INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SILVERIA PROJECT, PERU

Prepared under the Guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and accompanying documents 43-101.F1 and 43-101.CP

Report Prepared for:

Journey Resources Corp.

Report Prepared by

James Gilbertson, CGeol FGS
& Gareth O'Donovan, CEng FIMMM FGS

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Report Prepared for:
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Executive Summary

Journey Resources Corp ("Journey") has entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Grenville Gold Corp. ("Grenville") regarding the Silveria Project in Central Peru. The project includes a series of disused underground mines which are prospective for silver, gold and base metals. Pending further arrangements, the licence area may be extended by a further 195 hectares.

Prior to the end of mining in 1991, an unverified historic reserve statement has recorded 449,000 tonnes of ore averaging 140 g/t Ag, 1.75% Cu, 1.47% Pb and 4.13% Zn. A further 442,000 tonnes of "uncommercial" ore is also mentioned in this statement grading 80 g/t Ag, 0.54% Cu, 1% Pb and 4.4% Zn. SRKES considers that both reserves are historic reserves which have not been verified, are not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon.

The mineralisation included within the historic reserves has previously been described as being of the low-sulphidation epithermal type. However, the presence of silver and base metals mineralisation within quartz-carbonate cemented breccias has lead Journey to re-interpret the site as being intermediate-sulphidation epithermal. This re-evaluation of the Silveria project allows for the possibility of further mineralisation at depth below current workings although no exploration drilling has taken place.

The basemetal carbonate veins are found within regional scale shear-zones which are formed in a brittle environment. In such situations, brittle fractures can open at an angle to the shear-zone within which gold-enriched offshoots sometimes form. Exploration already conducted by Journey at the Silveria project within the mine entrances and mine dumps, located samples consistent with this interpretation. It is believed that the historic mining activities focussed only on massive vein-type basemetals mineralisation and possible gold rich offshoots are likely to have been missed.

It is the opinion of SRKES that Journey should undertake an underground mapping and sampling programme to verify the historic reserves and the degree of historical mining above and below the valley floor as a step to creating a NI 43-101 compliant resource. Additionally, significant upside potential exists for this project including; unexplored mineralisation below historic workings, gold-rich offshoots and mineralised mine-dumps and tailings.

Journey has an experienced exploration team carrying out exploration at the project and SKRES believes that the forward looking programme is appropriately planned and budgeted.

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INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SILVERIA PROJECT, PERU

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

1.1 Terms of Reference

SRK Exploration Services ("SRKES") has been requested by Journey Resources Corp. ("Journey") to provide a review of the Silveria Project in order to produce a Technical Document compliant with National Instrument 43-101.

1.2 Sources of Information

This technical report has been based on:

- Historical exploration and mining production data which is variously available in the public domain;
- Preliminary exploration results and review by Journey from February through to May 2008;
- A site visit conducted between 9th to 16th May 2008 by Mr James Gilbertson (SRKES) to view the exploration data, mineralisation, historical workings and current exploration status;
- Discussions with Journey's management, senior exploration and field geologists both in the field and in the office.

While SRKES has reviewed the exploration permits to assess the extent to which these permits may influence the technical status and development of the asset, SRKES has not undertaken a legal due diligence study such as would be required to confirm that all statutory consents are in force and current.

1.3 Qualifications and Field Involvement of Consultant

The following SRKES team, acting as Qualified Persons under National Instrument 43-101, conducted data and asset validation and an independent technical review during the period May to June 2008.

• Mr Gareth O'Donovan FIMMM FGS CEng MSc – Geology and Exploration.

• Mr James Gilbertson CGeol MSc – Geology and Exploration and site visit.

SRKES is part of an international group (SRK Group) that comprises over 800 professional staff offering expertise in a wide range of disciplines within the minerals industry.

The SRK Groups independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. The SRK Group has a demonstrated track record of undertaking independent assessments of mineral resource and reserve estimates, project evaluations and audits, competent persons reports and independent feasibility studies on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has specific experience in transactions of this nature.

This report has been prepared by a team of Geologists from the SRKES office in Cardiff, United Kingdom who have extensive experience in silver-lead-zinc mineralised vein systems, management of grass roots exploration through to resource definition drilling, QA/QC issues and application of best exploration practice.

Neither SRKES nor any of its employees involved in the preparation of this report have any beneficial interest in Journey or the Silveria project. SRKES will be paid a fee for this work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

SRKES's opinion contained herein, which is effective as of June 2008, is based on information provided to SRKES by Journey throughout the course of SRKES's investigations as described in Section 1.2, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time.

This information includes previous NI 43-101 compliant documents on the Silveria Project and surrounding projects. These reports have been cited herein and include the following:

- Technical Report on the Pre-Feasibility of the Coricancha Project, Department of Lima, Peru, April 16, 2007 by J.W Rozelle and D.B. Tschabrun for Gold Hawk Resources Limited.

- Technical Report on the Silveria Poject, Huarochiri Province, Peru, August 2007 by Minefill Services Inc. for Grenville Gold Corp.

This report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRKES does not consider them material.

SRKES is not an insider, associate or affiliate of Journey, and neither SRKES nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to Journey or its affiliates in connection with the Silveria Project. The results of the technical review by SRKES are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings.

While SRKES reviewed a number of pertinent maps and agreements to assess the validity and ownership of the mining concessions, SRKES has not conducted an in-depth review of mineral title and ownership.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 General Background

Journey is a Canadian-based Exploration Company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of late stage projects in North, Central and South America. Journey is based in Vancouver, British Columbia and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (trading symbol JNY), the Third Segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, (trading symbol JL4 and German securities code WKN, A0HNM9) and the OTCBB (trading symbol JNYRF).

Journey has entered into JV agreement with Grenville whereby Journey may acquire up to a 75% interest in certain mining concessions comprising the Silveria property by funding a total of CDN$ 11.8M in exploration and development, paying Grenville CDN$ 1.2M cash and issuing 1,000,000 shares of its common stock. The JV is based upon the following payment schedule:

- A single cash payment of CDN$ 200,000 was paid by Journey at the commencement of the JV.

- Journey must finance CDN$ 1.3M toward expenditures on the property and issue the 1,000,000 shares of its common stock to Grenville on or before the seventh business day following the date of TSX Venture Exchange approval of the transaction, but in any event no later than June 30th 2008.

- On or before three months following the approval date, Journey shall finance a further amount of CDN$ 1.5M toward expenditures on the property, upon completion of which Journey will have earned a 25% interest in the property.

- Journey must finance a further CDN$ 3M in expenditures on the property on or before eight months following the approval date, upon completion of which Journey will have earned a 50% interest in the property.

- Journey has an option to earn an additional 25% interest in the property (for a total 75% interest) by financing a further CDN$ 6M in expenditures and/or development on the property and making payment to Grenville in the amount of CDN$ 1M on or before January 31st 2011.

- Grenville has a one off option to fund the CDN$ 6M in order to retain a 50% interest in the property; the timing of which is triggered by Journey. If Grenville elect to maintain a 50% interest, both parties must fund further development on an equal basis.

- All funds are to be deposited into a joint-venture account within the required time limits for the purpose of financing work on the property under the joint venture

Journey plans to use the CDN$ 11.8M exploration and development costs to advance the project into production.

The Silveria Project encompasses the past-producing Pacococha, Silveria and Germania mines located in the San Mateo Mining District, Province of Huarochiri, Department of Lima, Peru. The Germania and Silveria operations were integrated with the Pacococha mine at an unknown date in their production histories. Both the nearby Millotingo mine and the Pacococha mines closed in 1992, due to a combination of weak metal prices and activity by the Shining Path terrorist group. Neither mine has been re-opened due to historical low metal prices and the current state of disrepair of the mining infrastructure.

3.2 Location and Access

The Silveria Project in made up of a number of mineral licences located in the Administrative District of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri, Department of Lima (Figure 3-1). The Project is approximately 100 kilometres east-northeast of the capital Lima in the western cordillera of the central high Andes. It is centred on latitude 11º51'25" south and longitude 76º14'55" west, The Project area is located on map sheet 24K Matucana, Peruvian National Map No. 1647, J631.

The site is accessed from San Mateo via a steep unpaved road up into the higher valleys taking around one hour and passing through the village of San Jose de Parac. The Project area ranges from 4200 to 5200m above sea level.

3.3 Mineral Rights

At the time of writing, the Silveria property covered an area of 7403.6 hectares (205 concessions) with an additional 118.9 hectares (10 concessions) under negotiation. See Appendix for a full table of concessions. The boundaries of most concessions are identified in the field by historic survey pegs which mark concession 'corner points'. Journey has verified these by GPS which SRKES considers appropriate for this stage of exploration. Journey is planning to use Chartered Surveyors to confirm boundary location as the project evolves.

Journey plans to continue to purchase concessions within and surrounding the main project area. It is anticipated that Journey will issue news releases in relation to additional concession purchases, as and when it is appropriate to so do.

According to the General Mining Law of Peru, concessions do not lapse provided that annual fees are paid based on licence size. The Mining Law also states that the license holder is required to bring the property into production within the 7th year of operation, but can defer to a cash payment until the 13th year.

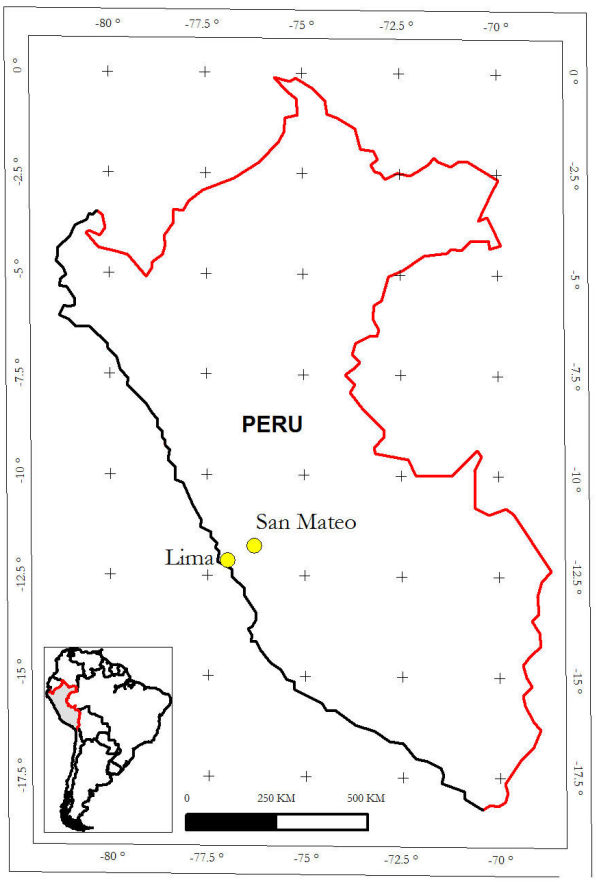

Figure 3-1 Location map of San Mateo.

3.4 Interest in the Property

Journey's interest in the Silveria Project concessions is by virtue of a joint venture agreement whereby Journey may acquire up to a 75% interest in certain mining concessions comprising the Silveria property. A total of 205 concessions are held and an additional 10 concessions are under negotiation. Journey has reported to SRKES that the concessions are in good standing.

Journey's JV concessions at Silveria are partially surrounded by those of competitors and in some cases the competitor's concessions fall between those of Journey. This situation was caused in part due to the change in mining law introduced in 1992.

New concessions (post 1992) have to be orientated in a north-south direction and be of a single square or rectangular shape; concessions that pre-date 1992 are based on the "punto de partido" system and can be of any orientation. This has often led to irregularly distributed concession blocks as mining licences were often stacked around individual veins (Figure 3-2).

Claims to land ownership at the Silveria Project are held by both the San Jose de Parac and San Miguel de Viso communities. Agreements have been made with both communities to allow access to the property.

3.5 Potential Environmental Liabilities

According to available information (Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2008), the General Mining Law of Peru can require concession holders to prepare the following:

- An Environmental Evaluation for a mining exploration programme;
- An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) if either renewed mining or milling activity is to take place or existing operations are to be expanded by more than 50%;
- A Programme for Environmental Management and Adjustment (PAMA), which establishes a company's environmental compliance plan for mining and milling operations;
- A Mine Closure Plan (Plan de Cierre) which must be completed prior to mining construction and operation.

The Peruvian government requires that, when a mining operation expands an existing processing operation by greater than 50% an EIA must be submitted by the ministry. The ministry is required to approve or disapprove an EIA within 45 days of its submission. If a response is not received from the ministry within 45 days, of submission of the EIA, it may be assumed to be (automatically) approved.

To the best of SRKES's knowledge, neither an EIA nor a PAMA nor any Mine Closure Law is currently required or affects the Silveria Project.

However, if mine production commences on one or more of the existing workings, Journey might be liable to various constraints embodied in Peruvian law, as earlier outlined.

As regards to closure of the mine, Peruvian Mining laws passed in 2003 mandates the establishment of an Environmental Guarantee at the early stages of a project, to avoid the possibility of a lack of future funds. Journey should ascertain the amount and nature of the required guarantee that are probably payable on an annual basis and probably vary with the size of operation (e.g. operations with mill throughputs of less than 500 tonnes per day are deemed small mine operations in Peru, the legal and tax requirements for which differ from operations with larger mill throughputs).

SRKES are not aware of any current environmental liabilities on the Project area. Journey has indicated that it is seeking legal opinion with regard to potential liabilities related to pre-existing workings, tailings dumps and mineralised surface rock dumps.

SRKES are also aware that current legislation suggests that the government may be responsible for the clean-up of pre-existing facilities or assets, unless they are used by a concession holder. Journey is presently reviewing the economic viability of processing surface rock dump and reprocessing tailings, and will seek appropriate advice with respect to asset related environmental issues as required.

3.6 Royalties

SRKES are not aware of any royalties due from the production of concentrates from the Silveria Project area other than a 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR). Notwithstanding this, SRKES have been informed that royalty measures are currently being discussed in the national congress.

3.7 Mineralised Zone

Numerous historical mine workings exist across the Silveria Project area 40% of which Journey has obtained underground plans and long sections for. These outline the main mineralised trends with veins running 030° to the north and west of Pacococha Lake and between 060-080° to the south and east. Journey is presently mapping other un-mined mineralised structures. In total, mineralised veins and historic mine workings crop out over an area of approximately eight kilometres (Figures 3-3 and 3-4).

Two tailings dumps associated with past processing at Millotingo and Pacococha are covered by Journey's permits (Figure 3-4).

3.8 Additional Permits

SRKES are only aware of the requirement to submit an EIA ahead of more systematic exploration, and in particular ahead of a drilling programme. This is the same process, although in less detail, as is required for acquiring a licence to full scale mining. Journey has indicated that most drilling will be conducted from underground which should minimise the requirement for an EIA.

Figure 3-2 Map of concessions belonging to the Journey Resources JV, those of competitors and concessions under negotiation.

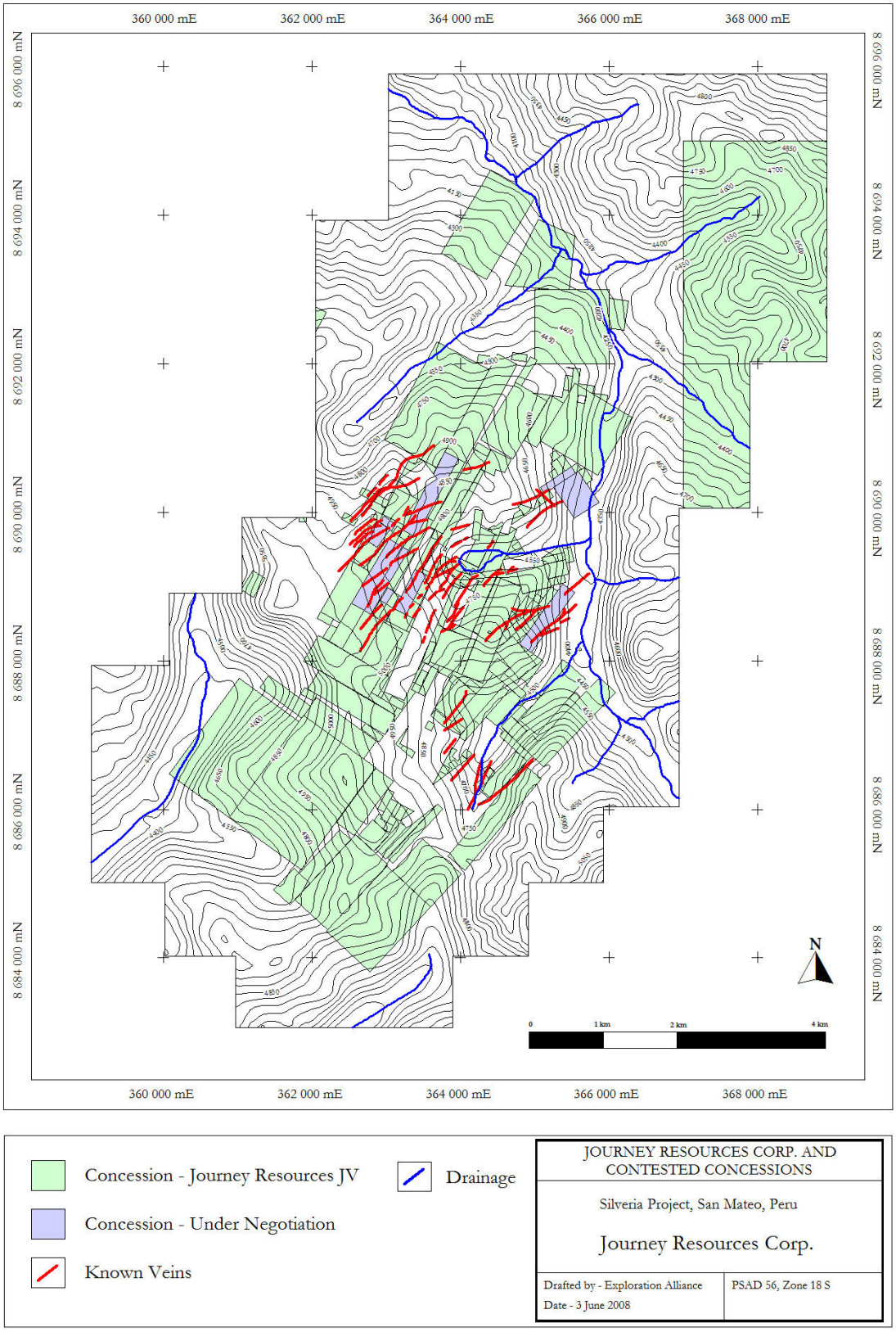

Figure 3-3 Historically mined veins in relation to Journey Resources JV and concessions under negotiation.

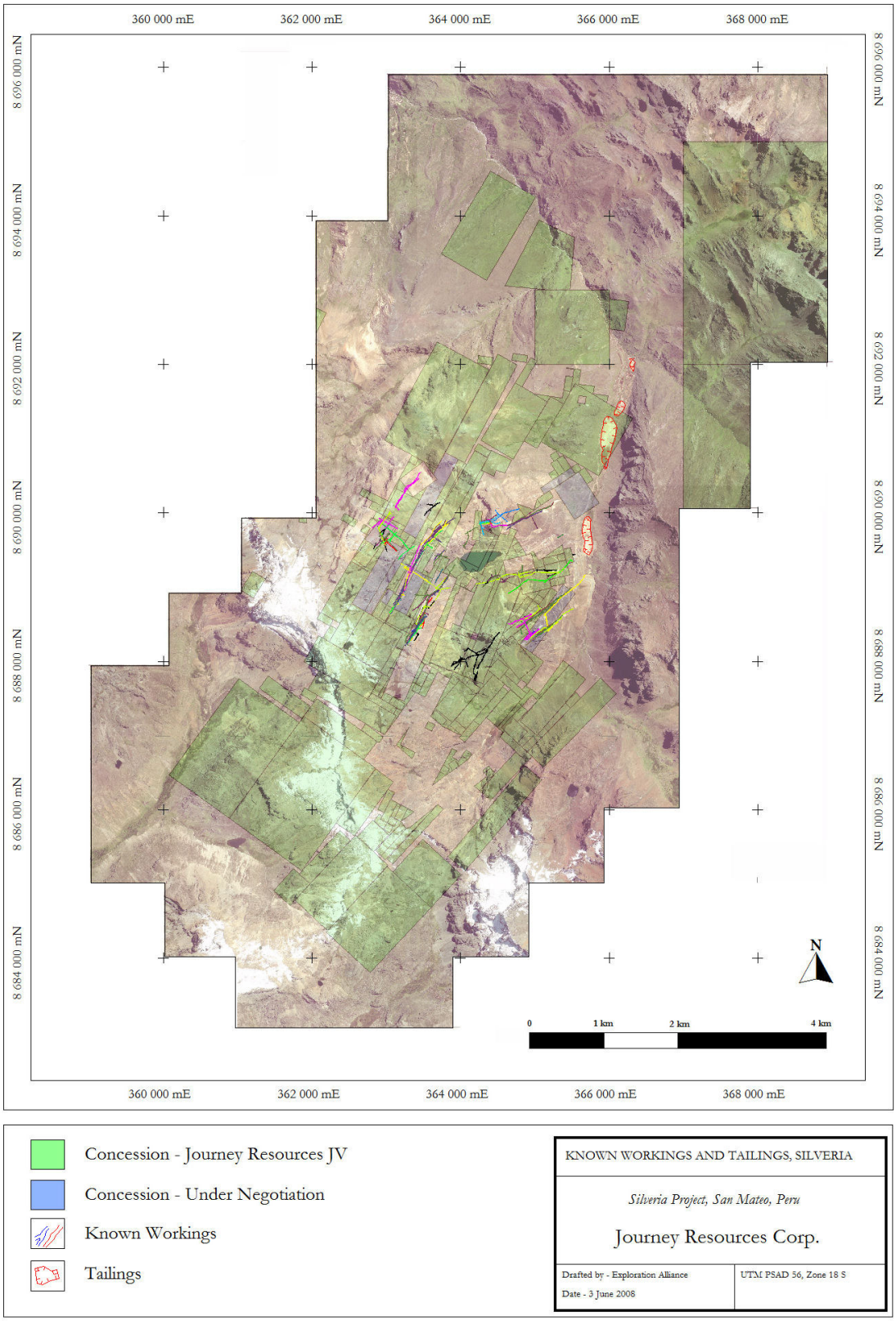

Figure 3-4 Historic workings and tailing dumps in relation to Journey Resources JV and concessions under negotiation.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

Access to the property is by a sealed road, the Carretera Central Highway, 98 kilometres from Lima, east-north-east to San Mateo (two and a half hour drive). The town of San Mateo has approximately 4500 inhabitants and is the major population centre in the immediate vicinity of the Property. The highway is a principal transportation route for food, fuel, mining products and heavy materials to most of the mines in the area. The Rimac River which runs parallel to the Central Highway is not navigable.

The Silveria Project can be reached from San Mateo within one hour, along a 3 metre wide dirt track, through the village of San Jose de Parac. Within the project there are numerous well maintained dirt tracks leading to all mine sites. Although much of the project is located in steep terrain, some areas of higher ground can be accessed by tracks of varying standard.

4.2 Climate

Fieldwork can be undertaken throughout the year. The climate in the project area is typical of the Peruvian Andes with both wet and dry seasons. The wet season is from December to March, during which limited periods of electrical storm activity can develop with hail, rain and occasionally snow above 5000 metres. Individual rainfall events can be severe, with >2.5 centimetres falling in an hour. Dense fog is common during the rainy season and temperatures rarely reach above 15ºC. The dry season is from April to November, during which the coldest temperatures can fall below 0ºC and highest temperatures may exceed 25ºC. Rainfall is very rare in the dry season.

4.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Peru has a long history of mining, resulting in mining professionals and machine operators being available in most population centres. Skilled and semi-skilled labour is available in San Mateo and San Jose de Parac, where a tradition of artesian underground vein mining exists, with an in-depth knowledge of the Silveria workings.

Water collected from high altitude mountain streams can provide adequate supplies of water at Silveria, at effectively zero cost. Laguna Pacococha is a large lagoon, fed by several streams that could provide sufficient water for mining and processing.

High voltage power lines that may be supplying the San Cristobal and Andaychagua mines extend to within 10 km of the Silveria Project. Previously, a power line extended to all mine sites within the project area from San Mateo, but has now been stripped of most cabling. However, the pylons previously carrying the cables are found to continue to all locations.

The nearest power supply is San Mateo which is connected to the national grid and nearest electricity generation plant is the hydroelectric power plant which supplies Coricancha mine.

The national Central Railway passes through the Rimac River valley, parallel to the Central Highway.

There is a medical clinic in the town of San Mateo and the closest hospital is in Matucana 17 kilometres away. The nearest airport to Silveria is Lima International Airport (100 kilometres). There are no official helipads in the area.

There are numerous mine buildings, accommodation blocks and processing facilities at Pacococha and Millotingo in various states of repair which are owned by the San Jose de Parac community and could be rented and renovated at low cost.

Some buildings at Millotingo appear to have been built relatively recently which may provide accommodation for over 200 people and over 300 m^2 of office space. Further office, accommodation and processing buildings exist in a lesser state of repair. South of the Millotingo mine buildings there is a raised flood plane suitable for a leach pad (approximately 6000 m^2 in size). At Millotingo there is an operable 350 tonnes per day mill with related buildings.

The mill and processing plant at Pacococha were largely stripped following formal mine closure in 1992 and are presently in-operable. Only two fully equipped belt feeders leading from the primary and secondary lime and primary mill feed bins still exist, along with a small ball mill. Lime was used to suppress acidity during the flotation process. The remaining facilities appear to have been used by artisan miners. Electricity was probably supplied by diesel generators. The remaining elements of the mill are in an advanced state of disrepair (Minefill, 2007). The Pacococha mine site also includes numerous mine office and accommodation buildings.

At the Germania mine site, adits meet at the bottom of a flat plane with a surface area of over 10,000 m^2 which may be suitable for a tailings dam and additional mine buildings. There are two buildings at Germania in a good state of repair (200 m^2 in area).

4.4 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Project area is located in an area of high altitude. San Mateo is at 3200 metres above sea level and the historic mine workings range from 4200 to 5200 metres. The mountain slopes are steep (35º to 70º) to occasionally vertical where local topography is defined by fault planes.

Valley floors and gently dipping terrain below 4500 metres is covered with short grasses and small bushes near drainages and the upper terrain is covered with barren rock. Subsistence farming is variably developed in the valleys and alpacas, llamas and goats are herded at higher elevations.

5 History

Evidence of mining and metalworking is evident from the earliest cultures that inhabited Peru. The major pre-Inca cultures produced metal ornaments and small tools made of gold, silver, copper and platinum.

During the Colonial times in Peru (1535-1821) there was increased mining and exploration. Through their exploration of the Andes, the Spanish colonialists discovered many famous silver mines including Cerro de Pasco.

Production in the 1500's of silver alone is estimated to have been between 150 and 200 metric tonne per year (Purser, 1971). Gold was produced mainly from placers and the most important discovery in 1563 was of mercury in Huancavelica, which enabled the processing of silver ores by the amalgamation process. During the 1570's silver mining became Peru's main economic activity. In 1790, the census of mines showed 784 silver and 69 gold mines in Peru.

In the last 200 years, mining has been periodically interrupted by war. Following the wars of independence (1810 to 1824) there was a long period with no mining activity. Peru's mining industry started to prosper again at the turn of the century (1900) due to Peruvian and foreign mining geologists, engineers and entrepreneurs. Particularly successful was the mining development within the area of Cerro de Pasco and Copper Corporation's La Oroya smelter in central Peru.

After World War II, Peru's mineral industry bloomed under the Mining Code of 1950, due primarily to sizeable foreign investments, but also due to the development of the local medium sized mining industry. Extensive exploration led to the discovery and development of many ore deposits, especially the porphyry copper deposits of southern Peru and a number of vein, skarn, metasomatic replacement, and hydrothermal sedimentary deposits of precious and base metals.

