

Ascendant Copper Corporation

Technical Report

**Review of the Quartz Porphyry-Hosted
Copper-Molybdenum Mineralisation at
Chaucha,
Cuenca, Ecuador**

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Amended

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1.0 SUMMARY

Ascendant Copper Corporation (“Ascendant”), through its wholly owned subsidiary, Ascendant Copper S.A., has developed a portfolio of mineral properties in Ecuador. Ascendant has acquired the rights to explore and mine within the Janeth 1 concession some 70 km west of Cuenca in the south of Ecuador. This concession has been the focus of a series of exploration programmes since 1968. The historical exploration work included mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. These works divided the concession into six mineralised sectors. Within the Naranjos and Gur-Gur sectors significant quartz porphyry-hosted copper molybdenum mineralisation has been identified, with the Malacatos and San Gabriel sectors also having potential.

Paul Gribble, C. Eng., Senior Resource Geologist of Micon International Co Limited (Micon) visited the Chaucha property described in this report between 31st May 2004 and 2nd June 2004. In addition Micon reviewed geological and geophysical data, drill logs, technical reports and selected drill core from the various historical exploration programmes.

Ascendant have compiled and reinterpreted the historical exploration data resulting in estimates of potential targets for each of the sectors as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Estimates of Potential Mineralisation on the Janeth 1 Concession.

Sector	Estimate Mt	Cut-off grade Cu (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)
Naranjos	120 - 125	0.3	0.4 – 0.5	0.02 – 0.03	0.04 – 0.06
Pita Medio	19 - 20	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Malacatos	20 - 25	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Loma de Tunas	1 - 3	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Gur-Gur *	43.4	0.4	0.54	N/E	N/E
San Gabriel	N/E				

N/E – Not Estimated

* Billiton Estimate

It is Micon’s opinion that further exploration in the Naranjos, Gur-Gur, Malacatos and San Gabriel mineralised sectors are justified and that Ascendant’s proposed exploration plan is properly conceived and appropriate.

Ascendant has developed a medium term exploration budget that provides for a variety of fieldwork, and associated costs. The programme is designed to support the historical exploration work and to dispel uncertainty that resulted from poor core recovery in earlier campaigns. The programme will take approximately one year to complete, and if successful, additional drilling and associated exploration activities are envisaged. The programme and budget is summarised in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Proposed First Phase Exploration Budget

Exploration Activity	Cost estimate, US\$ ('000)
Diamond Drilling (10 holes) and analysis	635
Metallurgical Testing	150
Mapping, geochemical and trench sampling	120
Geophysics	35
Environmental Studies	40
Miscellaneous	150
Total	1130

The location of the Janeth 1 concession is shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 7-1.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Name and Incorporation

Ascendant Copper Corporation (“Ascendant”) was incorporated on May 5th, 2004, by registration of its Articles under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The registered and records offices of Ascendant are located at Suite 1000, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7X 1S8, and its head office and principal place of business is located at Suite 205, 10920 West Alameda Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado United States of America.

A series of inter-corporate relationships link Ascendant with Ascendant Copper S.A. and Ascendant Exploration S.A. in Ecuador.

Ascendant owns 100% of Ascendant Copper (Barbados), which in turn owns 100% of Ascendant Copper S.A. Ascendant also owns 100% of Ascendant Copper Corporation (USA).

Ascendant is presently a privately held corporation engaged in the exploration and development of primarily base metal deposits in Ecuador. Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated November 30th, 2004, Ascendant acquired a 100% interest in two projects in Ecuador, namely the Junin copper-molybdenum porphyry and the Chaucha copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry, from Ascendant Holdings Ltd. of Bermuda (“Ascendant Holdings”). Under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, Ascendant Holdings sold all of the authorised capital of Ascendant Copper (Barbados), the owner of the Junin and Chaucha projects, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ascendant Copper S.A., to Ascendant in exchange for CAD 250,000 worth of Ascendant’s Common Shares, at a deemed value of CAD 0.01 per Common Share (25,000,000 Common Shares).

Ecuadorian mining law allows only a domestically based foreign entity to be in possession of Ecuadorian mining concessions. For this reason the concessions relating to the Junin and Chaucha projects have been secured in the name of Ascendant Copper S.A.

Under the Technical Services and Support Agreement dated January 2nd, 2005, between Ascendant and Ascendant Holdings, Ascendant Holdings, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Ascendant Exploration S.A., will perform any exploratory and related project work on the concessions as authorised by Ascendant for the near future. It is Ascendant’s intention to set up within the next six months a new 100%-owned Ecuadorian company for the purpose of providing staff support to the projects under the direct management of Ascendant.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Ascendant is planning to complete an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in Canada. Requiring an independent NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report for the property in support of this transaction Ascendant, through Ascendant Exploration S.A., retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to undertake an independent review of the Chaucha project situated near the village of Chaucha, west of Cuenca in southern Ecuador.

The project site and offices of Ascendant were visited between 24th May and 5th June 2004 by Paul Gribble C.Eng., Senior Resource Geologist, of Micon. Discussions were held with responsible personnel, and data pertaining to geology, mineral resource estimation and environmental issues were discussed.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing it, Micon has relied upon the data supplied to it by Ascendant in formulating its opinion and conclusions, augmented by direct field examination. Micon has not carried out any independent exploration work, drilled any holes nor carried out any sampling and assaying.

Micon has not performed any estimation of resources or reserves at Chaucha, but has reviewed the estimates completed by previous owners and by Ascendant personnel and where possible has examined the procedures used.

The agreements under which Ascendant holds title to the mineral lands for these projects have neither been investigated nor confirmed by Micon. The description of the property, and ownership thereof, as set out in this report, is provided for general information purposes only.

Micon is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Ascendant management and project staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Chaucha property is located to the west of the town of Cuenca in the Chaucha parish of the Azuay Province of southern Ecuador. The project location is shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 7-1 (arrowed). The mineral concession, Janeth 1, covers an area of 3,000 hectares, and is delimited by the UTM co-ordinates given in Table 4.1. The relevant UTM zone is PSAD-56.

Table 4.1: UTM Co-ordinates of the Janeth 1 Concession

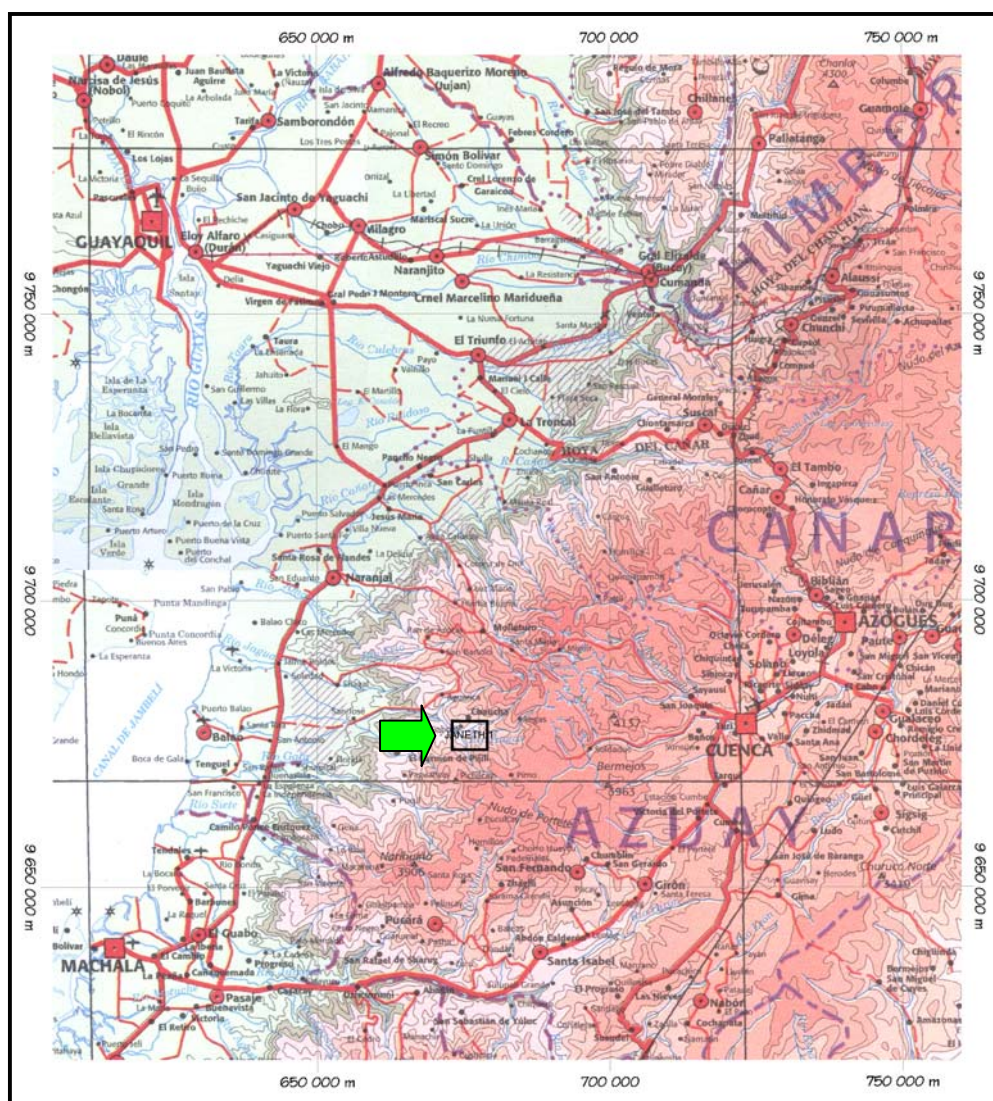
Points	X	Y
PP	673,000	9,679,000
1	679,000	9,679,000
2	679,000	9,674,000
3	673,000	9,674,000

Ascendant obtained the exploration rights to the Janeth 1 concession on 2nd December 2003 under the Cuenca Mining Property Registrar, folio 14, number 102290. This grants to Ascendant the right to prospect, explore, exploit, benefit, smelt, extract, refine and commercialise the minerals that might exist and be obtained from the concession for a period of thirty years. The concession has not been surveyed.

