MINING PLUS

Indico Resources Ltd.

NI 43-101 Technical Report (Amended)

Ocaña Project, Peru

By:

Marek Mroczek, P.Eng.
Sean Butler, P.Geo.

Effective Date: August 26, 2014

Revised January, 2016

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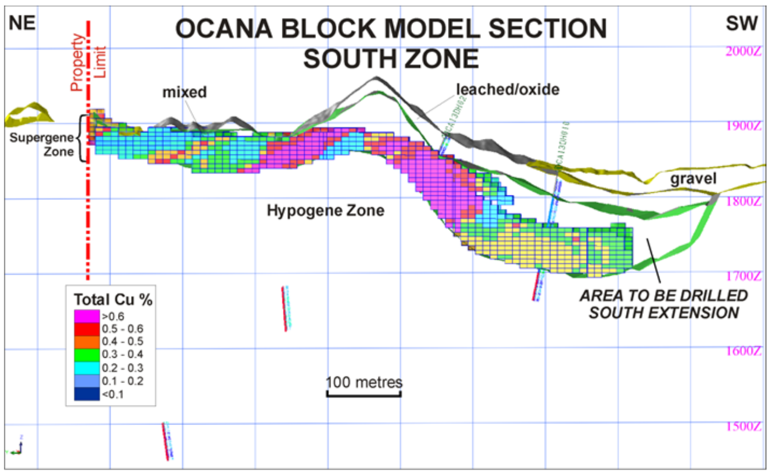

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Certificate of Author – Marek Mroczek, P.Eng.

I, Marek Mroczek, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Mining/Geological Engineer residing at 4975 Somerville Street, Vancouver, BC, V5W 3H1, Canada.
2. I graduated from The Silesian Technical University in Gliwice, Poland with Mining Engineer (Inżynier) degree in Mining and Geological Engineering. I graduated from Senior Secondary Technical College of Geology in Krakow, Poland and I was awarded with Certificate in Geology. Additionally, I completed program in Computer Aided Design at British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby, Canada and I was awarded with Associate Certificate With Honours.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Professional Engineer (License No. 29,931).
4. I have practiced my profession for 25 years working in the areas of mineral project exploration and resource and reserve estimates and at different level of project study for precious, base metals and industrial minerals.
5. I have visited the property that is the subject of this report on April 3rd to 6th, 2014.
6. I am responsible for all of sections 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and share responsibility with others for section 25 and subsection 7.2.1 of the report titled "Indico Resources Ltd. NI 43-101 Technical Report (Amended) Ocaña Project, Peru" dated August 26, 2014 and revised January 29, 2016 (the "Technical Report").
7. I have no prior involvement with the property that is subject of technical report. I have no controlling or monetary interest involving the property.
8. I am independent of Indico Resources Ltd., applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form NI 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report to the best of my knowledge information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
11. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 29th day of January, 2016.

Signed "Marek Mroczek"

Signature of Qualified Person
Marek Mroczek, P.Eng.

Certificate of Author – Sean Butler, P.Geo.

I Sean P. Butler, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Senior Geology Consultant by Mining Plus Canada Consulting Ltd. Suite 440 - 580 Hornby St., Vancouver, BC, V6C 3B6.
2. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1982.
3. My professional affiliation is member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Member # 19,233, Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry for approximately 25 years since graduation from university. I have worked extensively exploring for both base and precious metals from early stage programs up to advanced underground exploration and mining.
5. I have not visited the property that is the subject of this report.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I have no prior involvement with the property that is subject of technical report. I have no controlling or monetary interest involving the property.
8. I take responsibility for Sections 1 to 7, 9 and 10 and 15 to 27 of the report titled "Indico Resources Ltd. NI 43-101 Technical Report (Amended) Ocaña Project, Peru" dated August 26, 2014 and revised January 29, 2016 (the "Technical Report").
9. That as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of the my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
10. I am independent of Indico Resources Ltd., applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form NI 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 29th day of January, 2016.

Signed "Sean P. Butler"

Signature of Qualified Person
Sean Butler

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mining Plus has prepared a mineral resource estimate of the soluble copper zone in the-oxide zone of the Ocaña copper project (renamed to the current project name "Irmin" in June 2015, but this report uses the original name for simplicity) in southern Peru for Indico Resources Inc. (Indico). The goal is to find a near-surface, low-capital expenditure starter operation. The Ocaña copper project is about 8 kilometres x 15 kilometres in area. Within this occur a 3 by 1.5 kilometre clay and iron oxide alteration anomaly and mineralization consistent with a porphyry copper system. Indico has explored this area for copper, gold and molybdenum porphyry type mineralization.

The Ocaña project is accessible from the regional centre of Arequipa via 220 km of the paved Pan American Highway, followed by 85km of graded dirt road running along the east side of the Rio Ocoña, starting in the village of Ocoña. An alternative access is from the east, passing through the communities of Chuquibamba and the Arirahua gold mine. The nearest settlements to the concessions are the small villages of La Barrera, located 24 km to the southwest along the Rio Ocoña, and Soledad, located 5 km east of the deposit, and which is populated by the informal miners currently mining distal gold veins immediately east of the Ocaña concessions.

The Ocaña property consists of 23 Mining Concessions covering 122.55 kilometres^2. Indico has the right to acquire these concessions through a share purchase option agreement with Inversiones Minerales S.A.C., (IM) a Peruvian company. IM, in turn, has executed three Assignment and Option Agreements with the underlying concession holders. These underlying agreements grant to IM the right to acquire a 100% interest in the concessions. Indico's interest can be earned over a period of five years with escalating annual payments of cash and shares, with the largest payment due in year five. This is structured so that if exploration is successful in defining a valuable deposit in the first five years, the final payment would be appropriate.

In May 2015 an agreement between Indico and Aruntani S.A.C. (Aruntani) created a joint venture to develop the Ocaña project. Aruntani will hold 70% of the project, with Indico holding the remaining 30%, after Aruntani invests US$18.6. Aruntani have developed an alternative access road and some civil works to date.

The concessions cover a region with numerous intrusions and a multitude of dikes. Alteration consists of widespread sericitization (phyllic alteration) and silicification near the centre of the system, grading downward to potassic and outward to propylitic alteration. Narrow gold-bearing quartz veins in the periphery of the system are currently being mined by artisanal miners. There has been leaching of the copper from near surface areas and re-deposition at depth to form a supergene soluble copper layer. This report focuses on this zone.

The local intrusive and hydrothermal centre is situated at the northwest end of the Southern Peru Porphyry Copper Belt which also hosts the large Cuajone, Toquepala, Quellaveco, Cerro Verde, Zafranal, and Cerro Negro porphyry deposits. Porphyry copper mineralization occurs above multi-phase intrusive complexes and can produce large tonnage - low grade copper deposits with possible by-product gold and molybdenum.

Indico started with satellite imagery, ground geophysics, ground mapping and geochemical and surface chip sampling prior to drilling. Between 2011 and 2014, Indico has mounted three drill campaigns to define the porphyry copper zone. The last drill campaign in 2013-14 was focused on the near surface soluble copper supergene zone. Indico has drilled 57 holes for a total of 9,903 meters in the three Phases.

The data from these three phases of drilling were reviewed for quality control and accuracy by Mining Plus. This data was loaded in Surpac version 6.6 software. Interpretation and computer modelling of solids of various features of the deposit including the mineralized zone was completed. A block model was created using the ordinary kriging method and the copper grade was estimated.

Table 0-1 Summary of the Classification with Copper Grade and Tonnage

Classification	Millions of Tonnes	Total Cu%	Recoverable Cu%
Indicated	13.7	0.46	0.36
Inferred	36.1	0.34	0.26

A summary of the grade tonnage distribution at various cut-off grades is presented below:

Table 0-2 Grade Tonnage Information for Indicated Resources

Category	Rec Cu% Cut off	Tot Cu%	Rec Cu%	Cumulative Tonnage
Indicated	0.10	0.46	0.36	13.7
	0.20	0.47	0.38	12.7
	0.30	0.52	0.45	8.2
	0.40	0.61	0.55	4.2
	0.50	0.69	0.65	2.2
	0.60	0.78	0.77	1.1

Table 0-3 Grade Tonnage Information for Inferred Resources

Category	Rec Cu% Cut off	Tot Cu%	Rec Cu%	Cumulative Tonnage
Inferred	0.1	0.34	0.26	36.1
	0.2	0.39	0.29	30
	0.3	0.44	0.37	17
	0.4	0.52	0.46	7.1
	0.5	0.63	0.60	2.3
	0.6	0.80	0.72	1.1

The grade tonnage information of the Ocaña copper supergene deposit summarizes quantities of tonnes in relation to grade in the deposit and provides information from changes in the cut-off grade.

The supergene copper mineralization is approximately parallel to the topographical surface and occurs relatively shallow beneath the topographical surface. The deposit is open to extend to the east and further exploration drilling programs should increase the copper resources suitable for open pit mining and heap leach extraction. It is also highly possible that copper mineralization extends beyond the fault running in the valley located beneath the alluvium.

Mining Plus recommends that further drilling be done to test the extension of the zone to the east and infill the zone, audit the drillhole database, optimize and complete another resource estimate after the drilling and complete the metallurgical tests. Following this, an engineering study to the preliminary economic assessment level (PEA) of NI 43-101.

CONTENTS

FIGURES & TABLES

List of Tables

List of Figures

2 INTRODUCTION

Mining Plus Canada Consulting Ltd. (MP) was contracted to provide a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report and mineral resource estimate for the supergene portion of the Ocaña copper project (renamed Irmin in June 2015, but continued to be referred to as Ocaña in this report) in Peru for Indico Resources Ltd. (Indico) of Vancouver, BC, Canada. The supergene mineralization comprises mostly soluble copper oxide and sulphide, which is the recoverable copper. The recoverable copper appears to be amenable to extraction by heap leach mining and chemical processing known as solvent extraction – electrowinning (SX/EW).

Revisions were requested by the British Columbia Securities Commission in January 2016 to clarify detail surrounding cut-off grades and metallurgical testwork.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Mining Plus Canada Consulting Ltd. was requested by Indico to estimate copper resources in supergene zone and produce NI 43-101 report, focusing on the supergene zone in the Ocaña project area in Peru.

Marek Mroczek, P.Eng. of Mining Plus visited the site on April 3rd to 6th, 2014. John Drobe, Chief Operating Officer of Indico, accompanied Mr. Mroczek on the property. Mr. Mroczek is a qualified person for the purposes of this report as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101. This visit was while drilling was occurring and MP had access to all parts of the operation while there.

2.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent evaluation and estimate of the supergene mineral resource in the Ocaña copper project. The focus of this estimate is on the soluble copper portion of the defined deposit area. This report conforms to the guidelines set out in NI 43-101. The resource estimate complies with the standards set out by the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM).

2.3 Sources of Data

Most of the data was provided by Indico Resources for the preparation of this report, including previous reports and the drill data base. As well all supporting documentation such as assay certificates and similar reports were provided to Mining Plus.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The preparation of this report has relied upon data provided by Indico Resources Ltd. regarding the Ocaña property as well as public and private information gathered independently by MP. MP has assumed that the information provided and relied upon for preparation of this report is accurate and that interpretations and opinions expressed in them are reasonable and based on the current understanding of mineralization processes and the host geologic setting.

Indico Resources management have assisted in the interpretation of the geology and deposit by providing their historical knowledge and reviewing the preparation of the interpretation. Indico have also provided many of the figures for this report. MP has developed its own opinions and final interpretations based on this input and the data provided. MP has endeavoured to be diligent in the examination of the data provided by Indico and the conclusions derived from review of that information or generated using that information.

The previous NI 43-101 compliant report by Klipfel in 2010 has been referred to as a source of data confirmation.

Title and ownership of the concessions in Peru have been sourced from Title documents provided to MP from legal counsel in Peru for Indico, Estudio Echecopar, dated August 25th, 2010.

4 PROPERTY, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Area and Location

Indico's Ocaña project lies in the districts of Yanaquihua and Chicas in the province of Condesuyos in the Department of Arequipa of southern Peru. The project lies along the northern extension of the Southern Peru Porphyry Copper Belt. Twenty two concessions under option to Indico cover a porphyry Cu-Au±Mo system as indicated by alteration and mineralization. The total area of the Ocaña concessions is 122.55 square kilometres and appears to cover all parts of the inferred porphyry system except a portion under two concessions held by Pecoy Sociedad Minera S.A.C. (Barreno-1 and Barreno-2). These Barreno concessions lie near the apparent geographic centre of the system (Figure 4-2). Distal gold veins of unknown relation to the deposit are currently being mined by local artisanal miners. A portion of these veins are also covered by Ocaña concessions.

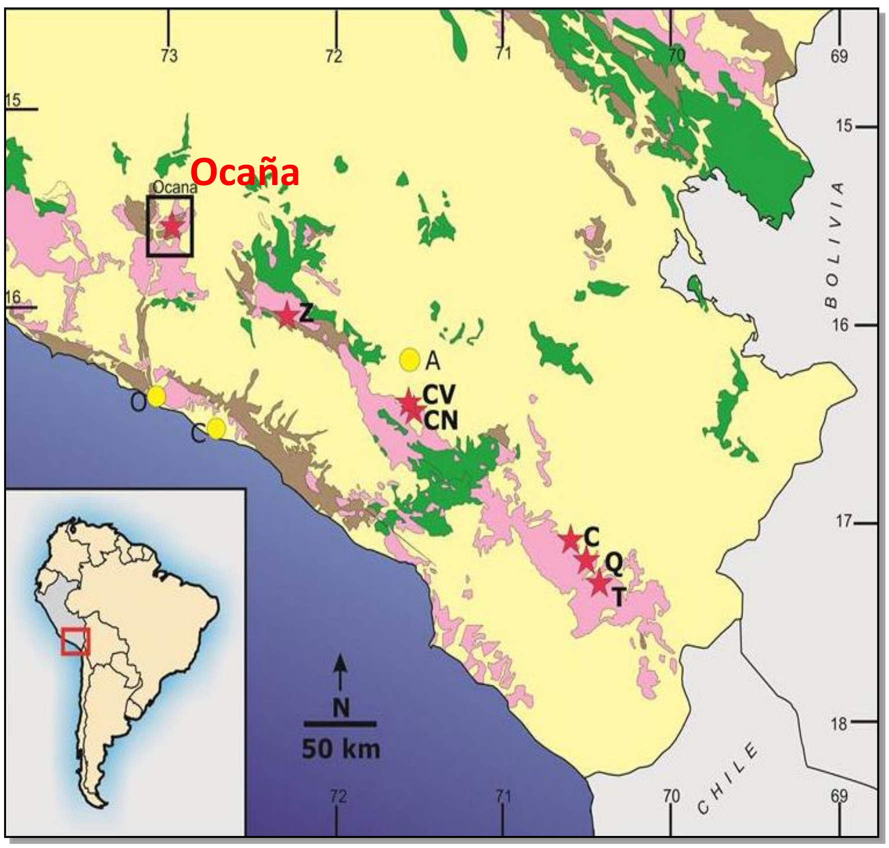

Figure 4-1 Location of the Ocaña project within the Coastal Porphyry Belt (source Indico 2014). Z: Zafranal, CV: Cerro Verde, CN: Cerro Negro, C: Cuajone, Q: Quellaveco, T: Toquepala

The Ocaña concessions are centred at approximately 15° 40'S and 73° 00'W (or in WGS84 datum, 18L 714000, 8266800). They cover an area with steep terrain and considerable topographic relief. Regionally, large rivers and their tributaries have cut deeply into the elevated plateau that slopes from the high Andes further inland from the coast. Elevations range from about 700m at the Rio Ocoña, which flows from north to south along the west side of the concessions, to over 4,000m along the ridges that surround the river.

The principle areas for current exploration lie within and along the margins of a major tributary of the Rio Ocoña known as Quebrada San Cristobal (or Quebrada Huacarume farther down where it passes through the area of mineralization). Elevations here lie between approximately 1,500 and 2,000m and are accessible from Quebrada San Cristobal.

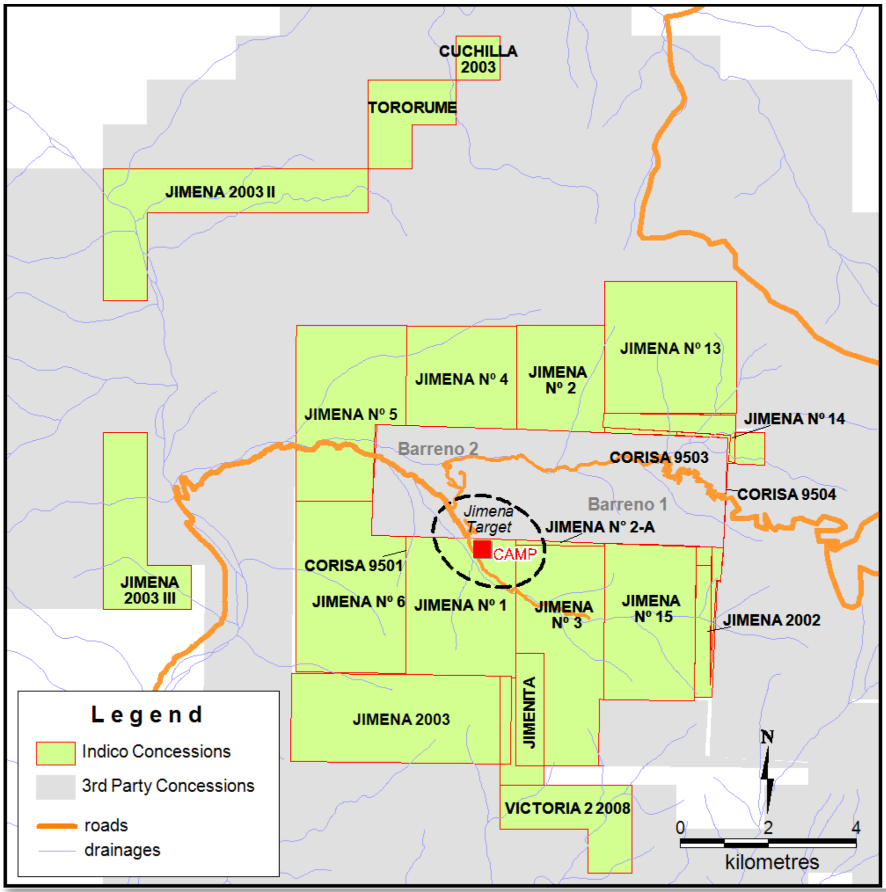

Figure 4-2 Ocaña Concession Map (source Indico 2014)

The concession block lies approximately 100 kilometres north of the coastal village of Ocoña. The village is located on the Pan-American Sur highway and project access is via about 85 kilometres of dirt road and 15 kilometres of trail.

The nearest population centre is the small village of La Barrera which lies along the Rio Ocoña, approximately 24 kilometres to the south of the concessions. Other than La Barrera, the mining camps of San Cristobal and Soledad lie within and immediately east of the concession block. Artisanal miners at these camps are mining gold in sulphide veins.

4.2 Claims and Agreements

The Ocaña property consists of 23 Mining Concessions covering 122.55 kilometres^2. These Concessions are currently held by three companies: Minera Andina de Explorationes S.A.A., Mines Representaciones S.A.C.

and S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa and are the subject of a Mining Assignment and Option Agreement which grants Inversiones Minerales S.A.C. (IM) the right to acquire a 100% interest in the concessions.

Table 4-1 List of Concessions in the Ocaña Project

Mining Concession	Code	Titleholder
JIMENA 2002	10196202	Minera Andina de Exploraciones S.A.A.
JIMENA 2003	10100903	Minera Andina de Exploraciones S.A.A.
CUCHILLA 2003	10032003	Minera Andina de Exploraciones S.A.A.
TORORUME	10211702	Minera Andina de Exploraciones S.A.A.
JIMENA 2003 II	10362303	Minex Representaciones S.A.C.
JIMENA 2003 III	10362503	Minex Representaciones S.A.C.
JIMENITA	10362403	Minex Representaciones S.A.C.
VICTORIA 1 2008	10444908	Minex Representaciones S.A.C.
VICTORIA 2 2008	10445008	Minex Representaciones S.A.C.
CORISA 9501	10680395	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
CORISA 9503	10676695	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
CORISA 9504	10676795	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 1	01005043X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 2	01005044X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 2A	0105044AX01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 3	01005045X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 4	01005046X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 5	01005047X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 6	01005048X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 13	01005055XO1	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 14	01005056X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 15	01005057X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa
JIMENA N° 16	01005058X01	S.M.R.L. Rosita No. 1 de Arequipa

Indico entered into an agreement with Manlio Bassino Pinasco and Percy Samaniego Pimentel of Lima, Peru (Inversiones Minerales S.A.C., or "Inversiones"), wherein the Company has been granted the exclusive option to acquire a 100% indirect interest in the Ocaña Copper Gold Porphyry Project, in South-Central Peru (the "Transaction"). The Ocaña property consists of 23 concessions (the "Mineral Claims"). As consideration for the Mineral Claims, we agreed to by way of an option to acquire 100% issued and outstanding shares of Inversiones which holds an indirect 100% interest in the Ocaña property, by making, at its option, payments of cash and shares over a five-year period ending April 20, 2015. The consideration due pursuant to the agreement is as follows:

i. Payment of US $17,750,000 over a five-year period as follows:
   US $390,000 on or before November 29, 2010 (paid on November 19, 2010);
   US $310,000 on or before April 20, 2011;
   US $450,000 on or before April 20, 2012;
   US $520,000 on or before April 20, 2013;
   US $580,000 on or before April 20, 2014; and
   US $15,500,000 on or before April 20, 2015.

ii. Issuance of 8,500,000 common shares of the Company over a five-year period as follows:
   200,000 on or before April 20, 2011;
   300,000 on or before April 20, 2012;
   500,000 on or before April 20, 2013;
   1,000,000 on or before April 20, 2014; and
   6,500,000 on or before April 20, 2015.the agreement summarized if possible

In October 2014, the parties agreed to amend the final payment of US$15.5 million due in April 2015. As part of the amended agreement, Inversiones is to commence construction of the project on or before June 30, 2016 and commence production on or before June 30, 2018. Should Inversiones not start construction of the project by June 30, 2016, it will be required to pay a $50,000 penalty, and if it fails to commence production on or before June 30, 2018, it will be required to make advance royalty payments on a yearly basis of $300,000 payable from June 30, 2018 onwards. The advanced royalty payments can be discounted from future royalty payments at a rate of 20% per year.

On May 1, 2015 an agreement between Indico and Aruntani S.A.C. of Peru was announced. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Indico and Aruntani have agreed to jointly develop the Ocaña project (the "Partnership"). Under the terms of the Partnership, Aruntani will own 70% of the Ocaña Project after completion of expenditures totalling US$18.6 Million, with Indico owning the remaining 30%. As part of the Agreement, Aruntani will acquire 40,000,000 units of Indico at a price of $0.075 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD$3 million. Each Unit will be comprised of a share and one-half of a warrant, each whole warrant being exercisable for an additional share at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of 24 months from closing (the "Private Placement").

The requirement to maintain the concession licenses in Peru is to pay to the Peruvian government US $3 per hectare per year. This payment is due by June 30 each year. Payments can be deferred up to one year, with payment for the year plus a penalty which is due by June 30 the following year. The penalty consists of US $6/Ha for the previous and US $20/Ha for the following year. If no payment is made the title to the concession is cancelled and the ground becomes available for new concession applications. If there is more than one applicant for the concession it goes to auction.

Concession boundaries are determined by UTM coordinates (using the PSA56 datum). There is no requirement to physically mark concession boundaries. A Mining Concession in Peru confers on the holder the right to explore and exploit mineral resources within the specified concession area.

4.3 Permits and Environmental Requirements

Exploration activities on all concessions are performed within all normal environmental rules and regulations. This includes proper and environmentally conscientious protection of operational areas against spills, capture and disposal of any hazardous materials, including fuel, drill fluids, and other materials used by equipment that are part of the exploration process. Indico regularly reclaims any disturbed ground and removes all refuse.

There are no known environmental claims or permitting issues at this time that would hinder exploration activities. Indico is operating under a Category II, 20-platform permit that allows exploration drilling. This permit required an initial environmental documentation by a government-approved environmental firm. More advanced exploration is done under a Category III permit which requires 9 months of environmental monitoring and an Environmental Impact Statement.

Surface rights are held by local communities and/or government. There are no communities within 15 kilometres of the property, except temporary camp buildings of local miners at their workings. Local communities have been consulted with respect to possible road construction and camp construction. No issues are apparent at this time.

On November 17, 2015, the Company reached an agreement with the community of Arirahua for the purchase of 876.8 hectares of surface rights covering the "operations area" at the Ocaña project. This is a large area of surface rights which entitles Indico and Ocaña to use the area for mining and exploration of oxides and sulphides until the conclusion of mining operations at some period in the future. Upon conclusion, which would be decided by the Company, the surface rights will be returned to the Arirahua community after rehabilitation has been concluded. The effective date of the agreement was November 11, 2015 and a first payment of US$250,000 has been paid by Aruntani. A second payment of US$250,000 will be made once the agreement is duly registered in the public registry.

There are no known environmental risks, although the disturbances such as roads, drill pads and camp do require reclamation.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Ocaña project is best accessed through Arequipa, Peru's second largest city with a population of approximately 850,000 people. Arequipa has most products and services available for operating an exploration project. It is serviced by numerous daily flights from Lima, the capital city of Peru as well as highways and a railroad.

From Arequipa, the project is accessed via either the Andean plateau or by driving along the coast. The coastal option follows approximately 220 kilometres of the paved Pan American Highway to Ocoña, a small seaside village at the mouth of the Rio Ocoña. From there, another 85 kilometres of graded dirt road along the east side of the Rio Ocoña ends at a river ford (San Antonio), which can be crossed when water is low in the dry season. During the wet season, people, equipment and goods must use a cable tram to cross the river, and then continue by dirt road along the west side of the river to the settlement of Huajancho, at the confluence of Quebrada San Cristobal, the main valley that hosts the project. Again, during the dry season there is a ford about a kilometre upstream, but during the flood season (mid-December to and of April) a cable tram is used to get people and goods across. A single-track road on the east side of the river provides the current access for the final 10 kilometres to the camp, located in the centre of the project area.

Access from the plateau lying east of the project area is possible year-round via the Majes valley (mixed pavement and dirt), north through the towns of Chuquibamba and Ispacas, and then west dropping down from Mina Arirahua into Quebrada Uchocoyoj, which joins Quebrada San Cristobal a couple kilometres northwest of camp. Pick-up trucks, tractors, and small trucks can manage the tight switchbacks on this road, but longer vehicles are restricted. This road is maintained by the adjacent project operators and is only useable when they are active. Permission from Mina Arirahua is sometimes also required.

A new access road from the southeast plateau down to the Ocaña site was under final stages of construction in December.

During drilling, several vehicles were brought across the river and used for general camp logistics, such as accessing drill pads, hauling water from the river, and moving personnel and supplies from the cable crossing.

Access within the concession is via drill roads and foot paths. The sharply incised topography presents some difficulties for convenient access and safe operations.

Indico has established a frame-tent camp suitable for housing up to 50 persons. There is also a small exploration camp on the adjoining non-Indico Pecoy (Barreno) concession, currently under operation by Orion S.A.

5.2 Climate

This southern part of Peru is a coastal desert which grades into the Atacama Desert further south in Chile, one of the driest places on earth. The climate at Ocaña is arid and temperate with daytime temperatures (at camp) ranging from 15° to 30° C and night-time temperatures ranging from 10° to 25° C depending upon the season. The little rainfall there is falls between December and April. Dry washes are the product of infrequent flash floods. There is no year-round surface water on the concessions, though creeks in the upper portions are intermittent. Water for the project needs to be transported from the Rio Ocoña.

5.3 Local Resources

Basic food supplies can be obtained in La Barrera or at the larger village of Alto Molino, a further 20 kilometres down the road, toward Ocoña. Most project supplies come from Ocoña (perishables) or the town of Camaná, on the Pan-American Highway.

5.4 Infrastructure and Physiography

Indico has established an exploration camp on site. There is no established infrastructure such as electricity or water near the exploration camp. Water is available for mining and exploration from the Rio Ocoña, 10 kilometres to the west

The topographic relief within the concession area is slightly more than 3,000m ranging from a low of about 800m at the Rio Ocoña to highest ridge points at about 4,000m. Within the area of mineralization, relief varies from 1700m to 2000m. Slopes are frequently steep and gullied. Dry valleys are inundated with alluvial gravel ranging in size from mud flows to large boulders.

Vegetation is minimal consisting of thorn bushes, cactus, and desert succulents.

A review of locations for heap leach pads and process plant has shown some locations available. Unskilled labour is available locally. Electricity will likely have to be generated on-site to supply a mining operation.

6 HISTORY

There is no recorded history of work on the Ocaña concessions prior to Indico acquiring them. There is artisanal mining throughout Peru and, based on the existing activity on the edges of the concessions, there would likely have been some activity historically, but no records are available to MP and there is little surface evidence, other than a couple shallow diggings on the slope south of camp.

Initial exploration has been performed on the adjoining, non-Indico Resources, Barreno-1 and Barreno-2 concessions, now optioned to Pembrook Mining. The project was first drilled by Sociedad Pecoy Minera S.A.C. in 2009 with the completion of eleven holes for 3,450 metres, as reported on the Pembrook Mining website. Drill pads and access roads intersect strongly altered rock which is continuous onto Indico's concessions. Pembrook is currently completing a 6,000m drill programme.

The small Arirahua gold vein mine lies approximately five kilometres east of the centre part of the Ocaña concession block. Approximately 15 kilometres to the southeast is the Yanaquihua project. The extent of exploration activities on these projects is not known. The artisanal miner camps of Soledad and San Cristobal are apparently very successful based on the difficulty required to sustain an existence high on the steep side of a dry mountain. These camps are within and adjacent to the eastern margin of the Ocaña concession block.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Setting

The Ocaña concessions are situated along the northwest extension of the Southern Peru Porphyry Copper Belt (SPPCB), a belt of late Cretaceous to early Tertiary magmatism. Plutonic rocks of intermediate composition have intruded basement of Precambrian orthogneiss and metasediments, as well as Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Volcanic rocks contemporaneous with plutonism bury earlier rocks and are more extensively exposed to the southeast along the SPPCB. The SPPCB hosts the large porphyry copper deposits of Toquepala, Quellaveco, Cuajone, Cerro Verde, and Cerro Negro which have been in production for more than 30 years,. More recent exploration of the belt has resulted in discovery of the Zafranal porphyry copper-gold system currently being explored by Teck Corporation in a 50/50 joint venture with AQM Copper Inc. (formerly Apoquindo Minerals; Figure 4-1). These deposits were formed during Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary time in basement and intrusive rocks. Associated plutonic rocks include quartz monzonite to diorite plutons further intruded by dacitic dikes and stocks. Plutonic rocks of this belt also are known as the Coast Batholith.

Andean uplift formed a high plain which links the topographically high active volcanic belt inland with the coast. This plain gently slopes toward the Pacific with elevations ranging from 3600m inland to sea level at the coast. The plane is deeply dissected by rivers which drain the Andes. Canyons are up to 3000m deep with tributaries joining the main rivers with steep local gradients.

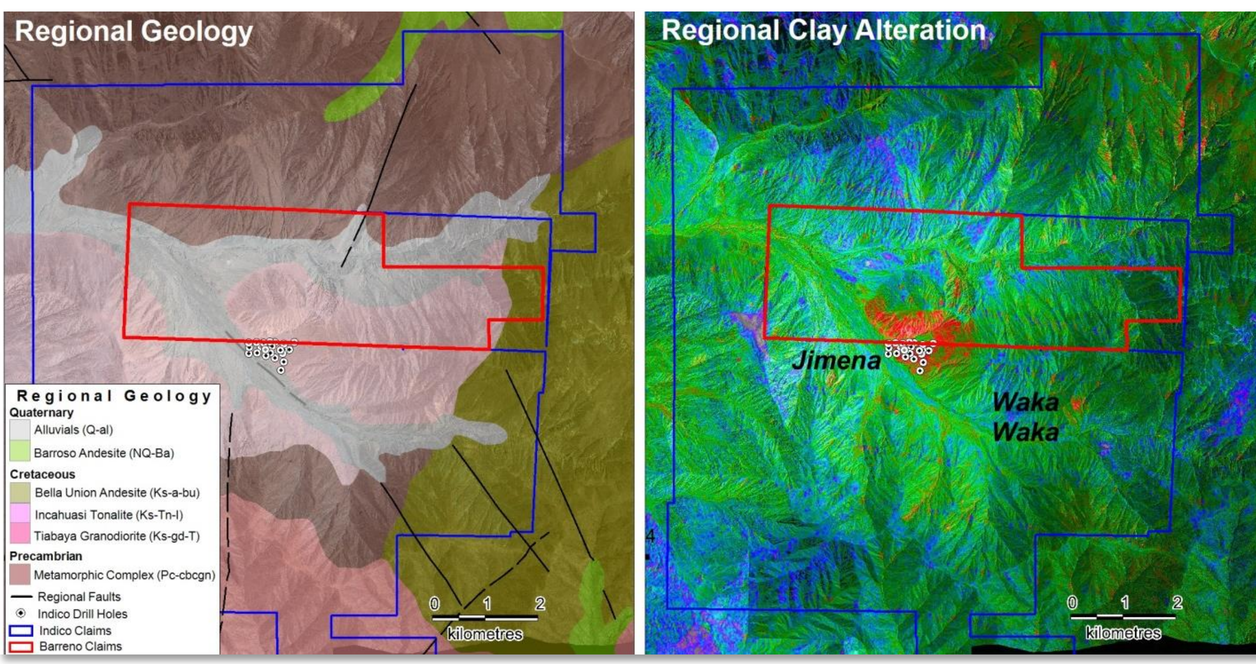

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology and Alteration Anomalies (source Indico 2014)

The Ocaña Project is underlain by remnants of Precambrian orthogneiss intruded by the multi-phase, Late Cretaceous granitic plutonic complex of the Coastal Batholith (Figure 7-1). The Incahuasi granodiorite predominates in the area of mineralization, with orthogneiss occurring as minor inliers and roof pendants to the south and north. Two argillic, iron-rich alteration anomalies occur at the centre of the concessions: Jimena, the larger and main target, and Waka Waka, a smaller, discontinuous anomaly located 4 kilometres to the east. The exploration effort has focused on Jimena, a 3 by 1.5 kilometre clay and iron oxide alteration anomaly with porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization. Almost all the mineralization is hosted by stock of subvolcanic dacite porphyry, with minor but important fine diorite/diabase as both dikes and xenoliths. These have been intruded by a central elliptical, east-west trending breccia diatreme. A subvertical, late-mineral dacite dike partially bisects the deposit; this unit widens considerably off the concession to the north. Alteration consists of potassic and silica alteration overprinted with intense argillic near the centre of the system, grading outward to mainly quartz-sericite and weak propylitic alteration.

7.2 Local Geology & Mineralization

The local geology at Ocaña comprises dominantly dacite feldspar-hornblende porphyry intruded by a polymictic diatreme of phreatic breccia, which is in turn intruded by a smaller body of dacite to andesite porphyry. These rocks are assigned to calc-alkaline intrusive rocks of Late Cretaceous age, probably belonging to the Incahuasi Group. Porphyritic textures transition to equigranular textures at the limits of mineralization and alteration along both western and eastern margins. There are both fine (2-4 mm) and coarse (4-8 mm) porphyry textures present in the drill core, but changes are more commonly gradual and irregular than abrupt and planar. This indicates there is only one intrusive phase with variable textures.

The phreatic breccia trends east-west with vertical to steep north-dipping contacts; a northwest trending branch continues onto the neighbouring property. It has variable textures based on matrix and fragment composition. In the western and southern portions of the breccia, dacite fragments dominate. Along the extreme western tip of the southern ridge, mafic orthogneiss fragments are common, consisting of biotite-amphibolite. These are visible in road cuts along the ridge. In the central and eastern areas, the breccia takes on a dark grey colour and fine diorite and diabase fragments dominate, especially adjacent to remnants of early fine diorite preserved within the breccia. It is not known whether the diabase/diorite is younger or older than the dacite, as outcrops in the central area are highly altered, and because the diorite only occurs within the breccia. Tourmaline is also common in the matrix of the breccia, and is most clear in argillic altered outcrops near holes OCA12-04 & 05. Near the eastern limits of the breccia, larger (1m) fragments of layered mafic orthogneiss are recognizable in outcrop, though dacite fragments dominate.

The breccia is considered either slightly pre-mineral or syn-mineral, as it intruded after emplacement of early barren quartz A-veins, which occur as fragments, but before the final intrusion of the late dacite. Mineralization occurs in both the matrix and the fragments, though the best copper-gold grades (and molybdenum) are where sulphides fill the matrix (e.g. Holes OCA12-04 & 10 for copper gold, OCA13-32 for molybdenum).

Intruding the above units with sharp contacts in both outcrop and drill core is a late dacite porphyry, with characteristic crowded feldspar phenocrysts and a dark grey overall colour that contrasts sharply with the pale tan colour of the older dacite porphyry. This unit does not have quartz veins, but some late pyritic D-veins are present, as is sparse disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. Alteration is limited to weak, superficial argillic at surface; copper oxides tend to stick to this unit relative to the adjacent more intensely argillic-sericitic dacite porphyry and breccia.

The western margin is affected by a regional-scale fault that runs northeast along and under the gravel-filled valley bordering the deposit along the southwest edge. This fault dips about 70 degrees to the northeast and offsets the supergene horizon in the western-most holes by about 20-25 metres. Mineralization extends across the fault in this area, but appears to diminish more rapidly across the fault (near ends of holes OKA11-05, OCA12-08). It is not known how many other fault splays there are farther southwest, and whether there are more significant offsets.

7.2.1 Supergene Mineralization

The Phase 2 and 3 drill programmes tested the thickness and grade of sulphide and oxide supergene mineralization intersected by two holes in Phase 1, and proved there is a relatively continuous and shallow blanket of soluble copper mineralization over the hypogene mineralization. The supergene mineralization is the initial focus for resource definition, as the preliminary laboratory test work confirms it should be amenable to low-cost, heap-leaching using conventional SX/EW mining infrastructure. The supergene target was successfully tested over the length and width of known hypogene mineralization, and is thickest in the southeast and eastern limits of current drilling, with enrichment (relative to underlying hypogene grades) directly under the crest of the southern ridge. It is still open to the east and southeast.

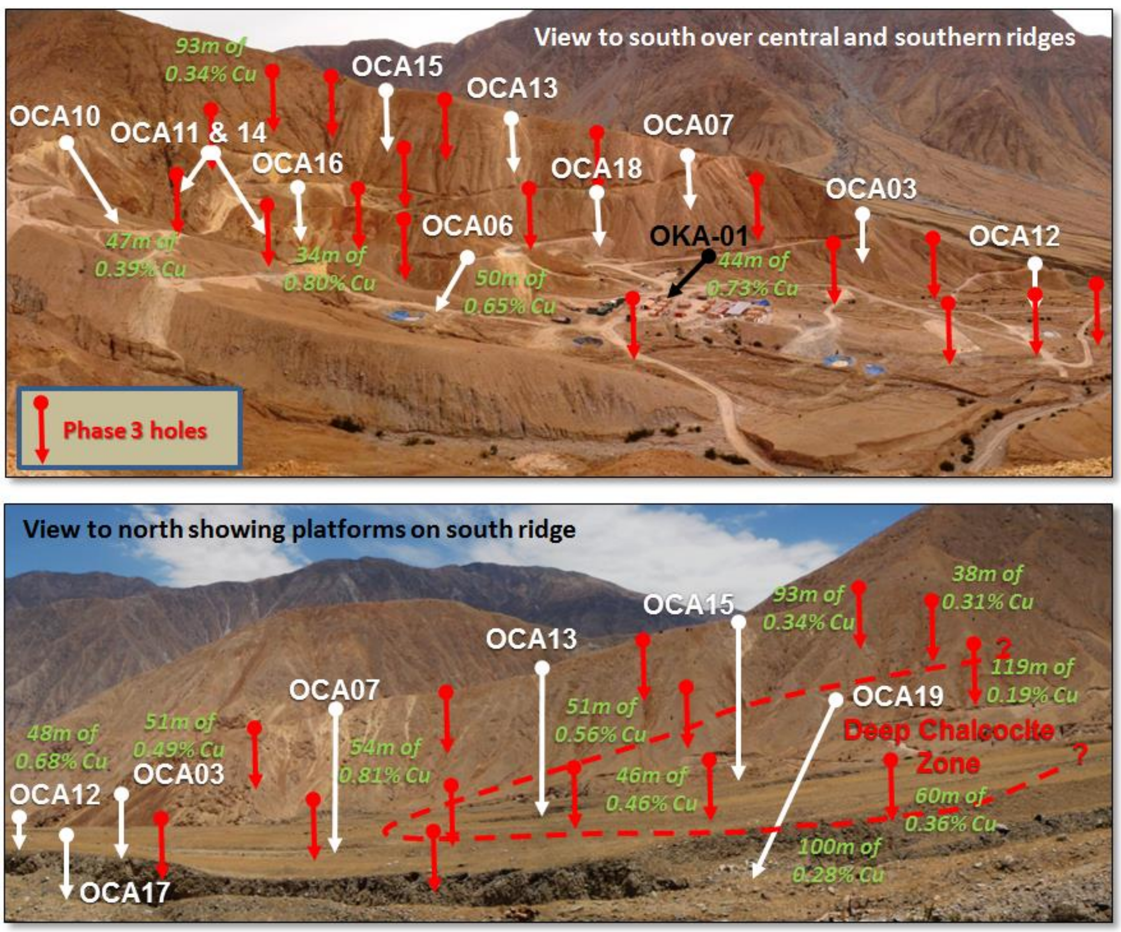

Figure 7-2 Views from opposite sides of the main ridge underlain by supergene blanket; some holes not shown for clarity; Phase 1 in black, Phase 2 in white, Phase 3 in red (Source Indico, 2014)

Semi-arid, tropical weathering has created leached, mixed, and minor enriched mineral zones above the primary, hypogene mineralization. The uppermost leached zone contains no sulphides and the copper grade is mostly <0.1%, though isolated 1-2m pockets of copper oxide (chrysocolla) do occur in places. Below this, where disseminated pyrite is preserved, the copper grades increase and are carried roughly equally by copper oxides and chalcocite. This supergene mineralization comprises upper oxidized horizons of chrysocolla, chalcantite (in solid solution with melanterite and gypsum) and tenorite, transitioning downward to minor azurite and sooty chalcocite coating pyrite and chalcopyrite. There is very little chalcocite present away from oxidized fractures, and the base transition to hypogene sulphide (chalcopyrite) is mostly sharp (<1m). Thus the bulk of the supergene zone is "mixed" oxide and sulphide, in which surface weathering extends down along pervasive fractures and creates overlapping iron and copper oxides and secondary copper minerals.

The underlying enriched zone, where chalcocite coats primary sulphides without the presence of copper and iron oxides, is limited in extent. The presence of azurite commonly marks the base of the mixed zone and is the lowest copper oxide (carbonate) mineral seen.

Figure 7-3 is a typical section across the central part of the southern ridge and Figure 7-4 across the eastern portion.

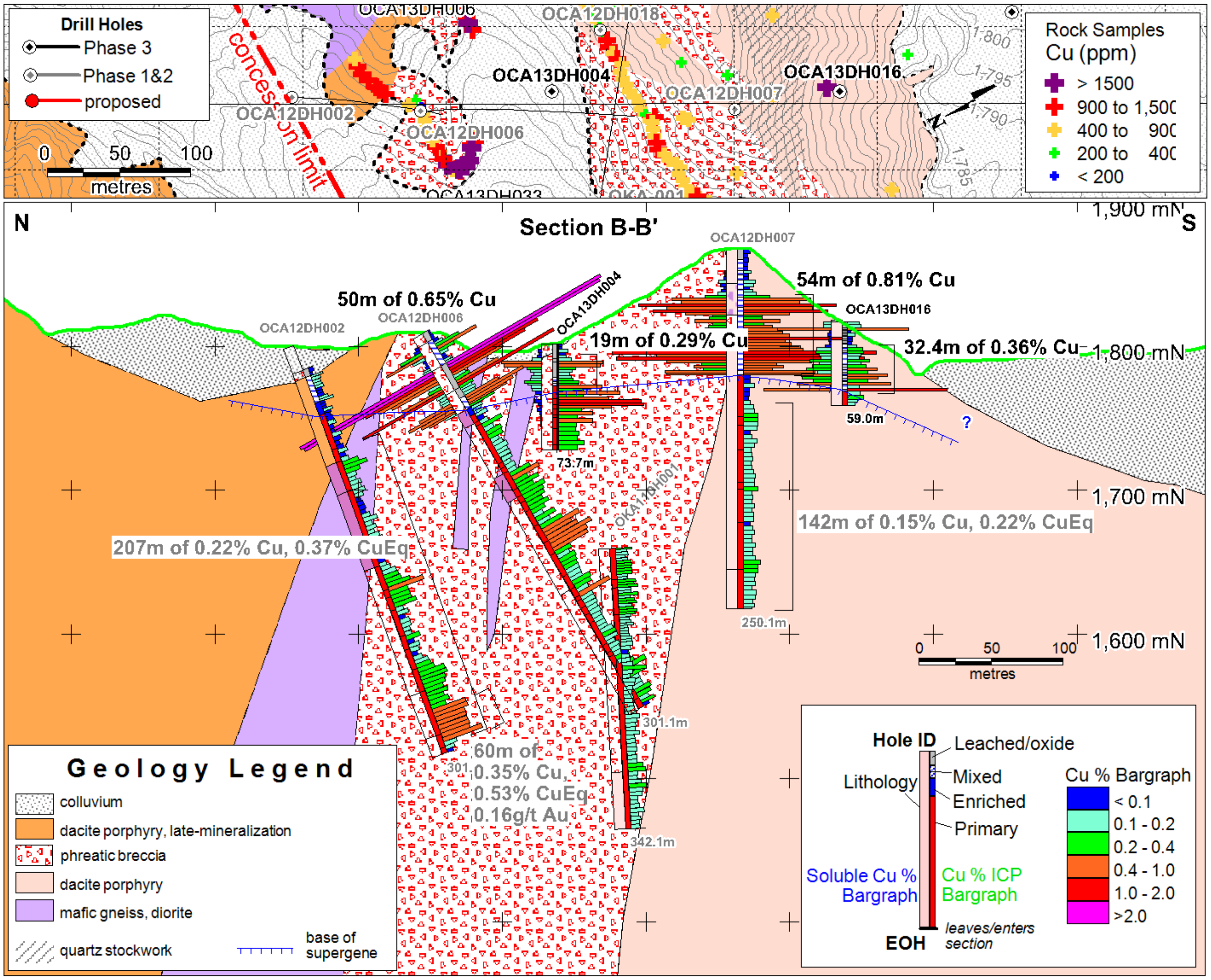

Figure 7-3 Cross section and plan slice from north to south, showing distribution of total and soluble copper in supergene and total copper in hypogene zones across the central area (Source Indico, 2014)

In the southeast corner, extending to the south under the gravel cover, more diffuse, widespread chalcocite mineralization occurs (grade averages about 0.3% Cu, versus the >0.6% Cu in holes along the ridge crest. Copper in the overlying leached zone has been removed by acid leaching/oxidation generated by the weathering of abundant disseminated pyrite.