Peru's mining development slowed drastically after 1968 as a consequence of nationalisation of foreign enterprises, more restrictive mining regulations and terrorism. Despite these setbacks, significant contributions have been made to the geological knowledge of the country by foreign government missions, academicians, and consultants, as well as by Peruvian geologists. These studies have documented the geology and geochemistry of many ore deposits and highlighted the potential for additional discoveries and development of diverse mineral resources using modern techniques.

Since 1998, mining in Peru has expanded, showing a 58% rise in production of silver and 121% rise in production of gold (USGS, 2005).

5.1 The Pacococha Mining District

The mining district around the Silveria Project and San Mateo has been referred to in historic records as the Pacococha Mining District (Mineralogical Record, 1997). Exploration and mining in the district commenced in the Spanish Colonial period (1535-1821) and has been

almost continuous since. More extensive modern mining development, exploration activity and expanded surface extraction began in 1950.

Since the 1950's the term Pacococha was restricted to the veins which were mined around Pacococha the lake within the Silveria project area. In the 1970's the largest mine at Pacococha was Purisima, followed in order of size by the San Alejandro, Incataycuna, San David, Reserva, Carolina, Colquechaca, Santiago Mayor, and Santiago Menor. By the mid-1970's approximately 42,000 metres of drifts had been completed on 24 veins from various mine camps.

5.2 The Silveria Project

5.2.1 Introduction

Minefill (2007) reported that approximately 400,000 tonnes of ore was extracted from the mines of the Silveria Project between 1950 and 1992. SRKES consider this figure to be a significant under estimation given that mine production reports for 1991 alone indicate that 108,020 tonnes of ore was mined. The mines closed for a number of reasons including weak metal prices and the activity of the Shining Path terrorist organisation.

Before the start of full scale mining, the operating company and the Peruvian Mining Bank built a 27 kilometre gravel road and an electricity supply line from the Central Highway at San Mateo to the Millotingo and Pacococha mines (the road and electricity pylons are still in place). Underground stoping started around 1954 following completion of the access road.

Following closure in 1992, the Pacococha Syndicate was active in the area as a collective of artisan miners accessing existing workings. Production records are not available but it seems likely that production was limited as the mill and processing facilities fell into disrepair. The Pacococha Syndicate remained in control until 2005 when Minero Vulcan SAC were evaluating the property for acquisition. However, the Pacococha Syndicate failed to file and pay the annual rental fees for its concessions resulting in the loss of 129 concessions. In 2006 the available concessions were staked by Inversiones Minera, subsequently purchased by Grenville and now form the core of the Silveria Project.

Journey has not been able to locate records for the Germania and Silveria mining areas, probably due to their integration with the Pacococha mine operations at an unknown date in their production histories.

5.2.2 Pacococha Mining Methods

The historic mine plans for the Pacococha mine identify 17 different drift portals and drifts which access 18 different, disassociated and steeply dipping veins on which underground mining appears to have taken place. The available plans appear to be incomplete, as many more portals can be seen across the Pacococha mining area and the names of more than 18 different veins appear in the historical mine records.

Hard-copy mine plans and stoping sections show that conventional vein-type orebody access development layouts were used, for example;

- Individual veins have been developed on several different production levels spaced at 30 metre to 60 metre intervals;
- The access drifts and production levels have extended at various oblique angles to the average strike of individual veins since the entrance of production drives and access portals was often dictated by topographic constraints;
- Ore drifts have been developed in both directions (northeast and southwest) along veins, from intersection points with their associated access drift.

A variety of overhand, narrow vein stoping methods were used, construed from available stoping plans and sections, as well as from published opinion. The methods evolved over the years of production. Mining included conventional overhand shrinkage stoping and overhand cut and fill stoping. There is no evidence of in stope mechanisation, beyond the use of rock drills.

The historical mine sections suggest that conventional crown pillars have sometimes been left above individual ore drifts, but when high grade mineralisation was intersected the drifts were stoped through and then supported with timber square sets. Some of the support has rotted and collapsed in the intervening period, although SRKES note that many of the wooden support systems remain in relative good condition. It is anticipated that selective rehabilitation of existing drifts will be required.

The access and ore drifts have approximately square cross-section profiles with dimension less than two metre squared. Mill feed was probably transported to surface in hand-pushed cocopans. Exceptions include the three metre squared main access drifts at the head of the Pacococha valley, in which tracked haulage methods appear to have been used.

Where drift portals are inaccessible by mine roads, mill feed is thought to have been transported by llamas to central collection points.

5.2.3 Pacococha Mine Production

Government reports on silver production from Pacococha show that figures vary year by year. For example, 558,000 ounces were produced in 1986 and 279,000 ounces were produced in 1988. The records also show that the operator at this time was the Pacococha Syndicate. National silver production in Peru decreased significantly in 1992 which is the same year as production ceased at Pacococha. This observation supports the idea that production at Pacococha and Millotingo was in decline due to falling metal prices (as for all operations across Peru) at the time the Shining Path terrorist activity closed the mines.

Detailed but unverified Pacococha mine production statistics for the last full year of production (1991), show that 108,020 tonnes of ore was mined at a grade of 114 g/t Ag, 1.68% Cu, 0.81% Pb and 3.11% Zn (Minefill, 2007).

Table 5-1 Production statistics for silver from the Pacococha mine.

Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Pacococha Koz	558	414	279	337	340	326	30
Peru Total Koz	64,493	64,334	53,065	62,120	61,972	61,942	53,618
% of National Production	0.87	0.64	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.06

Source: Datamart de Minera, 1992

5.2.4 Pacococha Historic Reserve Estimates

There are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves compliant to the standards ascribed in the terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council.

Notwithstanding this, at the end of 1991, the mine operators estimated that 449,000 tonnes of ore at 140g/t Ag, 1.75% Cu, 1.47% Pb and 4.13% Zn remain in situ at the Pacococha mine. Additionally, 442,000 of "un-commercial" ore was considered to be in place. SRKES considers that these reserves are historic reserves which have not been verified, are not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon.

It is noted that these non compliant reserves are located within both Journey and competitor controlled concessions. Moreover, these reserves have likely been depleted due to mining by artisans of the Pacococha Syndicate.

Two categories of mill feed were considered within the scope of the mine's referenced and dated Mineral Reserve statements: commercial and un-commercial mineralisation. Three reserve classes were also defined for each reserve category: proven accessible, proven eventually accessible and probable. The cut-off between commercial and un-commercial mineralisation was likely to be the average on-site operating cost, which the available mine records suggest was US$ 56 per tonne milled for 1990/1991.

The data on the historical reserves was compiled by Minefill (2007) using an almost complete set of hand-written reserve calculation sheets for 1991 and from the mine's historic hand drawn graphic representation of reserve tonnages. It appears that reserve calculations were based on channel sampling of individual veins which were accessed via drifts that extended from surface. Vein widths were measured in order to evaluate vein thickness and reserve estimates were made for discrete ore blocks.

Drilling is not mentioned in mine reports or literature in the public domain, and to the best of Journey's knowledge there has not been any exploration drilling at the Silveria Project.

It appears that dilution was included in the reserve calculations. A minimum diluted vein width of one metre was assumed, although it is not known whether diluted or in-situ grades are reported in the mine's historical Mineral Reserve statements. Calculations by Minefill (2007) suggest that diluted grades were used. They also suggest that metal recovery rates of 88% for

silver, 90% for copper, 51% for lead and 61% for zinc were applied. Additionally, a density of 3.19g/cm^3 was used for the calculation; SRKES are unsure how this density has been derived.

SRKES is of the opinion that the mine's Mineral Reserve statements are not CIM or NI 43-101 compliant. Journey has advised SRKES that it is planning to resample remaining ore blocks to verify historic grades and thickness in order to produce NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimates.

Given that the average metal prices have increased since 1991, SRKES feel it is likely that a significant proportion of the previously categorized "un-commercial" ore blocks could now be regarded to be significant exploration targets.

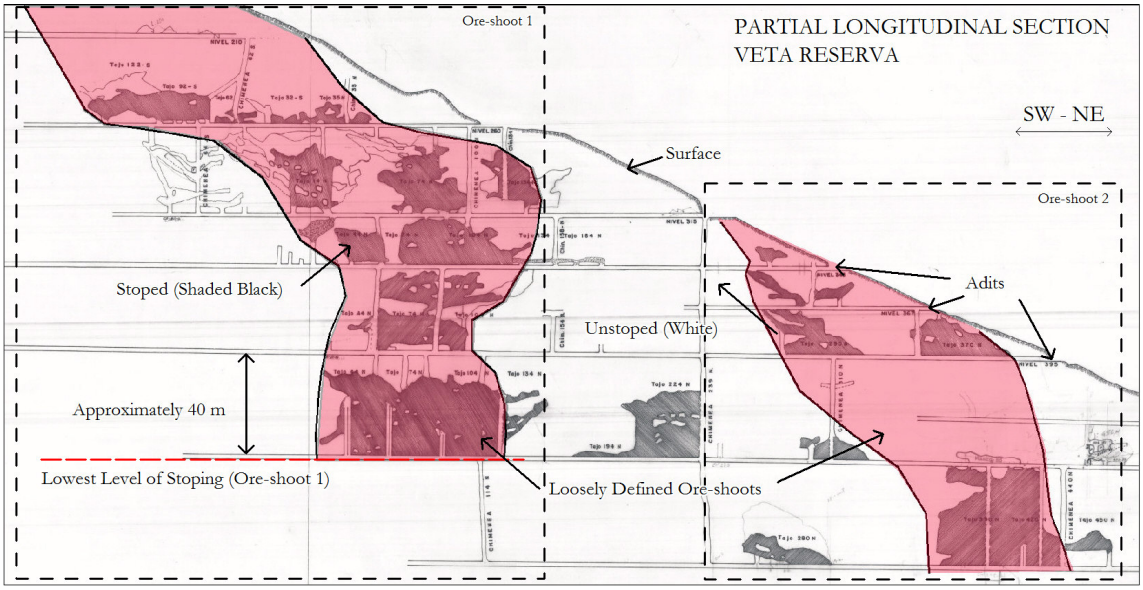

Figure 5-1 Annotated longitudinal-section, Veta Reserva.

Stoped areas presumably represent the highest grade and/or thickest parts of the vein and define ore-shoots. The unstopped areas within 'ore shoots' are a priority for re-verification sampling by Journey. Note also that stoped areas stop abruptly at the position of the lowest drifts indicating excellent down-dip potential below the lowest level of historic mining.

6 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The geology of Peru is dominated by the formation of the Andean mountain chain related to eastward dipping subduction of the Nazca plate under the South American plate, Figure 6-1. Along the coast of Peru is a succession of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Quaternary sediments. Towards Central Peru and the location of the Silveria Project, the first peaks of the Andean mountains are formed by the Mesozoic-Cenozoic Coastal Batholith, which comprises a series of large felsic intrusives formed by dewatering and progressive melting of the subducting plate. Adjacent to the coastal batholith, striking NNW-SSE and parallel with the other major formations of the Peruvian Andes is an almost 1000 kilometre long series of Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanics. Further northeast beyond the Silveria Project are uplifted and deformed Precambrian, Devonian and Cretaceous sediments which had been intruded by Cretaceous-Tertiary intrusive rocks and partly overlain by the Mesozoic-Cenozoic volcanics which host the mineralisation at the Silveria Project.

6.2 Local Geology

The Andean structural trend (NNW-SSE) is also seen in the areas around San Mateo and the Silveria project, Figure 6-2. The area is underlain by upright, gently folded Paleozoic rocks to the east and thrusted Mesozoic rocks to the west. The basement to these deformed sequences is thought to be the Devonian Excelsior Group, a suite of regionally metamorphosed argillite and quartzite. The Excelsior group crops out 30 kilometres to the NE of the Silveria Project.

The first phase of deformation during the Lower Cretaceous created broad, NNW-SSE trending folds. Faulting associated with this deformation is thought to have provided conduits for later volcanism. Further development of the uplifted mountain belt involved a second phase of tectonism developing compressive folds, reverse faults and transverse faults also aligned NNW-SSE. It is this phase which is thought to have given rise to the volcanic sequences which hosts the Silveria Project mineralisation

A period of extension followed which resulted in the formation of normal faults and related fractures which may have provided fluid pathways to mineralising fluids. Continental arcs are typically isostatically very unstable and this instability is commonly expressed by regional scale mobile-belts with shear-zones. Such regional shear-zones are often long lived and may also represent sites of mineral deposition.

