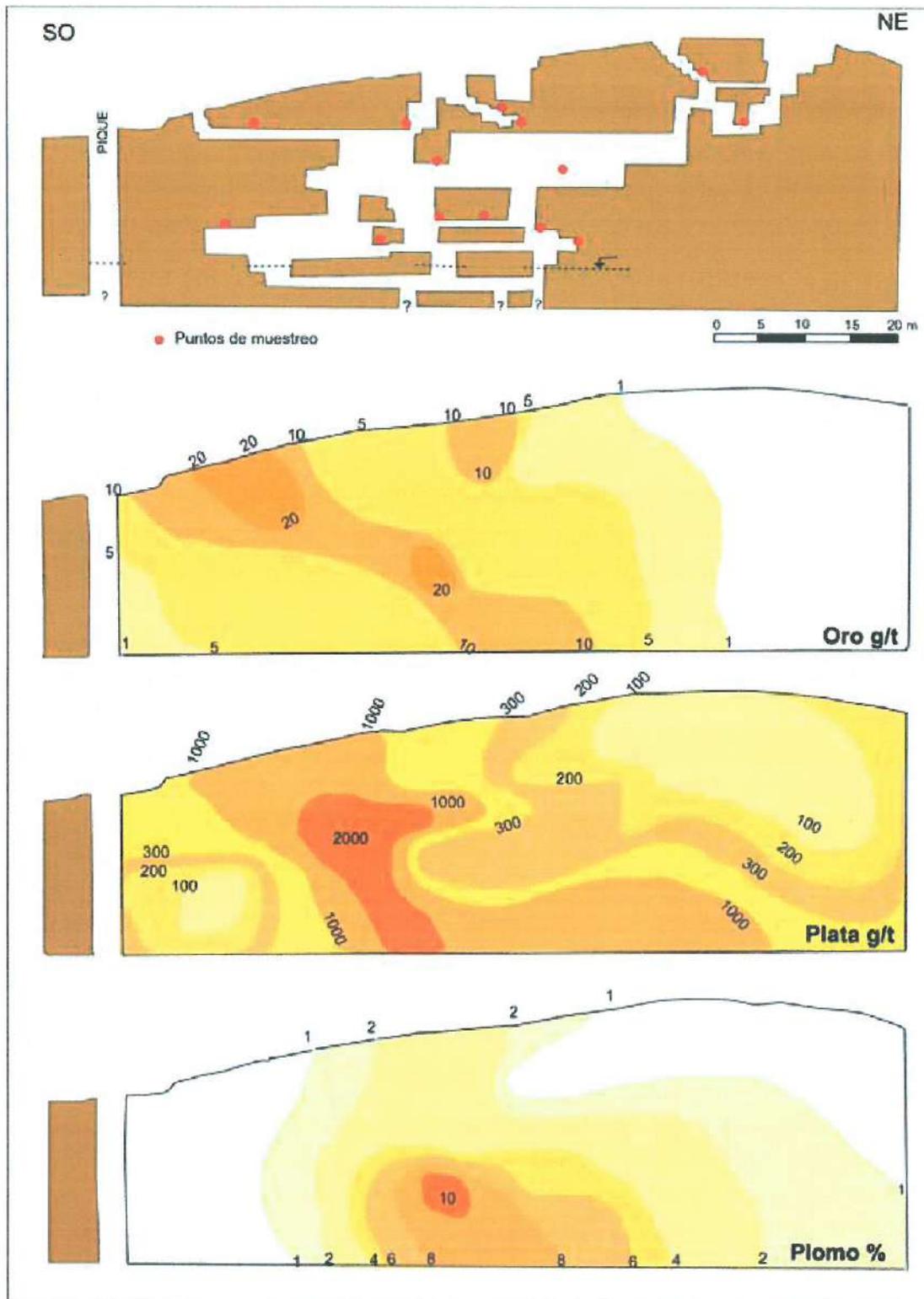


Ilustración 7. -Interpretation of geochemical sampling in Au, Ag y Pb La Argentina

temperature. The paragenetic sequence would be similar to that described by Sureda (1978) for the El Guaico veins having been developed in three pulses of hypogenic fluids. In a first stage, the basic sulphides would have been formed and in a later stage the sulphides of silver and sulphides would have been deposited.

The Ag / Au ratio is higher in the mines of La Argentina than in the El Guaico district. This fact suggests that the mineralization in La Argentina has been closer to the source of magmatic heat that gave rise to it, in comparison with a more distal position of the El Guaico mines.

For the evaluation of the mining reserves of the La Argentina and Cruz del Señor deposits, the Córdoba Exploration Center of the National Directorate of Mining and Geology carried out a geological surface survey in 1986 to define the shape, dimensions, quality and position of the the mineralized structures.

About the existing works, indicative samples were taken through transversal channels to the course of the structure, registering power and position of the veins in the space.

The sample density was one sample every 15 meters in Argentina and every 10 meters in Cruz del Señor.

The analytical determinations were made by atomic absorption spectrometry for the elements Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au, and also checks were made by fusion-copelation for Au and Ag, obtaining relevant values indicated in tables 5 and 6.

The average laws weighted according to the vein powers are:



DIRECCION NACIONAL DE MINERIA Y GEOLOGIA
Centro de Exploración Córdoba

Muestreo representativo de Mina "LA ARGENTINA"

Muestra N°	Espectrofotometría de absorción atómica					Fusión - copelación		Ancho de Veta (cm)
	Cu (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
308	5000	7,6	2000	200	2,6	2000	0,4	36
309	2600	7,8	3400	200	8,5	200	5,4	100
310	120	6,6	120	200	2,9	2000	0,4	40
311	1400	0	2000	200	0	200	0,4	30
312	1800	0,56	500	200	0	100	0,4	60
313	600	2	1200	200	1,1	200	14,4	50
314	400	3,2	600	100	20,2	100	32	100
315	560	3,1	200	100	2,0	2000	2,0	60
316	160	10,9	100	200	20	NR	Verd.	70
317	40	0,02	200	NR	0,2	NR	0,4	80
318	60	1	1400	20	0,0	20	0,4	20
319	300	0,24	200	20	0,0	20	0,4	110
320	1400	3,2	200	100	3,2	100	4,4	100
321	300	0,15	600	20	0,4	100	32,4	30
343	200	0,22	200	NR	1,2	-	-	30
346	100	3,1	200	200	7,5	-	-	30

Analista:
Centro de Exploración
NOA
Tucumán, Octubre 1986.

Tabla 3: Samplig performed DNMG in Cruz del Señor Vein

DIRECCION NACIONAL DE MINERIA Y GEOLOGIA
Centro de Exploración Córdoba

Muestreo representativo de Mina "Cruz del Señor"

Muestra N°	Espectrofotometría de absorción atómica					Fusión - copelación		Ancho de Veta (cm)
	Cu (ppm)	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
322	300	2,6	2000	20	5	20	4	5
323	480	2,8	3000	200	2	30	10	30
324	200	0,35	400	20	47,5	20	34	40
325	800	1,3	800	100	5	20	3,2	40
326	260	0,7	1400	20	1	60	1,6	30
327	200	1	800	20	1,3	20	NR	30
328	40	0,34	300	NR	0,2	NR	NR	30
329	240	2,5	400	100	3,2	200	3,6	60
330	80	0,16	400	Verd.	0,2	NR	NR	30
331	550	2,2	1600	210	1,2	20	NR	60
332	40	0,03	600	NR	0,1	NR	NR	10
333	280	1,6	2000	30	0,2	20	NR	10
334	240	<1	1600	80	1,2	20	1,2	15
335	140	0,18	900	10	0,1	20	NR	20
336	60	0,22	400	10	0,2	20	NR	20
337	100	1	800	260	2,0	20	1,2	20
338	260	0,8	1800	10	1	20	0,4	40
339	40	0,06	440	10	Verd.	NR	NR	20
340	900	6,2	3200	250	7,5	20	5	20
341	500	2,5	2000	20	0,8	20	0,6	20
342	200	2,5	600	20	3,2	20	0,0	20
345	140	0,4	400	100	1,2	20	NR	20

Analista:
Centro de Exploración NOA
Tucumán, Octubre 1986.

Tabla 4: Samplig performed DNMG in Cruz Vein La Argentina

Mine	Cu ppm	Pb%	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
Argentina	956	3.5	104	547	6.58
Cross of the Lord	279	1,7	1203	93	3,13

The average vein width considered for Argentina is 70 centimeters and 40 centimeters for Cruz del Señor, estimating a depth of 150 meters for both.

Laws and reservations: irregular sampling carried out along the structures yielded lead laws of 3.5%, zinc 1.2%, silver 100 g / t and gold 3.13 g / t.

Based on these values, the estimated reserve, up to a depth of 150 m, would be 105,000 t for La Argentina and 47,000 t for the Cruz del Señor mine.

The evaluations made for the silver content have not contemplated the silver contained in the argentine galena, which is a substantial added value.

An important conclusion is that the contributions of water to farms have always restricted more intensive use, even conditioning it, not so much for the importance of them as for the lack of adequate technical means to pump and extract it. We consider that, historically, the exploitation of Argentina has been constrained by the lack of adequate means for pumping and draining the mine, given the geographical conditions of it.

GOLD DEPOSITS

In the province of Córdoba gold mining has been carried out since colonial times (Camargo, C. 1944). The two main mining groups are the Paso del Molle district, located in the vicinity of the Candelaria river northwest of Córdoba, and the San Ignacio district located west of La Cumbre.

In the polymetallic districts of El Guaico, Au laws of economic interest have also been recognized but have not been exploited. Prospective studies carried out on recent alluvium near the old mining operations are also known.

The veins were exploited irregularly until the year 1930. The mining works consisted mainly of tun-

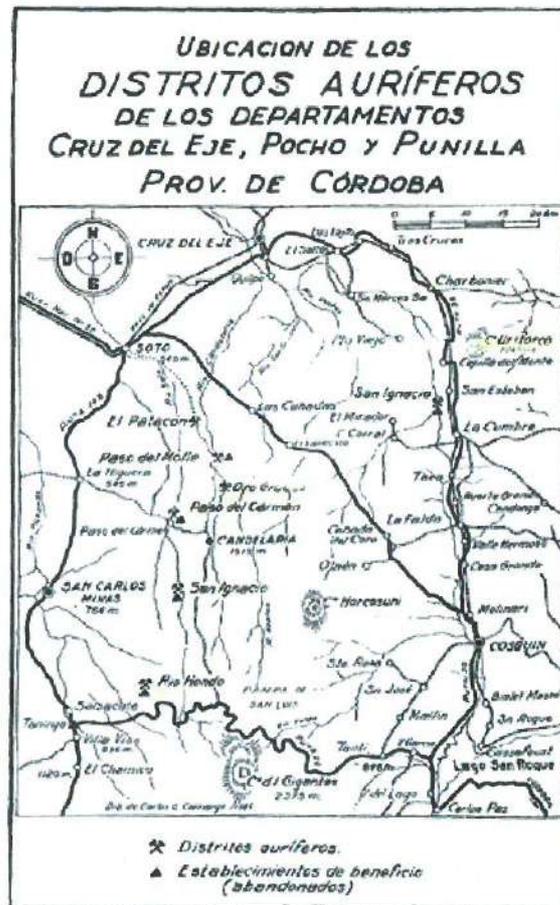


Ilustración 8: Geographical distribution of the gold districts in the NW in the province of Córdoba.

nels along them, made at different levels, with extraction by enhancement. This method has left very unstable excavations that lack underpinning, so its recognition becomes very difficult.

The mineralized structures have a structural and genetic relationship with a north-south orientation

shear zone, the "Guamanes belt" (Martino 1983), and are located in granatífera gneissic rocks and milonitized shales, from the Cruz del Eje Metamorphic Complex (Lyons. et al., 1997). They are formed by milky quartz, massive, with frequent cavities filled by recrystallized quartz.

Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are recognized as sulfides. The salbandas of the veins show a frequent breeding of quartz at meso and microscopic scale, with the intermediate spaces filled by goethite-hematite. Gold is free and of medium to coarse grain (up to 200 microns) in the upper oxidized zone, while in the primary zone it is associated with sulfides, usually pyrite.

The hydrothermal alteration has caused an intense sericitization in the box rocks up to one meter from the veins and in the gneissic fragments included within the veins. The gneiss, formed by quartz, biotite, feldspar, muscovite and garnet, has been altered to chlorite and hematite with calcitic veins. Further away from the veins is a chlorite alteration.

The aeromagnetic profiles made crosswise to the veins show that these are depressed in their absolute values with respect to the gneissic box. This decrease is attributed to the strong haematitic alteration produced in the veins in the final stage of their genesis.

Geochronological studies by the $^{40}\text{Ar} / ^{39}\text{Ar}$ method performed on sericite extracted at the Puigari and La Bragada mines gave an age between 376 and 378 Ma (Camacho 1997). This age is interpreted as the beginning of the muscovite alteration, with a closure of the system between 12 and 20 Ma later. A Sericite dating within the Guamanes shear belt (Martino 2003) gave an age of 365 Ma. This age is interpreted as that of the reactivation of the shear during the Devonian.

The magmatic event closest to the age of the hydrothermal alteration corresponds to the "Achaliano Cycle" (Sims et al., 1998) which comprises the intrusion of granites that have ages ranging between 403 and 382 Ma (Camacho and Ireland 1997). In this way it can be interpreted that the origin of the auriferous veins corresponds to a posthumous hydrothermal stage of the Achaliano cycle.

It should be added that the age of the original gneissic rock was dated at 535-540 Ma (Sims et al., 1998).

Considering the stability of the sericite / pyrite and chlorite association, it can be concluded that the veins formed as acid precipitates, in an intermediate redox environment, at a temperature between 250 and 350 ° C (Skirrow and Sims 1996).

The location of the veins in a shear zone indicates their relationship to a ductile deformation event.

Later the veins were fractured forming gaps in which the gold was remobilized and the formation of hematite and chlorite was produced. The geochemistry of the oxygen and hydrogen isotopes analyzed in quartz and sericite of the veins suggests that hydrothermal fluids from magmatic and / or metamorphic sources could be mixed with heated meteoric waters (Mutti et al., 2009).

Candelaria auriferous veins can be considered as originating from mesothermal fluids deposited in structural relief zones within a shear system developed in the Cambrian metamorphic basement of the Pampean Sierras.

MINA PUIGARI-MONSERRAT

The deposit is located 35 km SSE from the town of Villa de Soto (31 ° 00' L.S. - 64 ° 49' L.O.).

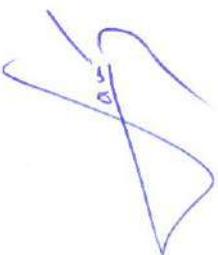
The Puigari-Monserrat mine is the largest mine in the Paso del Molle district and from which the largest volumes of ore would have been extracted. The period of exploitation began in the colonial period and was intensively resumed between 1920 and 1935. In that year a survey carried out by Sabin (1936) mentions Au laws of the enriched sectors of up to 20 g / t.

In the district there are other deposits of interest such as the La Bragada, Patacon, Las Higueras and Candelaria mines.

The vein is divided by the river Candelaria that separates the south sector, Puigari, from the north sector, Monserrat. Both sections have an extension of at least 600 m with an orientation of the north-south vein, and an inclination of 30 ° to 45 ° to the east.

The box rock corresponds to a biotite shale banded, in migmatitic parts, with milonitized strips that accompany a main schistosity oriented according to N 30 ° O and a variable inclination between 60 ° and 70 ° to the east.

It is frequent the presence of reefs and lentiform bodies aplíticos, pink, of granitic composition.



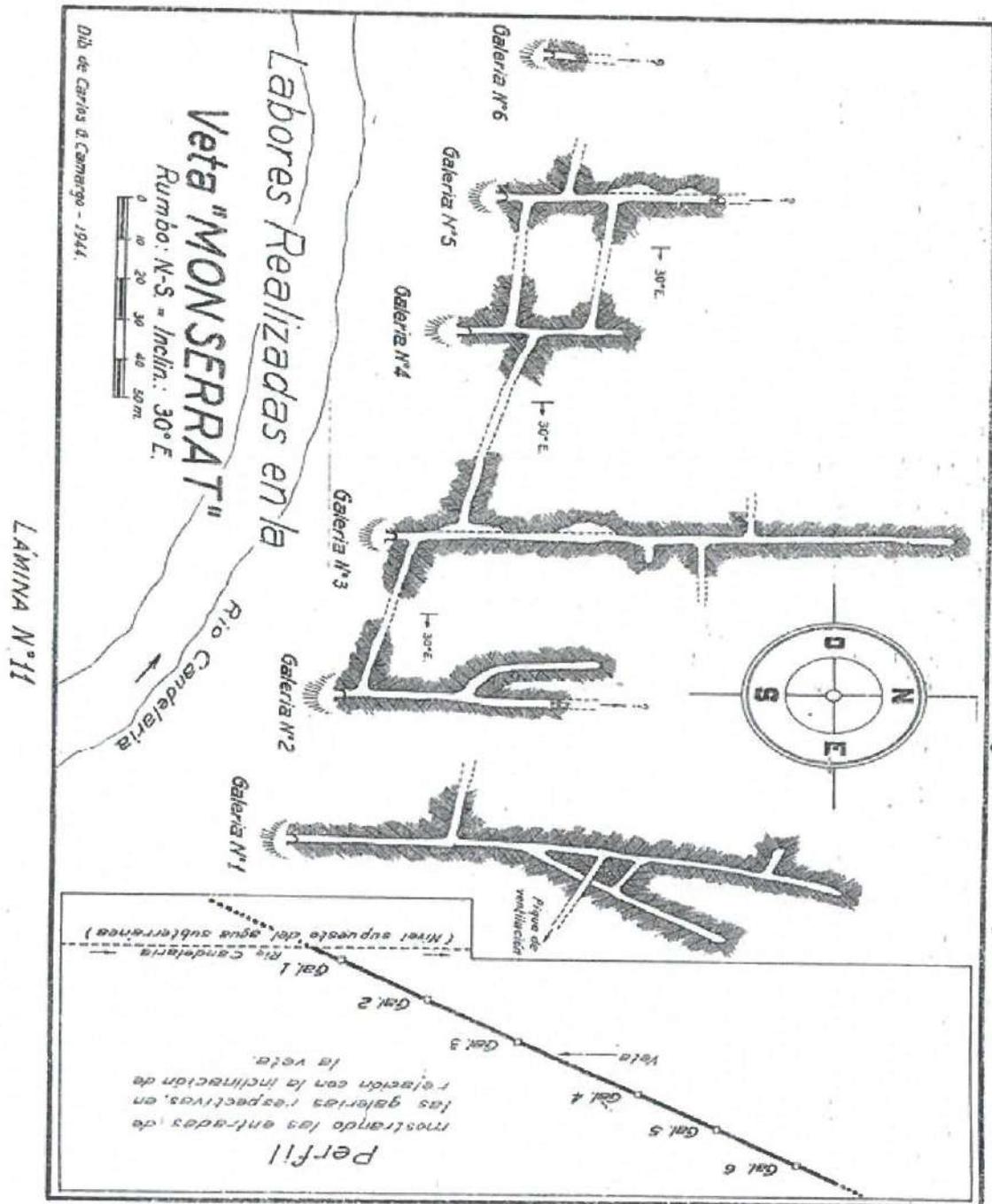


Ilustración 9: Work done at Monserrat Vein.

The gold mineralization is mainly associated with pyrite and Cu and Fe sulphides that contain intercalated native gold threads, with an average grain size of 200 microns.

The supergenic zone has a variable depth between 30 and 40 m from the surface and has been practically the only exploited area. The nails have a variable extension along the grain but rarely exceed 7 meters.

The average grade in the primary sectors does not exceed 2 gr / t.

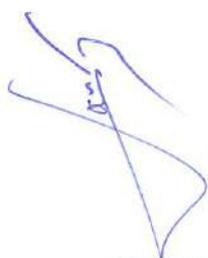
However, in the upper secondary zone, contents of up to 150 gr / t have been reported (Sabin 1936), with average values between 15 and 70 gr / t. In the Puigari mine, one of the deepest, at the base of the nails at about 60 m from the surface, the law is less than 0.2 gr / t (Miro et al., 1988).

The gangue of the vein is of whitish quartz with frequent ferruginous spots linked to a pyrite dissemi-



PHOTO 3

Old hydraulic pipeline in paso del molle next to the ruins of the old amalgamation factory on the Candelaria River.



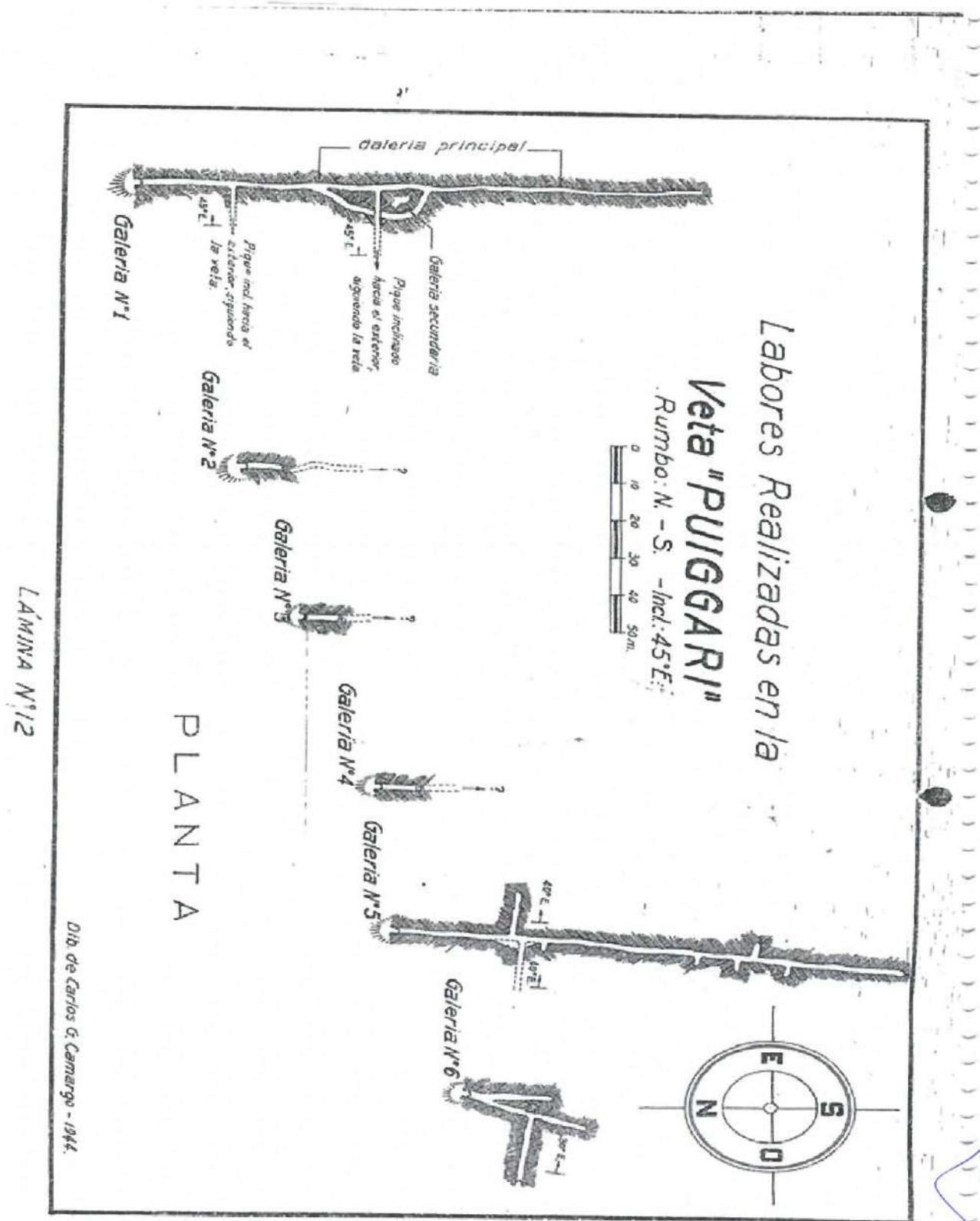


Ilustración 10.- Work done at Vein Puigari

nation. The texture is massive with laminated areas containing drusoid openings. There are frequent breccia intercalations where the quartz is cemented by amorphous silica.

The main mineralization is pyrite accompanied by native gold.

As secondary minerals malachite and azurite are observed. The average thickness is 0.65 m, varying between 0.10 and 1.80 meters. The mineralization is located in vertical veins that have a zone of supergene enrichment that reaches up to about 30 m below the surface level.

Laws and reserves: An estimate of reserves, considering a remaining average grade of 20 g / t and only the most concentrated sectors, indicates that there would be some 60,000 t of gold, although this does not know the evolution in depth. The criteria we apply is much more conservative

Other gold denounces of Candelaria

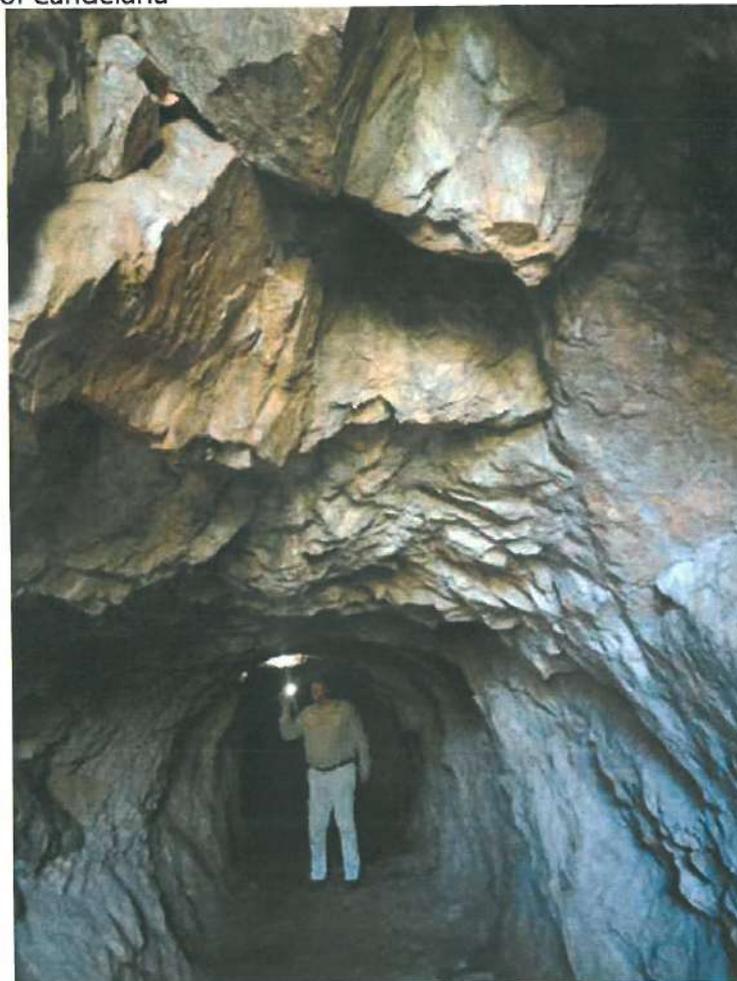


PHOTO 4

Interior of the gallery directionally to the vein

Between 1980 and 1982, the Mining Directorate of Córdoba conducted a survey of quartz veins located along the Candelaria and Soto rivers.

Geologically, this strip coincides with an extensive shear that separates the La Falda Metamorphic Complex to the east of the Cruz del Eje Metamorphic Complex to the west. The quartz veins are located in areas of structural relief (transtensional) located 45° of the axis of deformation that corresponds to the Guamanes shear that has a variable orientation between north and NNO.

They have an extension between 80 and 150 m and a thickness between 20 and 40 centimeters. Gold sparks have been found within the quartz veins, which led the provincial body to denounce 54 "gold mines" subject to further exploration.

Chemical analyzes of isolated samples gave values ranging between 60 and 4 g / t Au. In the veins gold has been observed in sheets and flakes, as well as pyrite, galena and hematite. Bonalumi and Gigena (1984) proposed as a genetic hypothesis that the metals would have been present in the metamorphic protolites and that they would have been dragged by a dissolving effect in response to the dynamo-thermal metamorphism generated by the shear.

SAN IGNACIO DISTRICT

The district comprises seven veins of different length crossed by the Dolores River, located about 5 km west of the town of La Cumbre ($30^\circ 56' \text{ L.S.}$ and $64^\circ 33' \text{ L.O.}$). At least three veins were intensively worked until the late 1930s. An attempt at rehabilitation was developed in the 1970s when a concentration plant was installed.

The first detailed study of the veins was carried out by Remigio Rigal, in 1934, who reported that on that date the exploitation had stopped (curiously right after the treatment plant was built by cyanidation, which seems -in general- to be linked to situations of a political nature, to which are unrelated those of technical and economic nature that had led to a restart of exploitation under criteria reasonably studied).

In his work he recognized 5 main structures.

The veins are housed in gneisses and amphibolites of the La Falda Metamorphic Complex in the vicinity of the achaliano granite of Capilla del Monte that emerges about 4 km to the northeast. The biotite gneisses have a foliation of NNO orientation and variable inclinations between 40° and 60° .



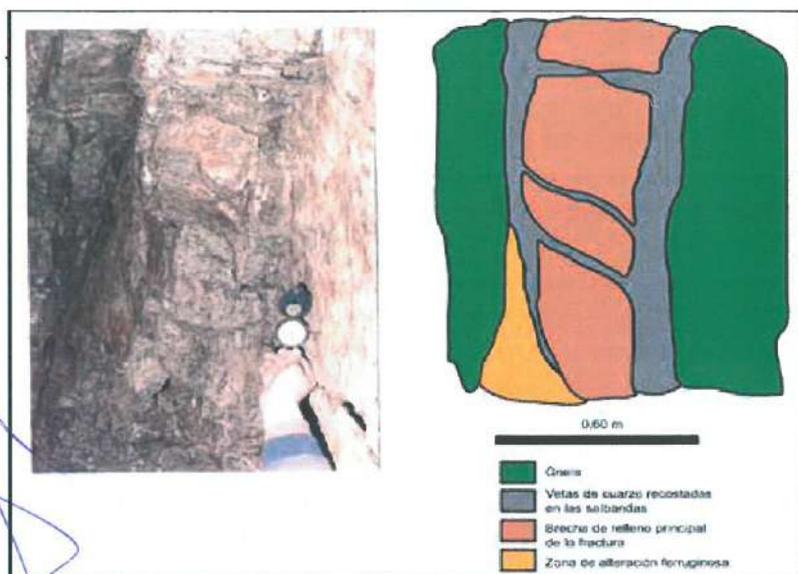
to the east. The foliation mentioned corresponds to axial planes of an asymmetric folding with vergence to the west. Amphibolites and orthogneisses are similarly folded. There are frequent aplites and pegmatites of different orientation and dimensions.

The auriferous veins develop discordantly in ENE and east-west directions with variable thickness between 20 and 60 centimeters.

Vein 1 (see Rigal 1934) has been recognized in an extension of 340 m with a general orientation N 40 ° E and an inclination to the northwest between 60 ° and 80 °. However, the structure is evident beyond both ends of the main vein by about 30.0 m in the form of very thin quartz guides. It is the vein that has been exploited with greater intensity. Its position, in the central part of a hill with fall towards the Dolores River, has allowed its exploitation in enhancement. We have found 15 works connected to shafts of different depth which are joined by a lower gallery that follows the vein by an extension of 160 m. The structure shows a bend to both sides which is reflected in the sinuosity of the main gallery. The quartz vein has a continuous breccia structure that in parts becomes pulverulent due to the presence of oxides and clays. The gap is crossed by quartz veins up to 15 cm thick that often lie on the slopes joined by bridges of veins up to 3 cm. (Figure 11) This system of minor veins does not present fracture indicating that they are posterior to fracturing.

The quartz appears in bands of little thickness, solid and sometimes drusiform. The contacts between the salbandas and the quartz veins are occupied by ocher limonite and red clay. The thickness of the gap varies between 30 and 110 centimeters.

The relationship between quartz veins and the space occupied by the gap varies from one to four. The box of this vein in the eastern sector is a very fractured granite gneiss, accompanied by aplitic and pegmatitic dykes, which passes to a biotic shale in the western sector, in which the stability of the work is markedly greater.



1 but has a development of only 100

Ilustración 11 San Ignacio Vein 1.
Structure of the quartz veins with gold (photo
by Miró 1987)

meters. It shows an oblique branch of ESE heading that joins the vein 1. The mineralization is scattered and scarce what is evident in the reduced tillage. The mineralized structure shows a vertical arrangement and is formed by a gap of variable thickness between 25 and 30 cm that is crossed by quartz veins of about 5 cm that are usually recumbent on the salbandas.

Vein 3 is located 160 m south of vein 1. It has an N 80 ° E course and a variable inclination of 60 ° to 80 ° south and is discordant with the gneissic box. It is uncovered by work and trenches in an area of 300 m.

The vein appears displaced by subvertical fractures of course N 25 ° O. It consists again in a gap of up to 50 cm of thickness in which there appears a vein of quartz banded with frequent sulfides (pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena) altered in oxides that form masses oraceous and brown.

According to data from Rigal (1934), bonanza zones with gold grades of up to 20 g / t were found, although it indicates specific samples in vein 1 with 52 and up to 174 gr / t

Vein 5 is located 800 m north of vein 1. It has a course of course N 80 ° E which is observed for about 450 meters. The inclination varies between 60 and 80 to the south. The tillage is reduced to two shafts 10 and 15 m deep, joined by a gallery of approximately 80 m. An isolated sample taken in the eastern sector gave a value of 65 g / t of gold, which probably corresponds to a sector with coarse-grained gold. The Pb content reaches values of 8% in samples of quartz vein.

The location of the veins in fragile structures of the igneous and metamorphic units indicates that their genesis occurred in a stage of fragile fracture of the basement.

Some of the structures in which the quartz veins are housed are occupied by quartz veins with feldspar and mica of the pegmatoid type. It can be assumed that the mineralization would be related to a posthumous hydrothermal event that produced a remobilization. The sequence of formation inferred from the textural features would then be:

- Phase 1- Fracturing of the gneissic and granitic boxes with formation of filling gaps.
- Phase 2 - Intrusion of siliceous solutions carrying sulfides and gold.
- Phase 3 - Reactivation of the fracturing and new intrusion of sterile siliceous solutions or with scarce mineralization.
- Phase 4 - Deformation of the veins by subsequent tectonic activation.

As sulfides and primary oxides were recognized, pyrite, galena, little sphalerite, bornite, chalcopyrite,

and wolframite.

As supergenic minerals, brown and ocher limonite, cerussite, vanadinite, descloizite and pyromorphite were recognized (Rigal 1934, Prieri 1987). The galena appears at lower levels of the tillage and crystals of up to 1 cm. The cerussite is blackish gray with resinous luster. Pyromorphite appears in light green prismatic crystals. According to Rigal the native gold appears free or as inclusion in pyrite, in the form of leaflets or threads of yellow and metallic luster, with sizes between 5 and 10 microns.

The depth of the tillage indicates that it has been concentrated in the secondary enrichment zone in which the gold has been released by the oxidation of the sulfides. This area never exceeds 30 m depth although it has a very irregular base.

Laws and reservations: According to Rigal as a whole, the extracted material had an average grade of 20 g / t with exceptional samples of 160 g / t. A recent systematic sampling of the primary zone gave values ranging from 3 to 10 g / t in the stretches with visible mineralization (Miro and Torres 1987a). The estimated reserves (Miro and Torres 1987a) of the total mineralization of the veins were:

- Veta 1: 50,000 t with an average grade of 10 g / t; 12% reserve taken.
- Veta 2: 6,500 t with an average grade of 5 g / t; 2% reservation taken.
- Veta 3: 50,000 t with an average grade of 2g / t; reserve withdrawn 8%.

The mineralization factor for all structures was estimated at 65%.

- Veta 5 estimate: 50,500 t with an average grade of 30g / t; extracted reserve 1%

The important conclusion of this deposit is that its exploitation has been really minimal, while its wealth of gold laws is punctually very high according to historical data.

On the other hand, it is very indicative that a treatment plant could be assembled by means of cyanidation solution (the most important in the area) and that, practically, it will not be able to work. This fact coincides with the paralysis of the set of mines that were being exploited with the contribution of the British and with a very possible political decision to expel them.

Practically it is since then -and to this day- when the mining exploitation in the area stops jointly, for

reasons that are not linked to the clear interest and the economic use of this type of mining, which abounds in the possibility of being able to resume this activity again with the added benefits provided by the current technology, both mining and metallurgical.

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS WITH GOLD

In the province of Córdoba gold deposits have been conducted in alluvial deposits of different main rivers in the northern sector of the Sierras Chica and Grande. In particular, the prospection was concentrated in the Candelaria, Cruz del Eje and Soto rivers that run through gold deposits exploited as such (Miro and Torres 1989). In the same way, evaluations were carried out in the rivers of Canada del Pinto, Copacabana and Saguion, which have mineralization of gold, silver and wolfram in the hills of Colchequin and de las Minas (Cornaglia and Galfre 1998).

Alluvions of the Cruz del Eje river: the exploration was carried out by means of concentrations at different points from the mouth of the Cruz del Eje and Pintos rivers in the Cruz del Eje reservoir. The Candelaria and Soto rivers, tributaries of the Cruz del Eje river, cross the Paso del Molle gold district described above. The tectonic uplift of the Sierra Grande in which the Paso del Molle deposits are located leads to the excavation of deep ravines as part of a drainage with intermediate development in which the terraced sedimentary accumulations have been removed during several cycles. As a consequence of this excavation, the largest alluvial deposits are above the current level of erosion.

Thus, the gold findings in the current alluviums only report an indicative value of what the paleodeposits could contain.

Laws: The tray concentrates gave values ranging between 0.1 and 0.3 g / m³ of washed sediment. The particle size of the gold sparks varies between 200 and 80 microns (Miro and Torres 1989).

Alluvions of the Copacabana River: the explored rivers correspond to the Copacabana river basin, formed by the Copacabana and Saguion rivers. The area of interest is located between the mountains of Copacabana and Pajarillo to the west and the Sierra de La Higuera to the east, in the northwestern sector of the Sierra Chica de Córdoba. The prospecting was carried out on current alluvium, although it is worth mentioning that the rivers have excavated on Cretaceous sedimentary deposits of the El Pungo Group, Tertiary of the Punilla Group and Pleistocene of the Cruz del Eje, Charbonier and Toro Muerto formations (Carignano 1997).

Sampling was done with a concentration per pan in order to have a pre-concentrated heavy miner-

al. Subsequently concentrates were made by hydraulic and vibratory methods. The heavy fraction contains high values of garnet, magnetite, ilmenite, monazite, hematite and occasionally hornblende and epidote.

Laws: at several sampling points samples were obtained with the presence of gold up to 500 microns in size. Three sectors of approximately 5 hectares were identified with thicknesses of up to 50 m of recent alluvium that could be explored based on the density of positive samples located at their margins (Cornaglia and Galfre 1998).

The conclusion is obvious: there are no alluvial deposits in the area that may have economic interest for their use, which is consistent with the geological characteristics of the mineralization and genesis of the gold vetiform deposits.

9.- EXPLORATION

The references of specific explorations are limited to some major deposits, although they are relatively scarce.

In 1944, Pace Gigli sampled an accessible area of Argentina and obtained values of 4.9 kg / m of silver and 23.17 of argentiferous lead.

In 1975, the Ministry of Mining and Geological Resources of the province of Córdoba carried out an exploration project commissioned by the Mining Promotion Committee of Córdoba, which concluded the convenience of restarting its exploitation through a company that guarantees the correct technical development of the project and its continuity.

Since then, and after the preliminary evaluation carried out by the Center for Exploration of Córdoba ((DNMG) in 1986, no other works have been carried out in the place.

In the auriferous veins, one of the works that has best summarized the existing old information, especially referring to those contributed by the exploitation work, and contributing with its own data is the Carlos G. Camargo Thesis, presented in 1944.

Sabin in 1936 carries out research works in the Paso del Molle deposits for the DNMG.

In recent years, the decade of the 1980s, the DNGM decided to carry out a broad and ambitious

study called Plan Oro, issuing a first geological study in 1983, with the objective of exploring and prospecting areas of interest, with determination of mineral laws, content metals and, eventually, reserves estimation.

The positive nature of the project induced those responsible for it to request the Materials Research Center to carry out metallurgical studies to determine the feasibility of recovering the gold contained in these minerals.

11.- PREPARATION OF SAMPLES, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The results of all types of samples have been used, taken both in the existing underground mining works and in the superficial outcrops of ore. Finally, all the existing bibliographic information on analytics and information obtained and collected by different authors has been collected.

The most recent analytics have been done by atomic absorption spectrometry and fusion-copelation.

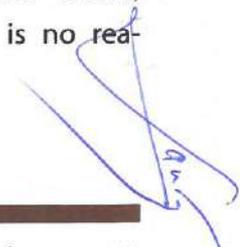
12.- DATA VERIFICATION

This report is based on the visits of the QP to the Mining Concessions with the assistance of the Deantonio Geologist and his Titled Assistant.

The field work consisted in the systematic check of each and every one of the Mining Concessions, a Garmin Etrex GPS to determine and verify the actual locations of the existing works and their distribution within the Concessions. All of them have been registered through a follow-up route. All the geological profiles have been made with GPS through "track recording mode". Many of the craft works have been photographed. The digital camera has been synchronized with the GPS with date and time, providing a correct location of the photographs. The sensitivity of the coordinates by GPS is approximately between 5 and 10 meters.

The location of all the tasks has been confirmed by GPS and they coincide with the data shown in the attached Appendix 1 sheets.

It has not been possible to verify the gold values reported in most of the samples, since the records and protocols are not accessible to the QP, and only subsequent reports are available, but most of the samples have been taken inside the laboratory. the own artisanal mining works by a professional public body, such as the National Direction of Mining and Geology, still existing the physical references of those demonstrations in the aforementioned works, which has been verified by this QP in a systematic way, so that In my opinion there is no reason to doubt the validity of them.



13.- MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TEST

The field visits to the different veins, with the visual field observations made on them, both superficially and in the accessible mining works, the readings on the historical uses in the old farms, the results obtained in the recovery trials made by Minera Danita in Monserrat-Puigari and the experience of this QP in gold operations, both in South America and in Africa and Spain, has led to the clear conclusion of the need to recommend working with dissolution methods using cyanide solutions and system CIL (Carbon In Leach).

In this line, the tests carried out in the 80s by the DNGM with the CIM also point out very clearly.

Depending on the approach of the volume of business that Minera Danita has or prefers, there are different approaches that, in the opinion of this QP, are fundamentally linked to the capacity of production in the mine that wants to be installed.



Pilot of mineralurgical treatment performed by Minera Danita in the paso del Molle (Monserrat - Puigari) Mineral contribution to the crusher.

The production estimates are mainly linked to the production capacity in the mine that is installed, for which the dispersion and / or grouping of the mineralized veins must be taken into account.

The metallurgical treatment corresponds to that mining production capacity.

Given the existing conditions, it is proposed to consider a maximum processing capacity of 500 tpd.

The other reasonable options would be Plants between 200 and 300 tpd

The option of gravimetric concentration is attached as APPENDIX 2

14.- ESTIMATION OF MINERAL RESERVES



PHOTO 6
Crusher

The numerous existing information has involved an exhaustive collection of data very dispersed because of the numerous eventualities that have crossed the existing vetiform deposits.

However, these data correspond to very specific and relatively recent periods, both in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as to the exploratory activities carried out by the Exploration Center in Córdoba of the National Directorate of Mining and Geology and with the invaluable information of the Doctoral Thesis of Carlos G. Camargo of 1944.

There are no mining wells with recovery of the witness and their corresponding analyzes.

On the set of the referred information, accompanied by the power data of the veins, their length and a general estimate of the continuity of the mineralization up to a minimum of 100 meters of depth, the evaluation of reserves has been weighted, establishing individually the one corresponding to each of the Mining Concessions.

EVALUATION OF DEPOSITS BY VEIN

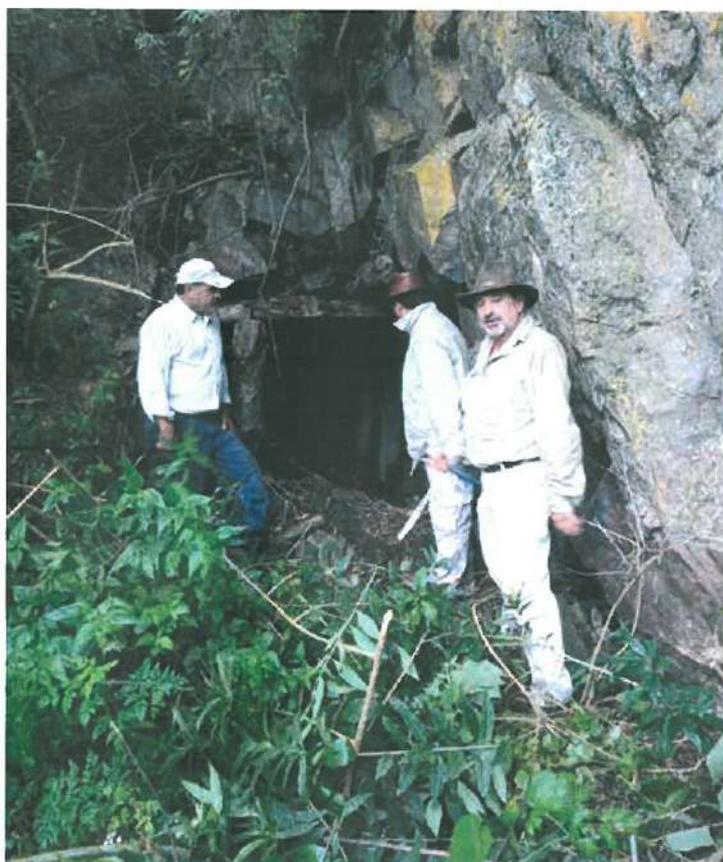


PHOTO 8

socavon de acceso a la veta Montserrat - Puigari

Table 5.- Evaluation of deposits by veins * Discounted 10% of resources exploited

	Au gr/t	Ag gr/t	Au Total kg	Ag Total Kg	Trn Mineral
Bragada	17	19	1.301	1.454	76.545
Carmela	25		506		20.250
Clementina*	11		1510		151.000
Cortadera	10		486		48.600
Cuchillaco	18		729		40.500
Don Andreas	15		607		40.500
Don David	15		2.025		135.000
Don Gero	15		810		54.000
Don Jurgen II	10		3.040		303.750
Don Jurgen	10		162		16.200
Don Thomas	15		3.000		200.000
El Bañado	15		180		32.400
El Cacique	9		365		40.500
El Porvenir	8		864		108.000
El Tigre II	18		583		32.400
El Tigre	25		2025		81.000
El Zapallar	26		1474		56.700
Elvirita	27		765		28.350
Eufemia	20		1.080		54.000
La Barranca	16		390		24.300
La Candelaria	23		2.100		92.000
La Cascada	17		1.285		75.600
La Higuera Vieja	51		2.203		43.200
La Higuera	25		810		32.400
La Laguna	15		405		27.000
La Mesa	14		567		40.500
La Porteña	10		284		28.350
La Suerte	28		605		21.600
Las Inglesas*	30	31	3.500	3.620	116.800
Montserrat*	14		1.666		119.000
Puigari	18		1.530		85.500
Niño Dios	13		281		21.600
Oro Grueso	14		605		43.200
San Agustín	10		650		65.000
San Martín	12		98		8.100
Santander*	46		2.800		61.000
La Argentina*	7	550		83.600	152.000
Cruz del Señor*	3	93	141	4.370	47.000
San Ignacio*	10	30	1.540	4620	154.000
TOTAL			44.036	97.664	

15.- MINING METHODS OF EXPLOITATION

The most recommended method of mining exploitation and best adapted to the geometric and geological conditions of the mineral is that of CUT & FILL (Cutting and Filling up).

In any case, it is recommended to carry out a preliminary study on the rock mass to optimize mineral recoveries and to establish and size the most appropriate protection elements to the existing natural conditions.

The quality index of the rock mass can be defined by different methods. It is recommended to use the "Q" index of Barton.

16.- CAPEX

The expected investment capital that is contemplated should be studied in more detail, but the knowledge and characteristics of the mineralizations, their putting into operation for a maximum volume of 500 tpd, the necessary infrastructures and the required treatment plant lead to a figure not lower to 7-8 million US dollars.

However, this type of analysis is not the subject of this report, and is subject to further studies carried out with objective criteria of detail.

Attached in Appendix 2 is the investment cost offered for a CIL treatment plant with a capacity of 500 tpd, considered to be the maximum capacity possible for the production conditions of the existing mines. Its FOB cost in China is USD 1.6 million.

17.- INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In the northwest of the province of Córdoba, Argentina, there is an area of special interest in mining terms, consisting of veins that make up mesothermal deposits, in which gold mineralization prevails, although there are also specific areas where there is silver, associated with polymetallic, in which the argentine galena dominates.

We can list the conclusions in a succinct way:

- 1.- The mineralization is found in hydrothermal veins located in preexisting fractures of the metamorphic basement and represent mesothermal deposits that harbor mineralization of economic interest.
- 2.- The number of veins is very numerous and with very variable contents in precious metals, but in general high as average laws of the whole.
- 3.- The average power of the veins ranges from 10 cms. at 1.5 meters, the average being around

50 cms.

4.- The gold reserves defined in the available concessions are quantified in 44 tons of gold and in 98 tons of silver

5.- There have been systematic mining operations in these veins, although in very limited periods in time and with conditions of use of low level techniques, so that the exploited percentage of existing reserves is very low, always below 10% , and in many cases from 2 to 5%.

6.- The existing and available mining resources by Minera Danita S.A. they must be grouped by zones in order to optimize, minimizing, the necessary means of exploitation, as well as suitable infrastructures.