Under the Ecuadorian mining law of 1991 a 3 % state royalty was implemented. In 2000 this royalty was abolished. No other royalties are payable on the concession.

Prior to commencing mining exploitation of the concession a notarized petition must be presented to the Regional Mining Department of the Ministry of Energy accompanied by an approved Environmental Impact Assessment Study. Affiliation to the relevant Chamber of Mines and certificates of patent payments are also required. The patent payments are USD 1.0 per hectare for the first three years of exploration, rising to USD 3.0 after this; should exploitation result, the payments increase to USD 16.0. Ascendant

Figure 4-1: Location of the Chaucha (Janeth 1) Concession in Southern Ecuador.



will also need to obtain appropriate surface rights prior to commencing exploitation. Ascendant has completed a Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment utilising the services of a local environmental consultant, Whistler Consultores Ltda., and submitted it to the appropriate governmental agencies for approval.

The locations of mineralised zones on the property are shown in Figure I-2 in Appendix I.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chaucha project lies on the western flanks of the Andes in the Cordillera Occidental. This central belt is known as the Sierra, which is typified by rugged topography of steep sided hills and occasional plateaux. The nature of the topography and vegetation of the project area is illustrated in Figure 5-1. Within the project area elevations range from some 1400 to 2300 m. Vegetation is a mixture of low lying bushes and trees, with areas cleared for subsistence farming.

Average temperatures for the area are 7° to 21° Celsius. The maximum rainfall occurs during the winter months of February and March when some 250 mm per month can be expected. The driest months are August and September when rainfall falls to less than 5mm per month. The climate is generally hospitable, with cloud and rain typical during the afternoons of the winter months.

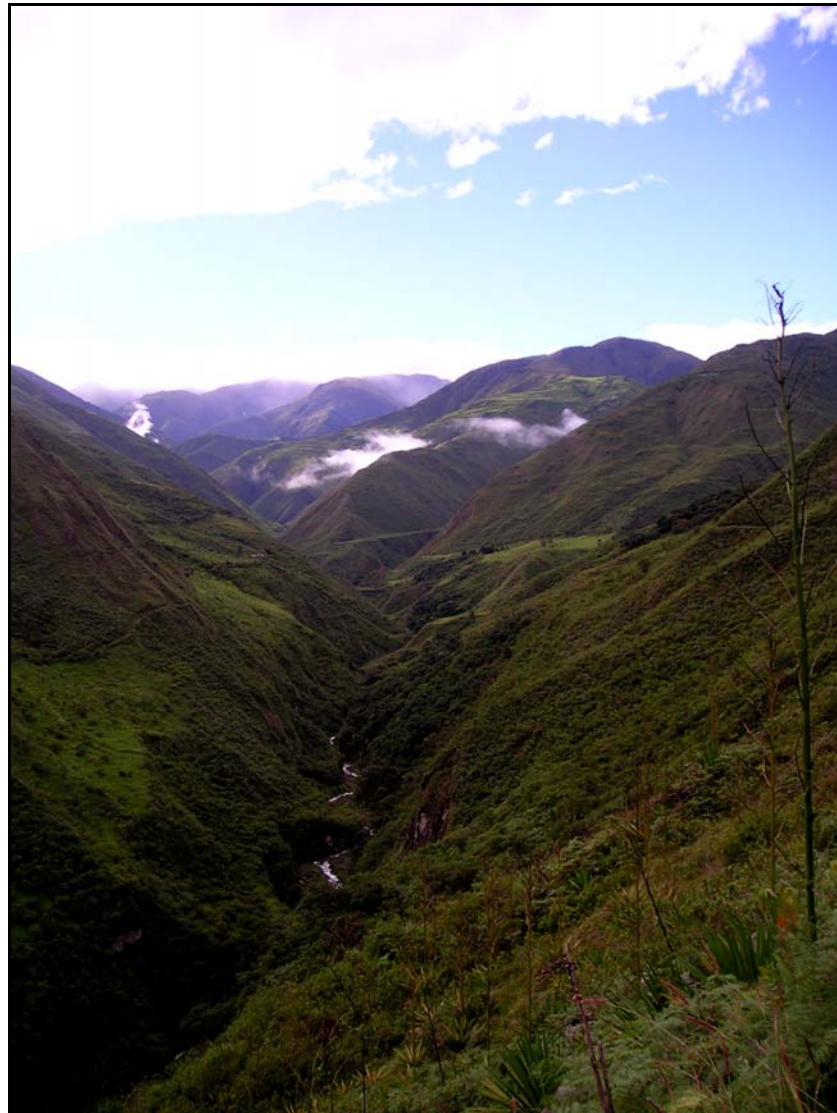
All year access to the Chaucha project is currently via a secondary well compacted road, some 70 km from the city of Cuenca, and then via track from the village of Chaucha. Total journey time is approximately 2.5 hours. The road from Cuenca to Chaucha will soon be linked to a road extending east from San Antonio that lies approximately half way between the ports of Machala and Guayaquil (refer to Figure 4-1 above). Thus the project area will soon be within some 5 km of a route giving direct access to the port cities some 90 km distant.

The area is drained by a number of rivers, principally the Rio Lanto, Rio Angas and Rio Malacatos. These provide a supply of potable water and by use of a dam would probably provide for a mining and processing operation.

At present whilst the local community is served by a 110 volt supply, there is no source of electrical power suitable for mining and processing operations and this would probably be self generated.

Whilst the local people appear to support the exploration activities, there is no recent history of mining. Thus the specialised personnel required for such an operation would most likely be expatriates from within South America, although sourcing within Ecuador is Ascendant's preference.

Figure 5-1: Typical Topography and Vegetation of the Chaucha Project Area.



Although the topography is rugged, suitable areas for tailings disposal, processing plant site, and waste disposal have been identified within or adjacent to the project area.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Ownership

The historical owners of the Janeth 1 concession have been:

Billiton (represented by Carlos Puig & Asociados SA) (Billiton)
 Carlos Puig & Asociados SA
 Armeno Resources Ecuador Inc (Armeno) with Ecuadorian Copperfields (Ecu) and Ecuadorian Minerals Corporation (EMC).
 Instituto Ecuatoriano de Minería del Ecuador (INEMIN)
 Corporación de Desarrollo e Investigación Geológico-Minero-Metalúrgica (CODIGEM)
 Mission de Asistencia Technica de Belgica en Ecuador (AGCD)
 Dirección General de Geología y Minas del Ecuador (DGGM)
 Overseas Mineral Resources Development (Japan) (OMRD)

The period of exploration for each owner is shown in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Historical Owners of the Janeth 1 Concession

Ownership	Year
Ascendant Exploration SA	2003
Billiton	1998
Carlos Puig & Asociados SA	1997
Armeno, with a 50 % option to ECu in 1994, and in 1995 a 65 % option to EMC.	1994-1996
Armeno, with a 65 % option to Kookaburra Resources Ltd.	1992-1993
AGCD, INEMIN and CODIGEM	1978-1986
AGCD and DGGM	1973-1977
OMRD	1970-1972

6.2 Previous Exploration.

6.2.1 United Nations, 1968 to 1969

The Chaucha mineralisation was discovered during a regional geochemical survey in July of 1968 where fluvial sediment sampling produced a number of strong anomalies. This was part of Phase I of the mining research project of the United Nations, carried out between 1964 and 1969 in the southern part of Ecuador. Follow up work until March of 1969 included geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics. The geological survey covered an area of 120 km², including 425 stream sediment and 837 rock samples (498 chip samples, 394 soil samples) over an area of 40 km². The geophysics included a recognition magnetometer survey that covered 70 % of the area of chip sampling. These studies identified the main areas of interest as Rio Malacatos, Rio Angas, Rio Lanto-Rio Angas, Rio Pita and Rio San Jose.

6.2.2 OMRD, from 1970 to 1972.

Two exploration studies were carried out between April 1970 and March 1972 by the Overseas Mineral Resources Development of Japan. These studies reduced the study area from 306 km² to the 30 km² of the current concession area. The hydrothermal alteration zones were studied by thin sections, defining the nature of the alterations zones within the project area. A total of 1,452 soil samples were collected in a survey carried out over an area of 14 km². An induced polarization geophysical survey was carried out over the same area, studying depths between 75 and 125 metres. This was complemented at 50 metre intervals with magnetometer readings. This survey produced an anomaly coincident with the pyritic halo shown by the geochemical survey, as illustrated in Figure I-1 in Appendix I. A drilling programme resulted, which is described in Section 11.0.

In the northern part of the Naranjos sector a horizontal tunnel (adit) of some 344.5 m was excavated. The location of the adit is shown in Figure I-4 in Appendix I. This was sampled by OMRD and resampled by DGGM in their later campaign. The sampling interval was 2 m for the north and south drives, and 1 m for the east drive. The adit is no longer accessible. The results are summarised in Table 6.2, where it is noted that the OMRD sampling returned significantly higher results when compared with the DGGM re-sampling. Analysis of sample results from each location shows that the mean of the OMRD samples are between 22 % and 37% higher than the DGGM resampling and that correlation coefficients are less than 50%. No details of the sampling method or sample preparation were available to Micon. Examination of drill core analyses for drill holes closest to the adit, and on a similar horizon to that of the adit, does not give a definite indication as to which sampling regime is likely to be correct.

Table 6.2: Summary of Sampling from the OMRD Naranjos Adit

Sampling Location	Length m	OMRD Cu (%)	OMRD Mo (%)	DGGM Cu (%)	DGGM Mo (%)
North drive, W wall	152	0.63	0.09	0.55	0.02
North drive, E wall *	22	0.64	0.08	0.51	0.04
South drive, W wall	125	0.81	0.07	0.59	0.02
South drive, E wall	125	N/A		0.61	0.01
East drive, N wall	25	0.73	0.05	0.58	<0.01
East drive, S wall	25	0.61	0.02	0.53	0.03

* Incompletely sampled, sampled length shown

6.2.3 DGGM and AGCD, from 1973 to 1977

The Janeth 1 concession area was returned to the State at the end of 1972. In February 1974 a mining technical cooperation project was established between the governments of Ecuador and Belgium and the Chaucha area was chosen for further study. The work completed by OMRD formed the basis for the programme which expanded the Chaucha study to include exploration of areas around the Naranjos sector.

These studies involved geochemistry, geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 and trench and pit excavation. The latter focussed on the breccia bodies, particularly in the Pita Medio and Rio Lanto sectors. A total of 176 hand dug pits and 7 trenches, totalling 166 metres resulted. The location of trenching and pitting related to the B5, B11, B12 and B16 bodies is shown in Figure I-5 in Appendix I, and the results summarised in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Summary of Breccia Body Trench and Pit Sampling

BRECCIA BODY B-5 (Pita Medio sector)					
Trench No.	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Length (m)
TR - 12	1300	3	4	N/A	4
TR - 13	3144	43.5	2	0.05	18
Pit sampling	Average Depth (m)	3m	Average Pit spacing (m)	50 m	
Averages for Pit 129 to Pit 144	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
	1800	27	9	N/A	
BRECCIA BODY B-11 (Rio Lanto sector)					
Trench No.	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Length (m)
TR - 6	418.1	14	2.75	0.17	24
TR - 7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TR - 9	543.0	100	N/A	N/A	6
TR - 10	280.0	30	N/A	0.13	12
Pit sampling	Average Depth (m)	3m	Average Pit spacing (m)	50 m	
Averages for Pit 0 to Pit 106	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
	660	37	3.8	0.195	
BRECCIA BODY B-12 (Rio Lanto sector)					
Trench No.	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Length (m)
TR - 11	230	37	7.47	0.06	108
Pit sampling	Average Depth (m)	3m	Average Pit spacing (m)	50 m	
Averages for Pit 108 to Pit 129	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
	1000	16	3.0	0.08	
BRECCIA BODY B-16 (Gur-Gur sector)					
Trench No.	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Length (m)
TR - 11	230	37	7.47	0.06	108
Pit sampling	Average Depth (m)	3m	Average Pit spacing (m)	50 m	
Averages for Pit 145 to Pit 187	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
	420	32	5.0	N/A	

A second adit, GN2, of 224 metres was excavated in the southern part of the Naranjos sector, and 147 samples of 1.5 m each were taken. The location of the adit is shown in Figure I-4 in Appendix I. The results are summarised in Table 6.4. The adit is no longer accessible, but the location of the portal was verified by Micon by use of GPS and the presence of the spoil heap resulting from the excavation.

Table 6.4: Summary of Sampling from the DGGM Naranjos Adit

Sampling Location	Length m	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	W (ppm)
East drive, SW wall	224	4418	149	19	53	0.06	1.91	28
% samples analysed		100	100	45	45	20	93	53

Additional induced polarization and magnetometry geophysical surveys were completed in the San Jose and the Soledad stream areas in the south of the concession.

6.2.4 Armeno, from 1992 to 1996.

No information was available to Micon for the exploration work carried out during this period, although it is known that Armeno and their associates carried out various studies, particularly in the Naranjos sector. Ascendant is actively seeking to obtain detailed information.

6.2.5 Billiton, from 1997 to 1998.

Billiton and their associates worked in the Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto sector, carrying out geochemical sampling and drilling at least five holes. No detailed information was available to Micon for the exploration work carried out during this period. Ascendant is actively seeking to obtain detailed information.

6.3 Historical Resource Estimates

Exploration work completed prior to Ascendant's acquisition of the concession produced a series of historical resource estimates. These are summarised in Table 6.5 below. In that all estimates were prepared prior to the creation of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines, and that no details of these estimates are available, they do not comply with the definitions as described in the Standards.

Table 6.5: Historical Resource Estimates for the Janeth 1 Concession

Year	Company	Sector*	Resource Mt	Cut-off grade Cu (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)
1972	OMRD	Naranjos	55.0	0.4?	0.57	0.03	0.1
1977-1989	AGCD, DGGM, INEMIN	All	75.4	0.3	0.48	0.03	Not quoted
1993	Armeno	Naranjos	151.3	0.2	0.37	Not quoted	
1995	Armeno	Naranjos	40.9	0.4	0.58	Not quoted	
1998	Billiton	Gur Gur	43.4	0.4	0.54	Not quoted	

* please refer to section 9.0 for a description of the mineralised sectors defined on the concession.

Both Armeno (1993) and Billiton (1998), divide their resource into oxide/secondary enrichment and primary sulphide in approximately equal portions and similar copper values.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

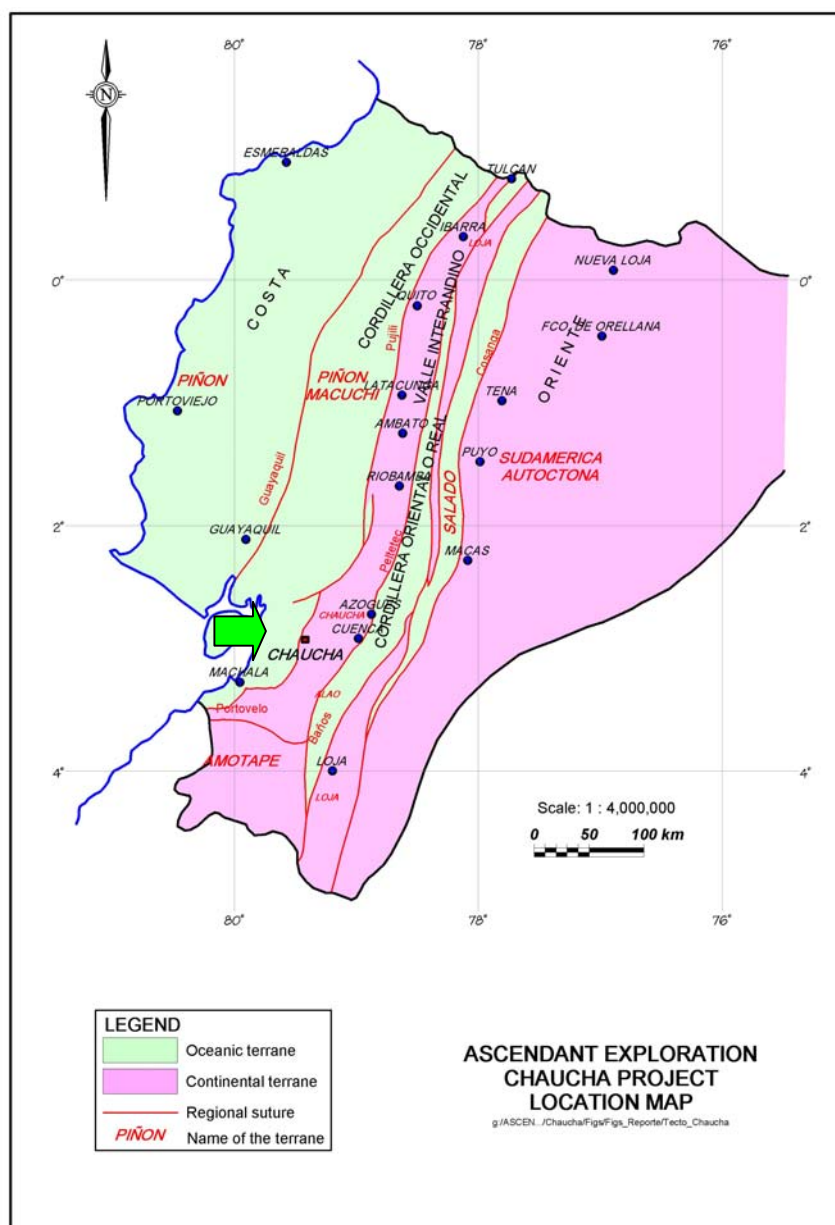
The project area is located within the Western Cordillera (Cordillera Occidental) of western Ecuador, which principally comprises Cretaceous ocean floor basalts of the Pallatanga unit and associated sedimentary units, overlain by Tertiary (principally Eocene) intrusives of the Saraguro Group. The oldest rocks in the locale are Palaeozoic metasediments of the Chaucha terrane. The generalised geological setting is shown in Figure 7-1.

The project area is dominated by tonalite and quartz porphyry intrusions. The calc-alkaline tonalites form the Chaucha batholith (of probable Tertiary-Miocene age) with apophyses found elsewhere in the project area. The quartz porphyries of the Tunas and Gur-Gur sectors are strongly associated with the hydrothermal mineralisation of the property, and have a composition similar to the tonalite. The Saraguro volcanic formation of dacite and andesitic lavas is found in the eastern area of the property faulted against the Palaeozoic metamorphosed pelites. A number of occurrences of hydrothermal breccias are also to be found in the project area. Figure I-2 (Appendix I) shows the geology of the project area.

The project area shows the main N-S and NE-SW structures of the Andean trend as indicated by the Santa Martha fault to the west and the Ñag fault to the east. Conjugate faulting to the north is represented by the EW and NW-SE Angas and Jerez-Malacatos faults, and to the south by the Rio Pita fault. These faults appear to limit the porphyry intrusions and influence and control the distribution of mineralisation and alteration. The various structures represent the dynamic tectonism present in the area during the different phases of development. Secondary tensional structures and NE-SW dilation structures,

possibly generated by a dextral movement (strike slip) of the Santa Martha and Ñag faults, contribute to fracture development and act as channels for ascending hydrothermal fluids responsible for the copper-molybdenum mineralisation.

Figure 7-1: Regional Structural Geological Setting of Ecuador Showing Project Location



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The project area is located in a zone of early-late Miocene subduction related magmatism. The results of past works completed in the project area show that the Chaucha project area contains elements of a copper-molybdenum porphyry system. As described in section 7.0, the project area shows a high level intrusion of a tonalitic batholith and quartz porphyry bodies, with copper and molybdenum mineralisation found disseminated within host rocks and in veinlet stockworks associated with hydrothermal alteration zoning. Gold is also reported related to epi-mesothermal mineralisation associated with the porphyry system.

The Ecuadorian porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits are not considered “classical” as compared with those of the American Southwest, and are designated as ‘plutonic’ or ‘volcanic’, but with hypabyssal levels of emplacement. Chaucha is considered to be ‘plutonic’ in this respect.

In general supergene enrichment within Ecuador tends to be limited due to low sulphide content and/or rapid erosion rates and lowering of the water table such that much of the copper remains fixed in the oxidation zone.

9.0 MINERALISATION

9.1 Copper-Molybdenum

Copper and molybdenum mineralisation is present in quartz veins, quartz vein stockworks and as disseminations related to the phyllic – potassic hydrothermal alteration of quartz porphyry and tonalite intrusions across the property. Copper and molybdenum mineralisation is also associated with hydrothermal breccias that developed as part of the intrusive system.

Based on previous exploration work, the project area is sub-divided into six principal zones or sectors of mineralisation, as follows:

Naranjos
Pita Medio
Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto
Loma de Tunas
Malacatos
San Gabriel

The location of these sectors is shown in Figure I-2 in Appendix I. Each sector is described in Sections 9.1.1 to 9.1.6. At surface the mineralised zones, currently thought to represent the supergene enrichment zone, lie in altered tonalite and in the porphyry. This last is exposed on surface, in drill core, and is inferred to exist extensively below the tonalite. This is illustrated in the vertical geological section in Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2. From field evidence in the Naranjos, Rio Lanto and Gur-Gur sectors and examination of drill core from the Naranjos sector, several phases of hydrothermal alteration, typical of a porphyry system, are developed within the tonalite and quartz porphyry. These include:

- A core zone of potassic alteration, as observed in drill core, shown by the development of biotite and occasional potash feldspar. This may be overprinted by later phyllic alteration.
- Phyllic alteration takes the form of sericitic alteration of feldspar plus development of pyrite, often altered to ‘limonite’ and goethite. Chlorite may be present.
- Furthest from the potassic core of the alteration (not shown in the schematic section) a propylitic zone is evidenced by epidote and chloritic alteration.
- Silicification is present as moderate to intense amounts of cryptocrystalline silica that occurs in the groundmass of both the tonalite and quartz porphyry, seemingly increasing near shear zones. Calcite is present as a late stage veinlet fill, and

argillic alteration is represented by kaolinisation as seen in outcrop and near surface drill core.

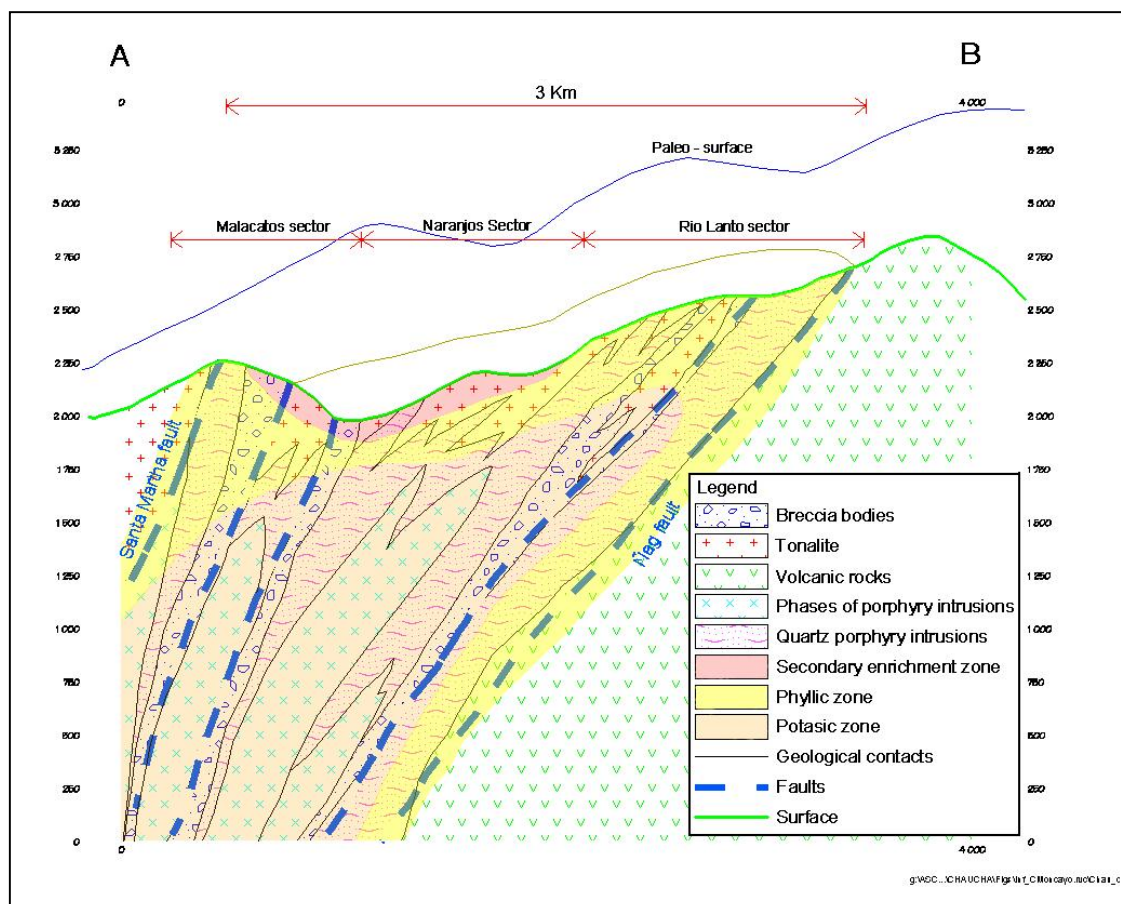
The distribution and symmetry of the zones is related to the principal tectonic structures, as described in sections 9.1 to 9.6, and as schematically illustrated in Figure 9-1.

Primary sulphide mineralisation is dominated by chalcopyrite and pyrite, with occasional bornite. Molybdenite may accompany the chalcopyrite in later veins as illustrated in Appendix II, Photographs. The sulphides are found in quartz veins and veinlets, in quartz vein stockworks, as fracture coatings, or seemingly disseminated within the host porphyry or tonalite. The sulphide mineralisation is dominantly associated with the potassic and phyllic alteration zones, but may also be observed in quartz veining within the propylitic zone. Stockworks were not extensively developed in the drill core or outcrop exposures observed on the property, but are reported elsewhere, particularly in the underground adits developed in the Naranjos sector. Hydrothermal breccia zones are also reported within the project area, particularly in a 1 km wide belt running parallel to the Nãg fault zone. These breccias are not thought to represent zones of major mineralisation, but show enhanced copper values when compared with the alteration zone mineralisation. The distribution of breccia bodies is shown in Figure I-5 in Appendix I. The observed secondary mineralisation consisted mostly of copper oxides, although chalcocite and covellite are reported.

9.1.1 Naranjos

The Naranjos sector lies in the north central part of the property, to the north of the Tunas Porphyry. The mineralised zone, thought to represent the supergene enrichment zone, trends NE – SW, parallel to the principal regional structures. The approximate dimensions of the zone as defined by diamond drilling are 1100 m by 350 m, with an average thickness of 70 m. Thicknesses range from 9 to 170 m, thickening towards the north. The zone is developed within a larger geochemical copper-molybdenum soil anomaly, also aligned parallel to the principal regional structures. The geochemical anomalies are shown in Figure I-1 in Appendix I. The mineralised zone is apparently structurally controlled, being limited to the north by the Rio Angas fault, to the west by the Jerez-Malacatos fault, and to the south by the Tunas fault. To the east the mineralised zone abuts the metamorphic unit. Density of fracturing increases towards the northern limit of the zone and is associated with the increased concentration of mineralisation in this area. It is thought that primary mineralisation zones have not been exposed by the exploration work completed to date. The mineralised zone and relationship with local geology is illustrated in Figure 9-2.

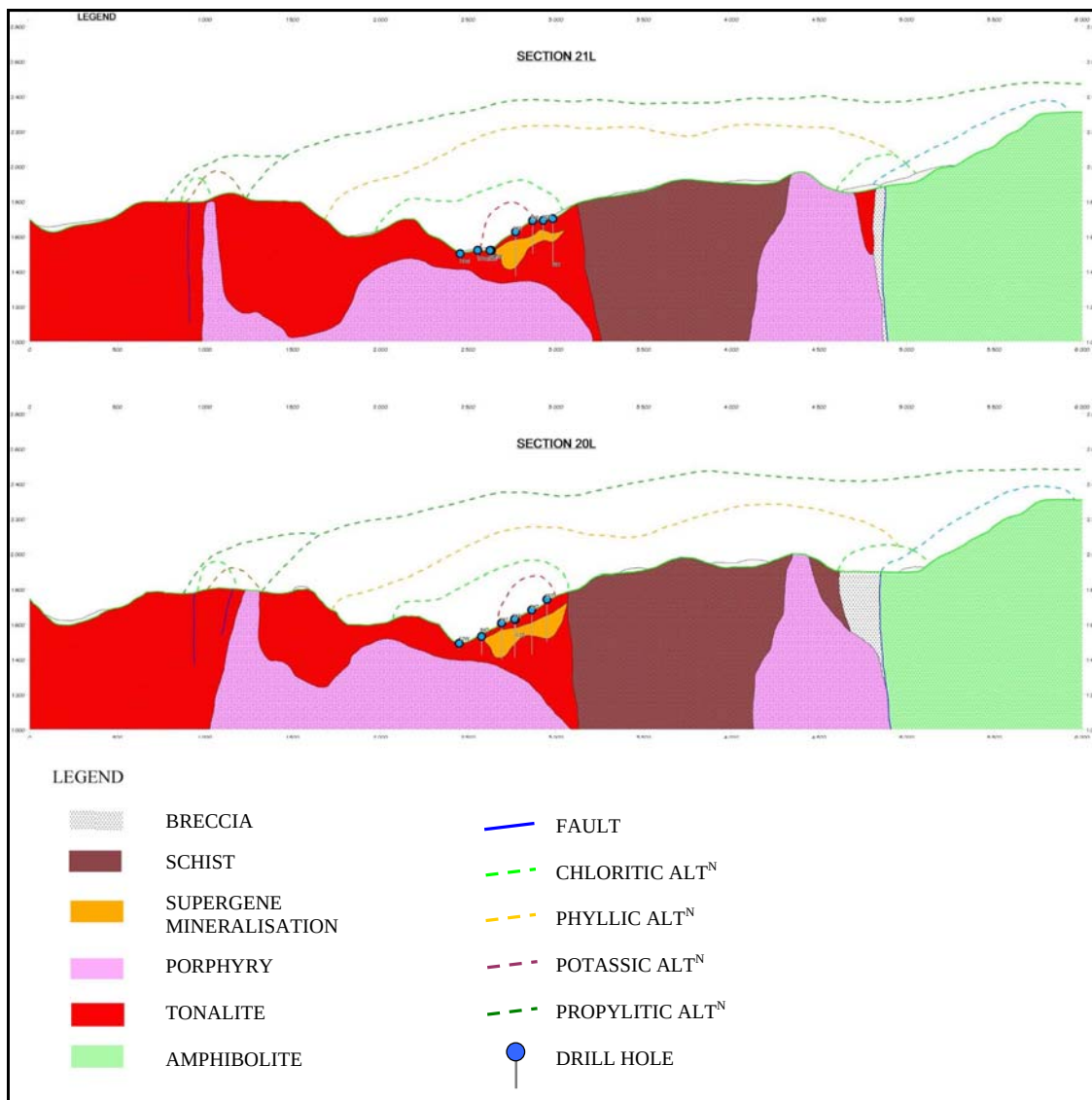
Figure 9-1: Schematic Vertical Section of the Chaucha Project



9.1.2 Pita Medio

The Pita Medio sector is located in the south west of the property, to the south of the exposed Tunas Porphyry intrusion. The mineralised zone occupies an area of approximately 45 hectares. Diamond drilling defines three areas of mineralisation as being developed within this zone totalling approximately 18.7 hectares. Whilst the copper-molybdenum soil anomaly occurs in tonalite, these mineralised areas are probably associated with fingers of the local porphyry intrusion, with one of the zones also associated with the B5 breccia body. The mineralisation is again thought to represent the supergene enrichment zone and trends approximately ENE – WSW. The mineralisation lies in an area of overlapping copper and molybdenum soil anomalies that lie parallel to the principal regional structures.

Figure 9-2: Typical vertical sections in the Chaucha project, Naranjos Sector



The approximate dimensions of the three areas are 330 m by 200 m, 300 m by 200 m, and 400 m by 300m. Thickness varies between 28 m and 45 m, averaging 38 m. Structural controls of this zone are less clear, although the general orientation conforms to the regional NE-SW and ENE-WSW trends. From the lack of development of phyllic alteration, and the presence of potassic alteration, it is thought that this zone is developed at a high level in the intrusive system, with a density of fracturing suggesting that a favourable environment for enrichment was not well developed in this area.

9.1.3 Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto

The Gur-Gur porphyry is located in the eastern part of the concession, with an outcropping surface area of some 1 km². The porphyry has a NE orientation and emplacement is limited to the east by the Ñag fault and to the west by the metamorphic unit, but may link at depth with the Tunas porphyry to the south west. The mineralised zone within the Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto area is identified by geochemical anomaly and geophysical survey. At the southern end of the porphyry a large hydrothermal contact breccia body, B16, is developed. The smaller breccia bodies, such as B11 and B12, which lie between this body and the Tunas porphyry, are probably expressions of additional faulting and unexposed intrusion of the inferred underlying porphyry.

The geochemical anomalies in the sector are irregular, best expressed in the NE part of the porphyry body where pyrite, copper and molybdenum anomalies overlap. Given that this sector occupies the topographically highest part of the concession it appears likely that the copper anomaly has been dispersed. The molybdenum anomalies, however, having lower mobility have remained and still demonstrate an orientation parallel to the general NE structural trend. The porphyry area shows overprinting of phyllic on propylitic alteration zones, suggesting that the porphyry extends to the north, and is intruding the metamorphic units at a relatively low depth within the alteration system.

Outcrop exposure across this sector shows a number of examples of quartz and quartz stockwork veining developed in both phyllic and propylitically altered quartz porphyry, with chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite mineralisation in evidence. Examples can be seen in Appendix II, Photographs.

9.1.4 Loma de Tunas

The Loma de Tunas sector occupies the north western section of the Tunas quartz porphyry in the western central part of the concession. The sector has a surface area of approximately 0.3 km². It is limited on the south western boundary by a fault contact with the tonalite. Boundaries with the adjoining Naranjos, Pita Medio and Malacatos sectors are obscured by colluvial overburden, although faulting may be inferred.

The mineralised zone is identified by a strong copper soil anomaly, with molybdenum anomalies lying to the north west and south east. The coincidence of the relatively fresh porphyry, which dominates the sector, and potassic alteration indicates limited potential for primary sulphide enrichment. This is borne out by limited drilling that intersected low grade copper mineralisation. Previous workers interpret the copper anomaly as being a residual effect of a now eroded secondary enrichment zone.

9.1.5 Malacatos

The Malacatos sector is in the north western part of the concession, and may represent an extension of the Naranjos sector that lies to the south east. The sector has a surface area of approximately 0.5 km² and is centred over coincident copper and molybdenum soil anomalies. An Induced Polarisation anomaly lies in the northern part of the sector. Exposure is limited by alluvial cover associated with the lower course of the Rio Malacatos, but is dominated by tonalite with quartz porphyry. This latter is inferred to represent extensions of the Tunas porphyry, with links at depth. The sector is limited by NE SW and NW SE faulting on three sides, being the Rio Angas, Tunas and Malacatos faults. A series of tectonic breccias are associated with the Tunas fault indicating active tectonism.

The zone shows overprinting of potassic alteration by a phyllic alteration halo, and drilling has defined a mineralised area of some 36 hectares that is triangular in shape. The mineralised zone varies in thickness between 3 and 115 m, and averages 29 m. Some of the drilled thicknesses may be distorted by intersection of one of the breccia bodies. Detail of the drilling is scarce, but indicates a narrow oxidation zone. It is not clear from the available records as to whether a secondary enrichment zone was intersected.

9.1.6 San Gabriel

The San Gabriel sector is located in the North West part of the concession outside the principal hydrothermal system area, as delimited by the Induced Polarisation anomaly, but is defined by a copper soil anomaly. The anomaly in tonalite is some 8 hectares in size and generally conforms to the principal NE structural trend, although it appears to spread along a possible western extension of the Rio Angas fault that would represent its northern limit. The east and west limits are the Rio Malacatos/Santa Martha and Rio Trozurco faults respectively. The latter faults the tonalite against metamorphic units in the extreme north west of the concession. Isolated exposures of quartz porphyry are known, and breccia bodies are to be found in association with the Malacatos/Santa Martha fault. Alteration studies suggest a chloritic phyllic event overprinted by sericitic and propylitic haloes and it is inferred that the surface exposure of quartz porphyry represents a deeper stock intruding the tonalite. No sub surface exploration has been completed in this sector.

9.2 Gold

Gold in minor quantities is known from analytical results derived from drilling and sampling programmes, and during the Armeno-ECu exploration campaign attention was focussed on gold. Gold was reported in the copper rich zones, with the breccia bodies,

peripheral veins, shear zones and is associated with intense silicification. Two areas were identified as having potential for significant gold mineralisation.

The first is within the Naranjos sector some 1 km ESE of the exploration camp in an area described as Cocha Seca or Ridge Porphyry. Here a series of “stockworks” each of some 2 m to 6 m in width is developed along a ridge over a strike length of 900 m, trending N to NNW. This was exploited from surface, by settlers of the Precolombian Cañaris period, in the oxide zone to a depth of some 10 m to 15 m. The total width of the exploited zone is some 80 m, resulting in the removal of some 100,000 tonnes of material.

The second is within the Gur Gur sector in the northern part of Rio Angas. In this area an east-west ridge is formed by quartzites and andesites with a small porphyry. The gold is associated with joints and fractures in the oxidised parts of the quartzite. A small Cañaris settlement is located on this ridge, but no evidence of exploitation is reported.

Other areas within the apical portion of the Chaucha system show intense silicification, veining, brecciation, and development of stockworks with associated gold.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Ascendant has not conducted its own exploration work on the project. Exploration work conducted by previous operators is summarised in sections 6.0, and 11.0 – 14.0 inclusive.

11.0 DRILLING

A series of diamond drilling campaigns have been carried out by previous operators in the various mineralised sectors of the concession. These are summarised in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Historical Diamond Drilling Campaigns in the Janeth 1 Concession

Sector	Campaign	Drilled metres	No. of holes	Year
Naranjos	OMRD	7,859.49	54	1970 - 1972
	AGCD/DGGM	1,305.08	11	1973 – 1977
Total Naranjos		9164.57	65	
Pita Medio	AGCD/DGGM	2,110.83	26	1973 – 1977
Malacatos	OMRD	1191.31	25	1970 - 1972
Tunas	OMRD	> 220	4	1970 – 1972
Rio Lanto	OMRD	Not known	2	1970 – 1972

The locations of the holes for the AGCD/DGGM campaign are given in Table III.1 in Appendix II and illustrated in Figure I-1 and Figure I-3 in Appendix II.

During the AGCD/DGGM campaign of 1973 – 1977, a total of 951 samples were taken from the drilling in Naranjos and Pita Medio, being analysed for copper, molybdenum, lead, tungsten, gold, and silver.

Intersections for the various drilling campaigns are given in Table 11.2 below. The intersections given were derived by Ascendant from reports of the previous operators or calculated from available summary drill logs. The mineralisation is interpreted as lying horizontally, and the intersections can be assumed to represent true thickness.

Table 11.2: Drill Intercepts from the Historical Drill Campaigns in the Janeth 1 Concession

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Pita Medio	AGCD/DGGM	SP-1	No significant intersection		
		SP-2	57	0.30	N/D
		SP-3	No significant intersection		
		SP-4	No significant intersection		
		SP-5	18	0.26	N/D
		SP-6	19	0.29	N/D
		SP-7	49	0.20	N/D
		SP-8	40	0.22	N/D
		SP-9	No significant intersection		
		SP-10	68	0.25	N/D
		SP-11	No significant intersection		
		SP-12	24	0.25	N/D
		SP-13	No significant intersection		
		SP-14	No significant intersection		
		SP-15	No significant intersection		
		SP-16	No significant intersection		
		SP-17	No significant intersection		
		SP-18	39	0.27	N/D
		SP-19	17	0.30	N/D
		SP-19B	No significant intersection		
		SP-20	No significant intersection		
		SP-21	24	0.21	N/D
		SP-22	51	0.75	N/D
		SP-23	No significant intersection		
		SP-24	No significant intersection		
		SP-25	No significant intersection		

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Malacatos	OMRD	19W	2.0	0.10	0.00
		20W	2.0	0.13	0.01
		21W	3.7	0.34	0.01
		22W	3.4	0.51	0.02
		24W	4.6	0.23	0.01
		25W	58.6	0.19	0.01
		28W	12.8	0.52	0.03
		29W	4.4	0.23	0.01
		31W	22.1	0.07	0.01
		32W	29.3	0.22	0.04
		34W	12.2	0.15	0.00
		35W	50.6	0.20	0.01
		36W	8.0	0.19	0.01

Ascendant Copper Corporation

Chaucha Copper Molybdenum Porphyry
Ecuador

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Malacatos	OMRD	37W	52.8	0.37	0.03
		38W	35.5	0.18	0.01
		39W	44.3	0.18	0.01
		41W	2.0	0.07	0.00
		43W	4.1	0.30	0.02
		59T	115.5	0.24	0.04
		67T	8.0	0.27	0.01

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Tunas	OMRD	48T	Not known	0.11	0.01
		50W	Not known	0.23	0.02
		53W	Not known	0.28	0.02
		55W	Not known	0.14	0.01

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Naranjos	OMRD	02W	No significant intersection		
		03W	No significant intersection		
		04T	No significant intersection		
		05W	No significant intersection		
		06W	No significant intersection		
		07W	No significant intersection		
		08W	No significant intersection		
		09W	No significant intersection		
		10W	No significant intersection		
		11W	No significant intersection		
		12W	No significant intersection		
		14W	No significant intersection		
		15W	No significant intersection		
		16W	No significant intersection		
		19W	No significant intersection		
		13T	68.8	0.54	N/D
		17T	No significant intersection		
		18T	No significant intersection		
		23T	42.6	0.48	N/D
		26T	No significant intersection		
		27T	18.3	0.30	N/D
		30T	55.0	0.43	N/D
		33T	106.4	0.37	N/D
		42T	No significant intersection		
		44W	No significant intersection		
		45T	No significant intersection		
		46W	No significant intersection		
		47T	No significant intersection		
		51T	36.3	0.35	N/D
		52T	102.0	0.51	N/D

Ascendant Copper Corporation

Chaucha Copper Molybdenum Porphyry
Ecuador

Sector	Campaign	Hole No.	Drill Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Naranjos	OMRD	54T	75.0	0.49	N/D
		56T	162.0	0.50	N/D
		57T	168.0	0.47	N/D
		61T	36.0	0.41	N/D
		62T	63.0	0.52	0.03
		63T	No significant intersection		
		64T	No significant intersection		
		65T	129.0	0.78	N/D
		66T	163.0	0.50	N/D
		68T	12.0	0.40	N/D
		69T	57.0	0.45	N/D
		70T	52.4	0.39	N/D
		71T	66.0	0.36	N/D
		72T	138.0	0.49	N/D
		73T	51.0	0.46	N/D
		74T	9.0	0.46	N/D
		75T	69.0	0.33	N/D
		76T	62.0	0.39	N/D
		77T	108.0	0.36	N/D
		78T	150.0	0.39	N/D
		79T	94.0	0.65	N/D
		80T	57.0	0.51	N/D
		81T	90.0	0.41	N/D
		82T	45.0	0.40	N/D
		83T	172.0	0.46	N/D
		84T	No significant intersection		
		85T	153.0	0.61	N/D
		86T	87.0	0.51	N/D
		87T	57.0	0.40	N/D
		88T	No significant intersection		
		89T	81.0	0.44	N/D
Naranjos	AGCD	SN01	12.0	0.39	N/D
		SN02	18.0	0.41	N/D
		SN03	No significant intersection		
		SN04	27.0	1.05	N/D
		SN05	No significant intersection		
		SN06	No significant intersection		
		SN07	15.4	0.32	N/D
		SN08	33.0	0.32	N/D
		SN09	18.0	0.34	N/D
		SN10	No significant intersection		
		SN11	15.0	0.49	N/D

N/D = not determined

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Micon has reviewed summary reports prepared by Ascendant and previous operators and has examined drill core from the Naranjos sector. Geochemical sampling on a regular 100 m by 50 m grid has been undertaken for large areas of the concession as summarised in Section 6.2, and as shown in Figure I-1 in Appendix I. A series of diamond drill programmes have been completed as described in Section 11.0 and as shown in Figure I-3 in Appendix I. Sampling of the side walls of the two underground adits was carried out as described in Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3.

Diamond drill holes commenced with a tricone through overburden, followed by approximately NQ size core, reducing to approximately BQ size core with depth. Core was split using either a manual guillotine or hammer/chisel, and sampled in 2 m or 3 m intervals depending on the campaign. Fifty per cent of the core was sent to the Chillogallo laboratory and the remaining half was retained in the core boxes for reference. The available core, dating from the earliest campaign, is presently stored at the Naranjos Camp on the Chaucha project area. Micon reviewed drill core from several holes and confirmed the presence of the alteration zones and sulphide mineralisation. The core was still in good condition and in Micon's opinion the core and core boxes have been labelled and maintained in a manner consistent with good industry practice.

The available drill logs and inspection of the core from both OMRD and the DGGM-AGCD campaigns show that in many of the holes core recovery was poor. This has led to uncertainty as to the reliability of the results obtained from many of the holes. Ascendant plan larger core twin holes in their exploration programme to address this situation.

No details are available as to the sampling method used in the adits. A significant difference exists between the original sampling of the OMRD adit and later resampling by DGGM as described in Section 6.2.2.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The exploration work summarised here was conducted between 1970 and 1986. Little information is available as to the sample preparation protocol and Micon cannot verify the appropriateness of the protocol employed.

Micon can not comment on sample security other than that the assays for the drill core reviewed are seemingly consistent with the amount of mineralisation observed in the core, and the core storage facilities are reasonably secure.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Little information is available as to the sample preparation protocol implemented during the various historical exploration works. It is reported that some quality control work was carried out in the Belgian LTA laboratory during the AGCD campaigns. Good correlation between laboratories for copper values is reported as being obtained, although it would appear that the number of samples used in the control process was limited.

No assay certificates or original drill hole logs are available for inspection, and Micon has relied upon the drill hole data supplied by Ascendant in the form of available reports in conducting this property review. For the most part, the available reports include detailed fair copy logs and listings of analyses completed.

Micon has satisfied itself as to the presence of copper-molybdenum mineralisation on the property. This was achieved by observation of direct evidence of copper-molybdenum mineralisation in outcrop, in drill core, and by verifying the presence and location of historical drill sites, trenching and adit works. The historical locations were verified by use of GPS and remnant evidence of such works. Micon has not verified the ancient workings for gold described in Section 9.2.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Micon is not aware of any properties adjacent to the Janeth 1 concession that are relevant to this report.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Two series of preliminary metallurgical testing were carried out to determine the amenability of the ore to standard copper porphyry flotation processing. The first series, by OMRD, was on samples from the northern part of the Naranjos sector, and the second series, by AGCD and INEMIN, was on samples from the southern part of the Naranjos sector.

16.1 OMRD Test Work, Northern Naranjos Sector

Samples for the test work were taken from both drill core and from the northern adit. Drill core samples were taken from nine holes and samples of three metres of half core were used where copper grade exceeded 0.4 %. The total weight of these samples was approximately 85 kg. Adit samples comprised 77 splits of the original two metre samples taken from the east wall at distances between 5 m and 161 m from the adit entry. The total weight of these samples was approximately 12 kg. OMRD's report indicates that

the samples used for the metallurgical testing are representative of the mineralised zone but Micon is unable to verify this.

The drill samples were crushed to 6 mesh, split and combined in proportion according to the original sample length. The adit samples were also crushed to 6 mesh and the splits combined. Seven adit samples were excluded as their copper grade was below 0.4%.

16.1.1 Initial Ore Characterisation

Chemical analysis and specific gravity determination was completed for both samples and the results are given in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1: Ore Characterisation Testing

Analysis	Drill core sample	Adit sample
Cu (%)	0.62	0.61
Soluble Cu (%)	0.05	0.034
Mo (%)	0.021	0.028
S (%)	1.23	1.05
Fe (%)	4.55	3.85
SiO ₂ (%)	64.98	61.04
Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	7.22	10.69
CaO (%)	0.04	4.11
MgO (%)	0.24	0.26
Na ₂ O (%)	0.90	0.88
K ₂ O (%)	1.33	2.10
Insolubles (%)	71.16	71.20
Au (g/t)	0.20	0.20
Ag (g/t)	2.00	2.00
Pt (g/t)	0.10	N/D
Pd (g/t)	0.10	N/D
Specific Gravity	2.80	N/D

N/D – not determined

16.1.2 Comminution Testing

Due to the limited sample availability, a simplified comparative grindability test procedure was employed (Japanese Industrial Standard). A Bond ball mill Work Index of 16.0 kilowatt hours per tonne (kWh/t) was obtained using this procedure.

16.1.3 Froth Flotation Test Work, Copper

Preliminary testing showed the following:

- Good copper recovery was achieved using potassium amyl xanthate (PAX), with lime for pyrite depression. Use of 50 g/t of sodium cyanide (NaCN) improved depression of pyrite but did not significantly to improve the concentrate grade.

- b) The use of PAX and thionocarbamate (Z-200) together with lime and 20 g/t of NaCN increased the copper recovery and improved the concentrate grade.
- c) The use of secondary butyl dithiophosphate (AF 208) and Z-200 together with lime, but without NaCN, also gave satisfactory results, but tended to decrease copper recovery.

A relationship was then established between grind size for the flotation and rougher copper recovery. This demonstrated that grinding beyond 65% passing 200 mesh gave no further increase in the recovery and this size was used for further test work.

Similarly, a relationship was derived between flotation time and the rougher copper recovery. Testing showed that after 15 minutes no significant increase in recovery was achieved and this time was used for further test work.

Subsequent rougher and cleaning flotation tests on the drill core sample gave the concentrate grade versus recovery results shown in Table 16.2.

Table 16.2: Flotation Test Results, Drill Core Sample

Procedure	Concentrate grade % Cu	Recovery (%)
1	19.5	87.0
	25.3	85.9
	30.2	84.9
2	21.4	86.1
	29.5	84.5
	34.7	81.5
3	18.1	86.6
	30.7	85.5
	35.2	84.0

- Procedure 1: Collectors: PAX (45 g/t) and Z-200 (18 g/t)
Depressants: Lime and NaCN (maximum 20 g/t)
- Procedure 2: As Procedure 1, but with extensive regrinding.
- Procedure 3: Collectors: AF238 (60 g/t) and Z-200 (30 g/t)
Depressant: lime

It was concluded that test procedure 3 produced the best results giving a final concentrate grade of 30.6 % copper with an overall recovery of 85.3 % copper and 73.9 % molybdenum.

A flotation test was then conducted on the adit sample using test procedure 3. The results are shown in Table 16.3.

Table 16.3: Flotation Test Results, Adit Sample

Concentrate grade % Cu	Recovery (%)
19.5	89.9
30.1	88.5
34.7	87.3

A concentrate grade of 30.3 % copper was produced with an overall copper recovery of 88.5 % and molybdenum recovery of 85.7%. The recovery of copper and molybdenum in the adit sample test work is significantly higher than that achieved for the drill core sample. This may be due to the lower proportion of oxide material in the adit sample.

A full analysis of a composite sample of cleaner concentrate, diluted to approximately 30 % copper using cleaner tailings, is shown in Table 16.4.

Table 16.4: Concentrate Analysis

Analysis	Concentrate
Cu (%)	30.93
Mo (%)	1.10
S (%)	31.90
Fe (%)	24.46
SiO ₂ (%)	5.60
Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	2.46
CaO (%)	0.34
MgO (%)	0.48
Pb (%)	0.01
Zn (%)	0.05
Ni (%)	0.03
As (%)	0.03
Bi (%)	<0.01
Sb (%)	<0.01
F (%)	<0.01
Cl (%)	0.01
Sn (%)	0.004
Se (%)	0.005
Cd (%)	0.0006
Hg (%)	0.0002
Insolubles (%)	6.60
Au (g/t)	0.80
Ag (g/t)	90.00
Pt (g/t)	0.40
Pd (g/t)	0.20
Specific Gravity	4.28

No significant deleterious impurities are present in the concentrate.

Microscopic analysis of the tailings showed that whilst a small amount of free chalcopyrite was present between 10 µm and 20 µm, a much larger proportion of unliberated chalcopyrite of this size was present. It was concluded that grinding below 20 µm to release this copper content would present some difficulty.

16.1.4 Froth Flotation Test Work, Molybdenum

Due to limited sample availability, it was only possible to conduct preliminary test work, which gave 65 % molybdenum recovery to a 43 % molybdenum concentrate. This indicated the amenability of the ore to producing separate copper and molybdenum concentrates using standard procedures, but was insufficient to confirm potential molybdenum recovery and concentrate grade. Significantly more test work will be required.

16.2 DGGM-INEMIN Test Work, Southern Naranjos Sector

Samples for the test work were taken from the southern GN2 adit and comprised 147 samples 1.5 m in length taken from the south west wall of the adit. Total sample weight was 792 kg. After geological and mineralogical analysis the sample was divided into five composites according to composition. Each composite was crushed and filtered using a closed circuit mesh system. Samples from drill core derived from this exploration campaign were unsuitable due to low copper value.

16.2.1 Initial Ore Characterisation

Sample details and analyses are shown in Table 16.5.

Table 16.5: Ore Characterisation Testing

Sample	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
Ore Type	Tonalite	Breccia	Quartz Porphyry	Tonalite & Limonite	Oxidation Zone
Weight (kg)	350	63	70	224	84
Cu (%)	0.66	0.54	0.65	0.50	0.23
Mo (ppm)	235	130	222	294	178
Pb (ppm)	320	320	320	320	320
Zn (ppm)	86	87	87	59	59
Ag (ppm)	6.2	8.0	6.6	7.5	7.5
Au (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
S (%)	1.80	2.36	1.89	1.30	0.56
Fe (%)	3.68	4.27	3.82	3.53	2.67
SiO ₂ (%)	70.49	69.15	71.16	73.76	74.56
Cu soluble (%)	0.008	0.006	0.014	0.019	0.011
Specific Gravity	2.71	2.35	2.72	2.75	2.70

Further analysis was undertaken at the Laboratoire de Traitement de Minerais of the Catholic University, Louvain, Belgium, but no details of this analysis was available to Micon.

Sample M6 was taken by INEMIN as being most representative of the Naranjos mineralised zone, and was used for further all testing. Little information is available as to the representativity of these samples and Micon are unable to verify this.

16.2.2 Comminution Testing

No Bond grindability test results are reported for this series.

16.2.3 Froth Flotation Test Work

A relationship was established between grind size for the flotation and rougher copper recovery. This demonstrated that grinding beyond 63% passing 200 mesh gave no further increase in the recovery and this size was used for further testwork.

Rougher flotation test work showed that control of the pH using lime gave good pyrite depression without corresponding depression of chalcopyrite. As a result, NaCN was not used in the testing. Pre-aeration of the pulp produced negative results, and whilst sodium sulphite had a positive effect, no increase in recovery was effected.

Various collectors were employed either in isolation or together. The best results were obtained using ethyl isopropyl thionocarbamate (Minerex 1661) plus PAX; AF-238; and sodium isopropyl xanthate (SIPX). Frothing agents pine oil (Flotol B) and methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC) were tested, giving equally good results.

The test work concluded that a pH of 10.0 and use of AF238 and Flotol B gave the optimum result, with a rougher copper recovery of 90.5 % and molybdenum recovery of 86.9 % to a concentrate assaying 10.2 % Cu and 0.34 % Mo

Cleaning of the rougher concentrate gave a final concentrate grade of 29.6 % Cu with an overall copper recovery of 80.1 % and molybdenum recovery of 73.7%. The absence of regrinding could account for the lower recovery, despite the lower oxide content of the sample, compared to the OMRD test work.

16.2.4 Froth flotation Test Work, Molybdenum

Only a rougher test was conducted. This demonstrated the amenability of the ore to producing separate copper and molybdenum concentrates using standard procedures, but further test work is required to confirm the potential overall molybdenum recovery and concentrate grade.

16.3 Conclusion: Comparison of OMRD and AGCD INEMIN Test Work

Two series of test work have been conducted, by reputable laboratories in Japan and Ecuador. The procedures used are appropriate for a preliminary evaluation of the metallurgical response of a copper porphyry ore.

The characterisation and metallurgical response of the separate samples used for the two test series (representing the northern and southern sectors of the Naranjos sector) are generally similar. However, significantly more work is required to confirm the metallurgical response of the Naranjos sector mineralisation. No test work has been carried out on any of the other five mineralised sectors.

Overall, both series of test work indicate that the samples tested are amenable to standard copper porphyry flotation processing. The preliminary results indicate that a copper recovery of 80% to 88% and molybdenum recovery of 73% to 85% is achievable, to an acceptable concentrate grade of 30% Cu and 1% to 1.5% Mo. The concentrate does not appear to contain significant deleterious impurities. Significantly more work is required, including locked-cycle flotation tests, to confirm recovery and concentrate grade. However, there should be potential for improvement of recovery by process optimisation, particularly the use of concentrate regrind.

The very preliminary test work indicates that the ore could be amenable to producing separate copper and molybdenum concentrates using standard flotation procedures. However, further test work is required to confirm that a commercial molybdenum concentrate grade can be produced and the overall molybdenum recovery.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been made for the Janeth 1 concession.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Ascendant has analysed and reinterpreted the work completed by past operators for the Janeth 1 concession, as described in Section 9.0 and Section 19.0. At present there is some uncertainty with regard to copper grade due to poor recovery in some drill holes, and a difference between copper values obtained from adit sampling and subsequent resampling. In spite of these uncertainties previous work, to the extent known, is relevant and clearly outlines a series of mineralised bodies that are targets for further exploration. Whilst these estimates are conceptual in nature, Ascendant is justified in carrying out further works. Estimates of potential target size for each of the mineralised zones described in Section 9.0 are summarised in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1: Estimates of Potential Mineralisation on the Janeth 1 Concession.

Sector	Estimate Mt	Cut-off grade Cu (%)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)
Naranjos	120 - 125	0.3	0.4 – 0.5	0.02 – 0.03	0.04 – 0.06
Pita Medio	19 - 20	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Malacatos	20 - 25	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Loma de Tunas	1 - 3	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	0.01 – 0.02	0.04 – 0.06
Gur-Gur *	43.4	0.4	0.54	N/E	N/E
San Gabriel	N/E				

N/E – Not Estimated

* taken directly from the Billiton Historical Resource Estimate

It must be noted that due to the uncertainty which may attach to these preliminary estimates, it cannot be assumed that all or any part will be upgraded to a Mineral Resource category as a result of continued exploration.

The range of values shown in Table 18.1 is illustrative but based on the data available. For the Naranjos, Pita Medio and Malacatos sectors, Ascendant have made their estimate of tonnage and grade by a polygonal estimate from the drill hole data, as given in Section 11.0, combined with additional interpreted strike and down dip extensions of the mineralisation. The estimate for Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto is taken solely from the Billiton estimate as no detail of Billiton's exploration work is currently available. An interpreted estimate has been made for Loma de Tunas based on the very limited information available.

Ascendant plans a modest exploration programme to confirm mineralisation in terms of both grade and extent for several of the mineralised sectors, as described in Section 20.1.

Micon considers that it is reasonable for Ascendant to rely on these estimates as justification for its proposed exploration program.

Micon is not aware of any other information that is relevant to this Technical Report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

A significant amount of exploration work has been completed on the Janeth 1 concession to date, including geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, that has resulted in the identification of the copper-molybdenum porphyry mineralisation in six sectors. In some areas the density of data is apparently high, but the extent of the mineralisation may not be fully tested. As described in Section 12.0 there is some uncertainty with regard to copper and molybdenum values that results from poor core recovery from drill core. Conclusions for each of the six sectors are as follows:

19.1 Naranjos

Past exploration activities have concentrated on the Naranjos sector and established the presence of a sizeable body of mineralisation. