



Prism Resources Inc.
Huampar Project Technical Report

Huarocharí, Lima, Peru

July, 2016

Prism Resources Inc.

Huampar Project Technical Report Huarochirí, Lima, Peru July 2016



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Photo I-1 Cover photo is inside the Huampar mill building as seen in January 2016

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

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. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Prism Resources Inc., Huampar Project Technical Report, Huarochirí, Lima, Peru, July 2016" with effective date June 1st, 2016. (the "Technical Report")
3. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science, in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1982.
4. My professional affiliation is member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Professional Geoscientist (No. 19,233).
5. 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.
6. I visited the Huampar property on January 18, 2016.
7. I am responsible for all parts of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Prism Resources Inc. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and am independent of the vending company Trevali Mining Corporation applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101-F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. 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.
12. I have read the definition of a "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.
13. 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 July 8th, 2016.

Signed and Sealed

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo.

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mining Plus Peru S.A.C. has been commissioned by Prism Resources Inc. (Prism) to prepare an independent NI 43-101 compliant report for the Huampar polymetallic project located in the Lima Department of Peru. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

In particular this report is a review of all work completed in the preceding five years from the effective date, an overview of the geological and mining potential of the deposit and recommendations for future work on the deposit.

The Huampar polymetallic metal mine is a past producer that operated from 1956 to 1991 and also in the late 1990s to 2000. Historical mining has generally been above the lowest gravity drained level, the 412 level. This report outlines the recommended targeting of exploration diamond drill holes at targets below the 412 level in this brownfield project area.

The historical resource/reserve estimates reported on this project have not been validated. The historical resource estimates are characterized as a historical estimate and require further technical work to be upgrade to a Current Resource.

The Huampar Project is located approximately 80 km NE (line of sight) from Lima Peru, in the southern portion of the Central Peruvian Polymetallic Belt. The project sits at altitudes between 4,000 and 4,500m ASL. Access to the property is via the Carretera Central, the principal highway servicing the central Andes, then unpaved secondary roads, a distance of about 160 kilometres by road from Lima.

The Project consists of multiple polymetallic veins on about 1,880 hectares (Ha) of concessions that contain a past producing 100-250 tonne per day (tpd) mine, later ramped up to 450 tpd, which was developed to a maximum vertical depth of 450m below the surface, a processing plant and camp facilities both of which require refurbishment, and a (Historic Reserve) remnant reserve estimate completed by MRDI consultants in 1999.

The owner of the Huampar Project is Nueva Condor S.A. which is 100% owned by Carlos Loret de Mola. Trevali Mining Corporation (Trevali) reported the acquisition of Huampar on May 18, 2011. Prism has signed the legally binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Trevali whereby Trevali will transfer 100% of the outstanding shares of its Peruvian subsidiary Nueva Condor S.A., 100% owner and holder of the Huampar property and associated mining rights for \$500,000 worth of common shares in Prism. The number of these common shares will be based on the share price of a financing to occur concurrently with the close of the purchase of Huampar. In addition Trevali will have the right to maintain their percentage ownership in Prism Resources on a pro-rata basis through participation in further financings in Prism.

The Huampar Project is located in the well-known Central Peruvian Polymetallic Belt of the Central Andes. The deposit is hosted exclusively in a volcanic sequence of rocks and consists of a series of polymetallic veins, with silver being the element of primary economic importance. Gold, zinc and lead all have lesser, but roughly equal economic importance. The veins outcrop on surface and have been previously mined to 450m below the surface.

There has been no modern exploration work completed such as geophysics or drilling as the veins are evident on surface, and historic mining generally started from vein outcrops. The technical work completed since the Trevali acquisition includes check underground sampling, surface geochemical sampling and some surface satellite based Aster and lineaments work. The majority of this work was completed in 2011 and 2012. The potential for substantial resources is possible, both on known vein systems and potentially undiscovered veins.

Modern mining of several polymetallic veins began in 1956 and continued until 1991 when national electrical power shortages forced the mine to close. Production initially commenced at 250 tonnes per day (tpd) and processed approximately 2.5 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.6 g/t Au, 185 g/t Ag, 3.8% Pb and 5.0% Zn. During this production period the reported recoveries are high and clean penalty free concentrates were produced. Mining continued intermittently from 1997 to early 2000 at approximately 400 tpd. Mining operations closed in 2000 due to the lack of development headings and low commodity prices.

The processing plant remains intact as does the camp and offices, but they all require updating, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the case of the camp. Scoping level estimates have been made to refurbish the processing plant most recently in 2010. The underground has experienced mild water inundation and some rock falls. Pumping of the water and rehabilitation work will be required to create access for underground diamond drilling and to review the status of the development drives and older stopes in mineralized material.

Table I-1 Recommended Exploration Budget

Huampar Project Budget			
Phase 1 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Auger drilling in old tailings material			\$ 15,000
Assaying auger samples	100	\$30	\$ 3,000
Logistics, food accom, transport			\$ 7,000
Data Compilation			\$ 15,000
Target Validation and Drill planning for Phase 2			\$ 10,000
Permitting			\$ 10,000
Community agreement			\$ 20,000
Road Upgrade			\$ 12,000
Contingency 10%			\$ 9,200
Total Phase 1			\$ 101,200
Phase 2 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Drill Pad construction			\$ 8,000
Diamond Drilling (all in)	1,350 m	\$195/m	\$ 263,250
Contingency 10%			\$ 26,325
Total Phase 2			\$ 289,575
Phase 3 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Camp upgrades and expansion			\$ 100,000
Diamond Drilling all in	35,000 m	\$195/m	\$ 6,825,000
Underground rehabilitation			\$ 50,000
Mill Review			\$ 15,000
Underground chip sample program for confirmation of previous samples			\$ 25,000
Mine Model Development			\$ 30,000
Contingency 10%			\$ 704,500
Total Phase 3			\$ 7,749,500
Total Phase 1, 2 and 3			\$ 8,039,075

The recommended next step in the project is conduct a auger sampling program on the historic tailings while continuing with data compilation and drill planning for phases 2 and 3 of the exploration program. Phase 2 of the exploration program consists of drilling of two diamond drill holes from surface to determine if the vein continues below the lowest gravity drained level. If this is successful the third and final exploration phase is extensive follow up drilling of the vein in preparation of a mineral resource estimate. This would include rehabilitating the camp and reviewing the mill for updating costs.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer and Terms of Reference

Mining Plus Peru S.A.C. has been commissioned by Prism Resources Inc. (Prism) to prepare an NI 43-101 compliant report for the Huampar polymetallic project located in the Lima province of Peru. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

2.2 Sources of Information

In addition to the site visit undertaken to the Huampar Project the author of this report has relied on information provided by Trevali Mining Corporation (Trevali), discussions with Prism staff, and a number of studies completed by other internationally recognized independent consulting and engineering groups. A listing of the principal sources of information is included in Section 27 of this report.

The author has made all reasonable enquiries to establish the completeness and authenticity of the information provided and identified, and a final draft of this report was provided to Prism along with a written request to identify any material errors or omissions prior to final submission.

2.3 Site Visit

Mr Sean Butler, P.Geo. visited the Huampar site on the 18th of January, 2016 accompanied by Jhon Human geologist representing Prism Resources. During this visit, the author reviewed the general location of the surface outcrop of the major veins and the surface layout of the underground mine access, process mill and camp.

During the visit the portal to the major (and lowest surface accessible elevation) 412 mine level was seen, near the process plant and mills, plus the camp. Tailings from previous operations are seen in several areas indicating a long history of mining and processing in several locations. A visit to the Finlandia vein on surface accessed by a narrow poorly maintained road near the Colqui vein in the next valley north from the mill was made to observe the surface outcrop.

The visit allowed the author to observe the significant infrastructure and confirm historic production reports as indicated by the extensive tailings and moderate amount of waste rock.

No visit was made underground due to logistics and apparent flooding in the access portal. Reports of caving elsewhere limited the possibility of inspecting underground workings. No samples were collected due to the lack of recent data to compare it to and verify The extensive existing infrastructure, long history of mining, extensive surface waste dumps and large tailings piles confirm the historic mining and allow the potential below the historic mine to be assumed. The author concluded that samples at this time would not change the project recommendations or confirm by comparison any existing sample data high above the target area to be used in a near future resource estimate.



Photo 2-1 Overall view of the camp, mill, tailings and support infrastructure

2.4 Units of Measurement

All monetary dollars expressed in this report are in United States dollars (“US\$”). Quantities are generally stated in SI units, including metric tonnes (tonnes (t), kilograms (kg) or grams (g) for weight; kilometres (km), metres (m), centimetres (cm) and millimetres (mm) for distance; square kilometres (km²) or hectares (ha) for area; and grams per tonne (g/t) for gold and silver grades (g/t Au, g/t Ag). Precious metal grades may also be expressed in parts per billion (ppb), and quantities may be reported in troy ounces.

2.5 List of Abbreviations

a	annum	MC	Merrill Crowe
Au	gold	MVA	megavolt ampere
Ag	silver	m ²	square metre
ALS	ALS Global, a laboratory company	m ³	cubic metre
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage	μ	micron
°C	degree Celsius	MASL	metres above sea level
C\$	Canadian dollars	μg	microgram
cfm	cubic feet per minute	m ³ /h	cubic metres per hour
CIRA	Certificate of Non-Archaeological Remains	mi	mile
cm	centimetre	min	minute
cm ²	square centimetre	μm	micrometre
COG	cut-off grade	mm	millimetre
CuSO ₄	copper sulfate	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
d	day	MP	Mining Plus
dia	diameter	mph	miles per hour
dmt	dry metric tonne	MRDI	Mineral Resource Development Inc.
dwt	dead-weight ton	Mt	Mega (million) tonnes
EIA	Environmental Impact Application	MVA	megavolt-amperes
ENE	East North East	MW	megawatt
°F	degree Fahrenheit	MWh	megawatt-hour
ft	foot	NI	National Instrument
ft ²	square foot	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
ft ³	cubic foot	oz/st	opt ounce per short ton
ft/s	foot per second	Pb	Lead
g	gram	ppb	part per billion
G	giga (billion)	ppm	part per million
Gal	Imperial gallon	pH	measure of alkalinity / acidity based on negative logarithm of hydrogen-ion conc.
gpm	(see usgpm below)	PSAD56	Provisional South American Datum 1956
g/t	gram per tonne	psia	pound per square inch absolute
ha	hectare	psig	pound per square inch gauge
hp	horsepower	QA/QC	Quality Assurance Quality Control
hr	hour	RL	relative elevation
Hz	hertz	ROM	run of mine
INGEMMET	Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico	RPA	Roscoe Postle and Associates
in	inch	rpm	rotations per minute
in ²	square inch	s	second
J	joule	SA	Sociedad Anónima
k	kilo (thousand)	SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
kcal	kilocalorie	st	short ton
kg	kilogram	stpa	short ton per year
km	kilometre	stpd	short ton per day
km ²	square kilometre	t	metric tonne
km/h	kilometre per hour	tpa	metric tonne per year
kPa	kilopascal	tpd	metric tonne per day
kt	kilotonnes	TMF	tailings management facility
kVA	kilovolt-amperes	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
kW	kilowatt	US\$	United States dollar
kWh	kilowatt-hour	usg	United States gallon
L	litre	usgpm	US gallon per minute
lb	pound	wmt	wet metric tonne
LHOS	longhole open stoping	wt%	weight percent
L/s	litres per second	yd ³	cubic yard
LOM	Life of Mine	yr	year
m	metre	Zn	Zinc
M	mega (million); molar		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on Prism's Peruvian lawyers Estudio Ehecopar, member firm of Baker & McKenzie International for their opinion on the title for the Huampar mineral concessions. They reviewed the concession list and other parts of section 4 of this report in particular section 4.4 Agreements, in the week of February 8, 2016. They provided clarification of the requirements of concession holders to hold mineral titles in Peru. This concession information compares well to the information provided previously by Trevali. This report has been prepared on the understanding that the properties are, or will be, lawfully accessible for evaluation, development, mining and processing.