In this regard, the following areas are defined:

1. Paso del Molle, Coarse Gold and Patacón
2. Paso del Carmen (San Ignacio, El Tigre I and II, El Cacique)
3. Rio Hondo (Don Andreas, Don David, Don Jurgen I and II, Don Thomas)
4. Argentina, Cruz del Señor and others

7.- The exhaustive review of the existing information and bibliography allows to conclude that the mining of the vein-shaped deposits of Minera Danita S.A. they constitute an important resource susceptible of exploitation with interesting economic returns.

8.- The geological and geomechanical conditions of the mineralized veins are favorable for a relatively simple and efficient mining extraction.

9.- The start of extractive activity for gold is recommended in Paso del Molle.

10.- The start of extractive activity for silver is recommended in La Argentina, establishing water pumping and drainage systems adapted to the existing conditions of external water inputs, which are those that have historically conditioned the development of this exploitation, which Collaterally, it is positive for budding exploiters.

11.- The metallurgy that can be applied allows the obtaining of gold and silver concentrates by means of gravimetry, susceptible of easy transportation for subsequent enrichment.

12.- The existing legal conditions for the application of other systems through dissolution should be

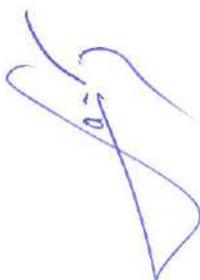
studied and adapted in the province of Córdoba.

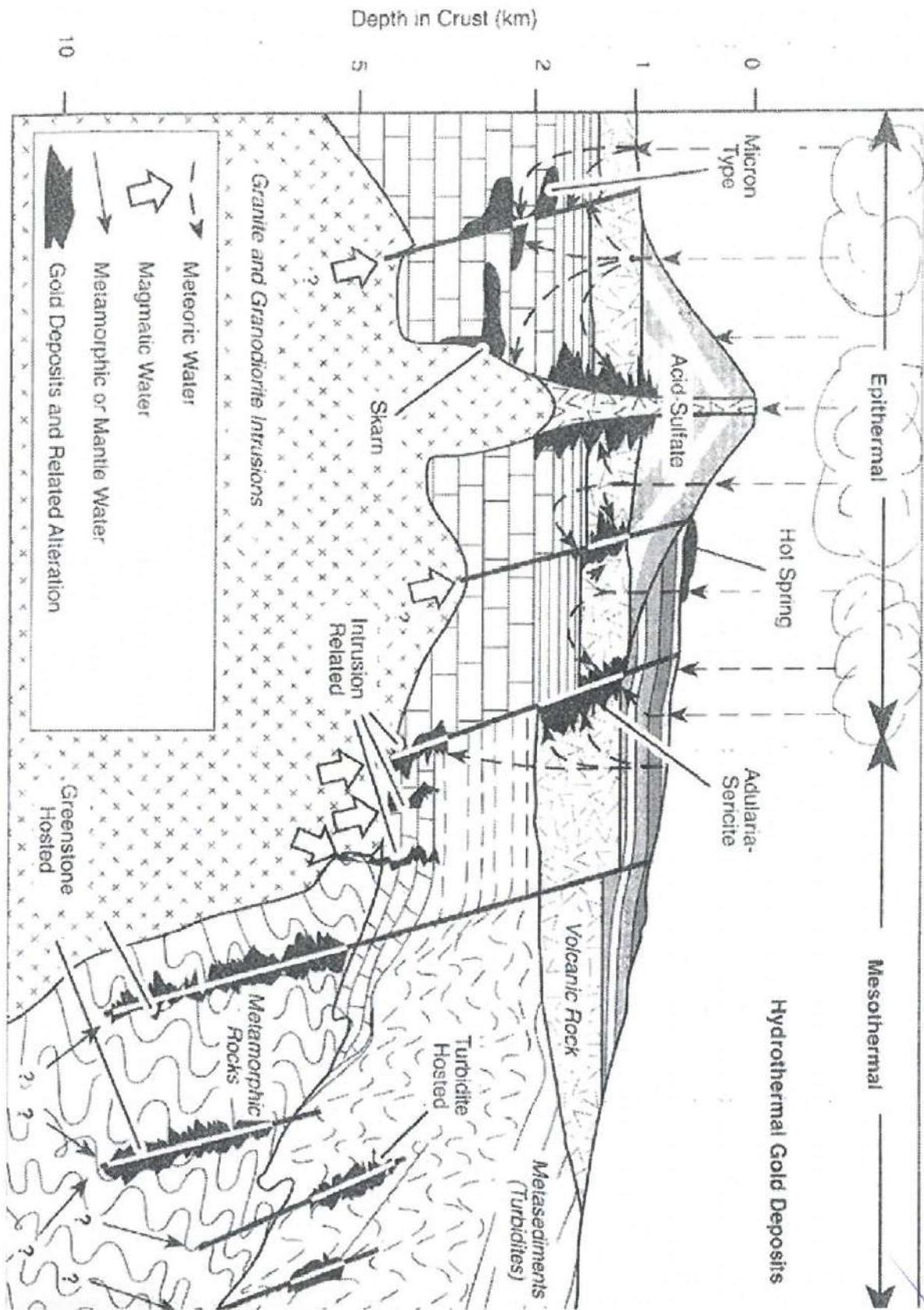
Political constraints must be adapted to a resource of public interest whose use and recovery can be done in conditions of total security for people and for the Natural Environment.

18.- RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) Search and initiate a capitalization of the company that allows the start-up actions of the defined resources to be put into operation using the appropriate techniques, both mining and metallurgical.
- b) Select the initial areas in which to undertake the exploitation projects. It is recommended to start simultaneously the exploitation of both gold and silver.
- c) Study and adapt the legal and / or political conditions for the use of a closed system of dissolution in the province of Córdoba and, at the same time, the possibility of transporting the mineral by locating the plant in a bordering province (La Rioja, for example) where the concentrates obtained could be transported by gravimetry, if that condition could not be solved.
- d) Define the quality characteristics of the rock mass where the farms will be produced, designing and appropriately dimensioning the mining holes to work with standard safety.
- e) Perform, in advance, on those veins initially defined to exploit, at least two wells with continuous core recovery at vertical depths of 100 and 200 meters.
- f) Carry out a preliminary detailed geological investigation of the different veins of San Ignacio, carrying out short surveys with the recovery of the control that allow the reserves to be increased laterally and, most likely, the gold content laws. Also in depth to define the startups of the farm.
- g) Carry out a geological and mining investigation prior to the start-up of La Argentina, carrying out surveys with continuous recovery of the lateral and in-depth control at 100 and 200 meters.

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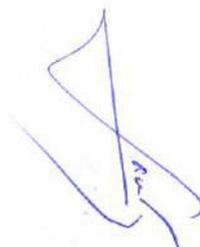
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Descriptive sheets of each of the mining concessions



APPENDIX 1

Descriptive sheets of each of the Mining Vein

1) El Patacón district:

1. El Bañado
2. San Martín
3. La Higuera Vieja
4. La Higuera
5. La Laguna
6. La Candelaria Este / Elvirita
7. Niño Dios
8. Don Gero
9. Clementina Santaner
10. Cortadera
11. * El Saucosito
12. La Mesa
13. Chita
14. La Ñata
15. * Don Raùl

2) Paso del Molle district:

16. Las Inglesas
17. Las Inglesas II
18. La Porteña
19. El Zapallar
20. Montserrat
21. Bragada
22. Carmela
23. El Porvenir
24. La Suerte

3) Oro Grueso district:

25. Oro Grueso
26. La Cascada
27. La Barranca
28. Paso de la Quinta.

4) Paso del Carmen district:

29. El Tigre
30. El Tigre II
31. San Ignacio
32. El Cacique

5) Punilla district:

33. *Pumaguasa

6) Rio Hondo district:

34. Don Jurgen II
35. Don Jurgen
36. Cuchillaco I / Cuchillaco II
37. Don Andreas
38. Don David
39. Don Thomas
40. Diana

7) La Argentina district:

41. La Argentina
42. Cruz del Señor
43. San Agustín
44. * Rosa Nelly Rios
45. Eufemia
46. * Ernesto
47. * Patri
48. * Ferromanganeso
49. * Los tres unidos

Mayo 2020

1) EL PATACÓN DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
1. El Bañado	11.260/16	350	30 56 11	64 50 26
2. San Martín	11.256/16	1450	30 57 43	64 49 59
3. La Higuera Vieja	11.289/17	2203	30 58 41	64 52 13
4. La Higuera Vieja	11.253/16	810	30 58 13	64 51 17
5. La Laguna	11.254/16	405	30 58 11	64 50 56
6. La Candelaria Este / Elvirita	11.294/17	2865	30 58 50	64 50 50
7. Niño Dios	1693/41	350	30 02 11	64 49 41
8. Don Gero	11.288/17	810	31 29 28	64 41 09
9. Clementina /Santander	11.255/16 614/34	4310	30 57 37	64 30 22
10. Cortadera	11.281/17	486	30 57 55	64 50 04
11. * El Saucosito	11.259/16	000		
12. La Mesa	11.257/16	567	30 58 29	64 51 12
13. Chita	591/34	350	30 57 47	64 50 06
14. La Nata	592/34	250	30 59 039	64 51 13
15. * Don Raúl	11.261/16			
Total(15) Gold minin deposit.		Total El Patacón Au. 15.206 Kg		

"EL BAÑADO VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11260/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

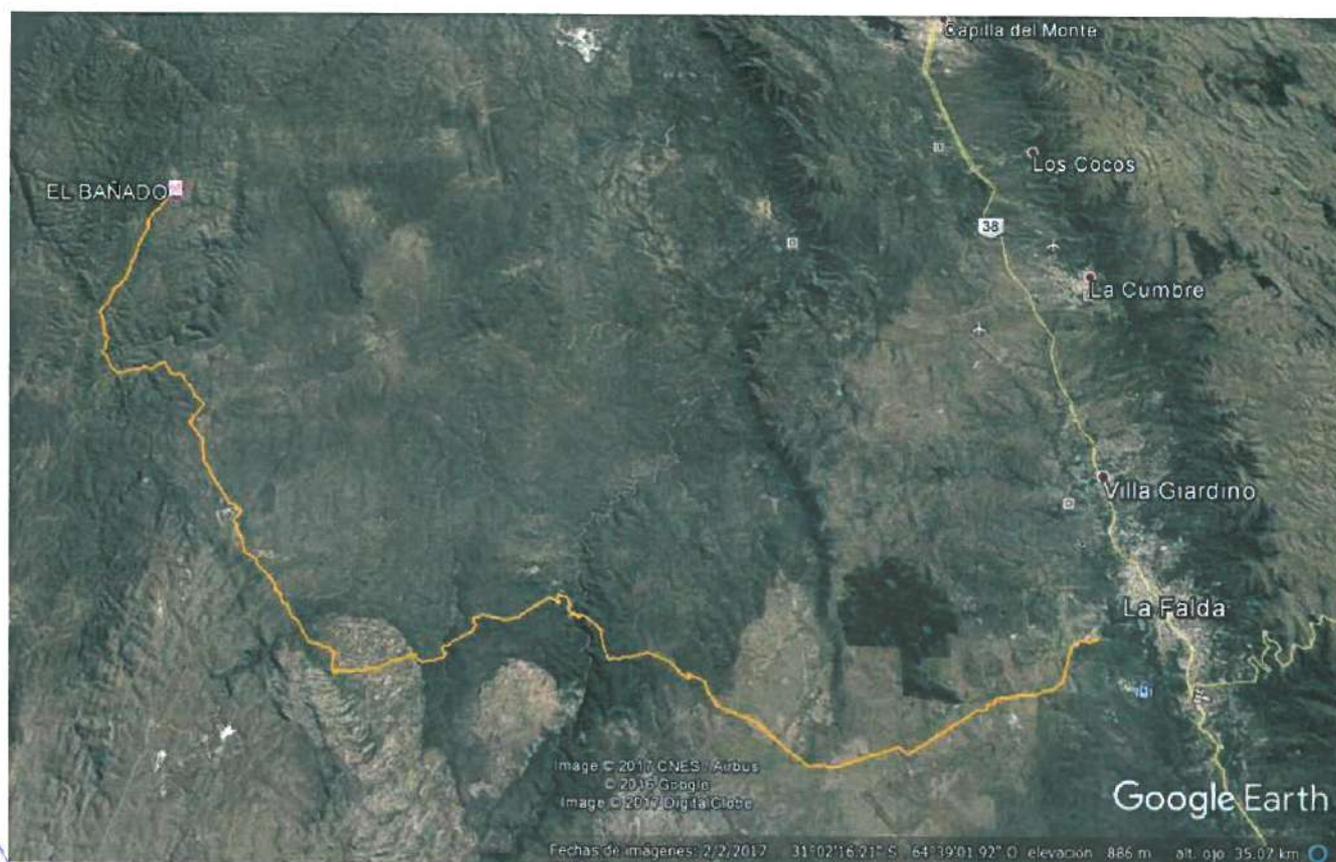
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DISTRICT: Candelaria

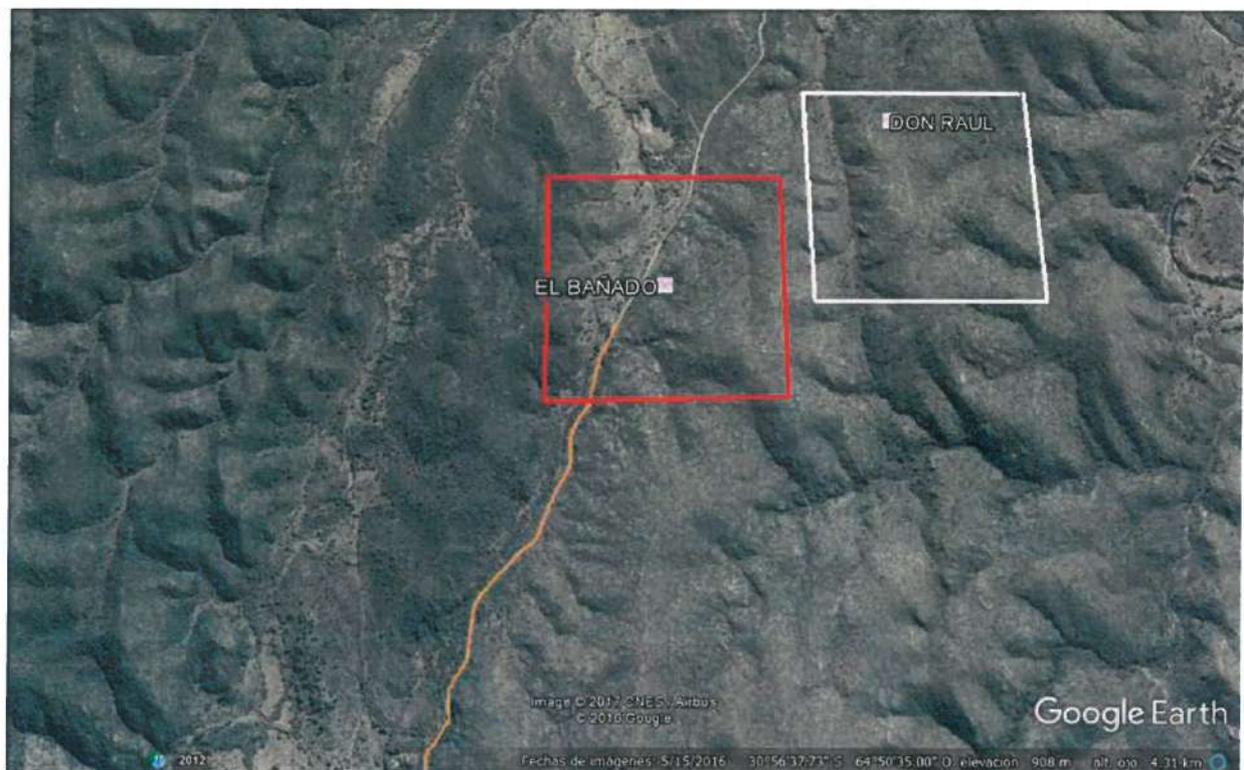
DEPARTAMENT: EL PATACON (formed by the El Bañado mine, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, La Laguna, La Cortadera, Agua Blanca, Cabeza de novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, La Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others).

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:

It is located on the side of the road that connects Paso del Molle with Villa de Soto, in front El Bañado, about 8 km to the NNW of Paso del Molle. next to the E with the Don Raul mine.



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: Inferred 300 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: Several veins from N 15° W to N 35° E **PITCH:** NE

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable from 10 to 30 cm in surface.

MINERALIZATION: Quartz with gold structure, with hollows and reddish brown coloration.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda with strong impregnations of hydrated oxides.

LAWS: Samples were taken in analysis

RESOURCES. Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 9,720 tns (300 m long x 0.20 m average wide x 60 m inferred depth)

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Only surface untaps for sampling. It remains to explore other outcrops towards E.

COORDINATES OF THE WORK: Coordinates were taken from the work farthest from the route.



	COORDENADAS	
LABORES	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 56`11.8"	W 64° 50`26,2"

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF SALVANDA: Not performed.

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY - SOURCE: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain. Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out on different veins gave high anomalous values justifying a more detailed study)

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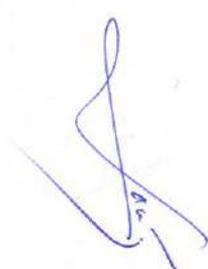
Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
 Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves throughout this District, the close location of the mines and accesses, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a prefeasibility study of exploitation.

PHOTOGRAPHS:




Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba




Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 199



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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

“SAN MARTÍN VEIN”

Mineria de Córdoba File: Nº 11.256/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

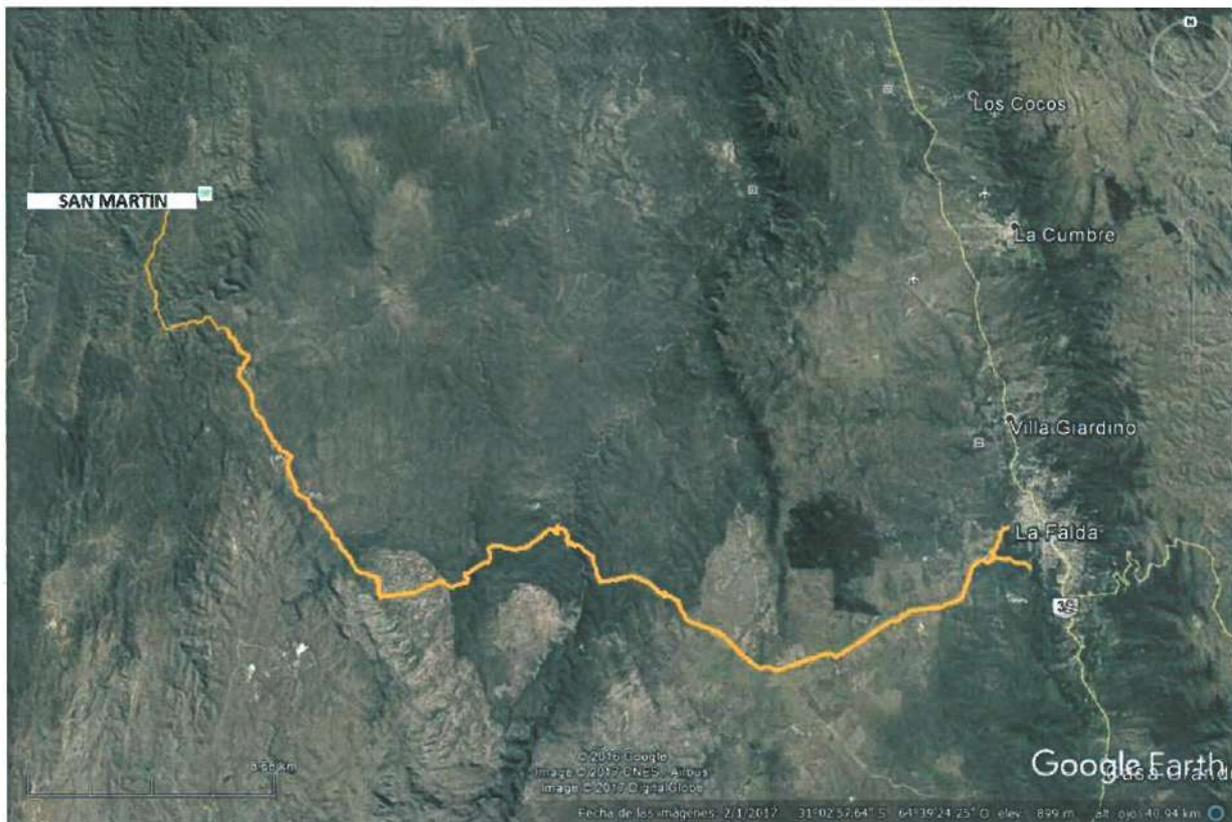
MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 19 Has.

DEPARTAMENT: El Patacón (among San Martín, La Higuera Vieja, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, Niño Dios, Candelaria, La Mesa, Quebrada de Cristo).

ACCESS: This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, 1500 m NE of Pto La Laguna and E of the Chita mine.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: It is inferred 100 m

GENERAL COURSE: N-S

PINCH: 35° to 40° to E

VEIN POWER: Variable power, from 0.20 m to 0.30 m. **Mineralization:** The bargain mineral is quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous, common for the whole area. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, limonite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda with pyrite.

LAWS: 300 gr/TN Minería de Córdoba Analisis 1792

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics in the order of 5,062 tns are inferred (Estimated 100 m long x 0.25 m average width x 75 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Surface exploration work.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 57' 43.14	W 64° 49' 59.09



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth. Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation for the exploration stage.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DE ANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies the detailed evaluation of each mine.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

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SECRETARÍA DE MINERÍA
Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Minería

LABORATORIO GEOQUÍMICO
Celso Barrios 1712 - B° Jardín, CP 501 Tel: 54-351-4344126 - 4644090 ó 4834211 Int: 125 - Córdoba
e-mail: laboratoriageoquimico@gmail.com

ENTRE TODOS

Solicitante: POLICÍA MINERA - SEC. DE MINERÍA	Origen declarado: S/D
Naturaleza de la/s Muestra/s: Roca	Identificación: VER CUADRO
Muestra/s extraída/s por: EL REMITENTE	Fecha de ingreso de la/s muestra/s al laboratorio: 13/12/2018
Fecha de ingreso de la/s muestra/s al laboratorio: 13/12/2018	Fecha de Informe: 08/02/2019
Análisis Número/s: 1791-95	

DETERMINACIÓN DE ORO (Au)

Preparación de las muestras: La muestra original fue reducida a polvo (partículas < a 150 micras) mediante molino Siebtechnik con mortero de ágata.

Método analítico utilizado en la determinación de oro: La muestra fue sometida a digestión ácida con el objeto de solubilizar todo el oro presente, el cual se separó de la fase acuosa por medio de un solvente orgánico selectivo, para finalmente medir su concentración por fusión electrotrémica en espectrofotómetro de absorción atómica. (Método BRGM - Francia)

Resultado obtenido:

Identificación	Nº de Análisis	Au mg/t	Límite de Detección mg/t
CANDELARIA ESTE (11294/17) VERIFICACIÓN	1791	6978.62	5.0
SAN MARTIN (11256/16) VERIFICACIÓN	1792	306375.0	5.0
CORTADERA (11281/17) VERIFICACIÓN	1793	30297.9	5.0
LA SUERTE (12290/17) VERIFICACIÓN	1794	40.34	5.0
CANDELARIA ESTE (11294/17) MUESTRA LEGAL	1795	6379.07	5.0

Nota: Los resultados consignados se refieren a la/s muestra/s analizad/a/s y en las condiciones recibidas.


 Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
 Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 - Los Quebrachos, Mza 53 - Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
 (5151) - La Calera - Córdoba

“LA HIGUERA VIEJA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.289/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

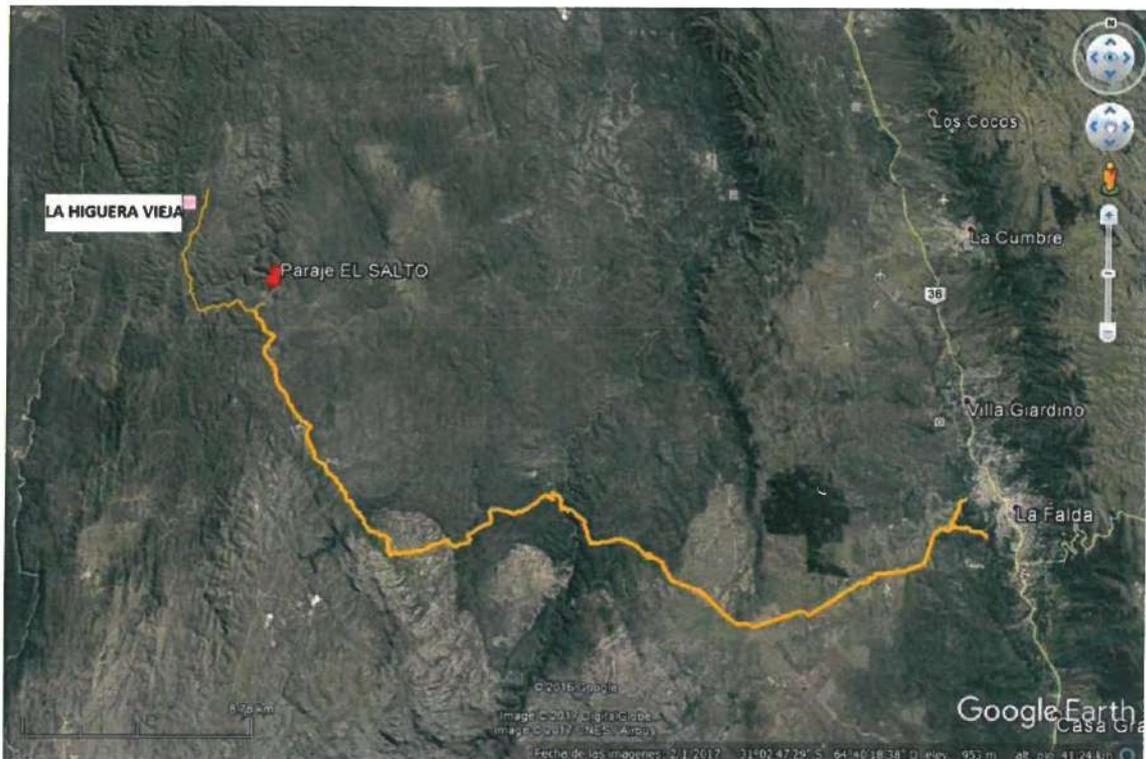
SURFACE: 36 has

DISTRICT: EL PATACON (formed by the La Higuera Vieja, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuerrilla, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle. Easy access allows traffic up to 500 m before work.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: It is estimated more than 300 m.

GENERAL COURSE: N45° E

PINCH: 40° to E

VEIN POWER: Variable power, from 0.30 m to 0.50 m. **Mineralization:** Quartz of compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous and very feruginous. As in all the veins in the area, pyrite, chalcocopyrite, limonite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Ferruginous salvanda with pyrite.

LAWS: High laws in some samples 51 gm / tn (Camargo and Sabin)

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 32,400 tns (300 m estimated length x 0.40 m average width x 100 m estimated depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: It presents a tunnel of 10 m excavated along the corrida and an 8 m picket near the mouth of the tunnel. The state of the work prevents entry and recognition.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 41.06	W 64° 52' 15.04



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation for the exploration stage.

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

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 Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
 (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

PHOTOGRAPHS:



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental por 199

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - P.R. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 199

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

“LA HIGUERILLA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.253/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

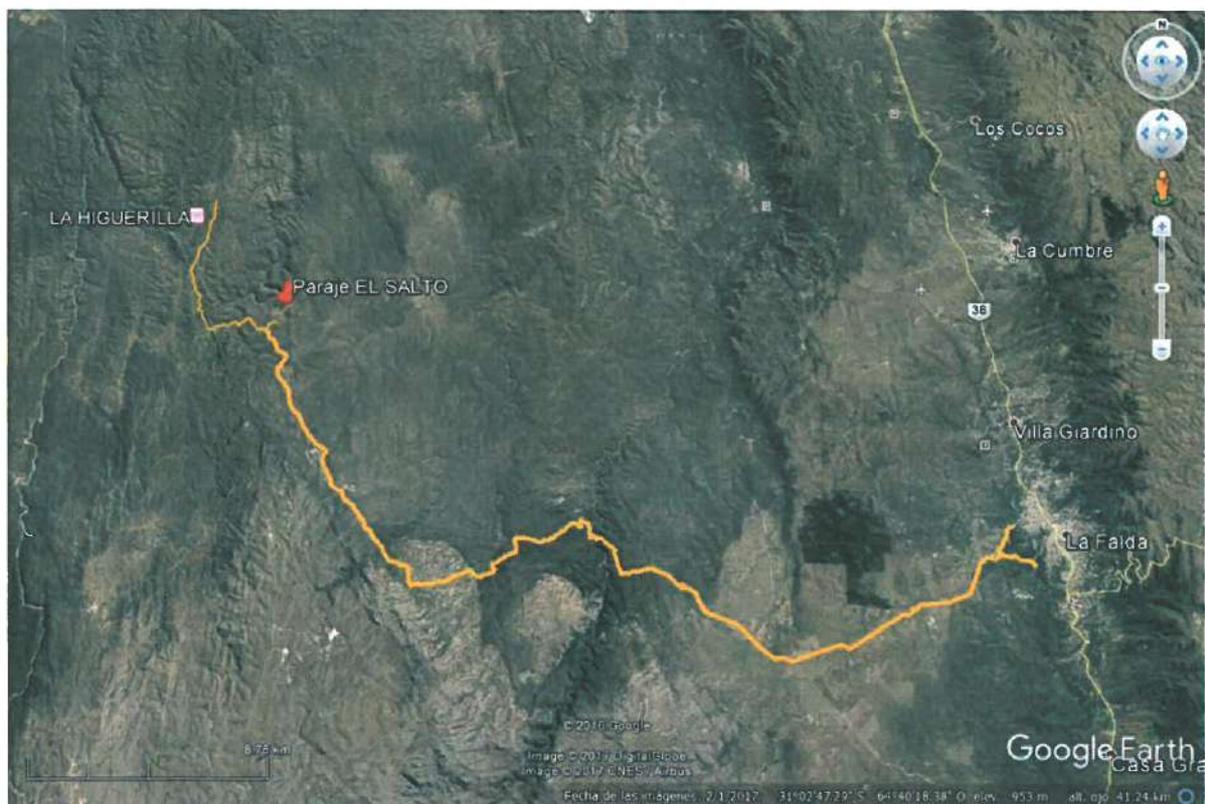
SURFACE: 36 has

DISTRICT: EL PATACON (formed by the La Higuera Vieja, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: Located X 6.573.925 e Y: 3.609.141, 700 m SW La Laguna and 400m W from La Falda Villa de Soto road.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: More than 300 m estimated subaflorant.

GENERAL COURSE: N60° E

PINCH: 45° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable from 30 to 50 cm in surface. Average thickness 40 cm. (data from Camargo 1944).

MINERALIZATION: Very similar to the Clementina mine. Solid white quartz with oxidized pyrite with abundant brown hematite and ocher limonite. Galena and chalcopyrite are appreciated.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda with impregnations of hydrated oxides.

LAWS: Samples in process of analysis. (25g/T).

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 19,440 tn (300 m long (estimated) x 0.40 m average width x 60 m estimated depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: The most important work consists of a gallery of 10 m in length following the course of the grain. The rest are superficial works consisting of small pits and socavones. About 100 tons of vein gold quartz have been abandoned at the exit of the tunnel (Camargo 1944)

LABOR COORDINATES: Coordinates of the work (tunnel) and debris were taken on the W side of the stream of the same name of the mine. The rest are superficial works consisting of small pits and socavones. About 100 tons of vein gold quartz have been abandoned at the exit of the tunnel (Camargo 1944).

LABOR COORDINATES: Coordinates of the work (tunnel) and debris were taken on the W side of the stream of the same name of the mine.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 13	W 064° 51' 17



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
 Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
 (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation for the exploration stage.

OBSERVATIONS: Important gold quartz reserves throughout this District. The close location of the mines to the access road, the uncovering and evaluation of new hidden veins and the low environmental impact of the Project justify a more advanced study (prefeasibility of exploitation)

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



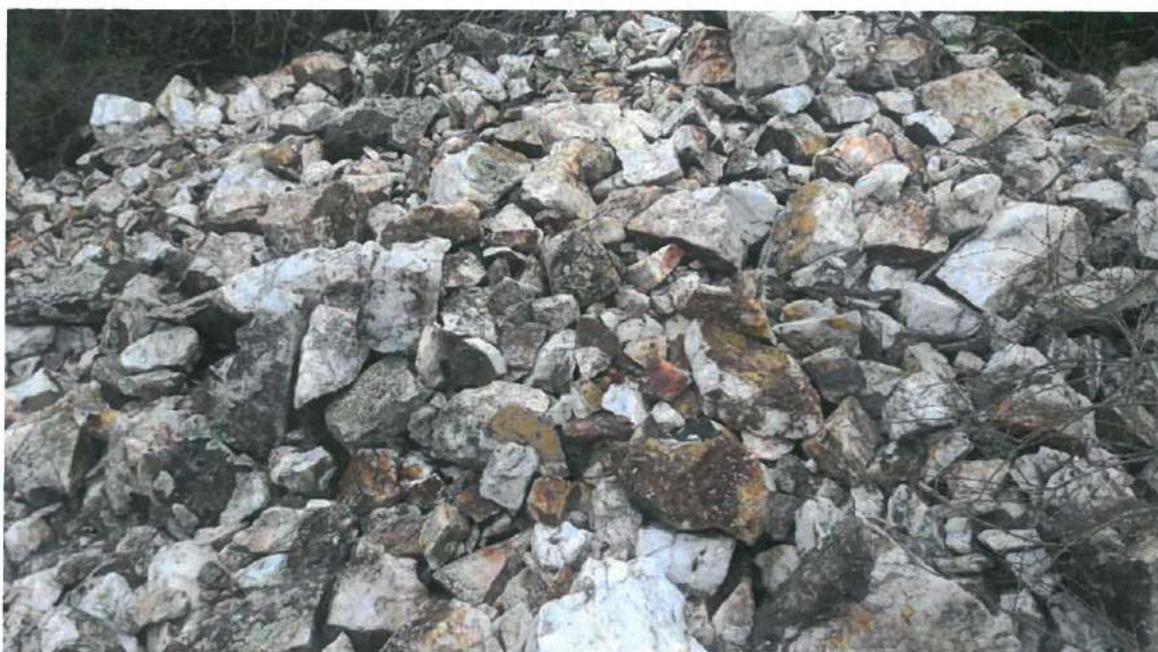
Quarz Vein



Main Tunnel

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

Quarz from vein I (100 tn)

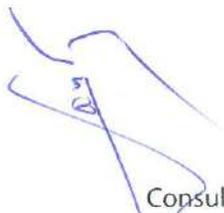


Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 251
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

" LA LAGUNA VEIN "

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.253/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

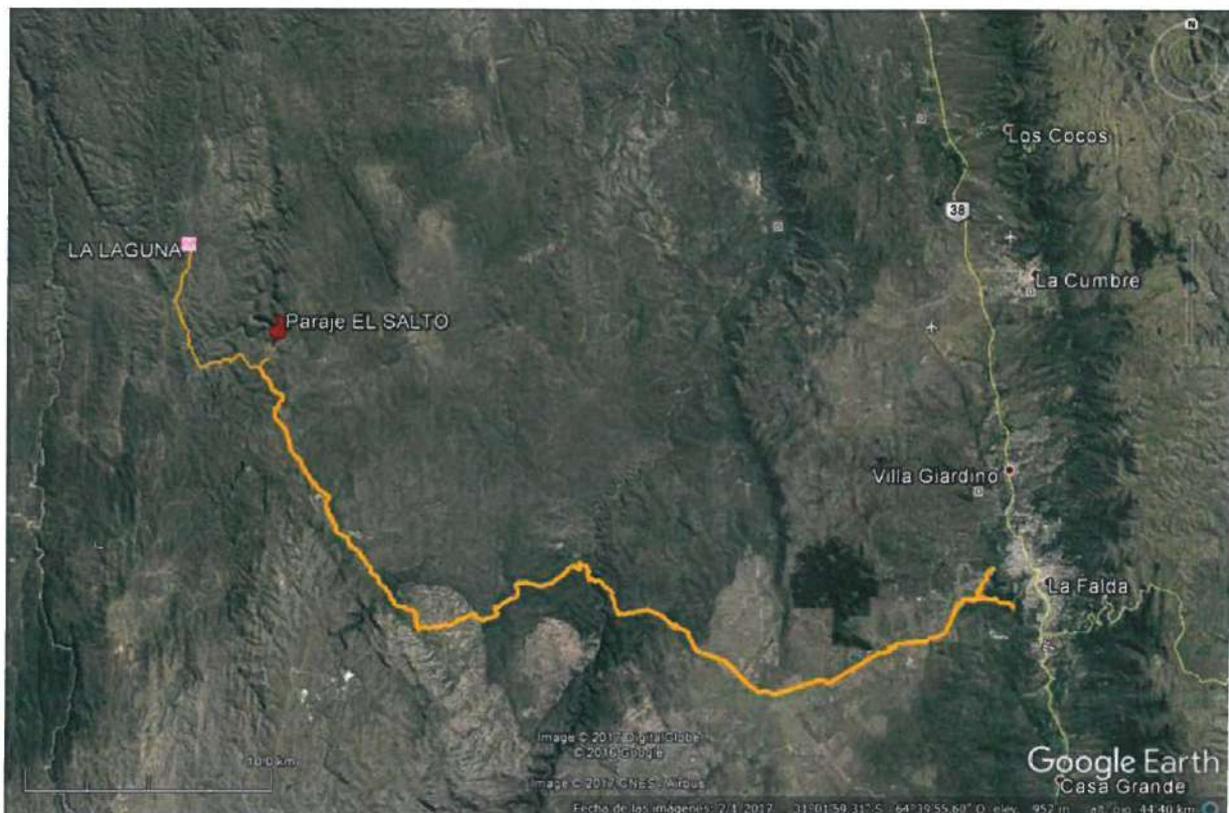
MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 36 has

DISTRICT: EL PATACON (formed by the La Higuera Vieja, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others)

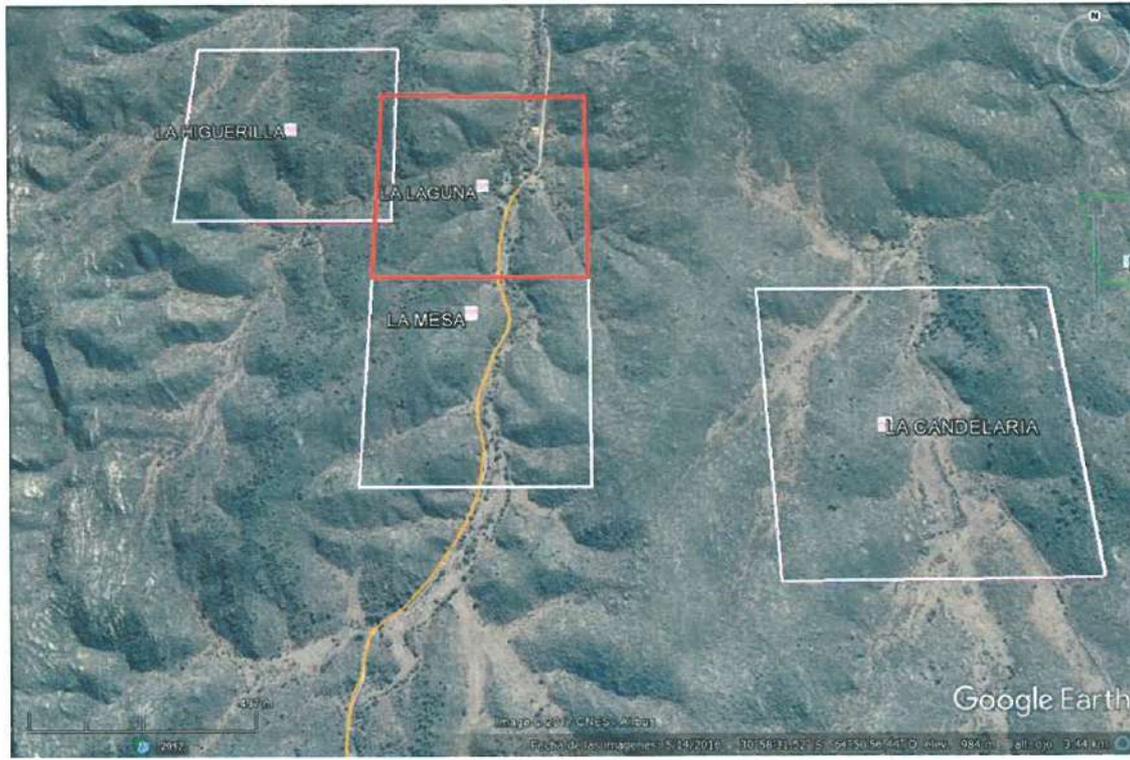
DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: Located X 6.573.925 e Y: 3.609.141, 700 m SW La Laguna and 400m W. La Falda Villa de Soto road.



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: 150 m approximately sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: N25° W

PINCH: 35° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average power 50 cm.

MINERALIZATION: Gold in solid white quartz. With parallel fractures along the grain with brown hematite, occult limestone, kaolin, sericite and clay.

BOX ROCK: biotic gneiss. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: There are no laws data. Sample results are not available.

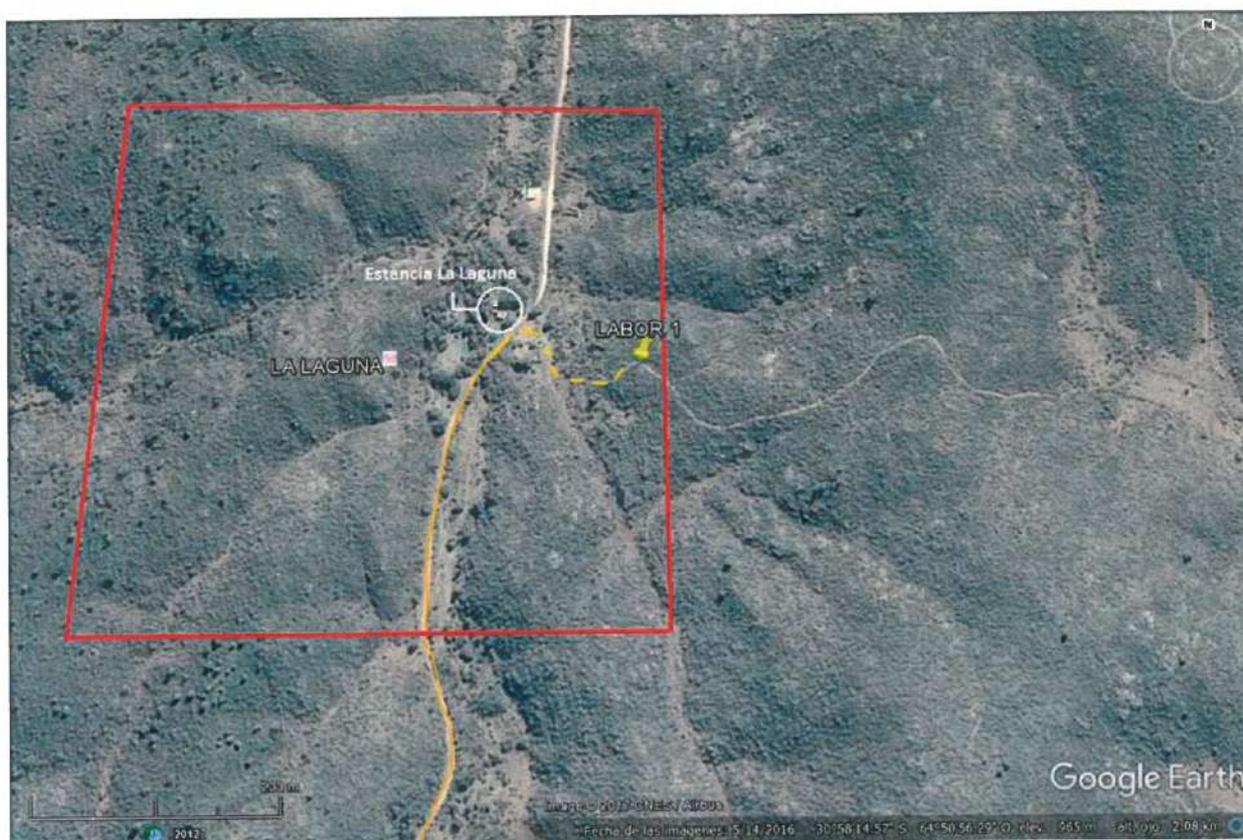
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 10,125 tns (150 m estimated length x 0.50 m average width x 50 m inferred depth)

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Only surface exploration works.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from a work close to the road.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 11"	W 064° 50' 56"



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock.
- Environmental impact evaluation

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
 Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its detailed evaluation.

PHOTOGRAPH



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

"LA CANDELARIA VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.294/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

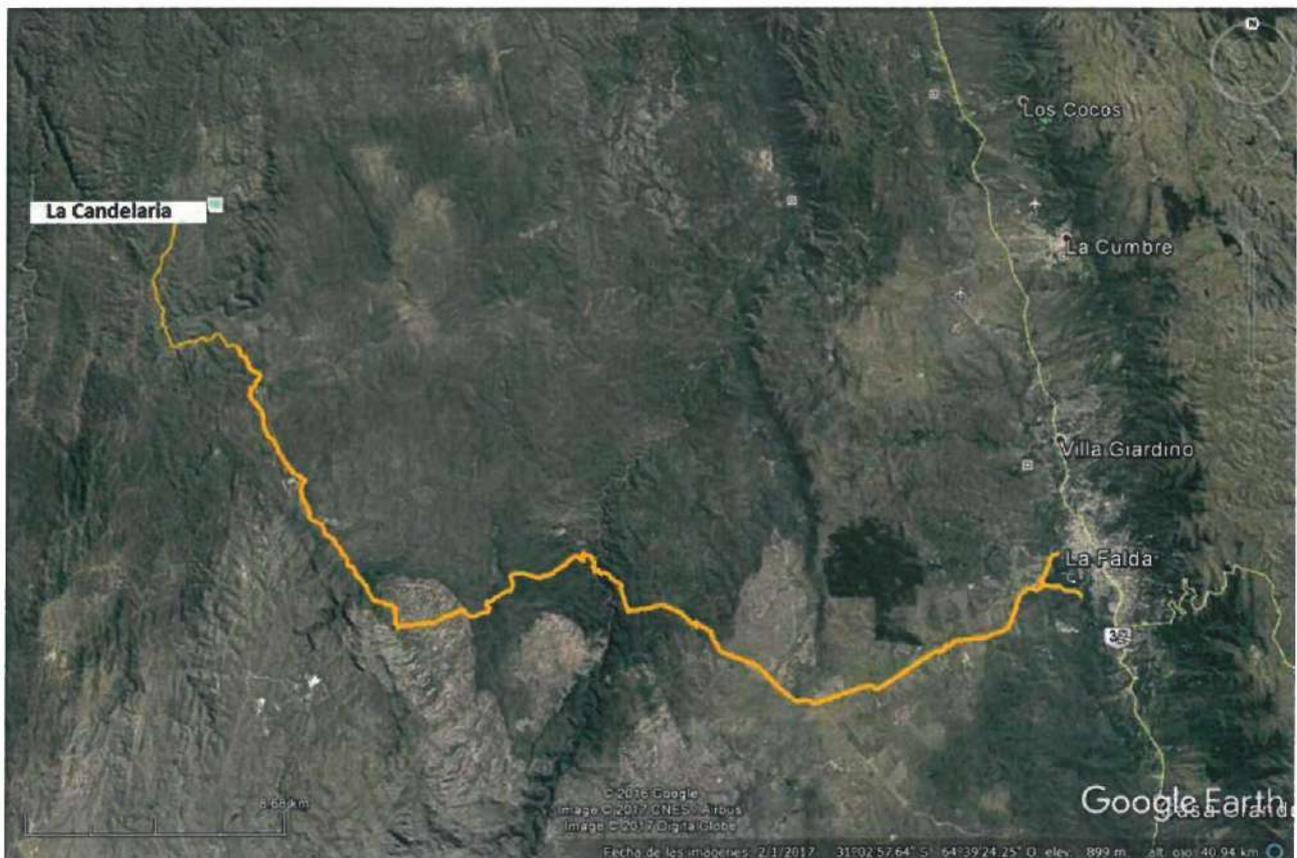
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE: 64 has

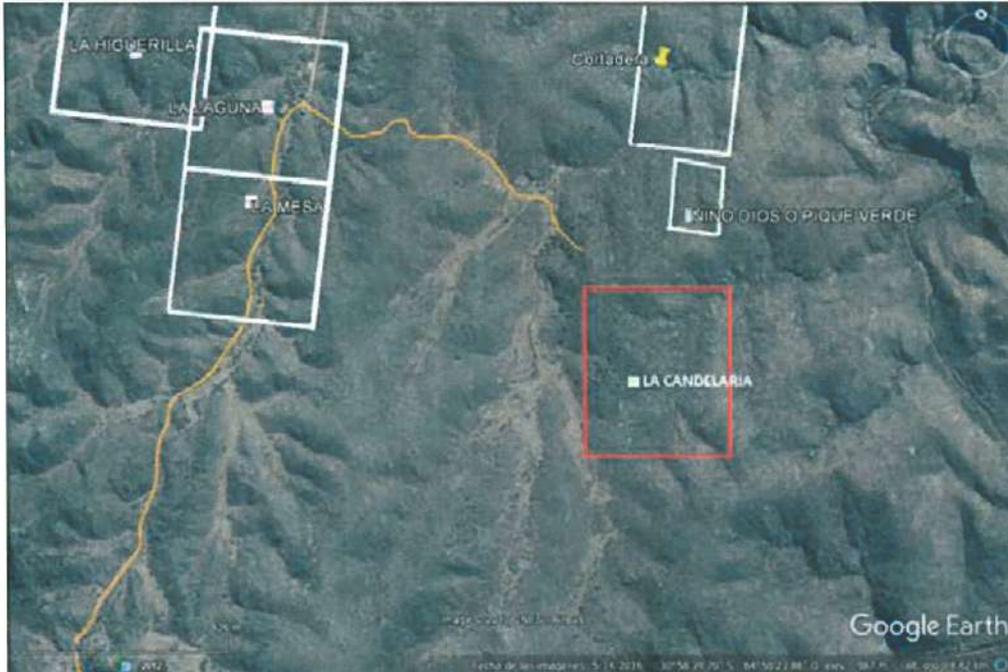
DISTRICT: EL PATACON (conformed by La Laguna, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, entre otras).