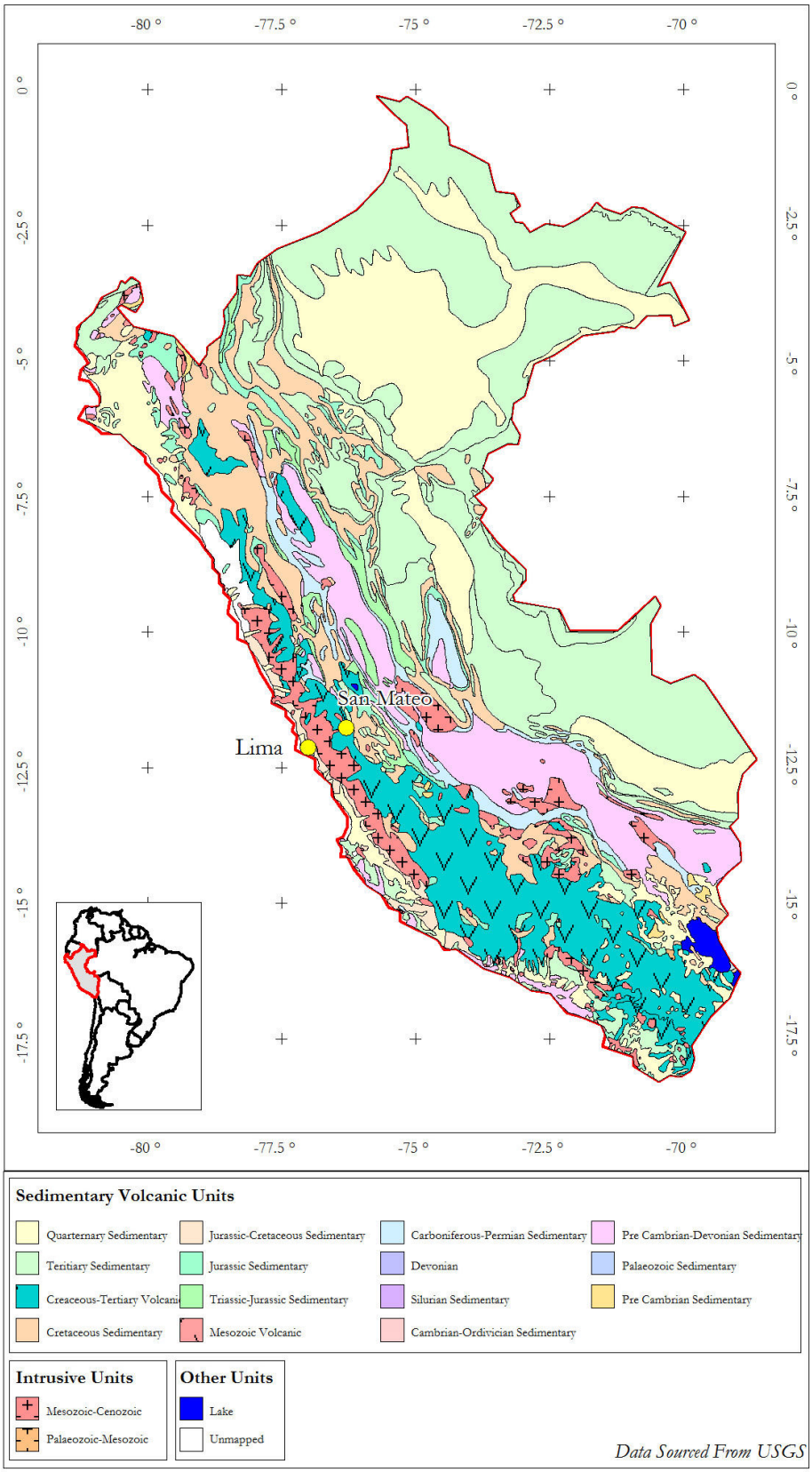

Figure 6-1 Generalised geological map of Peru

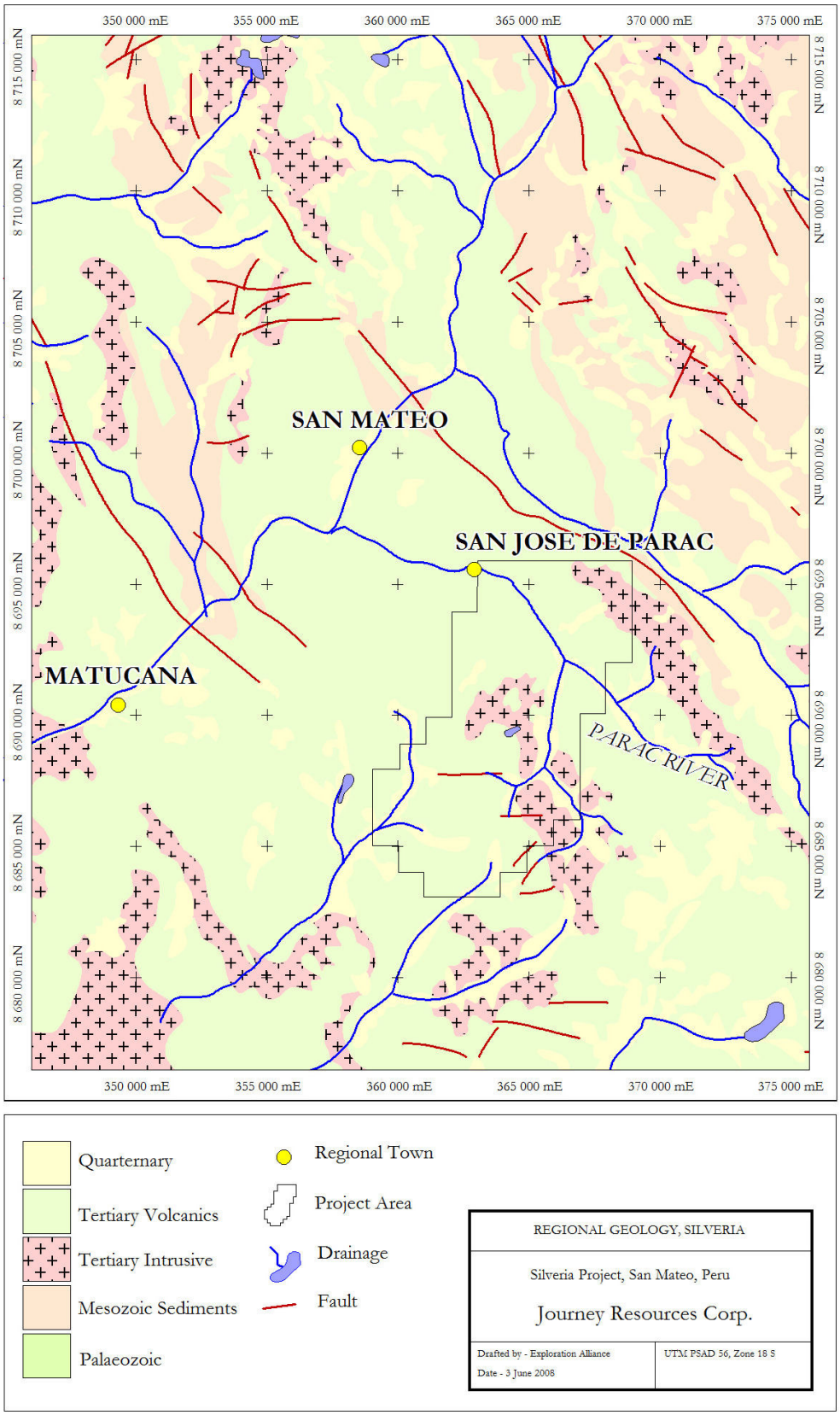

Figure 6-2 Geological map of San Mateo and the surrounding area.

6.3 Prospect Geology

Mineralisation at the Silveria Project is hosted by a sequence of volcanic rocks that have been partially overlain by glacial deposits. An intrusive diorite body is exposed just east of the Pacococha mine but does not appear obviously mineralised. In the western portion of the licence area, andesite flows, autobreccias, tuffs and volcaniclastic sediments of the Eocene Rimac Group are exposed. These are unconformably overlain by the near horizontal Pacococha volcanics which crop out to the west of the Pacococha mine. To the north and east of Pacococha mine the Rimac Group volcanics and the Pacococha volcanics are intruded by a rhyodacite stock and diorite body. Exposed in the valley floor of the Pacococha river (on the east of the licence block) is the Oligocene Millotingo Formation. The Millotingo Formation is composed of andesite volcanic flows, volcaniclastic conglomerates and volcaniclastic sandstones.

The Rimac Group and the Millotingo Formation are deformed into gentle upright folds with a wavelength of approximately 2 kilometres. The Pacococha volcanics do not show similar folding and are likely to be much later in age. Two normal faults are recorded in the area, both striking W-E and displacing the Rimac group and the Pacococha group. One fault occurs directly between the Pacococha mine and Germania and the other just south of Germania (Diaz, 1979). No detailed geological map of the prospect exists. However, Journey have commenced systematic geological mapping of the project area.

7 Deposit Types

Mineralisation at Silveria is dominated by steeply dipping quartz-carbonate basemetal veins which are hosted in brittle shear and associated fracture zones. Veins are typically silver-lead-zinc dominant at current upper levels of exposure (above 4500 metres elevation) but become more copper-rich where veins are exposed in the lower production drives (generally below 4200 metres elevation).

Mineralisation is best described as vein-type although disseminated and stockwork styles may be present. Based on mineralogy, the coarse clotted texture of basemetal sulphide/carbonate minerals, a vertical metal endowment in excess of 500 metres in the larger veins, and transition from upper silver-lead-zinc-dominant mineralisation to copper-dominant silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, it is likely that metals were deposited in an intermediate sulphidation environment per Corbett (2000).

Previous workers have interpreted the mineralisation at Silveria to be of a low sulphidation (quartz-adularia) type (e.g Minefill 2007). To date, Journey has not found any of the key indicators of low sulphidation mineralisation. Moreover, field observations and evidence from mine longitudinal sections do not support the presence of restricted bonanza-grade ore shoots or a precious metal interval with a vertical extent typical of low sulphidation epithermal veins.

Journeys reinterpretation of the style of mineralisation at Silveria is significant in that shear-hosted, intermediate sulphidation vein systems have the potential to extend to significant depth, and may have a vertical metal endowment of greater than 1 kilometre. Evidence in support of this interpretation is drawn from the nearby Coricancha Mine where the main Corichanca vein has been mined over a vertical interval of 840 metres. This interpretation also suggests that silver, lead and zinc grades will decrease with increasing depth whilst copper grades are likely to increase.

SRKES note that the elevation of the lower production drives and lower drifts at Silveria are largely controlled by the elevation of the valley floor at the access point, and not by the lower limit of economic mineralisation. The shear-hosted intermediate sulphidation model proposed by Journey suggests that vein mineralisation is likely to extend below the elevation of the lower workings.

The dynamics of the shear development at Silveria also suggests that these structures are deep-seated and dilational at depth. Multiphase veins comprising several generations of rounded quartz-carbonate-basemetal clasts in a quartz-carbonate-basemetal matrix, are consistent with repeated fault movement during mineralisation. Common horizontal slickenslides and the presence of syntectonic pure tension fractures at 20-30° to shear direction which are filled with prismatic quartz crystals, indicate that movement was dominated by strike slip with sufficient dilation to allow deposition of mineralised veins of between 0.5 to 2.0 metres wide.

Historic mining at Silveria focused on high grade galena-sphalerite ores amenable to flotation concentration and extraction of silver primarily to the lead concentrate. Preliminary field review by Journey and SRKES has indicated the presence of silicified zones with disseminated

pyrite, quartz-pyrite altered volcanic breccias, and sheeted quartz/quartz stockwork zones. Journey is presently sampling these areas to assess their potential as bulk targets.

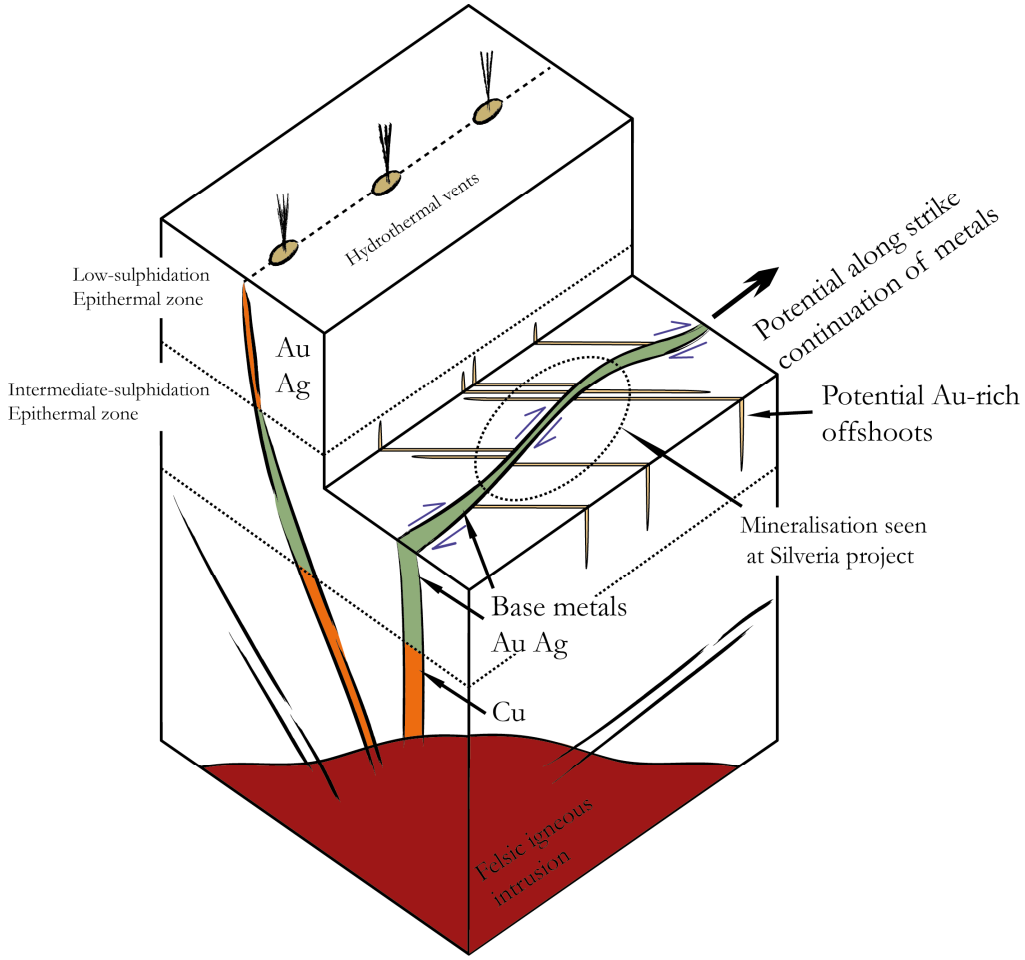

Figure 7-1 Simplified schematic diagram of the Intermediate-Sulphidation Epithermal concept (modified after Corbett, 2002).

8 Mineralisation

8.1 Preamble

Based on the style of mineralisation historically mined at Silveria, and field observations made by Journey, SRKES considers that mineralisation can be divided into three types: shear-hosted quartz-carbonate basemetal veins, potentially auriferous quartz veins and variably silicified zones with disseminated sulphides. In addition, Journey is presently reviewing the economic potential of existing tailings covered by their licence holding.