The title search document by Estudio Ehecopar of February 18, 2016 is included in the Appendix at the end of this report. The lawyer on May 31, 2016 confirmed that the titles were all still in good standing and no changes to title had occurred. The individual maps of each concession in the Title Search are not included.

4 PROPERTY, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Concessions

The property is comprised of 43 mineral concessions for an aggregate total area of approximately 1,880 hectares. Annual concession maintenance payments and the associated annual penalties for 2016 total approximately US\$42,700.

Peru uses a system of 100 hectare blocks in a regularized grid defined in the PSAD56 UTM coordinates. Concessions are one or more contiguous 100 hectare blocks that are applied for and issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico -INGEMMET). Historic concessions have multiple different orientations and sizes as seen in Figure 4-2.

4.1.1 Ownership History

Carlos Loret de Mola and family have 100% ownership of the concessions through various corporate and personal entities. Trevali Mining has made an agreement with the Loret de Mola family. This agreement was revised by Prism between itself and both the Loret de Mola family and Trevali in late 2015 as summarized below in section 4.4.

4.1.2 Requirements to hold Concessions

Mining concessions are granted for an indefinite term, provided that their holders: (i) timely pay an annual Mining Good Standing Fee (Derecho de Vigencia) of US\$3.00 per hectare by June 30 of each year; and, (ii) meet certain targets of minimum annual production per year by the end of the 6th or 10th year as of the granting of the mining concession.

If the annual production target is not reached within the abovementioned periods, onwards holders shall pay an annual Mining Penalty (Penalidad Minera) for each year in default.

Please take into consideration that mining concessions granted prior to October 10, 2008 shall reach the minimum annual production target by the end of the 15th year (in 2023) as of their granting; otherwise, they shall be cancelled by the INGEMMET, unless their holder:

- proves that such noncompliance is the result of a cause not attributable to him or force majeure duly documented and approved by the competent authority; or,
- certifies that their holder paid the mining penalty for such year and invested in mining activities or in basic infrastructure of public use an amount equivalent to at least 10 times the amount of the corresponding mining penalty (i.e. invested an amount equivalent to at least one Peruvian Tax Unit per hectare).

If one of the above conditions is met, the mining concession shall not be cancelled and the holder shall continue paying the mining penalty for such concession. Should failure to comply with the minimum annual production continue until the 20th year (in 2028) as of the granting of the mining concession, such concession shall automatically be cancelled without exception.

As of January 1, 2023, the cancellation rules detailed above would apply to mining concessions granted before October 10, 2008. If those mining concessions did not comply with the minimum production target during the previous 15 years, including 2023, they shall be cancelled in 2024 unless the holder meets one of the two exceptions listed above, in which case the rules detailed in the paragraph above would also apply.

Annual payments for Nueva Condor and the Trevali/Glencore concessions to be transferred:

Nueva Condor

Concessions and the penalty is USD\$40,753

Beneficiation Plant Concession S/- 1,935.50 (Peru Soles)

Exploration projects require a government issued start-up authorization, which imply the previous obtainment of certain permits and authorization such as an environmental assessment study, Certificate of Non-Archaeological Remains (CIRA) among others. In order to carry out mining activities, concessionaires must additionally obtain the right to use the corresponding surface land from the landowner. Surface lands might be owned by a private owner, the Peruvian Government or the local community, which in this case for surface rights covering the Nueva Condor claims it is the Comunidad Campesina de Huanza.

4.2 Location

The Huampar project is located approximately 80 kilometres north-east of Lima, Peru in the southern portion of the Central Peruvian Polymetallic Belt in the district of Huanza, province of Huarochirí, department of Lima. Access to the property is via the Carretera Central, the principal highway servicing the central Andes from Lima, then secondary roads a total distance of about 160 to 180 kilometres by road from Lima depending on the route.

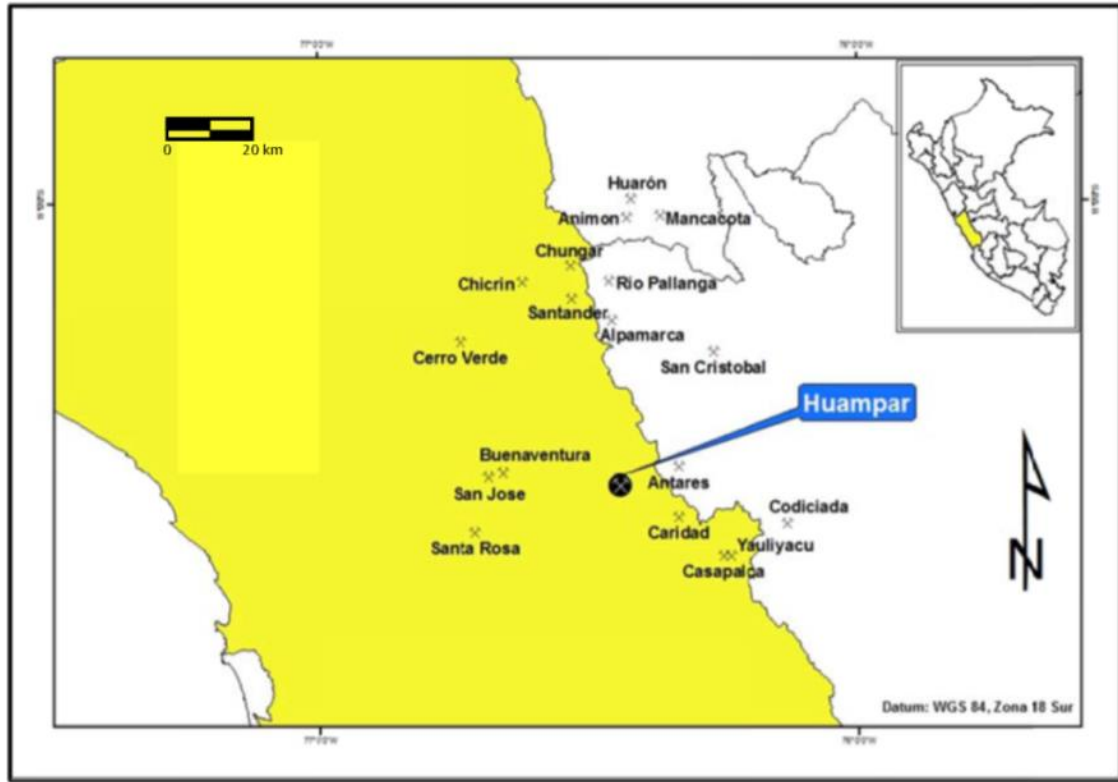


Figure 4-1 Huampar Project Location in Relation to select mines in the Central Peruvian Polymetallic Belt

The latitude and longitude of 11° 33' 53" South and 76° 27' 5" West (WGS84 datum) is located within the concessions in the area close to the surface expression of the Finlandia vein. The location of 341730 E and 8721125 N UTM in PSAD56 datum zone 18 South is the alternative description in most commonly locally used.

4.3 Concessions

Figure 4-2 and Table 4-1 below delineate and detail the concessions that are included in the project area:

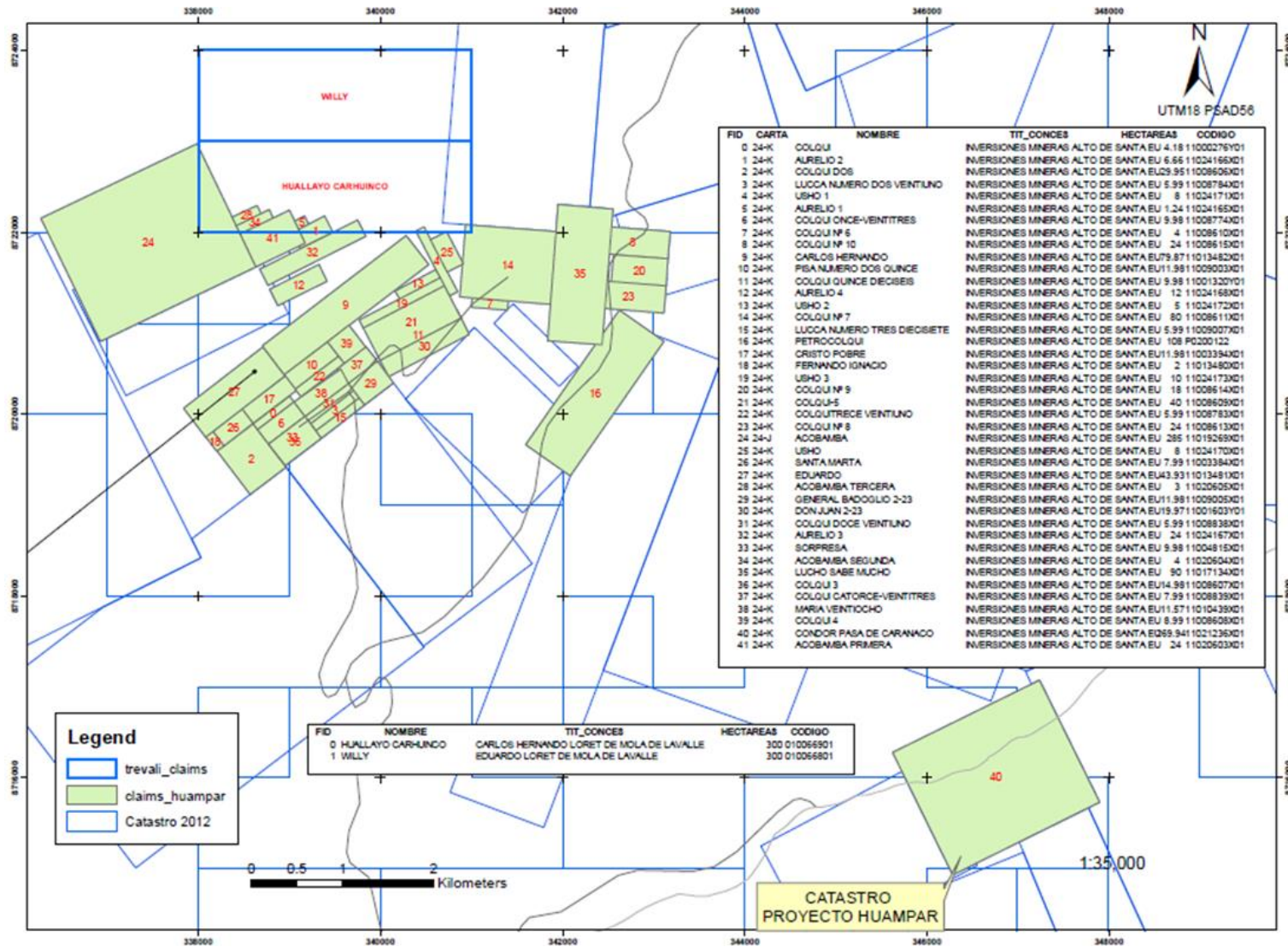


Figure 4-2 Concession Plan, UTM in PSAD56 Zone 18 South (Source Trevali)