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



DESCRIPTION OF CANDELARIA Y QUEBRADA DE CRISTO:

ROUTE: Candelaria Vein: Inferred 400 m. It has not been uncovered in its entire length but in sectors N and S. Veta Quebrada de Cristo: estimated 300 m (located 300 m E of Candelaria S)

GENERAL COURSE: Candelaria Vein: Sector N R N-S Sector S N 10° E. Quebrada de Cristo Vein: R S 45°E

PINCH: Candelaria Vein Sector N 35° - 40° E Sector S 30° E. Quebrada de Cristo Vein: 40° to the NE.

POWER OF VEIN: Candelaria: Average power 40 cm. Quebrada de Cristo, Average power 0.60 m

MINERALIZATION: Au in solid white quartz. With parallel fractures along the grain with brown hematite, occult limestone, kaolin, sericite and clay and abundant pyrite.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: Vein Candelaria N 29.6 and 22.4 gms / tn –Candelaria S 17.4 and 16.2 gms / tn
Vein Quebrada de Cristo; 34.3 gm / tn, 18.1 gm / tn (Camargo).

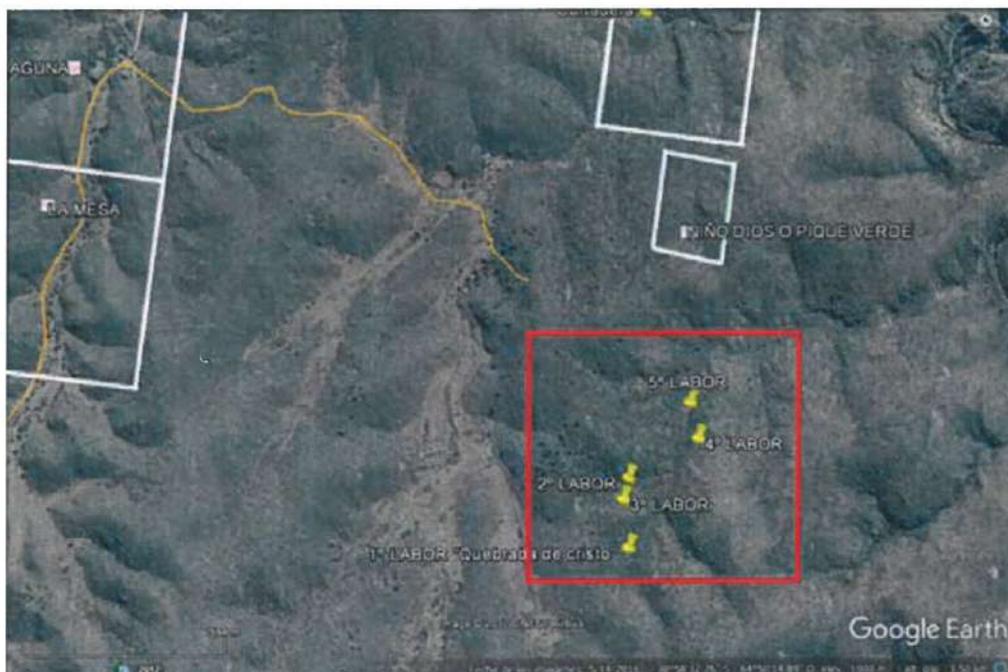
Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 43,200 tns for the Candelaria N and S vein (400 m long x 0.40 m average wide x 100 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: 6 workings of relative importance were verified, gallery of 70 m deep. Other work of relative importance to the South. The status of the work prevents entry and recognition.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates of the work found were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 50.02	W 064° 49' 59.9
2	S 30° 58' 41.1	W 064° 50' 00.8
3	S 30° 58' 46.8	W 064° 50' 01.1
4	S 30° 58' 40.3	W 064° 49' 53.9
5	S 30° 58' 41.1	W 064° 49' 55.2



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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos, Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY - SOURCE: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Run an access road to the main veins.
- Clean of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Analyze the altered box rock.
- Evaluate the environmental impact.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



Labor 6

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Labor 3

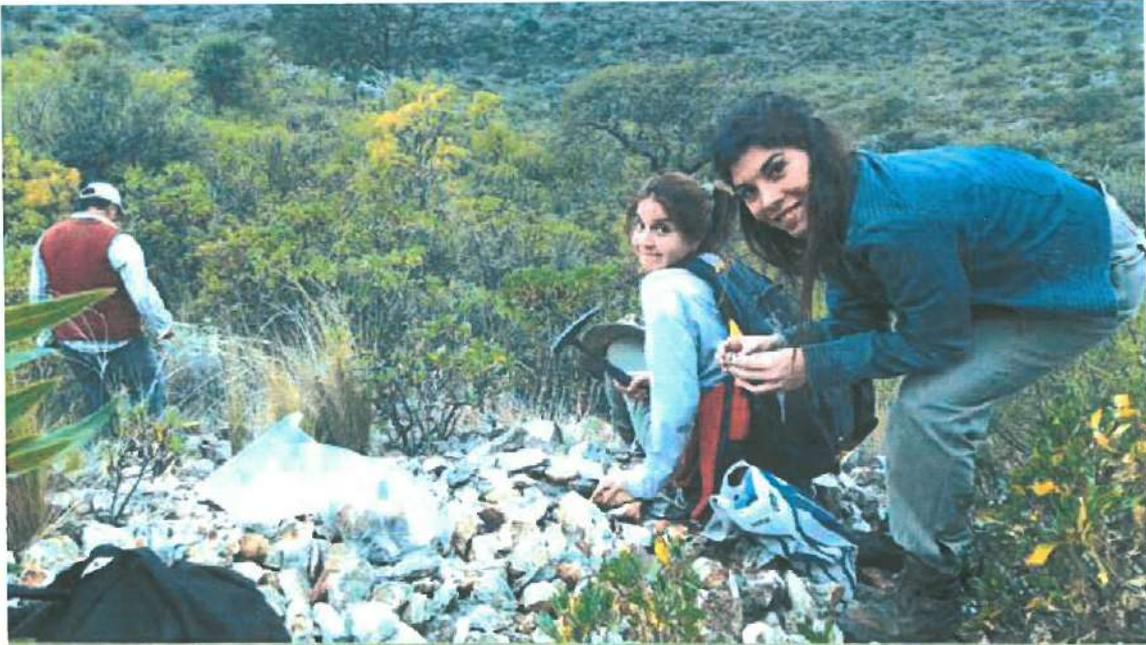


Labor 3

Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. Deantonio', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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Labor 6 y Labor 4



Labor 4

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Te-54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos, Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189

A handwritten signature in blue ink, located to the right of the stamp.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22, Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental n° 269

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 - Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 - Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera - Córdoba

"NIÑO DIOS VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 1626/41

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 24 has.

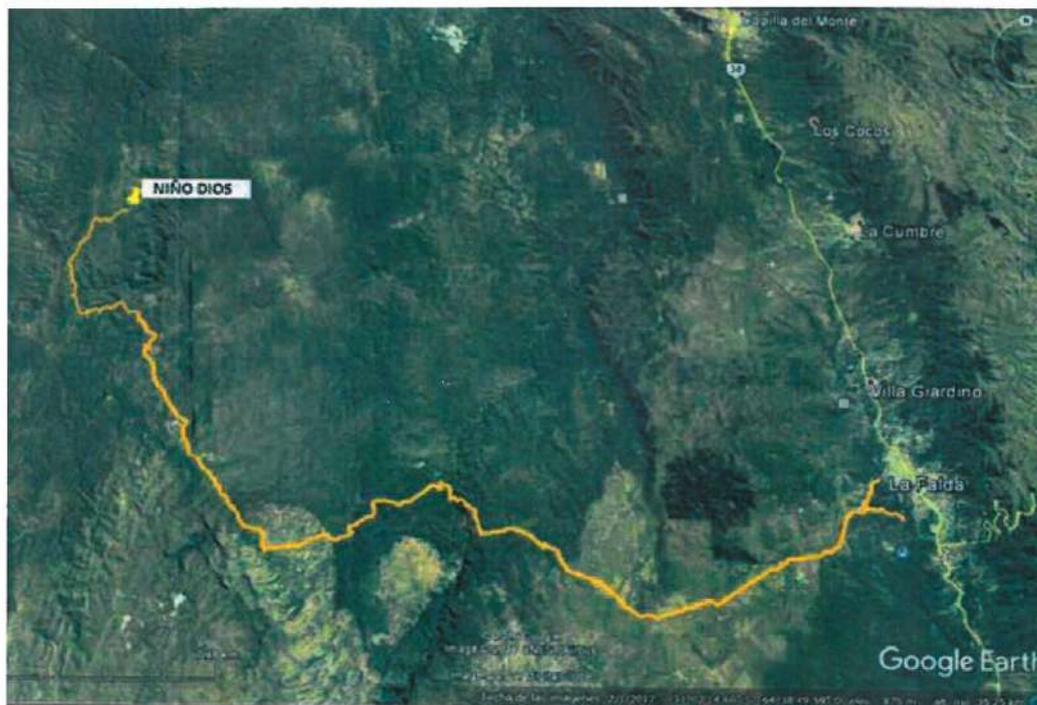
DISTRICT: EL PATACON (formed by the Niño Dios, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, Santander, Matilde-Clementina, La Laguna, La Cortadera, Agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, La Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo among others).

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: The location of this mine 500 m to the N of the El Salto area, with an installed concentration plant, is ideal for the site of any benefit undertaking. With a mining camp in the same place and 300 m from the Candelaria river. Access is feasible until the same tasks with any type of vehicles.

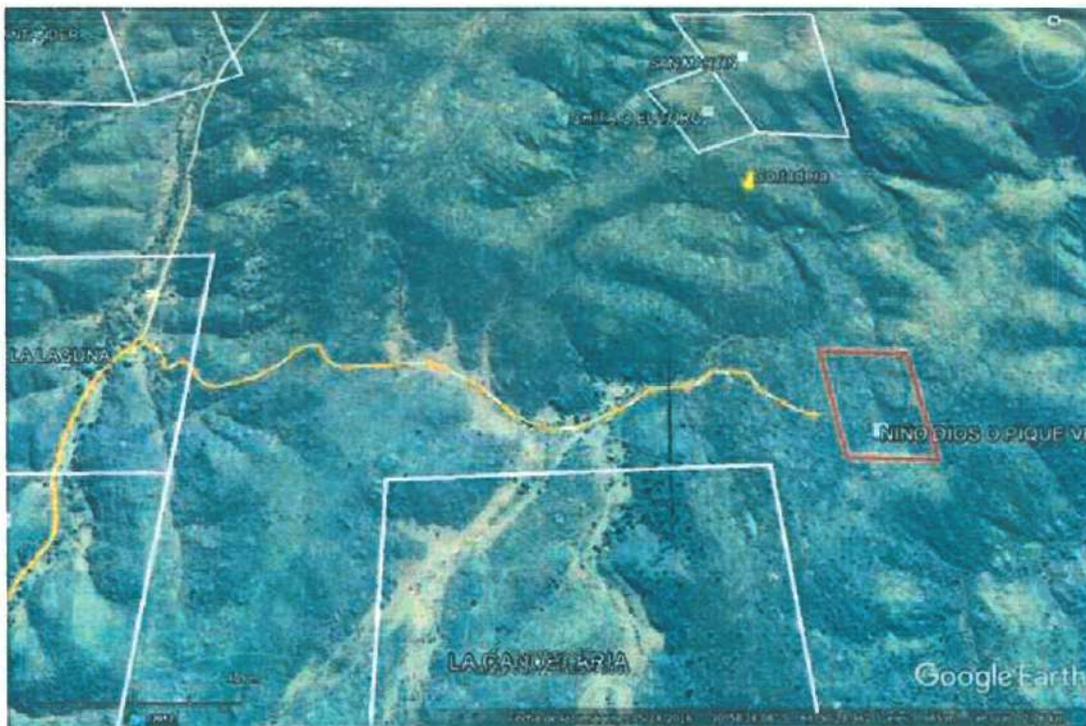
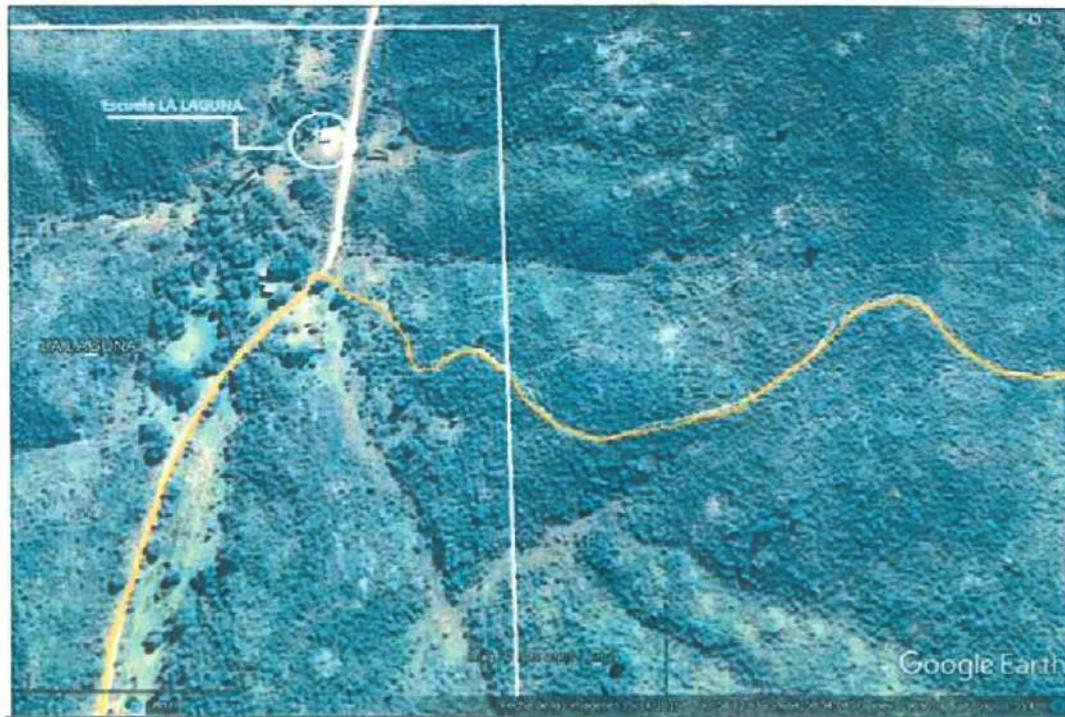
30 Km from Villa de Soto, 5 Km N from Paso del Molle. 1200 m E from the road that conect La Falda with Villa de Soto.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Danita

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: 140 m sub-outcrop (estimated)

COURSE GENERAL: N25o W

PINCH: 35o to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average power 40 cm.

MINERALIZATION: Au in solid white quartz. With parallel fractures along the vein with brown hematite, occult limotite, kaolin, sericite and clay.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: There are no laws data. Samples in analysis.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 7,560 tns (140 m estimated length x 0.40 m average width x 50 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: They are exploration works. The state of work prevents admission and recognition. Lots of vegetation

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 17.43	W 064° 49' 57.82



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

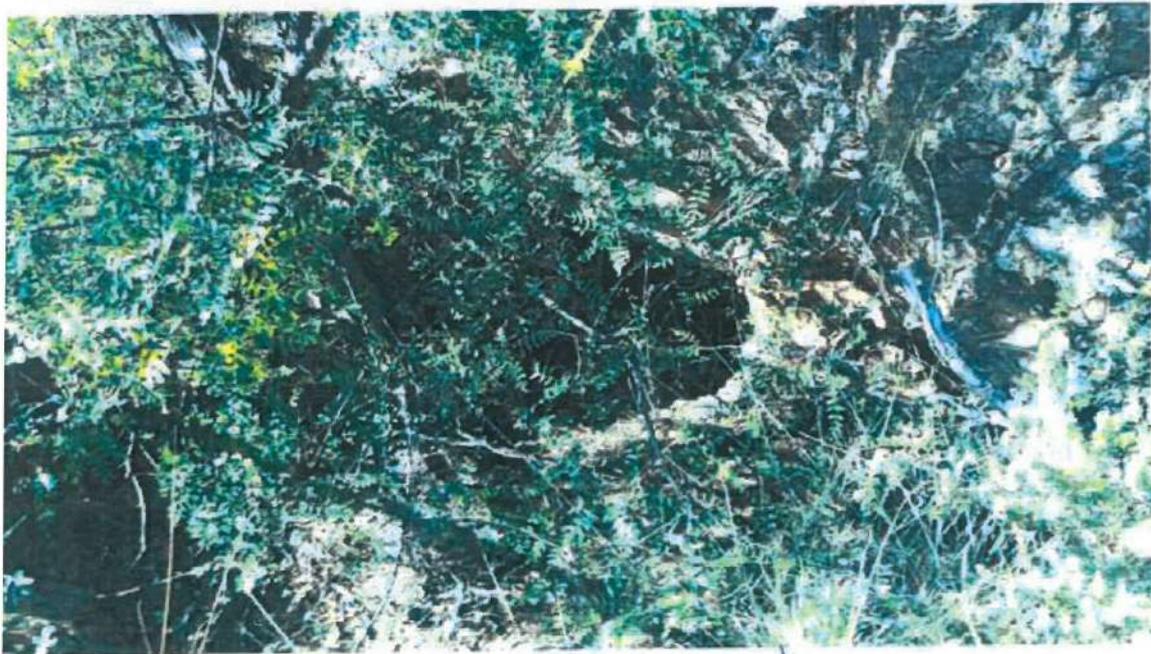
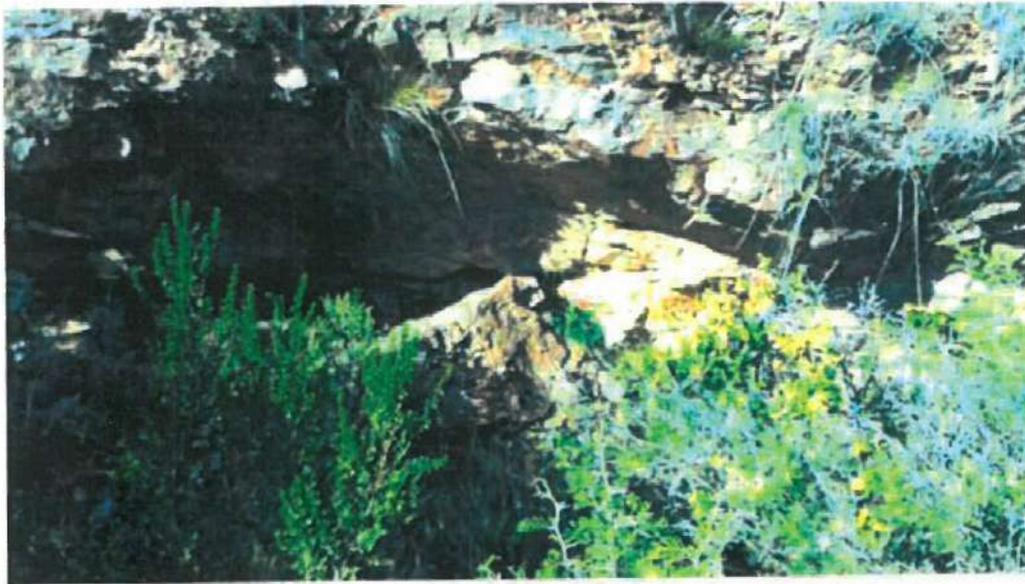
RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation for the exploration stage.

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.F. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 109

"DON GERO VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File Nº 11.287/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

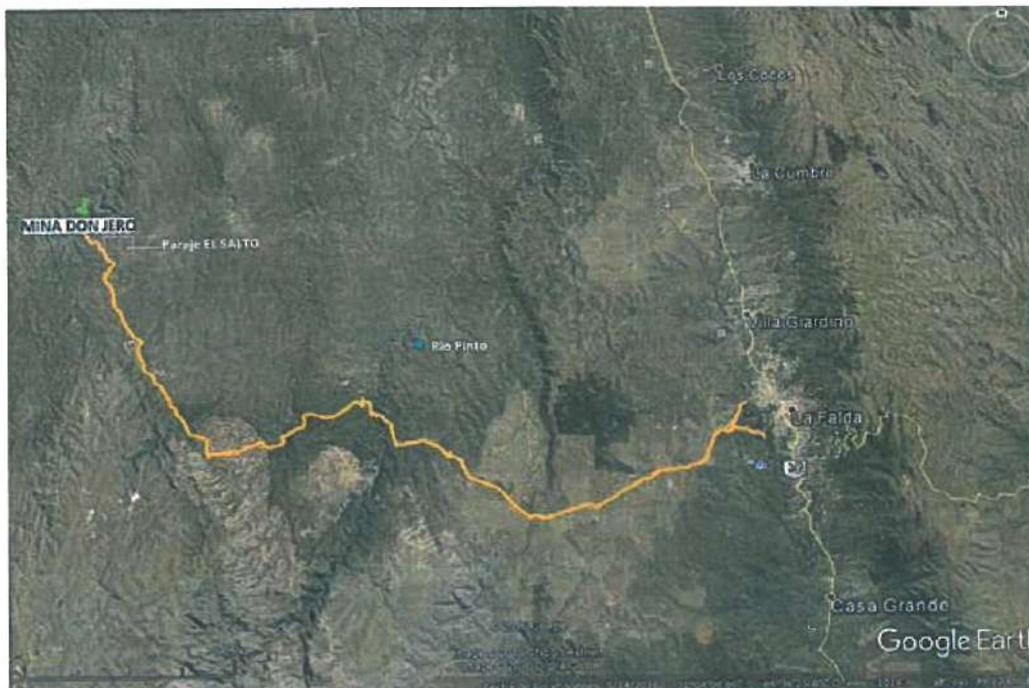
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 16 has

DISTRICT : EL PATACON (conformed by , among others) Don Gero, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, entre otras).

DEPARTAMENT: Candelaria / Cruz del eje.

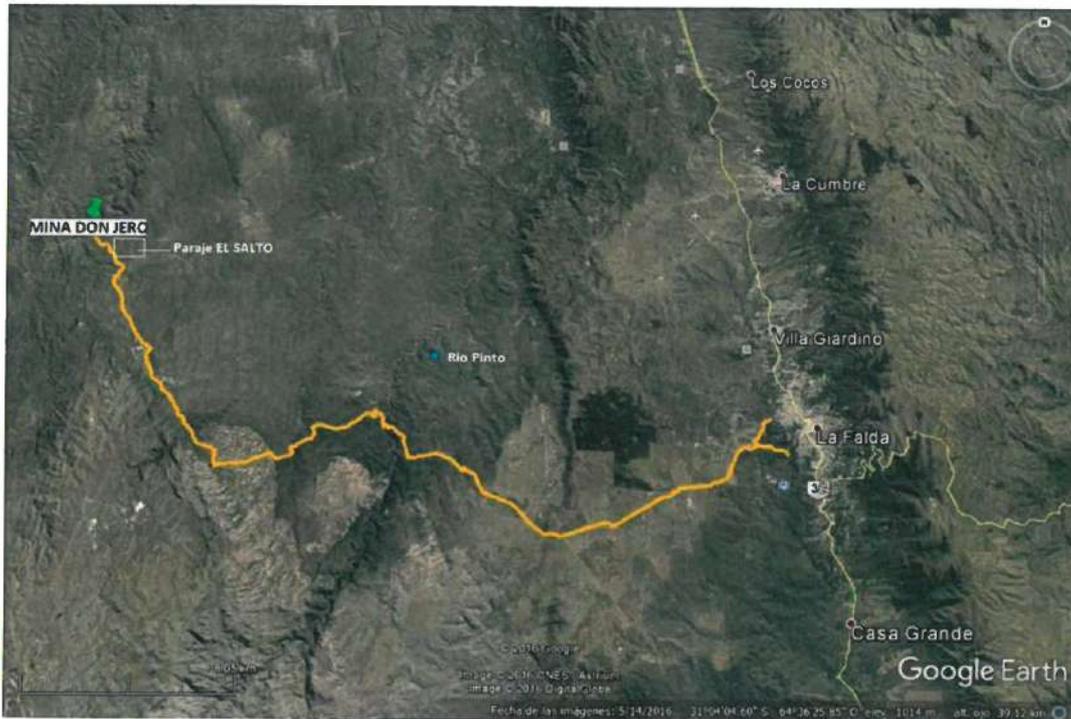
LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



ACCESS: This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, on the road between La Falda and Villa de Soto. The easy access allows traffic up to two km before area of work. The identified vein of this mine is located 100 m E of the road to Villa de Soto.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: Outcrop of 50 m. It is estimated more than 100 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: NW-SE

PINCH: subvertical

VEIN POWER: Variable power, from 1 m to 3 m.

MINERALIZATION: Quartz with a compact structure, oxidized white and partly with oxides and sulphides.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda altered.

LAWS: In Laboratoy analysis.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 27,000 tns. (Estimated 100 m long x 2 m average width x 50 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK:

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 0' 29,28	W 64° 51' 1.09



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944)

Candelaria gold veins report. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937)

Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation of the exploration stage.

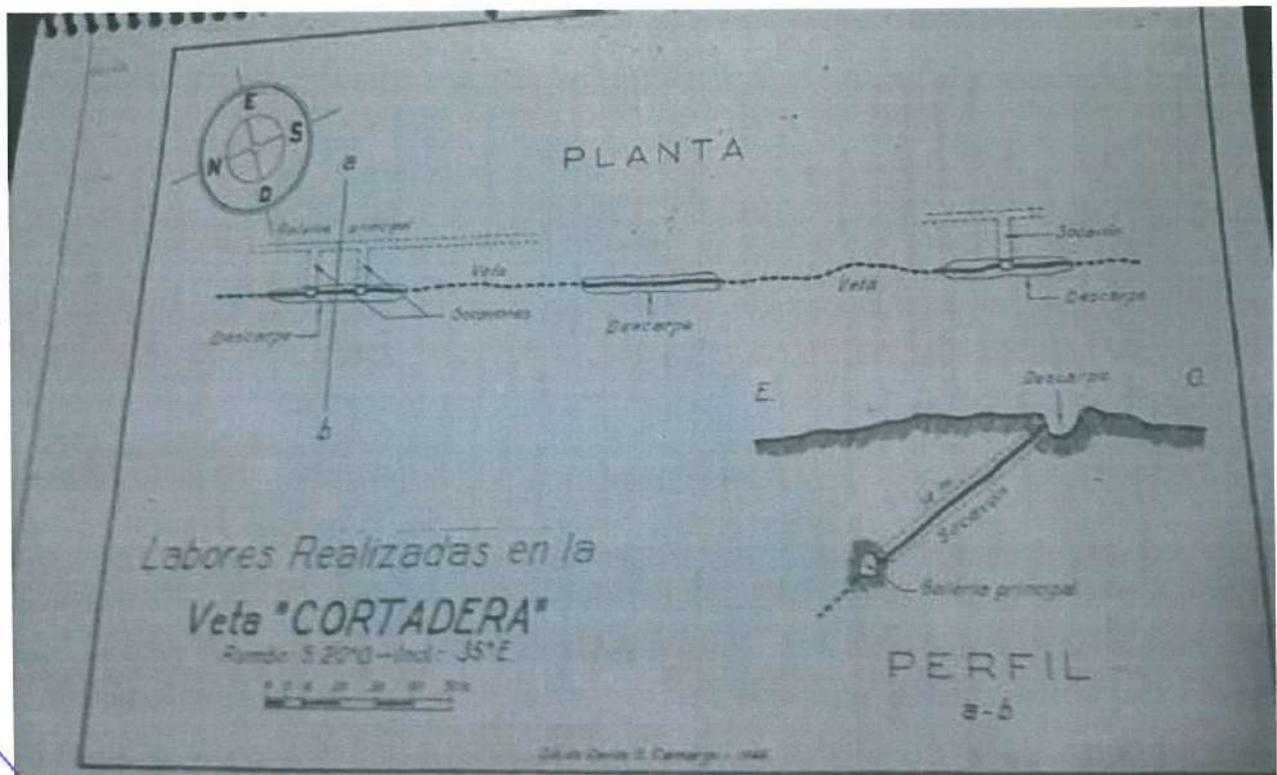
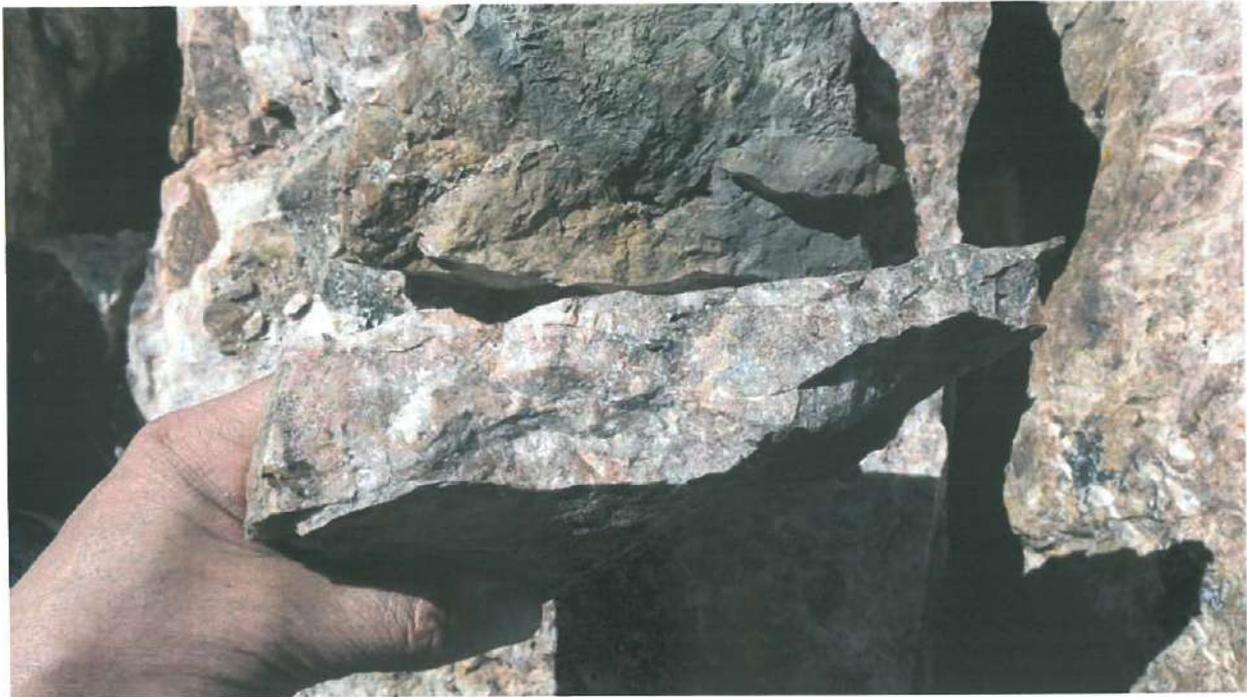
OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos, Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

A handwritten signature in blue ink, located in the bottom right corner of the page. The signature is stylized and appears to be a name, possibly 'D. S. S.', with a large, sweeping stroke.

Iron Oxides and Sulfides



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“SANTANDER CLEMENTINA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 11.255/34

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

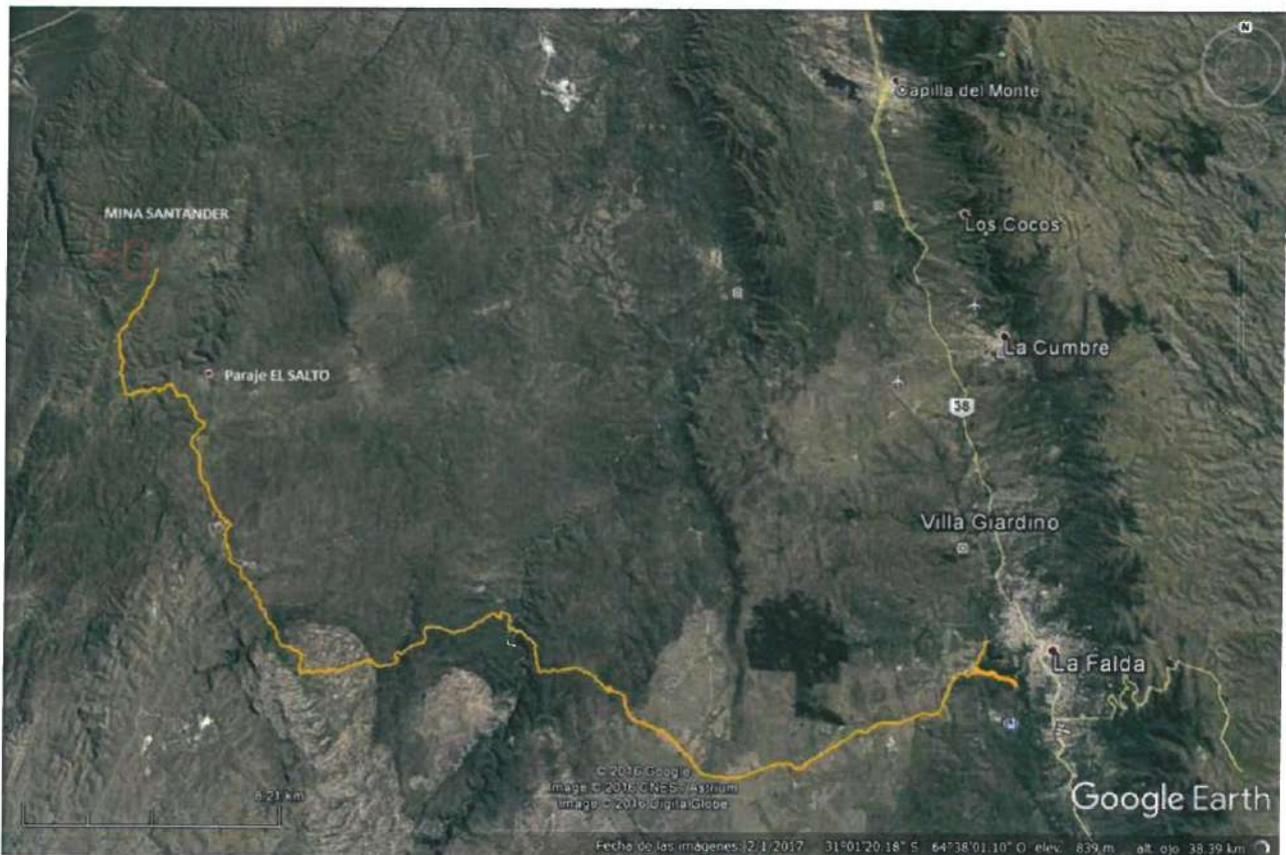
MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 28 has 55 a (Polígono irregular de 600 x 53 x 400 x 632 m).

DISTRICT: W from Matilde vein o Clementina same access. EL PATACON (conformed by Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, La Laguna, La Cortadera, Agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo , La Mesa, Niño Dios, La Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN MAP



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: Estimated 400 m non-emergence.

GENERAL COURSE: N30° E

PINCH: 40 - 45 ° to E (to N and S of the reef)

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable. 50 cm average. 10 to 45 cm on the surface (data from Camargo 1944)

MINERALIZATION: Mass textured quartz, fractured, with hematite veins. The oxidation zone is characterized by abundant hydrated oxide (limonite, and brown hematite, clays, kaolin, and sericite)

BOX ROCK: biotic gneiss. Salvanda very altered and ferruginous. (Iron pyrite, brown hematite and ocher limonite)

LAWS: 45.6 gm / tn Au (Matilde Vein at E: 170. gm / tn; 141 gm / tn; 38 gm / tn, according to Sabin)

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RESOURCES. Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 54,000 tns (500 m estimated length x 0.50 m average width x 80 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK:

In poor condition. The true magnitude of the grain cannot be observed but it is inferred from importance. (Camargo 1944)

COORDINATES OF THE WORK: Coordinates of the Denunciation Point or center of the mine shelter figure were taken: X 6,574,923 and 3,669,351

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF SALVANDA: Due to the tangled vegetation, samples were taken of only one work and the debris. (Analysis in process) In a grain sample visible gold was observed.

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Doctoral thesis of Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the vein, by Au and Ag.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (save)

OBSERVATIONS: This mine is adjacent to the W of the veins of the Matilde Clementina mine, cataloged by the locals as one of the most law of Au. An exploratory prefeasibility study is warranted.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:




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“CORTADERA VEIN ”

Mineria de Cordoba File N°11281 /17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

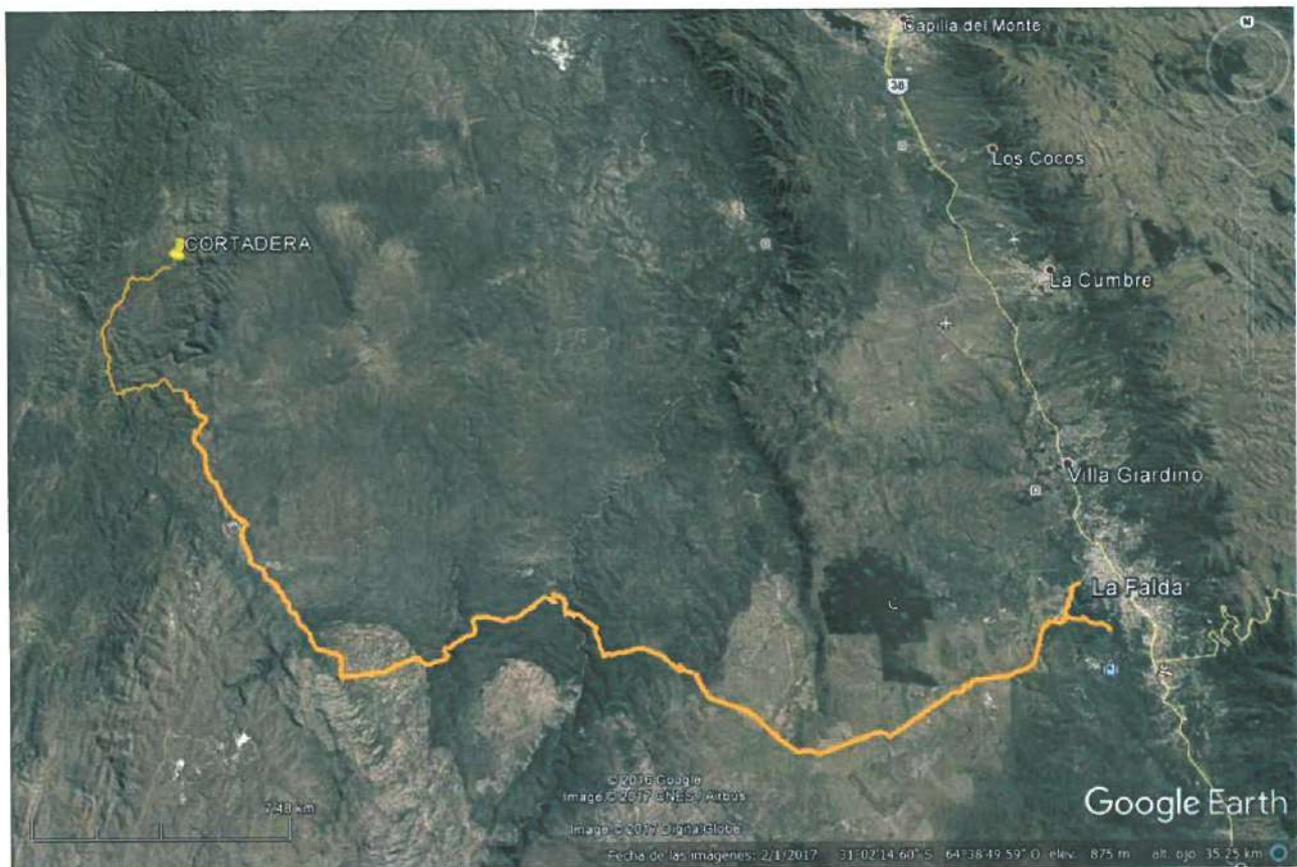
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 25.7 Has (600 x 429)

DISTRICT : EL PATACON (conformed de Cortaderas, comprende las minas Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo,, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, on the road between La Falda and Villa de Soto.

The easy access allows traffic up to two km before mining work. The identified veins of this mine are located 1500 m NE of La Laguna.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: Intermittent. It is estimated more than 300 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: N20° W

PINCH: 35° to 40° to E

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

VEIN POWER: Variable power, from 0.40 m to 1.40 m.

MINERALIZATION: The predominant mineral is quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, limonite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda with pyrite.

LAWS: Variable between 12.7 gm / tn and 5.9 gm / tn. (Camargo) Results are expected from the samples taken.

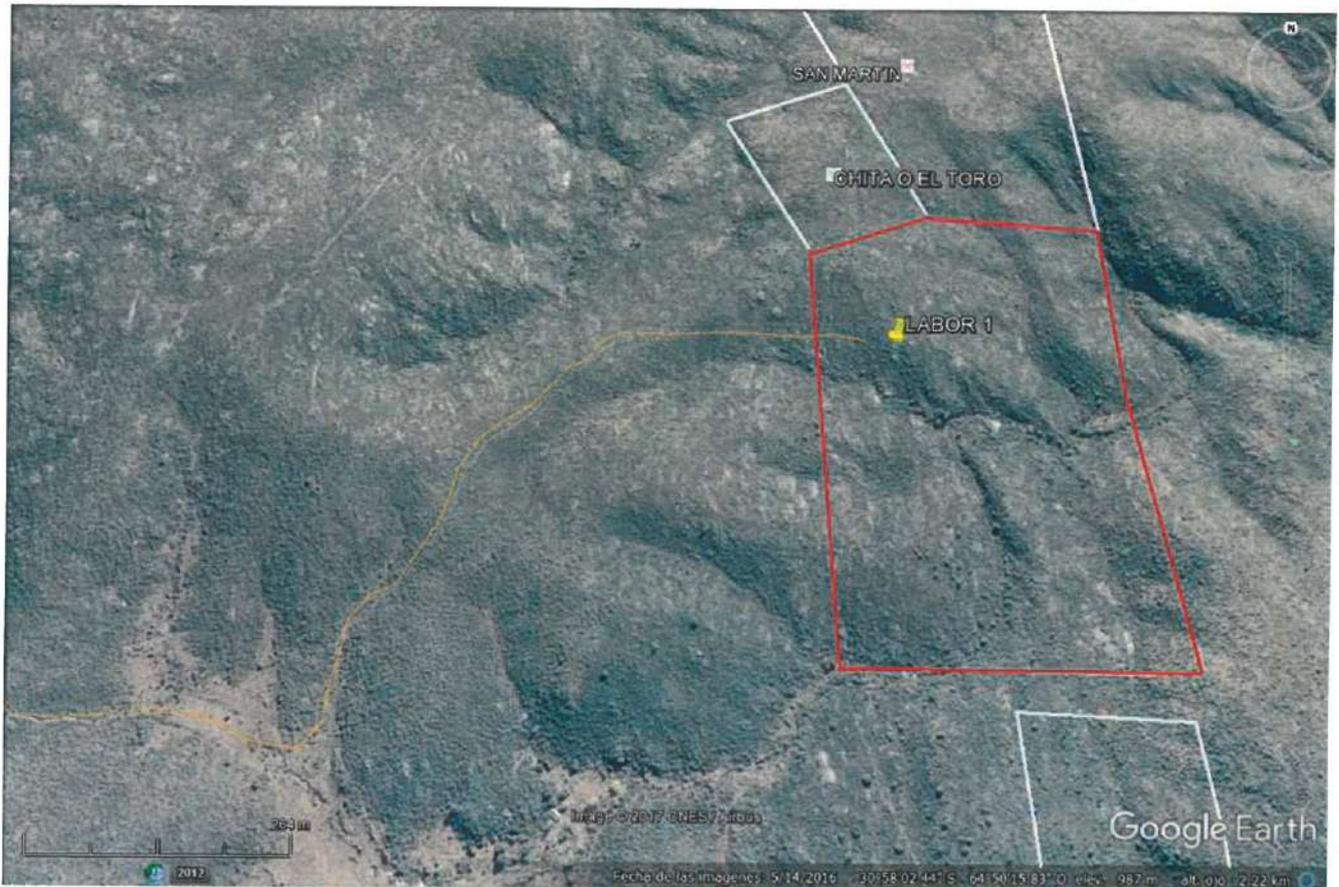
RESOURCES. Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 19,440 tn (300 m estimated length x 0.80 m average width x 30 m estimated depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Includes three escarpments or surface work following the course of the grain on a run of 220 m. On the escarpment of the end N of the workings, of 40 m in length, two 15 m deep holes have been made following the grain at its inclination. Perpendicular to these tasks a gallery has been practiced whose depth cannot be evaluated by the most state. In the escarpment of the S end - thirty meters long - a similar gallery has been practiced, but with a single hole of the same depth. The central escarpment, 35 m long, did not give rise to deep work. The state of the work prevents entry and recognition.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work four

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 57' 56,9	W 064° 50' 04.8
2	S 30° 57' 55,9	W 064° 50' 04.4

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BIOGRAPHY CONSULTED:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944)

Candelaria gold veins report. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937)

Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

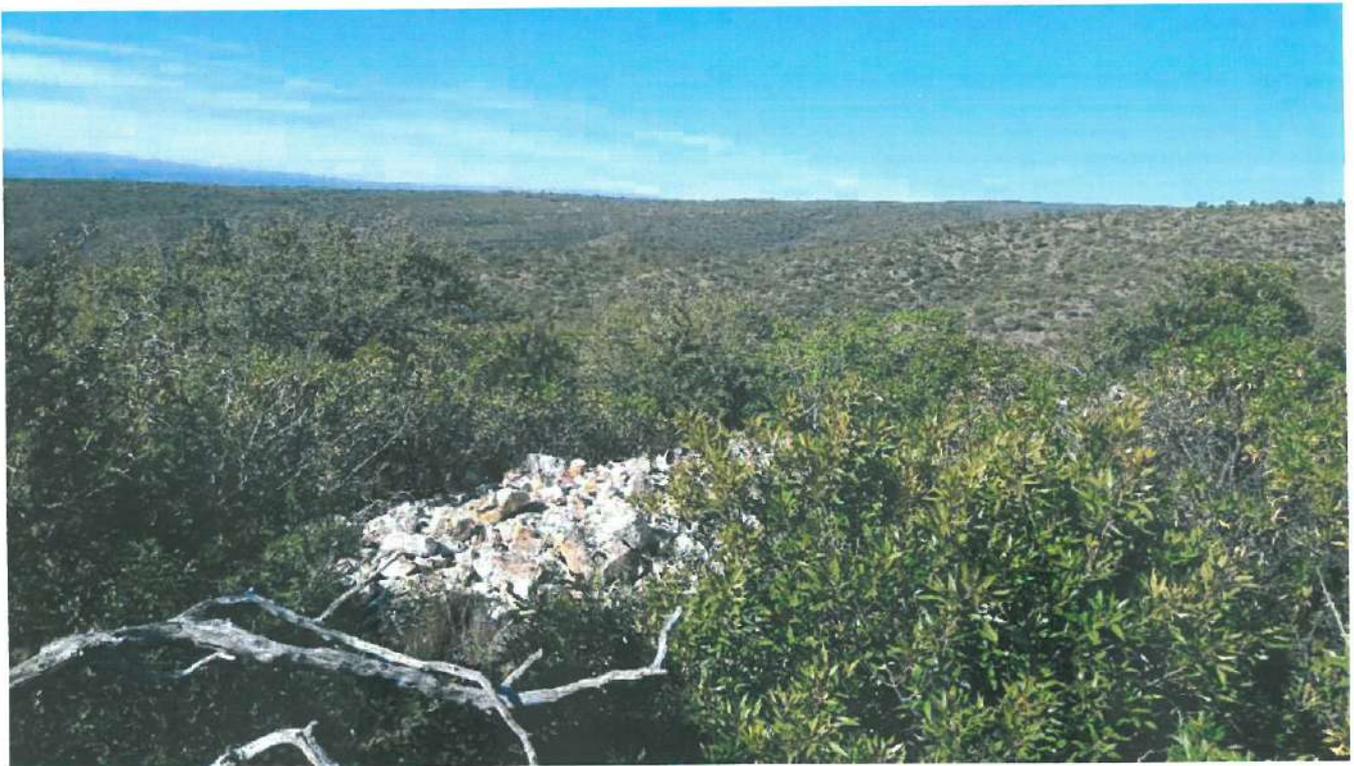
RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda).