There are approximately 40 known shear-hosted quartz-carbonate basemetal veins on the property (Figure 3.3) which occur on Journey and competitor licences. Individual veins are steeply dipping, between 1-2 metres wide and may exceed 1 kilometre in strike length. Potentially auriferous quartz veins form discrete shoots associated with several of the base metal veins whose distribution is presently poorly defined. Silicified zones with disseminated pyrite occur primarily in the upper region of Pacaccocha and Silveria and cover several hundred square metres.

8.2 Basemetal Carbonate Veins within Shear-zones

Steeply-dipping to vertical, quartz-carbonate base metal veins have been the focus of historic mining. Veins are typically up to several metres wide and may pinch and swell along strike and dip. The distribution of workings evident from underground long sections indicate that the highest grades typically formed steeply plunging ‘ore shoots’ which were mined in drifts of between 50 to 150 metres length (Figure 5-1). Veins are shear-hosted and generally pass abruptly into competent wall rocks in both the hanging and footwalls.

The veins are characterised by brecciated and carbonate-altered (usually siderite) wallrock fragments within a quartz-carbonate gangue. Veins display multiphase textures comprising rounded quartz-carbonate-basemetal clasts in a quartz-carbonate-basemetal matrix. Sulphides comprise between 10-80% of the vein by volume. Pyrite is common and occurs as veinlets, blebs and disseminations throughout the vein system. Sphalerite and galena displays coarse-grained ‘clotted’ textures and are commonly intergrown. Blebby chalcopyrite is variably present. Wallrock mineralisation is noted locally and presents as basemetal veinlets and disseminations.

Rounded strongly chalcopyrite mineralised clasts, which are occasionally cross-cut by thin (<1 centimetre) relatively high temperature prismatic quartz veins, have been noted within carbonate-sphalerite-galena mineralised veins at the top of Pacococha. These chalcopyrite-mineralised clasts did not form in-situ (since chalcopyrite is deposited at higher temperatures than galena-sphalerite-carbonate) but at lower (and hotter) levels within the vein system. This suggests that the chalcopyrite-mineralised fragments were vented upwards by pressured fluids during hydraulic fracturing events and indicates that the lower parts of the vein systems may contain significant copper mineralisation. This interpretation is consistent with observations from underground exposures which show a progressive increase in copper content downwards from drifts above 4800 metres elevation to drifts around 4400 metres elevation.

The quartz-carbonate base metal veins are a major focus of Journeys current exploration and have the potential to host resources as follows:

- Existing un-mined high grade ore blocks: Journey has an archived database of underground long sections for approximately 40% of the veins on their licences. The long sections show the position of the production stopes and access/production drifts and demonstrate that mineralisation was usually mined from steeply plunging 'shoots' over intervals of between 50 to 150 metres along the strike of the vein (Figure 5-1).

  Examination of the long sections indicates that in some instances ore blocks remain either above or below partially mined 'shoots' which can be accessed from existing drifts. Journey has identified these as priority areas for verification re-sampling, although remain cognisant of the fact that some of these blocks may have been mined by artisans of the Pacococha Syndicate post 1992.

- Un-mined parts of mineralised veins: Examination of the long sections also indicates that between 40-60% of vein areas have not been mined (Figure 5-1). Reconnaissance of several drifts by Journey indicates that in some areas the veins are less than 0.5 metres wide which would likely result in unacceptable dilution. However, in some areas the remaining veins are over one metre wide and strongly base metal mineralised, and SRKES feel that verification re-sampling of such areas should be considered.

- Depth and strike extension of known veins: The elevation of the lowest production drives and stopes at Silveria was largely controlled by topographic constraints and not the lower limit of economic ore. Examination of production long sections indicate that mined 'ore shoots' stop abruptly at the position of the lowest drift and SRKES consider it likely that these 'shoots' will continue to some depth below the lowest mine workings. This interpretation is consistent with vertical shear-hosted nature of veins, the presence of chalcopyrite enriched clasts within the upper parts of carbonate-base metal mineralised veins, and analogies with the nearby Corichancha vein which has been mined over a vertical extent of over 800 metres.

  Journey is planning an underground diamond drilling programme to test the depth potential of the larger veins and will initially focus on depth continuity of areas beneath known 'ore shoots'. The potential of the deeper parts of the vein to host economic copper will also be explored.

  At several locations within the Silveria project area the strike extensions of mined veins may continue beneath alluvial cover. Journey holds exploration licences over several such areas and SRKES considers these to be high priority for exploration drilling. Surface diamond drilling from existing roads is planned.

- Unknown veins: SRKES consider it unlikely that new veins will be discovered in areas of good outcrop. However, potential exists for the discovery of previously unknown veins in areas under cover and SRKES recommend that an appropriate drilling programme be designed.

- Mineralised wall rock: Visual evidence from several cross-drives off the lower drifts indicate the presence of blebby and disseminated basemetal sulphides over intervals of up to 6 metres in the hanging wall of some veins. Journey is yet to sample these zones but SRKES considers that they represent valid targets for follow-up.

8.3 Quartz Veins

Several gold-mineralised quartz-pyrite dominant rock-chip grab samples were taken from mine dumps at portals accessing veins for which historic records do not mention gold mineralisation. This is considered very significant in that it indicates that quartz-pyrite dominant veins, which were likely not a focus of historic mining, represent valid exploration targets. Moreover, these veins may develop preferentially in secondary tensional structures which form at oblique angles to the main shears.

8.4 Disseminated/Stockwork Mineralisation

Thin (<10 centimetre wide), typically prismatic quartz veins with up to 15% fine pyrite, locally form sheeted and stockworked zones in outcrop at the top of Pacococha and Germania. Quartz-pyrite alteration is often associated with areas of strong quartz vein development. SRKES noted that veins and alteration occurs over relatively large areas and represent a potential bulk target. Journey has commenced sampling these areas; all assay results are pending.

8.5 Tailings Dumps

Tailings dumps origination from the Pacococha and Millotingo mines are largely covered by Journey's exploration licences. Journey has auger sampled the dumps to a depth of between 5 to 6 metres and Wardell Armstrong International (Truro, UK), ("WAI") has commenced bench scale flotation and leach tests. All results are pending.

9 Exploration

9.1 Preamble

Journey began reconnaissance exploration at Silveria in February 2008 which is currently ongoing. An aerial mapping survey has been completed in order to provide topographic base maps and a digital terrain model and high resolution Quickbird satellite images have been acquired to provide a base map for field mapping and a baseline image for environmental studies.

Sampling has been completed from all mine dumps. Outcrop sampling and mapping of altered zones and areas with quartz vein development is ongoing.

All available underground plans and sections have been digitally captured and geo-registered and will be used as the basis for generation of 3D ore blocks.

Preliminary auger samples have been taken from tailings covered by Journey's exploration licences and WAI have commenced bench scale flotation and leach tests. Reconnaissance of select drives and drifts has also commenced in preparation for underground re-sampling and verification.

SRKES has reviewed the exploration programme proposed by Journey and consider that it is well designed and justifies the exploration budget proposed. SRKES also considers the current exploration team capable of advancing the project to the next development level.

9.2 Aerial Photography

Horizons South America S.A.C. was contracted in April 2007 by Grenville to acquire aerial photographs of the Silveria project in order to construct digital elevation maps and a digital terrain model. A 2800 hectare survey was completed in May 2007 which resulted in the generation of topographic contour maps showing roads, buildings, rock dumps and tailings dams. The resultant colour photographs have been collated into a single geo-referenced image which provides a useful base map for mapping and environmental studies. Journey has used the digital elevation data provided to build a digital terrain model ready for input into 3D resource models. SRKES has reviewed the data provided and consider it to be of a high quality.

9.3 Quickbird Satellite Imagery

Journey commissioned a Quickbird satellite image for an area comprising the Silveria project and three kilometre area of influence surrounding. The image was acquired and processed in April 2008.

The image provides a base-line record of environmental conditions prior to commencement of significant work by Journey and has been stored and archived for that purpose by Pacific Geomatics Ltd. SRKES note that the image provides an excellent base map for geological mapping and sampling, and should significantly increase the efficiency of Journey's field geological teams.

Historic workings and stopes which have opened to surface are clearly visible and provide information of location and distribution of the major veins. Major structures are clearly visible and Journey has commenced a structural interpretation to better understand the distribution of controlling structures and host stratigraphy.

9.4 Dump and Mine Portal sampling

Approximately 450 rock chip grab samples of variably mineralised material have been collected from the dumps at adit and drift portals throughout the Silveria project area. This should provide significant information on the mineralogy and grade of the various veins and also variations in grade distribution and metal tenor at different elevations within the same vein. All samples have been submitted for assay and to date results have been received for 120 samples.

Significantly several samples with high grade gold have been collected from portals accessing veins for which historic records do not mention gold. For example, one sample taken from the Germania area of Silveria assayed 6.89 g/t Au, 3240 g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb and 2.6% Zn. The sample is significant in that gold and silver values are very high whilst lead and zinc are relatively low, suggesting that silver is not always closely linked to lead content (as has been reported historically) but may in fact occur with gold in a quartz-pyrite assemblage. This adds support to the concept that silica-pyrite altered areas with quartz vein development represent valid bulk targets and that gold-rich quartz vein shoots may be present in the system.

The highest base metal assays received to date comprise 12.05% Pb, 15.5% Zn and 3.38% Cu and a strong silver-lead-zinc-copper association is noted from the lower portals at Germania and Pacococha. Whilst only a small number of assay results have been received, SRKES notes that the metal association evident from assays is consistent with an intermediate sulphidation quartz-carbonate base metal system. Moreover, the sampling broadly confirms the presence of silver and base metals at a similar level to those stated in the historic reserves.

9.5 Outcrop sampling and Mapping

Approximately 175 rock chip grab samples have been taken from silica-pyrite altered zones, areas with sheeted and stockwork quartz veins, quartz-pyrite veins and un-mined areas of quartz-carbonate veins. Work is ongoing and assay results are not yet available. Journey is planning to complete surface sampling by the end of June 2008.

10 Drilling

Journey has not conducted exploration drilling at the Silveria Project and is not aware of any historic drilling by the Pacococha Syndicate, Inversiones Minera or Grenville. Journey is planning an extensive underground and surface drilling campaign to commence in the last quarter of 2008.

11 Sampling Method and Approach

Journey has commenced a systematic re-sampling of rock-chip grab samples from all the entrances of all underground workings in order to provide an overview of grade distribution at different elevations within each vein. A total of 10 to 20 samples are taken from each dump for a total of approximately 600 samples from an area of several square kilometres. Samples encompass a range of mineralisation, host rock and alteration styles. The majority of assay results are pending.

All samples are cut and a reference slab is retained in order to provide a better understanding of mineralisation styles and key controls of precious and basemetal mineral deposition. Sample weights vary from between three to seven kilograms. SRKES has inspected the retained slabs and note that many are mineralised with coarse galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

SRKES has reviewed sampling procedure and note that sampling is of a high quality, representative and unbiased. However, SRKES also note that this program is only designed to provide an overview of grade distribution for different styles of mineralisation, alteration and host rock type in order to better understand key controls on mineralisation and results from this program will not be reported quantitatively.

An outcrop sampling programme has also been commenced in order to determine the potential for precious metal mineralisation of silica and silica-pyrite altered host rocks, quartz vein and quartz vein stockwork zones, and variably silica-pyrite altered breccias. Approximately five kilograms of sample is collected as numerous small rock-chips which are collectively representative of the outcrop. All assay results are pending.

SRKES note that this program is designed to identify anomalous areas for further follow-up and will not report quantitative results. SRKES has reviewed procedure and consider that samples are taken in a representative and unbiased manner which is appropriate for the stage of exploration with regards defining areas of geochemical anomalism.

12 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Rock-chip samples are submitted to ALS Chemex in Lima in batches of 60 comprising two blanks, two Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") and 56 samples. Samples are dispatched in clearly labelled heavy gauge polythene or fabric bags to which a sample number is stapled to the outside. A second sample number is placed inside the bag with the sample. Ten samples are then placed inside polyurethane bags and sealed with a clip-lock seals to ensure sample integrity during transport. Samples are not processed or sub-sampled/split by Journey prior to dispatch and employees, officers, directors and associates of Journey are not involved in any aspect of sample preparation.

Upon receipt of the samples ALS Chemex checks that clip-lock seals are intact and that samples have not been tampered with, before assigning each sample a barcode which is used to track the sample through the laboratory. ALS Chemex is a BVQI ISO 9001:2000 certified and INDECOPI 17025 accredited laboratory.

Samples are then dried at 100°C and crushed to a nominal <70% passing 2 mm. A 250 g spilt is taken using a Jones-type riffle splitter and pulverised so that <85% passes a 75µm mesh. Reject crush and pulp samples are stored with appropriate chain of custody at the laboratory for a period of three months before being returned for storage by Journey.

Silver and gold analyses are performed using a 30 g fire assay with a gravimetric finish to give detection limits of 0.05 to 10,000 ppm.

Lead, zinc and copper are analysed as part of a 61 element ICP-AES package following a four acid digest which also provides an analysis for silver. Detection limits are 0.5 to 100 ppm for silver, 2 to 10,000 ppm for lead, 2 to 10,000 ppm for zinc and 1 to 10,000 ppm for copper. Lead, zinc, copper and silver analysis which are over-range are repeated using AAS.

SRKES has reviewed all aspects of field sampling by Journey, sample dispatch and chain of custody measures, and sampling and analytical procedures and consider them to be of a high standard and appropriate for the stage of exploration.

13 Data Verification

Journey has a designated QA/QC manager who monitors all aspects of quality control and quality assurance from sample collection and data entry, through sample dispatch and chain of custody, to laboratory performance.

GPS locations are recorded for all field samples and recorded in Excel by field geologists who also provide details of sample type, lithological description, date and the ID of the collecting geologist. Excel files are periodically passed to the QA/QC manager who checks for mistakes and inconsistencies before entering the data into a restricted access database.

ALS Chemex reports assay results on a batch by batch basis. Results are checked to ensure that blanks and CRMs are within tolerance limits before they are appended to the database and released for general use.

CRM's are sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and are deemed to have failed if a single standard returns an assay outside ±3 standard deviations or two consecutive standards return assays results outside of ±2 standard deviations.

Journey is using a field blank sourced from an unaltered granodiorite which has insignificant levels of gold and copper and very low levels of silver, lead and zinc. Whilst Journey is attempting to locate a new blank, given the very low levels of precious and basemetals in the existing blank, SRKES considers the present blank to be appropriate at this stage of the exploration programme.

To date all sample batches have passed QA/QC. If a blank or CRM fails the entire batch will be re-submitted for re-analysis.

Journey is planning to send 5% of crush rejects and 5% of pulp rejects to an independent laboratory for check analysis for all samples that are to be used in resource calculations. Batch size will also decrease to 20 and comprise a blank, CRM and duplicate (field, pulp or crush).

SRKES has reviewed Journey's data verification procedures are consider them to be a high standard and have sufficient check in place for the stage of exploration. Since Journey's exploration program has recently commenced and given that almost all assay results are pending, SRKES has not yet verified assay results.

14 Adjacent Properties

14.1 Introduction

The information on adjacent properties has been sourced from publicly disclosed documents and is not necessarily indicative of the styles of mineralisation at the Silveria Project.

14.2 Millotingo Mine

The Millotingo mine was a high grade silver mine working within the Pacococha mining camp and forms part of the same vein system. Production records for Millotingo indicate that the mine produced at average head grades of over 23 oz/ton Ag for 11 years and 16 oz/ton over 30 years. The mine also produced over 90,000 ounces of gold and undisclosed amounts of lead and zinc.

The dominance of precious metals at Millotingo suggest that the uppermost parts of the vein systems are preserved and that the Millotingo block has been down-faulted relative to the exposure levels observed at Pacococha and Germania. Mining records suggest that the deeper basemetal dominant parts of the Millotingo veins have not been mined.

Mineralisation at Millotingo occurs as vertical to steeply dipping veins which are between 0.5 and 1.0 metres wide. Access was via drifts and a 200 metres deep shaft. During the 30 year period, the mill reported a production of:

- A total of 2.6 million tonnes of mill feed, at an average grade of 498 g/t of silver with gold as a by-product.
- A total of 95,000 tonnes of silver concentrates, which contained about 39 M oz of silver and 90,000 oz of gold.

Production peaked in 1991 before closure mid-way through 1992. Closure of the mine in 1992 was coincident with a nationwide decrease in production.

14.3 Other adjacent properties

Eight companies are working within 30 kilometres of Silveria on a range of silver-gold-lead-zinc-copper projects from advanced exploration through to operating mines, Figure 14-1.

The nearest operating is the Coricancha Mine of Gold Hawk Resources Inc. which is located 10 kilometres to the NW of Silveria. Public domain data suggests the deposit is geologically very similar to Silveria. Mineralisation presents as multiphase veins of between 0.6 to 2 metres wide hosted in steeply SW-dipping structures within andesites. Gold-silver mineralisation is associated with pyrite-galena-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite and quartz-carbonate gauge. The main Corichancha vein has been mined vertically over 840 metres and has a known mineralised vertical extent of over 1400 metres. The vein has a strike length of over 3900 metres. The Corichancha mine produces a silver-rich lead concentrate, a zinc

concentrate and an arsenopyrite concentrate. Approximately 70% of the gold is contained in the arsenopyrite of which approximately 95% presents to cyanide after bio-oxidation.

High Ridge Resources Inc. owns various projects adjacent to Silveria including Rosicler-El Domo to the west and Chanape which is 3 kilometres to the south. Mineralisation at Chanape is associated with gold-rich poly-metallic veins and intrusive breccia pipes.

Along the Central Highway northeast of San Mateo, Glencore International A.G. owns the Casapalca and Yauliyacu mines. SRKES have not been able to locate any resource and reserve statistics for these projects.

Los Quenuales operates the Yauliyacu mine. Yauliyacu, consists of an underground mine and a concentrator plant and produces zinc, lead and silver concentrates.

In addition to these, Volcan Compania Minera S.A.A. (Volcan) owns the majority of the projects to the north of Silveria including the San Cristobal, Ticlio, Carahuacra and Andaychagua mines. These are underground mines focused on silver-base metal veins and mantos.

Also Pan American Silver owns the Morococha mine which is located 30 kilometres north of Silveria. Morococha is an underground mine focused on silver and base metal veins, mantos, skarns and replacement bodies.

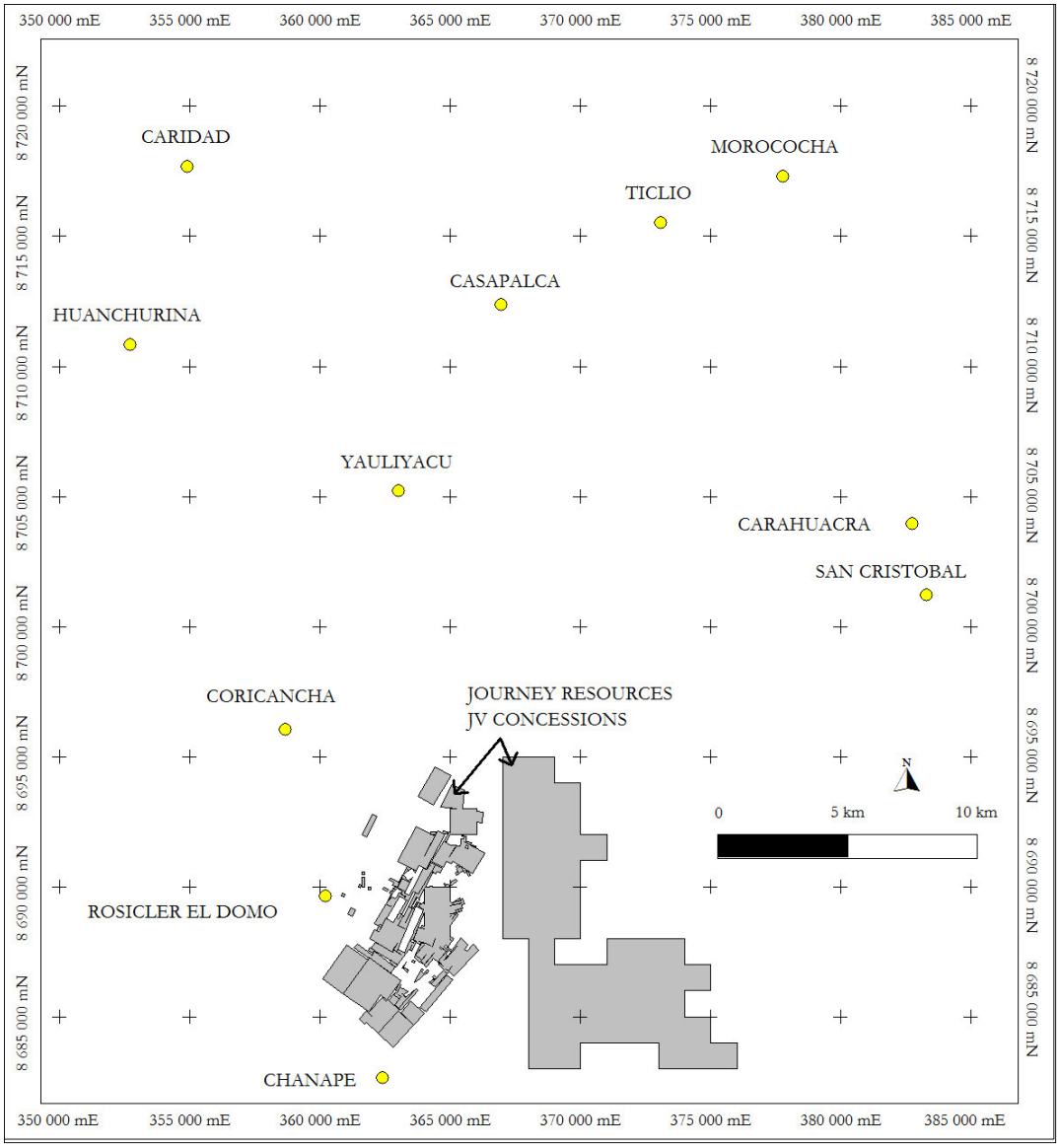

Figure 14-1 Local geological map illustrating the location of the main adjacent properties

15 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Journey has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical test work on the primary mineralisation at the Silveria Project and is not aware of any historical test work from within the project area. Minefill (2007) calculated average recoveries of 88% silver, 90% copper, 51% lead and 61% zinc which are lower than may be expected for modern flotation technology. SRKES has not verified these recoveries and do not consider them NI 43-101 compliant. Journey has commenced sampling a range of ore types which will be submitted to WAI for bench scale scoping tests.

A NI 43-101 technical report for the adjacent Coricancha Mine which is owned by Gold Hawk Resources Inc. indicates good flotation recoveries for silver, lead and zinc and for cyanide recovery of gold following bio-oxidation of an arsenopyrite concentrate. Available evidence suggests that mineralisation at Coricancha is of a similar style to that at Silveria.

Hand auger samples have been taken by Journey to a depth of 6 metres from the Millotingo tailings and are presently undergoing bench-scale scoping tests at WAI.

16 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates are not available for the Silveria Project. Journey is planning to commence channel sampling of select underground ore blocks in June 2008 in order to commence verification of reported grades.

A 1991 Mineral Reserve of 449,000 tonnes at 140 g/t Au, 1.47% Pb, 4.13% Zn and 1.75% Cu was reported in Pacococha mine statements. SRKES considers this reserve to be an historic reserve which has not been verified, is not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon. Moreover, SRKES notes that these reserves are hosted on both Journey and High Ridge concessions.

17 Other Relevant Data and Information

Numerous surface rock dumps of various sizes exist across the Silveria project especially in the Pacococha mining area. Many of these dumps contain sphalerite-rich rock material which was apparently discarded as having no commercial value due probably to a perceived lack of silver content. Several dumps, especially at the Silveria mine, contain rock comprised of a silica-rich breccia with no visible sulphide mineralisation, but which may contain disseminated gold. Other dumps contain what was probably construed at the time to be sub-economic, poly-metallic mineralisation sourced mainly from vein drifts, between stoped-out vein sections. It is the opinion of SRKES that these mineralised rock dumps may provide additional mill feed material.

It is possible that the large tailings piles in the Tunsuyoc Valley could contain refractory gold and silver, lead and zinc. Past production statistics, in conjunction with mineralogy and preliminary assay results of rock-chip grab samples from dumps, suggest that the Millotingo vein system was a gold-rich variant of the silver-base metal veins which are typical at Pacococha. This is significant since most gold at the nearby Corichancha mine is refractory and is only recovered using recent bio-oxidation technology. For this reason SRKES considers it likely that pre 1991 gold recoveries at Millotingo were poor and any gold in arsenopyrite would have presented to the tails.

18 Interpretation and Conclusions

18.1 Exploration to date

Journey has commenced a well-structured and focused exploration programme at Silveria that SRKES considers is warranted by the exploration potential. Journey's initial exploration programme has focused on gaining a better understanding of the styles of mineralisation and grade distribution between different veins and variations in metal tenor at different elevations within the same vein. This has been achieved through extensive sampling of the rock dumps at adit and drift portals.

Approximately 450 rock chip grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex, and assay results have been received for 120 samples (Appendix 2). Significantly, several samples with high grade gold have been collected from portals accessing veins for which historic records do not mention gold. For example, one sample taken from the Germania area of Silveria assayed 6.89 g/t Au, 3240 g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb and 2.6% Zn. The sample is significant in that gold and silver values are very high whilst lead and zinc are relatively low, suggesting that silver is not always closely linked to lead content, but may in fact occur with gold in a quartz-pyrite assemblage. This adds support to the concept that silica-pyrite altered areas with quartz vein development represent valid bulk targets and that gold-rich quartz vein shoots may be present in the system. The highest base metal assays received to date comprise 12.05% Pb, 15.5% Zn and 3.38% Cu and a strong silver-lead-zinc-copper association is noted from the lower portals at Germania and Pacococha.

Whilst only a small number of assay results have been received, SRKES notes that the metal association evident from assays is consistent with an intermediate sulphidation quartz-carbonate base metal system. Moreover, SRKES considers that the uncertainty present in results derived from the collection of random grab samples is not significant, and that the data density is reliable enough to broadly confirm the presence of silver and base metals at a similar level to those stated in the historic reserves.

Reconnaissance of existing mine workings has commenced in order to access existing ore blocks ahead of verification re-sampling. Journey have noted that access to most areas of the mine explored to date is generally good. SRKES has reviewed Journey's planned re-sampling programme and considers that it is well designed and appropriate for the stage of exploration. SRKES concurs that re-sampling and verification of grade in remaining ore blocks is a priority and should be directed at defining a 43-101 compliant resource as soon as possible.

Review of the Quickbird satellite image has allowed the generation of a preliminary structural map. This indicates that shear structures which host mineralisation are more extensive than historic surface working and/or underground mine plans suggest, indicating significant potential for delineation of mineralised strike extensions. Subtle changes in the orientation of shear structures allows compressional and dilational zones to be defined and a drill programme is planned to target plunging 'ore-shoots' in dilational zones.

SRKES note that Journey has collected five auger samples from the Millotingo tailings and have submitted these to WAI for bench-scale scale scoping tests which include full ICP

analysis for determination of economic and potentially deleterious elements, flotation tests for lead, zinc and copper and progressive grinds CIL tests. Bio-oxidation tests will be conducted if appropriate.

18.2 Exploration Potential

SRKES considers that the Silveria Project has significant potential with respect to historic resources remaining as unmined ore blocks in areas of former mine development, unmined veins and untested depth and strike extensions of known veins. In addition, the mineralised material which is present in mine dumps at portal entrances could provide an additional source of mill feed. It may also be possible to reprocess the tailings. Notably:

- The mines comprising the Silveria Project (Germania, Pacococha and Millotingo) were shut-down largely due to terrorist activity and were not effectively reopened due to a combination of low metal prices and progressive removal of the mill and plant.