Table 4-1 List of Concessions

Huampar Peru - Mining Concessions					
N°	Code	Name	Hectares (for taxation)	Available area (hectares)	Titleholder Mining Public Registry
1	11000276Y01	COLQUI	4.2	4.18	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
2	11003384X01	SANTA MARTA	8.0	7.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
3	11003394X01	CRISTO POBRE	12.0	11.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
4	11004815X01	SORPRESA	10.0	9.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
5	11008606X01	COLQUI DOS	30.0	29.95	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
6	11008607X01	COLQUI 3	15.0	14.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
7	11008608X01	COLQUI 4	9.0	8.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
8	11008610X01	COLQUI N° 6	4.0	4.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
9	11008611X01	COLQUI N° 7	80.0	80.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
10	11008609X01	COLQUI-5	40.0	40.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
11	11008613X01	COLQUI N° 8	24.0	24.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
12	11008614X01	COLQUI N° 9	18.0	18.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
13	11008615X01	COLQUI N° 10	24.0	24.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
14	11001320Y01	COLQUI QUINCE DIECISEIS	10.0	9.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
15	11001603Y01	DON JUAN 2-23	20.0	19.97	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
16	11008774X01	COLQUI ONCE-VEINTITRES	10.0	9.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
17	11008783X01	COLQUITRECE VEINTIUNO	6.0	5.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
18	11008784X01	LUCCA NUMERO DOS VEINTIUNO	6.0	5.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
19	11008838X01	COLQUI DOCE VIENTIUNO	6.0	5.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
20	11008839X01	COLQUI CATORCE – VEINTITRES	8.0	7.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
21	11009005X01	GENERAL BADOGLIO 2-23	12.0	11.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
22	11009003X01	PISA NUMERO DOS QUINCE	12.0	11.98	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
23	11009007X01	LUCCA NUMERO TRES DIECISIETE	6.0	5.99	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
24	11010439X01	MARIA VEINTIOCHO	12.0	11.57	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
25	11013480X01	FERNANDO IGNACIO	2.0	2.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
26	11013481X01	EDUARDO	44.0	43.93	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
27	11017134X01	LUCHO SABE MUCHO	90.0	90.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
28	11013482X01	CARLOS HERNANDO	80.0	79.87	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
29	11019269X01	ACOBAMBA	285.0	285.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
30	11020603X01	ACOBAMBA PRIMERA	24.0	24.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
31	11020604X01	ACOBAMBA SEGUNDA	4.0	4.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
32	11020605X01	ACOBAMBA TERCERA	3.0	3.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
33	11024165X01	AURELIO 1	1.2	1.24	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
34	11024166X01	AURELIO 2	6.7	6.66	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
35	11024167X01	AURELIO 3	24.0	24.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
36	11024168X01	AURELIO 4	12.0	12.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
37	11024171X01	USHO 1	8.0	8.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
38	11024172X01	USHO 2	5.0	5.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
39	11024173X01	USHO 3	10.0	10.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
40	11024170X01	USHO	8.0	8.00	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
41	11021236X01	CONDOR PASA DE CARANACO	270.0	269.94	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
42	10066801	WILLY	279.4	279.41	Not registered - INGEMMET: Eduardo Aurelio Loret de Mola de Laval
43	10066901	HUALLAYO CARHUINCO	230.4	230.38	Not registered - INGEMMET: Carlos Hernando Loret de Mola de Laval
Total hectares			1772.9	1771.89	
Processing Concession					
44	P0200122	PETROCOLQUI	108.0	108.0	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.
Total hectares (including Processing Concession)			1880.9	1879.9	

4.4 Agreements

On May 18, 2011 Trevali signed a memorandum of understanding with Nassau-registered Nueva Condor Inc. (NCI) wherein NCI agreed to grant to Trevali the exclusive option to acquire all the outstanding shares of its Peruvian subsidiary Nueva Condor S.A., 100% owner and holder of the Huampar property and associated mining rights (the "Option"). Trevali paid \$50,000 upon signing the memorandum of understanding.

On April 4, 2014 the memorandum of understanding was superseded and replaced by a definitive Stock Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") by which the registered owner of 100% of the shares of Nueva Condor S.A. transferred all of his shares to Trevali.

Pursuant to the terms of the SPA, the price for the Nueva Condor shares includes: (i) the issuance of 900,000 Trevali common shares, (ii) a cash payment of \$350,000 to be paid in monthly instalments of \$5,000 as from the date of execution of the memorandum of understanding, (iii) an amount in cash equivalent to 5% of the recognized value of the credits listed on Schedule 3 of the SPA and (iv) a 3% net smelter royalty, of which 2% may be purchased in 1% tranches for 4 years as from January 3, 2012 for payments of US\$1.5 million and \$2 million.

Payments detailed in (i) and (iii) above, and a \$100,000 annual advance payment (deductible from the net smelter royalty payments), will be due upon the seller's compliance with the covenants set forth in the SPA.

To date the seller has not fully complied with the above referred to covenants, therefore payment of the agreed consideration is still not due.

Prism have signed an MOU with Trevali and the Loret de Mola family and announced on November 25, 2015. The terms are:

Trevali will transfer 100% of the outstanding shares of its Peruvian subsidiary Nueva Condor S.A., which is the 100% owner and holder of the Huampar property and associated mining rights for a consideration of \$500,000 to be satisfied by the issuance of common shares in Prism and subject to adjustment based on the concurrent financing price described below. In addition the vendors will have the right to maintain their percentage ownership in Prism on a pro-rata basis. As a result of the transaction Mark Cruise will join the board of Prism Resources Inc. As a condition of the transaction Prism is required to raise a minimum of CAD\$400,000 to top up its cash position to enable completion of a NI43-101 technical report and carry out a work program ahead of a drilling program.

The terms of the binding TERM SHEET with Nueva Condor include the following:

- 2,900,000 Prism common shares to Carlos Loret de Mola and two other individuals.
- 3% NSR of which 2% may be purchased in 1% tranches at any stage for payments of US\$1.5 and US\$2 million respectively within a period of two years from the approval date.
- Annual payments of US\$100,000 commencing on the second anniversary of the agreement which payments will be deductible from any NSR payments made to Nueva Condor.

Furthermore Prism has retained the services of key Nueva Condor personnel for a monthly retainer fee of US\$5,000 of which this fee will be capped at US\$240,000 over a period of 4 years.

4.5 Royalties

A royalty, as noted above, of a 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) applies to the Nuevo Condor concessions of which 2% may be purchased in 1% tranches at any stage for payments of US\$1.5 and US\$2 million respectively within a period of two years from the approval date.

4.6 Environmental

MRDI (1999) noted that the level of impact resulting from previous and current operations is low in comparison to other Peruvian operations. The author noted on his visit that the area of disturbance is moderate and localized to the surface extent of the veins and plant areas. The extent of potential clean-up is significant and will depend on the interpretation of the regulators as to how detailed the rehabilitation required will be.

Concerns include the tailings impoundment is not up to the current code, potential ARD and water drainage issues and the need for civil engineering rehabilitation.

The site has been mined from multiple different portals plus stopes broken to surface over a three to four kilometre strike and had processing of the resulting mined material at multiple locations. The largest tailings are proximal to the existing mill, but historic tailings were observed in the northern valley to evidence some processing there in the past.

4.7 Permitting

Invasive exploration work (drilling, machine trenching, tunnelling and similar) require government issued permits. An exploration plan and the proper level of Level I EIA (Environmental Impact Application) must be submitted to and approved by the government. Finally, the government must issue a Start-Up Authorization for the invasive projects to begin. Phase 1 of the proposed budget (See 25 Budget and Recommendations) does not require further permitting. Phase 2 and 3 of the Huampar project will require new studies and permits.

Permitting requires archaeology/environmental/community studies which can occur concurrently with phase I and take six to 12 weeks. If the submitted studies are deemed acceptable by the relevant government departments, approval can be expected with 30-60 days. If the land is owned by a community such as by Comunidad Campesina de Huanza at Huampar, they must also ratify a surface access and use agreement by a 2/3rds community majority (see section 4.10 below). Water rights must be acquired through the controlling government entity in that area. Water rights are not an issue for exploration scale programs but may require a negotiated process if a development project reaches a scale that impacts local infrastructure. A reactivation of the historic mine would be expected to fall below this threshold.

Any surface disturbance requires reclamation, including contouring, closure of workings, removal of structures and revegetation. Permitting in a timely manner is a moderate risk but given capacity building in the Peruvian government and the paucity of new exploration and development projects in Peru, it is not significant.

4.8 Social

Trevali currently maintains a guard hut on the project to control access. No communities live on the site or nearby. The nearest community, Comunidad Campesina de Huanza, centred in Huanza, is about 15 kilometres away. The project will likely be a camp based operation with the staff coming into work on a rotational basis.

Community agreements have not been negotiated at this time. These agreements will need to be negotiated before any mechanical exploration or mining begins. The local communities have historically had good relations with mining operations at Huampar. Trevali Mining Corporation operates the Santander Mine which is the closest active mining operation to Huampar and maintains a positive working relationship and social license with local communities.

Peruvian Law prevents Prism from entering any negotiation with local communities until such time as they have legal title to the relevant mining claims. There is no reason to believe that agreement will be unreasonably withheld by Comunidad Campesina de Huanza.

The process for negotiating and signing a community agreement requires discussion with community leaders, presentation at a community meeting and ratification by a 2/3 majority of the adult Comunidad residents. Depending on the timing of regularly held monthly meetings this process generally takes between six and 12 weeks and can occur concurrently with other study work required for permitting (See 4.7 Permits).

In any part of the world, community license plays a key role in resource development and is a risk that must be mitigated through the negotiation of well thought out community agreements and the consistent implementation of the same.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

Huampar property is about 180 kilometres from Lima and accessed via the Carretera Central (Central Highway) the main road into the Central Highlands of Peru from Lima. Total drive time is about four to five hours of which the final access is along progressively less well maintained unpaved roads, including the last approximate five kilometres to the mine site and camp which will require heavy equipment to improve the road before major work commences. There numerous roads and trails are found that offer access across the property for exploration.

There are two alternative routes. The first is to drive up the Central Highway to the top end of Route 116 just beyond Casapalca, a distance of about 130 kilometres. Then continue driving along the unpaved Route 116 to the turn off to the mine access road before Huanza. This final access road is about 15 kilometres in length of which the first approximately ten kilometres was improved for the construction of the dam at Conay.

The alternative route is up the Central Highway to just beyond the community of Chosica, about 40 kilometres outside of Lima and onto Route 116. Route 116 for about 110 kilometres to the turnoff, is generally unpaved from near Chosica to the mine site just beyond Huanza and has some very narrow sections. It is possible for large vehicles to access this way but for future construction and mine operations it is recommended to access the project through Casapalca.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the region is typical of the Central Peruvian Andes in which the seasons are divided into a wet season from November to April and has frequent hail and snowfalls above 5,000 meters with temperatures ranging from 0 to 20°C. Total wet season precipitation approximates 650 mm. The rest of the year is reasonably dry with sporadic and sudden rain squalls. Temperatures range from -5 to 15°C. The wind is generally from a northerly direction.

Exploration and mine operation activities can be carried out throughout the year at Huampar.