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:



Mining dump North, Quartz vein with hematita



Quartz vein with hematita

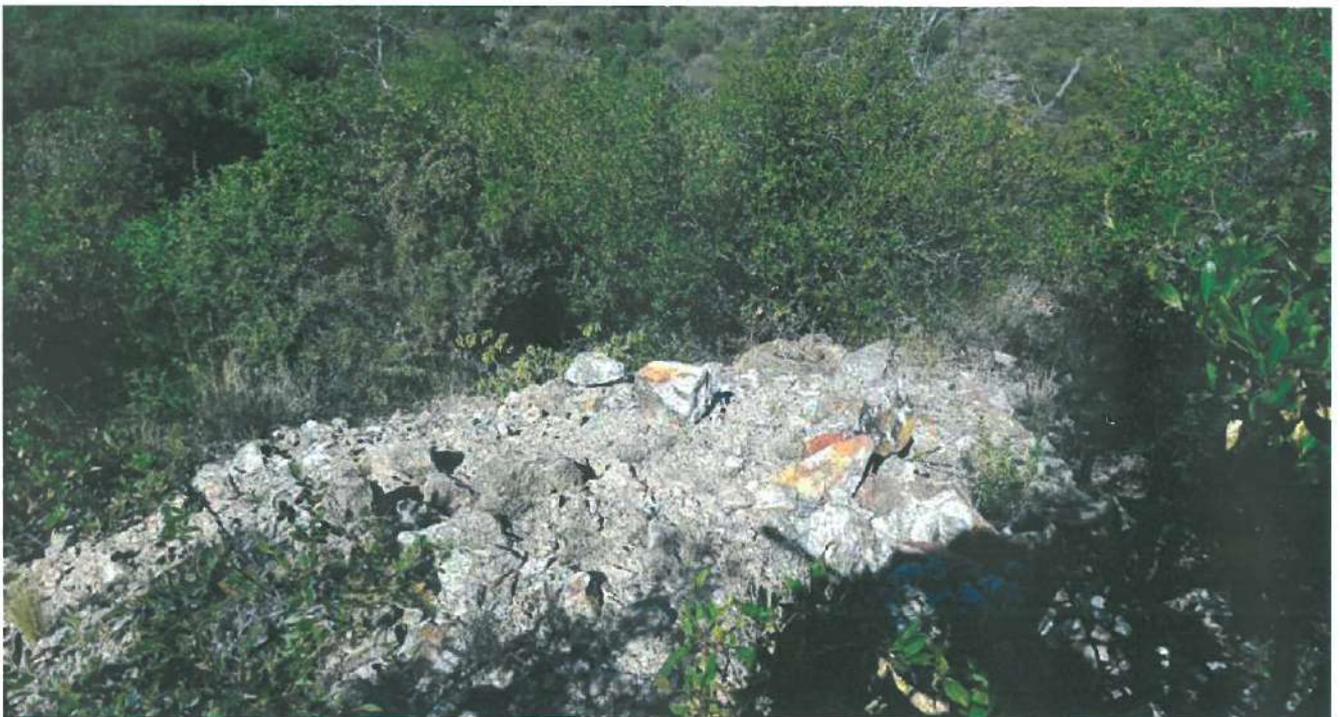
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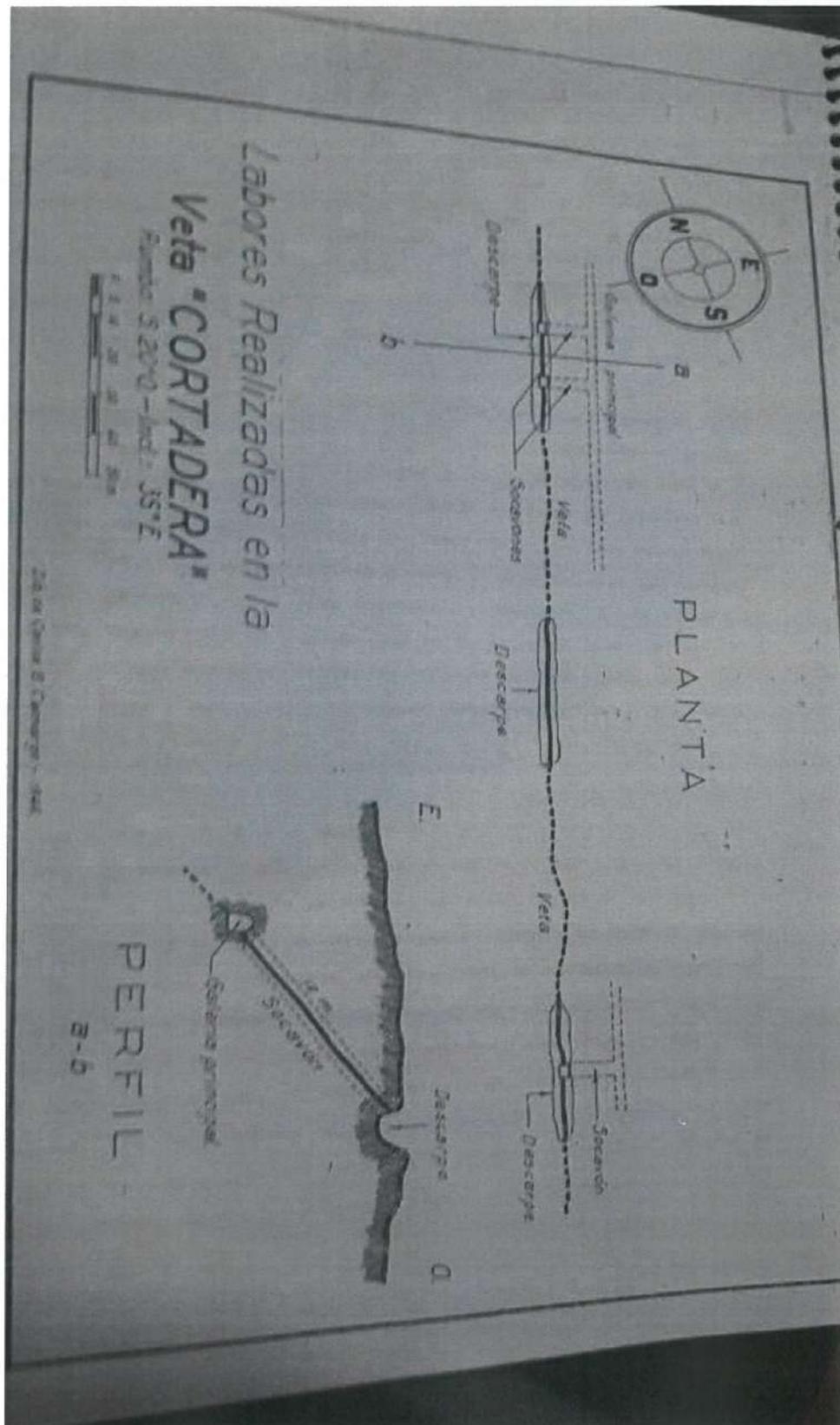
Quartz vein stairs



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“LA MESA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.257/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

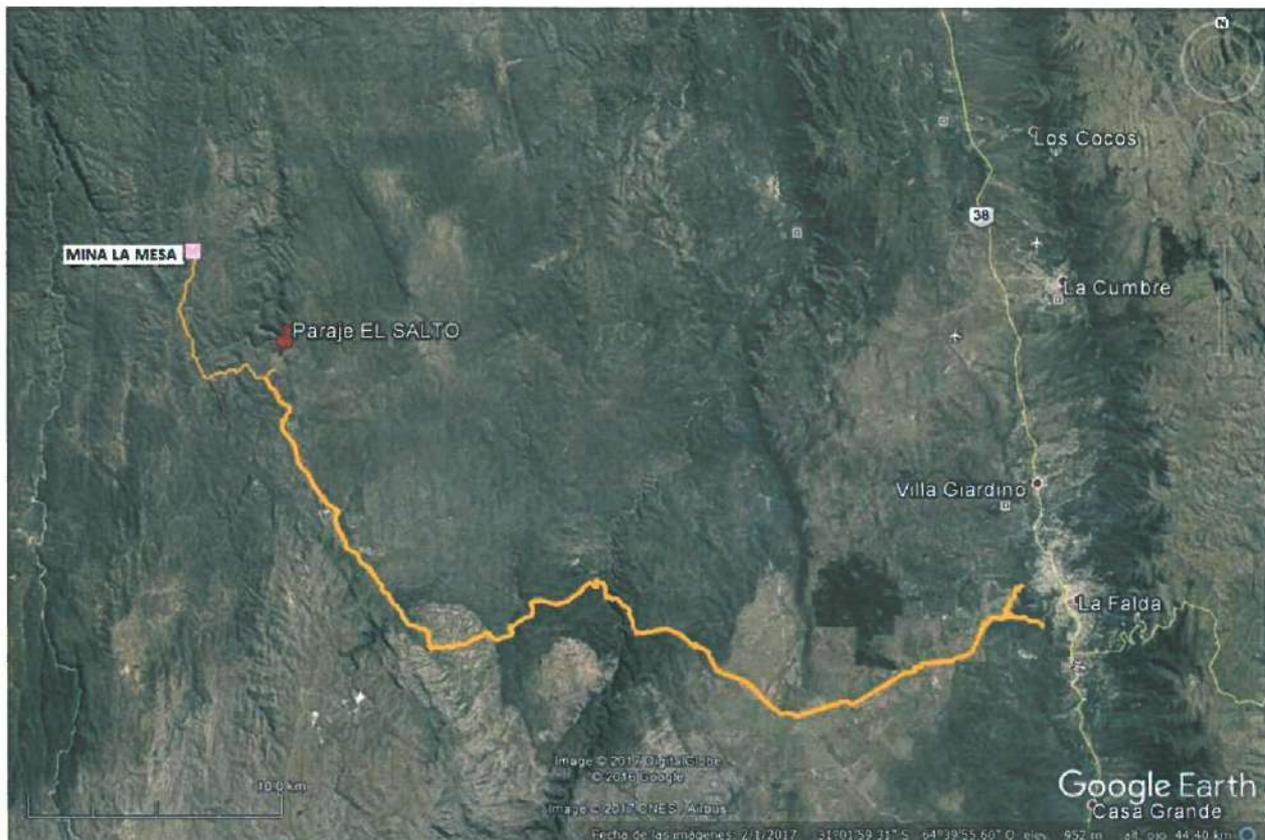
SURFACE: 36 has

DISTRICT: EL PATACON (formed by the La Higuera Vieja, Cortaderas, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, veta agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others)

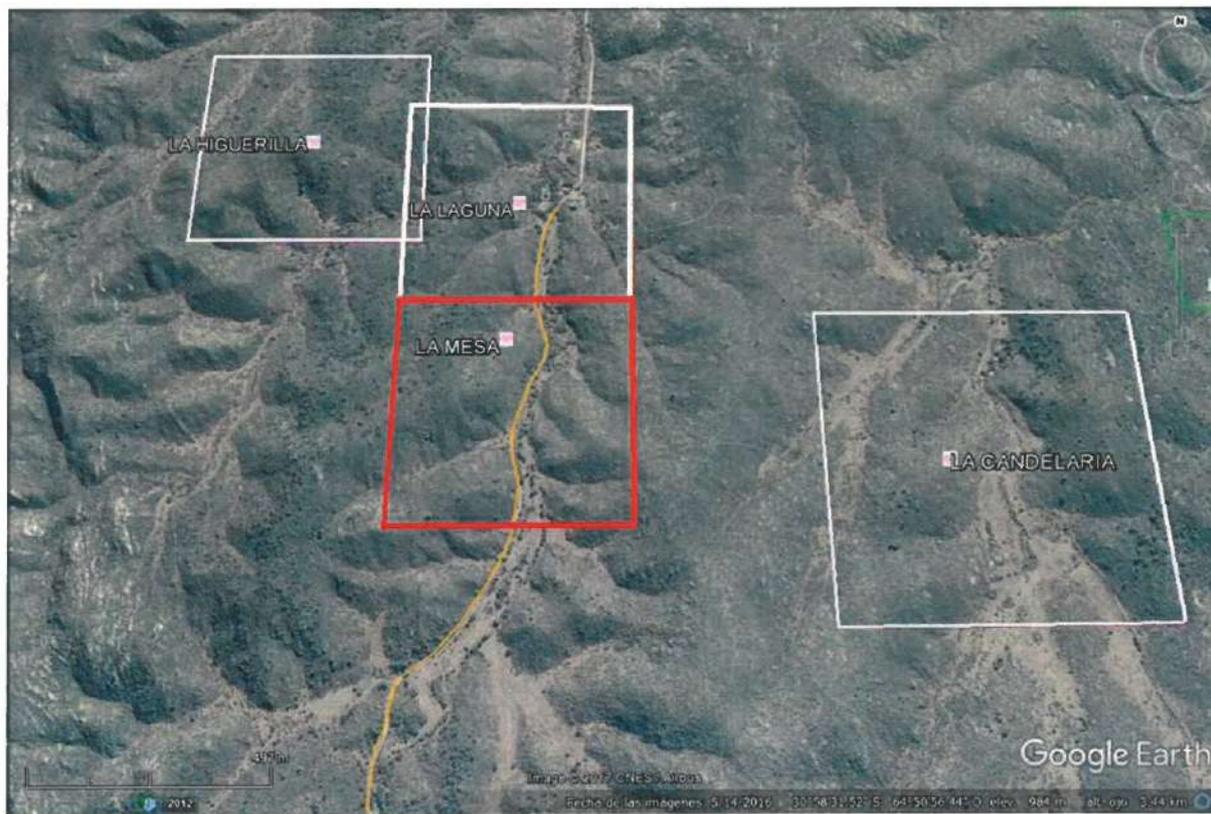
DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, on the road between La Falda and Villa de Soto. The easy access allows traffic to the same tasks. The identified vein of this mine is located 500 m S.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: More than 200 m outcrop. (Camargo data)

GENERAL COURSE: N28° W

PINCH: 40° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average power 50 cm.

MINERALIZATION: Au in solid white quartz with brown hematite, occult limotite, kaolin, sericite and clay.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: There are no laws data. No sample analyzed.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 27,000 tns (200 m long x 0.50 m average width x 100 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Reduced works for exploration purposes.

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LABOR COORDINATES: Site coordinates were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 29.42	W 064° 51' 512.17



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth. Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation of the exploration stage.

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Autor Ambiental No. 189

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“CHITA VEIN”

Mineria de Córdoba File: Nº 591/34

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

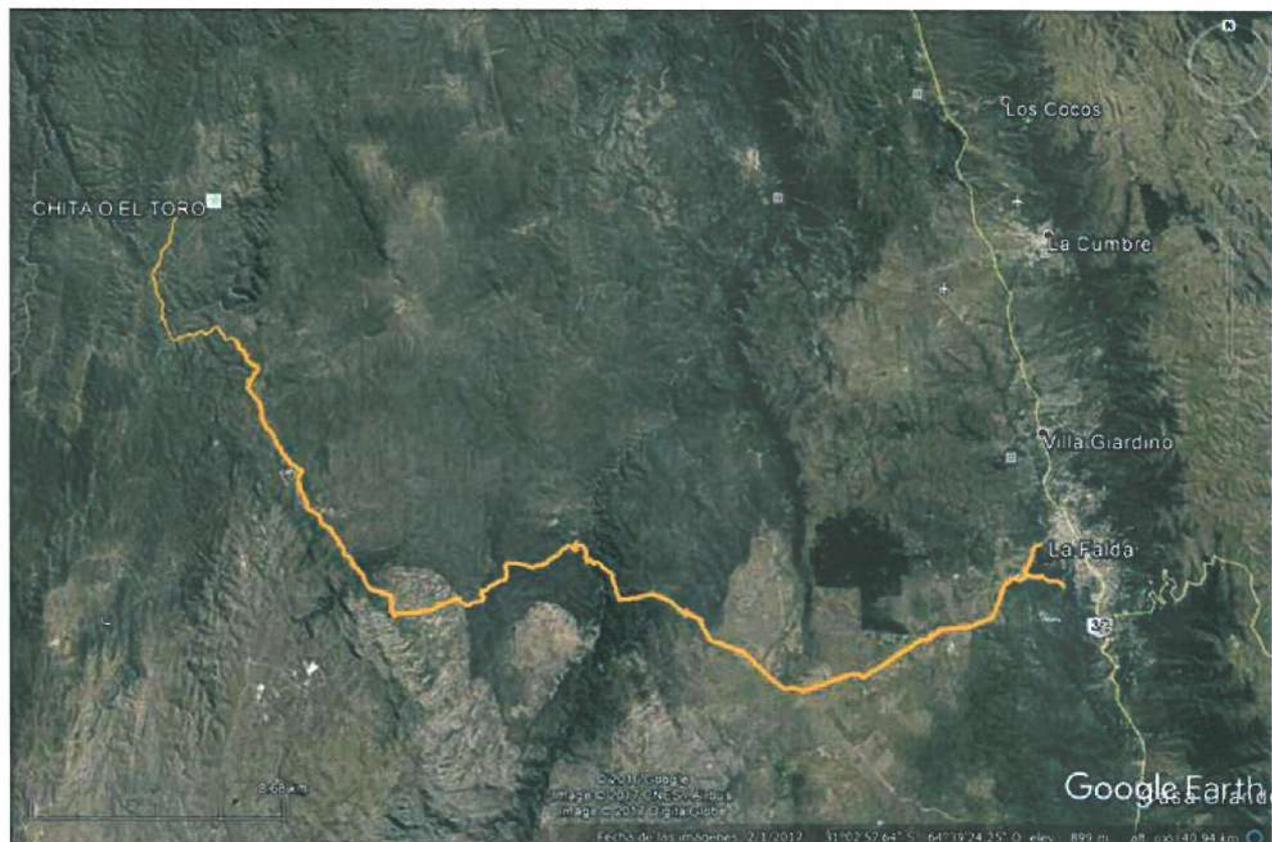
MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 12 has.

DISTRICT: El Patacón (in addition to Chita, it includes La Laguna, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, Agua Blanca, Cabeza de Novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo, among others).

DEPARTMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, on the road that connects La Falda with Villa de Soto.

ACCESS TO THE MINE:



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. S.', located to the right of the second satellite map.

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CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY: Doctoral thesis of Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS: Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth. Systematic sampling throughout the vein, by Au and Ag. Analyze the altered box rock. (save)

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies the detailed evaluation of each vein.

PHOTOGRAPHS:





2) PASO DEL MOLLE DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
16. Las Inglesas	1610/41			
17. Las Inglesas II	11.273/17	3500	31 00 47	64 49 59
18. La Porteña	11.285/17	350	31 00 45	64 52 13
19. Zapallar	821/37	1474	31 00 05	64 51 17
20. Montserrat	1617/41	3196	31 01 11	64 50 56
21. Bragada	11.272/17	1301	31 00 13	64 50 50
22. Carmella	11.286/17	506	31 00 38	64 49 41
23. El Porvenir	11.274/17	864	31 01 15	64 41 09
24. La Suerte	11.270/17	605	30 59 56	64 30 22
Total(9) Gold minin deposit.		Total Paso del Molle Au. 11.796 Kg		

“LAS INGLESAS I Y II VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File Las Inglesas (1) : N° 1.610/41

Las Inglesas (2) : N° 11.273/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: (1) 60.000 M² (2) 410.000 M²

DISTRICT: Paso del Molle

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: is simple and allows the transit of any type of vehicles to be 400 before work. The first tasks are located 500 m from the El SALTO site.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: More than 500 m sub-outcrop covered by the two mines is inferred. Work is observed from El Salto to 900 m towards the S. Las Inglesas II) It is the continuation S of the Monserrat mine.

GENERAL COURSE: S 10 to 20o E

PINCH: 40-45 or E (to N and S of the reef respectively)

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable from 10 to 45 cm in surface and 0.25 to 155 cm in lower levels of the Socavones 1 and 5. (data from Camargo 1944). Altered and ferruginous salvanda is observed.

MINERALIZATION: Au in cavernous and ferruginous quartz. With pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite, brown hematite and occult limonite.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite.

LAWS: 54.1 gm / tn; 21.4 gms Au / tn; 43.7 gm / tn Ag; 18.2 gm / tn Ag (Camargo, 1944), 42.40 gm / tn; 36 gm / tn; 50 gm / tn; 56 gm / tn (Sabin 1937),

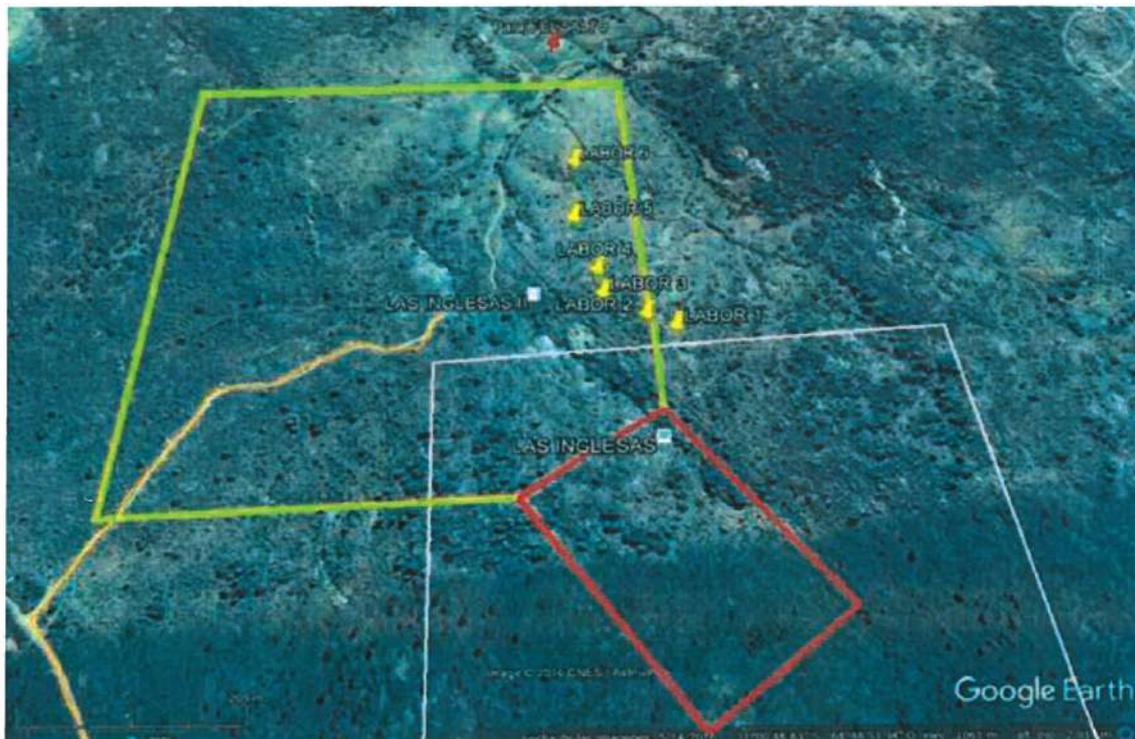
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 54,000 tns (Inin conjunction with Las Inglesas II - (For this calculation a run of 500 m long x 0.40 m was estimated average width x 100 m inferred depth),

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: It is possible to observe 14 tasks in the form of so-cavones of variable magnitude Socavones 1,8 and 9 present very complicated approaches with important. Deep development, especially the 13th hole with about 100m depth. (Camargo 1944) The state of the work, almost all collapsed, prevents the entry and sampling of the Most of them.

COORDINATES OF THE WORK: Coordinates of 6 tasks were taken, following a footprint that It goes from the south of Las Inglesas II, to the north.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 00' 47.3	W 064° 48' 48.7
2	S 31° 00' 46.7	W 064° 48' 50.0
3	S 31° 00' 45.4	W 064° 48' 51.8
4	S 31° 00' 44.1	W 064° 48' 52.0
5	S 31° 00' 41.0	W 064° 48' 52.9
6	S 31° 00' 37.4	W 064° 48' 52.7



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ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF SALVANDA: Due to the impossibility of sampling the grain, a sample of labor 13, whose result was 0.72 gm / tn

INFORMATION BASED ON REPORTS AND BACKGROUND: Doctoral thesis of Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A MORE DETAILED STUDY OF THE MINE:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (the results of some analyzes performed on different veins they gave high anomalous values justifying a more detailed study)
- Evaluate the Environmental Impact of a prospecting and subsequent exploitation action.

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves of the entire District, the location close to all mines, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a pre-feasibility study of exploitation. PHOTOS OF LABORES AND ESCOMBRERAS

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

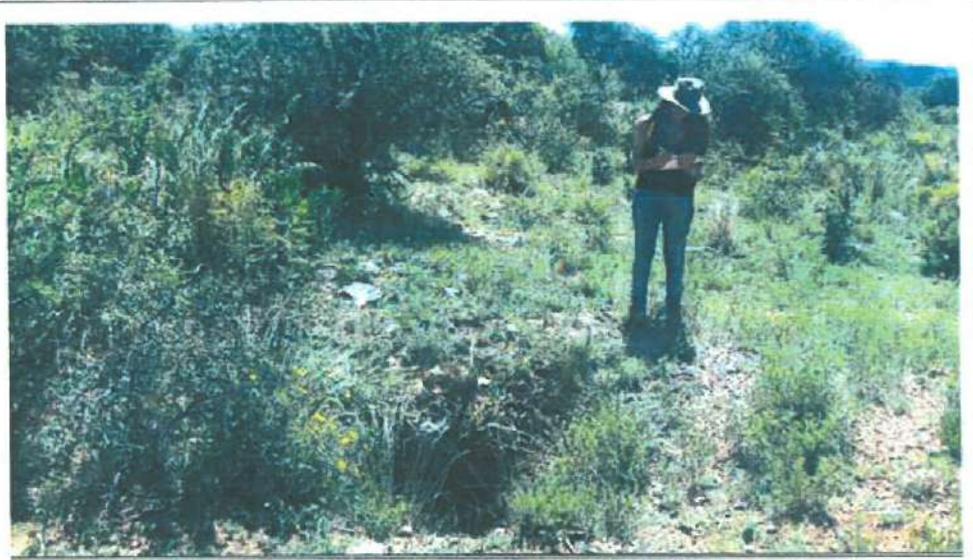


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Pique Labor 13



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



Pique 4

Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 132
Consultor Ambiental N° 189

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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



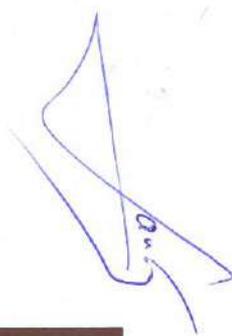
Escombreras

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba




Miguel Deantonio
Gediego - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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“LA PORTEÑA VEIN”

Mineria de Córdoba File N° 11.285/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

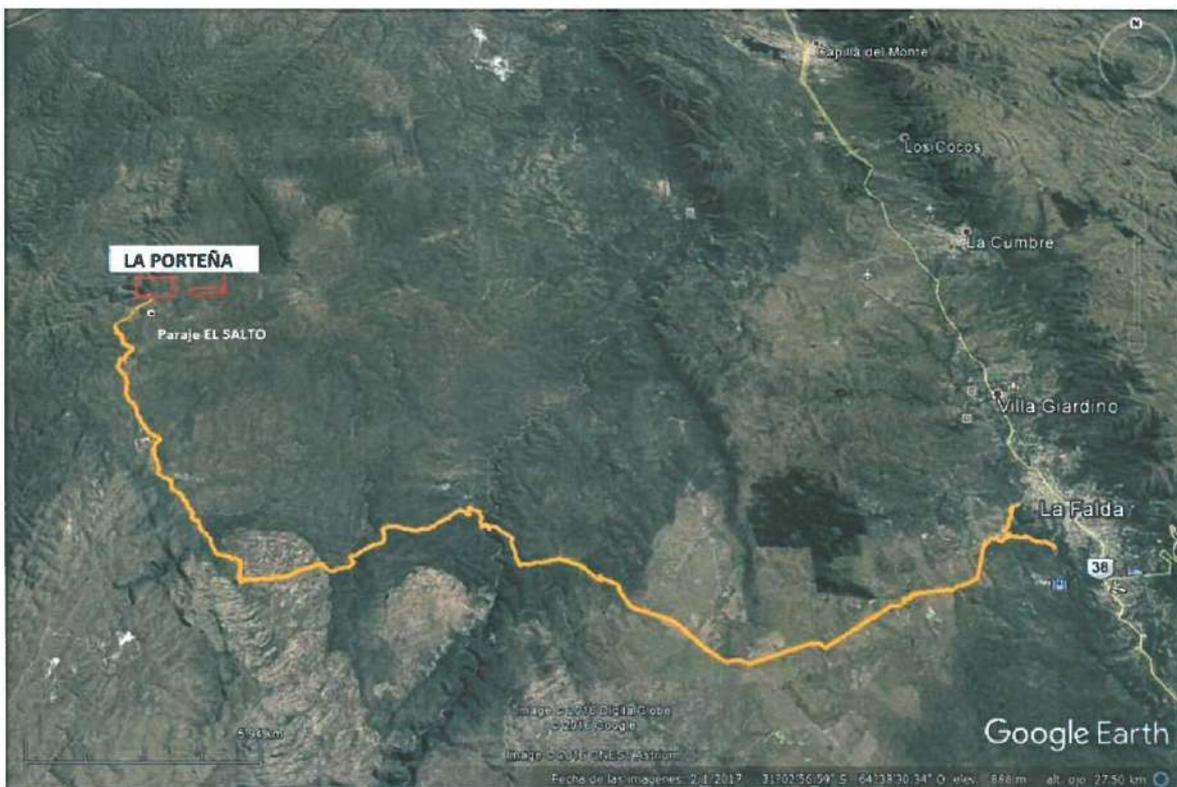
SURFACE: 36 has

DISTRICT: Paso del Molle La Porteña formed by Las Inglesas – Nati, La Bragada, Monserrat Puigari, El porvenir, Carmela, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: This District is located about 30 km S of the town of Villa de Soto and about 5 km N of Paso del Molle, on the road between La Falda and Villa de Soto. The easy access allows traffic to the same tasks. The identified vein of this mine is located 500 m S.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

This District is located about 300 m east of El Salto, and 600 m south of the Monserrat Puigari mine. The easy access allows traffic.

ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: More than 150 m sub-outcrop can be inferred.

GENERAL COURSE: NS

PINCH: 30° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average power 35 cm.

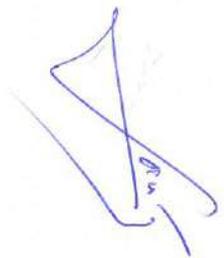
MINERALIZATION: It has the same characteristics as the other veins of the District. Au in solid white quartz in cavernous part, with brown hematite, ocher limonite, kaolin, sericite and clay.

BOX ROCK: Gnissic micacite injected by pegmatites. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: There are no laws data. No sample analyzed.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 4,252 tns (150 m long x 0.35 m average wide x 30 m inferred depth),

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: They are exploration works. It is an uncovering that follows the run for 30 m, two collapsed sinks have been practiced seven meters from the entrance and apparently are joined by a gallery. (Camargo map) The state of work prevents entry and recognition.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 0' 45.8	W 064° 48' 44.7



COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation

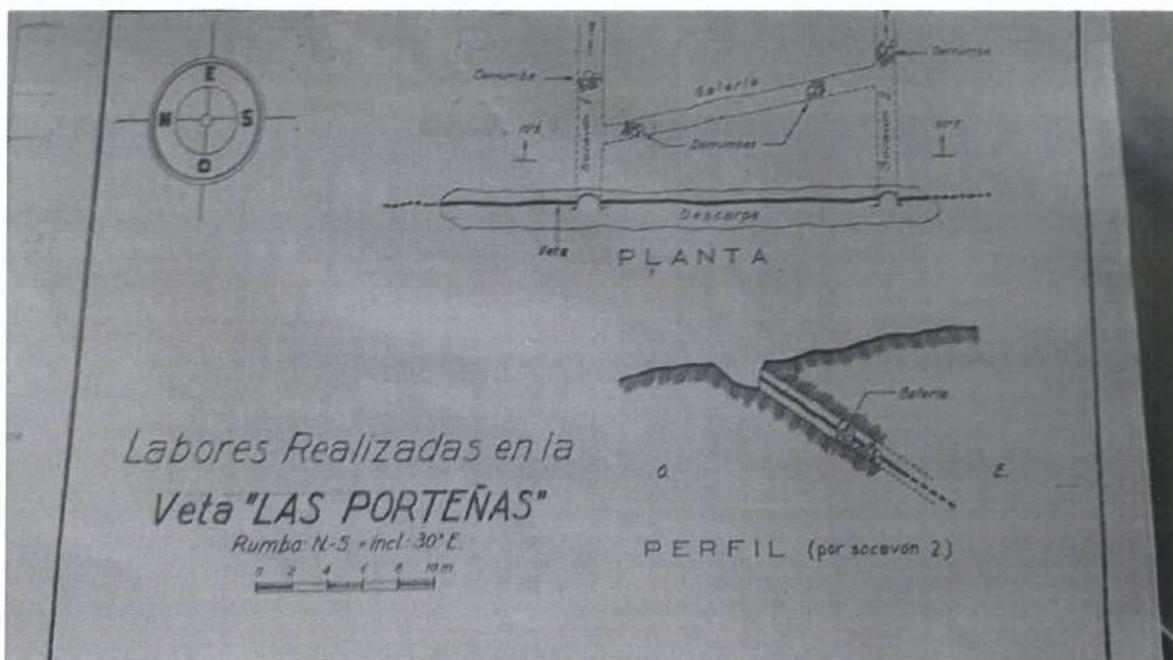
OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its detailed evaluation of each mine.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'García', written over a diagonal line.

“EL ZAPALLAR VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File Nº 821/37

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

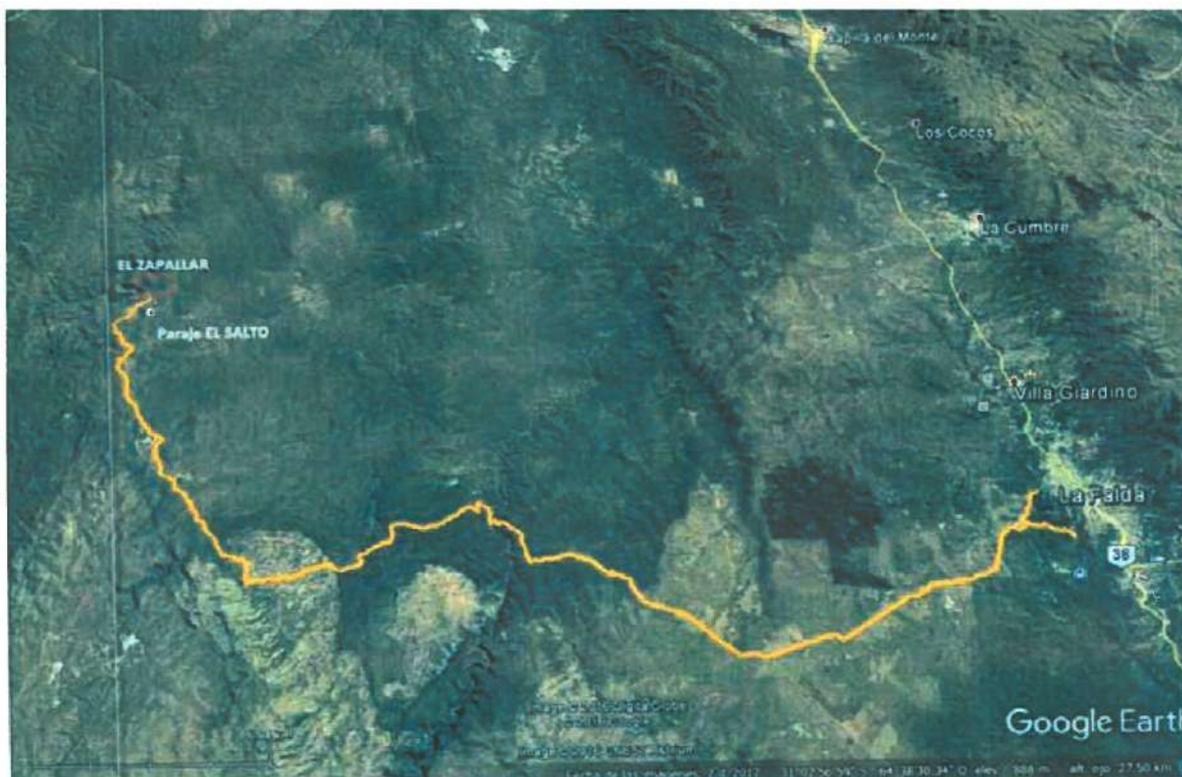
SURFACE 16 has

DISTRICT: Paso del Molle

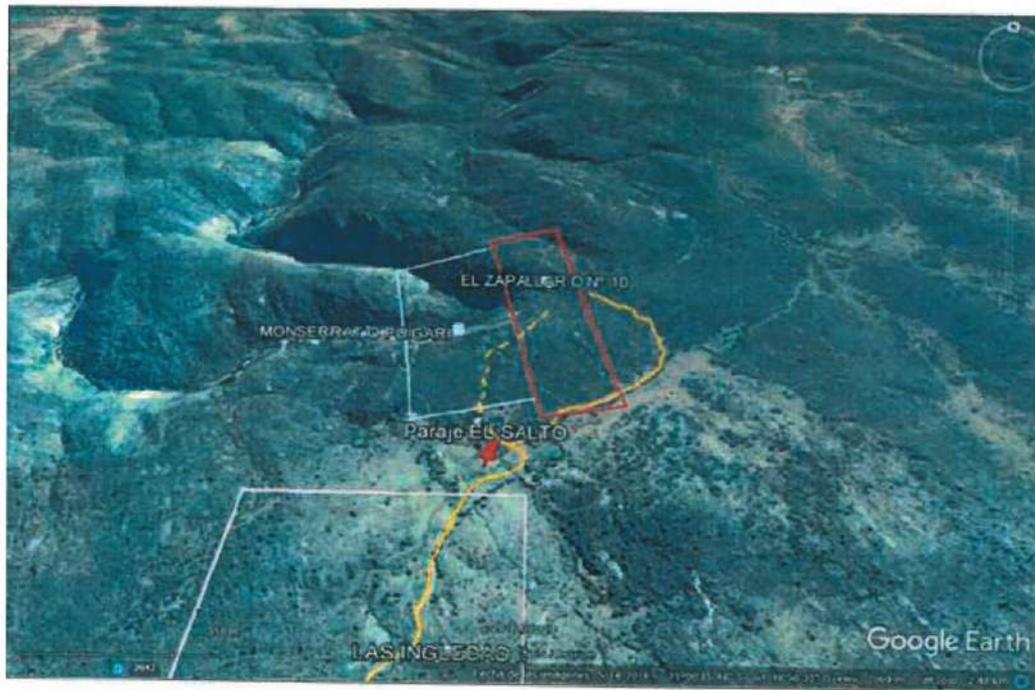
DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

ACCESS: This mine is acces is 500 m from El Salto mine into the North. El Salto is locates E of Monserrat Puigari mine.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

Veins parallel of Monserrat Puigari mine of similar characteristics but without equal activity or work development.

ROUTE: It is estimated 500 m. This vein is located E of the Monserrat-Puigari mine and is part of a parallel structure to this important mine. (Camargo and Sabin)

GENERAL COURSE: N 55° W

PINCH: 30 or N

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable, 35 cm in surface. (data from Camargo 1944).

MINERALIZATION: Quartz highly impregnated with pyrite and visible gold. The analyzes showed high golden law. (Camargo)

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: High. (similar to Monserrat Puigari) Between 9.6 and 39.2 gm / tn (Camargo, 1944).

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order greater than 47,250 tns estimating a 500 m streak path (estimated according to Monserrat Puigari, with high gold laws, Camargo) and 0.35 m average width. It has been considered 100 m deep inferred.

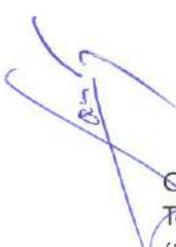
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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: There are two tasks in the form of tunnels and tunnels apparently with important development. The state of work prevents entry.

COORDINATES OF WORK:

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 00' 05.3	W 064° 48' 48.4




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PHOTOGRAPHS:



Tunel 1

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Tunel 2



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“MONSERRAT - PUIGARI VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 1.617/41

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 24 has. (Montserrat Vein and Puigari Vein.)

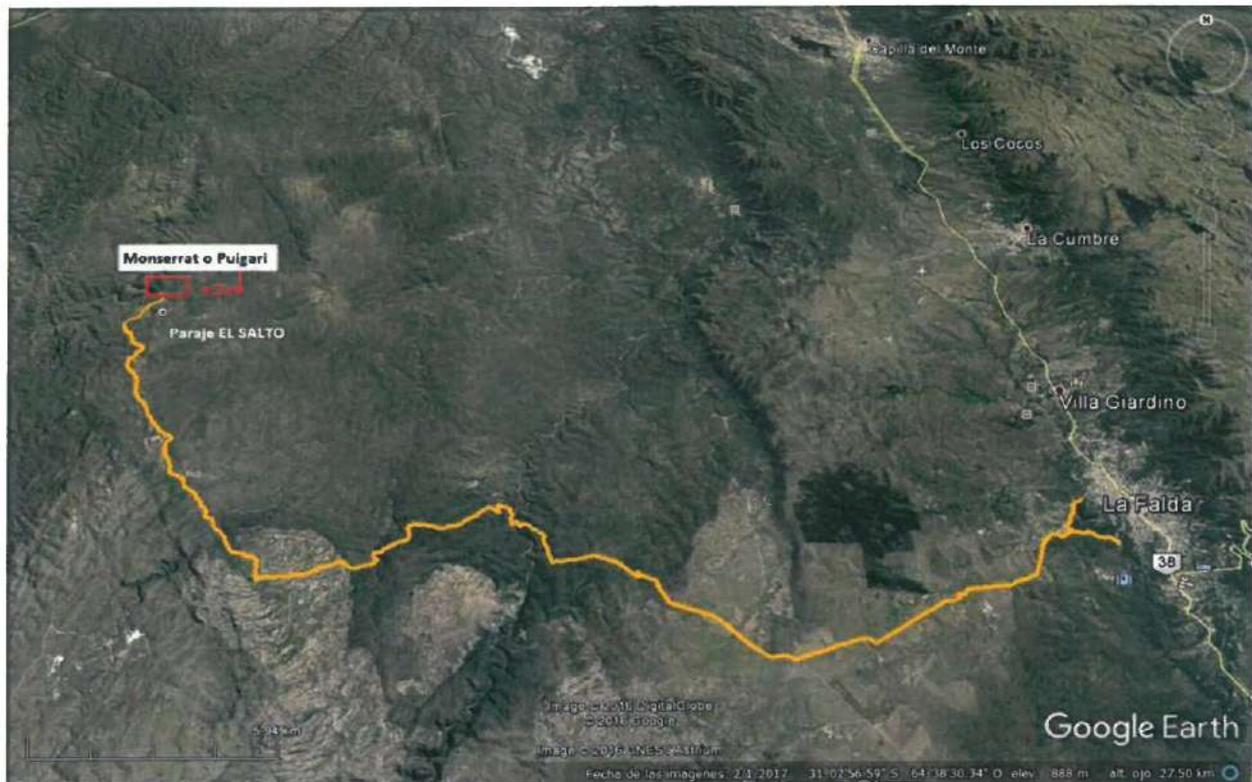
DISTRICT: Paso del Molle (Montserrat Las Inglesas, La Bragada, La Porteña, Las Varitas o La Suerte, El Porvenir among others).

PEDANIA: Candelaria

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

ACCESS: The location of this mine 500 m to the N of the El Salto area, with an installed concentration plant, is ideal for the site of any benefit undertaking. With a mining camp in the same place and 300 m from the Candelaria river. Access is feasible until the same tasks with any type of vehicles.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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DESCRIPTION OF MONSERRAT VEIN:

ROUTE: 700 m (minimum inferred according to work. Source Camargo and others)

GENERAL COURSE: N-S

PINCH: 30 ° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable up to 130 cm. Average thickness 70 cm. (data from Camargo 1944).

MINERALIZATION: Limonite, kaolin and occult clay that together with the cavernous quartz contains the highest gold grade. (Fuente Camargo 1944) Ferruginous impregnations alter the box and save rock. Brown Hematite Malachite. Gold carrier pyrite. Galena, blenda and arsenopyrite.

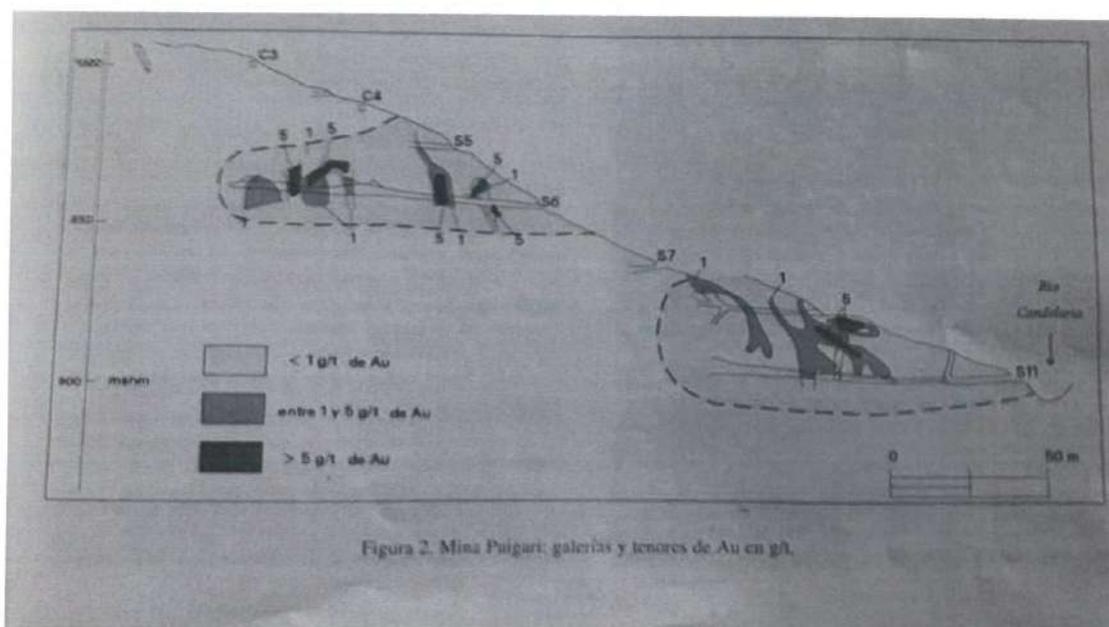
BOX ROCK: Gneiss Biotic Quartz. Salvanda with impregnations of hydrated oxides.

LAWS: 9.6 gms to 39.2 gms Au / tn (Camargo, 1944).

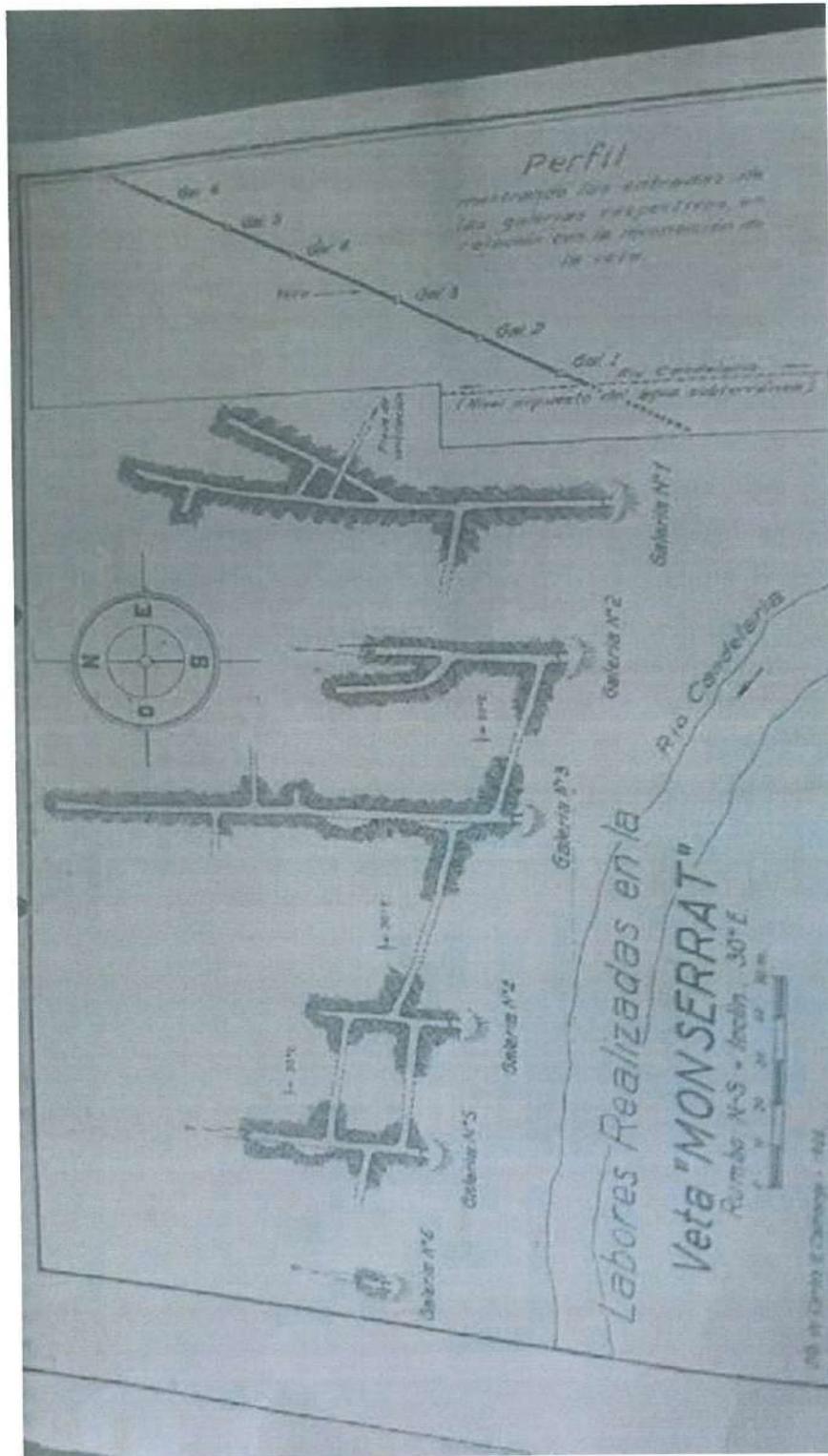
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CHARACTERISTICS OF LAS LABORES: Next to Las Inglesas are the richest and most exploited mines in the District. It has important work in 6 galleries at different levels and separated between 40 and 60 m between them. The gallery No. 1 has a depth of 105 m; at 50 m from the mine mouth there is a fork towards the NE of about 45 m in length. This secondary gallery is attached to the main gallery by another 12 m long. At 10 m from the fork, a slope inclined outward for ventilation purposes has been performed. In addition to 32 m from the mouth mine a chiflón is developed that has sought to join with the gallery N°2 all in regular state of conservation. Gallery No. 2 is interrupted by a collapse 45 m from the mine mouth. About 30 m from this there is a fork towards the W that gives rise to a secondary gallery 30 m deep, which follows the same course of the gallery 30 m deep, which follows the same course as the main gallery. In the direction of the gallery No. 3 and starting from about five meters from the mine mouth, a chiflón that joins these galleries begins. The gallery No. 3 has a depth of 110 m. At 15 m from the entrance of the gallery a chiflón has been practiced following the diving of the vein (30° E) that joins with the gallery 4. The gallery N° 4 is of less depth reaching only 30 m. From it two chiflones begin at 10 and 25 m from the mine mouth following the vein until you find gallery 6, in a collapsed state. Gallery 5 is interrupted at 45 m from its mouth, as is gallery 6. (source Camargo 1944).