- Over 40 silver-base metal veins are known within the Silveria area and many had only been partially mined at the time of mine closure. Whilst underground production long sections indicate that exploitation was focused on steeply-plunging high grade shoots, SRKES note that ore blocks remain above and below some ore shoots and that these ore blocks are likely accessible from existing underground development. Moreover, SRKES note that many areas between ore-shoots have not been mined at all, despite the presence of access drifts and defined ore blocks.

- The elevation of the lower adits and drifts on each vein reflect the elevation of the lowest practical access point and does not reflect the lower limit of economic ore. Historic practice was to mine upwards from access drifts on veins. Declines and/or shafts were not generally developed except at Millotingo. Resource definition was based on drifting along the vein and potential strike and depth may not have been fully tested. SRKES considers that many of the veins are open at depth and many of the veins are open along strike.

- The shear-hosted model of mineralisation proposed by Journey for Silveria is significantly different from the quartz-adularia low sulphidation model which has been used in the past. The development of quartz-carbonate basemetal veins in vertically-oriented shears indicates that veins have the potential to extend to significant depths. SRKES consider diamond drilling is warranted and should initially be focused beneath known ore shoots. A second phase of drilling should focus on the deeper and potentially copper dominant parts of the larger veins. Overall SRKES considers that the larger veins at Silveria have excellent depth potential.

- The head of the Tunsuyoc valley is a flat alluvium-covered plain that is over two kilometres long and up to one kilometre wide. The strike of the known veins at Germania suggest that they may extend southwards beneath the cover. SRKES note that there is no evidence that the underground workings at Germania extended below the lowest access drift or portal and the potential of areas under cover has not been fully tested. Journey

holds exploration licences over several such areas and SRKES considers these to be high priority for exploration drilling. Surface diamond drilling from existing roads is planned.

- Several rock-chip grab samples taken from dumps at drift portals returned high gold and silver assays for veins not historically known for gold. The more gold-rich samples were generally quartz-pyrite dominant with variably developed prismatic quartz veinlets. Historic mining focused on high grade galena-sphalerite dominant veins and only mined quartz-pyrite dominant material as gauge. SRKES considers the presence of gold-mineralised quartz-pyrite vein material to be significant and indicates that Silveria has the potential to host previously unmined gold-mineralised quartz-pyrite veins, further supported by gold and silver-rich quartz-dominant veins at high levels within the Millotingo system.

- The presence of a gold-quartz-pyrite association is also significant given the presence of moderately quartz-pyrite altered andesitic volcanics with variably developed sheeted and stockworked prismatic quartz veins with up to 15% pyrite, at the top of Pacococha and Germania. Alteration occurs over relatively large areas and represents a valid bulk gold target.

The larger tailings dumps within the Tunsuyoc valley are covered by Journey's exploration licences. Based on historic production records Minefill (2007) calculated average recoveries of 88% silver, 90% copper, 51% lead and 61% zinc which suggests that a significant amount of lead and zinc presented to the tails. Evidence from the Coricancha Mine indicates that approximately 70% of the gold in the Coricancha vein is hosted in arsenopyrite and is only recoverable using bio-oxidation technology. As such, it is likely that a significant proportion of the gold in the gold-rich Millotingo veins was never recovered and may have been presented to tails with pyrite and arsenopyrite.

19 Recommendations

19.1 Planned Exploration Programme

Journey commenced reconnaissance exploration at Silveria in February of 2008 which has comprised re-sampling of rock dumps at the entrances to all portals and drifts, ongoing rock-chip sampling of quartz-pyrite altered and quartz-veined outcrops, geological mapping, and limited underground exploration. To date Journey has spent approximately CAD$ 500,000 which will count towards JV expenditures.

On the basis of this initial exploration work, SRKES have made recommendation as to an ongoing exploration programme to be conducted over an 18 month period commencing July 2008. The programme is designed to:

- Re-sample existing underground ore blocks in order to verify the width and grade of mineralisation prior to input into a 3D model. Journey has already engaged an independent consultancy to survey a representative number of underground drives in order to ensure that existing underground plans and sections are accurate and to provide additional survey control when needed. The programme will be monitored by an independent consultancy specialising in 3D modelling and resource calculation to ensure that sampling density, assay QA/QC and survey control is of an appropriate quality for 3D modelling and is NI 43-101 compliant. This underground re-sampling is planned to finish by Q3/Q4 of 2008 and 3D modelling by Q4 of 2008.

- Undertake geological mapping and outcrop rock-chip sampling commenced in Q2 of 2008 and to be ongoing through Q3 of 2008. This programme is designed to provide a representative number of samples of all altered, veined and potentially mineralised outcrops and is focused on accessing the potential of Silveria to host a bulk gold target.

  A detailed geological map should be produced at the same time using the Quickbird satellite image as a base map.

  All outcropping veins should also be sampled and mapped.

- Follow up on a preliminary structural interpretation of the Quickbird image that has been completed and indicates that structures which host mineralisation may be more extensive than historic surface workings and/or underground mine plans suggest, indicating potential for delineation of strike extensions. Subtle changes in fault orientation allow dilational and compressional zones to be defined and assist in drill targeting of plunging 'ore-shoots' in dilational zones. Journey has started to ground truth the Quickbird image (as part of the geological mapping programme) and will commence a detailed structural interpretation of the image in Q3 of 2008 in order to fine tune drill targeting.

- Detail surface diamond drilling for Q4 of 2008 and underground diamond drilling for Q1 of 2009. The surface diamond drill programme should be designed to test potential strike extensions of the Germania vein system beneath the shallow cover in the upper Tunsuyoc valley and un-mined strike extensions of other outcropping veins. The underground drill

programme should be designed to initially test the down dip extensions of previously mined high grade shoots below the lower limit of previous mining. A second phase of diamond drilling should be designed to test the deeper depth extensions of the larger veins.

- Follow up on previous reconnaissance auger samples taken from tailing dumps covered by their exploration licences and submitted to WAI for bench-scale scoping tests, assuming favourable results. A grid drilling programme (50 metres centres) should be completed in order to sample the tailings through their entire thickness. The programme is nominally planned for Q4 of 2008 immediately before the commencement of the wet season. Bulk samples should be submitted to WAI for a full scoping study.

The exploration budget proposed for the remainder of 2008 and for 2009 (Table 19-1) is based on Journey's reconciled expenditures to date at Silveria, standard Peruvian labour, rental and drilling costs. The budget is presented by quarter broadly linked to the planned exploration programme presented above. The largest single cost relates to surface and underground diamond drilling based on a cumulative 12,500 metres. The meterage is based on the assumption that four fences of angled holes will be drilled beneath the cover at the head of the Tunsuyoc valley to test the potential strike extensions of the Germania vein system, and that five of the largest veins will be drilled to a depth of approximately 250 metres below the lowest limit of known mining.

The budget defines CAD$ 1.2M for consultants on the basis that a project development group will be established at an early stage to provide input to the programme through to a scoping study. The team will include at a minimum consultancies in the fields of 3D modelling and resource calculation, geotechnical and metallurgical issues, environmental, tailings and plant design and on social issues.

Table 19-1 Exploration budget for 2008-2009

Item	2008		2009				Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CAD$
Payroll (International, Peru Field and Office)	150,000	200,000	275,000	325,000	350,000	350,000	1,650,000
Travel (International and Peru)	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	275,000
Rental (Office, Storage and 4WD)	0	25,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	185,000
Assay (Surface, Verification and Drilling)	25,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	375,000
Metallurgical Testwork	25,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	250,000	50,000	475,000
Drilling (Surface and UG: 12,500 metres)	0	0	750,000	850,000	950,000	750,000	3,300,000
Underground Rehabitation	25,000	25,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	125,000	425,000
Operational Costs Field	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	175,000
Operational Costs Office	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	85,000
Licence / Land Use / Community	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	50,000	180,000
Consultants: Scoping Studies	0	50,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	250,000	1,200,000
Capital Items	25,000	75,000	950,000	50,000	0	0	1,100,000
Contingency 15%	50,000	90,000	360,000	285,000	360,000	270,000	1,415,000
Total	**395,000**	**675,000**	**2,775,000**	**2,175,000**	**2,765,000**	**2,055,000**	**10,840,000**

SRKES consider that Silveria is a robust project with significant mineral potential. Journey has an experienced exploration team in place and has outlined an appropriate exploration programme to be conducted over a realistic timeframe. The programme defined above gives provision for verification re-sampling and re-modelling of existing ore blocks with the intention of rapidly defining a NI 43-101 compliant resource which can be accessed from existing underground drifts and adits, whilst at the same time targeting the upside potential of veins below the levels of present mine workings.

If future exploration can verify the historic reserves stated at the 1991 closure, the Silveria Project could contain a significant tonnage (440 Kt of "commercial ore") of relatively high grade material. However SRKES suggest that some of this material may be hosted within either inaccessible areas of the old workings, or may be of insufficient size to warrant economic extraction.

Compared to the nearby Coricancha mine, the silver and lead grades are lower, however the zinc and copper values are higher. No information regarding gold values is available. However, gold is known to occur at both Coricancha and the nearer Millotingo mine.

Additionally, SRKES believe that due to the current high metal prices, the project also has the potential for verifying some of the 'non-commercial' ore defined in 1991.

SRKES also conclude that due to the re-interpretation of the mineralising system as an Intermediate-sulphidation type, significant interest also arises from the potential of defining additional copper resources at depth as well as gold mineralisation in offshoot structures.

Additionally, the mineralised rock dumps may provide valuable additional mill feed material and tailings dumps may provide a source of start-up capital if a similar bio-oxidation procedure can be proved to be operated economically.

20 References

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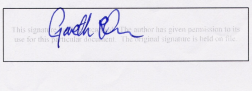
9) Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2008. Ministerio de Energía y Minas. www.minem.gob.pe. Accessed: Apr 2008.

For and on behalf of SRK Exploration Services

James Gilbertson
Senior Exploration Geologist
SRK Exploration Services

Gareth O'Donovan
Principal Exploration Geologist
SRK Exploration Geologist



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION – Mr. James Gilbertson

To accompany the report dated May 2008 entitled "Independent Technical Report on Journey Resources' Silveria Project, Peru"

I, **James Gilbertson**, FGS CGeol,., hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Exploration Geologist with SRK Exploration Services, Floor 1, 12 Park Place, Cardiff CF10 3BN, UK;

2. I graduated with a degree in Geology from the University of Durham, UK in 2001. In addition, I have obtained a Masters degree (M.Sc) in Mining Geology from Camborne School of Mines, UK in 2002;

3. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and have been a Chartered Geologist since 2008;

4. I have worked, or carried out research, as a geologist for a total of 8 years since my graduation from university;

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Silveria Project or securities in Journey Resources Corp;

6. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

7. I, as a Qualified Person, am independent of the issuer as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

8. I am author and take overall responsibility for the accompanying technical report;

9. I took part in the visit of the exploration prospects and Journey offices at the Silveria Project in 9th to 16th May 2008 as part of this report. I have not had any prior involvement with the property;

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

11. SRKES was retained by Journey Resources Corp to prepare an Independent Technical Report for the Silveria Project in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The preceding report is based on our review of project files and information provided by Journey Resources Corp and discussion with personnel of Journey Resources Corp;

12. I consent to the use of this report and our name for public filing any Provincial regulatory authority.

Dated this 5th day of June, 2008.

Mr. James Gilbertson, FGS CGeol,

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION – Mr. Anthony Gareth O'Donovan

To accompany the report dated May 2008 entitled "Independent Technical Report on Journey Resources' Silveria Project, Peru"

I, **Anthony Gareth O'Donovan**, FGS, FIOM^3 C. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Exploration Geologist and Managing Director of SRK Exploration Services Ltd, 12 Park Grove, Cardiff CF10 3BN, UK

2. I am a graduate with a Master of Science Degree in Exploration Geology gained from Rhodes University, RSA, in 1992 and I have practised my profession continuously since 1986.

3. I am a Fellow of the Institution of Mining, Metallurgy and Materials (IOM^3) a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and a Chartered Engineer.

4. I have worked, or carried out research, as a geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Silveria Project or securities in Journey Resources Corp;

6. 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.

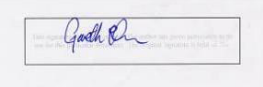
7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in of National Instrument 43-101.