The supergene zone is a triangular zone folded with two limbs northeast and southwest projected on a horizontal plane. Both limbs are flattened in the valleys following the topographical surface. The supergene zone is more or less parallel to the topographical surface. The main axis of the deposit is parallel to the mountain ridge running east-west and plunging to the northwest. The southwest limb dips from to 5°to 45° and extends south into the valley beneath alluvium. The northeast limb dips from 10° to 40°. There are sections in the Appendix to illustrate the deposit shape. It is highly possible that copper mineralization extends further in the valley beneath alluvium, but this extent of mineralization is not well defined. The northeast limb is cut off by the claim boundary but copper oxide mineralization extends further beyond the claim boundary into the Pecoy property. Along the boundary, the copper oxide copper mineralization thins where it underlies alluvium. A very small portion of the deposit is exposed on surface on the northeast limb due to erosion of the leached cap.

The supergene resource, as currently defined, has an east-west dimension of over 800 metres, with a north-south width >200 metres at the west end, increasing to >500 metres on the east end. Under the central part of the system the blanket averages about 30-45 metres thick and thins to less than 5 metres in gullies where it has been eroded. In the southeast regions, the blanket is thick and lower in grade, comprising mainly chalcocite. Hole OCA12-019 and adjacent holes drilled in 2014 intersected chalcocite supergene mineralization extending 150 metres below surface. The chalcocite extends for an unknown distance south under the gravel-filled valley as seen in Figure 7-4.

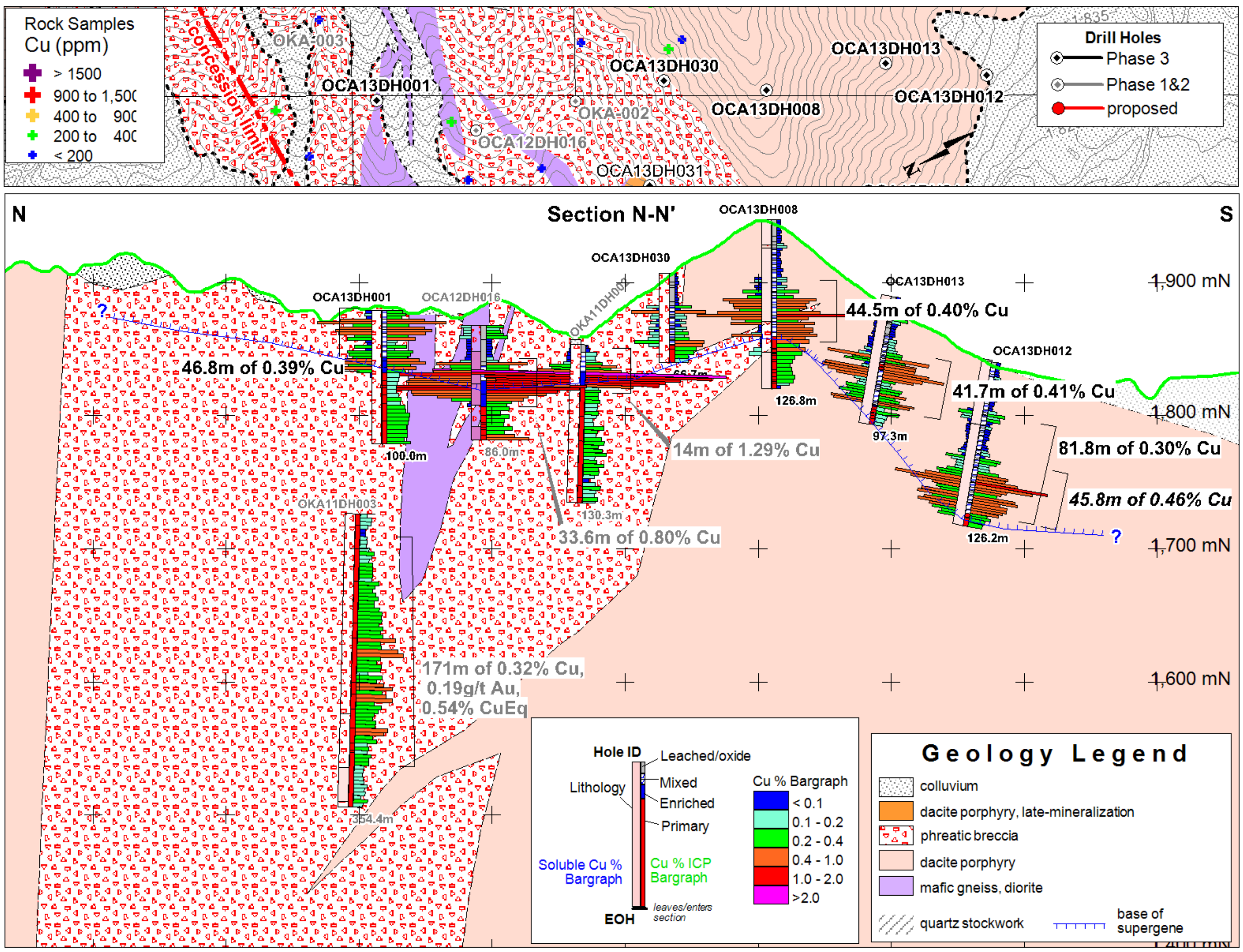

Figure 7-4 Cross section and plan slice from north to south, across the eastern area (source Indico, 2014)

Two of the strongest intersections from Phase 3 occur at the eastern end of the southern ridge: hole OCA13-28 with 36.2m of 0.68% total copper, and hole OCA13-27 with 92.9m of 0.34% copper, including 31.5m of 0.69% copper. The latter intercept is at the edge of the drilling and open to the east under the area where the four deep hypogene holes are still planned. If the deep holes targeting the eastern hypogene extents are successful, additional short infill holes are planned that may significantly extend the supergene mineralization to the east. The results from hole OCA13-27 suggest that this area has good potential for increasing both tonnage and grade of the supergene mineralization.

7.2.2 Hypogene Mineralization

Hypogene copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization occurs mostly as fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite within dacite porphyry and as disseminated and matrix-fill in phreatic/hydrothermal breccia intruding the dacite. The strongest copper-gold grades occur in the eastern portions of the west-northwest trending breccia, between holes OCA12-05 and 14. This breccia is continuous for more than 1 kilometre, with a width of at least 200 metres within the concession, and extending for about another 200 metres off the property to the north. The breccia comprises mostly fine diorite (diabase) fragments with dacite fragments increasing toward the contact with the main dacite host rock. A zone of significant gold mineralization (>0.1 g/t) and higher-than-average copper is associated with fine grained diorite and diorite breccia in the central and eastern portions. Outside the areas of significant diorite, where dacite porphyry is the host rock, the gold grades, and in some holes the copper grades, decline sharply, though molybdenum and silver grades are maintained. The highest copper grades are within strong potassic alteration with a weak to moderate quartz-sericite overprint. Gold is associated with both chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization.

This high-grade mineralization will be drilled out in a future drill programme using a man-portable drill rig capable of being installed on the steep rocky slopes in this area. Mapping indicates the breccia extends for 200 metres east of the high-grade mineralization in hole OCA12-10. The current known extent of the copper-gold zone is approximately 500 metres east-west by 200 metres north-south and truncated by the concession boundary; it is open at depth, but is drill-tested to extend at least 300 metres vertically.

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Mineralization in porphyry copper deposits regionally exists at the Cuajone, Toquepala, Cerro Verde, Zafranal and Quellaveco porphyry deposits. These deposits and others such as Ocaña are part of the Peruvian Coastal Porphyry Belt. This is a group of deposits aligned sub-parallel to the coast that occur within the coastal batholith belt of southern Peru.

Porphyry copper with gold and molybdenum mineralization forms from large hydrothermal systems derived at depth and related to coeval subvolcanic stocks and dikes. The intrusive rocks are generally of intermediate to felsic composition. Sulphide minerals of copper, gold, and molybdenum are deposited as the fluids cool or in combination with chemical reactions between the hydrothermal fluid and the surrounding rocks. Porphyry deposits often form large, lower-grade deposits that are amenable to open pit mining. Copper is the principle base metal, but concentrations of gold, molybdenum, and silver are often of economic significance.

Porphyry deposits that occur in warm, semi-arid climates develop, through weathering, a mineral zonation comprising an upper leached portion stripped of copper, underlain by a copper enriched or "supergene" zone, which in turn transitions down to the unweathered or "hypogene" mineralization.

The Ocaña copper deposit that is the focus of this report is a supergene oxide copper deposit. Supergene leaching, oxidation and enrichment in the porphyry Cu deposit took place in a weathering environment to the depths of more than one hundred meters. Sulfide oxidation took place above the water table as an electrochemical process mediated by acidophyllic Fe and S oxidizing bacteria. The original sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite) are weathered to oxides, releasing acids which mobilized the copper downward, where acidic conditions prevailed. Copper was effectively leached and transferred downward to a reducing environment, beneath the water table where sulfide enrichment took place. Bacteria may also have contributed to the enrichment process by facilitating meta-adsorption. Oxidized mineralization comprises copper minerals and mineraloids of both green and black colour with the latter such as Cu wad, Cu pitch and neotocite. Among the green copper species, chrysocolla dominates most high grade mineralization. The sulfide oxidation process was active in the vadose zone, to the top capillary fringe but may also have penetrated beneath the water table in zones of enhanced ground water flow. Sulfide oxidation depended on the joint availability in fractures and pore spaces of atmospheric oxygen and water, the latter attracted to sulfide mineral surfaces by capillary forces. Much of the vadose water flow probably was channelled by a fracture network. Diffusion through massive gangue minerals and local clogging of fractures, cavities and pores by precipitation of limonite, gypsum and clays slowed the leaching process. Copper sulfide enrichment took place in the saturated zone below the water table where air is largely excluded and water movement slower than the overlying vadose zone.

The focus of this study is on the enriched portion of the deposit in the supergene zone. At Ocaña, the supergene zone comprises a roughly even mix of copper oxide (mostly chrysocolla) and secondary sulphide (chalcocite) minerals.

9 EXPLORATION

Exploration in 2010-2011 consisted primarily of surface mapping and sampling of outcrops and talus fines, guided by remote sensing (satellite) imagery. The clay alteration footprint of at least one significant deposit was immediately clear, and the geochemical work defined it as a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit. The high resolution satellite imagery over the Ocaña clearly shows a large (3 km) coherent area of intense clay and iron alteration at the Jimena Prospect, typical of a large porphyry system. The camp and access trails were developed in this time period as well.

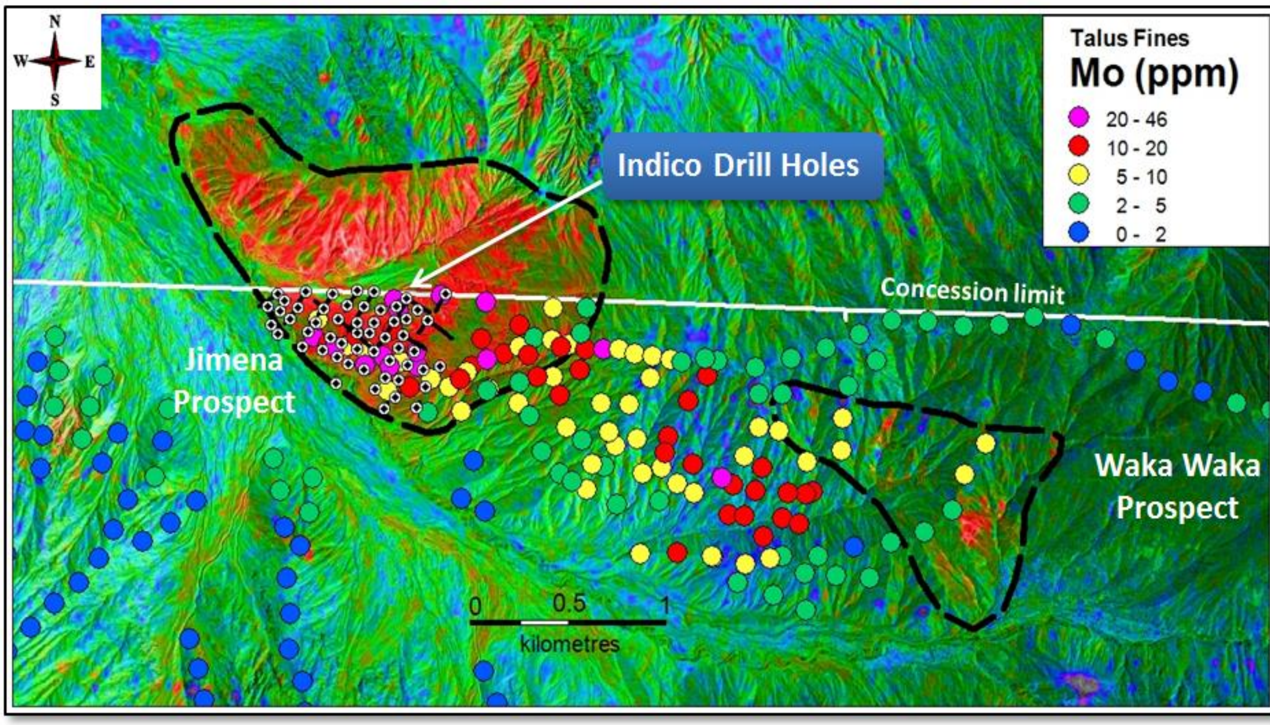

Figure 9-1 Satellite Imagery with Clay Alteration Colour Scheme (source Indico, 2014)

Continuing surface exploration work included a ground geophysical survey (magnetic and induced polarization), geological, structural and alteration mapping, geochemical surveys (talus fines along ridge crests and spurs, rock chips on outcrops, and trench channel sampling), and interpretation of satellite imagery. The sampling is generally widely spaced and was used to plan drill holes, not for estimation of grades of specific zones. This work has defined the primary target Jimena (the area of study) the secondary target Waka Waka.

The next steps in exploration by Indico were the three phases of diamond drilling described in section 10.

There has been no exploration work of any kind done since the mineral resource estimate was issued in August 2014 although an alternative access road was developed and some civil works were erected.

10 DRILLING

10.1 Summary of Drilling Phases

Indico drilled five wide-spaced holes totalling 2,195 metres in mid-2011 (Phase 1 drilling) on the Jimena target. The Ocaña copper deposit is the southern portion of the Jimena target that extends onto the Pecoy site. Indico successfully identified a significant porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit. All drill holes intersected strong mineralization over significant thicknesses.

A follow-up Phase 2 programme was completed in late 2012. This second programme totalled 4,733 metres and consisted of 19 holes drilled mostly within the area of the Phase 1 programme, with a few holes drilled to the south and to the east expanding the area of known mineralization. One objective of this programme was to test the presence and thickness of supergene mineralization under the east-west ridge south of camp, where two previous holes had intersected significant copper oxide and secondary copper mineralization.

Phase 3 drilling was completed in May, 2014, comprising 33 holes totalling 2,975 metres. The mostly short, vertical holes were designed to efficiently define resources within the supergene zone roughly outlined by Phase 2 drilling. It tightened the 200m drill spacing to 100m and less. Indico has drilled a total of 57 holes for 9,903 meters in the three Phases.

10.2 Drilling

The drilling was performed by Geotec of Peru, in Phase 2 using track and truck-mounted rigs, and a single Hydracore 4000 man-portable rig for Phase 3. Drill roads and pads were constructed by use of up to two D6 bulldozers. Two cistern trucks were utilized to haul water 10 kilometres from the Rio Ocoña.

Downhole drill trajectories were surveyed using a Flexit instrument upon completion. The collar location was marked with a cement pad and steel pipe. Peruland Topografia Automatizada of Lima was called in at the end of each programme to survey the drill collars. Survey pick up was also completed for the high-resolution surface data (±50 cm error) Pleiades stereo satellite imagery obtained from PhotoSat Information Ltd., Vancouver. This stereo imagery was used to generate one metre contours and a one metre resolution digital terrain model (DTM) for 20 square kilometres over the area of interest. The marker for Phase 1 hole OKA002 had been washed away during the winter floods of 2011 and so a provisional marker was surveyed instead.

The diamond drilling was completed using mostly HQ core (only hole used NQ for a 37 metre interval). Core recovery was estimated to be greater than 95% for any given hole. In the 2011 and 2012 drill programmes all whole core was cut in half with a diamond saw.

Representative drill sections are seen in section 7 as Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4 as well as in Section 14 related to the resource modelling.

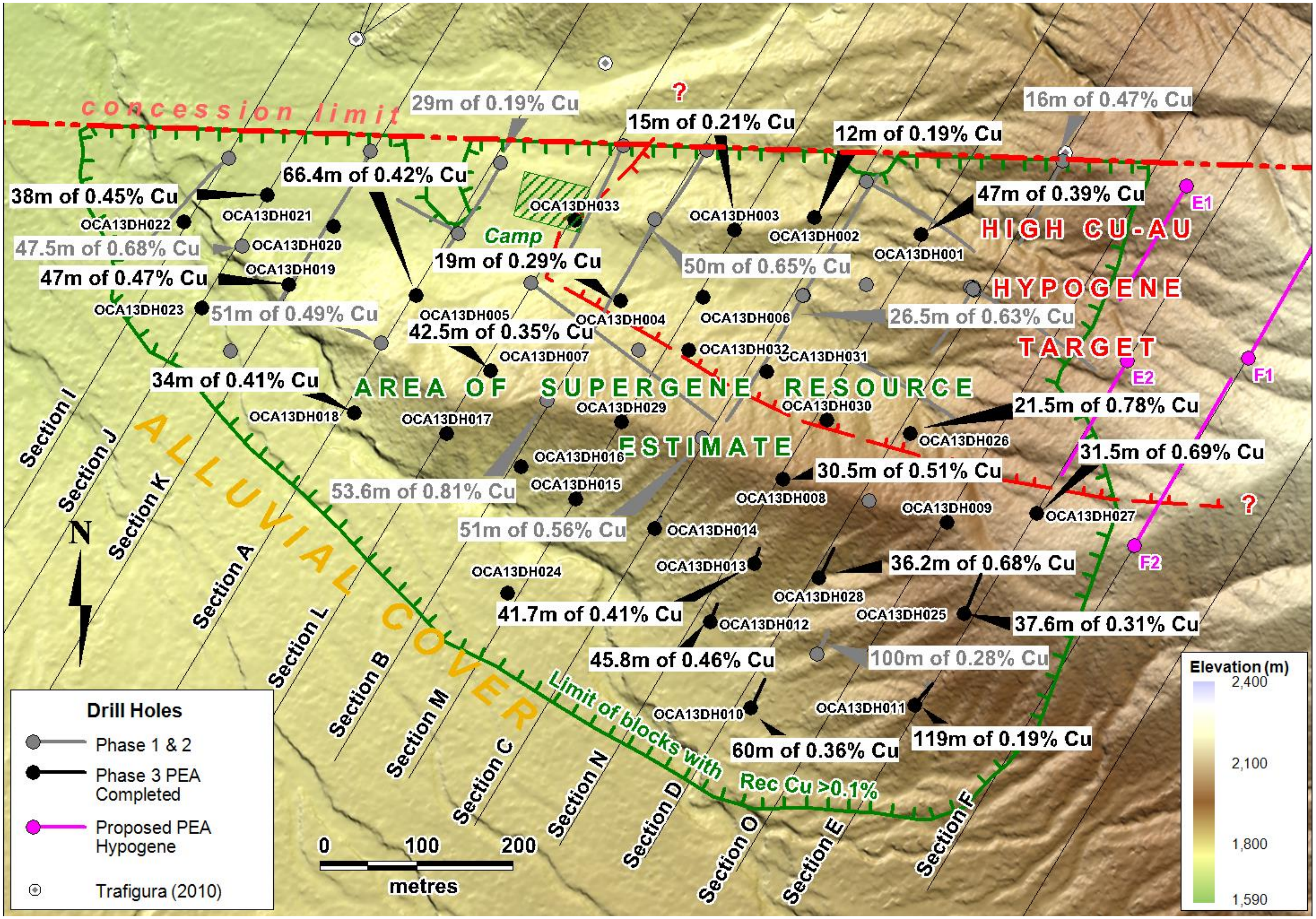

Figure 10-1 Plan of drilling at Ocaña (source Indico, 2014)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling of Core

As described in section 10 the drilling was completed with NQ drill core or larger. For 2013-2014 (Phase 3) drilling, core was split in half with a manual core splitter for intervals of brittle, water-soluble copper oxides, and the non-brittle or hypogene zones were cut with a diamond saw. One half of the core was collected for sample preparation and sent for analysis. The other half was retained in the boxes for future reference. Some of this half core has now been halved again and sent off for metallurgical testing.

Samples were generally collected at 2.0m (leached, mixed and enriched zones) and 3.0m (hypogene zone) intervals, with some variance to separate samples at geological contacts. Indico's on-site personnel rigorously marked, collected, and tracked the samples, which were then security sealed and shipped to Acme Laboratories in Lima, Peru for sample preparation.

11.2 Preparation and Analysis

The samples were received in Lima by Acme Peru, then dried and crushed to 80% passing -10 mesh (2mm). This coarse material was then pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 microns). Duplicate samples were prepared for analysis and inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples, with standard reference materials inserted every 20 samples, and blanks every 40 samples. The process had Indico send select regularly spaced samples with the next sequential sample number unassigned for the insertion of the QA/QC samples. Two coarse fractions were pulverized at Acme in Lima to insert into the sample stream and the sample numbers were assigned. As well pulverized pulps were prepared for shipping to Acme's Santiago, Chile lab for sequential copper and gold fire assay analysis. Acme inserted lab duplicates and standards into the sample stream as well. A minor number of samples included in this study were collected in the Phase 1 programme, for which ALS-Chemex in Lima was used for preparation and analysis.

Samples generating during Phase 3 were analysed using Acme's M300 multi-element package, which includes 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish; samples with >5000 ppm copper were further assayed using an atomic absorption (AAS) finish (MA402). Lower detection limits are as follows: Cu & Mo >2 ppm , (10 ppm Cu for AAS finish) and Ag >0.5 ppm. Samples from the supergene zone that assayed >0.10% Cu were further analysed to determine soluble copper by sequential copper leach method LHSEQ (3-acid digestion with AAS finish), and acid consumption method (GC850). The sequential LHSEQ method involves three analyses with increasingly more reactive leaches applied. Gold was assayed by fire assay (FA430), in which fusion of a 30-gram aliquot was followed by AA finish, with a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm.

During Phase 2, samples were assayed using Acme's method 1E (36 element ICP-ES, four-acid digestion) for the reported Cu, Mo, and Ag concentrations, and G6 (30g fire assay) method for Au. Samples running 10,000 ppm (1%) Cu were considered over-limit and assayed by method 8TD (AAS). In the Phase 2 programme, the threshold for submitting samples for sequential leach tests was 0.2% Cu, and so pulps of samples adjacent to these intervals that are >0.1 and <0.2% Cu were re-submitted in late 2013 with the results compiled to the initial tables.

For samples from 2011 that were run through ALS-Chemex, multi-elements were assayed using the ME-ICP61 package, which includes 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish. Gold was assayed by the Au-AA23 fire assay package, using a 30g fusion followed by AA finish. These samples were also run for sequential copper leaching (code Cu-PKG06LI).