5.3 Local Resources

The project is close to Lima and regular access to the site is possible in a day by truck. The village of Huanza is nearby and some basic supplies as well as man power can be acquired there. Casapalca is approximately two hours drive away and has more services and man power related to mining. Any supplies for ongoing mine operations not available locally are available in the international mining centre of Lima.

Water flows year round in the local streams and supplies for drilling and mining are possible. Many of the local lakes have small dams and weirs to save any water from the wet season. These were conceivably

developed to support the locals to allow year round water and acts as reservoirs in the dry season for the hydroelectric project and ultimately the drinking water of Lima as well.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property is in the Andes and accessible by largely unpaved roads from Lima. The historical operations and existing infrastructure indicate the property can support mining, processing as well as waste and tailings disposal. The existing plant is a broad gently sloping valley that is not typical of many in the area that are often steep sided and very narrow at the bottom.

The existing processing plant has a rated capacity of about 350 to 400 tonnes/day and appears to be maintained and reports in 2010 indicate would not require significant work to resume production then. The plant could potentially be scaled up to by installing an additional crusher and more flotation cells. The photo on this report cover is of the inside of the mill. The approximate 100 person camp is in a poor state of repair and it is recommended that the majority of structures be demolished and new facilities constructed rather than attempting to re-habilitate the many existing buildings. Several have been rudimentally maintained and are presently used by the site security staff.

The current tailings impoundments are not up to present national regulation standards. Tailings will most likely have to be moved to a new storage impoundment that will require engineering, permitting and construction. There are potential sites available. The onsite tailings are in several locations, significant in size and indicate a long history of mining in the area.

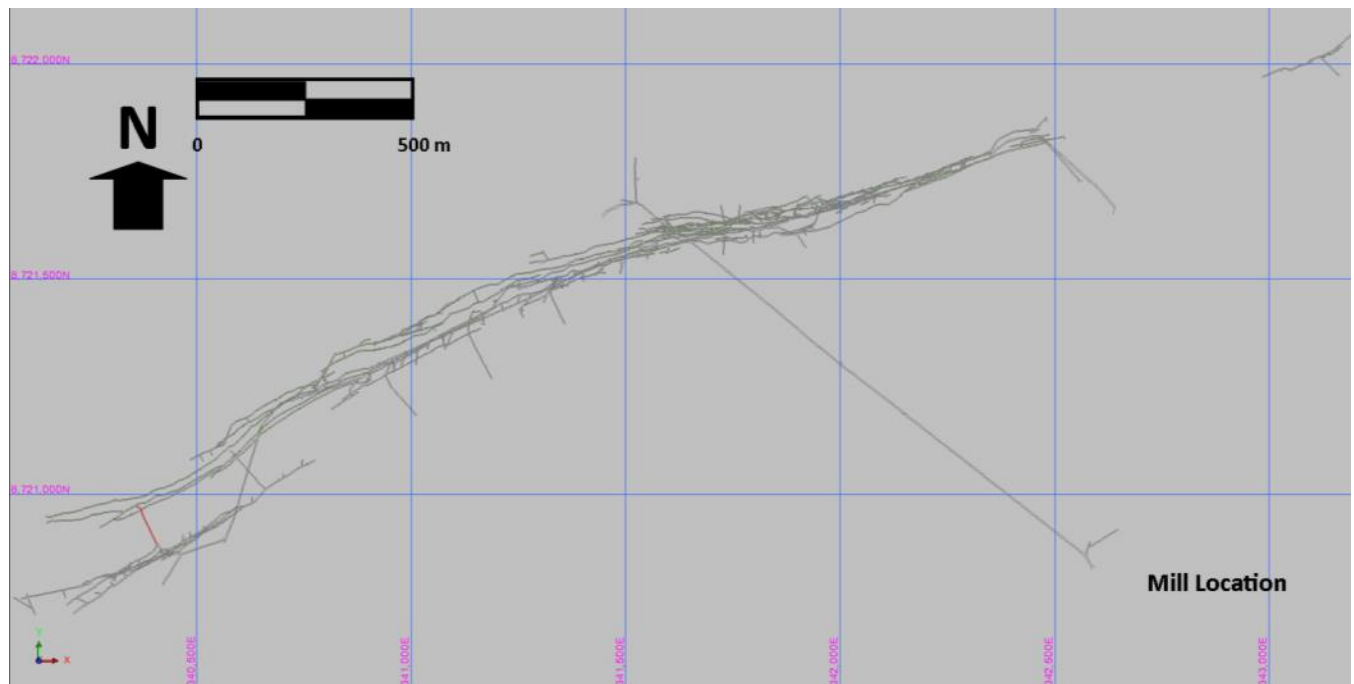


Figure 5-1 Plan of Underground Workings, Finlandia Vein

The mine workings are flooded below the 412 level, which was the main underground haulage way which is about one kilometre long from the Finlandia vein to the mill site. A significant amount of water was

discharging during the site visit in the rainy season. Water removable will be a challenge at this mine below the existing gravity drained workings on the 412 level, though assuming the project economics are favourable, water pumping should be manageable. It is a large site encompassing several valleys with sufficient room for expansion.

In-situ infrastructure includes:

- Offices and shops are in place but require rehabilitation.
- Roads to site and access roads of about five kilometres to the camp and about ten kilometres over to Colqui are in poor condition and will require significant improvements. The roads will be suitable for 20t concentrate trucks following rehabilitation and the roads beyond that were recently used for the construction of the significant 90 MW hydroelectric plant and dams.
- Electrical power is by a generator presently. Poles to the national electrical grid exist however the wire is missing. Buenaventura Engineering has recently constructed a 90 megawatt hydro-electric plant close to the Condor Pasa mine and the village of Huanza. This location is adjacent to the national electrical grid. If excess power in the local grid was available it would significantly de-risk the project. Several local power lines were observed on the site visit in the main valley of Huanza.
- The plant is currently rated at 350-400 tpd and is in reasonable condition, however major rebuild and over-haul would be required to expand to 800-1000 tpd.
- The camp (600-man up to 1991 then 200-man most recently) is in poor condition and should be replaced for mine operations or advanced exploration.
- The current tailings areas are not to code. A new tailings impoundment will be required if production resumes.

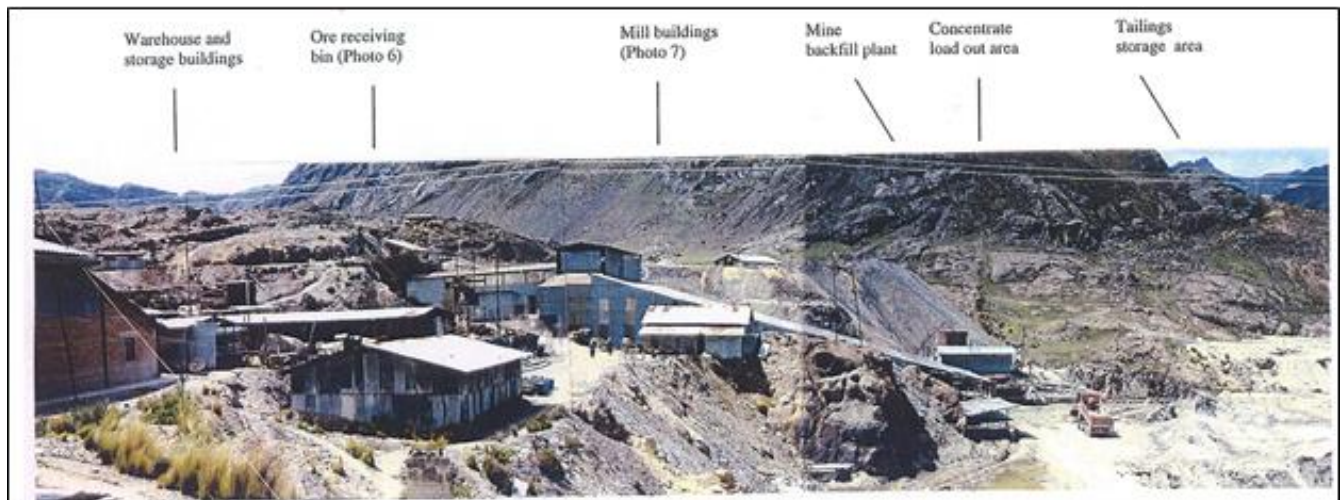


Photo 5-1 Site Overview 2010 (Source Trevali files)

In addition to the existing mill, camp and tailings in the southern valley, there is extensive development along strike of the vein system. The mine workings have been accessed from multiple portals along a three to four kilometre length with numerous stope breakthroughs visible. There are also former camp and processing facility foundations in the northern valley along with small tailings piles and waste dumps in multiple locations.



Photo 5-2 Plant and laboratory overview 2010 (Source Trevali files)



Photo 5-3 Mine feed grizzly with the mill building in the background and some of the tailings beyond in January, 2016



Photo 5-4 View of the waste piles and workings in the valley north of the mill showing the surface expression of the Finlandia vein and waste dumps

The nearest significant airport is in Lima. The unpaved access road from near Casapalca crosses the Ferrocarril Central Andino railroad near the turn off from the Central Highway above Casapalca, approximately two hours drive from site. This may be an alternative shipping point for concentrate.

5.5 Physiography

The topography of the area is characterized by steep, rugged ridges and peaks ranging up to over 5,000 metres above sea level. The valleys are often quite narrow at the base and have a fast flowing river or creek. The vegetation is generally sparse and low and the local animals are small and rare. Some llama and cattle grazing was observed in the area during the property visit.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Mine History

Mining of polymetallic veins in the Huanza area of Lima Department dates back into the Spanish colonial era and possibly early. Much of this section depends on the work of and is sourced from Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., 1997a and 1997b.

Modern mining of several polymetallic veins in the Huampar project began in 1956 by El Grupo Huampar, and continued until 1991 when national electrical power shortages forced mine closure. Production initially commenced at 250 tpd and approximately 2.5 million tonnes of mineralized material was processed with an average grade of 1.6 g/t Au, 185 g/t (5.4 oz/ton) Ag, 3.8% Pb and 5.0% Zn.

Mining continued intermittently from 1997 to early 2000 at approximately 400 tpd and advanced studies examined the feasibility of increasing expansion to 800 to 1,000 tpd. Mining operations closed in 2000 due to the lack of development headings and low commodity prices.

Historic production focused on the Finlandia (Finlandia, Suecia, San Juan veins and their associated splays), and Condor Pasa vein systems predominantly as well as the Aurelio and Colqui veins of this project area.