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order (minimum) of 86,500 tns with variable laws from 5.44 to 21.86 gm / tn (Prefeasibility Study of the Ministry of Mining of the Nation).



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DESCRIPTION OF PUIGARI VEIN:

ROUTE: 400 m inferred.

GENERAL COURSE: N-S

PINCH: 45° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Between 10 and 150 cm. 70 cm average. (data from Camargo).

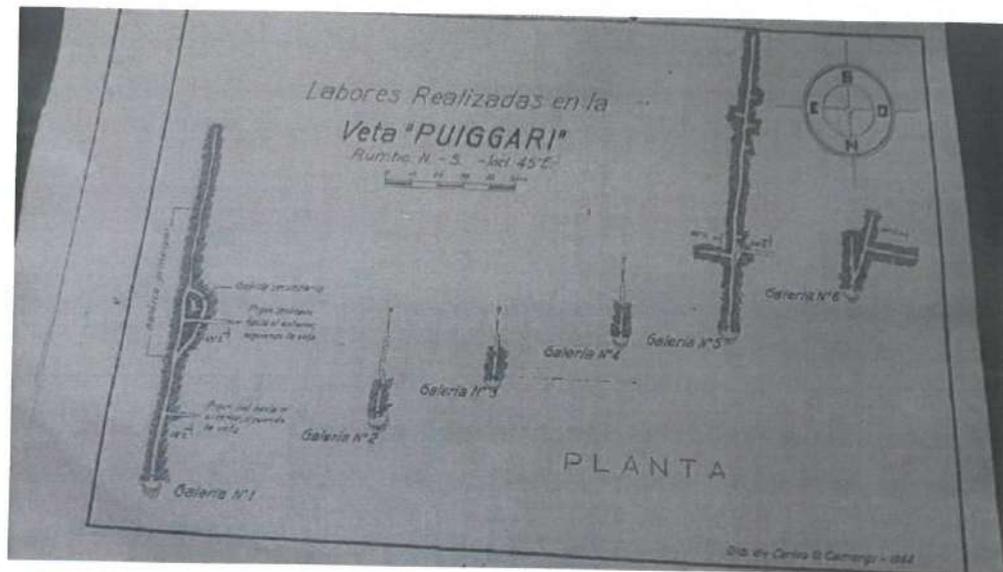
MINERALIZATION: Milky white quartz, solid with brown hematite, with pyrite, chalcopyrite, metallic gold is inside the pyrite, arsenopyrite, blenda and galena are rare.

BOX ROCK: Gneis biotitic quartz.

VEIN LAWS: The gold laws were between 17.9 to 26.5 gms / tn Au in the galleries N°1 1 and N° 5. 8.5 gm / tn (Camargo, 1944).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MINE: There are 6 galleries of which 2 and 3 are collapsed and 4 are flooded. The gallery No. 1 has a depth of 120 m. At 40 m from the mouth mine a secondary gallery of curved development begins that communicates with the main gallery 25 m later. Between these two points a pique has been made following the vein for ventilation purposes. The general course of the main gallery is NS and it is flooded. The gallery No. 5 has a depth of 105 m roadway and in good condition. Gallery No. 6 is at the highest level. At 7 m from the entrance, it branches into two NS and N15° E galleries. From the latter at 10 m from the fork, a gallery with a socavon characteristic begins with a development of 25 m towards the outside following the 30° vein dive E. (Camargo 1944)

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated at 30,240 tn.



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COORDENADAS GENERAL DE LABORES:

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 0' 11.11	W 064° 49' 0.7

BIOGRAPHY CONSULTED:

Doctoral thesis of Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944)

Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937)

Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Department of the Province of Córdoba. Mineral Resources of the Argentine Republic. (1999)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth. Take into account the Feasibility of exploitation executed by the SM (1998).
- Systematic sampling throughout all the veins.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out on different veins gave high anomalous values justifying a more detailed study)
- Environmental impact assessment for a regional concentration plant
- Evaluate the Exploitation Prefeasibility Report made by the Ministry of Mining.

OBSERVATIONS: The Monserrat Puigari mine has an advanced Prefeasibility study carried out by the S.M. It is next to the Las Inglesas mine the most important mine in the District, with important development of work and high laws. It has a concentration plant and a camp.

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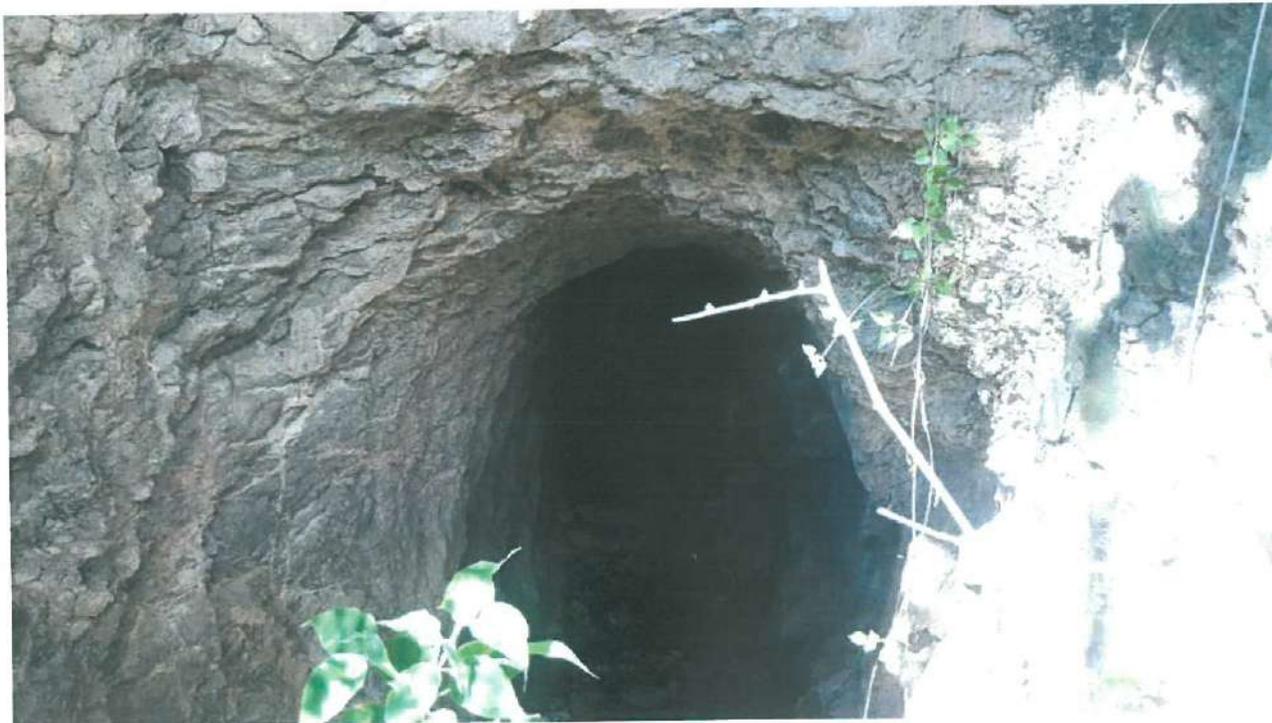
PHOTOGRAPHS



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, located in the bottom right corner of the page. The signature is stylized and appears to be 'D. D.' with a large loop.

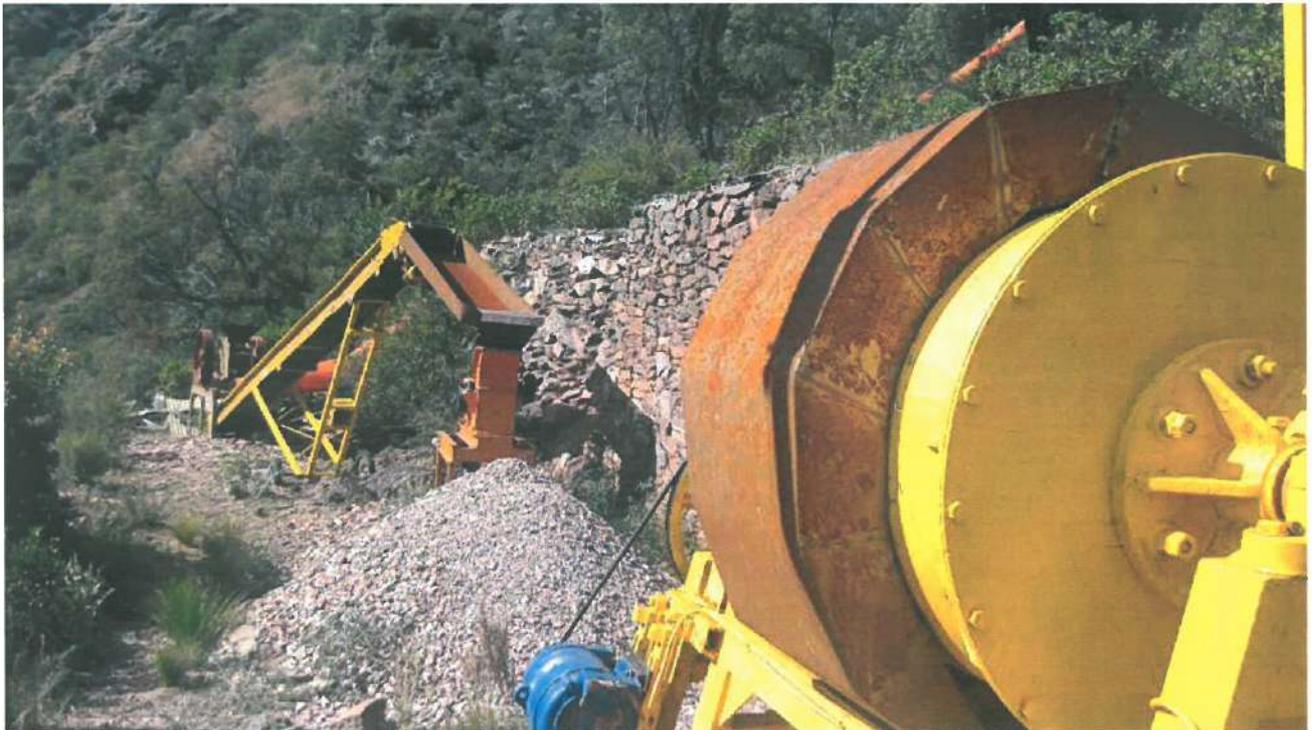
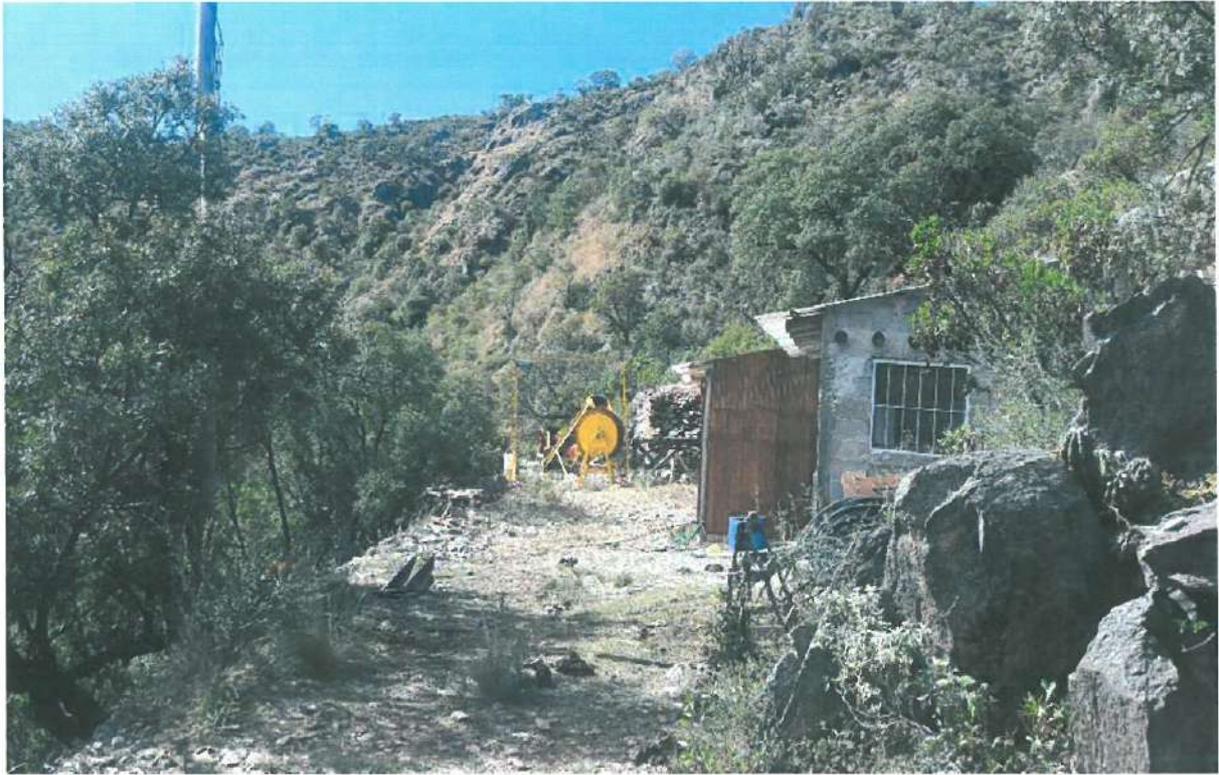
Túnel 1 y Túnel 2



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Campament



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“BRAGADA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N°11.272/17

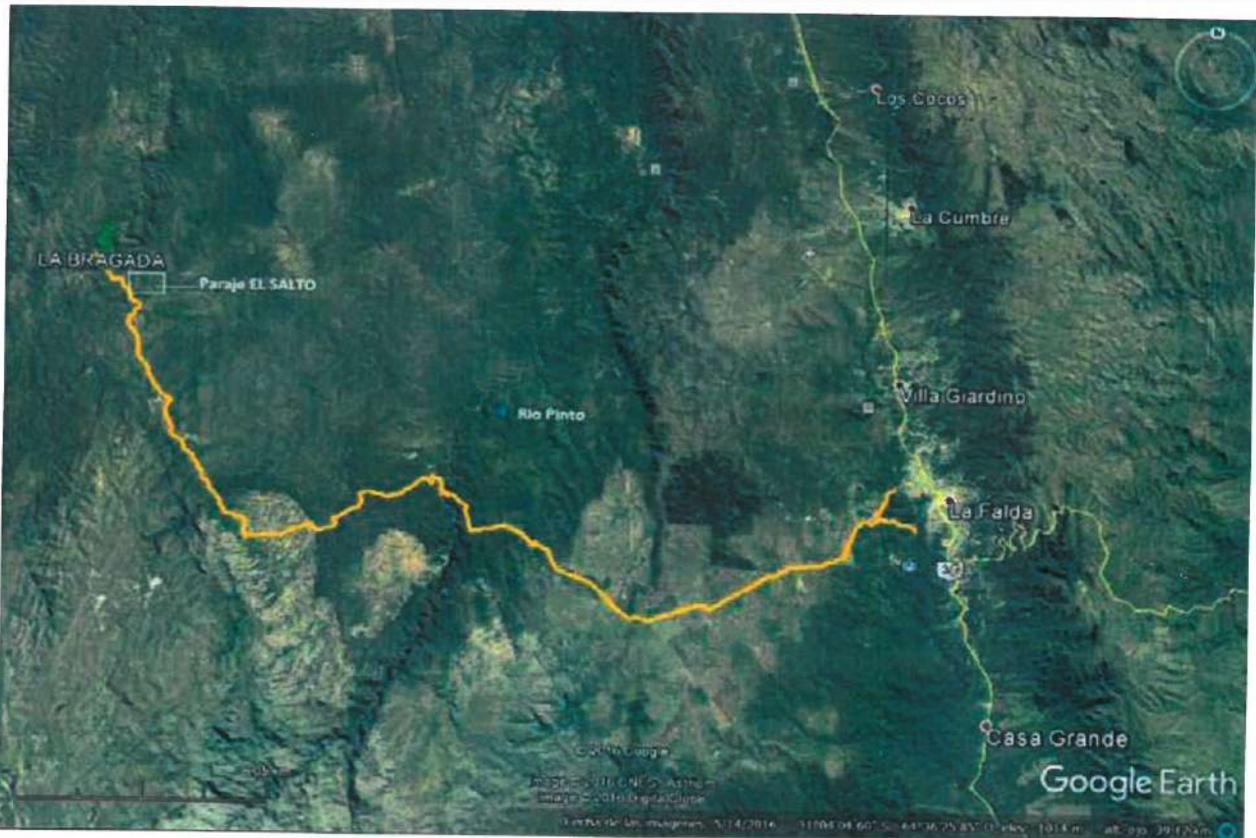
OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 36 has (600 m x 600 m)

DISTRICT : Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE AND POSITION: Three reefs make up this mine determined by Camargo (1944) as one of the richest in the District.

VEIN 1: Camargo estimates the route of this vein, partly hidden, at 250 m. It has a heading N 5° E and 45° E. Pinch. The power of the reef is 45 cm.

VEIN 2: Route: 120 m. Located 500 m to the S of the previous one. General Course N-S. Pinch 45° E. Power 50 cm.

VEIN 3: 256 m subaflorant route. At 400 m to the SE of reef N° 2: General Course N80°E. Pinch 50°S. Power of grain: 40 cm. Altered and ferruginous salvanda. Mineralization: Au in solid and ferruginous quartz. With pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, brown hematite, clay, sericite and other limonite. **BOX ROCK:** Gnish Micacite. Salvanda very decomposed, altered and ferruginous. Laws: Au Laws 67.20 gm / tn; 23.3 gm / tn; 14.7 gm / tn (The average Law is 17 gm / tn) Ag 19.6 gm / tn, 9.6 gm / tn (Camargo, 1944)

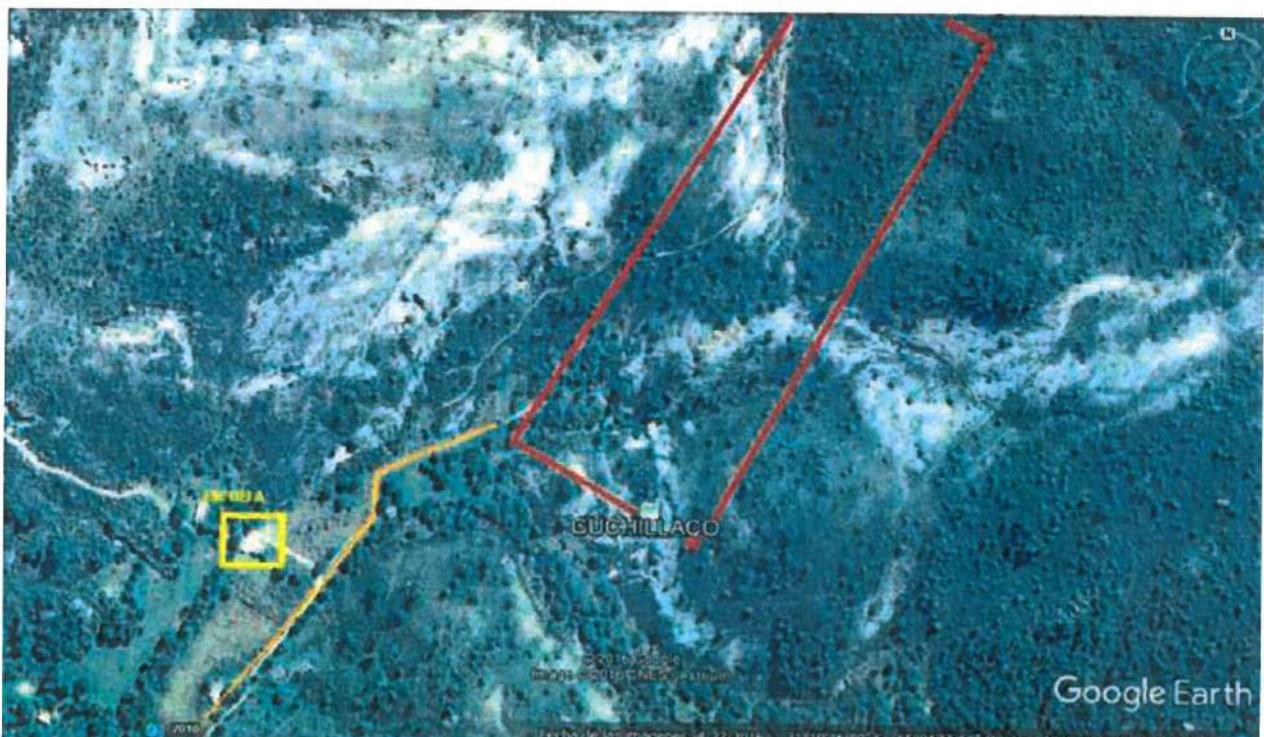
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 40,564 tons (626 m total length of three veins x 0.40 m average width x 60 m estimated depth).

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: They are the oldest exploitation works. In very bad condition, impossible to enter. Some works are observed in the form of socavones of variable magnitude. (Camargo 1944).

COORDINATES OF WORK:

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 00' 13.2	W 064° 50' 03.0
2	S 31° 00' 17.0	W 064° 50' 402.5



SAMPLE ANALYSIS: no sample was taken from the vein, a sample of the salvanda. (Analysis No. 1645 0.13 gm / tn.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work.
- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze altered box rock by showing Au anomaly.
- Analyze for silver. (strong anomies in vein and savior)
- Review final access from the road. 500 m
- Evaluate the Environmental Impact before any activity.

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OBSERVATIONS: Good exploitation feasibility in a favorable environment justify advancing with prefeasibility studies.

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region.
Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Labor 1



Labor 2



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Salvanda.



Quartz with gold limonite.



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“CARMELA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File Nº11.276/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

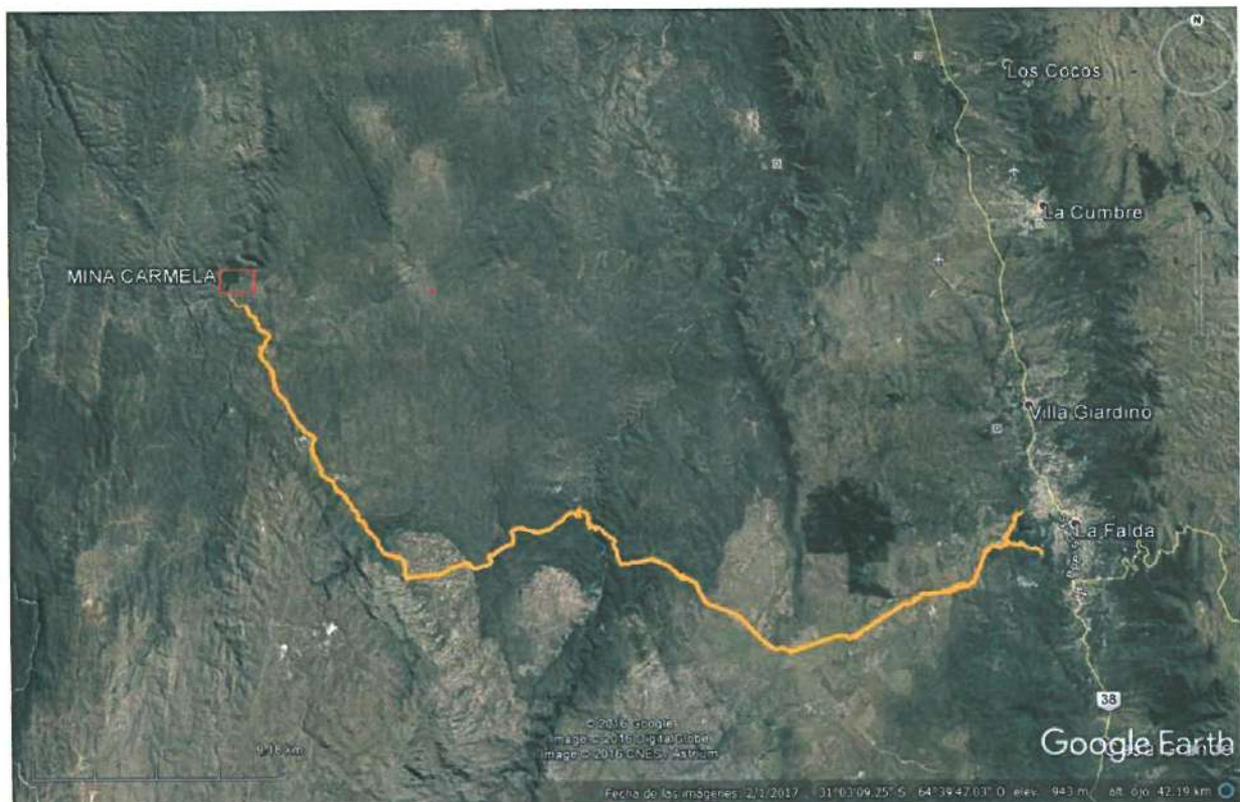
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 36 has

DISTRICT : Candelaria. Paso del Molle

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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WORK ACCESS MAP:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

This mine covers two veins (vein II and vein XVI) of the 54 discovered by the Gold Plan of the Dirección de Minería de Córdoba. (A separate report on these veins discovered by the Gold Plan is attached)

ROUTE: More than 300 m inferred (between the two veins)

COURSE: fault located vein whose general heading N 63 ° E

PINCH: 65° ESE

VEIN POWER: 1.50 m of fault gap and 0.25 m quartz grain within the gap.

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MINERALIZATION: Au in cavernous and ferruginous quartz. With pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, brown hematite and ocher limonite.

BOX ROCK: Schists and Granites.

LAWS: Veta II 28 gm / tn Veta XVI 28/25/12 / gm / tn (Gold Plan data)

RESOURCES. Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of more than 10,125 tons altogether for the Gold II and Gold XVI veins (300 m long x 0.25 m average wide x 50 m estimated depth)

WORKS: Various exploratory work in the form of pikes and tunnels.

A) A piece of work is 10 m long and in its middle part a 6 m deep pit. (Gold II) B) Trench 20 m long and 1.5 m wide. (Gold XVI) C) Trench following 80 m long quartz vein Course 20° E. Bz 41° ESE. Power 0.15 to 0.20 m.

The state of the work almost all collapsed, prevent the entry to most of the work.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates of 3 tasks were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 00' 38.0	W 64° 49' 41.7
2	S 31° 00' 36.8	W 64° 49' 41.3
3	S 31° 00' 41.4	W 64° 49' 43.9



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Department of the Province of Córdoba. (1983)

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock.
- Perform the Environmental Impact Assessment

OBSERVATIONS: The location of this mine within the Paso del Molle Gold District and the good exploitation feasibility justify a systematic Exploration Plan.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Labor 1



Labor 2

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

“EL PORVENIR VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11274/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

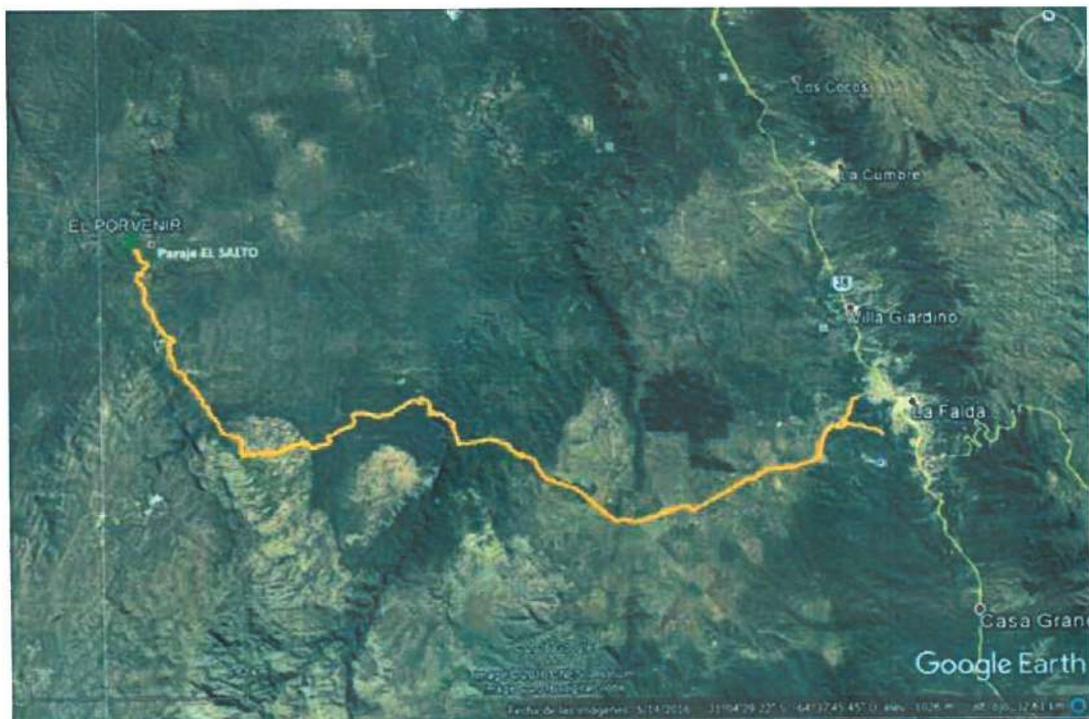
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 36 has (900 m x 900 m)

DISTRICT: Candelaria

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS: Easy acces from public roads. It is located 400 m S of the Las Inglesas Vein.



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE AND POSITION: It is located S of the LAS INGLESAS mine. Sabin estimates the outcrop of this vein in 600 m. It has a heading N10 E/ 35 E. The power of the reef is 40 cm.

MINERALIZATION: The discontinuous outcrop rock in the form of solid and cavernous quartz is observed ferruginous, with clay and ocher limolite.

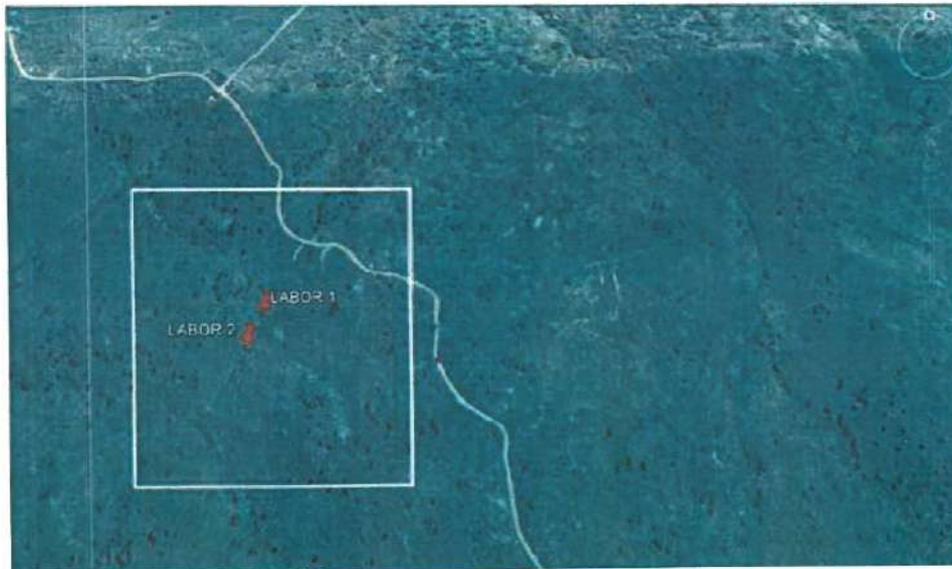
BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda very decomposed, altered and ferruginous.

LAWS: An analyzed sample (Sabin) on scattered material gave 7.20 gm / tn Au.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 43,200 tns (500 m estimated length x 0.40 m average width x 80m inferred depth)

WORKS: Superficial work is observed at the N end of the grain (uncover 0.7 m average. Approximately 300 m long), very old and by way of vein recognition. Sabin describes two shafts of exploration to the S of the reef, one of them of 20 m deep that allows to observe continuity and characteristics of the grain. The most interesting sector of the grain is observed in sector N. There is no production record.

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LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 01' 14,2	W 64° 49' 07.9
2	S 31° 01' 15,9	W 64° 51' 08.6

ANALYSIS SAMPLES: A vein sample could not be taken. A sample of the salvanda was taken. Analysis No. 1648 which gave 0.13 gm / tn.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A BETTER DESCRIPTION: Cleaning of the work and sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth. Systematic sampling throughout the vein, analyze by Au and Ag. Analyze altered box rock by showing Au anomaly Evaluate the Environmental Impact.

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves throughout this District, the close location of the mines and accesses, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a pre-feasibility study of exploitation. Good location and a favorable environment that justifies advancing with the studies of Exploration and exploitation feasibility for the same profit plant in the area.

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY - SOURCE: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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PHOTOGRAPHS:

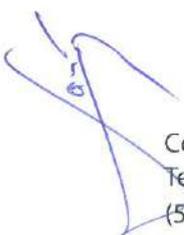


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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 232
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189


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“LA SUERTE VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.288/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

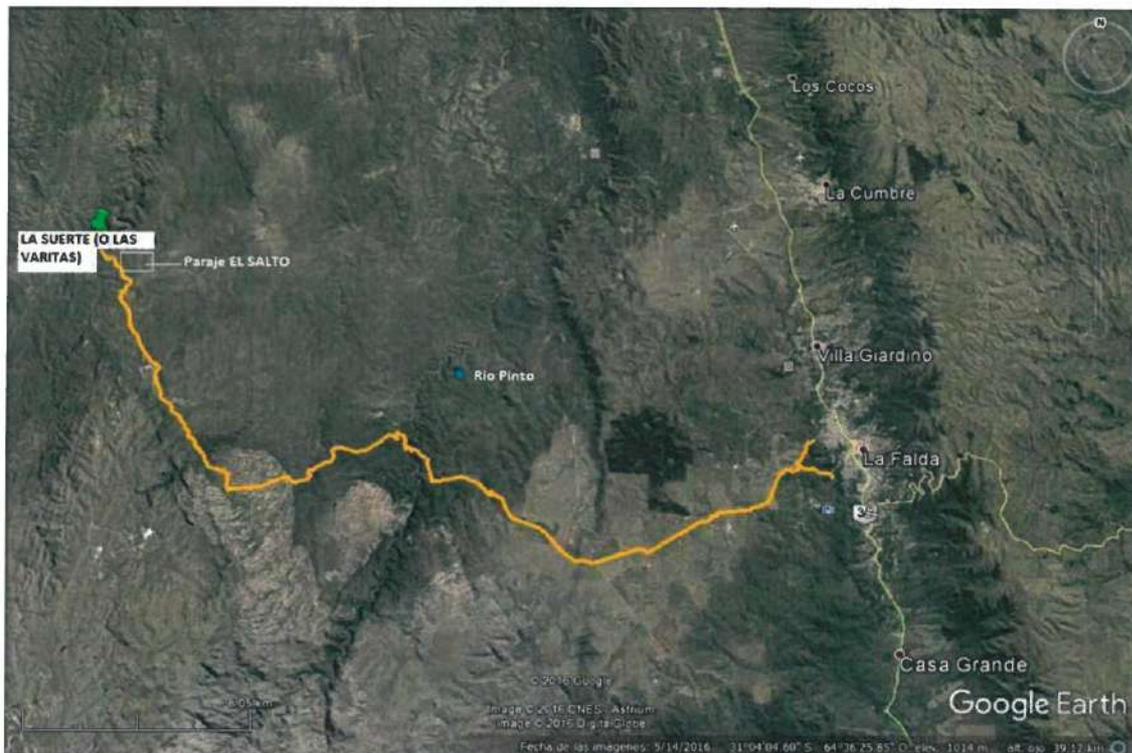
SURFACE: 16 has (400 x 400 m)

DISTRICT: Paso del Molle La Porteña formed by Las Inglesas – Nati, La Bragada, Monserat Puigari, El porvenir, Carmela, among others)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:

It is located 2000 m W of Paso del Molle by a difficult traffic track from the road that leads to Villa de Soto. Immediately to the N of the Bragada mine.



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: intermittent outcrop. It is estimated more than 200 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: N 25° E

PINCH: 35° to E

VEIN POWER: Variable power, from 0.40 m.

MINERALIZATION: The predominant bargain mineral is quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, limonite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. As is common, the salvanda is altered and ferruginous.

LAWS: 55.5gm / tn. (according to Camargo)

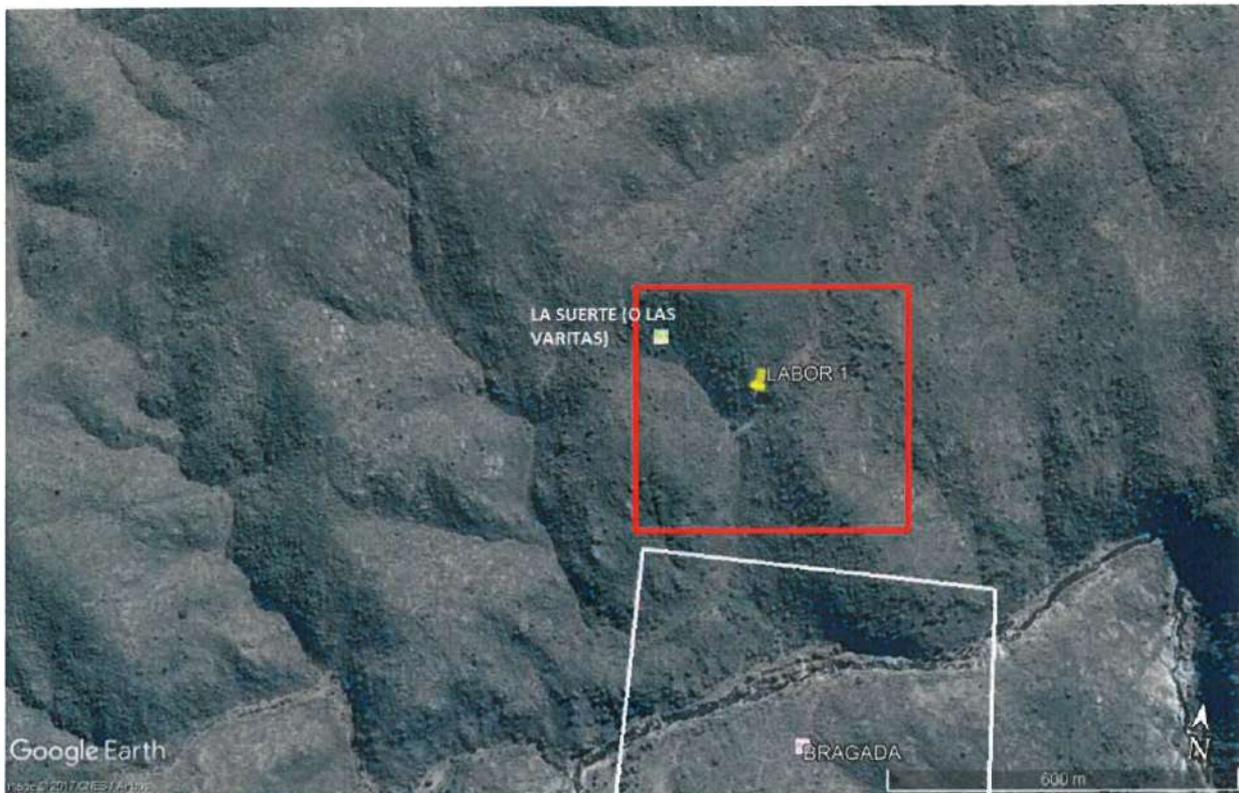
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 19,440 tn. (200 m estimated length x 0.40 m average width x 100 m inferred depth).

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 (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Work of superficial uncovering on grain and a hole without proven depth.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 59' 56.14	W 64° 50' 08.7



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation of the exploration stage.

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OBSERVATIONS: This mine together with those of the rest of the District justifies the evaluation in detail.

PHOTOGRAPHS:




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3) ORO GRUESO DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
25. Oro grueso	11.282/17	605	31 37 47	65 31 95
26. La Cascada	11.249/16	1285	31 02 47	64 49 29
27. La Barraca	11.250/16	350	31 02 23	64 49 27
28. Paso de la Quinta	1.677/41	4100	31 03 41	64 48 59
Total(4) Gold minin deposit.		Total Oro Grueso Au. 6.340 Kg		



"ORO GRUESO VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 11.282/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

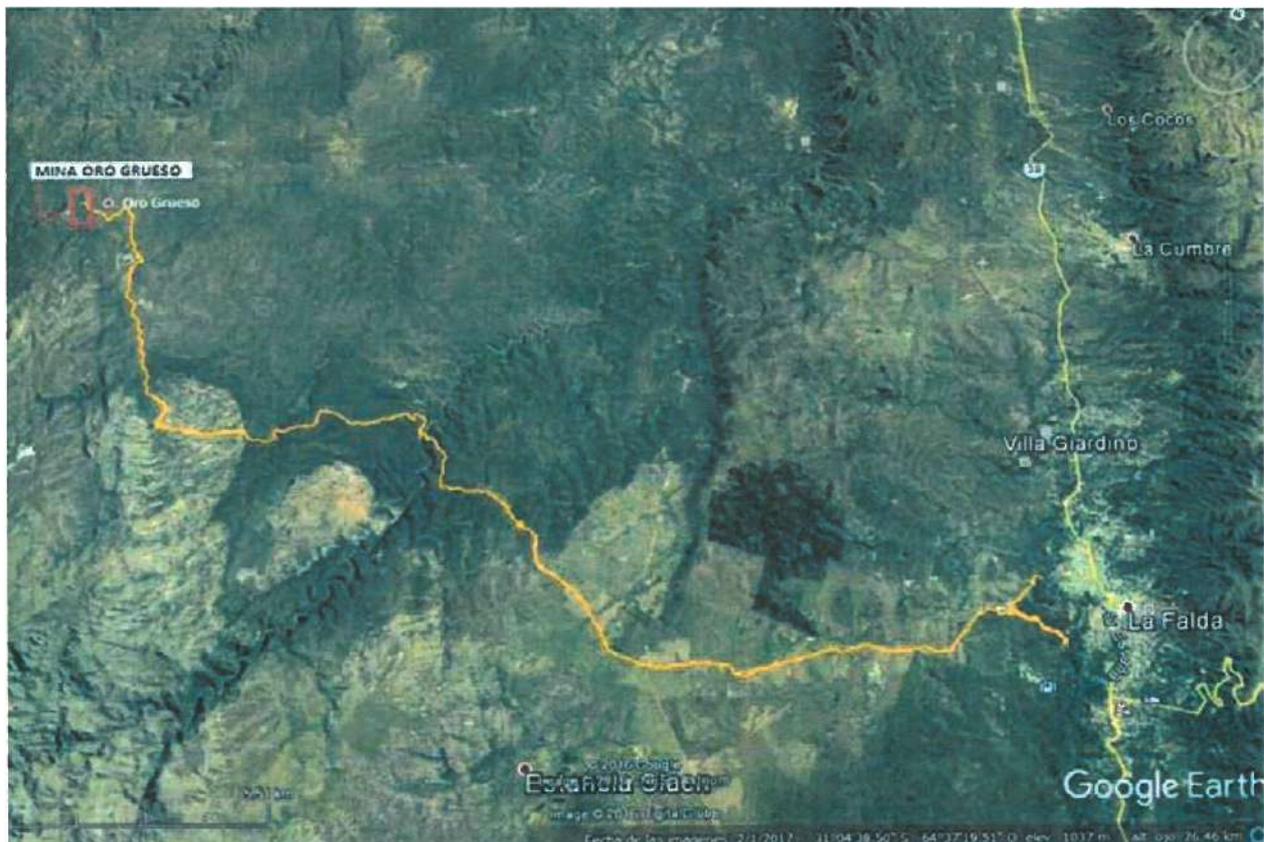
SURFACE: 24 has.

DISTRICT: ORO GRUESO. (Oro Grueso, La Cascada , La Barranca among other)

DEPARTAMENT: Candelaria / Cruz del eje

ACCESS: The access allows to reach 300 m of the veins and work in any type of vehicles. It is located at the N of the La Barranca mine and 500 m from the farm of the same name. This District It is located 4.5 km to the S of Paso del Molle.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: outcrop 300 m.

GENERAL COURSE: N17o W

PINCH: 35 or E

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable of 10 cm in surface increasing in depth up to 50 cm average in the main galley (data from Camargo 1944). Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

MINERALIZATION: Au in cavernous quartz with little pyrite. Quartz is solid and colored milky rusty milky. Brown hematite in fractures and pyrite grains. In the salvanda you. Observe ocher clay, kaolin and cericite.

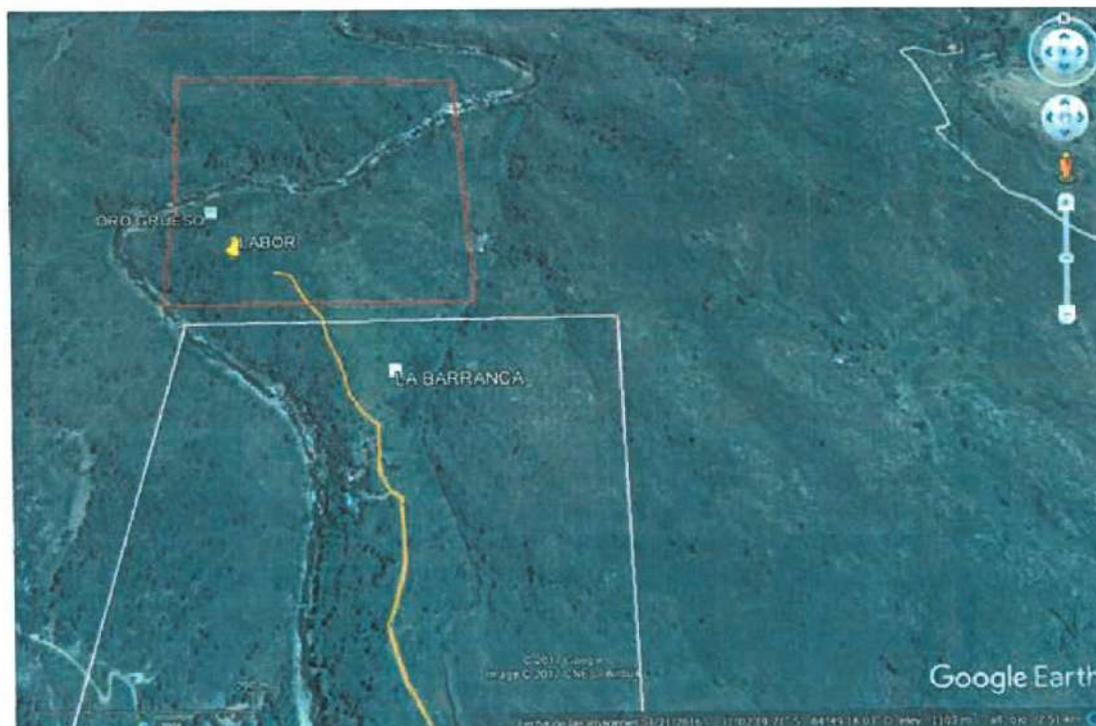
BOX ROCK: Gnissic micacita, altered in the salvandas by impregnations originated from the alteration of the sulphides (occult limonite) that are part of the mineralization of the grain of gold quartz

VEIN LAWS: A sample on vein gave 88 gms / tn Au (Sabin, 1937) The same engineer Sabin reports that 47 tn of quartz was taken from the pique and transported to the Pozo del Molle Plant. The recovered on the amalgamation plate was 20.7 gm / tn of Au.

Camargo 1944, cites gold law of a surface sample of 16.5 gms / tn and 7.2 gm / tn in the gallery principal. Medium term 11.9 gm / tn.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 02' 11.21	W 064° 49' 41.96

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RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 24,300 tns inferred (Estimated 300 m long x 0.30 m average width x 100 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: It consists of a tunnel and an 18 m picket. Some uncovering in Surface show a narrow quartz reef. In sector N, two holes have been made following the inclination of the vein 10 and 25 m deep. In the Southern Sector the work is a Mowing tunnel that at 25 m forks in two 55o tunnels to intercept the quartz reef auriferous. The state of this work is good and allows its access in its entirety.

LABOR COORDINATES: W tunnel coordinates were taken

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937).

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Sanitation and uncovering of the work and along the grain.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (the results of some analyzes performed on savanna rock of some mines gave high anomalous values that justifies a more detailed analysis)
- Evaluate the Environmental impact of each stage.