11.3 Standards and Verification

Throughout the drilling at the Ocaña copper project, the Cu, Au, and Mo assay results from ALS Chemex and Acme were QA/QC monitored using up to four, and at least three, commercial standard reference materials (SRM) from the Australian supplier Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. (OREAS). Each SRM is a different grade of Cu, Mo and Au, and was inserted once every 20 samples. Beginning with Phase 3, SRM OREAS 904 was used as it is also certified for acid soluble (5% sulphuric acid) copper values. Field blanks (broken quartz) were inserted every 20 samples. The SRM pulps were added to the same sample bags as was used for drill core, in the field, to keep them "blind".

Copper assays of the SRMs were used to accept or reject lab batches (here defined as the interval between two SRMs). To trigger a failure and re-assay, the OREAS recommendation was followed, which specifies that multiple samples >2SD (standard deviations) or a single sample >3SD is cause for re-running the interval. The certified 2SD is approximately 5% RSD (relative standard deviation, or percentage of the certified value) for Cu, 9% for Au, and 12% for Mo. For failed SRM assays, the procedure was to re-assay 8-10 samples on either side of the SRM, or to the mid-point between SRMs, if the interval was within a significantly mineralized zone. No action was taken if the SRM was in un-mineralized material (i.e. leached zone with <0.1% Cu total).

The following figures and tables summarize the accuracy of the laboratory during Phase 2 and 3 drilling for each of the SRMs submitted; only copper charts are given as only copper was used to accept or reject a batch. Summaries of the few Phase 1 samples within the supergene zone are not included here for brevity, but all fell within accepted ranges. Table 11-1below lists the re-analysed batches for each SRM.

Table 11-1 List of Re-assayed Batches by SRM and Drill Phase (source Indico, 2014).

	Re-assayed				Not re-assayed (outside mineralization)			
Phase 2	**OREAS 151**	**OREAS 152A**	**OREAS 52C**	**OREAS 50C**	**OREAS 151**	**OREAS 152A**	**OREAS 52C**	**OREAS 50C**
High Cu	1	5	5	2	3	2	2	1
Low Cu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phase 3	**OREAS 904**	**904 Sol Cu**	**OREAS 52C**	**OREAS 50C**	**OREAS 904**	**904 Sol Cu**	**OREAS 52C**	**OREAS 50C**
High Cu	6	0	7	0	3	0	7	0
Low Cu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Most occurrences of sample batches failing were due to SRMs returning high values, which is in part a result of the high-bias that Acme showed for these SRMs in both Phase 2 and 3 programmes. Following Phase 2 drilling, 15 samples from three of the SRMs were sent to for a round-robin testing of Cu and Mo to ALS Chemex and SGS labs in Lima. Table 11-2 below summarizes the results for Cu. Both labs also returned high biases similar to Acme.

Table 11-2 Summary of 2013 Round-Robin Copper Testing of SRMs (Source Indico, 2014)

SRM	Cert. Val. Cu	ALS Avg	ALS Bias	SGS Avg	SGS Bias	ert. Val. A	ALS Avg	ALS Bias	SGS Avg	SGS Bias
OREAS 151a	0.166	1662	0%	1807	9%	40	37	-8%	40	8%
OREAS 50c	0.742	7524	1%	8020	8%	591	580	-2%	602.2	4%
OREAS 52c	0.344	3510	2%	3758	9%	267	263	-1%	271.6	3%

11.4 Duplicate Samples (precision confirmation)

During both Phase 2 and 3 drilling, Indico's duplicate programme consisted of inserting field duplicates (quarter core) every 40 samples and coarse reject duplicates (prepared by the lab, inserted with a blind number) every 20 samples. Pulp duplicates were inserted by Acme in the sample stream as part of their quality assurance procedures. The duplicates monitored the precision of the assays and revealed any sample mix-ups or lab errors. Sample mix-ups and lab errors show up as outliers on data plots of duplicate means vs. pairs. Phase 2 copper precision are given below in Figure 11-1 to Figure 11-3 followed by Table 11-3. Copper precision for Phase 3 is shown in Figure 11-4 to Figure 11-6 and Table 11-4.

In general the precision for total and soluble copper was good, with samples performing outside the limits at low grades near the detection limits, as is acceptable. The quarter core field duplicates also had outliers for samples where much brittle copper sulphate was present in core and a large amount of sampling error was introduced (which is not a lab problem). Total copper results by methods ICP-ES and AAS were more precise than soluble copper determinations (by AAS), with total copper AAS being the most precise. Precision of pulp and coarse materials at the 90th percentile with less than 10% and 20% error respectively are considered industry acceptable and all of the above were well within this limit. Total copper precision was marginally better in Phase 3 than Phase 2.

Soluble copper precision (for coarse rejects) was also acceptable for samples with significant mineralization (>0.1% Cu total). Cyanide and acid soluble determinations in Phase 2 have acceptable 90th percentiles of 9% and 5%, respectively. In Phase 3, these values are 9% and 11%, though the number of samples is much greater than from Phase 2 (53 vs. 16), and these higher sample numbers imply a more precise program result.

Acid consumption (pulps) is the least precise of the determinations, with 90th percentiles of 43% for Phase 2 and 45% for Phase 3) when all samples are considered. However, many of the results are close to the detection limit of 10kg/T. By considering only samples > 12 kg/T, these numbers improve to 28% and 32%. These low precisions are still largely due to the relatively high detection level of the method relative to the results (ideally, results are 15X detection limits).

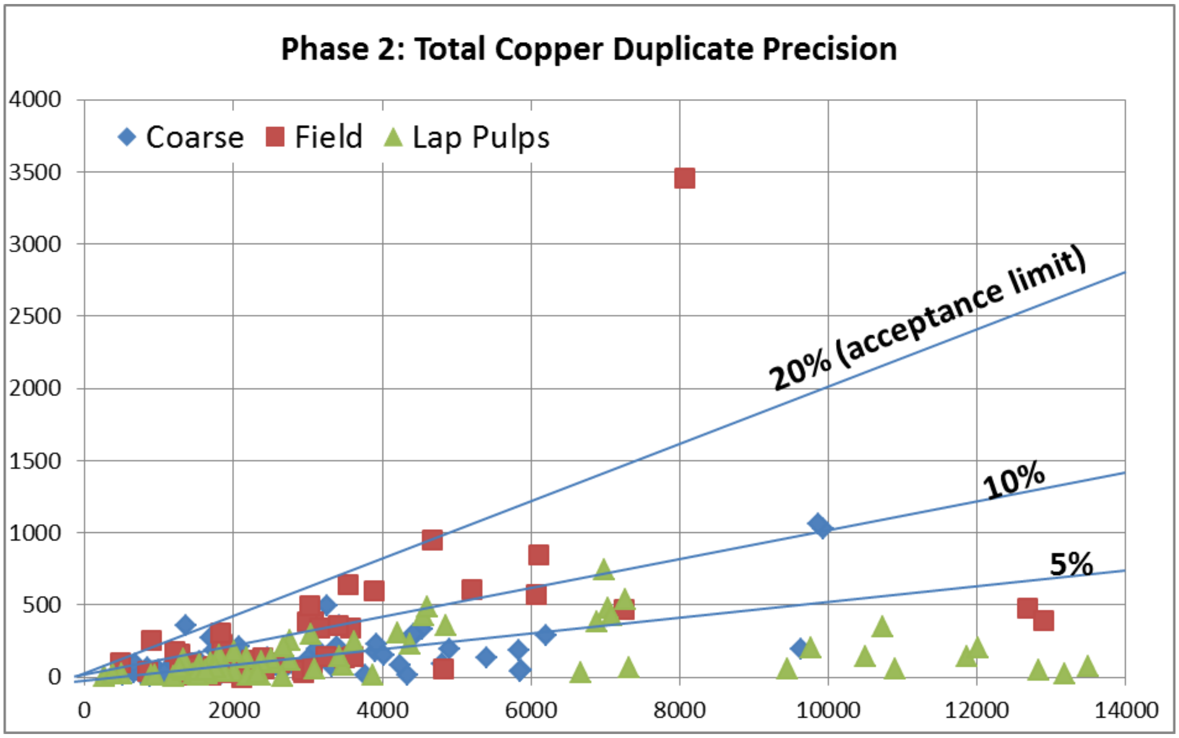

Figure 11-1 Duplicate samples – Total Copper Precision Phase 2 (Source Indico, 2014)

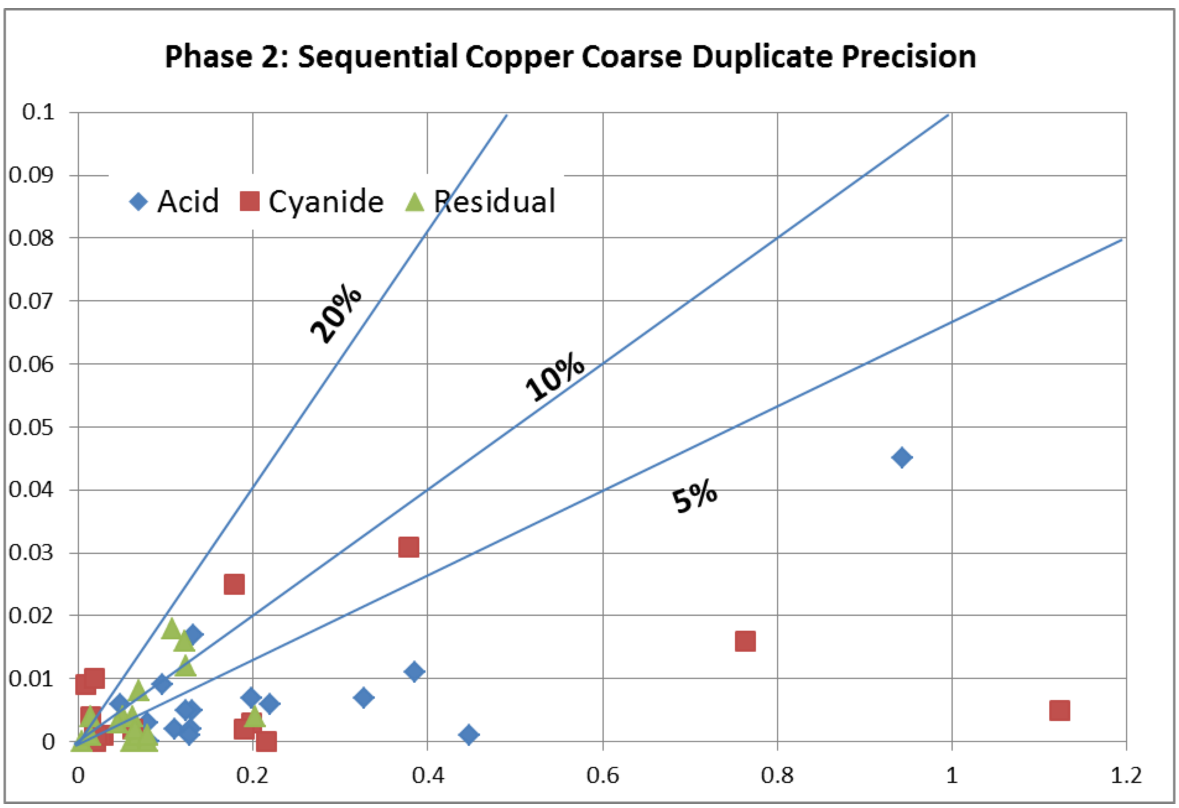

Figure 11-2 Duplicate samples – Sequential Copper Precision Phase 2 (Source Indico, 2014)

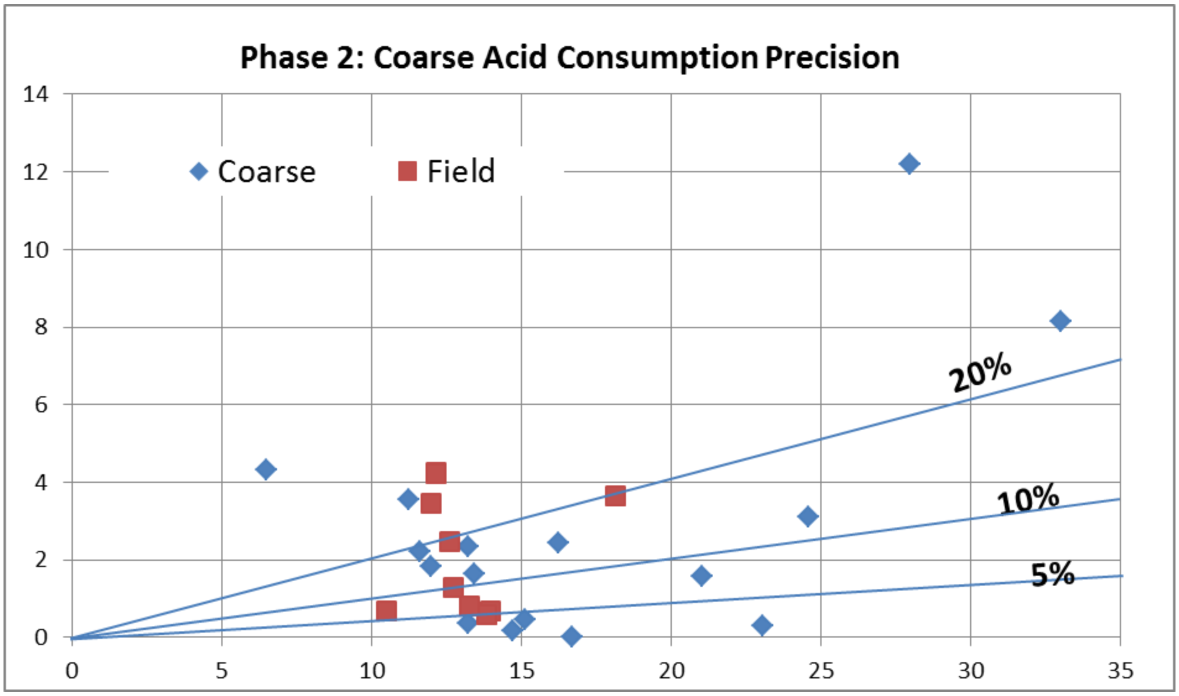

Figure 11-3 Duplicate Samples - Coarse Acid Consumption Precision Phase 2 (Source Indico, 2014)

Table 11-3 Summary of Average Precision and 90th Percentiles, Phase 2 (source Indico, 2014)

Duplicate	Cu		Mo		Au		Ag	
	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.
Lab Pulp	7%	9%	6%	13%	11%	22%	9%	18%
Coarse	4%	10%	10%	21%	10%	25%	11%	20%
Field	10%	17%	21%	43%	19%	29%	18%	49%

Soluble Copper Coarse

Duplicate	Cu (CN)		Cu (SH)	
	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.
All	14%	49%	4%	11%
Cu>0.1%	3%	9%	4%	5%

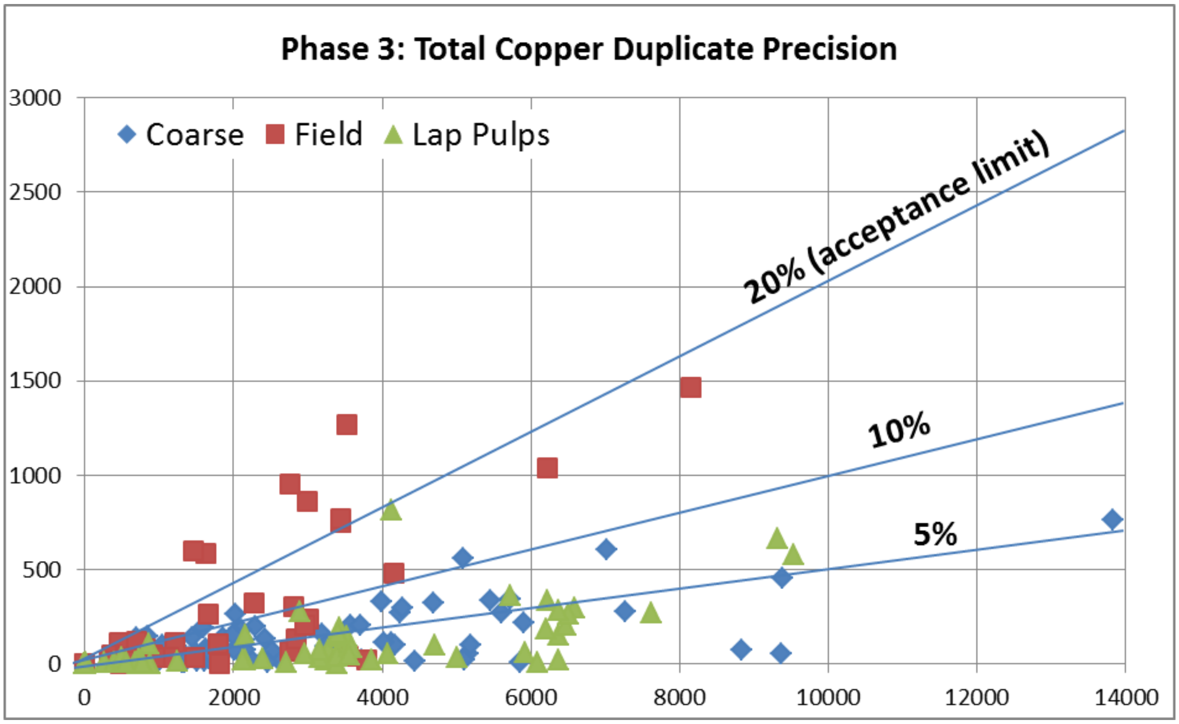

Figure 11-4 Duplicate samples – Total Copper Precision Phase 3 (Source Indico, 2014)

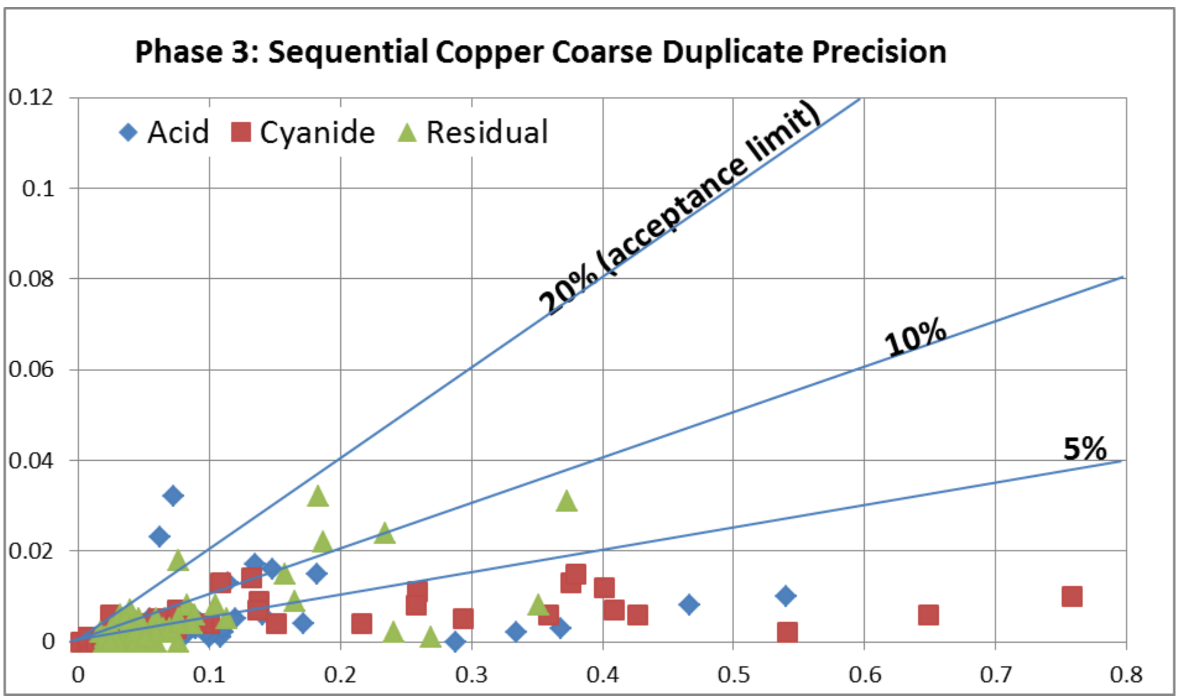

Figure 11-5 Duplicate samples – Sequential Copper Precision Phase 3 (Source Indico, 2014)

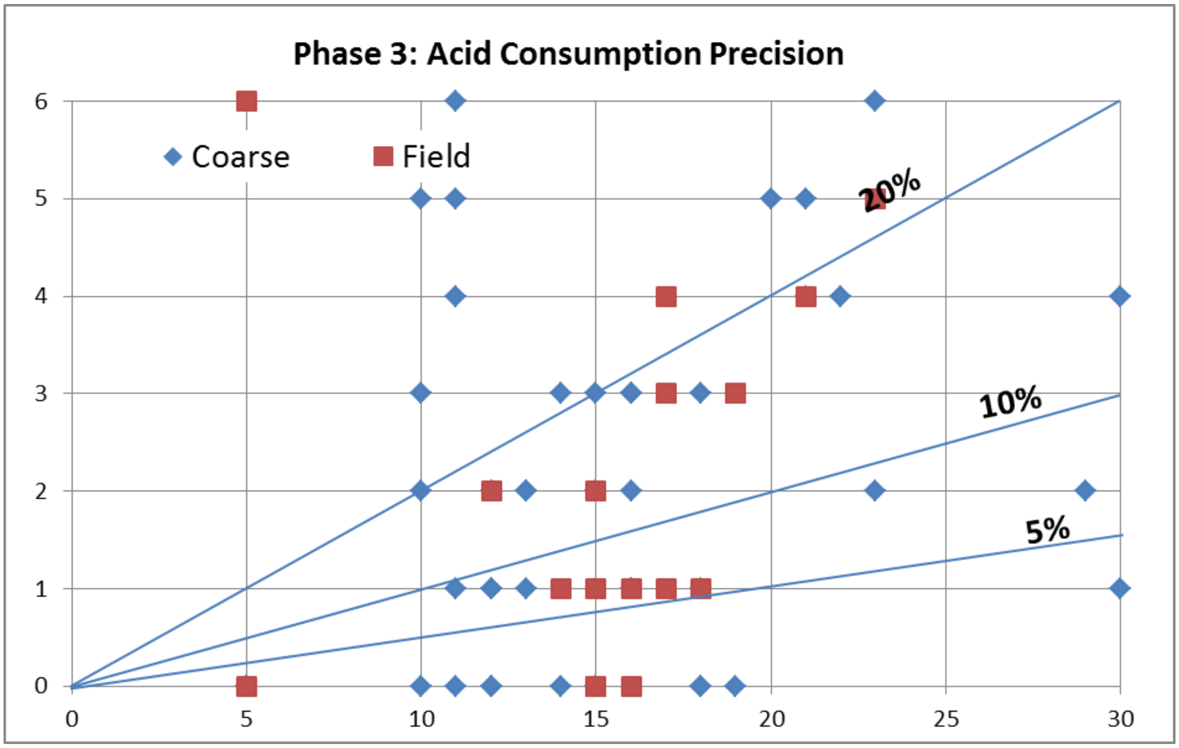

Figure 11-6 Duplicate Samples - Coarse Acid Consumption Precision Phase 3 (Source Indico, 2014)

Table 11-4 Summary of Average Precision and 90th Percentiles, Phase 3 (Source Indico, 2014)

Duplicate	Cu (total)			Mo		Au		Ag	
	ICP-MS	AAS	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.	Avg.	90th Perc.
Lab Pulp	4.00%	1.20%	6%	7%	13%	9%	26%	14%	26%
Coarse	4.30%	2.20%	9%	19%	19%	43%	22%	18%	43%
Field	11%	18%	27%	40%	40%	48%	34%	22%	48%

Soluble Copper (Coarse rejects only)

Duplicate	Cu (CN)		Cu (SH)		Acid Consumption	
	AVG	90th Perc.	AVG	90th Perc.	AVG	90th Perc.
All	4%	10%	5%	10%	18%	45%
Cu>0.1%	4%	7%	4%	11%	17%	32%*

* for samples >11kg/T to avoid issues with the detection limit of 10kg/

11.5 Check Samples

Check pulp samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory in Lima and analysed for both total copper and sequential copper leach tests. Following Phase 2 drilling, 17 check samples from the supergene zone were sent only for sequential copper leach tests (by AAS). These samples indicate there is a 5% negative Acme bias for acid soluble Cu, 1% negative for CN soluble, and 2% negative bias for total soluble Cu.

Table 11-5 Summary of sequential copper leach check samples, Phase 2 (Source Indico, 2014)

	Acid Soluble Cu%		CN Sol. Cu%		Sum Soluble Cu%		
	ACME	SGS	ACME	SGS	ACME	SGS	Precision
avg	0.046	0.049	0.069	0.07	0.115	0.118	6%
SD	0.02	0.02	0.051	0.051	0.067	0.066	6%
90th	0.067	0.069	0.138	0.129	0.206	0.209	12%
max	0.089	0.088	0.149	0.165	0.219	0.213	21%
min	0.008	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.013	0.016	0%
Bias	95%		99%		98%		

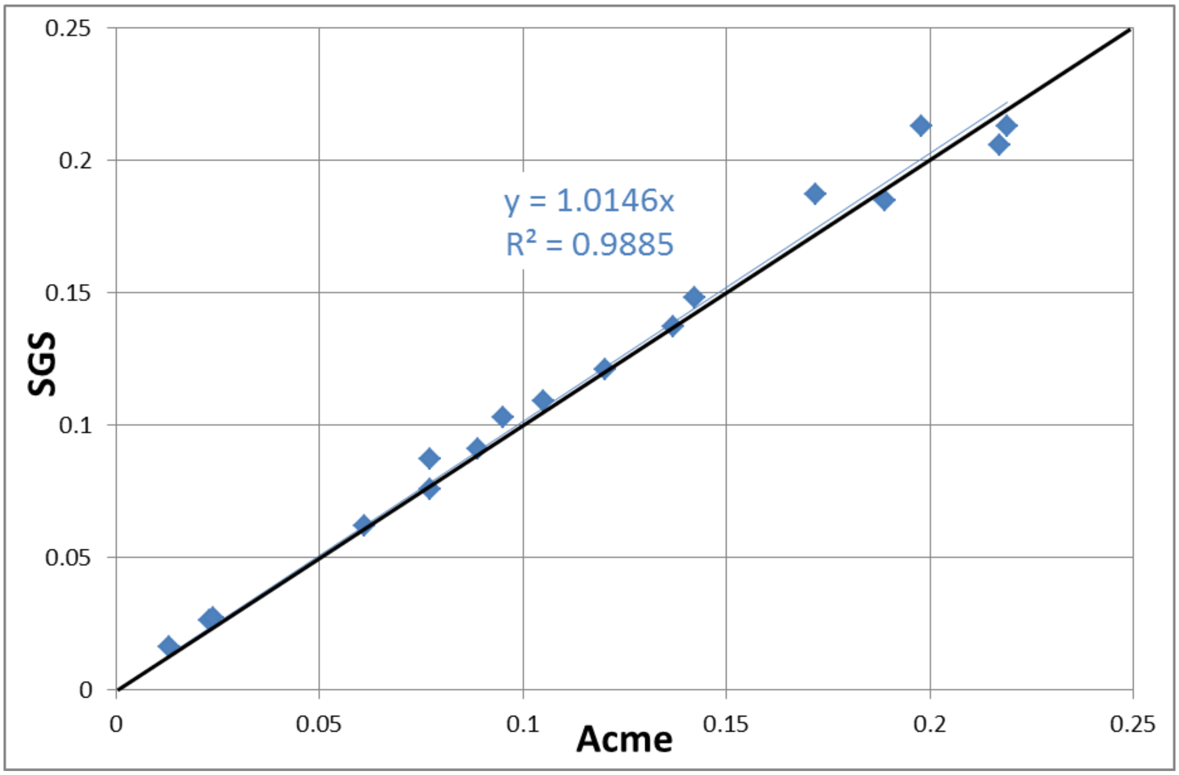

Figure 11-7 Scatter plot of Acme vs. SGS check samples, Phase 2, with linear regression line. Black line is parity (Source Indico, 2014)

Following Phase 3 drilling, 69 samples in two batches were sent to SGS for ICP and AAS analysis, as well as sequential copper leach tests (by AAS). The results are shown in Table 11-6, Figure 11-8 and Figure 11-9 below.

Table 11-6 Summary of check samples, total and sequential leach, Phase 3 (Source Indico, 2014)

	Total Cu (PPM)			Acid Soluble Cu%		Cyanide Sol. Cu%		Sum Soluble Cu%		
	ACME	SGS	Precision	ACME	SGS	ACME	SGS	ACME	SGS	Precision
avg	4564	4338	7%	0.184	0.202	0.191	0.155	0.375	0.352	7%
SD	2527	2461	7%	0.171	0.188	0.203	0.179	0.245	0.231	7%
90th	6967	6813	16%	0.531	0.519	0.47	0.387	0.593	0.559	11%
max	14900	14060	30%	0.705	0.872	0.982	0.89	1.408	1.33	51%
min	572	570	0.25%	0.02	0.026	0.004	0.006	0.043	0.047	0%
Bias	105%			91%		123%		106%		

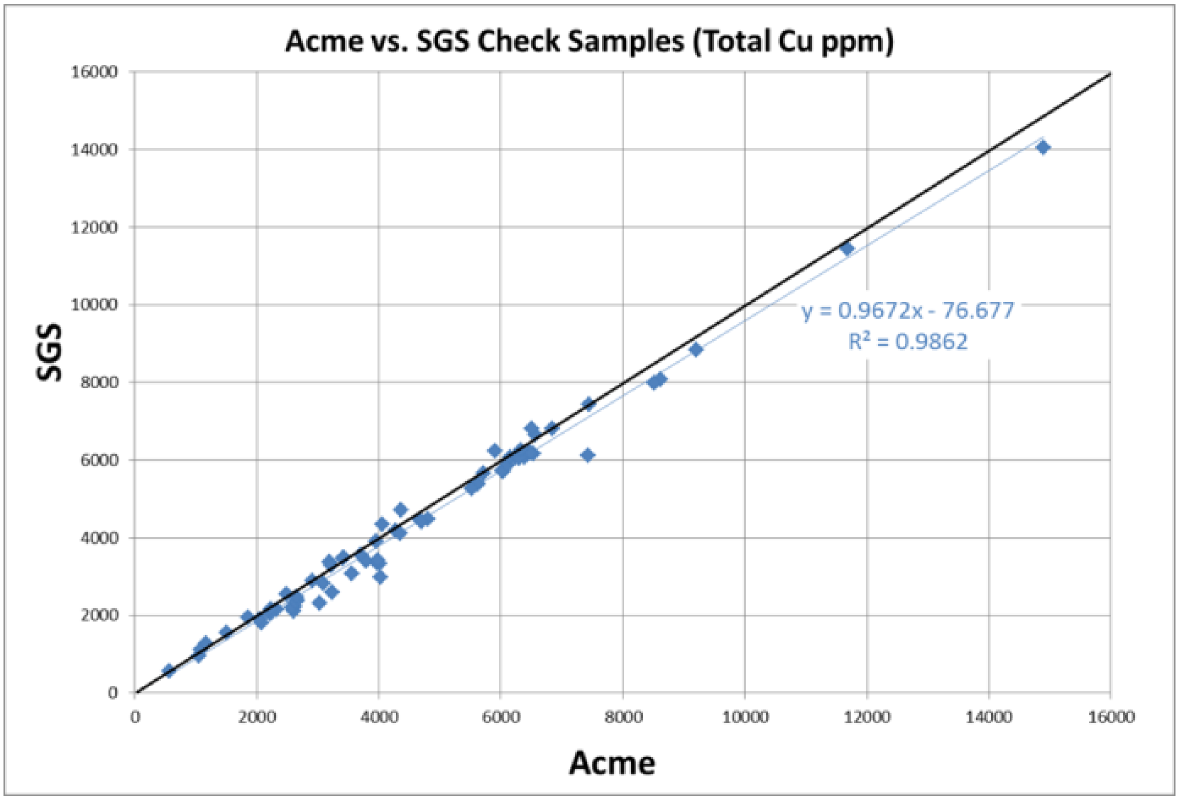

Figure 11-8 Scatter plot of Acme vs. SGS check samples, total copper, Phase 3, with linear regression line and equation. Black line is parity (Source Indico, 2014)

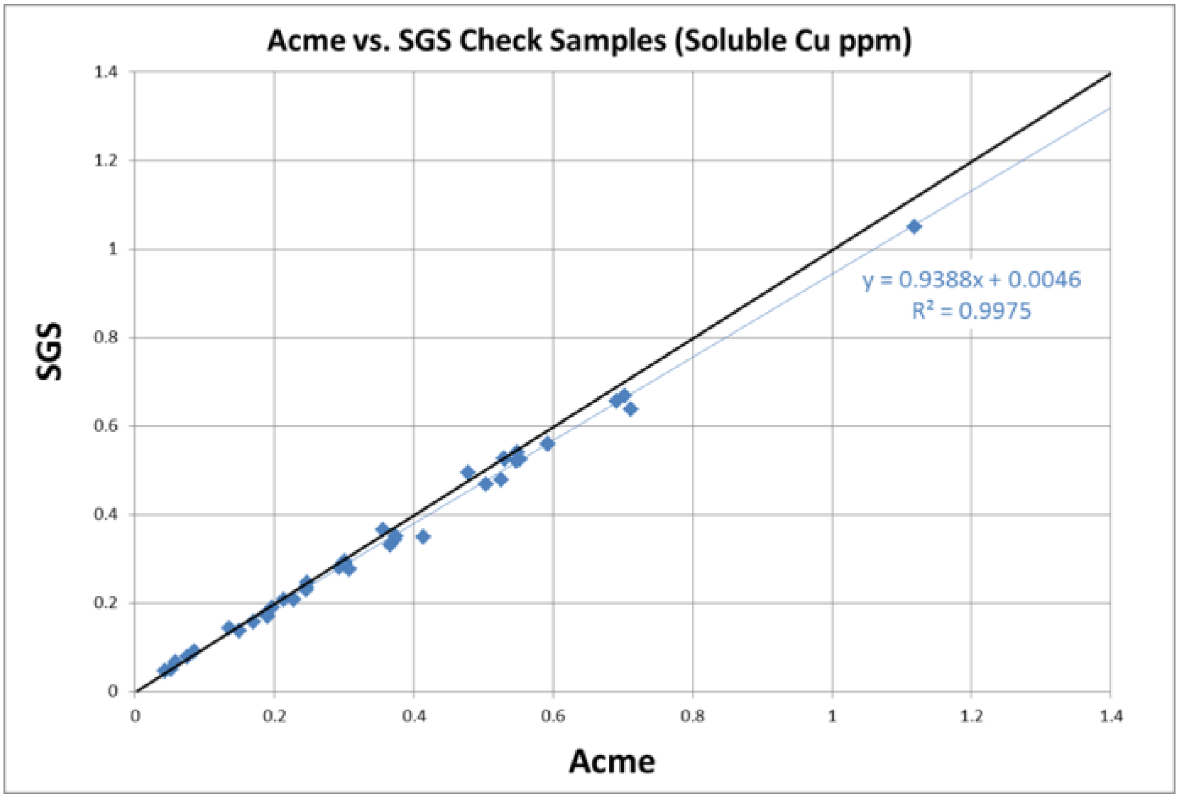

Figure 11-9 Scatter plot of Acme vs. SGS check samples, soluble copper, Phase 3, with linear regression line and equation. Black line is parity (Source Indico, 2014)

For Phase 3 samples, total copper (ICP & AAS) shows a 5% positive bias for ACME vs. SGS. The results are acceptable as the bias is within the average precision of 7% for the pairs. However, the 90th percentile precision is 16% (i.e. 10% of the pairs have precisions over 16%), whereas up to about 10% is considered acceptable. For samples analysed by AAS only, the bias is 3%, with a precision average of 4% and 90th percentile of 6%. In the future, more check samples from the ICP population should be submitted to a third umpire laboratory to further validate the total copper results. No outliers were discarded as the samples chosen were well above detection limit and there did not appear to be any sample mix-ups (based on other elements reported, not shown here).

For soluble copper, the bias varied widely from negative 9% for acid soluble results, to positive 23% for cyanide soluble results. For total soluble copper, these average out to a positive 6% bias, still within the 7% precision for the sample pairs. Discarding pairs with results near (within 15X) the detection limit of 0.001% Cu did not affect the bias for cyanide soluble copper, though the average grade increased to 0.252% and 0.205% Cu for Acme and SGS, respectively.

11.6 Opinion

Both laboratories used for analysis are internationally accredited and independent of Indico Resources and its represents. Based on a review of the data, check audits, observations and discussions of the process the quality control and quality assurance process used by Indico is consistent with industry standards.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Mr. Marek Mroczek, P.Eng., conducted a site visit to Indico's Ocaña Copper Project area on April 3 to April 6, 2014. During that time he:

- Discussed the exploration work conducted on the property
- Examined the drill core
- Observed the geology and copper mineralization on the property
- Verified the exploration work and the available data

During site visit he was accompanied by Mr. John Drobe, Indico's Chief Operating Officer, project geologists Mr. Jhon Huaman and Mr. Jonathan Bustamonte. In the field Indico's staff was collecting drillhole collar coordinates using a handheld GPS for checking with survey data. The drillhole collars were marked in the field with concrete monuments. The core logs and assays were compared with randomly selected core in the field. The Ocaña staff applied QAQC procedures to their exploration work.

In the office, the assay database was checked with the original certificates for the Ocaña Project. The original certificates were provided by Indico in PDF format. The verification comprised at least 10% of total assay samples. Three minor errors were found where samples were not updated following re-assaying: one sample in drillhole OCA12DH002 and two samples in drillhole OCA12DH008. It is concluded by Mining Plus that at this stage of the exploration the data can be used for the resource estimate. However, it is recommended a detailed database check with all assay certificates in the future. The petrological and mineralogical studies to confirm rock type and mineral assemblage on rock samples for the Ocaña project have not been conducted yet, with the exception of handheld spectrometer analysis of copper oxide minerals in a few representative samples. The Ocaña Copper Project has set up control stations in the field for surveying drillhole collars. The drillhole collars in the database were compared with the digital topographical surface and their locations match the topographical surface,

It is Mining Plus' opinion that the data presented for use in this report is adequate for use in the resource estimate at this level of study.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing or review is complete at this time.

The planned metallurgical test work on 750 kg of representative supergene samples that were sent to SGS Laboratories in Arizona, USA was never undertaken due to budget constraints, and the samples have since been returned to Peru. Aruntani has notified Indico that it plans to conduct on-site metallurgical testwork, but to date Indico has not received any results.

Given that the geology and mineralization at the Ocaña project is similar to many other granite-hosted supergene mineralized deposits in semi-arid climates, MP feels that the lack of metallurgical testing does not prevent reporting of a maiden resource estimate particularly while using soluble copper values.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

A mineral resource estimate was conducted for total copper (Tot Cu) and soluble copper (recoverable copper - Rec Cu). The recoverable copper is the soluble copper which can be extracted by the process known as solvent extraction – electrowinning (SX/EW). Supergene copper minerals are often soluble in weak sulphuric acid (oxides) or a specific bacterial leach (secondary sulphides). These deposits are generally open-pit mined and dumped or conveyed onto leach pads with leak proof membranes. Solutions are sprinkled over the material to get the copper into a water based solution. The copper is then transferred to a strong organic solution. This organic solution is then stripped of copper generally with electrowinning cathodes as high grade copper plates. The Ocaña deposit resource estimate was conducted taking into consideration future surface mining and mineral processing.

The resource estimate was completed using GEOVIA Surpac software version 6.6. Indico Resources provided the data as compiled digital files for all drillholes in Excel spreadsheets. The drillhole data consisted of drillhole collar coordinates, drillhole downhole surveys, compiled assays for estimated elements, lithology and mineralogical zones. Mining Plus calculated the recoverable copper grades by adding the assay values of acid soluble copper and cyanide soluble copper. However, there were some marginal drillhole intervals where sequential leaching was not conducted. Mining Plus decided to calculate recoverable copper values for these using intervals with total copper within logged mineralogical mixed zones. The total copper values were extracted from the mixed zone from the nearby drillholes.

The recoverable copper values were calculated in six drillholes using the regression analysis formula in the Excel software. See Table 14-1 below

Table 14-1 Recoverable Copper Regression Analysis output

Drillhole Number	Interval	Number of Samples With Calculated Rec Cu	Drillholes Used in Calculation	Coefficient of Correlation	Formula
OKA11DH004	51.4-57	2	OCA11DH001	0.9485	y=0.9748x-0.082
			OCA11DH005		
			OCA12DH004		
OCA12DH002	23.4-51.5	15	OCA12DH006	0.941	y=0.8726x-0.0214
			OCA12DH009		
			OCA12DH013		
OCA12DH008	71.5-76	2	OCA13DH020	0.9365	y=0.9853x-0.0799
			OCA13DH021		
OCA12DH014	23-40	7	OCA12DH011	0.7934	y=0.8593x-0.0284
			OCA12DH013		
			OCA12DH016		
OCA12DH015	79-90	6	OCA13DH008	0.8283	y=0.9045x-0.0531
			OCA13DH009		
			OCA13DH026		
OCA13DH006	19.5-20.5	5	OCA12DH006	0.9839	y=0.8595x-0.0312
			OCA13DH003		
			OCA13DH032		

The regression analysis shows a very high coefficient of correlation (similarity of sample values) between total copper and recoverable copper. It is concluded that calculated recoverable copper based on regression analysis formulas can substitute recoverable copper values for the non-assayed intervals. The recoverable copper values in the entire data set were compared with total copper. Eighteen recoverable copper records that were higher than total copper (due to overlap in assay precisions) were adjusted down to the corresponding total copper values, because it is not physically possible to have more recoverable copper that total copper. This adjustment is not statistically relevant to the resource calculation.

General geological interpretation was conducted by Indico. Mining Plus conducted interpretation of the geometry of the deposit using recoverable copper calculated assays for a cut-off of 0.1% Rec Cu of the Ocaña deposit on paper cross sections. The north-south cross sections were at an 20 m spacing. All drillholes were plotted on cross sections along with the property boundary and the inferred fault trace in the valley. Plan views with interpreted deposit geometry were also used for the resource estimate. The interpreted geology and geometry was reviewed before conducting the resource estimate. Mining Plus is of the opinion that this is reasonable and the cross sections and plan views can be used for a mineral resource estimate.

14.2 The Drillhole Database

The drillhole database for the Ocaña deposit comprises 57 drillholes. The coordinate system used for the drillhole collars is PSAD56, zone 18 S datum in the UTM coordinate system and used on all figures provided. The set of drillhole data consists of drillholes drilled from 2011 to 2014. The drillhole database consists of the tables drillhole collar coordinates, downhole surveys, lithology, assays, mineralogy and sequential leaching. The lithology table contains the name of the rock code used for different rock types and angles intersected by the drillholes. The mineralogy table contains a visual estimate of economic and gangue minerals with the mineral zones table coded as leached, mixed, enriched and hypogene. The primary assay table contains assays for Cu ICP percent, Au ICP ppm, Ag ICP ppm and Mo ICP ppm. The sequential leaching table contains assays for cyanide soluble copper, acid soluble copper, residuum, acid consumption and recoveries. The Excel spreadsheet table contains more elements which were analysed according to analytical procedure method. These were not included in the Surpac database. Mining Plus generated a new assay table with Tot Cu percent (Total Copper) and Rec Cu percent (Soluble Copper). A total of 3,706 samples were loaded in the primary assay table and 1,278 samples in the secondary recoverable copper table.

14.3 Computer Modelling

The interpreted geology and geometry of the Ocaña deposit was 3D modelled using Geovia Surpac software version 6.6. Interpreted Ocaña deposit boundaries were digitized on the computer screen for each cross section. The digitized boundaries were snapped on the cross sections to the drill hole samples greater than or equal to 0.1% Rec Cu with some exceptions A very small number of the digitized points were not snapped to due to triangulation problems but they were localized very close to the targeted 0.1% Rec Cu intervals. A solid model representing the geometry of the deposit was generated. Additionally, the interpreted fault, mineralogy zones (leached out, mixed, enriched, and hypogene), overburden, lithology and the claim boundary were also modelled.

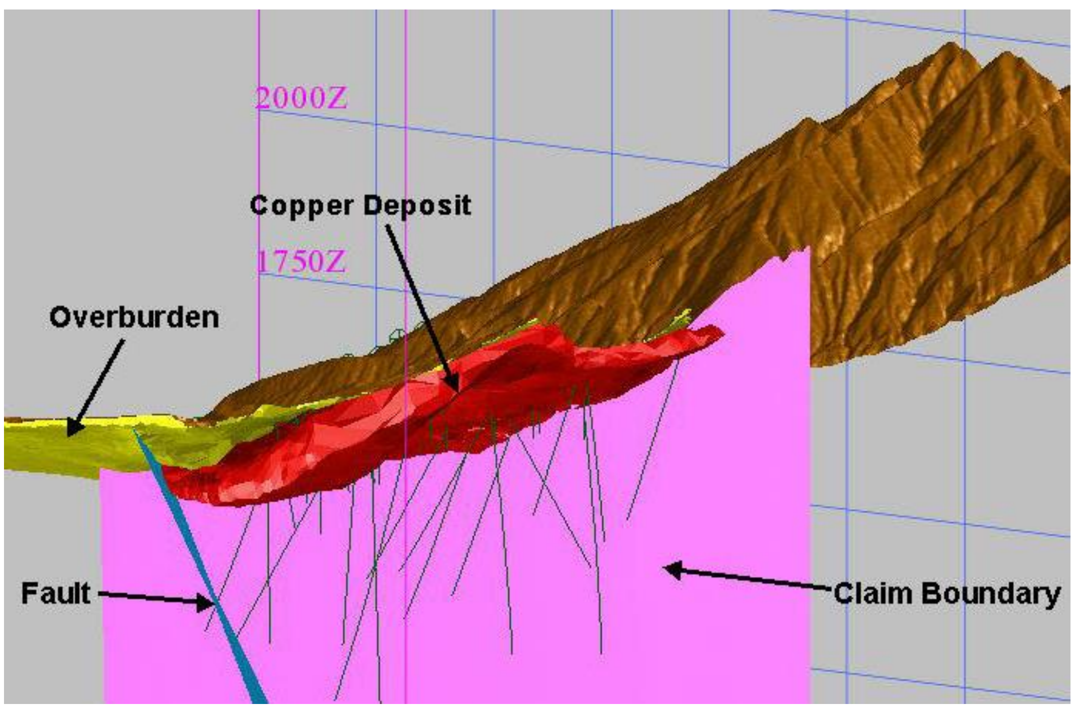

Figure 14-1 Three dimensional model of the Ocaña oxide cooper mineralization looking northwest

The solid model of the Ocaña deposit represents continuous copper mineralization. The Ocaña copper deposit model is bounded by a fault on the southwest boundary and Indico's claim boundary on the north with the Pecoy project.

14.4 Sample Compositing

Basic statistical analyses were conducted to get information on sample length. All samples within the solid model representing the geometry of the copper oxide mineralization, at a cut-off grade of 0.1% Rec Cu, were plotted on the histogram for sample length (Figure 14-2).

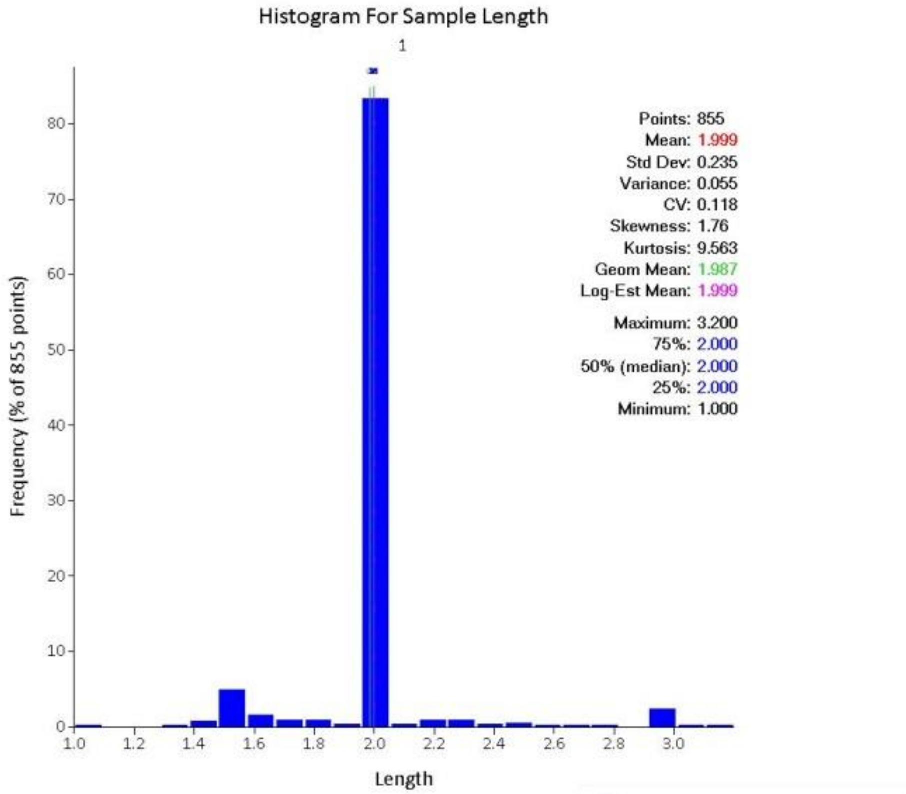

Figure 14-2 Histogram for sample length

Sample lengths varied from 1m to 3.2 m. The predominant sample length is 2 m, which comprises more than 80% of the samples. It was decided to composite the samples to 2m to get common sample length support and in order to maintain a sufficient number of sample composites for geostatistical analyses. All samples were composited within the solid model representing the geometry of the deposit.

14.5 Basic Statistical Data Analyses

The composited drillhole samples were analysed using log histograms and probability plots for their distribution and statistical parameters. The statistical analyses were conducted for Tot Cu and Rec Cu. Snowden Supervisor software was used for basic statistical analysis. A total of 855 sample composites were used in statistical analysis.

14.5.1 Total Copper

The basic statistical analysis for Tot Cu demonstrates two major sample populations.

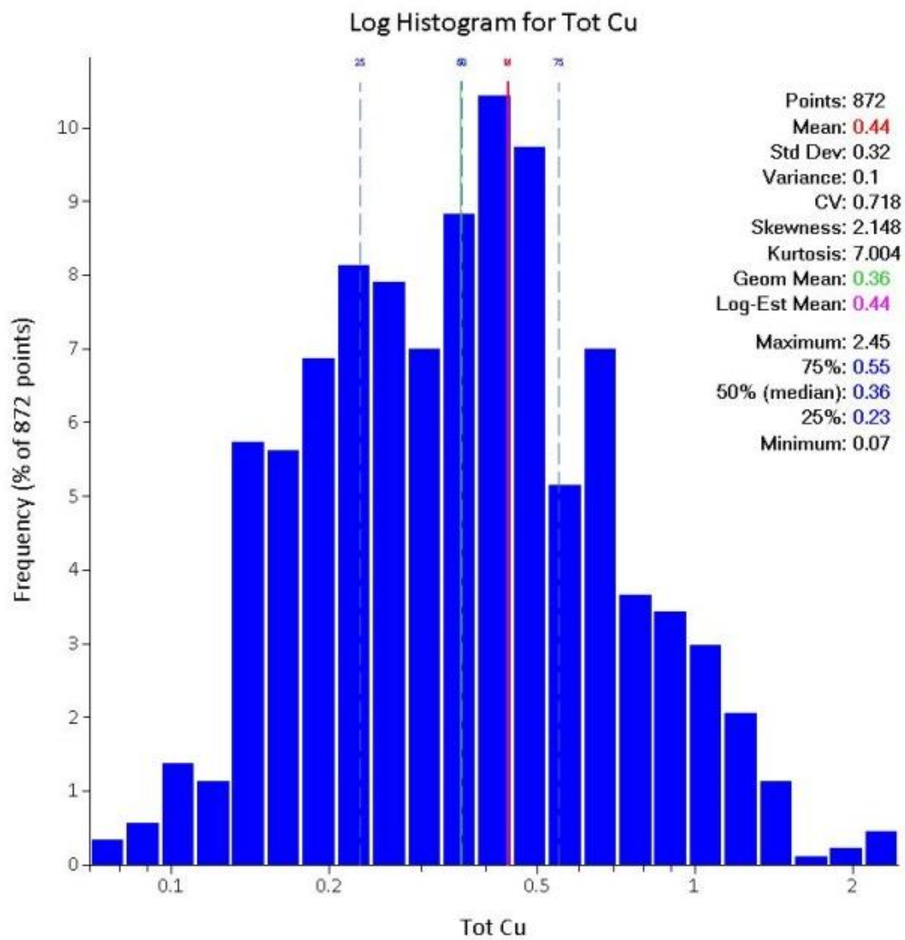

Figure 14-3 Log Histogram for Tot Cu

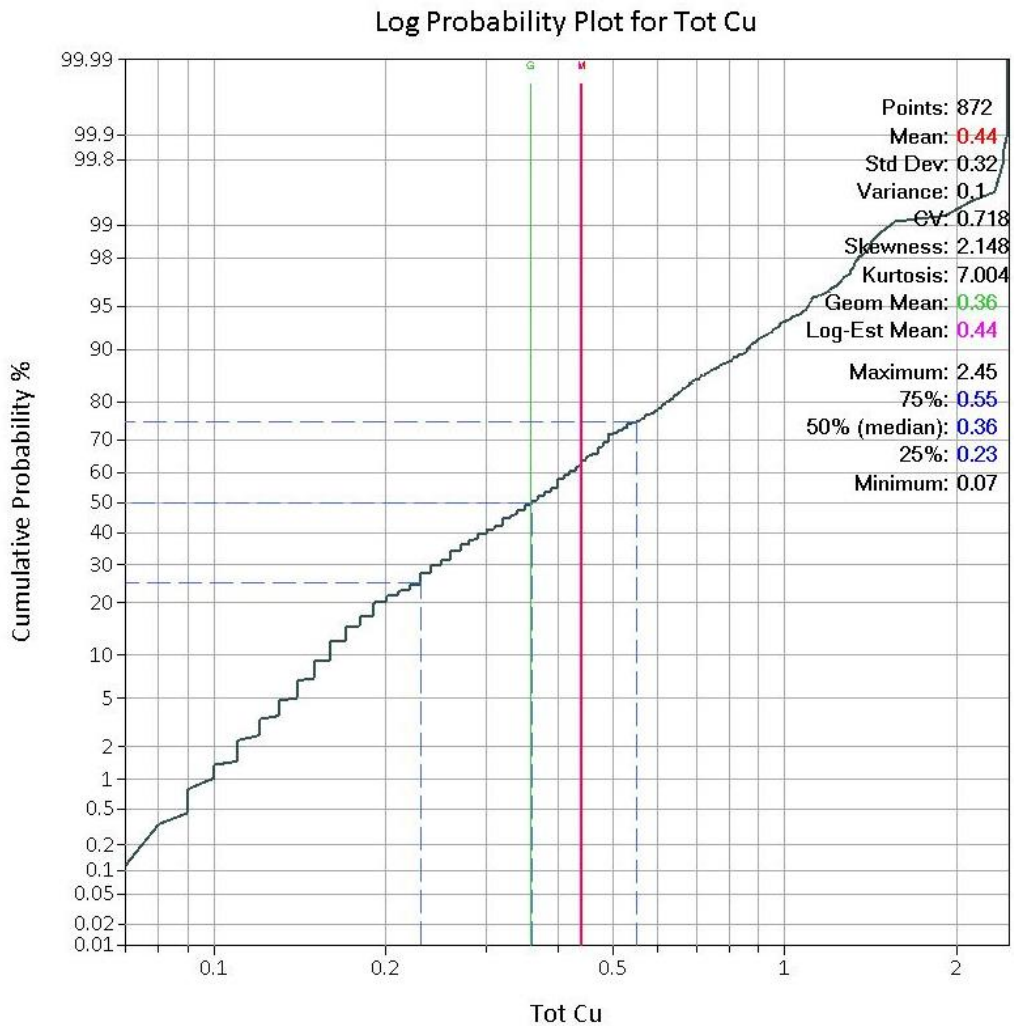

Figure 14-4 Log Probability Plot for Tot Cu

The log probability plot shows that 0.2 % Tot Cu is the cut-off grade between two sample subpopulations. The subpopulation above 0.2 % Tot Cu represents the overwhelming majority with some high grade values. A small number of high grade samples are included in this subpopulation. The low coefficient of variation 0.718 indicates that capping of outliers (excessive high assays values) is not necessary.

14.5.2 Recoverable Copper

The basic statistical analyses for Recoverable copper generally shows two sample subpopulations.

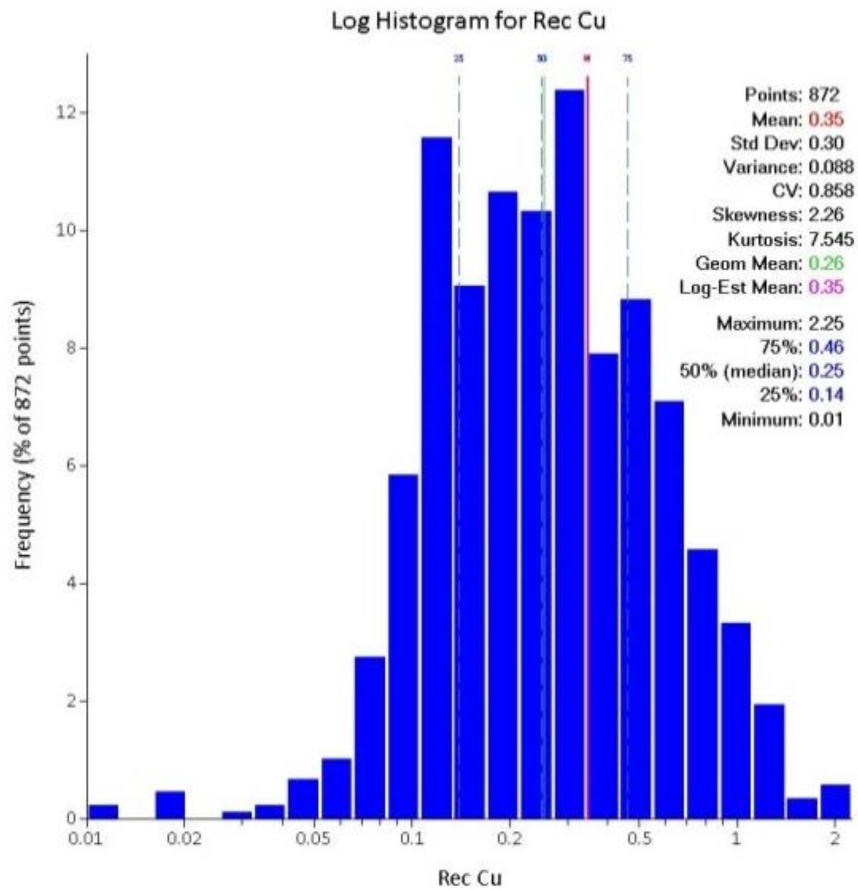

Figure 14-5 Log Histogram for Rec Cu

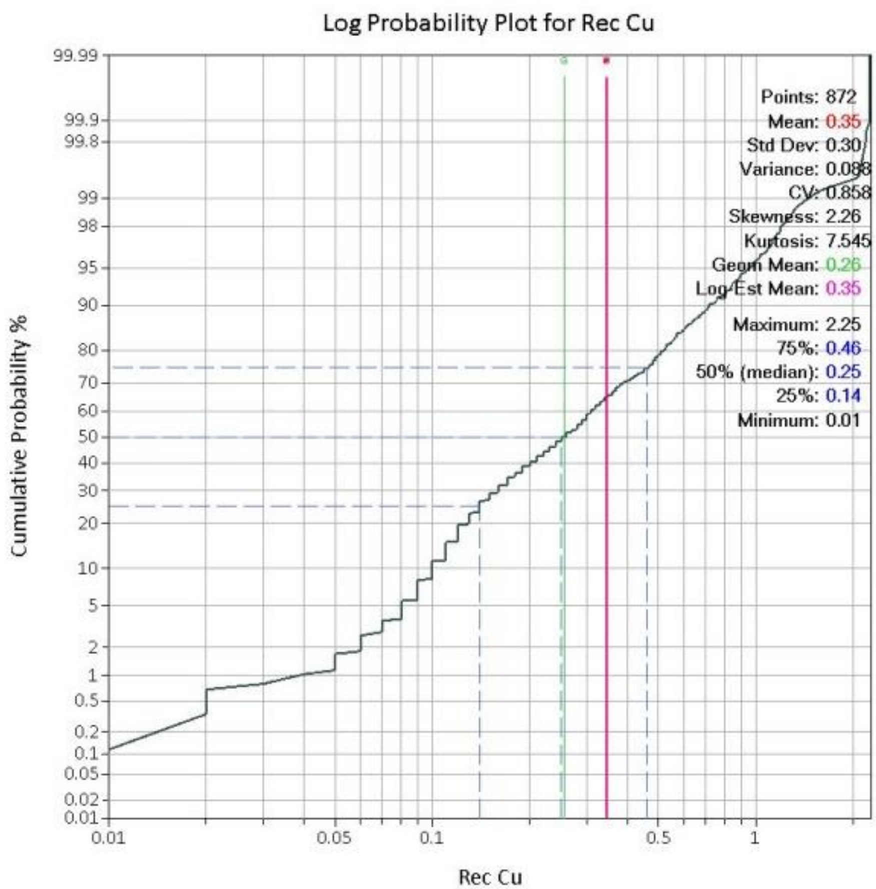

Figure 14-Log Probability Plot for Rec Cu

The log probability plot shows the first subpopulation below 0.11% of Rec Cu. The majority of this subpopulation consists of internal waste which was not possible to separate during the deposit modelling. The second subpopulation comprises composite samples above 0.11% Rec Cu. A small number of high grade composite samples are included in this subpopulation. The low coefficient of variation of 0.858 indicates that capping of outliers (excessive high values) is not necessary. The basic statistics shows valid interpretation and three dimensional modelling for recoverable copper.

14.6 Density

Density measurements by the water immersion method were taken every 10 metres. Samples from the leached and mixed zones, which have significant clay minerals and are porous, were coated with paraffin before submersion. This ensured the measurements were accurate for dry material and acceptable for resource estimations of metal content. Summary statistics by mineral zone and rock type are show below in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2 Summary of Specific Gravity by Mineral Zone and Rock Type (Source Indico, 2014)

Zone/Rock Type	Number	Mean	Min	Max	Range
Leached	72	2.49	2.05	2.76	0.71
Supergene Mixed	186	2.56	2.18	2.78	0.60
Supergene Enriched	28	2.62	2.37	2.83	0.46
Hypogene (all)	230	2.70	2.31	3.20	0.89
Breccia	92	2.74	2.31	3.07	0.76
Diorite	29	2.81	2.62	3.20	0.58
Dacite	109	2.64	2.40	2.84	0.44

Results conform to what is expected from each mineral zone. That is, density decreases with increasing clay (argillic) alteration, from the hypogene (primary) zone up through the enriched, mixed, and leached horizons. Also, the rock units specific gravity results are as expected from mineral content, with the diorite unit (most ferro-magnesian minerals, also most of the better sulphide content) being the densest, followed by breccia (mixed diorite and dacite) and dacite (least ferro-magnesian minerals, less well-mineralized than the diorite

The average density values that were used in the resource estimate for the different mineralogical zones are in Table 14-3 below.

Table 14-3 Mineralogical Zone densities

Zone	Density t/m³
Leached Out	2.49
Supergene Mixed	2.56
Supergene Enriched	2.62
Hypogene	2.7

The mineralogical zones were interpreted and modelled. The density in the table was assigned in the block model for each modelled mineralogical zone.

14.7 Geostatistical Analysis

The geostatistical analysis of the spatial relationship of the samples within the solid models was conducted using spherical modelling on sample composites. Sixteen variograms were generated with increasing azimuth of 22.5° for Tot Cu and Rec Cu. The direction of the maximum continuity of the mineralization was recorded using the modelled variograms with the longest range and lowest variance. The variograms were generated for Tot Cu only. The recoverable copper is a sample population with varied phenomena for cyanide soluble copper and acid soluble copper. For this reason, the recoverable copper was not suitable for geostatistical analyses.

The modelled solid model of the deposit shows two distinctive geostatistical domains represented by a northeast limb and a southwest limb of the deposit. The boundary between geostatistical domains runs along the strike of the deposit represented in the field by the mountain ridge. The geostatistical analyses were conducted for each domain separately using GEOVIA Surpac software version 6.6.

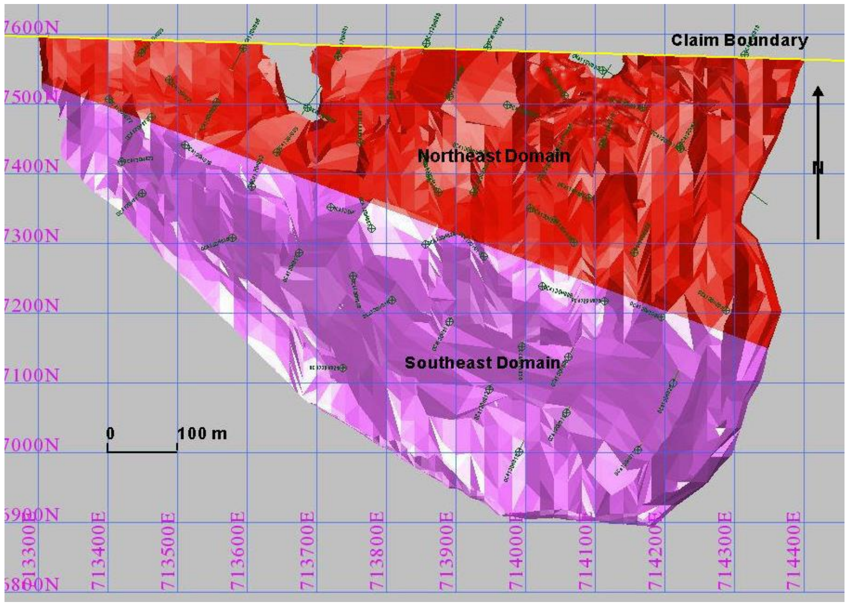

Figure 14-6 Geostatistical Domains of the Ocaña deposit (plan view)

The geostatistical analysis revealed that the Ocaña copper deposit in the oxidation zone is anisotropic. The copper grade has good continuity in each limb along the diagonal direction resulted from the dip of the limb and strike of the deposit. The grade direction is parallel to the current alignment of the periodically occurring flow of water down the gullied slopes. The results confirm copper mobility within the supergene zone by leaching, percolation, and precipitation as secondary minerals.

Table 14-4 The Variogram Parameters for the Ocaña deposit

Parameters	Domain NE	Domain SW
Bearing	87	225
Plunge	-17.6	-25
Dip	18	-22
Sill	1	1.5
Nugget	0	0
Range	93.8	96.2
Ellipsoid Parameters		
Major/Minor	1	1.52
Major/Minor	3.76	1.91

The variography does not indicate a nugget effect. The basic statistics and geostatistical analyses show the composite sample data was suitable for the grade estimate.

14.8 Resource Block Model and Grade Estimate

A block model was generated in GEOVIA Surpac software using 15 x10 x 6m block cell size. The elongated and flatten block cell size was used to reflect the proportion and direction of the Ocaña deposit suitable for open pit mining. The block model parameters set up for Ocaña deposit are in the Table 14-5 below.

Table 14-5 Ocaña deposit block model parameters

Description	Y	X	Z
Minimum Coordinates	8267060	712900	1050
Maximum Coordinates	8268120	714400	2382
Block Size	10	15	6
Rotation	20	0	0

Within the block model, the attributes were set up for Tot Cu, Rec Cu, mineralogical mineralized zones, lithology, density, rock material type, and partial percentages for the topographic surface, grade-solid model, hypogene zone, and classification. The partial percentages attribute represents the percentage of the block cell volume that is inside any solid model or below the topographical surface.

14.9 Grade Estimation

The grade estimate was conducted using ordinary kriging in GEOVIA Surpac software. The data parameters resulting from geostatistical analyses were used to separately estimate the grades for Tot Cu and Rec Cu in each geostatistical domain. Then the estimated grades in block cells representing each domain were merged to create one model that consisted of fully populated attributes for Tot Cu and Rec Cu for the entire Ocaña copper deposit.

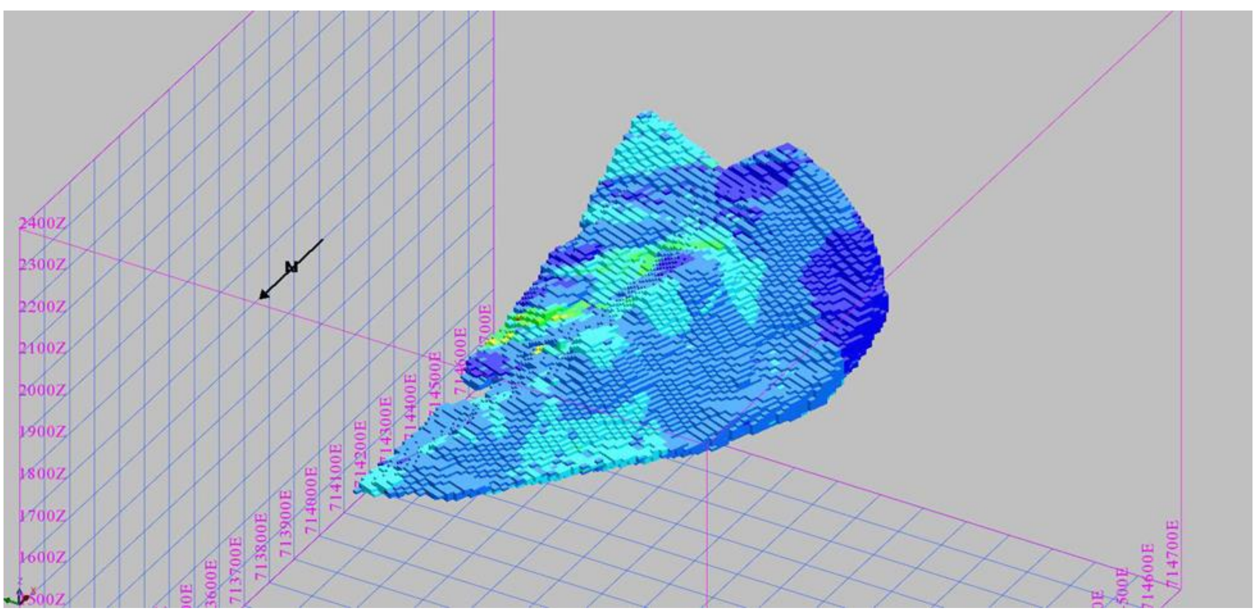

Figure 14-7 Ocaña copper deposit, block model with estimated Tot Cu in block cells

Three ellipsoid search passes were used. The first ellipsoid pass search was used for approximately two thirds of the maximum variogram ranges representing maximum element continuity. The second pass represented maximum variogram ranges. The third pass used 200 metres specifically to populate the remaining blocks cells with grades within the solid model.