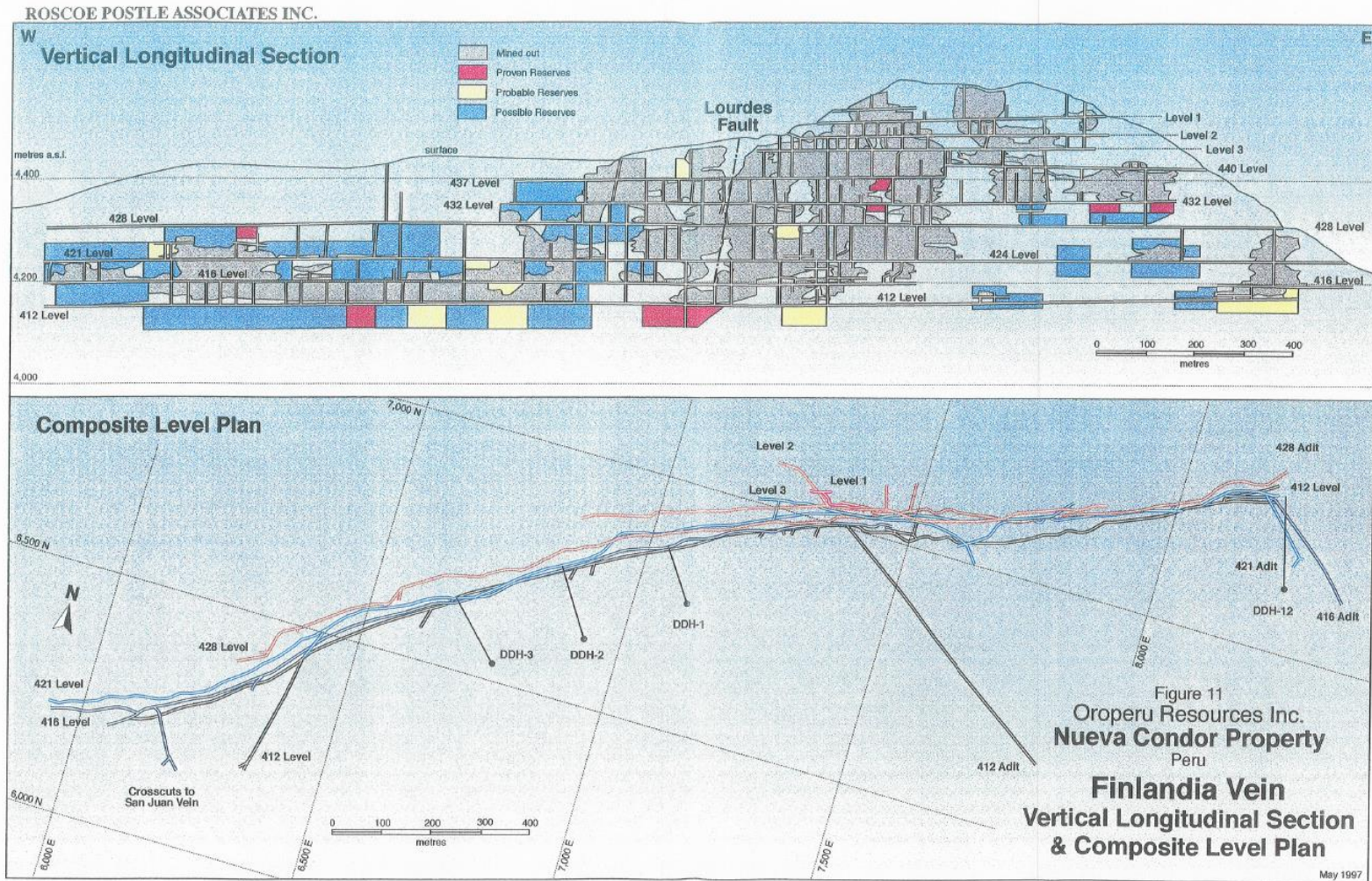


Figure 6-1 Longitudinal section and plan of the Finlandia mine, after the RPA, 1997a report

6.2 Exploration by owners previous to Trevali

Previous exploration was limited to drifting on exposed veins and underground cross-cuts designed to test for (successfully) and intersect sub-parallel structures. An Historic Resource was derived from this work and is discussed in section 6.4 below. There was no exploration modelling in the modern sense of geophysics, geochemistry, etc. (Source Trevali Summary Report)

6.3 Exploration by Trevali

Trevali Mining took over the project in 2010 and began exploration by modern methods in early 2011. This work included a remote sensing review of the region focused on the Huampar past producing property. This review included Aster satellite data and visual interpretation of the satellite imagery. A significant historic data electronic compilation program of known underground chip samples and existing historic underground and surface workings was done in late 2010 and early 2011. This electronic data compilation is now available for Prism to review, edit and plan the next steps and was briefly reviewed by this author.

There was systematic surface channel chip line collection of samples from several veins, in particular the Finlandia vein along strike from sections which have been mined historically. Sampling of the tailings and waste dumps was also completed at the same time as the surface geological mapping of the veins and geology across the project area. The surface mapping work detailed localized geological units that have been defined locally for mapping and interpretation of the site geology.

A metallurgical sample was collected in 2013 on surface from the Finlandia vein for testing but it was never sent for processing. The sample is still stored on site.

A proposed drill program was developed and permits for the drill program were applied for by the company's Peru subsidiary. In 2011 the price of gold and silver decreased and Trevali's focus changed to the development of base metals projects which diverted the funding away from the Huampar silver and gold project.

Trevali expenditures on exploration related activities total about US \$400,000 mostly occurring in 2011 and 2012 according to a summary provided by Trevali. This excludes the costs of site security, agreement payments to the underlying owners and property carrying costs.

6.4 Previous mineral resources and reserves

All resource and reserve estimates were defined prior to the establishment of NI 43-101 standards and therefore are categorized as Historic Reserves. They have been developed by reputable professionals in a systematic fashion consistent using the industry standards when they were prepared and are included here for reference to indicate the properties potential. These values should not be considered current and should not be relied on.

An Historic Reserve is added here for reference purposes in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 MRDI Mineral Reserve Estimate in 1999 on Huampar Mine including (Finlandia Vein, Condor Pasa Vein and other veins*

Huampar Mine Reserve Estimate by MRDI in 1999				
Tonnage	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc
k tonnes	g/t	g/t	%	%
874	1.3	209	3.31	3.63
NOTE pre NI 43-101 and non compliant				

*Geological reserves are by definition of a historical nature and are included herein for historic context and completeness of disclosure only. There can be no assurances that any geological reserves will be able to be moved into a NI43-101 compliant resource or reserve category or demonstrate any economic viability. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Reserve estimates are based on underground chip sampling of drifts, cross-cuts and raises along the mineralized veins using the sectional - polygonal method. A compliant reserve calculation would require resampling of drifts, stopes and raises, applying current economic constraints to the mineralization and also subdividing the reserve into measured and indicated reserves and resources. The historic constraint on operations was lack of electrical power. Given infrastructure now in place it is likely that the vast majority of this historic reserve would be classified as a Measure or Indicated Reserve status.

Mineralization remains open at depth with no drilling and no significant modern exploration applied to the property yet. This reserve is largely composed of remnant mine grouping of pillars and small stopes remaining near the end of mining in 1999. Mining continued intermittently until 2000 so can be expected to be partially depleted.

6.5 Historic Mine Production

El Grupo Huampar operated the Huampar mine from 1956 to 1991.

Conventional cut-and-fill (a method well suited to narrow vein mining due to the flexibility to follow changes in the strike and dip of vein) was successfully used from the late 1950s to about 2000. It is estimated that approximately 2.5-3 million tonnes of ore were mined during this period. From 1983 to 1991 c. 750,000t was mined as detailed below in Table 6-2 provided as reference:

Table 6-2 Historic Production 1983 to 1991 (source Roscoe Postle Associates, 1997b)

YEAR	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb%	Zn%	Cu%
1983	37,782	2.7	229	2.07	2.33	0.31
1984	112,496	1.02	135	2.59	2.75	0.28
1985	109,696	1.4	163	2.85	2.93	0.40
1986	101,616	2.28	147	2.78	3.11	0.21
1987	97,848	1.89	130	2.62	3.11	0.21
1988	74,410	2.27	153	2.49	2.84	0.16
1989	90,710	2.44	123	1.87	2.24	0.15
1990	79,270	2.66	110	2.19	2.34	Na
1991	44,820	0.17	128	2.19	2.75	Na
TOTAL	748,649	1.87	142	2.44	2.73	0.21
Note Gold was not routinely assayed in 1991 – zero value assigned where no data.						

The lowest major level, the 412 level, of the existing workings is mainly the bottom due to the mine since to go deeper requires active pumping to this the lowest gravity draining level. There is a short sub-level below 412, developed off an internal shaft that was actively pumped for a while.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The property is located in the Western Andes and is predominantly comprised of a two kilometre thick package of lower to mid-Tertiary andesitic volcanics and associated feeder porphyritic intrusions of the Calipuy Formation. Of particular note is the fact the volcanic package is underlain by an estimated one kilometre thick sequence of Cretaceous limestones of the Jumasha Formation which are locally intensely altered to the south of the Condor Pasa Mine.

Landsat photography indicates that the property is transected by a large scale ENE trending fracture zone. All mineralization discovered to date is hosted in ENE trending structures of significant strike length (greater than one kilometre) and possibly with considerable depth potential.

The property is located in the south-central portion of the Central Peruvian Polymetallic Belt and is underlain by a moderately folded, 200-metre-to-1-kilometre thick package of andesitic volcanic rocks of the Calipuy formation. Underlying the volcanics is an approximately one kilometre thick package of strongly folded and faulted carbonates and clastic sediments. Included in this package are the Jumasha, Chulec and Santa Formation limestones, proven host sequences throughout Peru, at many mines within the greater Huampar district including Felicidad and Poderosa mines.

7.2 Geology



Photo 7-1 Sequence of volcanic interbeds of multiple orientations

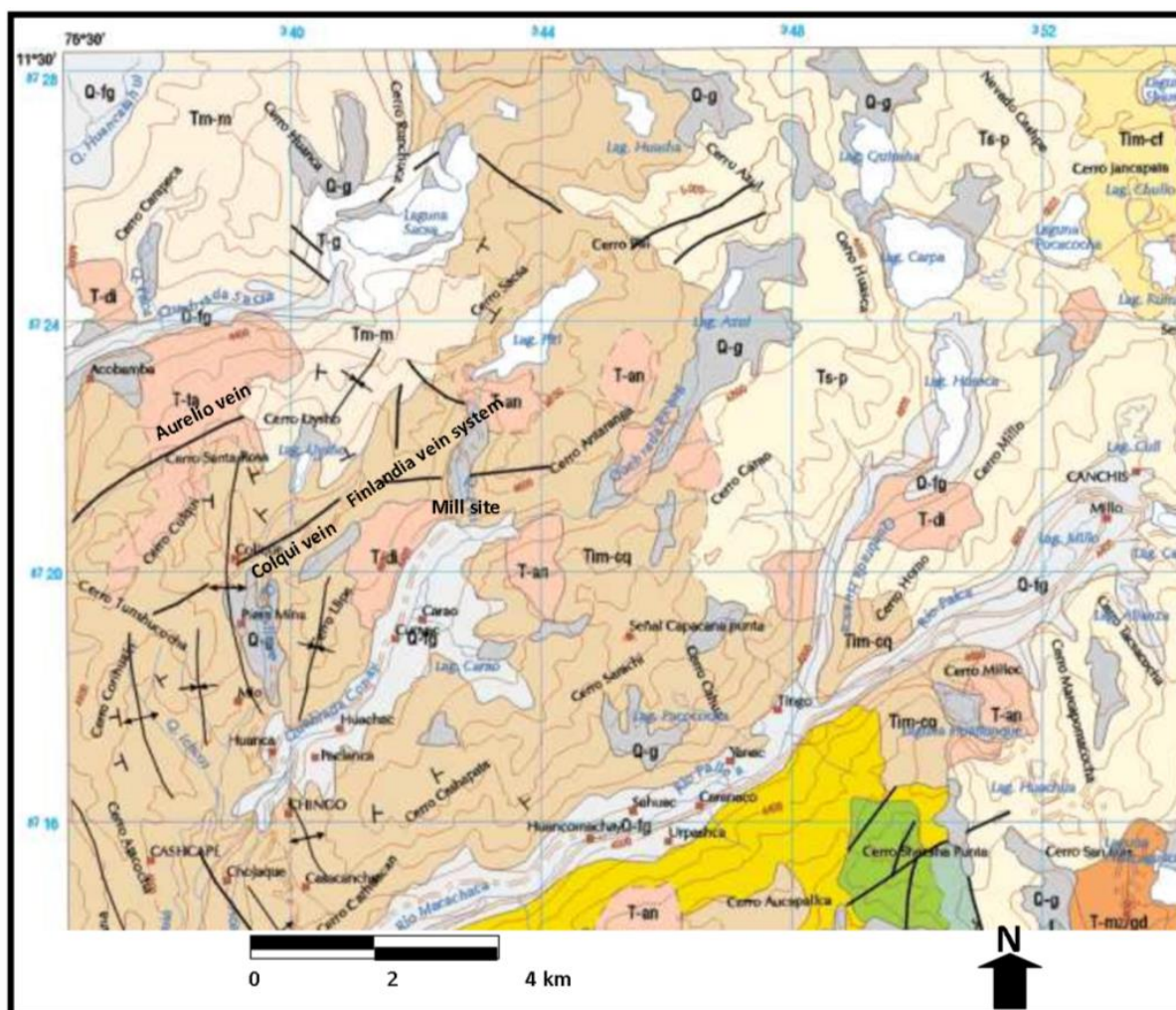


Figure 7-1 Geological Map (source INGEMMET, Map 24K)

Era	System		Stratigraphic Units		Intrusive Rocks	
			Occidental	Oriental	Plutonic	Hipabisal
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Recent	Q-al	Depósitos aluviales		
			Q-fg	Depósitos fluvio-glaciares		
		Pleistocene	Q-g	Depósitos glaciares		
	Tertiary	Upper	Ts-p	Volc. Pacococha	T-g	Granito
			Ts-hu	Fm. Huarochiri	T-to	Tonalita
		Mid	Tm-m	Volc. Millotingo	T-gd	Granodiorita
		Lower	Tm-cq	Fm. Bellavista	T-to/gd	Tonalita
Mesozoic	Cretaceous		Tm-z	Fm. Carlos Francisco	T-mz/gd	Granodiorita
			Tm-r		T-dl	Diorita
			Ks-q	Fm. Celendin		
			Ks-j	Fm. Jumasha		
	Jurassic/Triassic	Upper/Lower	Ki-pa	Fm. Pariatambo		
			Ki-chu	Fm. Chulec		
Paleozoic	Permian	Upper	Ki-saca	Fms. Santa Cruz		
	Devonian	Lower	Ki-chim	Fm. Chimu		

Figure 7-2 Geological Map Legend (source INGEMMET, Map 24K)

The region is dominated by andesitic volcanic sequences. These include predominantly tuffs and massive flows interbedded that are variable in colour, texture and thickness. As well some dacitic bands are found in this pile. Minor siliceous and calcareous sedimentary interbeds are found below this volcanic sequence.

The property is transected by several large scale (plus-5-km long) ENE-trending fracture zones. Structurally controlled mineralization is primarily hosted within sub-vertical, ENE-trending vein-fault systems. Mineralized veins typically have significant strike lengths (plus-1-km) and considerable depth potential (plus-800m).

There is also a late stage group of porphyritic dykes often following ENE trending fractures that are parallel to the mineralized veins.

Large areas of the valley bottoms are covered in very young alluvial deposits.

7.3 Mineralization

The district contains numerous styles of mineralization many of which have been mined since at least Spanish colonial time. These include high-grade polymetallic (precious and base metal) vein systems (Huampar, Constancia-Coricancha, Casapalca and Morococha), polymetallic carbonate replacement and skarn deposits (Poderosa, Felicidad, Casapalca, and Morococha) and copper porphyries (Toromocho).

Previous exploration was limited to drifting on exposed veins and expansion of existing underground cross-cuts designed to test for and intersect (successfully) sub-parallel structures. No exploration in the modern sense has occurred on the property (geophysics, geochemistry, drilling).

The principal Finlandia system is comprised of at least five major veins of variable widths ranging from 0.2-to-2.5 metres and averaging approximately 1-metre wide over an aggregate distance of approximately 5-kilometres strike length. The Aurelio vein system, approximately 2 km north of Finlandia, is a gold and silver-rich vein system with an average width of 1 metre and a length of approximately 400 metres. The Condor Paso vein system is located some 6 km south of the Finlandia and is traceable for 2-km strike. All vein systems remain open for expansion.

Widths vary ranging from 0.2 to 2 m and average approximately 0.8 to 1 m thick for an aggregate distance of 5 kilometres along strike.

Polymetallic precious and base metal mineralization is hosted in steeply dipping lateral and vertically extensive epithermal-mesothermal fault systems. Veins show multiple (at least five) stages of mineralization with variable sulphide mineral assemblages and gangue textures (coliform to coarse euhedral quartz). Principle minerals include coarse crystalline galena and sphalerite \pm chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Gangue minerals are dominantly quartz \pm pyrite, siderite with lesser amounts of barite, muscovite and cinnabar. Gold occurs as fine disseminations of free gold within both sulphides and quartz.

Mineralization was exploited using a combination of cut and fill and shrinkage mining methods from surface to depths ranging from 50-to-450 metres. Similar polymetallic mines in the district contain vertically continuous economic mineralization over intervals of 500-to-1000 metres suggesting good-to-excellent additional expansion potential at depth.

It is considered likely that thicker, higher grade intervals represent ore-shoots, however there is presently insufficient data to ascertain as to whether they are predictable or continue beyond the existing workings.

Ore bodies are poly-metallic mineralized vein-filled faults ranging from about 0.4 to 2 metres wide hosted dominantly within the Casapalca volcanics. Typically in Peru these structures can have very large vertical (about one kilometre) and horizontal (2+Km) extents. Vein structures on the property are near vertical with approximately E-W strikes. These are vein structures probably related to wrench (more likely) or normal faulting. The structures pinch and swell along their extents and have splays and intersections, along with zones of weaker and stronger mineralization. Vein mineralized zones are quartz veins with approximately 15% sulfide minerals; sphalerite, galena, pyrite, trace chalcopyrite and some arsenopyrite.

The principal vein, the Finlandia has already been mined out for about 1.5 Km along strike and about 500m vertically above the 412 level workings. There is moderate-strong exploration potential below the lowest working of the Finlandia structure. Can probably safely assume mineralization continues another about 100-200m down dip, along the majority of the strike length. There are several other veins within the mine claims including the Condor Pasa, Colqui, Sueccia, Aurelio, Corpancho and San Juan veins. The author was not able to visit these structures due to access and time constraints, however they represent a good exploration potential on the property.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The deposit type that has historically been mined is a series of intermediate sulfidation epithermal polymetallic veins in shears. These systems can frequently have long vertical and horizontal continuity.

Epithermal systems may be classified as high, intermediate, and low sulfidation styles. They are characterised by the sulfidation state of the hypogene sulfide mineral assemblage, and show general relations in volcano-tectonic setting, precious and base metal content, igneous rock association, proximal hypogene alteration, and sulfide abundance (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). Ore in all occurrences of this type form under epizonal conditions, which is generally within 2 kilometres of the paleo-surface. Veins in epithermal systems often display textures indicative of repetitive and sustained open-space filling, and boiling.

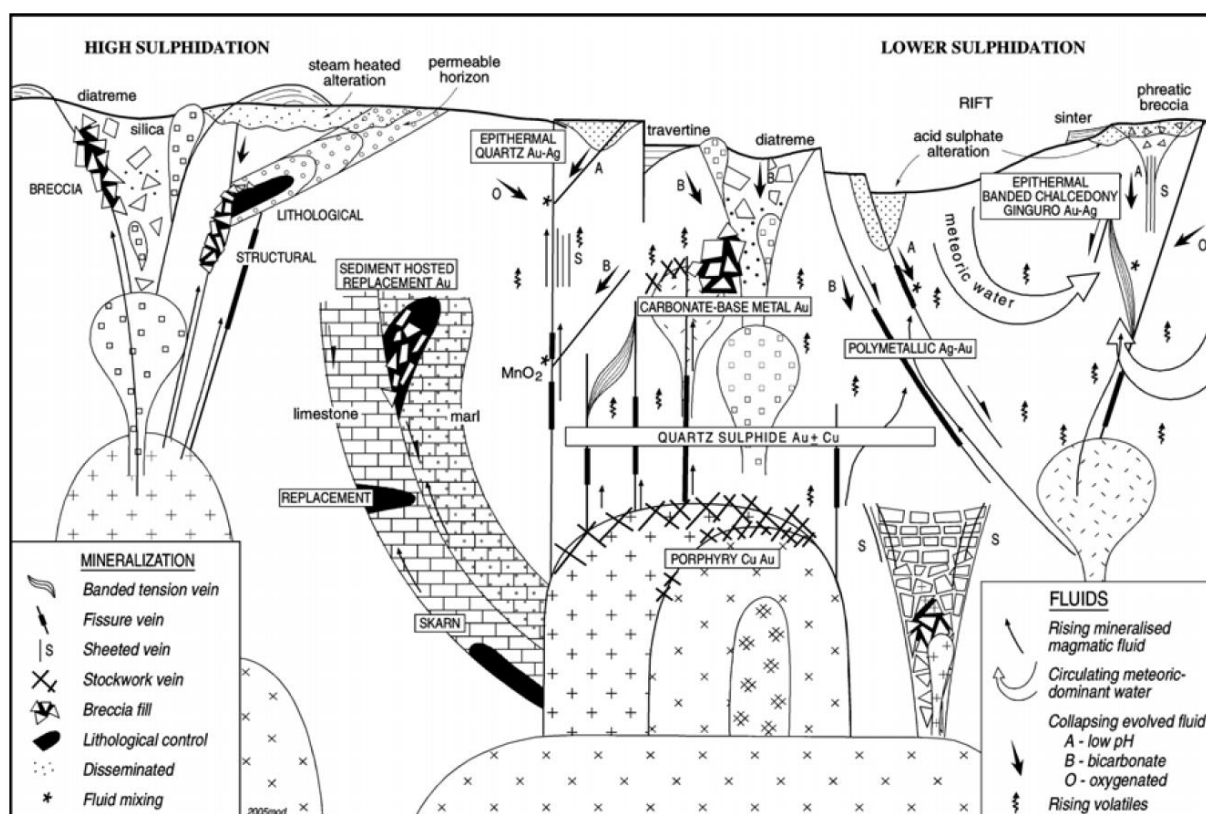


Figure 8-1 Epithermal Deposit Model (from Corbett, 2005)

The intermediate sulfidation terminology is where the hydrothermal fluids evolve from high to low sulfidation (Corbett, 2005).

Vertical zonations in metal content occur in some low and intermediate sulfidation state systems. In systems displaying such zoning, gold, silver, mercury and tellurium are relatively enriched in the upper portions of the system, and base metal contents occur in higher concentrations at deeper levels in the system.

There is a potential at depth for replacement style mineralization in the underlying carbonate minerals but the focus of this present program is the depth extension of the previously mined vein systems within the volcanics. This replacement style target is not the focus of this report.

9 EXPLORATION

Prior to Trevali taking control in 2010 no methodical mineral exploration; drilling, geochemical sampling, geophysics or three dimensional modelling etc. had been undertaken. Exploration was previously underground drifting and development along veins from surface exposures and following them underground and occasionally cross-cutting out to find parallel structures (Trevali Technical Team, 2010).

After 2010, systematic surface channel chip line collection of samples have been collected from several veins, in particular the Finlandia vein along strike from sections which had been mined historically. Sampling of the tailings and waste dumps was also completed at the same time as the surface geological mapping of the veins and geology across the project area. The surface mapping work detailed localized geological units that have been used for mapping and interpretation of the local site geology.

A metallurgical sample was collected on surface from the Finlandia vein for testing but no final report has been found by the author and it is unclear if the metallurgical program was completed.

A satellite based data compilation of the geology of the property was also completed by Trevali.

An electronic data compilation of historic work, mostly historic underground chip samples, was recently prepared. Further data is apparently available to add.

Trevali expenditures on exploration related activities total in excess of US \$400,000 mostly occurring in 2011 and 2012 according to a summary provided by Trevali. This excludes the costs of site security, agreement payments to the underlying owners and property carrying costs.

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed on the Huampar property that is recorded in the literature or that MP is aware of.

The RPA provided map in Figure 6-1 indicates a number of drill holes. The author assumes these are proposed and not completed, since no further record was found.

II SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The pre-Trevali historic sampling does not meet modern sampling standards.

The fact historic mining included reconciliation and payments were made by the smelters have confirmed the presence of significant recovered metal values, but would not confirm the quality assurance and quality control sampling program of the historic sampling.

No recent exploration or modern techniques other than limited surface and underground chip samples have been collected. Trevali has collected these samples but these are not extensive enough to perform any statistic review of resource significance at this point.

The samples collected by Trevali have not been seen or the detailed process used reviewed by MP. Trevali used the independent and internationally accredited laboratory in Lima operated by ALS for some of the sampling. Standards and blanks were inserted into the data stream at regular intervals. There is not much detail in the QA/QC meta data but the data is assumed to be reasonable with respect to its relevance as an early exploration tool.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

No data was verified by MP. The historic underground chip sample data lacks survey control, QA/QC control and is not accessible for review at this time. There is a limited amount of surface and underground chip sampling that does meet current industry standards but the location was not specifically relevant to the area of the proposed exploration below the existing mine.

MP did not collect any samples for reference to historic sampling due to no samples of significant quantity to compare them to. The underground workings were not accessible at the time of the visit to collect a sample for comparison.

The existing mine infrastructure points to the potential of areas located below the historic mine workings for potential targets for resource development. The area below the 412 level was mined in a very limited fashion with water pumping issues caused by a lack of electrical power in the early 1990s and then limited generator power in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

The historic mine data, (sampling noted above and production data in section 6.5), suggests that the area below the 412 level represents a valid exploration target but notes that confirmation sampling at the time of the visit was not feasible because of flooding and ground support issues on the 412 level.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The report author is not aware of recent metallurgical studies, but a sample was collected in 2013 by Trevali with no report found. It was verbally confirmed that the sample was not sent out for metallurgical testing.

The mine operated for many years and mineral processing is described as straight forward. Huampar produced three concentrates - a gravity concentrate to recover gold, a lead-silver flotation concentrate and a zinc flotation concentrate. The most recently available metallurgical recovery data may be summarized as follows in Table 13-1 (Roscoe Postle Associates, 1997b).

Historic mill feed is reported to have a moderate work index of 12-to-14. Historical metallurgical recoveries were excellent, producing quality concentrates in part due to the coarse nature of the mineralization and low pyrite content.

Table 13-1 Metallurgical Recovery Summary of Historic Mining

	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb%	Zn%
ROM - 67,734 t mined	2.28	115	2.89	4.18
Pb Concentrate	26.5	2236	54	7.29
Zn Concentrate	0.9	31	0.27	58
Gravity Concentrate	146	1335	67	4.2
Plant Recoveries	91.84%	93.50%	96.70%	94.20%
Source: Trevali website 2016				

The mill is presently on care and maintenance for the past fifteen years. Rehabilitation will be required but the major components are present. Condition of individual recovery components is beyond the scope of the report author and not covered in this report.

I 4 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early stage exploration project, albeit within an historical mining camp with a long history of economic mining, without any modern analytical or data analysis techniques applied. A mineral resource estimate is not in the scope of this report.

The last known reserve estimate on the Huampar deposit was completed by MRDI in 1999 (see Table 6-1) and is an Historic Reserve and therefore is not discussed in this section of the report.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early stage exploration brownfields project and a mineral reserve estimate is not in the scope of this report.

I6 MINING METHODS

Mining methods for future work are not part of this study.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Recovery methods are not part of this study.

I8 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early stage exploration project and the project infrastructure is not part of this study.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early stage exploration project. No market studies were undertaken in the report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This is an early stage exploration project. No environmental, social or permitting work has been undertaken for this report

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early stage exploration project. No capital and operating studies were undertaken in the report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early stage brown field exploration project. No economic analysis was undertaken in the report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Black Tusk Resources has the Huanza property to the south (MacDonald, 2011). Limited work is described on the property. The company was dissolved in 2012 according to SEDAR news releases and the author has not confirmed which company has the project now.

Glencore, through the Peruvian subsidiary Los Quenales S.A., has the property to the north and east. Very limited description what work is completed is available.

Exploration on both properties is based on similar regional geology and vein mineralogy to the Huampar project.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

MP is not aware of any other data not disclosed that is relevant to the project.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Huampar is largely developed on the Finlandia polymetallic vein and sub-parallel

Huampar is a past producing mine with a significant history of production approaching 40 years of operation, much of it continuous. Production has historically continued generally by working on levels, almost all developed at vein surface outcrops, by following the veins and drawing ore from above.

The 412 level, the portal at the mill (see Photo 25-1), is the lowest surface level and presently drains water by gravity. Very limited production and development was pushed below the 412 level due to water inflow and electrical power shortages to drain this area. Mine production on the 412 level was successful with some wide sections of good grades and there is no reason to suggest that the vein was truncated below this level only that pumping added significantly to the cost and complexity of mining.



Photo 25-1 Portal of the 412 level near the mill in January 2016

The recommended area of exploration is to drill from surface to the area below the best historic grade and width zones within the Finlandia vein and below the 412 level. To complete this a full data compilation, adding to the existing data compilation started by Trevali should be done to determine the historic areas of the grade and width from the previous sampling. The lack of QA/QC standards and lack of access to chip sample locations represents a significant risk to any resource development in areas with historic sampling.

The long history of successful mining and the fact that vertical development below the lowest level was mainly related to water pumping issues points to a high probability of the zone continuing below the 412

level, allowing the author to conclude this a project meriting further exploration. Possible risks to the success of this exploration and development program include the possibility that the Historic Reserve has been mined out and the potential extensions do not prove viable after exploration. Additionally the rate of flooding in the lower mine may increase in volume with depth and render any newly identified resources as potentially uneconomic.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on the existing Trevali geological and historic information data compilation and develop a detailed longitudinal section of historic grade and width.

The first phase of a new exploration program will be to auger drill the historic tailings while continuing with data compilation, drill targeting and community and environmental studies, agreements and permits. In Phase 2 the focus is to drill the Finlandia vein under the lowest existing workings, which are largely the 412 level with a small internally accessed sub-level(s). The drilling will likely be from surface on a moderately steep slope, based on the preliminary data seen so far. A trail for access will be required. Man portable drills such as a Hydrocore 4000 drill or similar are best for a project such as this due to the ability to get into the collaring area with minimal development. The holes based on modelling done in Surpac software, is estimated to be 650 to 700 meters in length per hole with 2 holes from one platform to be adequate to determine the vertical continuity of mineralization below the existing workings for an initial determination.

The proposed exploration is phased with the second and third phases based on positive results of the previous phases.

Table 26-1 Recommended Budgets

Huampar Project Budget			
Phase 1 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Auger drilling in old tailings material			\$ 15,000
Assaying auger samples	100	\$30	\$ 3,000
Logistics, food accom, transport			\$ 7,000
Data Compilation			\$ 15,000
Target Validation and Drill planning for Phase 2			\$ 10,000
Permitting			\$ 10,000
Community agreement			\$ 20,000
Road Upgrade			\$ 12,000
Contingency 10%			\$ 9,200
Total Phase 1			\$ 101,200
Phase 2 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Drill Pad construction			\$ 8,000
Diamond Drilling (all in)	1,350 m	\$195/m	\$ 263,250
Contingency 10%			\$ 26,325
Total Phase 2			\$ 289,575
Phase 3 Activity	unit	Cost/unit	Item Cost
Camp upgrades and expansion			\$ 100,000
Diamond Drilling all in	35,000 m	\$195/m	\$ 6,825,000
Underground rehabilitation			\$ 50,000
Mill Review			\$ 15,000
Underground chip sample program for confirmation of previous samples			\$ 25,000
Mine Model Development			\$ 30,000
Contingency 10%			\$ 704,500
Total Phase 3			\$ 7,749,500
Total Phase 1, 2 and 3			\$ 8,039,075

Once continuity below the 412 level is confirmed through the drilling of the holes, Phase 3 should begin with two or three drills and drill out the resource so that a mineral resource estimate can be completed. Some of this may be done from underground, but this is best determined after Phase I confirmation since underground rehabilitation is required and this cost is largely undetermined at this point.

Have the mill reviewed by a metallurgist or former mill manager for rehabilitation costs to operate the mill.

Once the underground workings are opened up a systematic chip sample twinning comparison between the old samples and modern values using standards and blanks should be completed on the lowest mine level to allow a modern resource estimate to be completed using the existing sample data.

27 REFERENCES

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Trevali Technical Team, 2010, Trevali Property Submission Report, Huampar Property Review MEMO, May 20, 2010.

Prism Resources website: <http://www.prismresourcesinc.com/>

SEDAR website: <http://sedar.com>

Trevali website: <http://www.trevali.com>

APPENDIX – TITLE SEARCH

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* Firma Asociada

February 18, 2016

PRISM RESOURCES INC

Suite 214-3450 West 41st Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6N 3E6

Att.: Mr. Bob Baxter
President and Chief Executive Officer, Director

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested by Prism Resources Inc. to issue an opinion in connection with the mining concessions comprised by the "Huampar Project" (the "Mining Concessions").

In rendering this opinion, we have examined originals or copies, certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction, of such documents and other instruments as we have deemed necessary or appropriate. In examining the documents, we have assumed, and in giving this opinion, we assume, without independent verification, the genuineness of all signatures on such documents or the originals thereof, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the completeness and conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to us as photocopies, telecopied or certified copies and the authenticity of the originals of such copies.

In rendering this opinion, we are opining on the following matters only insofar as they are governed by the laws of the Republic of Peru in force as of the date hereof. We have not made any investigation of the laws of any jurisdiction other than aforesaid and we assume no obligation to update this opinion in the event there are changes to the laws of the Republic of Peru.

In rendering this opinion we have limited our searches to the following:

(i) the *Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico* (INGEMMET) available electronic database, in which information such as the status of payment of the validity fees and penalties for not reaching the minimum production are included, among others;

(ii) the *Sistema Geológico Catastral Minero* (GEOCATMIN), a system developed by INGENMET which provides georeferenced information, in order to determine overlaps to the Mining Concessions; and,

(iii) the public information obtained from the Peruvian Public Registries, without a review of the archived files.

In rendering the opinions expressed below, we have assumed (without investigation on our part), with respect to all of the documents reviewed for the purposes of this opinion, as to all parties thereto that:

- (i) such documents have been duly authorized, have been duly executed and delivered, and, pursuant to the laws applicable thereto (other than the laws of Peru), constitute legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations of, all of the parties to such documents;
- (ii) all signatories to such documents have been duly authorized;
- (iii) all of the parties to such documents are duly organized and validly existing and have the power and authority (corporate, partnership or other) to execute, deliver and perform such documents;
- (iv) As to certain matters of fact material to the opinions expressed herein, we have relied on the representations made in the reviewed documents and certificates of public officials. We have not independently verified the facts so relied on; and,
- (v) There have been no facts, circumstances, events or developments after February 18, 2016, which may affect or modify our opinion.

Based upon the foregoing, and subject to the limitations set forth herein, and having considered such questions of the laws of the Republic of Peru, as we have deemed necessary as a basis for the opinions expressed below, we are of the following opinion that:

1. Status of the Huampar Project

1.1 Mining concessions title

As detailed in Schedule 1, the Huampar Project are comprised by the following Mining Concessions:

- **43 mining concessions:** The mining concession allows its holder to carry out exploration and exploitation activities within the area of the mining concession established in the title, subject to obtaining the permits required by the laws to develop mining activities.
- **1 processing concession:** The processing concession allows its holder to build a processing plant and develop mining processing activities within the area established in the title, subject to obtaining the permits required to develop the processing activities.

Per the information available at INGEMMET and the Public Registry, the current titleholder of the Mining Concessions is Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A. ("IMASE").

Nonetheless, we are aware that through Public Deed granted on July 30, 1997, IMASE transferred the Mining Concessions in favor of Minera Nueva Condor S.A. ("Nueva Condor"). In that regard, to date the real titleholder of the Mining Concessions is Nueva Condor, however is still pending the registration of Nueva Condor as titleholder of the Mining Concessions.

1.2 Good Standing Fees and Mining Penalties

Pursuant to the General Mining Law, failure to pay in a timely manner either the mining Good Standing Fee (*Derecho de Vigencia*) or the Mining Penalty (*Penalidad Minera*) for two consecutive years is cause of forfeiture of a mining concession. Thus, it is common for titleholders of mining concessions not to pay such fees until June 30 of the following year.

- **Mining Concessions**

According to the information obtained from INGEMMET and as detailed in Schedule 1, all the Good Standing Fees have been duly paid, with exception of fees for year 2016. The total amount to be paid for the 2016 Good Standing Fee is of US\$5,315.66.

Penalties for not reaching the mining production levels are applicable to all the Mining Concessions. The total amount to be paid for the 2016 mining penalties is of US\$35,437.84.

- **Processing Concession**

IMASE has duly complied with the payment of the Good Standing Fee of the Processing Concession, with exception of fee for year 2016. The amount to be paid for the 2016 Good Standing Fee is of US\$1,935.50.

Penalties are not applicable to processing concessions.

1.3 Public Registry

According to the information obtained from the Public Registry and as detailed in Schedule 1, only 41 of the 43 Mining Concessions and the Processing Concession are recorded in the Registry of Mining Concessions of the Public Registry of Lima¹.

There are no registered liens, burdens or agreements affecting the 41 Mining Concessions or/and the Processing Concession.

1.4 Areas to be respected by the Mining Concessions

(i) Priority Mining Rights

In accordance with the information obtained from GEOCATMIN, 11 of the Mining Concessions (Colqui Dos, Colqui N° 6, Don Juan 2-23, Lucho Sabe Mucho, Acobamba, Acobamba Primera, Aurelio 3, Aurelio 4, Condor Pasa de Caranaco, Willy and Huallayo Carhuinco) are overlapped to priority mining rights, as detailed in Schedule 2. Hence, the overlapped area shall be respected by the titleholder of those 11 Mining Concessions.

¹ This information was obtained from the Public Registry up to February 18, 2016.

(ii) Restricted areas

In accordance with the information obtained from GEOCATMIN, mining concession “Condor Pasa de Caranaco” is overlapped to archaeological sites “Shahuac”, “Corral Shahuac” and “Corral Pampa Shahuac”. Hence, the titleholder of the referred mining concessions shall respect the archaeological sites which are part of the National Cultural Heritage.

Please take into consideration that the information obtained by the GEOCATMIN electronic system is only referential given that the Mining Concessions were granted by a former system (not under the grid system) and, therefore, the plotting may not be 100% accurate. Thus, it is recommended that the overlapping are confirmed by an specialized geologist.

This opinion is provided only as of the date hereof, and we assume no responsibility to advise you of facts, circumstances, events or developments which hereafter may be brought to our attention and which may affect or modify this opinion.

The opinions expressed herein are being provided to you by us in our capacity as your Peruvian counsel and are solely for your benefit, and may not be relied upon by any other person or for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

Sincerely,

ESTUDIO ECHECOPAR

SCHEDULE 1**1.1. Mining Concessions**

Nº	Concession Name	Public Registry Entry	Code	Registered titleholder	Location	Area (Has.)	Available Area (Has.)	Registered burdens, liens or agreements	Good Standing Fee payments (2015)	Mining Penalty payments (2015)	Good Standing Fee payments (2016)	Mining Penalty payments (2016)
1	COLQUI	02014946	11000276Y01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	4.20	4.1765	None.	0.00	0.00	12.53	83.53
2	SANTA MARTA	02014945	11003384X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	8.00	7.9874	None.	0.00	0.00	23.96	159.75
3	CRISTO POBRE	02014944	11003394X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	12.00	11.9815	None.	0.00	0.00	35.94	239.63
4	SORPRESA	02015610	11004815X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	10.00	9.9842	None.	0.00	0.00	29.95	199.68
5	COLQUIDOS	02007625	11008606X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	30.00	29.9527	None.	0.00	0.00	89.86	599.05
6	COLQUI 3	02007626	11008607X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	15.00	14.9760	None.	0.00	0.00	44.93	299.52

7	COLQUI 4	02012638	11008608X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	9.00	8.9858	None.	0.00	0.00	26.96	179.72
8	COLQUI N° 6	02012640	11008610X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	4.00	4.00	None.	0.00	0.00	12.00	80.00
9	COLQUI N° 7	02012641	11008611X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	80.00	79.9997	None.	0.00	0.00	240.00	1,599.99
10	COLQUI-5	02026171	11008609X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	40.00	40.00	None.	0.00	0.00	120.00	800.00
11	COLQUI N° 8	02012642	11008613X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	24.00	23.9997	None.	0.00	0.00	72.00	479.99
12	COLQUI N° 9	02012643	11008614X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	18.00	18.0001	None.	0.00	0.00	54.00	360.00
13	COLQUI N° 10	02012644	11008615X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	24.00	23.9995	None.	0.00	0.00	72.00	479.99
14	COLQUI QUINCE DIECISEIS	02013164	11001320Y01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	10.00	9.9840	None.	0.00	0.00	29.95	199.68

15	DON JUAN 2-23	02013163	11001603Y01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	20.00	19.9689	None.	0.00	0.00	59.91	399.38
16	COLQUI ONCE-VEINTITRES	02014943	11008774X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	10.00	9.9842	None.	0.00	0.00	29.95	199.68
17	COLQUITRECE VEINTIUNO	02014942	11008783X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	6.00	5.9905	None.	0.00	0.00	17.97	119.81
18	LUCCA NUMERO DOS VEINTIUNO	02014949	11008784X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	6.00	5.9905	None.	0.00	0.00	17.97	119.81
19	COLQUI DOCE VIENTIUNO	02014947	11008838X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	6.00	5.9905	None.	0.00	0.00	17.97	119.81
20	COLQUI CATORCE – VEINTITRES	02014948	11008839X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	8.00	7.9876	None.	0.00	0.00	23.96	159.75
21	GENERAL BADOGLIO 2-23	02014953	11009005X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	12.00	11.9808	None.	0.00	0.00	35.94	239.62
22	PISA NUMERO DOS QUINCE	02014952	11009003X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	12.00	11.9815	None.	0.00	0.00	35.94	239.63

23	LUCCA NUMERO TRES DIECISIETE	02014988	11009007X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	6.00	5.9903	None.	0.00	0.00	17.97	119.81
24	MARIA VEINTIOCHO	02014951	11010439X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	12.00	11.5695	None.	0.00	0.00	34.71	231.39
25	FERNANDO IGNACIO	02014958	11013480X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	2.00	1.9968	None.	0.00	0.00	5.99	39.94
26	EDUARDO	02014961	11013481X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	44.00	43.9314	None.	0.00	0.00	131.79	878.63
27	LUCHO SABE MUCHO	02014956	11017134X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	90.00	90.00	None.	0.00	0.00	270.00	1,800.00
28	CARLOS HERNANDO	02026238	11013482X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	80.00	79.8731	None.	0.00	0.00	239.62	1,597.46
29	ACOBAMBA	02017532	11019269X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	285.00	248.9998	None.	0.00	0.00	855.00	5,700.00
30	ACOBAMBA PRIMERA	02019726	11020603X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	24.00	23.9998	None.	0.00	0.00	72.00	480.00

31	ACOBAMBA SEGUNDA	02019727	11020604X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	4.00	4.00	None.	0.00	0.00	12.00	80.00
32	ACOBAMBA TERCERA	02019837	11020605X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	3.00	2.9999	None.	0.00	0.00	9.00	60.00
33	AURELIO 1	02025020	11024165X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	1.22	1.2369	None.	0.00	0.00	3.71	24.74
34	AURELIO 2	02025021	11024166X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	6.71	6.6621	None.	0.00	0.00	19.99	133.24
35	AURELIO 3	02025019	11024167X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	24.00	24.0004	None.	0.00	0.00	72.00	480.01
36	AURELIO 4	02025112	11024168X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	12.00	11.9999	None.	0.00	0.00	36.00	240.00
37	USHO 1	02025013	11024171X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	8.00	8.001	None.	0.00	0.00	24.00	160.00
38	USHO 2	02025011	11024172X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	5.00	4.9999	None.	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00

39	USHO 3	02025113	11024173X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	10.00	10.0002	None.	0.00	0.00	30.00	200.00
40	USHO	02025022	11024170X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	8.00	7.9999	None.	0.00	0.00	24.00	160.00
41	CONDOR PASA DE CARANACO	02018035	11021236X01	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	270.00	269.9398	None.	0.00	0.00	809.82	5,398.80
42	WILLY	NA	10066801	NA.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	300.00	279.4110	NA.	0.00	0.00	838.23	5,588.22
43	HUALLAYO CARHUINCO	NA	10066901	NA.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	300.00	230.3792	NA.	0.00	0.00	691.14	4,607.58
TOTAL									0.00	0.00	5,315.66	35,437.84

1.2. Processing Concessions

Nº	Concession Name	Public Registry Entry	Code	Titleholder	Location	Area (Has.)	TM/Mts.	Registered burdens, liens or agreements	Good Standing Fee payments (2015)	Mining Penalty payments (2015)	Good Standing Fee payments (2016)	Mining Penalty payments (2016)
1	PETROCOLQUI	02025614	P0200122	Inversiones Mineras Alto de Santa Eulalia S.A.	District of Huanza, province of Huarochiri, departament of Lima	108.00	350.00	None.	0.00	0.00	1,935.50	N.A

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