OBSERVATIONS:

The quartz reserves of this District, the location near the Pozo del Molle plant, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified and the Low environmental impact of the Project justify a prefeasibility study of exploitation.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

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Túnel de ingreso



Plano de labores




Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189



“LA CASCADA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.249/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE: 64 has

DISTRICT: ORO GRUESO. (Oro Grueso, la Barranca among other)

DEPARTAMENT: Candelaria / Cruz del eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:




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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS: This mine is located on the right side of the Candelaria River, 4.5 km S of the La Barranca mine. The vein is located 700 m S of the hull of the Oro Grueso establishment of Mr Aldo Pacual. The ore from all these mines was taken to this site and concentration plant.



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: 500 m subaflorante. (estimated by Camargo 1944)

GENERAL COURSE: N15° W

PINCH: 40 or E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average of 40 cm. (data from Camargo 1944).

MINERALIZATION: Very regular, similar to the La Barranca vein. Au in quartz, partly cavernous with little iron pyrite and partly solid and rusty milky white. Hematite

Brown in fractures. In the savannah, occult clay, kaolin and cericite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnissic micacita, altered in the salvandas by impregnations originated from the alteration of the sulphides (occult limonite) that are part of the mineralization of the grain.

VEIN LAWS: A sample on outcropping grain gave 20.7 gms / tn Au and in the gallery 8.5 gm / tn (Camargo, 1944).

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

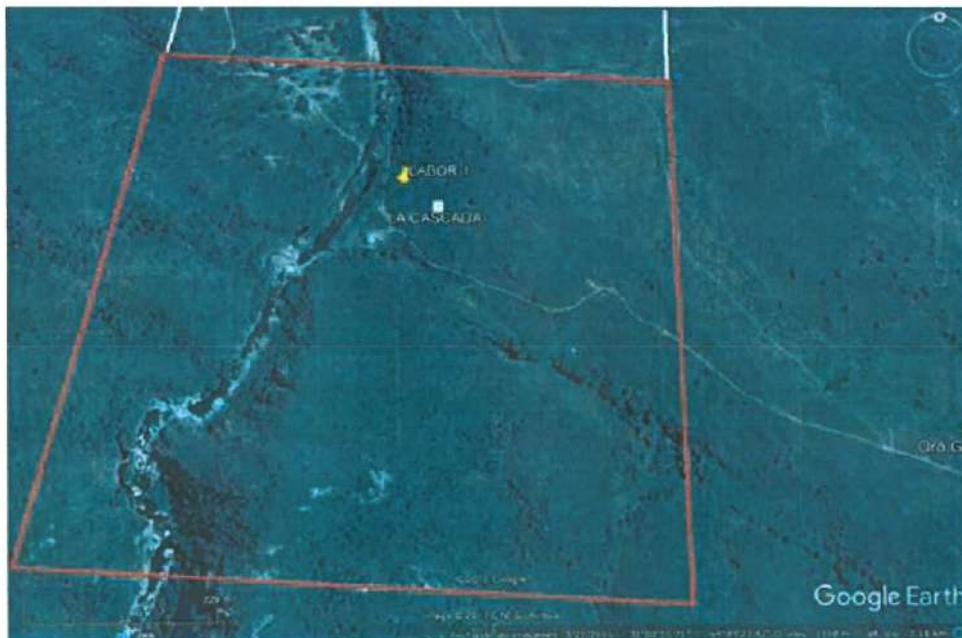
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 37,800 tns (500 m estimated length x 0.35 m average width x 80 m estimated depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Only exploration work was detected. It consists of uncovering on vein that because of the tangled vegetation it is impossible to observe the depth.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates of a work were taken, following a footprint that goes from the aforementioned ford to E.

LABOR COORDINATES: Coordinates of the cutter were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 02' 47.9	W 064° 49' 29.2



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Sanitation and uncovering of the work and along the grain.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (the results of some analyzes performed on savanna rock of some mines gave high anomalous values that justifies a more detailed analysis)
- Evaluate the Environmental impact of each stage.

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OBSERVATIONS: The location near the Pozo del Molle (Montserrat-) benefit plant Puigari) and the existence of new veins not yet identified in this district justify the exploration and a deeper prefeasibility study.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

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“LA BARRACA VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.250/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

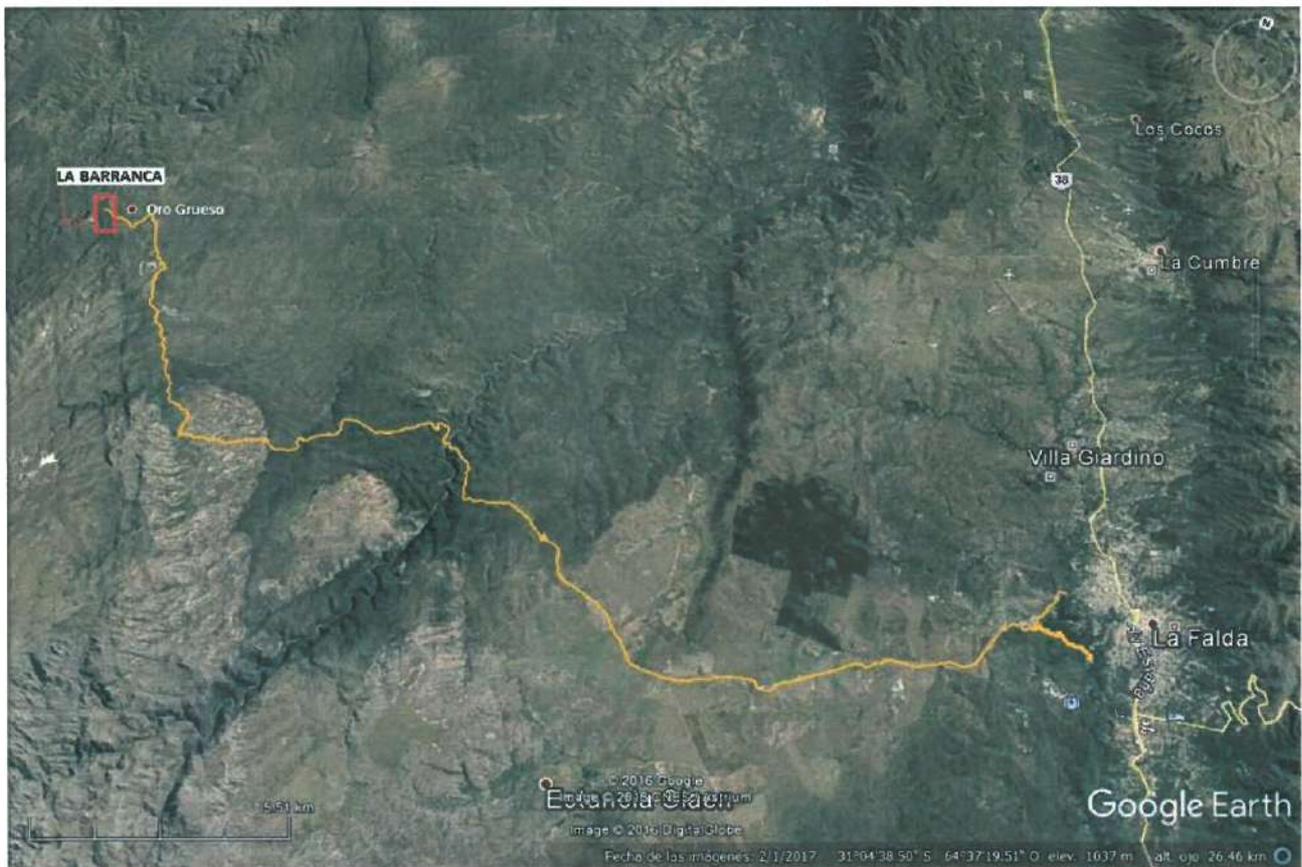
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE: 64 has

DISTRICT: Oro Grueso.(Oro Grueso, la Cascada among other)

DEPARTAMENT: Candelaria / Cruz del eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



D. S.
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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

This District is located on the right side of the Candelaria River, 4.5 km S of Paso del Molle. The easy access allows traffic to get into the mine work. The identified vein of this mine is located 300 m N from the Oro Grueso establishment of Mr. Aldo Pacual and S of the Oro Grueso mine.

ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: outcrop 200 m.

GENERAL COURSE: N25° E

PINCH: 60 ° to E

POWER OF GRAIN: Average of 30 cm. The surface does not exceed 10 cm increasing in depth. (data from Camargo 1944).

MINERALIZATION: Very regular, similar to Coarse Gold. Au in quartz in cavernous part with rare iron pyrite or more frequently solid and rusty milky whitish coloration. Brown hematite in fractures. In the salvanda - as is common - occult clay, kaolin and cericite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnesic micacite, altered in the salvandas due to impregnations caused by the alteration of the sulphides (occult limonite) that are part of the mineralization of the gold quartz vein.

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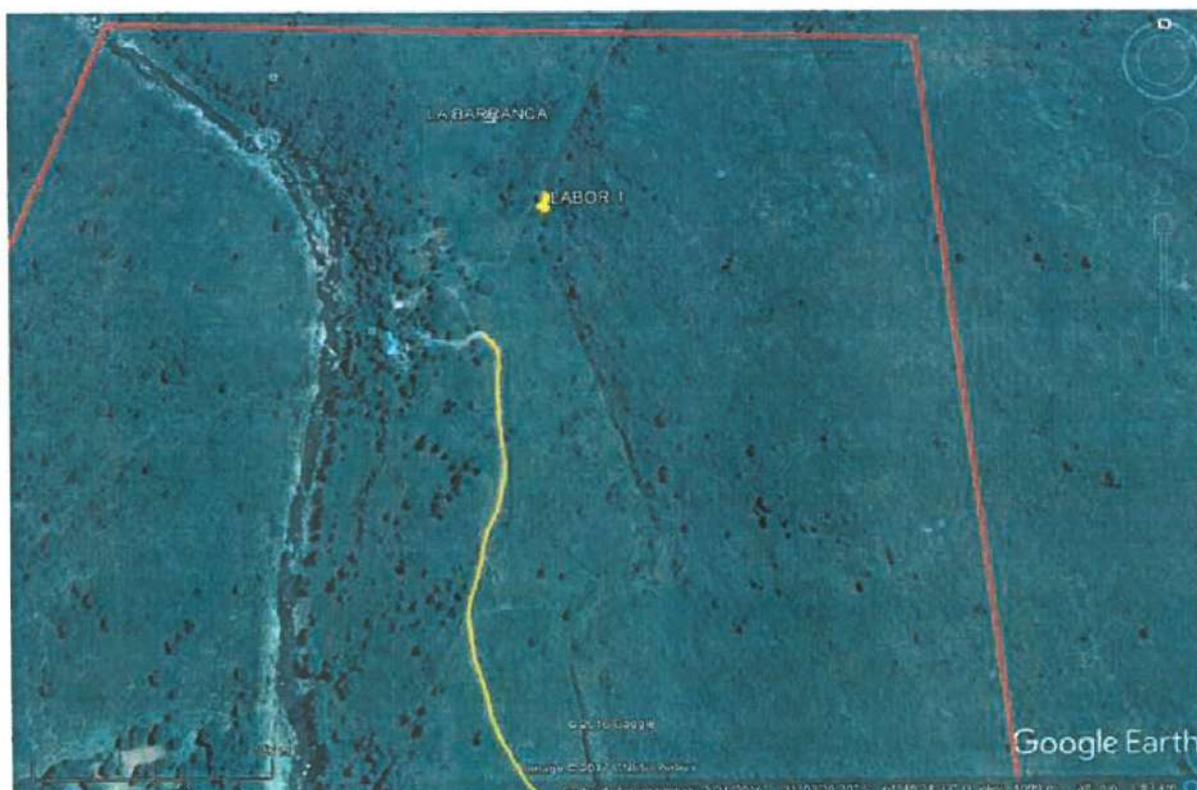
LAWS: A sample on outcropping grain gave 20.7 gms / tn Au and in the gallery 8.5 gm / tn (Camargo, 1944).

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 3,240 tn (200 m long x 0.30 m average width x 20 m estimated depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: It consists of a 15 m cutter that reaches the vein in the form of a gallery that cannot be traversed by the bad state.

LABOR COORDINATES: Coordinates of the cutter were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 02' 23	W 064° 49' 27



BIOGRAPHY CONSULTED:

Tesis doctoral del Dr Carlos Camargo.(1944)

Informe de las vetas auríferas de la Región Paso del Molle. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937).

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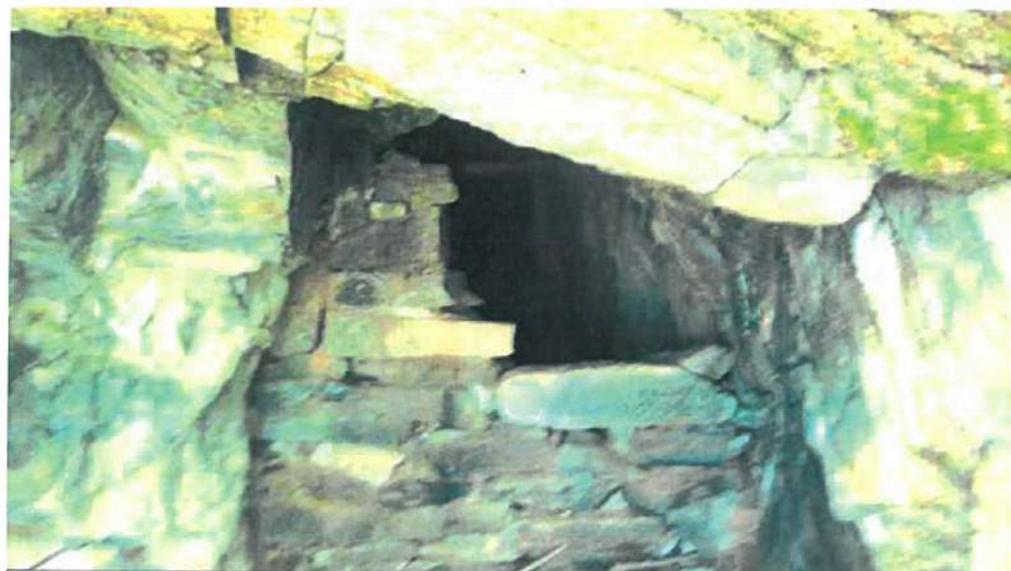
RECOMENDATIONS:

- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface.
- Systematic sampling throughout the vein.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes performed on savanna rock from some mines gave high anomalous values that justify a more detailed analysis)
- Evaluate the environmental impact.

OBSERVATIONS: The close location between the mines and Pozo del Molle plant and the existence of new veins not yet identified justify a deeper prefeasibility study.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Foto del cortaveta



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 232
Consultor Ambiental RP 189

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

"PASO DE LA QUINTA VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 1.677/41

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

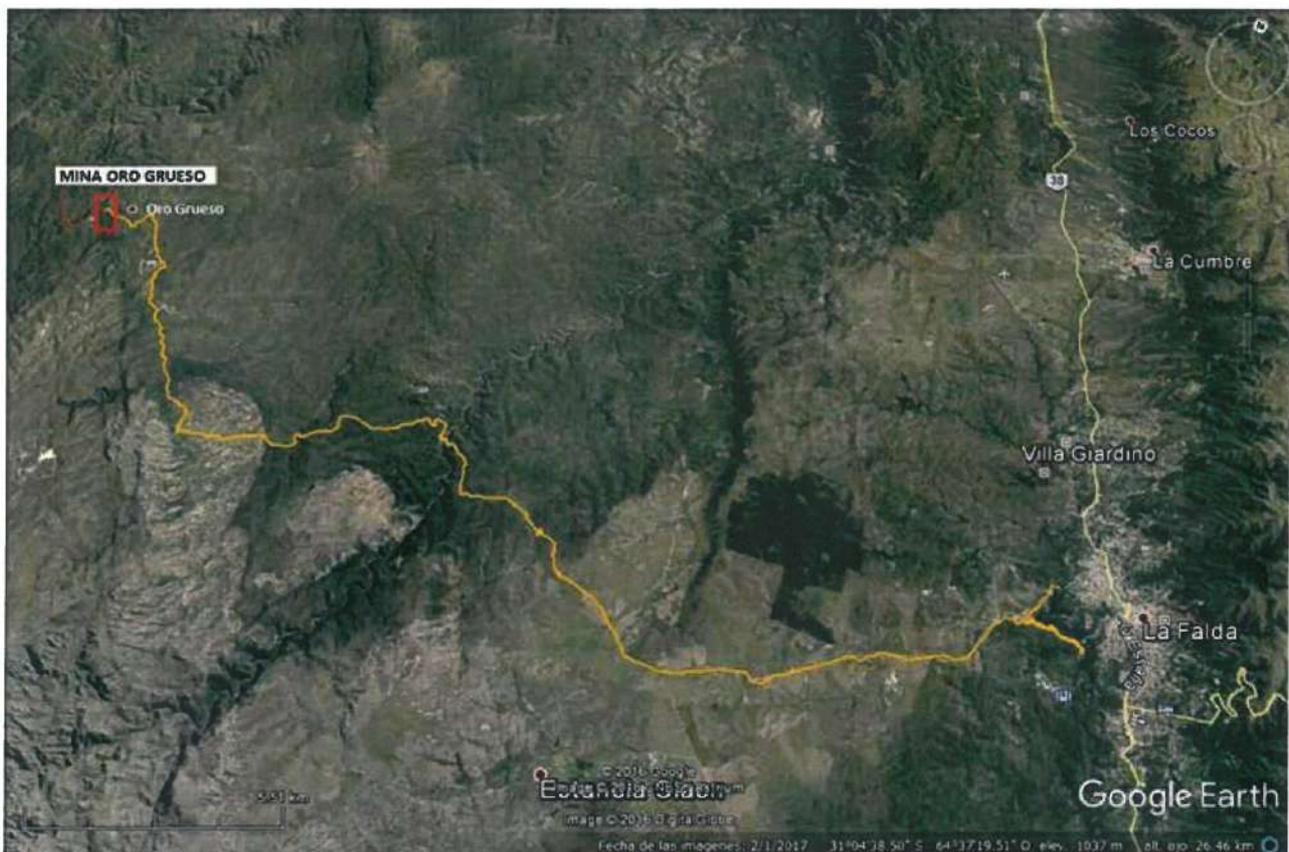
MINERAL: Gold

SURFACE: 36 has.

DISTRICT: Oro Gueso

DEPARTMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



LOCATION: This District is located about 32 km SW of the town of La Cumbre and about 1000 m SSW of the Oro Gueso Villaje in the road that connects La Falda with Villa de Soto.

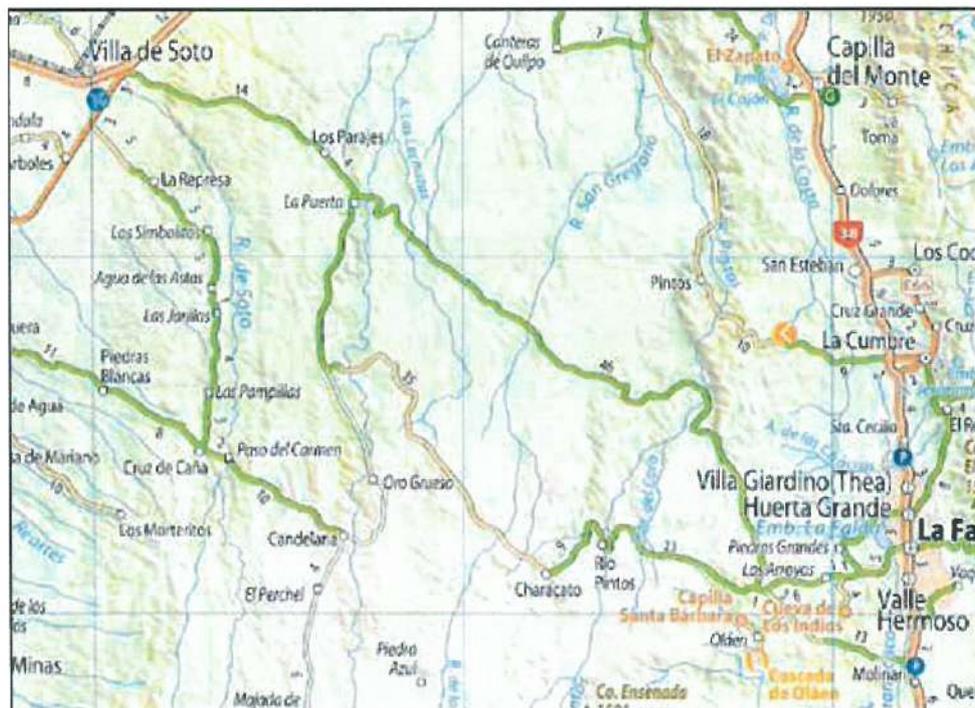
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This mine is located on the Topographical Cadastral Mining Sheet 19 h (35-36) Estancia la Laguna, scale 1:25,000 of the D.P.M. and in the Pampa de Olaen Geological Sheet 3166-24, scale 1:250,000 of the SEGEMAR.

The coordinates of the mine (Sist. Posgar '94) are
 X: 6,563,563 and Y: 3,612,963 - S31 03 41.7 W64 48 59.3 -
 The area was formerly known as Paso de la Quinta)

ACCESS: Access to the area is from the city of Córdoba along Provincial Route No. 38, to the town of Villa de Soto. From there you must go through a dirt road that begins before crossing the highway bridge on the left. This leads to Estancia La Laguna (40 km), from there it continues until crossing the Río de la Candelaria and reaching the Oro Grueso spot (15 km). Then, you have to cross country to the S. About 500 m until you reach the N of the mining belongings.

ACCESS PLAN TO THE MINES:



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VEIN PASO DE LA QUINTA:

Route: Outcrop gold quartz 1,300 m. (It has not been uncovered in all its length or width)

General Course: R N-S

Pinch: Vertical to subvertical

Altitude difference: 50 m (extreme N to S)

Vein Power: Average power of the quartz edge 5 m. (3 to 7 m)

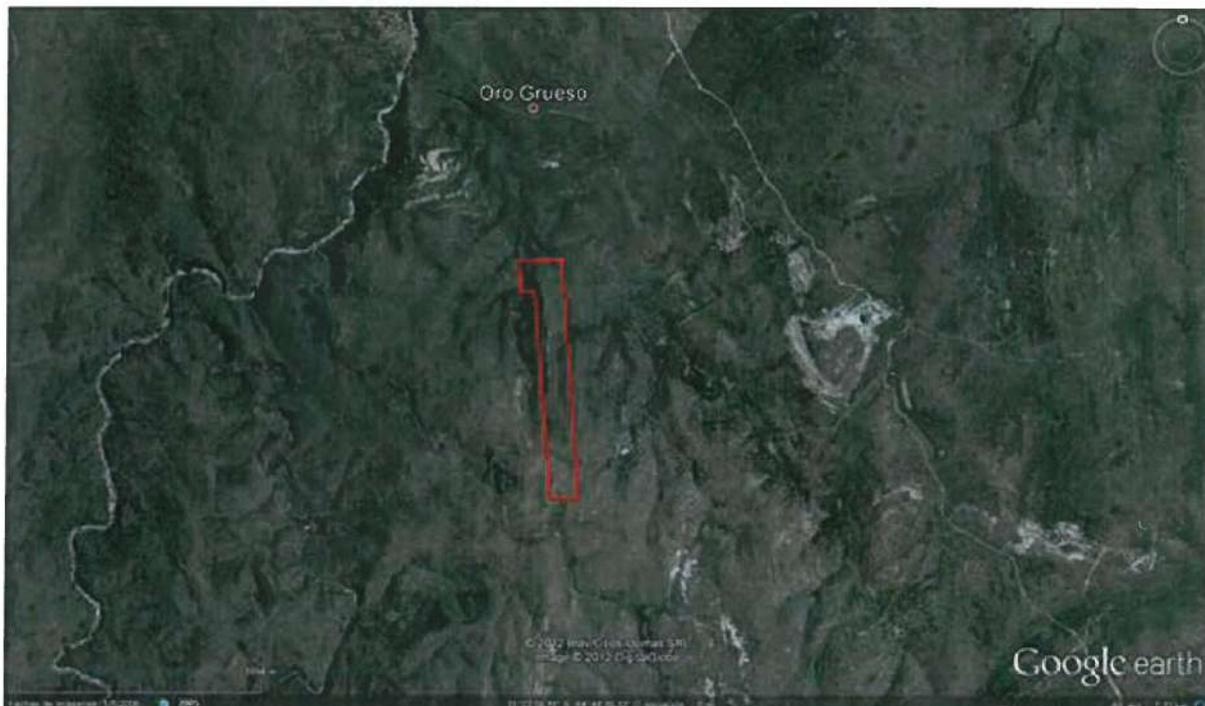
Mineralization: Gold in milky white quartz, partly solid and part cavernous. With parallel fractures along the vein with brown hematite, oracid limestone, kaolin, sericite and clay. Upholstered cavities of quartz anhedral and oxides. In small amounts pyrite and traces of sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite appear.

Box Rock: Gnesic Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

Laws: Variables up to 22.4 gms / tn (Camargo)

RESOURCES. Geological resources of quartz are estimated with gold characteristics in the order of greater than 500,000 tons inferred.

(Structure: 1,300 m long x 5 m average width x 50 m depth estimated average).



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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: A small work of uncovering was verified. The rest of the entire structure can be recognized with the naked eye through a difference of more than 50 m between the N and S of the structure.

COORDINATES OF THE MINE:

The geographical coordinates (WGS '84) are:

Latitude S31 03 41.7 and Longitude W64 48 59.3.

The same coordinates in the Posgar '94 system are X: 6,563,563 and Y: 3,612,963.

The (Posgar '94) Gauss-Kruger coordinates of the corners of the measured mine and the geographical location are as follows (see Satellite Image of the Location):

COORDINATES OF WORK:

I	X: 6563563	Y: 3612963	S31 03 41.7	W64 48 59.3
II	X: 6563557	Y: 3612863	S31 03 41.9	W64 49 03.1
III	X: 6563757	Y: 3612850	S31 03 35.4	W64 49 03.6
IV	X: 6563776	Y: 3613150	S31 03 34.7	W64 48 52.3
V	X: 6562079	Y: 3613256	S31 04 29.7	W64 48 47.7
VI	X: 6562079	Y: 3613056	S31 04 29.8	W64 48 55.2



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Analyze the altered box rock. (the results of some analyzes carried out in other veins of the District resulted in high anomalous values that justifies a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.
Carry out the Environmental Impact Study

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling along the length and width of the grain.

BIOGRAPHY CONSULTED -

Doctoral thesis of Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944)

Report of the Candelaria gold veins. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937)

Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

4) PASO DEL CARMEN DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
29. El Tigre	367/30	2025	31 03 48	64 54 34
30. El Tigre II	11.172/12	583	31 42 25	64 49 08
31. San Ignacio	11.260/16	1540	31 09 08	64 54 04
32. El Cacique	11.279/17	865	31 11 04	64 52 57
Total(4) Gold minin deposit.		Total Paso del Carmen Au. 5.013 Kg		



"EL TIGRE VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 367/30

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

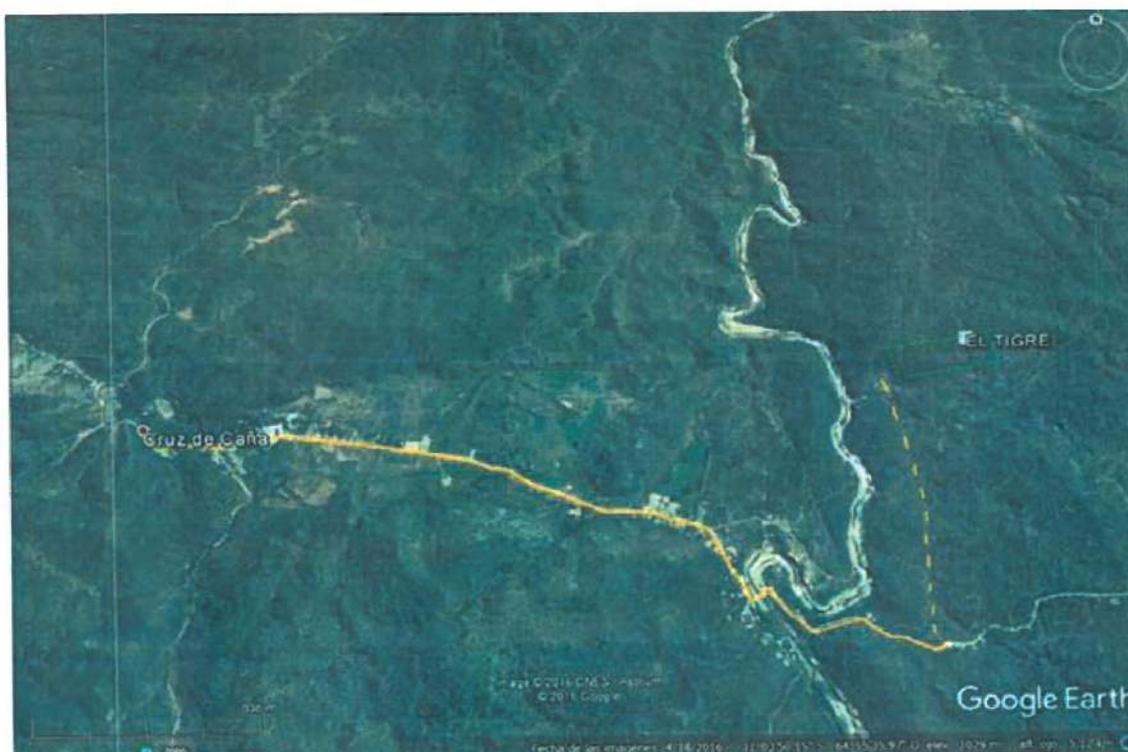
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 12 has

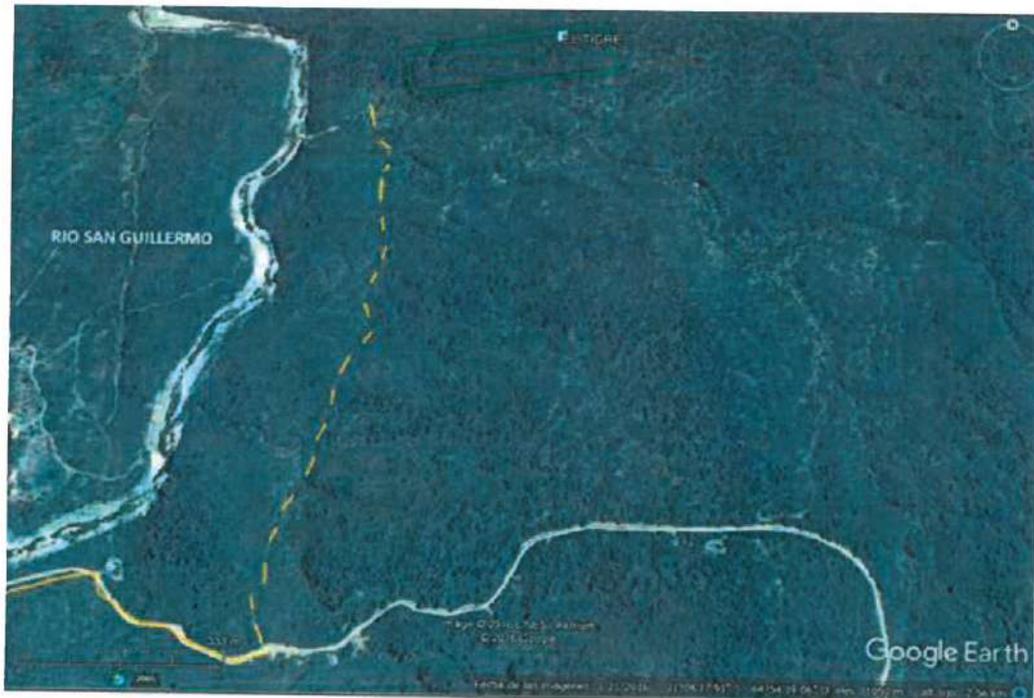
DISTRICT: Candelaria / Rio Hondo

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

Route: 500 m sub-outcrop between the Tigre vein and Santa Maria veins

General Course: NW-SE Diving: 55 ° to SW (to N and S of the reef)

Power of grain: Variable from 40 to 60 cm in surface (Camargo 1944).

Mineralization: The quartz of this vein is compact, purple white and ferruginous with significant amount of ocher clay in savanna. With pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite, brown hematite and ocher limonite. The richest parts in gold are the ocher clays and the cavernous ferruginous quartz that gave a gold grade of 31.4 gm / tn. Solid milky white quartz with ocher limonite and brown hematite inclusions from the veins of the gallery gave 17.9 gm / tn (Camargo. 1944)

Box Rock: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda very altered and ferruginous.

Laws: 31.4 - 17.9 gms Au / tn (Camargo, 1944)

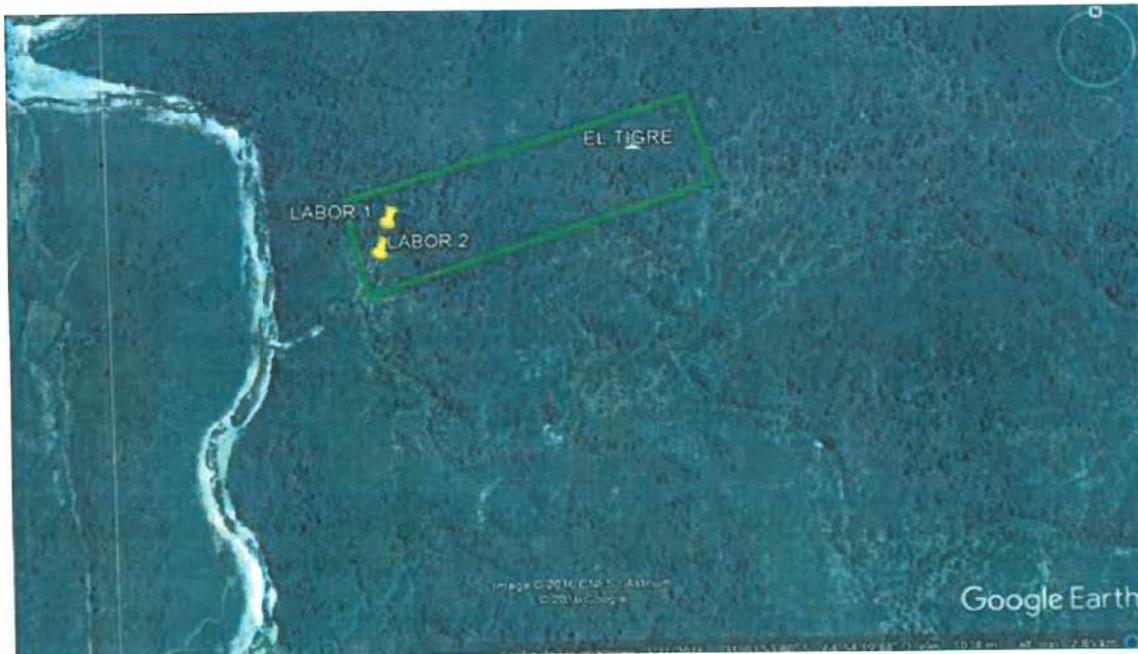
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 67.500 tons (500 m estimated length x 0.50 m average width x 100 m estimated depth)

WORKS: About 500 m of work in very poor condition. 65 m deep. The main gallery is 230 m long (Camargo-Bondenbender).

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

COORDINATION OF WORK:

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 03' 46.9	W 064° 54' 33.7
2	S 31° 03' 48.6	W 064° 54' 34.2



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cleaning of the work.
- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the box rock altered by Au and Ag Submit the Environmental Impact Assessment

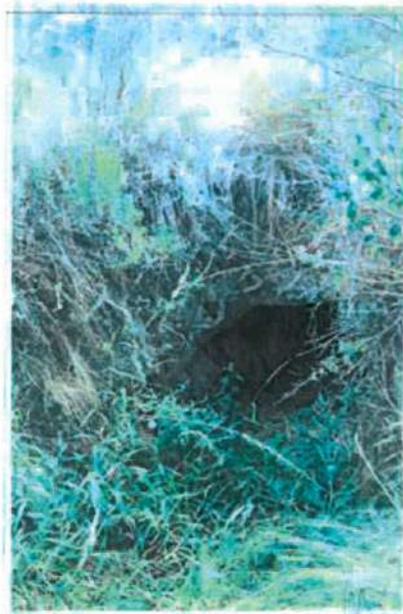
OBSERVATIONS: It forms two veins, ex Santa Maria o Industrial and Tigre mine, both separated by 100 m. (see map at the end).

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PHOTOGRAPHS:



Average 30 cm gold quartz vein



Santa Maria Vein main entrance

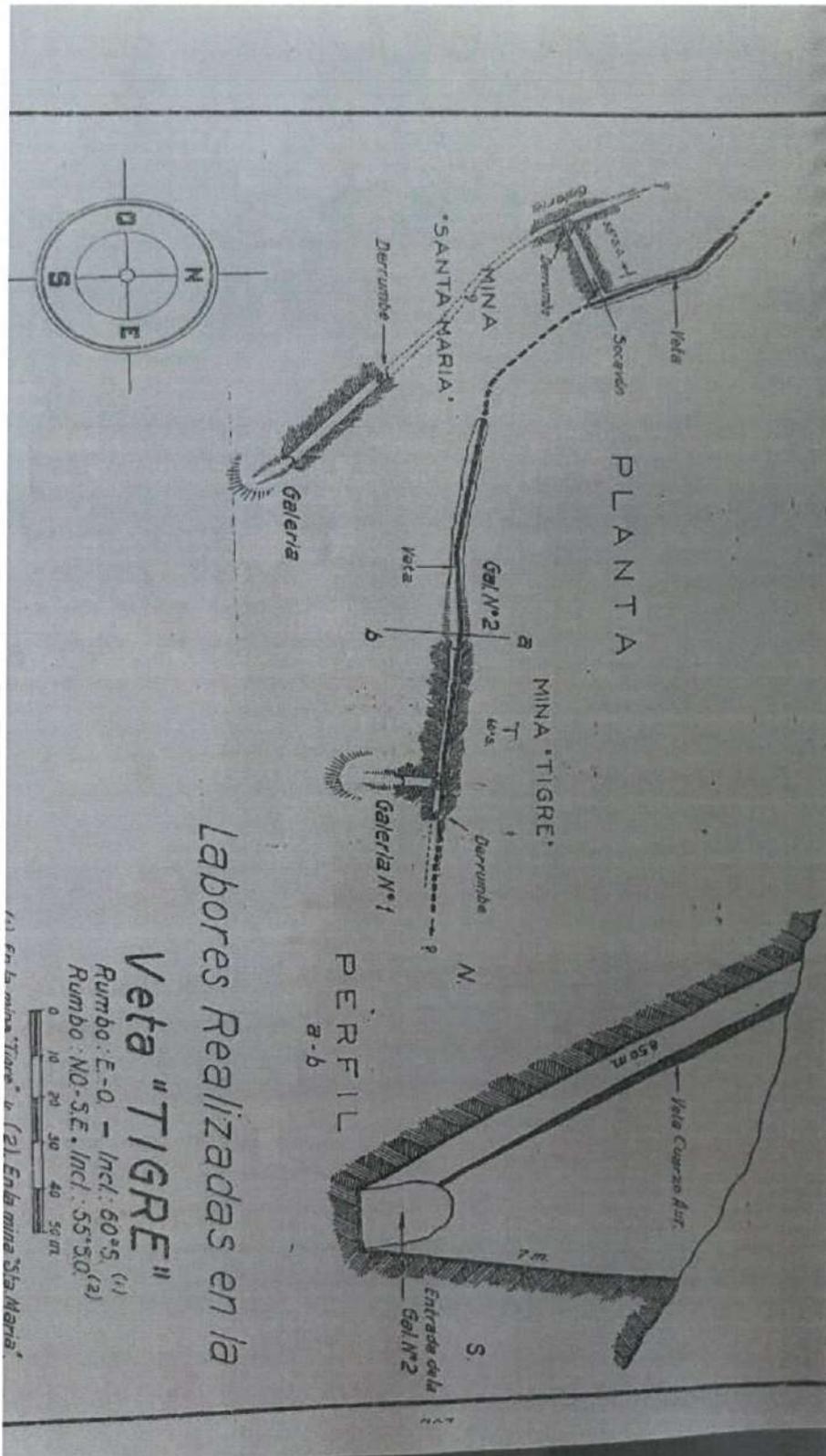
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Mein entrance El Tigre Vein

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“EL TIGRE II VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.172/12

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

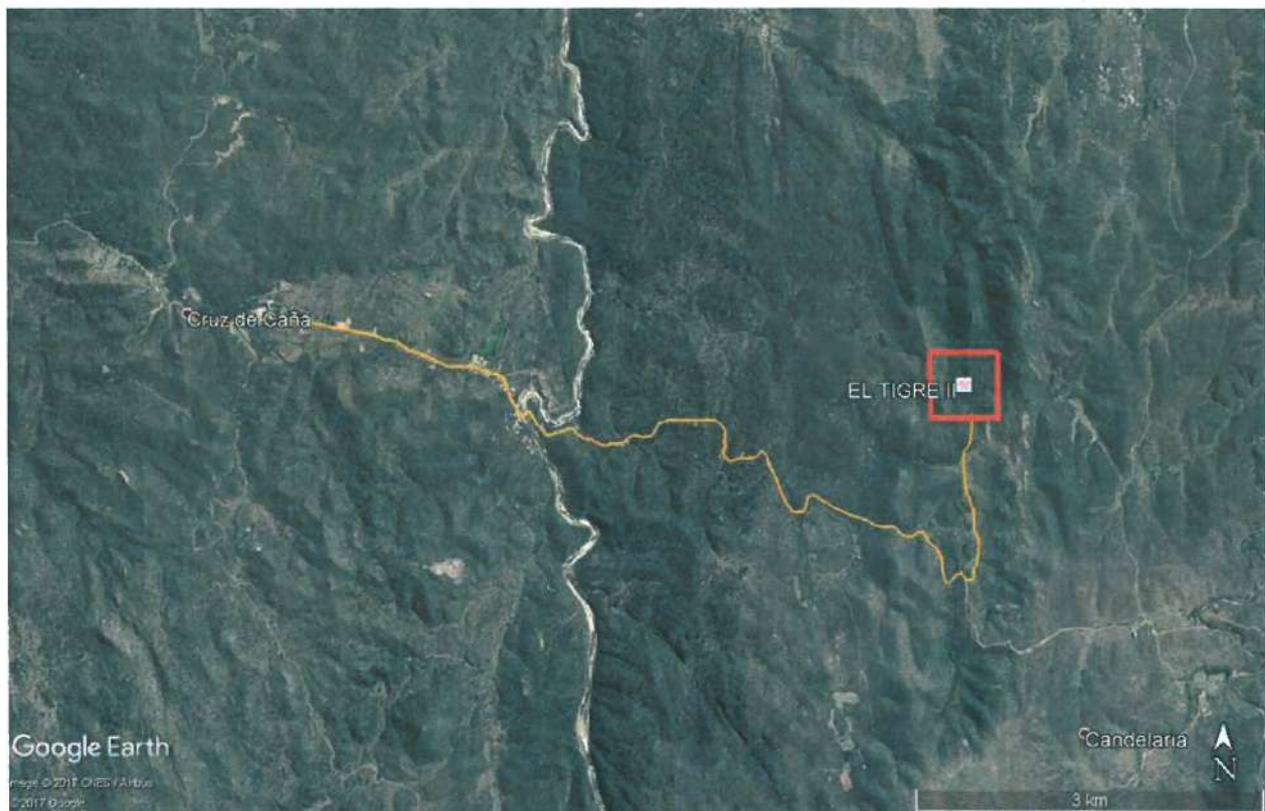
SURFACE 36 has

DISTRICT: Rio Hondo

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

ACCESS: The easy access, from La Higuera to Cruz de Caña, E to the mine by public road in good condition.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: Intermittent. It is estimated more than 250 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: NW-SE Diving: 50° to the SE Power of grain: 0.30 m.

MINERALIZATION: The predominant bargain mineral is quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, limonite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Ferruginous Salvanda.

LAWS: Variable between 17.9 gm / tn (Camargo)

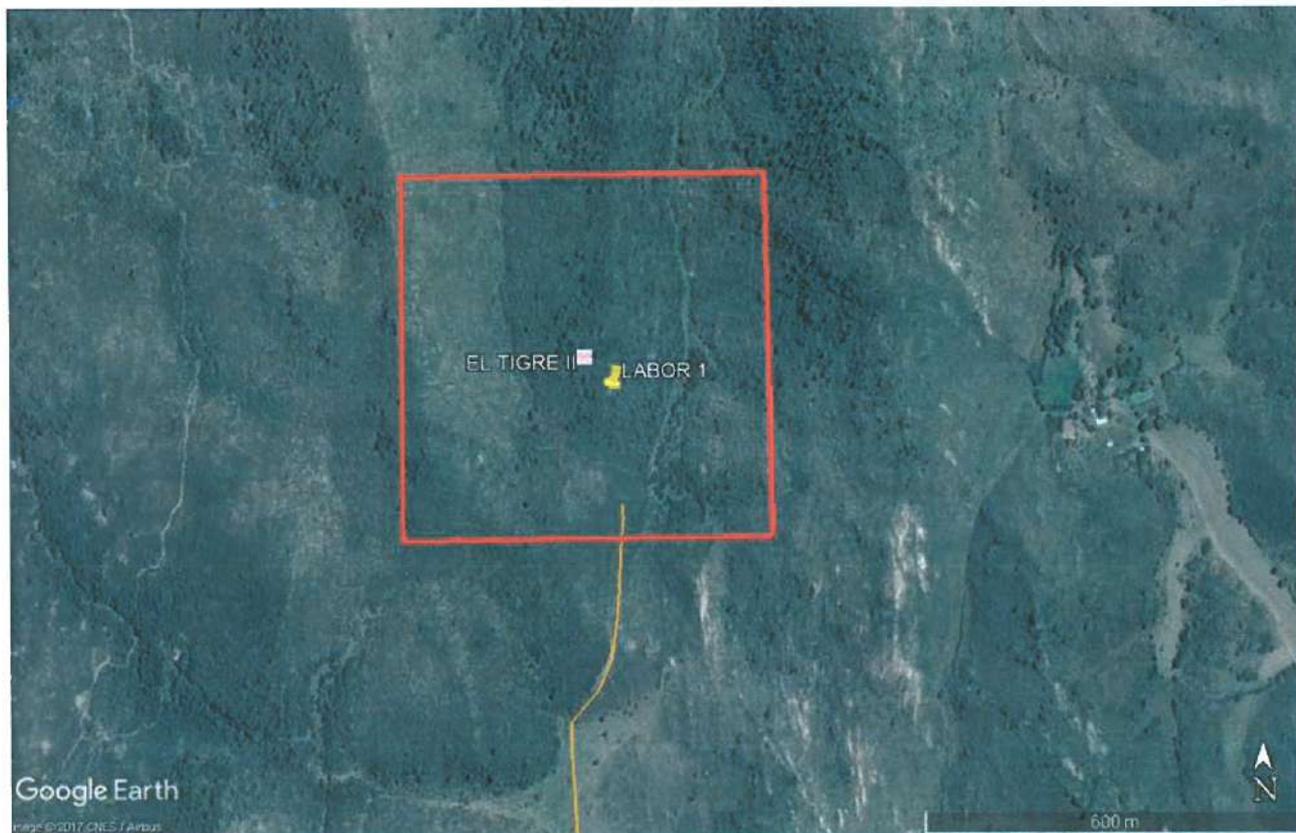
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 20,250 tons (250 m estimated length x 0.30 m average width x 100 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Exploratory work in poor condition.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 4' 23.55	W 64° 52' 34.75

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CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY - SOURCE: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work.
- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain. Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out on different veins gave high anomalous values justifying a more detailed study)
- Environmental Impact Assessment

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves throughout this District, the close location of the mines and accesses, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a prefeasibility study of exploitation.

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
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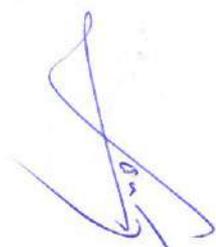
PHOTOGRAPHS:



Veta destapada


Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
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“SAN IGNACIO VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 11.260/16

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold

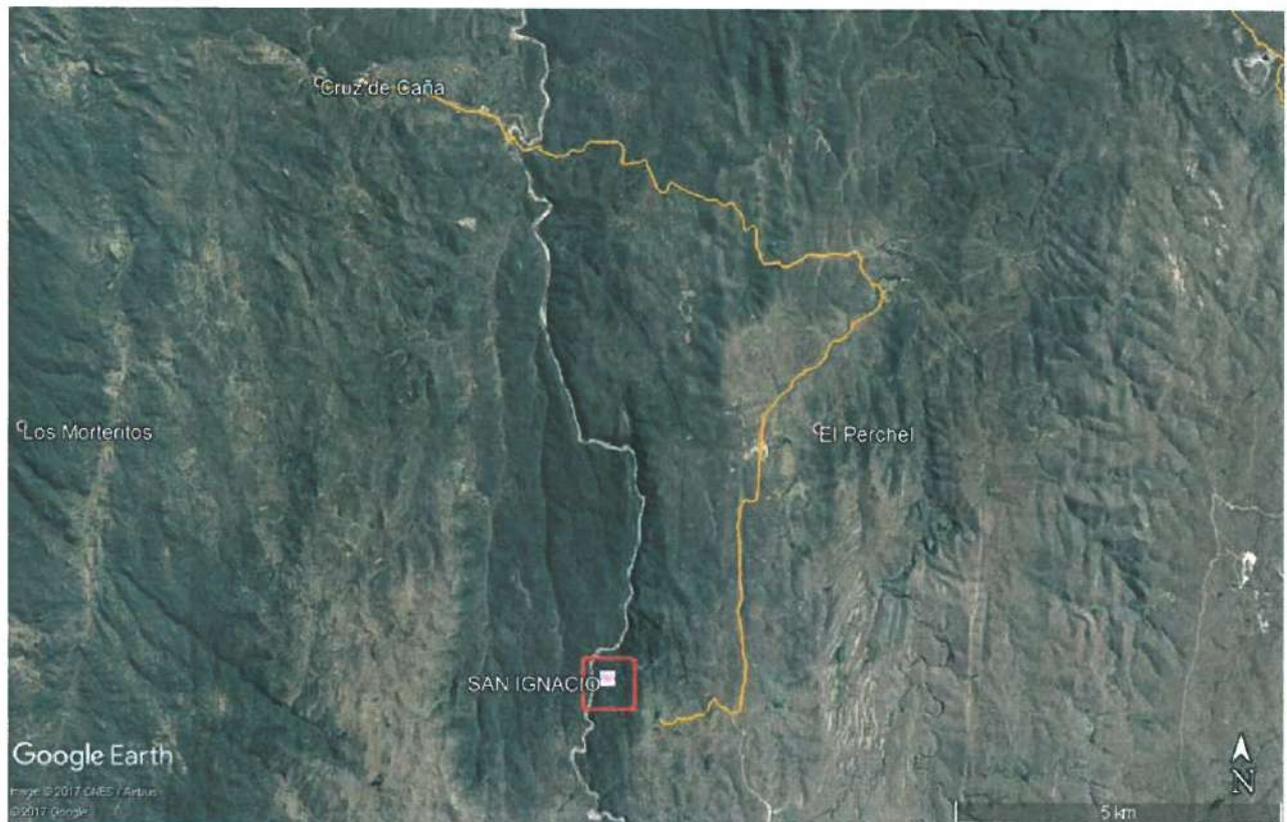
SURFACE: 81 has.

DISTRICT: Majada de Santiago, along with San Ignacio Vein , Cacique Vein among others.

DEPARTMENT: Candelaria, Cruz del Eje

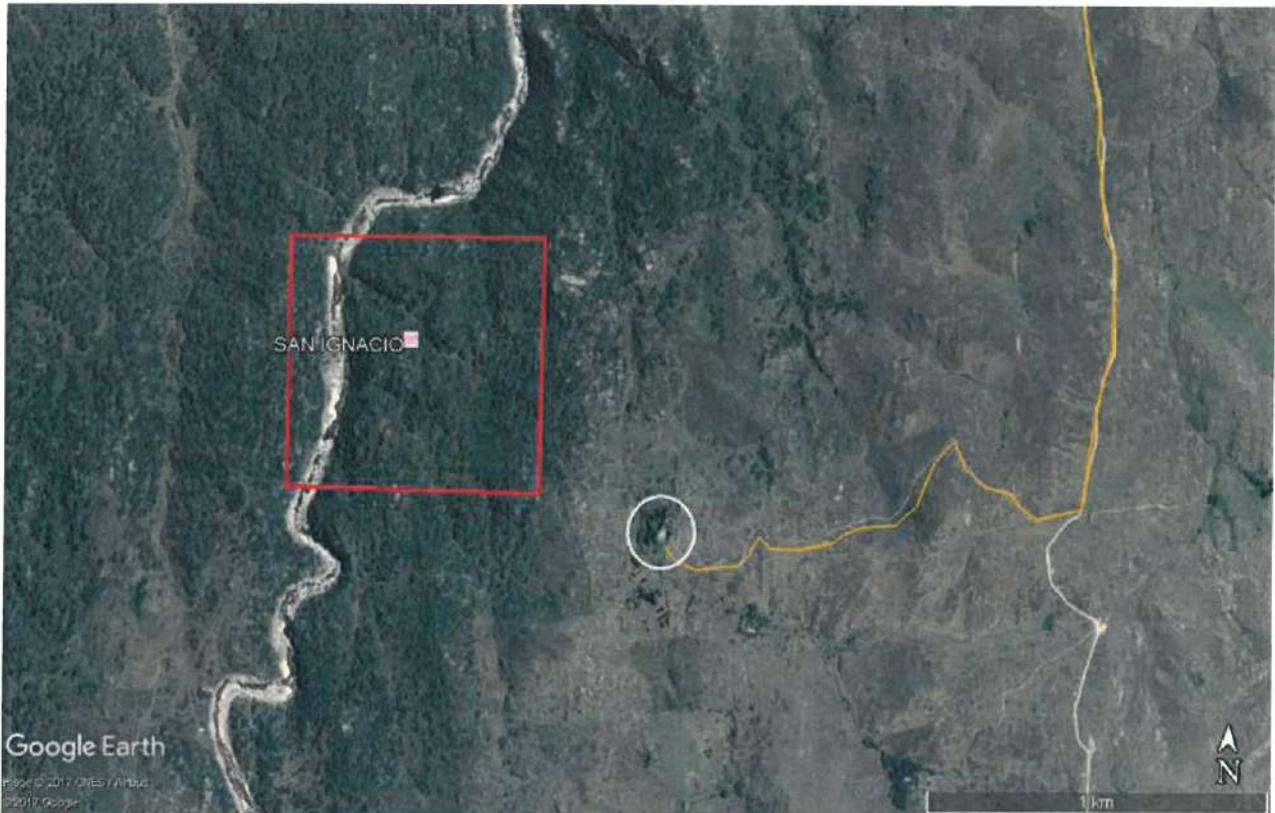
LOCATION: It is located 3,500 m W of the Characato road to Cuchilla Nevada. Initial 1500 m to the NW to the Guzmán post, and from there on foot to the work.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: Intermittent. It is estimated more than 300 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: NS

PINCH: 60° to E

VEIN POWER: Average 0.50 m.

MINERALIZATION: Quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, limonite, malachite, arsenopyrite, scorcorite and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda altered.

LAWS: 17.3 gm / tn (Camargo).

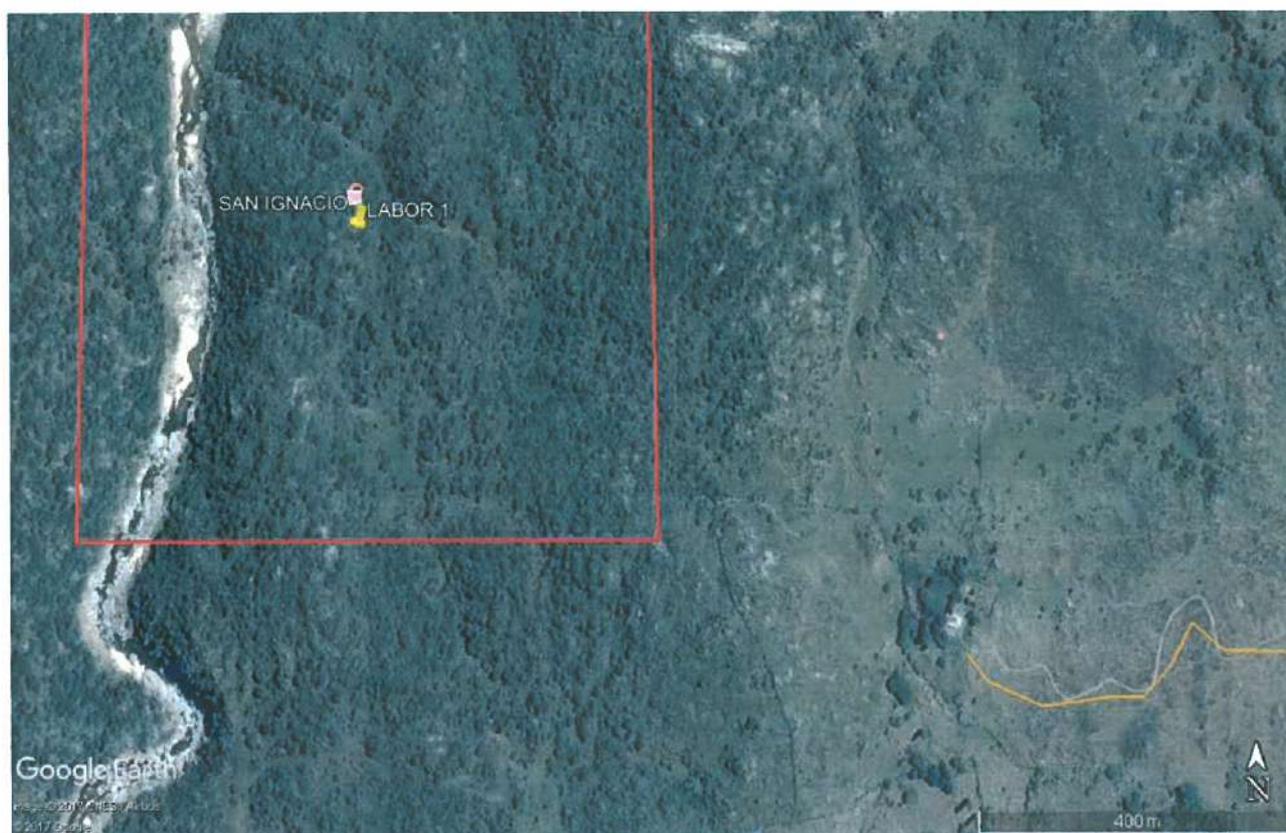
RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 40,500 tns (300 m estimated length x 0.50 m average width x 100 m depth inferred).

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Deep work inaccessible and flooded. There is no depth data.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 09' 08.4	W 64° 54' 04.9



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out in other veins gave high anomalous values justified by a study on the mineralization of the salvanda)
- Environmental evaluation of the exploitation stage

OBSERVATIONS: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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"EL CACIQUE VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11279/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

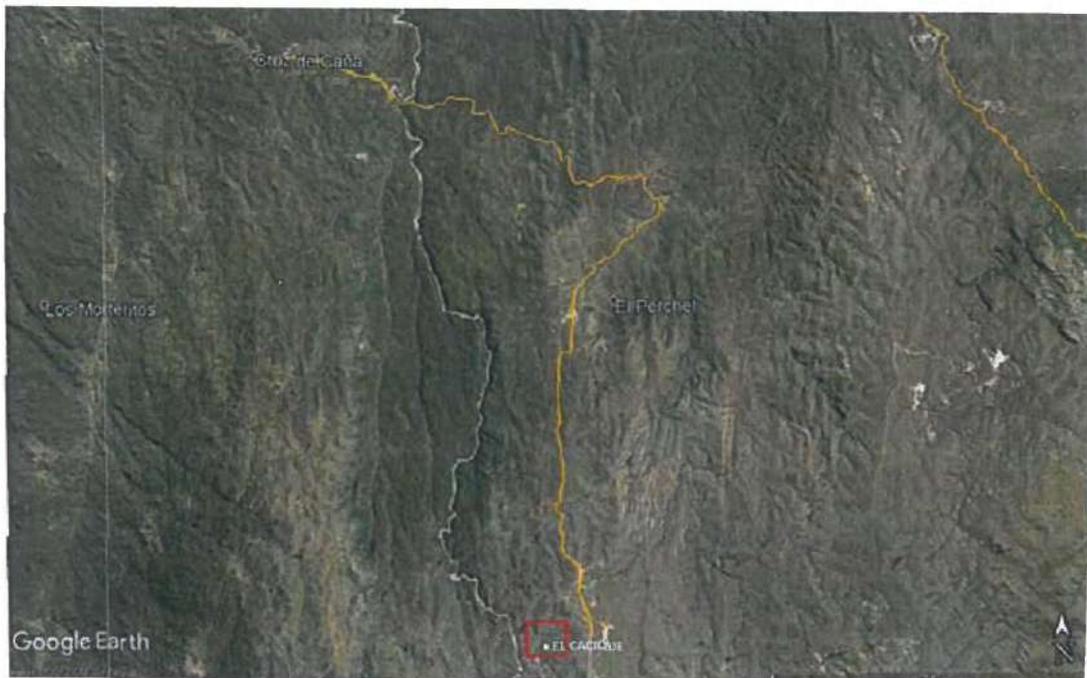
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 36 has

DISTRICT: Majada de Santiago, along with Piedra de la iglesia

DEPARTAMENT: Candelaria, Cruz del Eje

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS: It is located 1,500 m to the W of the Characato road, to Cuchilla Nevada by a small road in good condition.



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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: It is estimated 400 m sub-outcrop for both veins.

GENERAL COURSE: NS

PINCH: 35° to 50° to E

GRAIN POWER: Variable power, average 0.30 m.

MINERALIZATION: The predominant bargain mineral is quartz with a compact structure, milky white and partly cavernous. Lemon and brown hematite are observed.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda altered.

LAWS: Variable between 12.7 gm / tn and 5 gm / tn. (Camargo)

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 32,400 tns (400 m estimated length x 0.30 m average width x 100 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Includes several tasks in tunnels of difficult access and surface uncovering.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 11' 04.10	W 64° 52' 57.10

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CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY - SOURCE: Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work.
- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. (The results of some analyzes carried out on different veins gave high anomalous values justifying a more detailed study)
- Environmental Impact Assessment

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves throughout this District, the close location of the mines and accesses, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a prefeasibility study of exploitation.

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 (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Antonio', written over a large, stylized blue scribble.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

5) PUNILLA DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
33. *Pumaguasa	609/34	0000	30 56 41	64 33 19
Total(1) Gold minin deposit.		Total Punilla Au. 0000 Kg		



6) RIO HONDO DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
34. Don Jurgen II	1128/17	3040	31 18 24	64 57 43
35. Don Jurgen	11.179/13	450	31 18 37	64 58 42
36. Cuchillaco I /II	9249/82	2750	31 19 48	64 01 55
37. Don Andreas	11.178/13	607	31 18 50	64 57 32
38. Don David	11.177/13	2025	31 93 35	64 58 50
39. Don Thomas	11.180/13	3000	31 19 12	64 58 36
40. Diana	1667/41	950	31 22 29	65 03 55
Total(7) Gold minin deposit.		Total Rio Hondo Au. 12.822 Kg		

"DON JURGEN II VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.279/13

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 81 has

DISTRICT : SALSACATE

DEPARTAMENT: RIO HONDO POCHO In addition to this mine includes the Cuchillaco, Cuchillaco II mines, Don Jurgen II, Don Andreas, Don Thomas and Don David, as well as several veins not yet identified.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



ACCESS: Access is very simple, from Route 28 departing from Taminga E. After 9.627 m on the left side in small road that crosses the Vilches stream leads to Don David, Don Thomas and Don Jurgen mine at the end. (3,500 m).

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Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

**VEIN DESCRIPTION:**

ROUTE: A 60 m vein was identified, covered by soil and landslides. It remains to explore the rest of the surface.

GENERAL COURSE: N-S

PITCH: Not determined

VEIN POWER: average 0.30 m

MINERALIZATION: Solid quartz with brown hematite and ocher limonite. Mineralogical characteristics similar to the candelaria mesothermal veins.

BOX ROCK: migmatitic gneiss

LAWS: A sample was taken and laboratory results are expected.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 8,100 tns (200 m long subfloor x 0.30 m average width x 50 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: No work was observed.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS: No results are available to date. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** Systematic sampling throughout the structure. Analyze the box rock Environmental Evaluation for each stage.

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 18' 24.31	W 64° 57' 43.04



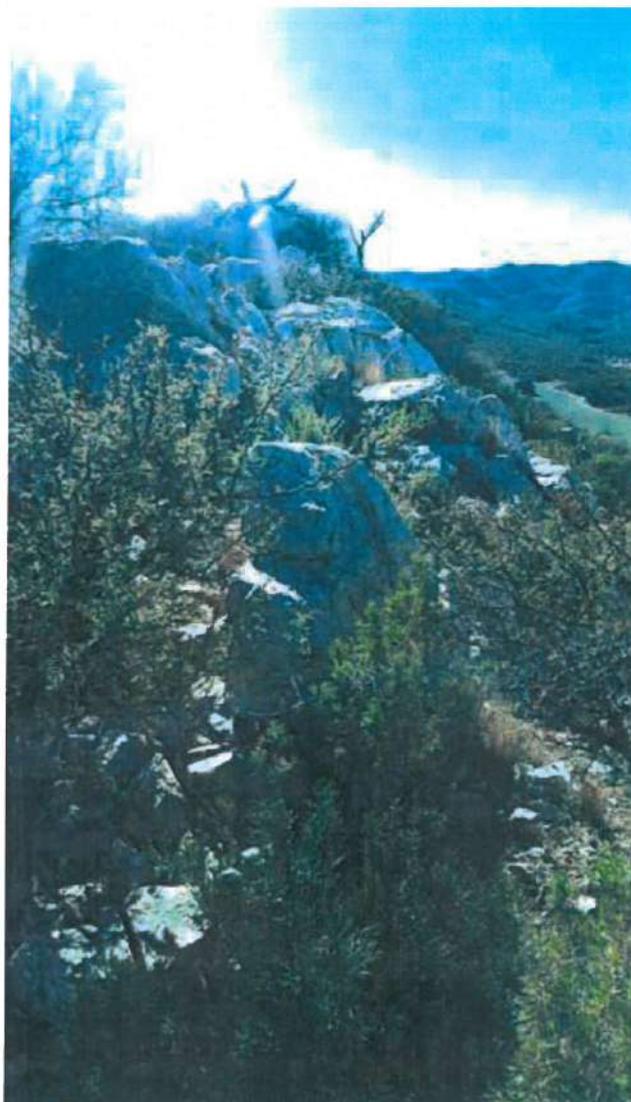
OBSERVATIONS: The whole area has numerous outcrops not yet evaluated. The District records indicate that the area is of enormous interest for exploration. East District had an old concentration plant.

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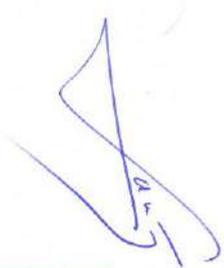
PHOTOGRAPHS:



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - R.P. 232
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental RP 189


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"DON JURGEN VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.279/13

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

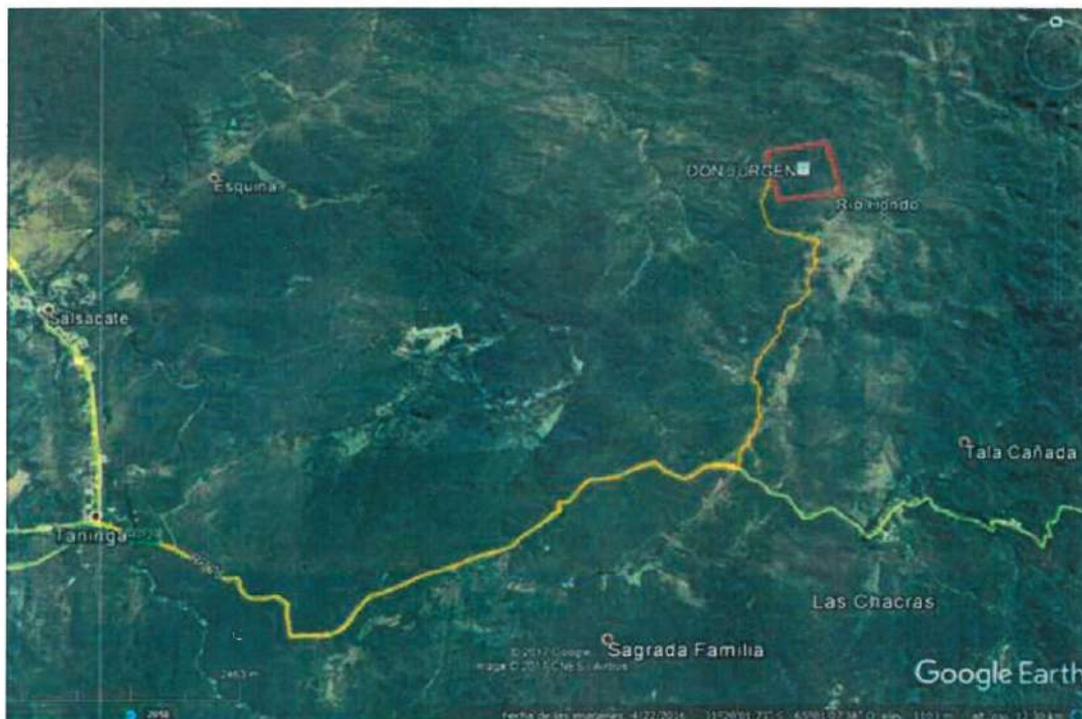
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 81 has

DISTRICT : SALSACATE

DEPARTAMENT: RIO HONDO POCHO In addition to this mine includes the Cuchillaco, Cuchillaco II mines, Don Jurgen II, Don Andreas, Don Thomas and Don David, as well as several veins not yet identified.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
Te 54 9 351 5128268/7127445 – Los Quebrachos. Mza 53 – Lote 22. Country Cinco Lomas
(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

ACCESS: Access is very simple, from Route 28 departing from Taminga E. After 9.627 m on the left side in small road that crosses the Vilches stream leads to Don David, Don Thomas and Don Jurgen mine at the end. (3,500 m).



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 18' 37,33	W 64° 58' 42.19



Consultora Minera Ambiental DEANTONIO Y ASOC. EVALUACION DE RECURSOS MINEROS.
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 (5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. S.', located in the bottom right corner of the page.

“CUCHILLACO / CUCHILLACO II VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 9249/82 Cuchillaco

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11.209 /14 Cuchillaco II

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

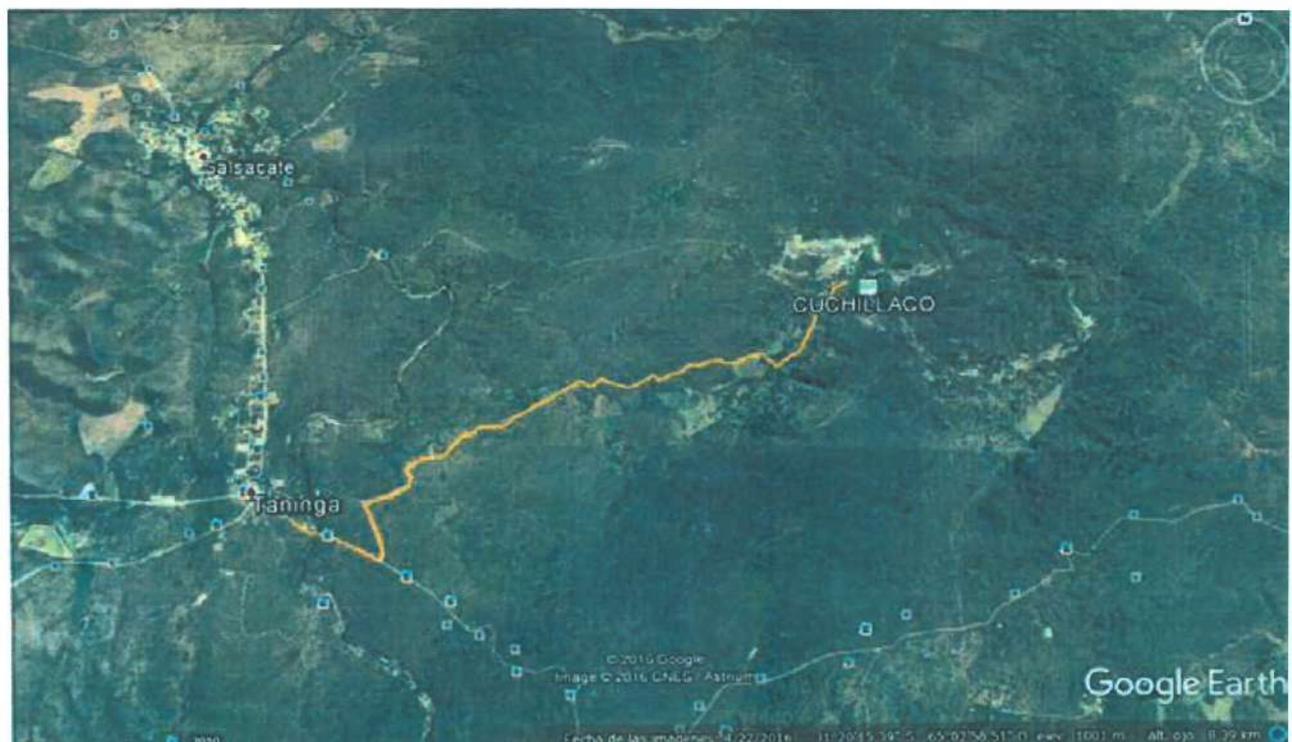
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 12 has / 36 has

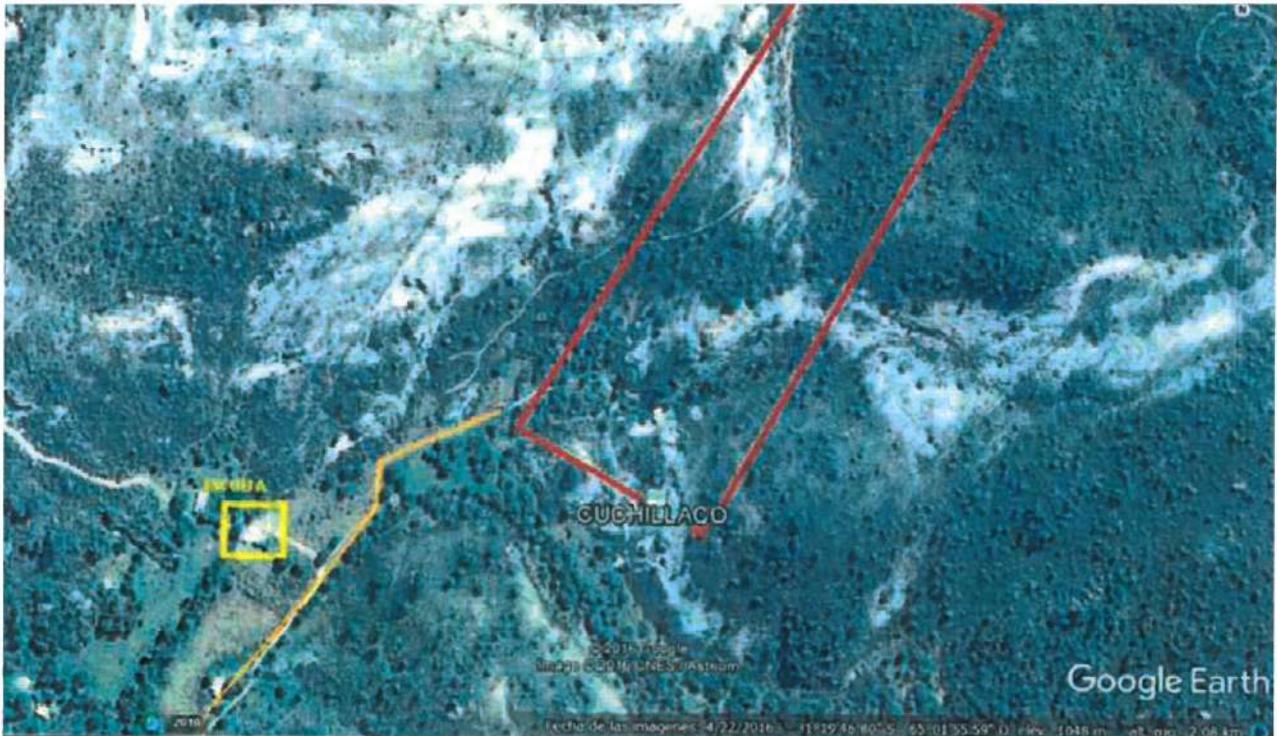
DISTRICT : Taminga

DEPARTAMENT: Rio Hondo

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: According to verbal data and direct observations, the vein is extended in surface and underground for more than 500 m, continuing towards N for several hundred meters.

GENERAL COURSE: N20° E

PINCH: 70° to W

POWER OF VAIN: Variable from 25 to 35 cm in surface. Salvanda altered.

MINERALIZATION: Au in solid quartz. With pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite, brown hematite and ocher limonite.

BOX ROCK: biotytic gneiss and crystalline limestones.

LAWS: High according to bibliographic data. Gold in quartz is observed with the naked eye. Analysis No. 1667. 18 gms / tn.

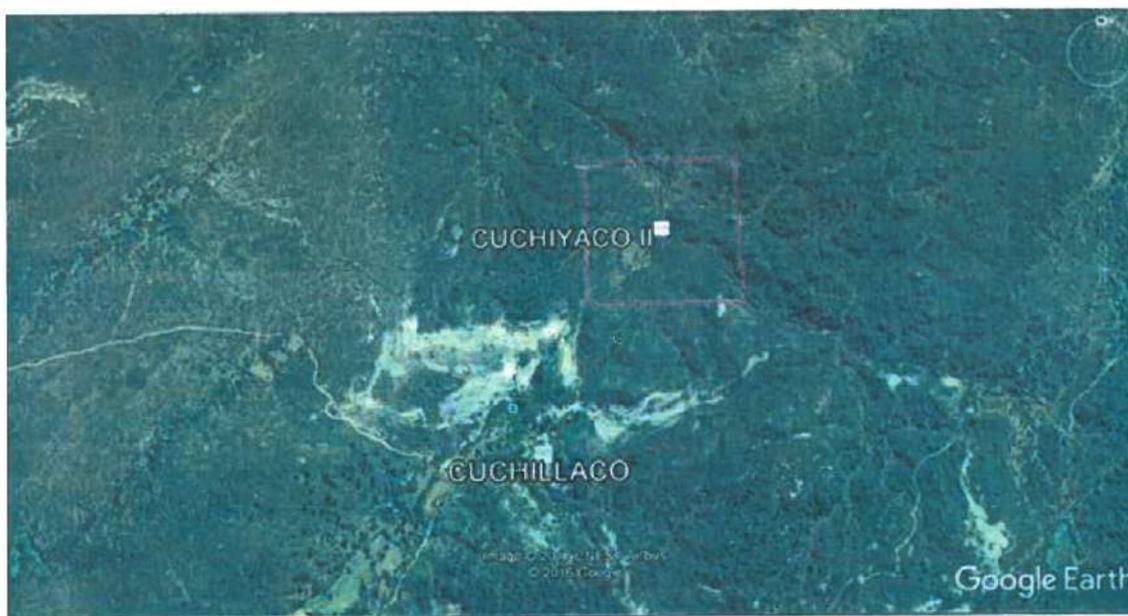
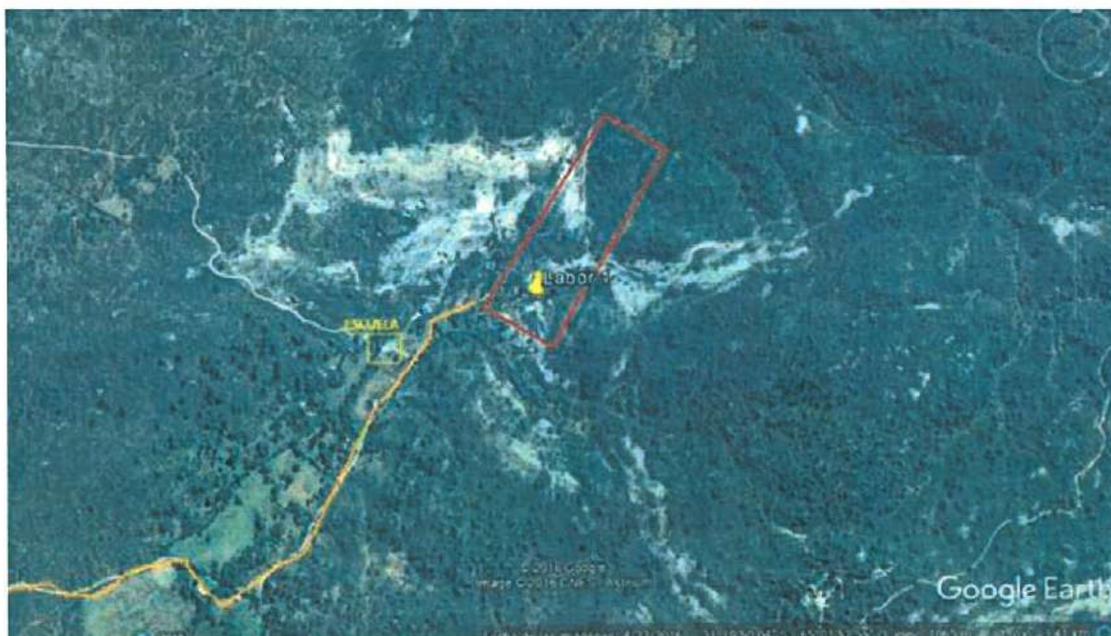
RESOURCES. Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 40,500 tn inferred (500 m long estimated x 0.30 m average wide x 100 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Different tasks are observed in pikes, tunnels and trenches on veins. Some 60 meters deep, the state of the work almost all collapsed, prevent entry.

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COORDINATES OF THE WORK: Coordinates of the main work of Cuchillaco vein were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 19' 48.1	W 064° 01' 55.4



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SAMPLE ANALYSIS SAMPLES: In process.

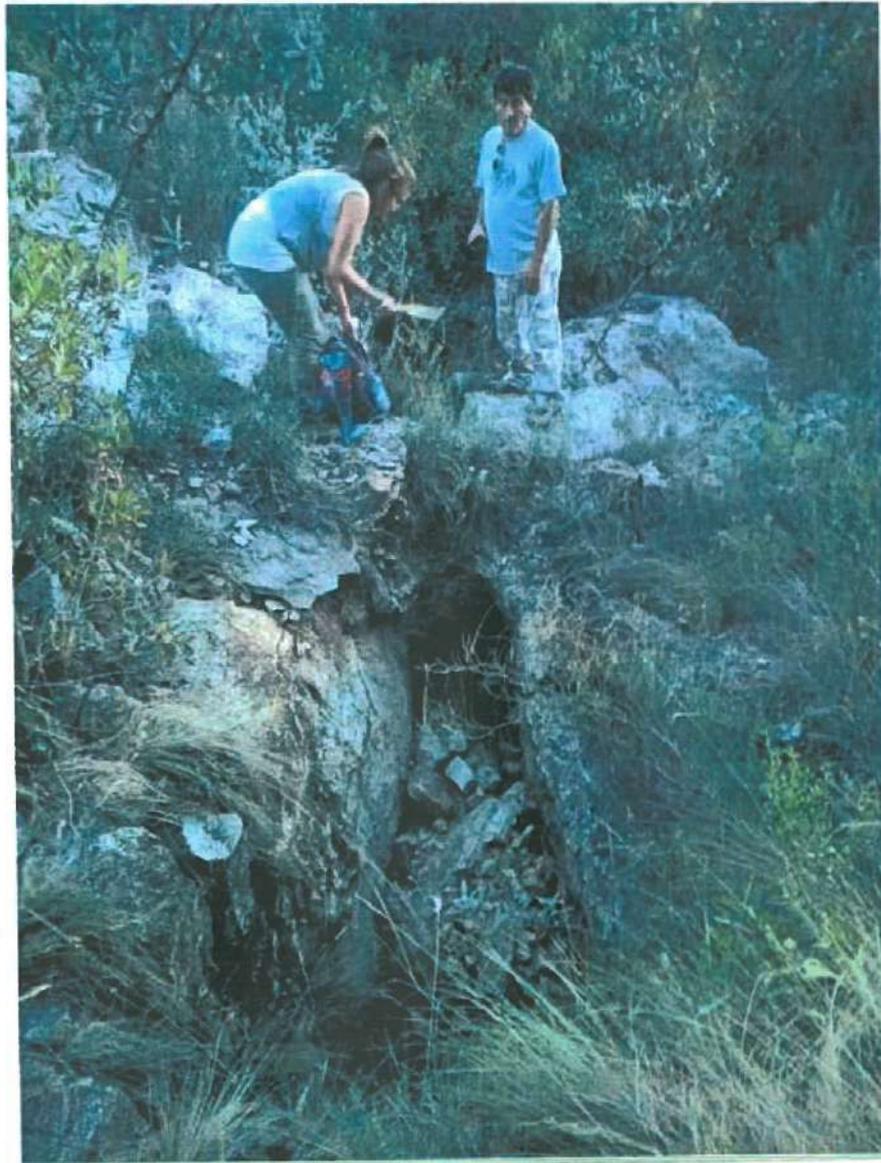
RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth, especially towards the North (Cuchillaco II Mine).
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the limestone box rock by Au and Ag.

OBSERVATIONS: Very old mine operated by the Jesuit Order. Background and work indicate high laws. In that time this mine had a concentration plant.

PHOTOGRAPHS:





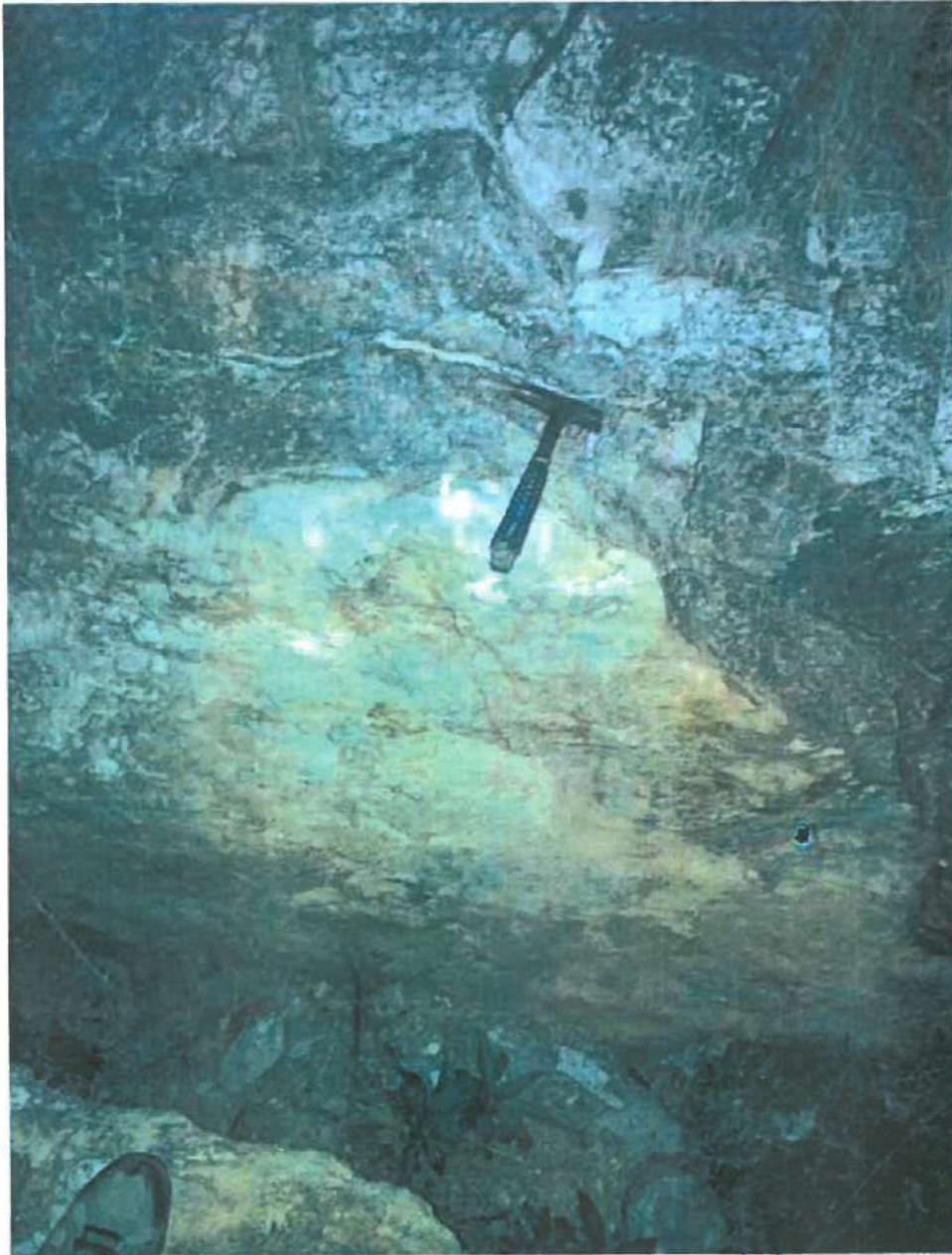
Trinchera exploratorias sobre veta

Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189



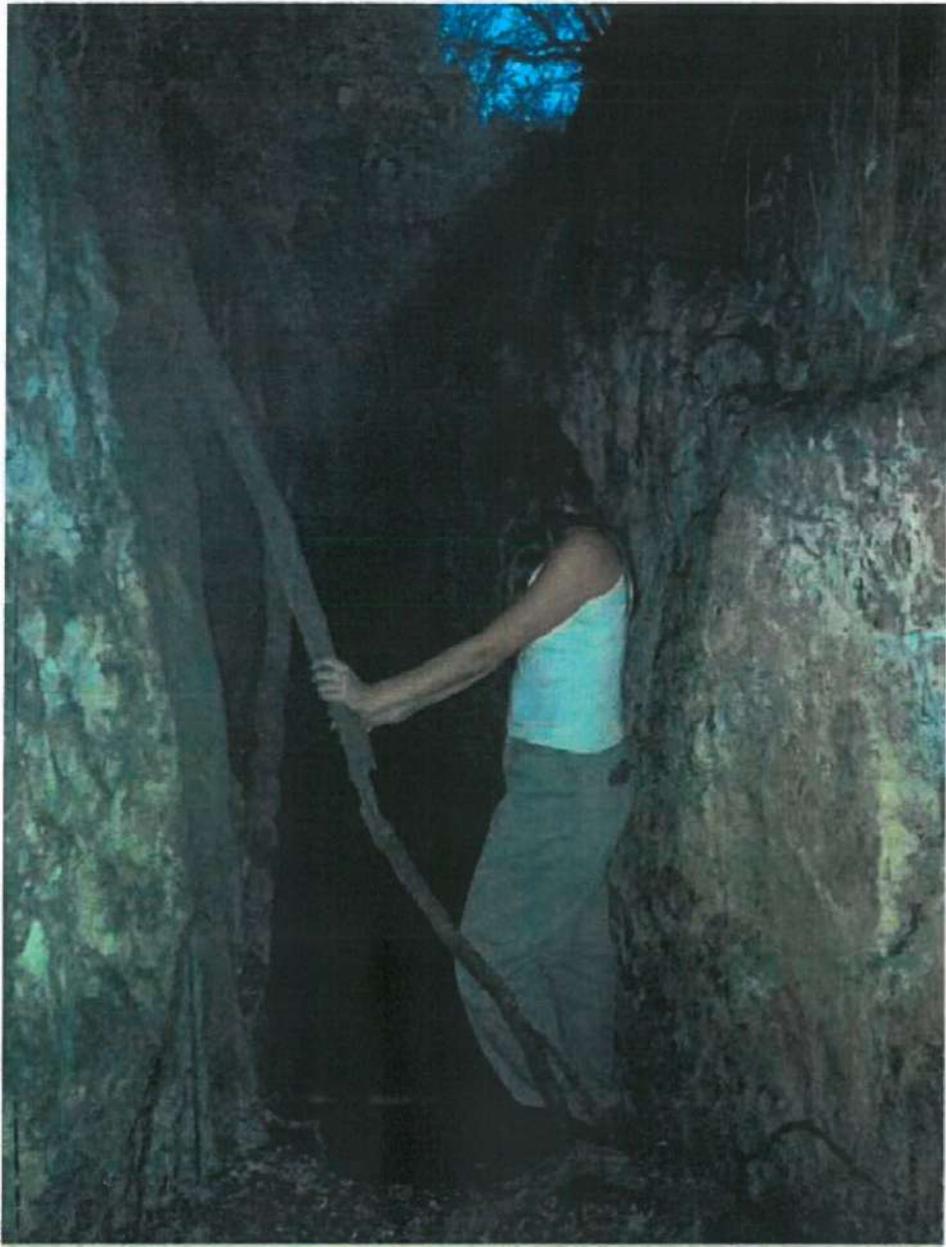
Escombrera de veta

Miguel Deantonio
Géologo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental N° 189

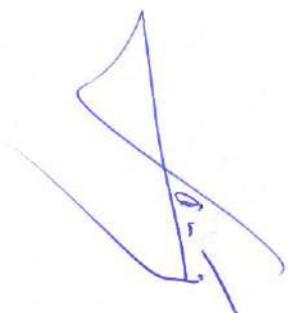


Veta de cuarzo en caliza

Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189




Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental # 199



“DON ANDREAS VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11178/13

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

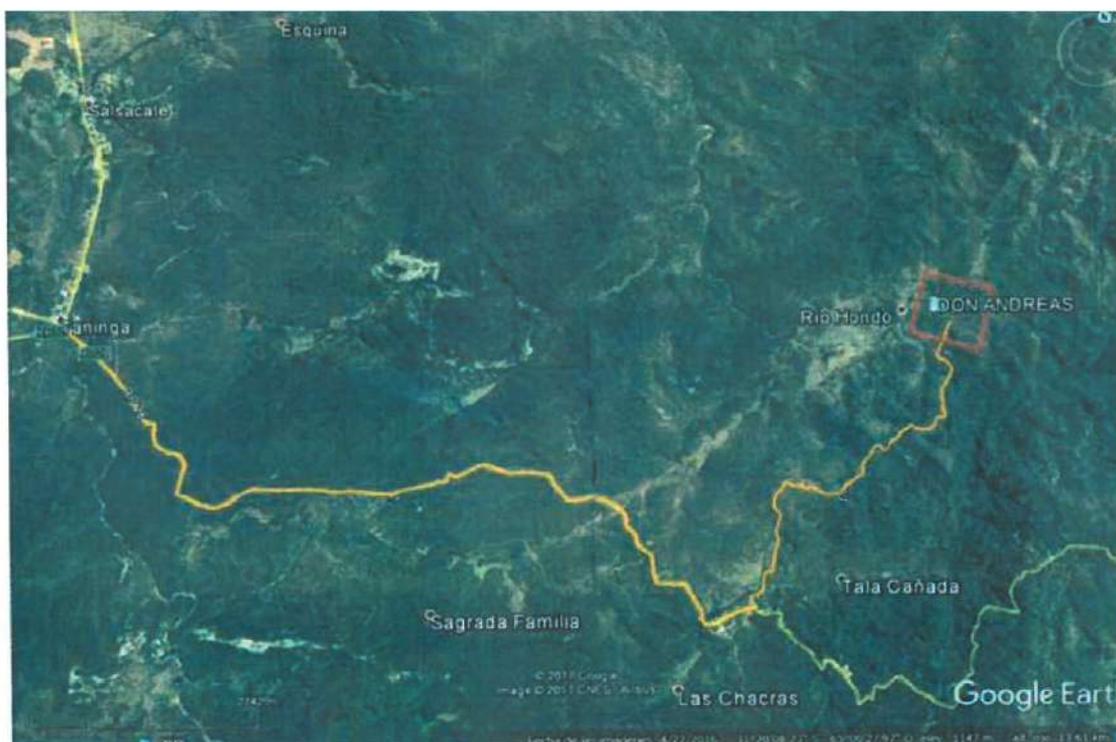
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 81 has

DISTRICT : Rio Hondo, along with Chcillaco and Cuchillaco II, Don David, Don Jurgen y Don Thomas, and other veins not yet identified.

DEPARTAMENT: Pocho

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS: Starting from Tanninga E on R 28, 11 km traveled to Tala Cañada and to left hand a minor road in regular state parallel to the Vilches creek leads to Don Andreas mine.



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: The vein has been uncovered by a trench largely covered by vegetation and floors. The route could not be defined. The dump is constituted by oxidized quartz and hematite.

GENERAL COURSE: S 30° E

VEIN POWER: Not observed

MINERALIZATION: Solid quartz with brown hematite and other limonite. Mineralogical characteristics similar to the candelaria mesothermal veins.

BOX ROCK: biotic gneiss.

LAWS: Quartz for analysis and evaluation of the metallic content, 2 samples were taken, waiting for the results.

RESOURCES: For the purpose of estimating approximate resources, dimensions were inferred from the sole work and structure found with debris that presents characteristics of oxidized and altered quartz, resources inferred in the order of 1000 tons, without prejudice to more veins not yet identified.

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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 18' 50	W 64° 57' 32

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



SAMPLE ANALYSIS SAMPLES: In process.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth, especially towards the North
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the limestone box rock by Au and Ag.

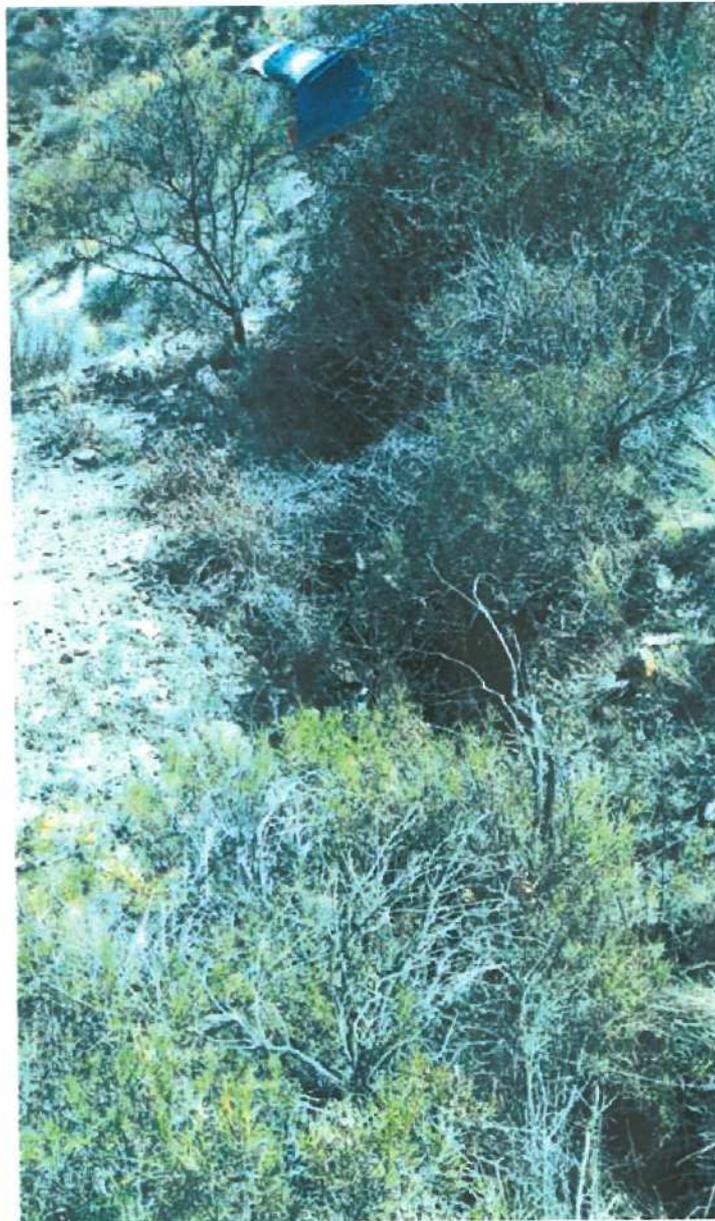
OBSERVATIONS: A single uncovered vein was found on the side of the access. All the protected area has numerous reefs not yet evaluated. The background of the District and the laws analysed indicate that the area is very good area for exploration. This District had concentration and mineral plant.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 199

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Vein "DON DAVID VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11177/13

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

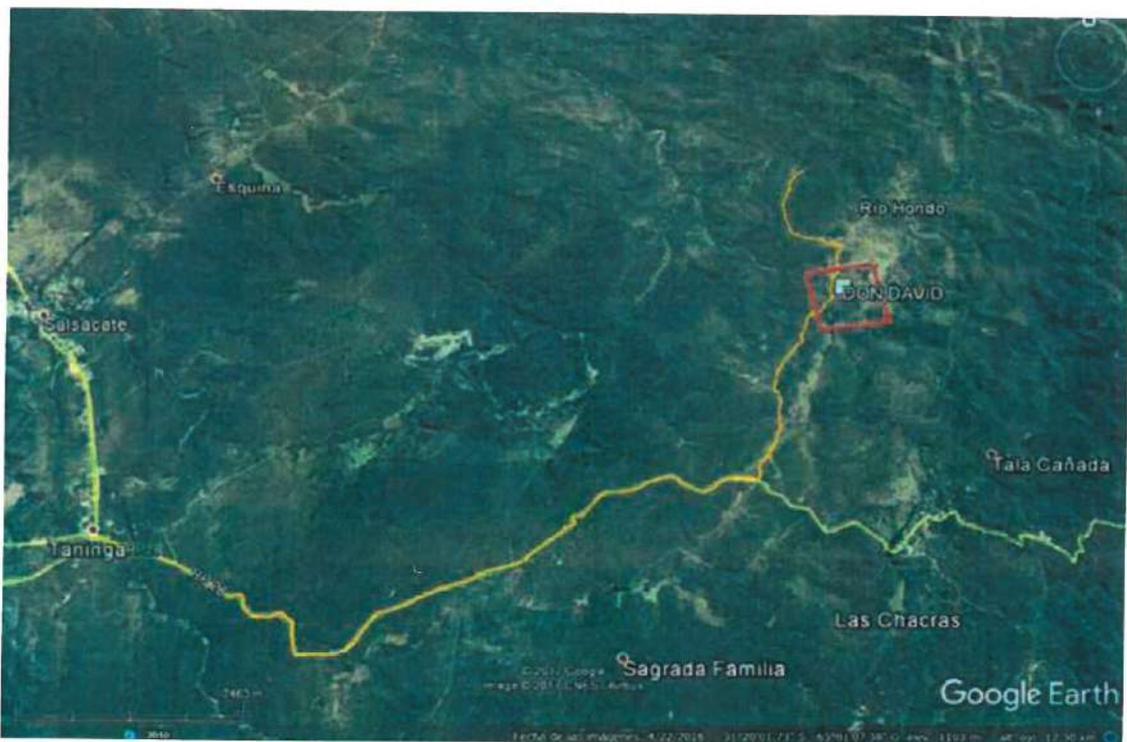
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 81 has

DISTRICT : Rio Hondo, along with Chcillaco and Cuchillaco II, Don David, Don Jurgen y Don Thomas, and other veins not yet identified.

DEPARTAMENT: Pocho

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS: Starting from Tanninga E on R 28, you will travel 9,627 m and on the left hand side a minor road in regular condition that crosses the Vilches creek leads to Don David, Don Thomas and Don Jurgen mine . Distance: 3,300 m.



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: The vein has been uncovered by a trench largely covered by vegetation and floors. The route could not be defined. The dump found is constituted by oxidized quartz and hematite.

GENERAL COURSE: S 30° E

VEIN POWER: Not observed

MINERALIZATION: Solid quartz with brown hematite and other limonite. Mineralogical characteristics similar to the candelaria mesothermal veins.

ANALYSIS SAMPLES: Samples were taken that are in the process of analysis

RECOMMENDATIONS: Uncover and clean the grain. Systematic sampling across the reef.

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LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 19' 35,4	W 64° 58' 50,5



OBSERVATIONS: The whole area has numerous reefs not yet evaluated. The District's background indicates that the area is of great interest for exploration. This District had a concentration and mineral plant with high laws of gold.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:



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"DON THOMAS VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11180/13

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

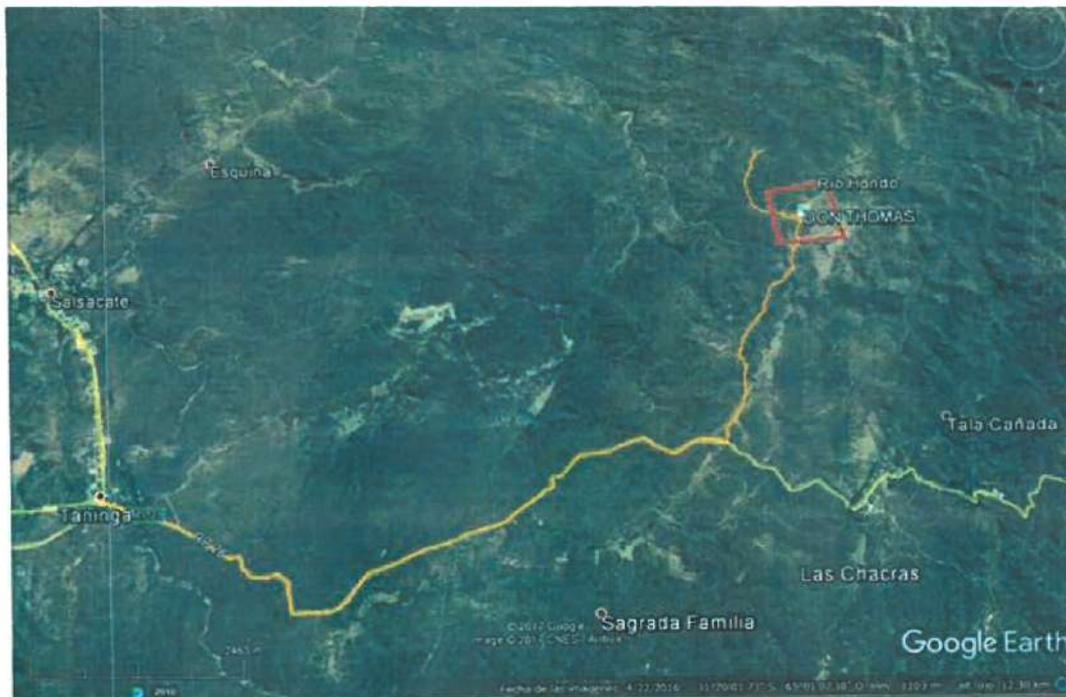
MINERAL: GOLD

SURFACE 81 has

DISTRICT : SALSACATE

DEPARTAMENT: RIO HONDO POCHO In addition to this mine includes the Cuchillaco, Cuchillaco II mines, Don Jurgen II, Don Andreas, Don Thomas and Don David, as well as several veins not yet identified.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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ACCESS: Access is very simple, from Route 28 departing from Tanninga E. After 9.627 m on the left side in small road that crosses the Vilches stream leads to Don David, Don Thomas and Don Jurgen mine at the end. (3,500 m)



VEIN DESCRIPTION:

ROUTE: The vein can be easily followed through more than 400 m intermittently. It's about a powerful reef elevated by erosion more than 20 m. Formed by oxidized quartz in analysis for evaluation of the metallic content.

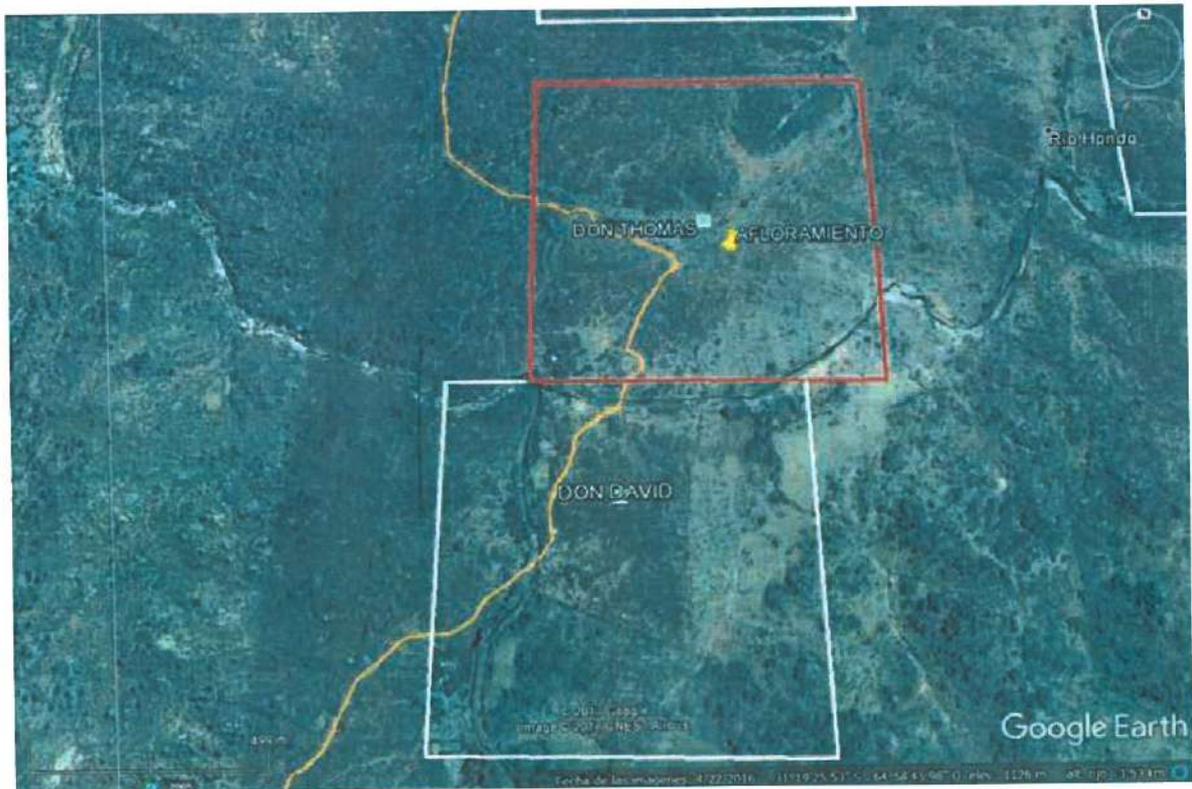
GENERAL COURSE: N 40 - 45 or E

PITCH: Subvertical

VEIN POWER: Variable from 2 m to 8 m on the surface.

MINERALIZATION: Solid quartz with brown hematite and ocher limonite. Mineralogical characteristics similar to the candelaria mesothermal veins.

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BOX ROCK: gnésica micacita.

LAWS: Three samples were taken waiting for the laboratory results.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 226,800 tns (300 m long outcrop x 4 m average wide x 70 m inferred depth).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: No work was observed.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 19' 12	W 64° 58' 36,5

SAMPLE ANALYSIS: No results are available to date.

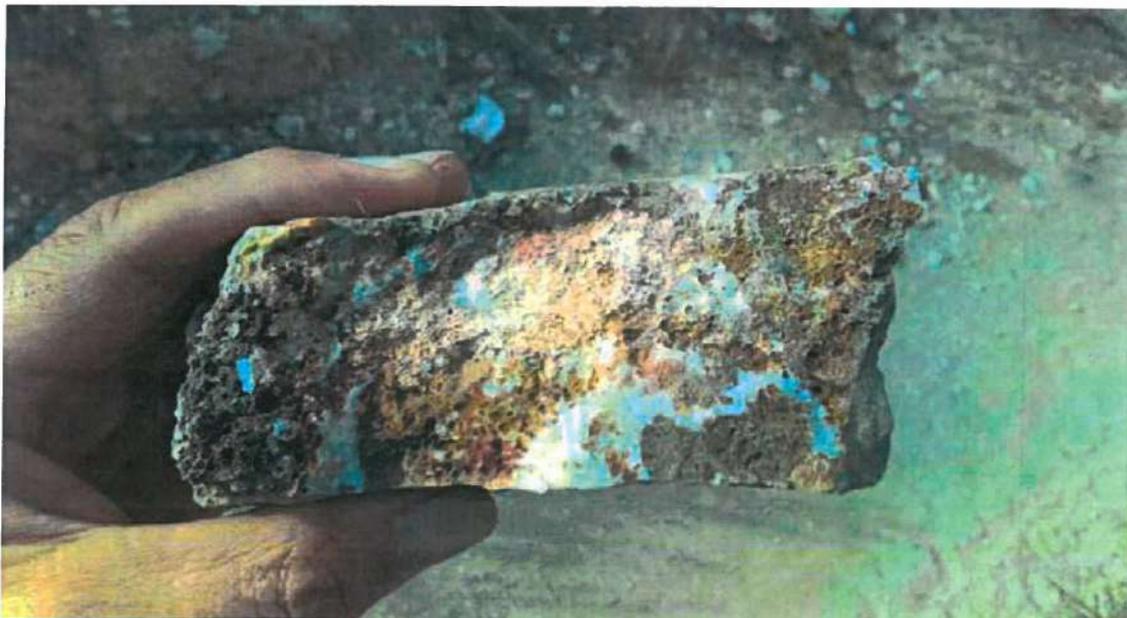
RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Systematic sampling throughout the structure.
- Analyze the box rock Environmental Evaluation for each stage.

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OBSERVATIONS: Powerful quartz structure with gold characteristics, without tillage that It must be systematically evaluated and analyzed in detail. The whole area has numerous outcrops not yet evaluated. The District's background indicates that the area It is of enormous interest for exploration. This District had an old plant of concentration..

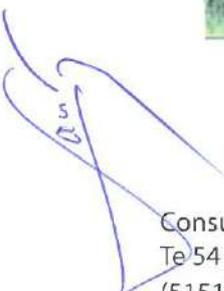
PHOTOGRAPHS:



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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo / M.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189

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7) LA ARGENTINA DISTRICT:

	Mineria de Córdoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
41. La Argentina	3116/45	1064	31 14 00	65 18 00
42. Cruz del Señor	2102/42	141	31 15 20	65 23 14
43. San Agustín	9558/84	650	31 70 47	65 30 19
44. *Rosa Nelly Rios	3592/48		31 11 37	65 18 30
45. Eufemia	52/20	1080	30 58 33	65 12 29
46. *Ernesto	3862/51			
47. *Patri	9894/87			
48. *Ferromanganeso	6277/65			
49. *Los tres unidos	8532/60			
Total(9) Gold minin deposit.		Total La Argentina Au. 2.935 Kg		

“LA ARGENTINA/CRUZ DEL SEÑOR VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File: LA ARGENTINA N° 3116/45 - CRUZ DEL SEÑOR N° 2101/42

OWNER: MINERA DANITA S.A

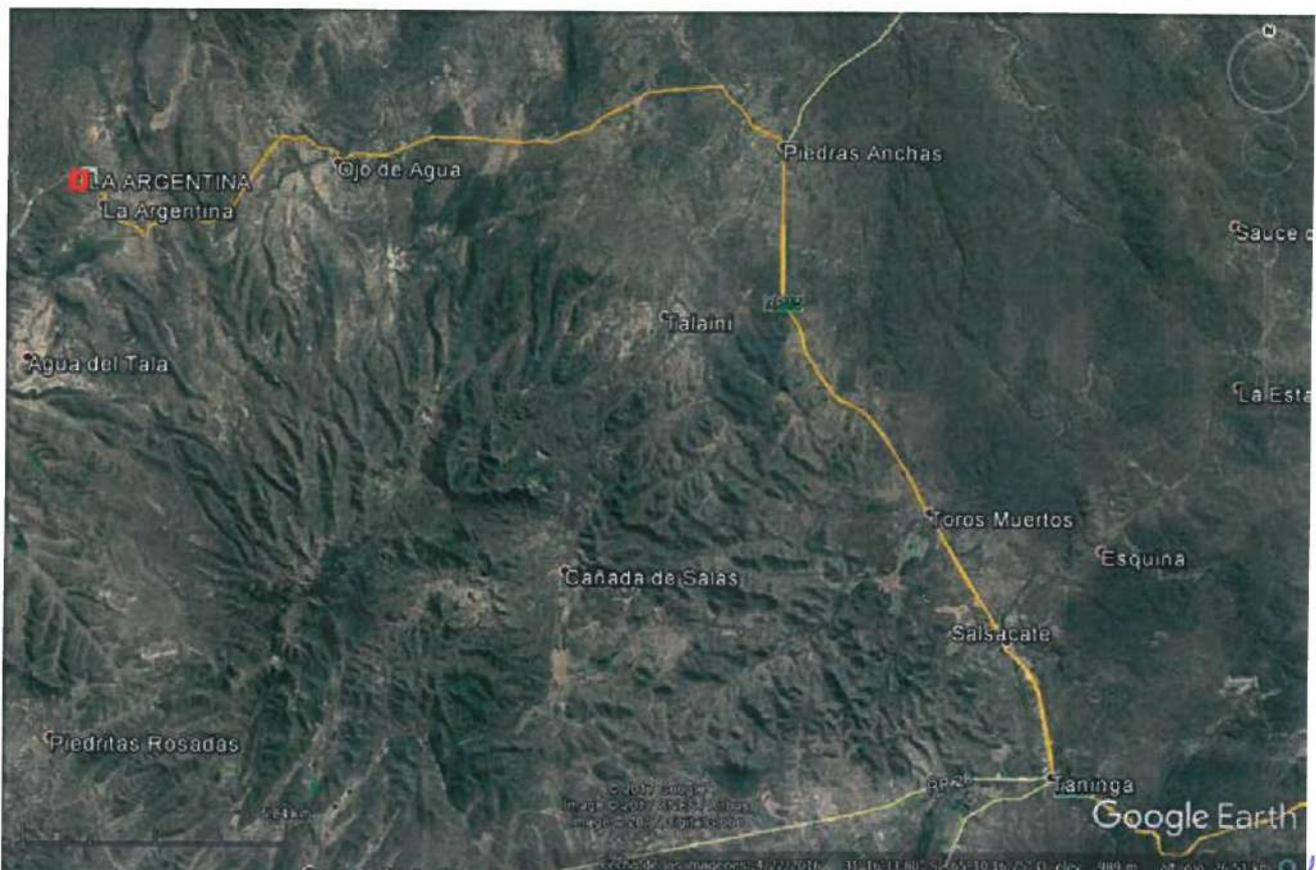
MINERAL: Lead, Silver, Zinc, Gold.

SURFACE: 12 has.

DISTRICT: Argentina. It includes several mines, among which La Cruz del Señor and Rosa Nelly Ríos and more than twenty veins not yet evaluated.

ACCESS: Access is very simple and in perfect condition until work. From Route 28 from La Higuera to the W about 8 km from Piedras Anchas. Both mines meet separated by the rural road.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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VEIN DESCRIPTION:

Route: Argentina Vein: 700 m,

La Cruz del Señor Vein 550 m

General Course: N 10 to 30 ° E

Pinch: 75° E

Vein power: Argentina 0.70 m. – Cruz del Señor 0.40 m. (Estimated depth 150 m)

Mineralization: There is a direct relationship with the veins of the El Guayco District. (Pb, Ag; Zn; V, Au) except that in this District Argentina there are significant values of Au. The mineralization is It presents in two main veins with different types of quartz and chalcedony. The sulfides present are. pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcoppyrite, argentite with native gold. Native silver and Electrum appear on the surface near the secondary oxidation zone.

Box rock: fine-grained shale.

Laws: La Argentina 9.4 gm / tn - 6.58 ppm Au, 547ppm Ag, 3.5% Pb, 104 ppm Zn –

La Cruz del Señor 1.7% Pb, 1203 ppm Zn, 93 ppm silver, 3.13 ppm Au (Candiani 1993, 38 samples were taken).



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RESOURCES:

LA ARGENTINA: 104,000 tons (3,666 tons of Pb; 57,291 tons Ag, 689 kilos of Au).

LA CRUZ DEL SEÑOR 47,025 tons (799 tons of Pb; 4,373 kg of Ag; 147 kg of Au)

Total 151,762 tons (4,465 tons)

Pb; 61,664 kg Ag; 836 kg Au) (Candiani 1993)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKS: Various tasks (main pike and tasks 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 15 and 16) in the two mines. In Argentina, work was carried out on 80 m of grain. Partly labors crumbled and pecked terrified with water at -15 m. The depth is estimated -33 m. In La Cruz del Señor, we worked on 100 m of grain. A flooded main gallery (labor 5) 46 m long. There are other tasks assigned such as L 1,2,3 and 4 that are difficult to access.

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WORK COORDINATES: Coordinates were taken of the two main tasks of the Argentina, towards SSW, 300m is La Cruz del Señor vein.

La Argentina

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 13' 10.42	W 65° 18' 19.64

La Cruz del Señor

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 13' 23.82	W 65° 18' 20.22

SAMPLE ANALYSIS: Analysis is available on more than 40 samples carried out by the SMN. (Secretaria de Minería de la Nación)

RECOMMENDATIONS: Systematic sampling throughout the structure. Analyze the rock of Environmental Assessment box for the feasibility stage.

SOURCES CONSULTED: Argentina Potential project. Mining Secretary. (Candiani 1993)
RA Mineral Resources. Various authors (1999)

OBSERVATIONS: Important quartz veins with polymetals, (Pb, Ag, Zn, Au) Works in regulate state. Mines that must be systematically analyzed for the feasibility stage.

WORK Latitude Longitude

1 S 31 ° 13'10.42 "W 65 ° 18'19.64"

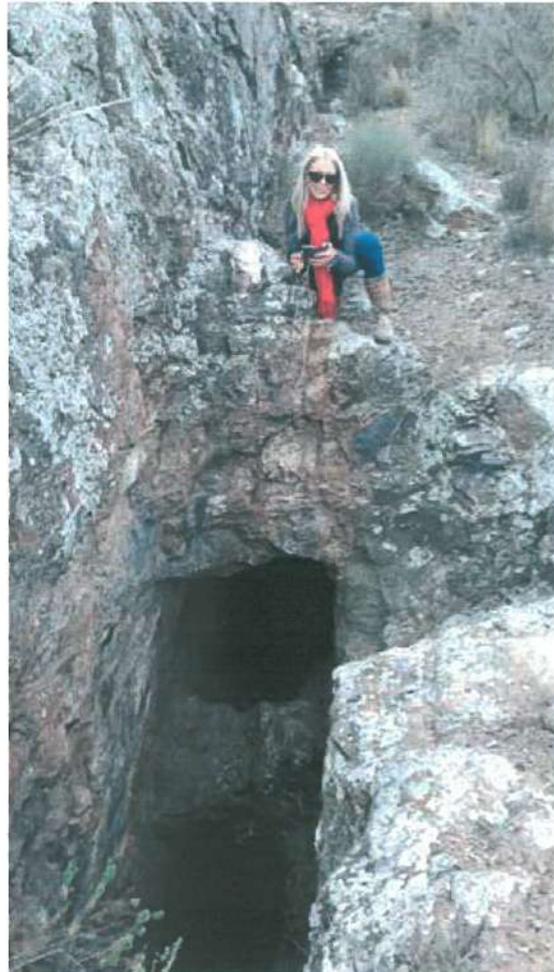
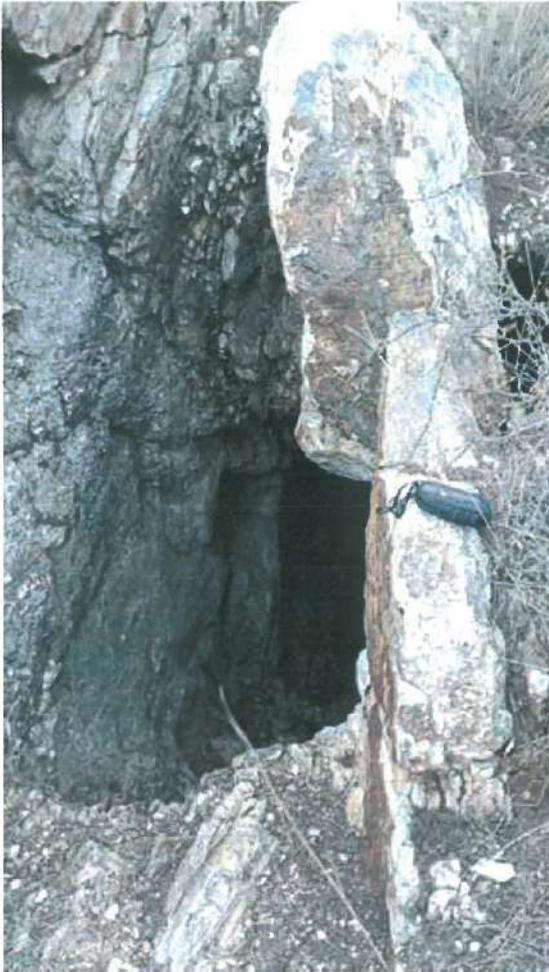
WORK Latitude Longitude

1 S 31 ° 13'23.81 "W 65 ° 18'20.22"

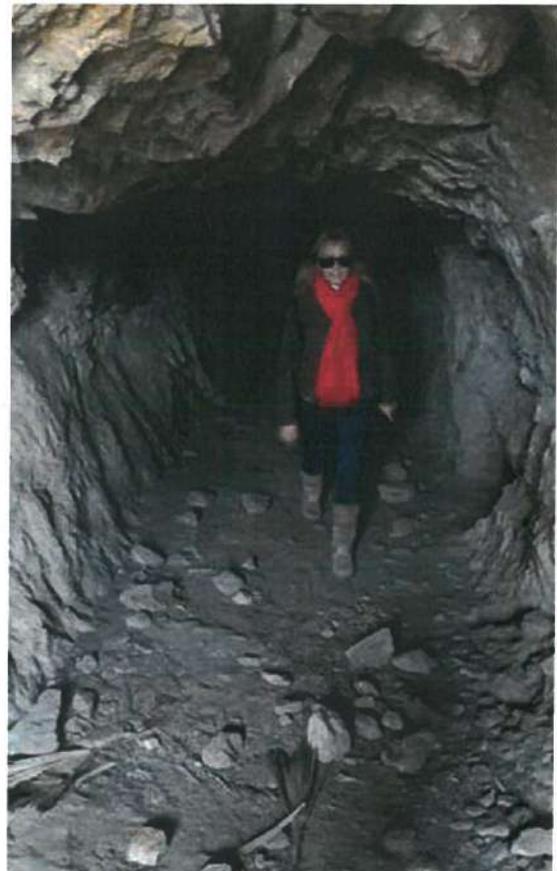
The entire area has numerous outcrops that have not yet been evaluated. The background of the District indicate that the area is of enormous interest for exploration.

PHOTOGRAPHS: workings and veins of Argentina and La Cruz del Señor.

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

“SAN AGUSTÍN VEIN”

Mineria de Cordoba File: N° 9558/84

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Gold ; Pb ; Ag ; Zn

SURFACE: 60.000 M².

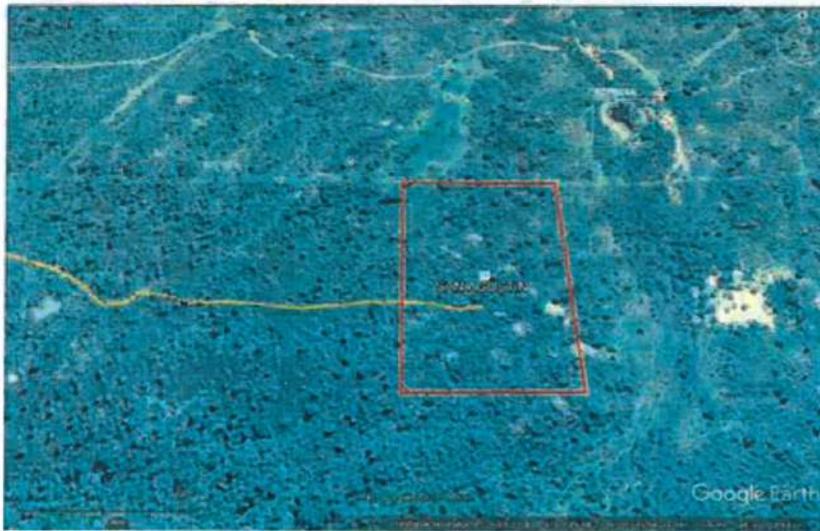
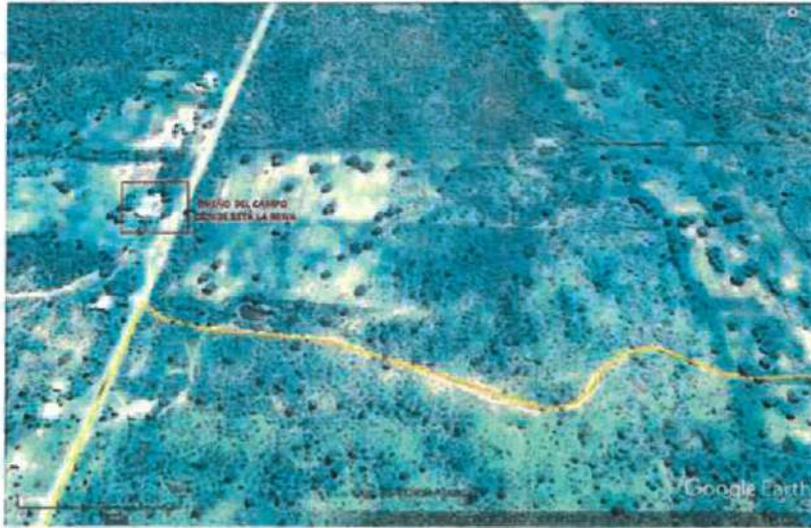
DEPARTAMENT: San Carlos

ACCESS: Make the Access to the mine 2,100 m

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



ACCES MAP



VEIN DESCRIPTION

ROUTE: It is estimated more than 500 m sub-outcrop.

GENERAL COURSE: S20° E

VEIN POWER: Average 20 to 40 cm in surface.

MINERALIZATION: Polimetalic Ag, Pb, Zn.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Salvanda altered.

LAWS: high (Camargo)

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 40,500 tns (500 m estimated length x 0.30 m average width x 100 m depth inferred)

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. F.', located to the right of the resources text.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: A main work is observed in regular state of conservation and other secondary. The most important are underground. You cannot enter without stairs.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken from the only work found

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 31° 7' 47.24	W 064° 3' 19.55

CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling throughout the grain.
- Analyze the altered box rock. Ag Pb Zn Au.
- Environmental evaluation of the exploitation stage.

OBSERVATIONS: The important tasks and metals observed in the dumps it justify a thorough evaluation of this mine.



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PHOTOGRAPHS:



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(5151) - La Calera – Córdoba

“EUFEMIA VEIN”

Minería de Córdoba File N° 52/20

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: Ag.Pb.Zn. V (Au?)

SURFACE: 6 has

DISTRICT: El Guayco

DEPARTAMENT: Minas

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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**VEIN DESCRIPTION:**

ROUTE: Estimated over 400 m

GENERAL COURSE: S30o E

PINCH: subvertical

POWER OF GRAIN: Variable from 30 to 50 cm in surface.

MINERALIZATION: Ag, Pb, Z, in cavernous and very ferruginous quartz. With pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite brown and lemongrass. Vestiges of V and Au.

BOX ROCK: Gnish Micacite. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: High polymetallic laws. Samples in analysis process.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with metals (Ag / Pb / Zn) are estimated in the order of 34,560 tn (400 m estimated length x 0.40 m average width x 80 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK: Several tasks are observed in the form of tunnel tunnels and abundant debris with surface metals. The state of the work almost all collapsed, prevent entry to most of the work.

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COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken.

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 33.30	W 65° 12' 29.00
2	S 30° 58' 41.10	W 65° 12' 35.10



CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

Tesis Doctoral Dr Carlos Camargo. (1944) Report of the gold veins of the Paso del Molle Region. Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Cleaning of the work. Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Systematic sampling across the grain by Ag, Pb, Zn, V, and Au Analyze the box rock altered by anomalies.
- Environmental Impact Assessment of each stage.

OBSERVATIONS: The wealth of metals view in the mine dump justifies a study of Exploration and prefeasibility of explotation.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

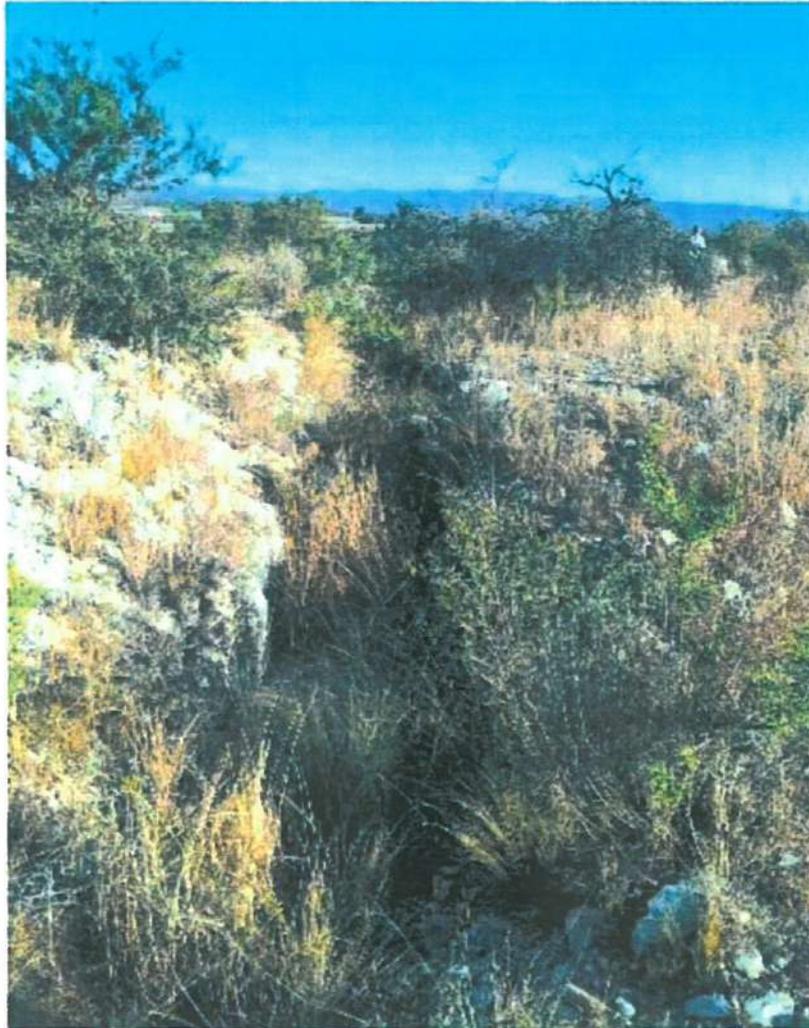


Quarz vein

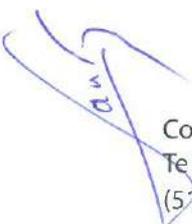

Miguel Deantonio
Eedlogo - N.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental Nº 189

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Miguel Deantonio
Geólogo - N.P. 232
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"ELVIRITA VEIN"

Mineria de Cordoba File N° 11294/17

OWNER: MINERA DANITA SA

MINERAL: GOLD

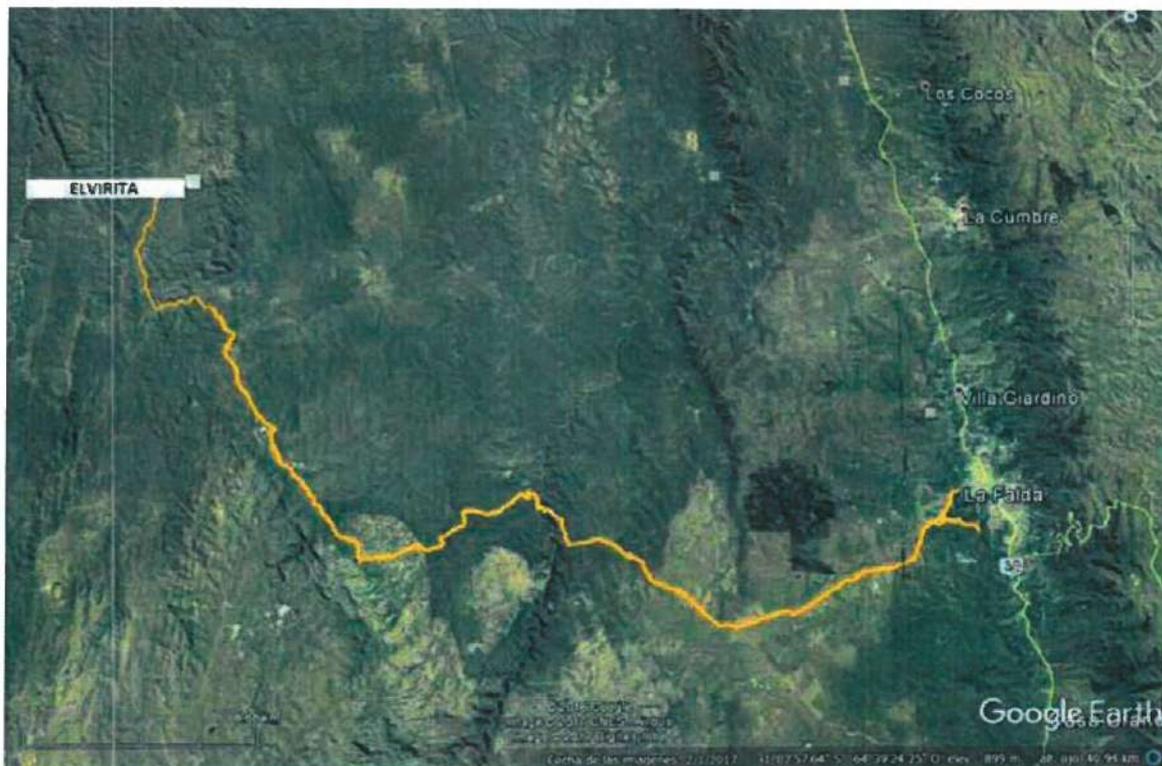
SURFACE 6 has

DISTRICT: El Patacon (the mines La Laguna, Matilde, Santander, La Higuera, La Higuera, Cortadera, Agua Blanca vein, Steer Cabeza de novillo, La Mesa, Niño Dios, Candelaria, Quebrada de Cristo are very near from Elvirita)

DEPARTAMENT: Cruz del Eje

ACCESS: There is no direct access to the mine. It must be crossed by a footprint about 500 m.

LOCATION MAP AND ACCESS:



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ACCESS:



DESCRIPTION OF CANDELARIA Y QUEBRADA DE CRISTO:

GENERAL COURSE: R N-S

PINCH: N 35o E -

POWER OF GRAIN: Average power 35 cm.

MINERALIZATION: Similar to Candelaria. Au in solid white quartz. With parallel fractures along of the grain with brown hematite, occult limotite, kaolin, sericite and clay and abundant pyrite.

BOX ROCK: biotic gneiss. Altered and ferruginous salvanda.

LAWS: Similar to Candelaria N 29.6 and 22.4 gms / tn.

RESOURCES: Quartz resources with gold characteristics are estimated in the order of 9,450 tns (200 m estimated length x 0.35 m average width x 50 m inferred depth)

CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR: 3 exploitation tasks were verified whose status prevents admission and recognition.

COORDINATES OF WORK: Coordinates were taken

LABOR	LATITUD	LONGITUD
1	S 30° 58' 24.9	W 064° 50' 04.7
2	S 30° 58' 24.8	W 064° 50' 05
3	S 30° 58' 22.8	W 064° 50' 05.7

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CONSULTED BIOGRAPHY:

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Ing Dewey Sabin (1937) Candelaria Gold Plan. Mining Directorate of the Province of Córdoba.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

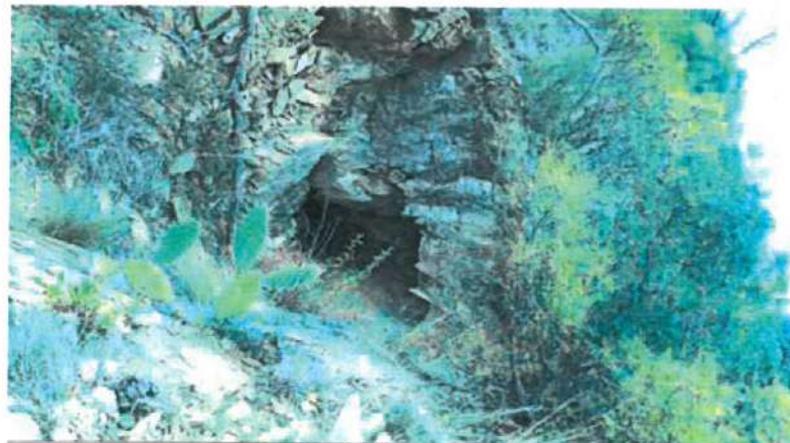
- Cleaning of the work.
- Sanitation and uncovering of grain in surface and depth.
- Do the road to acces the mine.

OBSERVATIONS: The important gold quartz reserves throughout this District, the close location of the mines and accesses, the uncovering and evaluation of new veins not yet identified justify a prefeasibility study of exploitation.

CONCLUSION: The number of mines that make up this District justifies its evaluation in detail of each vein.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Labor 1



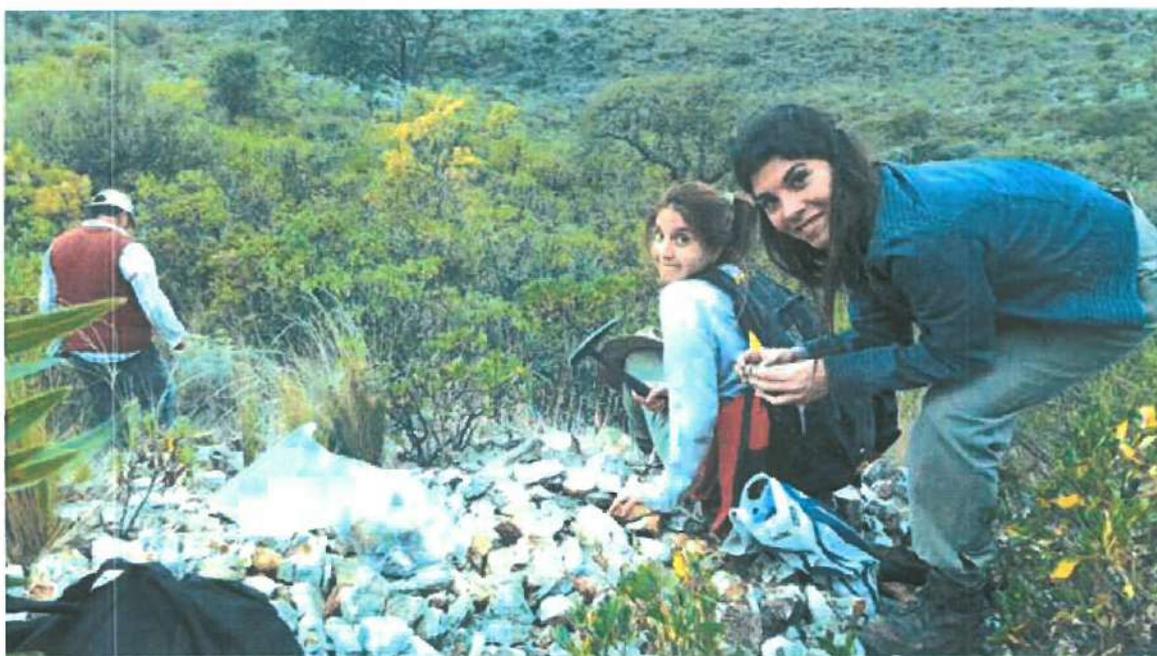
Labor 3

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. M.', with a large, stylized flourish.



Escombrera de labor 3



Escombrera de labor 1

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Labor 2



Miguel Deantonio
Calle 50 - 91.P. 252
Consultor Ambiental SP 139

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MINERA DANITA S.A.

Febrero 2020 02/ 2020

Nombre del Yacimiento por distrito y por veta y cantidad de oro y plata probable en cada lugar, propiedad de Minera Danita SA.

Mining deposit by district and by vein and amount of gold and silver likely in each place, owned by Minera Danita SA.

1) Distrito El Patacón/El Patacon District

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
1) El Bañado	File N°11.260/16	350	30 56 11	64 50 26
2) Clementina	File N° 614/34	1510	30 57 37	64 51 02
3) San Martin	File N° 11.256/16	1450	30 57 43	64 49 59
4) La Higuera Vieja	File N° 11.289/17	2203	30 58 41	64 52 13
5) La Higuera	File N° 11.253/16	810	30 58 13	64 51 17
6) La Laguna	File N° 11.254/16	405	30 58 11	64 50 56
7) La Canderlaria	File N°11.294/17	2100	30 58 50	64 50 50
8) Niño Dios	File N° 1623/41	350	30 02 11	64 49 41
9) Don Gero	File N°9249/82	810	31 29 28	64 41 09
10) Cortadera	File N°11.281/17	186	30 57 55	64 50 04
11) Elvirita	File N° 11.294/17	765	30 58 24	64 50 05
12) Santander	File N°11.255/16	2800	30 57 37	64 30 22
13) La Mesa	File N°11.257/16	567	30 58 29	64 51 12
14) Don Raul	Pendiente de análisis SMC. *	-	-	-
15) Chita	Pendiente de análisis SMC *	-	-	-
16) La Ñata	Pendiente de análisis SMC *	-	-	-
Total (16) Gold Mining Deposit.		Total El Patacón Au. 14.606 Kg		

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2) Distrito Paso del Molle/ Paso del Molle district

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
17) Las Inglesas	File N° 1610/41	3620		
18) Las inglesas II	File N° 11.273/17	3500	31 00 47	64 48 48
19) La Porteña	File N° 11.285/17	350	31 00 45	64 48 44
20) El Zapallar	File N° 821/37	1474	31 00 05	64 48 48
21) Montserrat-Puigari	File N°1617/41	3196	31 01 11	64 49 07
22) Bragada	File N°11.272/17	1454	31 00 13	64 50 03
23) Carmela	File N°11.276/17	1301	31 00 38	64 50 03
24) El Porvenir	File N° 11.274/17	864	31 01 15	64 49 08
25) La Suerte	File N°11.288/17	605	30 59 56	64 50 08
26) Eufemia	File N°52/20	1080	30 58 33	65 12 29
Total (10) Gold and Silver Mining Deposit Paso del Molle		Ag 5.074 Kg Au 12.876 Kg		

3) Distrito Oro Grueso

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
27) Oro Grueso	File N°11282 /17	3620	31 02 11.21	64 49 41.96
28) La Cascada	File N° 11.249/16	3500	31 00 47	64 48 48
29) La Barraca	File N°11.250/16	350	31 00 45	64 48 44
30) El Cacique	File N° 11.279/17	1474	31 00 05	64 48 48
31) Paso de la Quinta	File N°1.677/41	3196	31 01 11	64 49 07
Total (5) Gold Mining Deposit Oro Grueso		Au 7.205 Kg		

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4) Distrito Paso del Carmen / Paso del Carmen

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
32) El Tigre	File N° 367/30	2025	31 03 48	64 54 34
33) El Tigre II	File N° 11.172/12	583	31 42 25	64 49 08
34) San Ignacio	File N°11.260/16	1540	31 09 08	64 54 04
35) San Agustín	File N°9558/84	650	31 70 47	65 3019
Total (4) Gold and Silver Mining Deposit Paso del Carmen		Ag 4.620 Kg Au 4.798 Kg		

5) Distrito Rio Hondo/ Rio Hondo

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
36) Don Jurgen II	File N°1128/17	3040	31 18 24	64 57 43
37) Don Jurgen	File N°11.179/13	450	31 18 37	64 58 42
38) Cuchillaco I	File N°9249/82	-	-	-
39) Cuchillaco II	File N°11.209/14	2750	31 19 48	64 01 55
40) Don Andreas	File N°11.178/13	607	31 18 50	64 57 32
41) Don David	File N°11.177/13	2025	31 93 35	64 58 50
42) Don Thomas	File N°11.180/13	3000	31 19 12	64 58 36
43) Diana	File N°1667/41	950	31 22 29	65 03 55
Total (8) Gold Mining Deposit Rio Hondo		Au 12.822 Kg		

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6) Distrito La Argentina/ La Argentina

Vein Name	Mineria de Cordoba File N°	Au/Kg	Latitud (S)	Longitud (W)
44) La Argentina	File N°3116/45	83600	31 14 00	65 18 00
45) Cruz del Señor	File N°2101/42	4370	31 15 20	65 23 14
46) Rosa Nelly Rios	Pendiente de análisis SMC *	-	31 11 37	65 18 30
Total (3) Silver and Gold Mining Deposit		Total Ag 87.970 Kg Au 1.205 Kg		
Total (46) yacimientos de oro y plata por Kg y por OZ		97.664 Kg Ag 53.512 Kg Au		
Total (46) mining deposit gold and silver by Kg an OZ		3.418.240 Oz Ag 1.872.920 OZ Au		

* Pending mining analysis of Secretaria de Minería de Córdoba.

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