Table 14-6 Ellipsoid Search Parameters

Domain	Element	Pass	Search Radius	Number of Samples
North-East	**Tot Cu**	1	62	6/15
		2	94	4/15
		3	200	2/15
	Rec Cu	1	62	6/15
		2	94	4/15
		3	200	2/15
South-West	**Tot Cu**	1	63	6/15
		2	96	4/15
		3	200	2/15
	Rec Cu	1	63	6/15
		2	96	4/15
		3	200	2/15

The minimum number of samples taken for the grade estimate varied from 6 for the first pass, 4 for second pass, and 2 for the third pass, with a consistent maximum number of 15 samples for all passes. The gold, silver and molybdenum grades were not estimated in spite of their occurrence in Ocaña deposit. Those elements do not have economic meaning within the proposed mineral process extraction.

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification

The mineral resource estimate for the Ocaña copper deposit was estimated assuming future open pit mining and chemical extraction by heap leaching and SX/EW processing. The resources were classified as indicated and inferred; no measured resources were assigned.

The mineral resource is reported using the same 0.1% Rec Cu cut-off used in the interpretation of the deposit geometry and its solid model. This cut-off was determined to allow reasonable prospects of economic extraction by considering the continuity of this level of mineralization and its position relative to the surface, as well as the similarity of the geology and climatic conditions to other copper heap leach deposits in the southern coastal belt of Peru. These deposits use similar cut-offs, albeit expressed in total Cu: the Toquepala mine uses 0.1% total Cu, and the Zafranal project (AQM maiden resource estimate n 2011) used 0.2% total Cu, which at the estimated ~50% recovery equates to 0.1% Rec Cu. The 0.1% Rec Cu cut-off is considered robust in that it maintains grade continuity while being more conservative than using a total Cu cut-off, in that it restricts material that may not be amenable to heap leaching from being included in the resource estimate.

A very small amount of internal and edge waste is included in the resource estimate because it was not possible to separate during the interpretation and modelling. The copper resources are classified up to the claim boundary as the boundary was modelled as a vertical plane. Table 14-7 below lists the estimated mineral resources for the Ocaña copper deposit.

Table 14-7 Tabulation of the estimated copper resource for the Ocaña copper deposit

Classification	Millions of Tonnes	Total Cu %	Recoverable Cu%
Indicated	13.7	0.46	0.36
Inferred	36.1	0.34	0.26

The resource classification is based on various available data sources considered robust by Mining Plus:

- QA/QC procedure was implemented, the samples were monitored for possible lab bias, when bias was detected the sample batch was re-assayed
- Distance between the sample points (drilling density): the radius 67.5m was used to classify block model cells in the indicated category for the consistent compact continuity of the block model cells with estimated grade (very slightly higher distance than two thirds of the variogram range to eliminate isolated blocks with inferred category inside indicated resources); the remaining block model cells above the cut-off were classified as inferred
- Continuity of the mineralogical zones and the continuity of the grade within these zones: the recoverable copper grade occurs mainly in the supergene oxide, mixed and enriched zones which have very good local continuity
- A Geostatistical analysis shows the copper grade has good continuity in each limb of the deposit along the diagonal direction resulting from dip of limb and strike of the deposit
- Statistics of the data population: the interpreted geometry and the three dimensional computer solid model of the Ocaña deposit is valid, it has a low coefficient of variation and a very small amount of internal and edge waste included
- Density was determined for each mineralogical zone with a sufficient number of samples for each zone

The measured resources were not classified because there is insufficient confidence to classify the deposit to this level.

14.11 Grade Tonnage Information

The changes in the recoverable copper grades at different cut-offs and the grade tonnage characteristics are in Table 14-8 and Table 14-9 below.

Table 14-8 Grade tonnage information of the Ocaña deposit indicated resources

Category	Rec Cu Cut off %	Tot Cu %	Rec Cu %	Cumulative Tonnage
Indicated	0.1	0.46	0.36	13.7
	0.2	0.47	0.38	12.7
	0.3	0.52	0.45	8.2
	0.4	0.61	0.55	4.2
	0.5	0.69	0.65	2.2
	0.6	0.78	0.77	1.1

Table 14-9 Grade tonnage information of the Ocaña deposit inferred resources

Category	Rec Cu Cut off %	Tot Cu %	Rec Cu %	Cumulative Tonnage
Inferred	0.1	0.34	0.26	36.1
	0.2	0.39	0.29	30
	0.3	0.44	0.37	17
	0.4	0.52	0.46	7.1
	0.5	0.63	0.6	2.3
	0.6	0.8	0.72	1.1

The tabulated grade tonnage of the Ocaña copper deposit summarizes quantities of tonnes in relation to grade in the deposit and provides information from changes in the cut-off grade as it was interpreted and modelled at 0.1 % Rec Cu cut off.. The grade tonnage information shows the best scenario at provided cut off's. It assumes implicitly total continuity of the mineralization and every block cell with estimated grade is considered to be called mineral resource. It is known that the ideal conditions and the lack continuity at different cut off's should be expected and this might result in tonnage reduction when it is interpreted and modelled at different cut off's.

14.12 Mineral Resource Validation

The Ocaña deposit grade was validated. The estimated grade in the block model was compared with drillhole assays on cross sections. Figure 14-8 below is a cross section along the drillholes OCA13DH0026 and OCA12DH015 and showing a portion of the block model cells in the supergene zone.

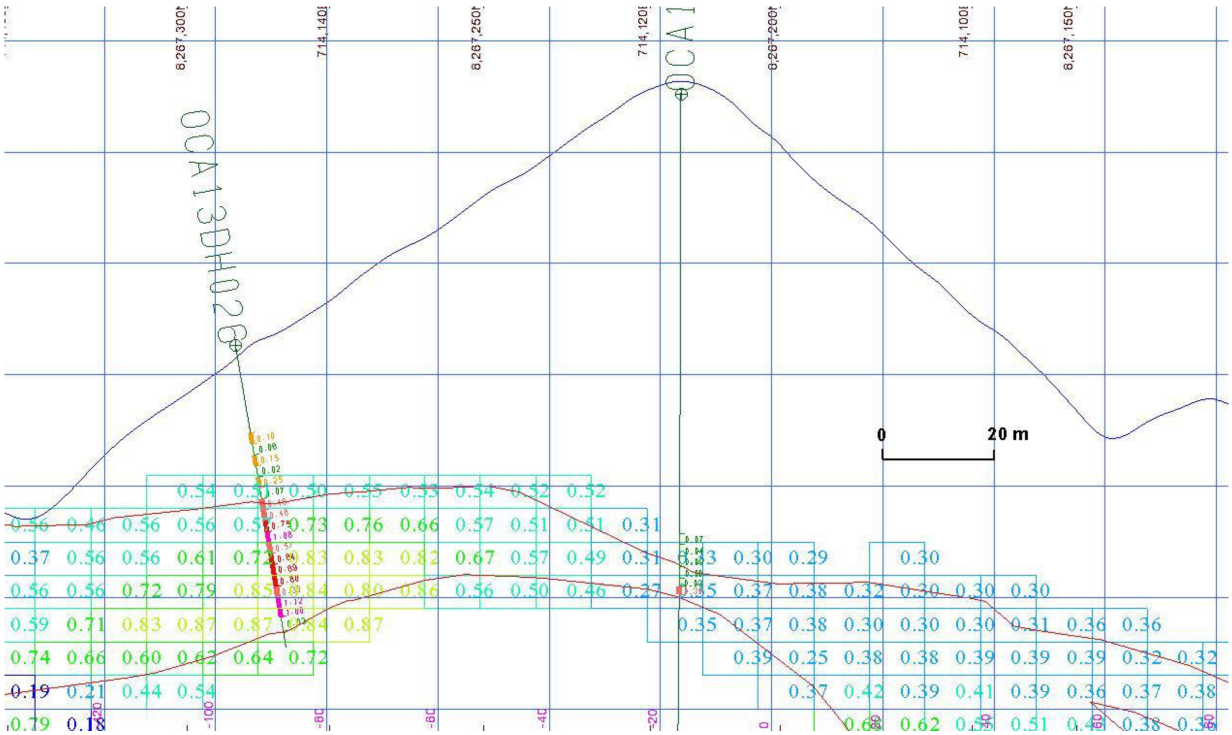

Figure 14-8 Fragment of cross section cutting drillholes OCA13DH026 and OCA12DH015 with Rec Cu assays. The estimated Rec Cu grades are in the block cells (the blue line is the topographic surface and the red lines are the 0.1% Rec Cu cut off boundary).

The estimated Tot Cu and Rec Cu grade match the grades with drillhole assays. The estimated grades reflect the tenor of local drillhole grades and boundary conditions evident in drilling. Additionally, the grades were estimated by inverse distance squared and inverse distance cubed and the estimated average grade for the entire block model was the same. The final grade output from the resource estimate in the block model was plotted on swath plots with 100 m spacing.

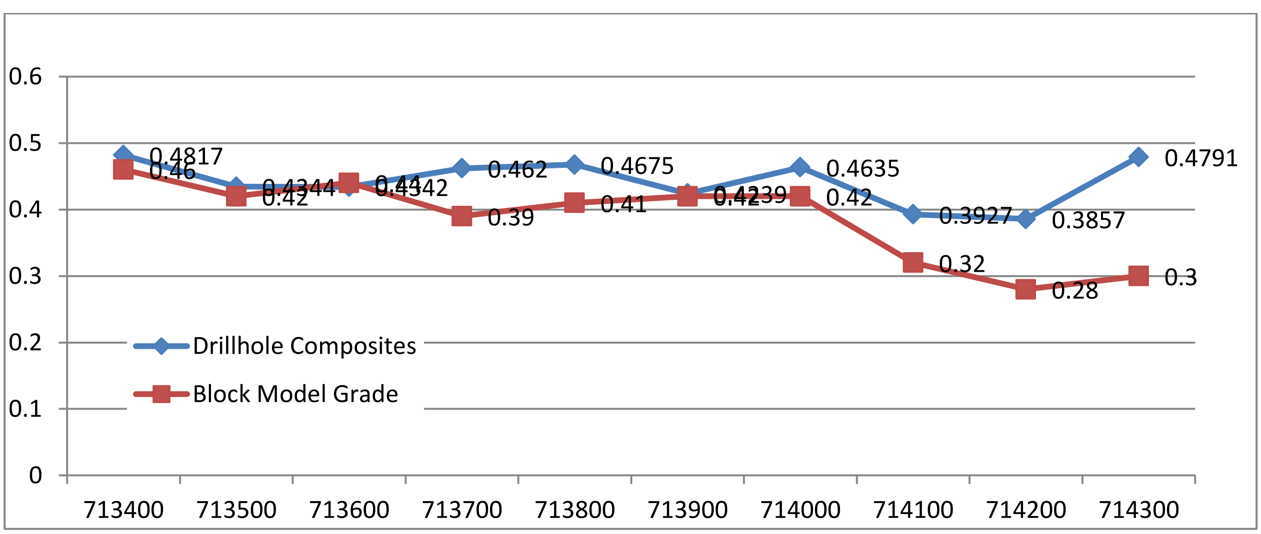

Figure 14-9 East –West Swath plot for Tot Cu

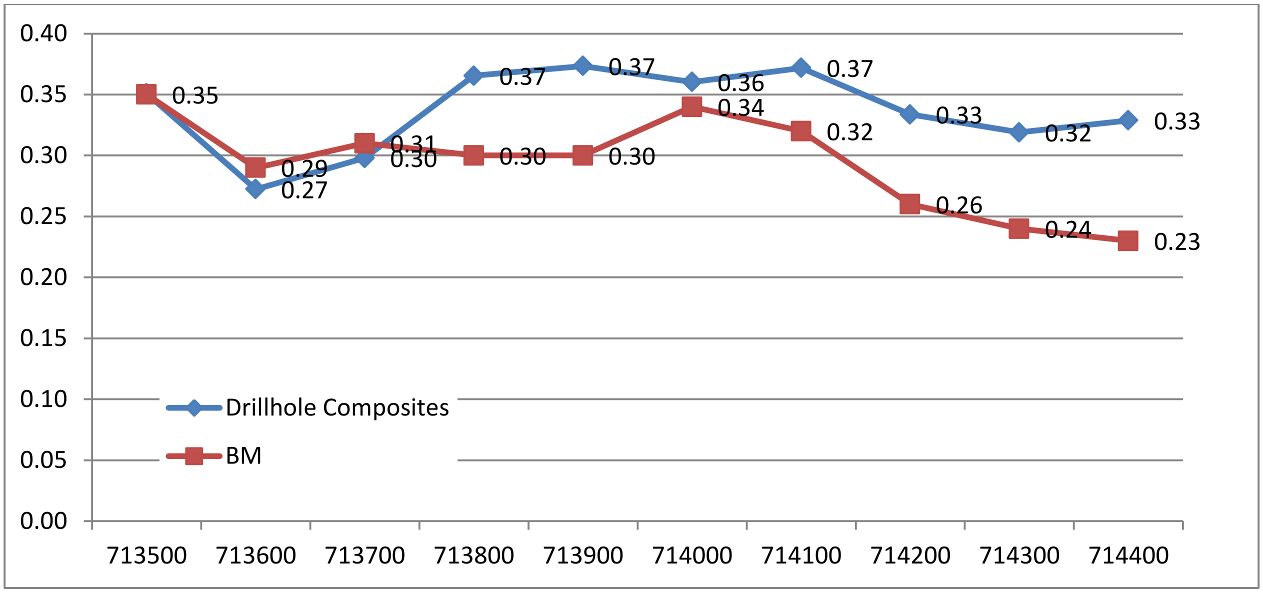

Figure 14-10 East –West Swath Plot for Rec Cu

The swath plots compare grades of the drillhole composites with the estimated grade in the block model cells.

Generally, grade in the drillhole composites matches similarly with grade in the block model. However, the east part has a bias in the grade estimate. This is caused by the small number of the drillholes drilled in that area. A significant amount of the lower grade in the southeast portion of the block model was in block cells resulting from the major trend direction of the copper mineralization across an area of few drill holes. Therefore low grade was smeared from the drillholes to the vast area in spite occurring high grade in one drillhole. The block model is correct for this stage of the resource estimate. Further close spaced drilling is required in that area.

14.13 Conclusions

The following conclusions have been drawn:

- The supergene copper mineralization is approximately parallel to the topographical surface
- The Ocaña copper deposit in the supergene zone is anisotropic with at least two major directions of the grade continuity reflecting down movement of the copper solutions in the past
- The recoverable copper is consistent over long distances; it is confirmed by a low coefficient of variation and long variogram ranges
- The basic statistical analyses show that cutting outliers (isolated excessive high copper values) was not necessary
- The drillhole database needs to be audited with assay certificates periodically for errors
- Further drilling is recommended to decrease drillhole spacing in order to convert indicated resources into the measured category and inferred to indicated resources

- The deposit is open mainly to the east and southeast, and further exploration drilling program should increase the recoverable copper resources. The deposit is open to the north at the property boundary where Pembrook Mining Corp is currently conducting exploration drilling.
- It is highly possible that copper mineralization extends beyond the fault running in the valley beneath the alluvium.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early stage project and advanced economics are not applied. There are no reserves on this project and is not applicable until advanced stage mine economic studies are complete.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early stage project and no mining methods are included in the report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early stage project and no recovery methods are included in the report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early stage project and no infrastructure concepts are included in the report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early stage project and market studies are not completed on this project yet.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

A semi-detailed environmental impact assessment submitted by Indico has concluded that all potential impacts to be produce by the exploration activities are going to be minimized or prevented by the protection actions that the company will have in place. The study has shown that this stage of exploration, due to the arid climate and landscape, will not generate potential impact on water sources, nor fauna or flora.

Table 20-1 Permitting Status (Source Indico, 2014)

	Permitting	Status	Post -performance RQ
Exploration	Environmental Impact Assessment	Granted	Monitoring
	Non-existing archaeological studies	Granted	None
	Water's use license	In process	
	Operation authorization	Pending	
Exploitation	Environmental Impact Assessment	Pending	Monitoring
	Water use license	Pending	
	Fuel permit	Pending	
	Operation authorization	Pending	
	Closure Plan	Pending	Bond
	Mining Operation Certificate	Pending	
	Explosives Use Global Authorization	Pending	
Milling	Mill concession	Pending	Monitoring

While performing drilling activities, the company is obligated to monitor parameters such as: water, air, noise and soil and the results are presented to the environmental authorities. Table 20-1 outlines what permitting aspects have been completed and which are underway.

On the community requirements, the company has signed the surface rights agreement with Ispacas Community for 25 years, which holds the area where the processing facilities would be installed if the project proceeds to the mining stage. For the area hosting the mineralization, the company is currently negotiating with Minas Arirahua and the Arirahua community for terms of either purchasing the land or lease for 25 years.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early stage project and no capital and operating costs have been determined for this project at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early stage project and no economic analysis has been done on this project yet.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Pecoy project adjoining to the north shares the Jimena zone with Indico's Ocaña project. The Pecoy concessions, named Barreno 1 and Barreno 2 are being actively explored, including diamond drilling by Pembrook Mining Corp. of Vancouver, BC, Canada through its Peruvian subsidiary Compania de Exploraciones Orion S.A.C. The Pecoy Project is effectively the northern continuation of mineralization at Ocaña, as evidenced by surface alteration and mineralization, geology, as well as drill holes drilled near to each side of the property boundary. The followed is an extract from the website of the current operators of the project, Orion S.A., the Peruvian subsidiary of Pembrook Mining Corp. based in Vancouver (http://www.pembrookmining.com/s/Pecoy.asp).

The Pecoy project was first drilled by Sociedad Pecoy Minera S.A.C. in 2009, with the completion of eleven holes for 3,450 metres. All holes were drilled on the margin of the system to test a IP/chargeability halo and accessibility. Thick and extensive low grade copper mineralization was intersected.

Higher-grade intervals were noted in several locations including a secondary, supergene blanket, within strong quartz-sericite-pyrite stockwork veinlets, on the margin of hydrothermal breccia and within potassium feldspar-biotite (potassic) alteration.

The surface work completed by Pembrook identified three distinct targets on the project. Re-logging of the previous holes drilled by Sociedad Pecoy Minera S.A.C showed that they were drilled on the margin of the porphyry system with only one hole drilled close enough to the centre of the system that intersected strong potassic style alteration. This hole intersected 108 metres at 0.41% copper of primary mineralization and remains open to depth and to the south. This primary target measures 0.8 kilometres by 1.5 kilometres and has big deposit potential.

A second important target identified is a secondary enriched, oxide-sulfide, copper zone. This target is found over an area of 0.5 kilometres by 1.2 kilometres and would likely be shallow at the top of the system. Geologic mapping of leached outcrops suggests this secondary enriched zone is expressed at the surface as a distinct red, hematite-goethite cap which is found over an area of 300 metres by 600 metres. Results from the IP geophysical survey indicate this blanket may extend over a much larger area covered by surface debris. One hole penetrated this target during the previous drill campaign and intersected 145 metres with 0.47% copper including several high grade intervals that returned up to 1.41% copper.

The third target type at Pecoy is located to the south of the main porphyry body and is a large, multi-phase, mineralized hydrothermal breccia. The breccia forms an east-west trending body which can be traced for 1.0 kilometre and is up to 200 metres wide. Some of the previous drilling intersected breccia with copper and gold but it was at the top of the hole that was being drilled at an angle away from the breccia target. The breccia represents a third target with strong copper and gold values adjacent to the porphyry. Drilling began on April 10, 2014 with one drill. To date, 1,569 metres in two holes have been completed. Assays are pending.

Indico has mapped portions of the Pecoy project, with the permission of Pembrook Mining. There has also been a limited data swap to aid each company's interpretation of the deposit. Indico can therefore confirm that mineralization, alteration, and geology continue across the property boundary. There are, however, differences in interpretation of these characteristics. MP cannot verify the detailed assay and logging information made public by Pembrook. Pembrook is focusing on the hypogene zone (John Drobe and Sean Butler, personal communication with Pembrook management and staff).

There are concessions surrounding the Ocaña project on all sides, including the small private Minas Arirahua on the eastern margin, which has been on care and maintenance since August 2013. This underground operation extracted gold ± silver ± copper mineralization at a rate of 450 tonnes/day from about a dozen narrow east-west veins hosted by diorite and andesite with head grades averaged 9.5 g/t Au. (source: http://www.scribd.com/doc/223529996/Voladura-en-Arirahua)

Groups of informal miners are working other similar veins in the area to the south, predominately for gold. These operations are not indicative of the type of mineralization being discussed in this report and the informal nature means there is no data available to provide a discussion.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other data or information that is known to Mining Plus that is not disclosed in this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions have been drawn about the Ocaña copper deposit as related to a mineral resource estimate:

- The supergene copper mineralization is approximately parallel to the topographical surface.
- The Ocaña copper deposit in the supergene zone is anisotropic with at least two major directions of the grade continuity reflecting down movement of the copper solutions in the past.
- The recoverable copper is consistent over long distances; it is confirmed by a low coefficient of variation and long variogram ranges.
- The basic statistical analyses show that cutting outliers (isolated excessive high copper values) was not necessary.
- The drillhole database needs to be audited with assay certificates periodically for errors
- Further drilling is recommended to decrease drillhole spacing in order to convert Indicated resources into the Measured category and Inferred to Indicated resources.
- The deposit is open mainly to the east and southeast, and further exploration drilling program should increase the recoverable copper resources; The deposit is open to the north at the property boundary where Pembrook Mining Corp is currently conducting exploration drilling.
- It is highly possible that copper mineralization extends -in the valley beneath the alluvium.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Mining Plus has reviewed the data provided, visited the site and observed the exploration operations and data collection. The mineral resource estimate presented in this report and general understanding of the deposit indicates that the Ocaña Copper Project is a project of merit and that subsequent work is warranted. The next major step is progressing to a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). Several activities will require to be completed before it can start.

26.1 Drilling Extensions of Supergene Mineralization

Both supergene and hypogene mineralization remain open to the east of the estimated resource. Prior to starting the PEA, four additional long holes (400 metres each) and eleven additional short (100-150 metres) holes are recommended to test the eastern limits of this mineralization, respectively. This drilling will total about 3,000 metres and cost approximately $1.2M.

There are a couple of areas of lower drill density within the existing core of drilling that a tighter density of drill holes will increase the confidence level. This added drilling is an un-costed item and not required for the PEA, but would add value to the project for future studies.

26.2 Drill Hole Database Audit

During the preparation of the resource estimate an audit of about 10% of the drill hole database compared to the certificates found a few small discrepancies outlined in section 12 of this report. It is recommended that a complete audit of the drill database be completed to confirm and if necessary correct any errors. This can be accomplished in a systematic and ongoing basis by existing Indico staff and so no estimated cost is applied.

26.3 Block Model Optimization, Solid Model Revisions and revised Resource Estimate

The current block model utilized two domains with different search ellipsoids to interpolate the grade estimation. Due to the topography and the nature of the formation of supergene mineralization these separate domains were necessary. Each flank of the east-west trending main ridge was given its own ellipsoid. The geometry of the total deposit is more complicated than just a south and north dipping limb. It is recommended that more domains be considered for future grade estimates to more accurately estimate grade distribution within the supergene zone. This could become more important as the eastern and southern edges receive more drilling and extend farther out than currently modelled.

The solid models require some adjustment in localized areas due to irregularities as well as to update into new areas following the drilling suggested above.

The cost of this optimization and a revised resource estimate once the above drilling on the eastern zone is completed is approximately $16,000 plus site visit costs.

26.4 Metallurgy & Engineering

The success of the project is dependent on the solubility of the supergene mineralization. The extensive sequential copper leach and acid consumption laboratory analysis, give a reasonable indication that this mineralization is amenable to heap leach mining and SX/EW processing. The results from the metallurgical studies will be required to apply to future revisions of the block model and PEA mine planning. The cost of the metallurgical studies is estimated at $103,000 and includes test-work ($70K) plus the PEA Process flow sheet ($33K). It is MP understanding this work has been initiated by Indico.

Additional engineering studies to support the PEA, as well as environmental/social baseline work, are recommended and cost an estimated $30,000. The PEA study itself is estimated to cost $100,000.

27 REFERENCES

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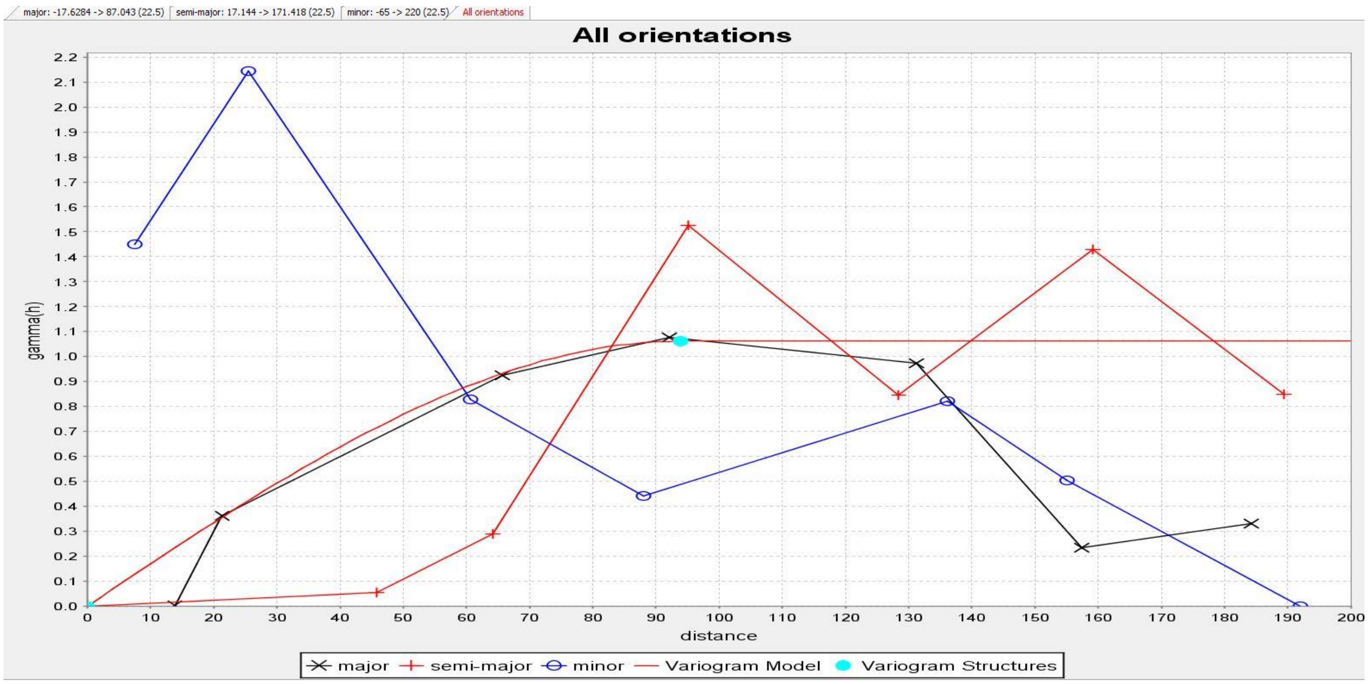
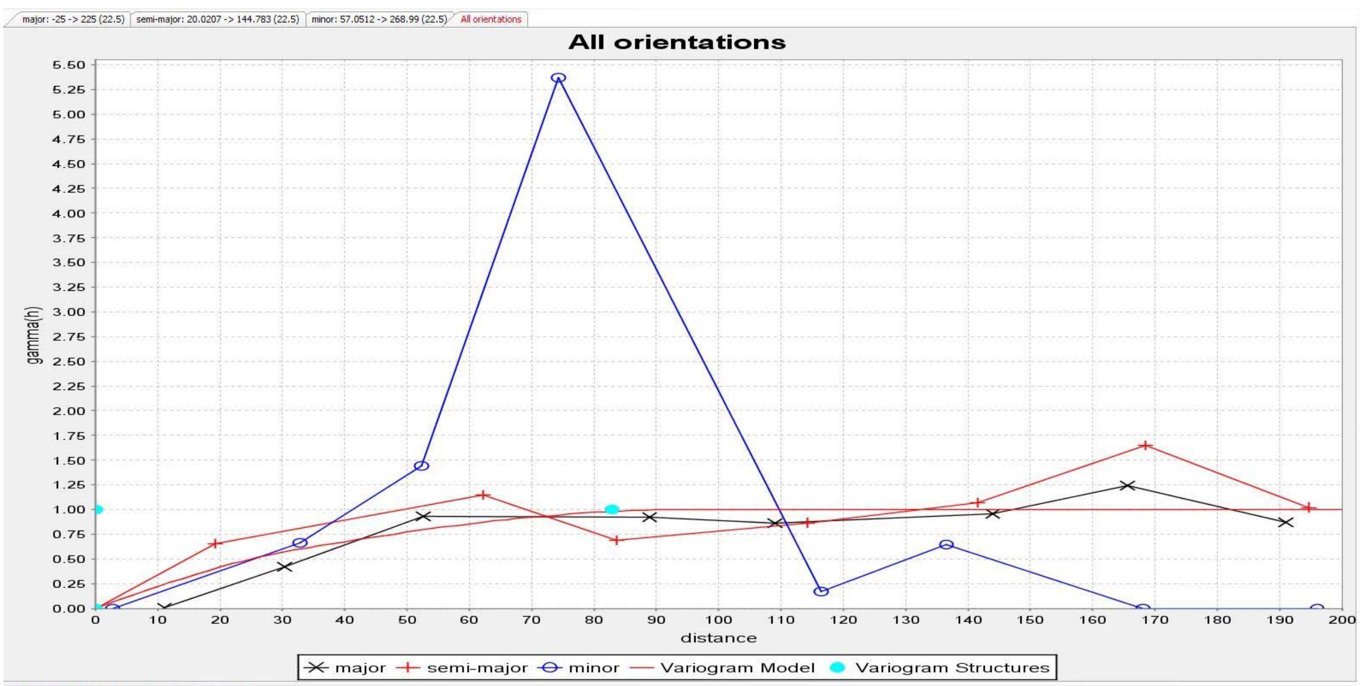
APPENDIX

Variograms.

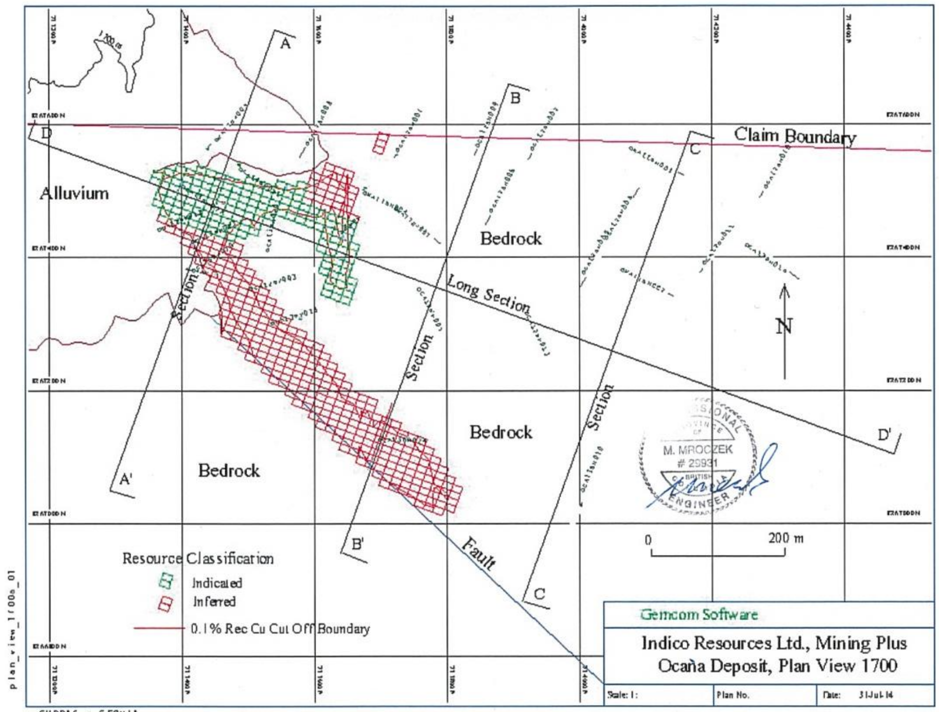


Ocaña copper deposit -northeast variogram model for total copper.

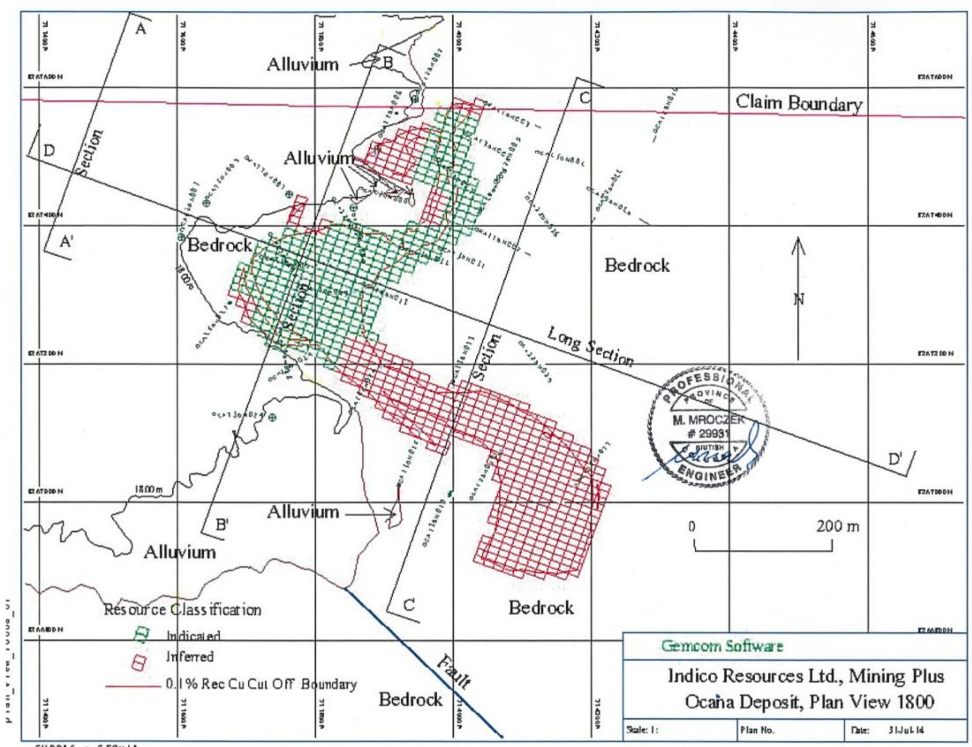


Ocaña copper deposit – southwest variogram model for total copper.

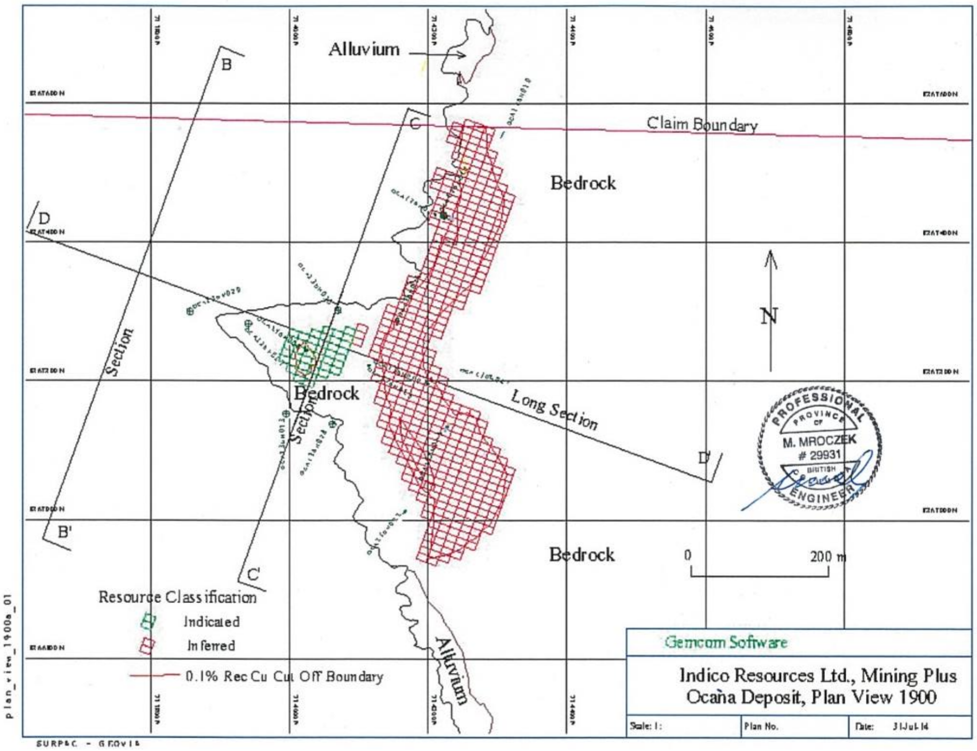
Plan Views and Cross Sections.



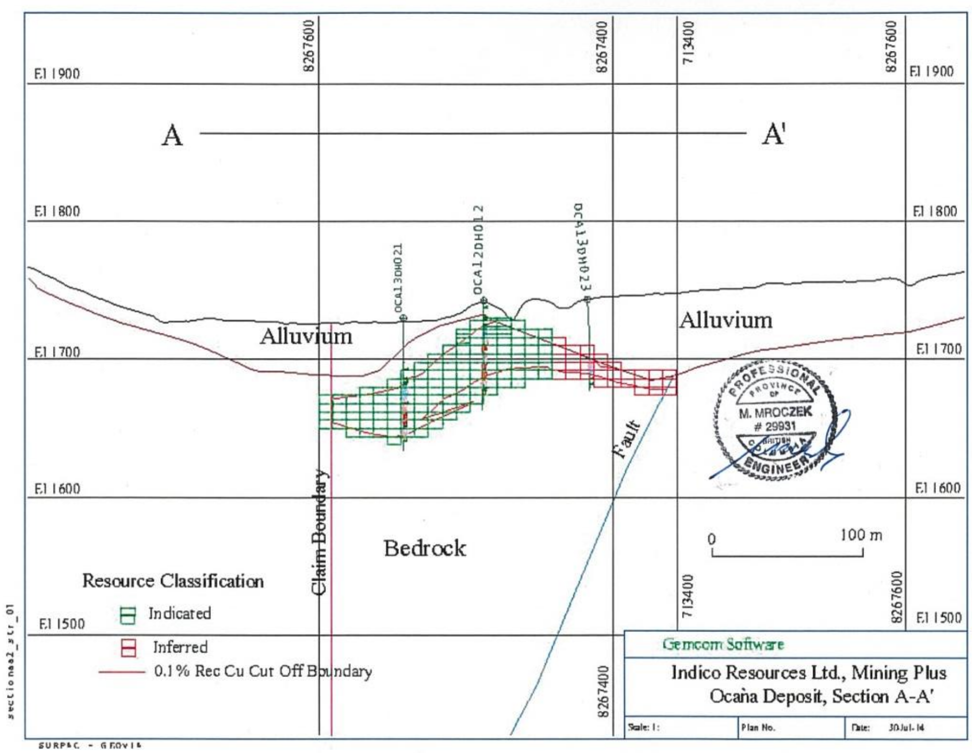
Ocaña copper deposit, plan view 1700 m elevation,



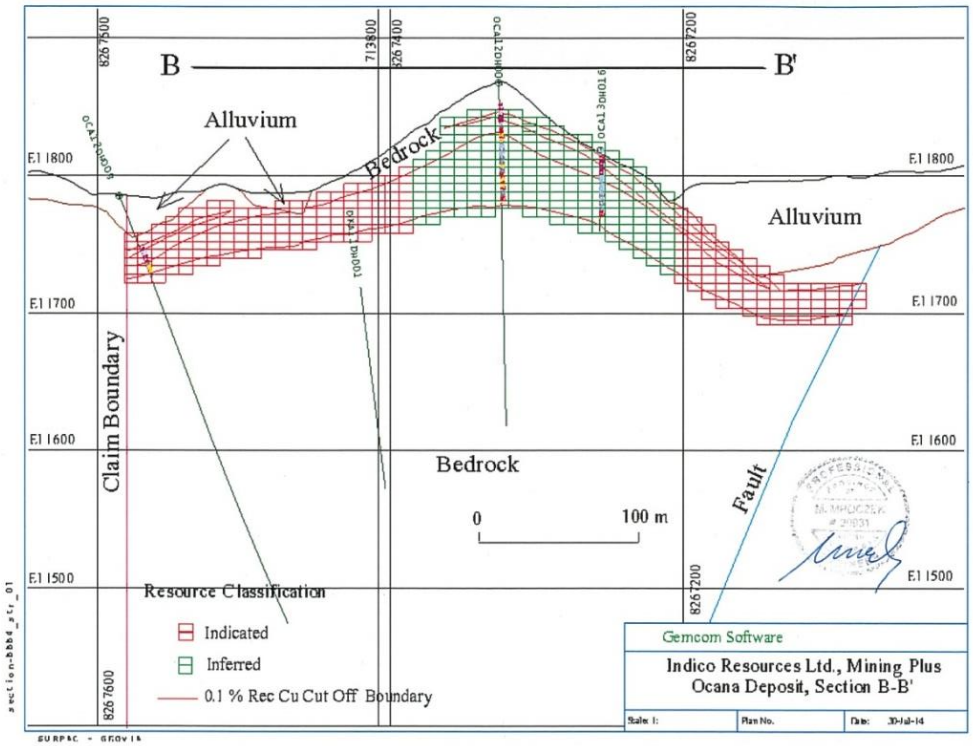
Ocaña copper deposit, plan view 1800 m elevation,



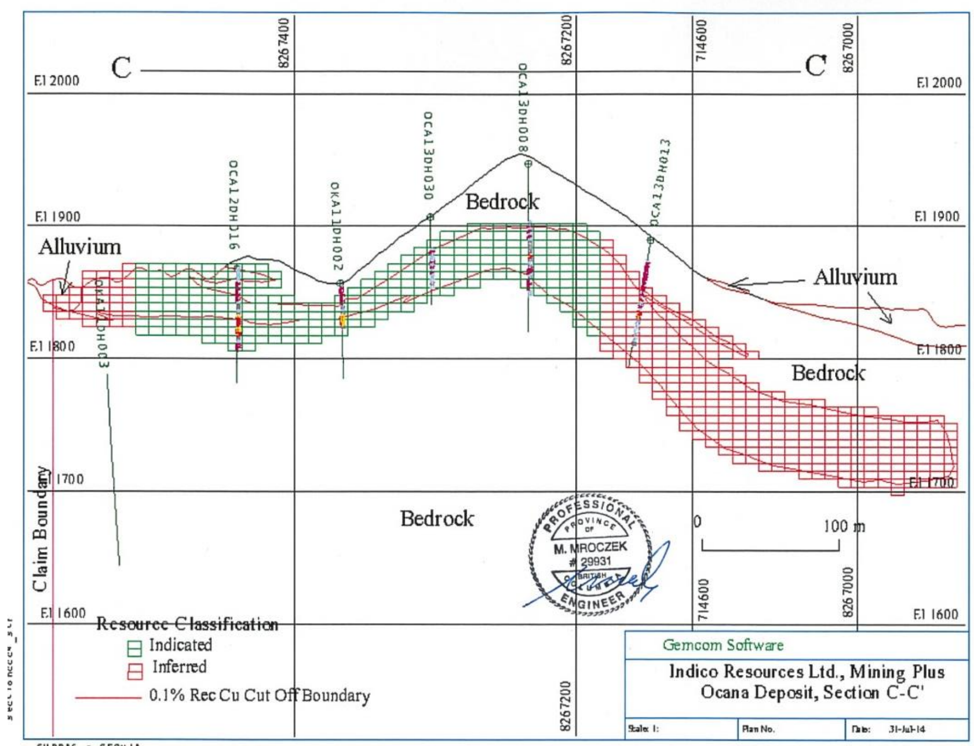
Ocaña copper deposit, plan view 1900m elevation.



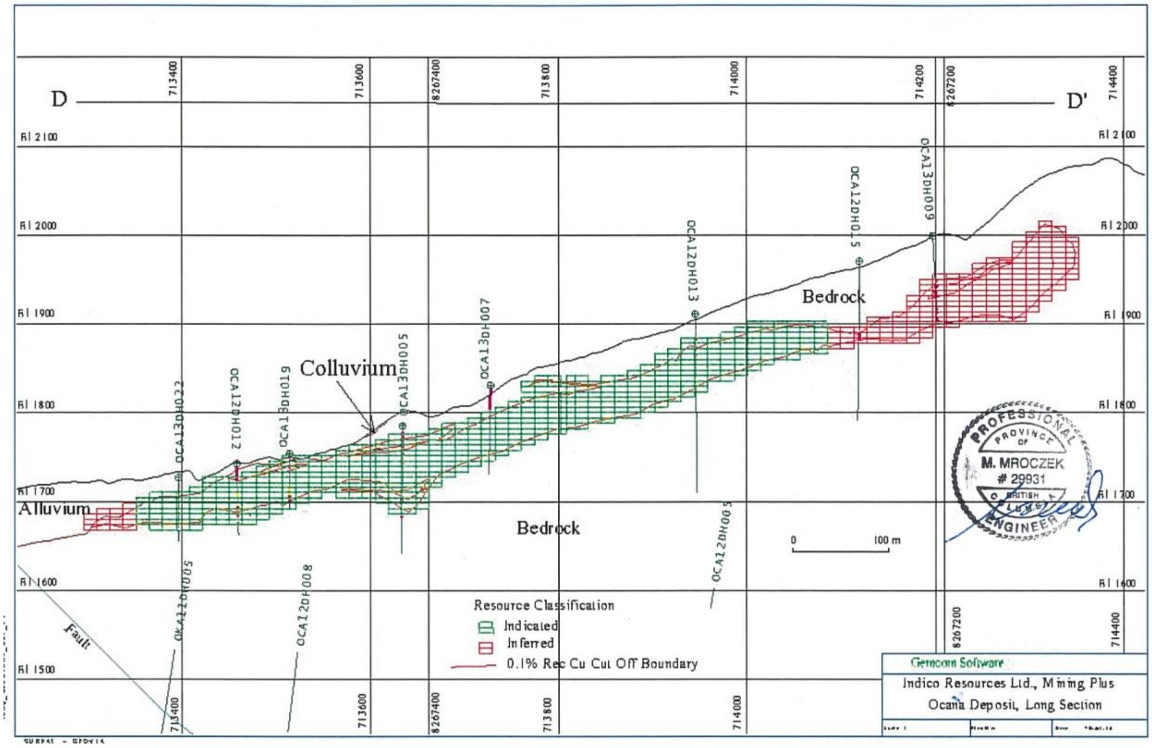
Ocaña copper deposit, section A-A' looking southeast.



Ocaña copper deposit, section B-B' looking southeast.



Ocaña copper deposit, section C-C' looking southeast.



Ocaña copper deposit, long section looking northeast.