8**.** I am responsible for reviewing and editing all sections in the accompanying technical report titled "Independent Technical Report on the Silveria Project, Peru" and dated June 2008 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Silveria Project. I have not had any prior involvement with the property.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

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

11. 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 June 5th 2008
Gareth O'Donovan

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Mr James Gilbertson	SRK Exploration Services	3		GILB

Approval Signature:

Appendix 1: Licence Details

Licences held by Journey and Grenville through various subsidiaries

No.	Licence Number	Name Registered Under	Size (ha)
1	10187006	JORGE FELIX PALOMINO FLORES	28.6
2	10187806	JORGE PALOMINO ZEVALLOS	41.92
3	10187906	JORGE PALOMINO ZEVALLOS	5.2
4	10269006	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	10.74
5	10363406	S.M.R.L. EL NEVADO CMG	29.95
6	10364406	S.M.R.L. SANTA ANA DE PACOTA I	6.02
7	10364506	S.M.R.L. SANTA ANA DE PACOTA I	1.39
8	10364606	S.M.R.L. SANTA ANA DE PACOTA I	9.98
9	10384706	S.M.R.L. EL NEVADO CMG	13.86
10	10384706	S.M.R.L. EL NEVADO CMG	13.86
11	10497606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	119.78
12	10497706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	44.92
13	10497806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	44.92
14	10497906	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	80.07
15	10498006	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	13.94
16	10498106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.99
17	10498206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	5.99
18	10498406	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
19	10498506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3
20	10498606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	11.63
21	10498706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
22	10498806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.99
23	10498906	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.24
24	10499006	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
25	10499106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	14.97
26	10499206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	5.99
27	10499306	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.99
28	10499406	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	14.97
29	10499706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	15.97
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76	10508206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.98
77	10508406	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.83
78	10508506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.99
79	10508606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
80	10508706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
81	10508806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.16
82	10508906	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
83	10509006	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.92
84	10509106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	8.98
85	10509206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.99
86	10514106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.07
87	10514206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.84
88	10514306	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	10.53
89	10514406	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.11
90	10514506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.11
91	10514606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
92	10514806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.99
93	10514906	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	9.68
94	10515106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.9
95	10515206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.57
96	10515306	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.27
97	10515506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.85
98	10515606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
99	10515706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.51
100	10515806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.08
101	10516006	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.11
102	10536506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.6
103	10536706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2

104	10536806	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
105	10536906	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.99
106	10537006	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
107	10537106	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
108	10537206	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
109	10537306	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.56
110	10537406	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
111	10537506	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	7.8
112	10537606	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
113	10537706	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.21
114	10072607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
115	10072707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
116	10072807	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
117	10085507	ALEXANDER ERNESTO VIDAURRE OTAYZA	2.52
118	10085607	ALEXANDER ERNESTO VIDAURRE OTAYZA	4.99
119	10089607	JOSE DANIEL MORALES ALTAMIRANO	15.95
120	10106407	JOSE DANIEL MORALES ALTAMIRANO	3.99
121	10106507	JOSE DANIEL MORALES ALTAMIRANO	3.9
122	10106607	JOSE DANIEL MORALES ALTAMIRANO	5.7
123	10115707	ALEXANDER ERNESTO VIDAURRE OTAYZA	1.84
124	10115907	ALEXANDER ERNESTO VIDAURRE OTAYZA	0.69
125	10140207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
126	10140307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
127	10140407	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
128	10140507	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
129	10140607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.86
130	10140707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
131	10140807	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
132	10140907	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4
133	10141207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
134	10141307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
135	10141407	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
136	10141507	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
137	10141607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
138	10141707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.95
139	10141807	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.99
140	10141907	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
141	10142107	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.23
142	10142207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.99
143	10142307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
144	10142507	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.16
145	10142707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.85
146	10143007	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.38
147	10143207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1.97
148	10143607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
149	10144107	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.17
150	10144207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.99
151	10144307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
152	10144407	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
153	10144607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
154	10144707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
155	10144807	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.99
156	10145007	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	6
157	10145107	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
158	10145207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1

159	10145307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	3.52
160	10145607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
161	10146307	S.M.R.L. OMAY 100	4.31
162	10161407	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	4.03
163	10161607	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
164	10161707	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2.59
165	10161807	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	1
166	10161907	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	5.99
167	10162107	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
168	10162207	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
169	10162307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	2
170	10181207	MARLENE ORE LAMILLA	2.45
171	10200707	MARLENE ORE LAMILLA	1.8
172	10200907	MARLENE ORE LAMILLA	2.06
173	10206007	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	100
174	10207207	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	1
175	10207307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.98
176	10207407	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	0.22
177	10207507	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	7.21
178	10221507	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	2.38
179	10221607	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	1.98
180	010237007A	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	2.09
181	10259107	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	5.99
182	10313307	INVERSIONES MINERAS ALEXANDER S.A.C.	8.97
183	10345407	MARLENE ORE LAMILLA	500
184	10345507	MARLENE ORE LAMILLA	500
185	10351707	YEVGENY ORE LAMILLA	0.51
186	10362107	BENJAMIN ALEJANDRO NUÑEZ MONTAÑEZ	1000
187	10410407	HATUM MINAS S.A.C.	17.97
188	10416007	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	2
189	10416207	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	3.99
190	10416507	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	47.91
191	30024607	DANIEL MARTIN CHAVEZ BORJA	2
192	30024807	DANIEL MARTIN CHAVEZ BORJA	2
193	30025207	DANIEL MARTIN CHAVEZ BORJA	41.92
194	30025407	DANIEL MARTIN CHAVEZ BORJA	90.83
195	10576707	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	1.65
196	10576807	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	59.07
197	10576907	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	1
198	10577007	JOSE SANTOS RODRIGUEZ PIZAN	1.71
199	10101308	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	1.73
200	10173708	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	900
201	10173908	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	1000
202	10174008	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	400
203	10174108	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	200
204	10174208	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	700
205	10281508	MINERA GRENVILLE S.A.C.	3.99

Licences under negotiation between Journey Resources Peru SAC and Minera High Ridge Peru SAC.

No.	Licence Number	Name Registered Under	Size
1	10394306	RUBEN DARIO BENITEZ JAUREGUI	2
2	10394406	RUBEN DARIO BENITEZ JAUREGUI	5.99
3	10268906	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	9.98
4	10269006	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	10.74
5	10343006	S.M.R.L. EL BUCARAN - ERGR	4.99
6	10343106	S.M.R.L. EL BUCARAN - ERGR	19.96
7	10259706	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	19.96
8	10317706	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	2
9	10351006	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	23.27
10	10351106	S.M.R.L. BELLA RUBIA	19.96

Appendix 2: Geochemical Analysis Data

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
GGC_1001	362528	8685076	<0.05	<0.5	0.005	0.007	0.001
GGC_1002	364235	8687511	<0.05	13.50	0.122	0.130	0.025
GGC_1003	364235	8687511	<0.05	19.80	0.256	0.237	0.027
GGC_1004	364235	8687511	<0.05	5.90	0.073	0.192	0.022
GGC_1005	364235	8687511	0.05	61.60	0.280	1.110	0.106
GGC_1006	364033	8687484	0.07	32.50	4.480	3.960	0.883
GGC_1007	364033	8687484	<0.05	1.30	0.052	0.042	0.003
GGC_1008	364033	8687484	0.08	40.00	5.270	6.600	1.170
GGC_1009	364033	8687484	0.05	45.60	6.370	13.050	0.517
GGC_1010	365525	8689012	0.05	4.60	0.039	0.015	0.002
GGC_1011	365525	8689012	0.17	33.90	1.750	4.940	0.070
GGC_1013	365515	8689385	<0.05	1.90	0.004	0.005	0.001
GGC_1014	365515	8689385	<0.05	1.00	0.008	0.015	0.002
GGC_1015	365515	8689430	<0.05	23.00	0.011	0.239	0.472
GGC_1016	365454	8688955	0.37	569.00	3.040	11.900	1.780
GGC_1017	365454	8688955	<0.05	5.90	0.059	0.047	0.021
GGC_1018	365454	8688955	0.19	66.30	3.330	8.430	0.193
GGC_1019	365372	8688614	0.08	9.60	0.068	0.214	0.023
GGC_1020	365372	8688614	<0.05	6.30	0.069	0.043	0.002
GGC_1021	365372	8688614	<0.05	2.20	0.046	0.164	0.003
GGC_1022	365328	8687770	<0.05	1.80	0.087	0.044	0.003
GGC_1023	365377	8687780	<0.05	3.00	0.155	0.182	0.008
GGC_1025	365516	8687795	1.00	96.20	6.930	2.610	0.068
GGC_1026	364468	8686552	<0.05	0.80	0.006	0.004	0.000
GGC_1027	364381	8686509	<0.05	<0.5	0.007	0.007	0.001
GGC_1028	364211	8686198	<0.05	53.50	3.320	2.690	0.083
GGC_1029	363915	8686738	0.05	4.90	0.476	0.055	0.003
GGC_1030	364111	8686113	<0.05	30.60	3.360	2.530	0.500
GGC_1031	364111	8686113	0.18	105.00	7.740	15.500	3.380
GGC_1032	364069	8685893	<0.05	4.50	0.480	0.104	0.010
GGC_1034	363714	8687027	<0.05	5.30	0.316	0.065	0.018
GGC_1035	363714	8687027	<0.05	1.60	0.106	0.011	0.005
GGC_1036	363817	8686025	<0.05	0.80	0.053	0.105	0.008
GGC_1037	363936	8685510	<0.05	<0.5	0.027	0.015	0.003
GGC_1038	363802	8686681	<0.05	68.60	12.050	4.560	0.113
GGC_1039	365331	8688004	<0.05	0.90	0.029	0.022	0.002
GGC_1040	367277	8685005	<0.05	<0.5	0.004	0.012	0.001
GGC_1041	367281	8684980	<0.05	<0.5	0.019	0.018	0.001
GGC_1042	367320	8684810	1.00	38.30	1.510	12.100	0.145
GGC_1043	367311	8684812	0.52	18.60	0.462	1.310	0.114
GGC_1044	367263	8684813	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.024	0.001
GGC_1045	367263	8684813	<0.05	0.60	0.013	0.020	0.001
GGC_1046	367263	8684813	0.05	5.80	0.022	0.064	0.002
GGC_1047	367262	8684774	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.012	0.001
GGC_1048	367251	8684746	0.61	45.80	2.170	12.250	0.082
GGC_1049	367202	8684711	0.15	12.60	0.088	0.200	0.048
GGC_1050	367202	8684709	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.018	0.001
GGC_1051	367159	8684645	0.16	19.20	0.128	0.037	0.010
GGC_1052	367159	8684644	0.07	2.20	0.128	0.018	0.009
GGC_1053	367097	8684579	0.12	10.10	0.488	0.008	0.006
GGC_1054	367097	8684579	<0.05	<0.5	0.012	0.019	0.001
GGC_1056	367230	8684745	0.12	34.60	0.069	0.193	0.003
GGC_1057	367230	8684745	<0.05	14.40	0.029	0.059	0.008
GGC_1058	367343	8684538	0.05	8.40	0.182	0.061	0.003
GGC_1059	367323	8684540	0.05	3.80	0.013	0.019	0.002

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
GGC_1060	367308	8684517	0.71	32.10	0.758	2.190	0.083
GGC_1061	367311	8684520	0.32	18.30	0.287	0.533	0.070
GGC_1062	367313	8684523	0.39	3.70	0.043	0.141	0.012
GGC_1063	367271	8684519	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.010	0.001
GGC_1064	367273	8684505	0.07	2.30	0.005	0.005	0.000
GGC_1065	367229	8684451	<0.05	3.10	0.008	0.014	0.002
GGC_1066	365372	8688896	0.43	47.00	2.920	7.560	0.094
GGC_1067	365315	8688854	0.36	46.70	0.536	1.720	0.283
GGC_1068	365279	8688801	0.28	70.50	1.580	3.320	0.799
GGC_1069	365327	8689273	0.05	2.50	0.182	0.080	0.027
GGC_1070	365315	8689229	0.28	26.10	0.251	0.418	0.025
GGC_1071	365305	8689196	<0.05	83.70	3.320	3.340	0.068
GGC_1072	365300	8689174	0.35	202.00	0.488	0.990	2.380
GGC_1073	365097	8688706	0.46	25.80	1.200	4.360	0.092
GGC_1074	365088	8688712	0.13	14.90	0.521	0.024	0.004
GGC_1075	365125	8688599	<0.05	71.70	3.550	2.910	0.055
GGC_1076	365124	8688591	<0.05	3.60	0.019	0.012	0.003
GGC_1077	365144	8688538	<0.05	2.80	0.008	0.003	0.001
GGC_1078	365145	8688508	<0.05	2.10	0.013	0.012	0.001
GGC_1079	365183	8688462	6.89	3240.00	1.560	2.570	0.086
GGC_1080	365525	8689012	2.15	133.00	0.980	12.000	0.930
GGC_1081	365475	8687769	1.57	39.40	0.492	0.073	0.019
GGC_1082	364069	8685893	<0.05	5.60	0.008	0.018	0.002
GGC_1083	367229	8684745	<0.05	1.00	0.014	0.069	0.003
GGC_1085	367022	8687115	<0.05	<0.5	0.005	0.011	0.002
GGC_1086	367085	8687099	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.012	0.002
GGC_1087	367132	8687038	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.008	0.002
GGC_1088	367131	8687043	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.007	0.002
GGC_1089	367261	8686968	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.006	0.014
GGC_1090	367358	8686914	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.005	0.004
GGC_1091	367352	8686914	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.006	0.001
GGC_1092	367349	8686910	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.011	0.002
GGC_1093	365077	8688703	<0.05	10.80	0.269	0.016	0.005
GGC_1094	365077	8688703	<0.05	20.80	0.197	0.028	0.009
GGC_1095	365023	8688674	<0.05	5.20	0.135	0.007	0.002
GGC_1097	364951	8688630	0.18	29.80	0.853	3.330	0.136
GGC_1098	364951	8688631	0.10	18.10	0.465	0.015	0.008
GGC_1099	364966	8688610	0.26	279.00	2.340	7.660	2.770
GGC_1100	364959	8688624	0.17	38.20	1.550	3.730	0.044
GGC_1101	371797	8661265	<0.05	<0.5	0.005	0.009	0.002
GGC_1102	371801	8661264	<0.05	0.80	0.008	0.021	0.007
GGC_1103	371804	8661265	<0.05	<0.5	0.005	0.008	0.001
GGC_1104	371807	8661266	<0.05	<0.5	0.004	0.021	0.001
GGC_1105	371805	8661270	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.008	0.002
GGC_1106	371811	8661272	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.014	0.002
GGC_1108	371814	8661273	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.011	0.002
GGC_1109	371815	8661292	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.009	0.001
GGC_1110	371827	8661299	<0.05	<0.5	0.003	0.012	0.001
GGC_1111	371843	8661299	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.013	0.003
GGC_1112	371864	8661295	0.16	3.00	0.002	0.003	0.000
GGC_1113	371864	8661295	<0.05	<0.5	0.001	0.011	0.001
GGC_1115	371864	8661295	<0.05	<0.5	0.002	0.004	0.001
GGC_1116	372063	8661341	<0.05	2.30	0.001	0.002	0.001
GGC_1117	372063	8661341	<0.05	1.70	0.002	0.006	0.001
GGC_1118	372063	8661341	<0.05	0.90	0.001	0.004	0.001
GGC_1119	372130	8661264	<0.05	0.70	0.001	0.002	0.001
GGC_1120	372136	8661252	<0.05	1.20	0.002	0.004	0.001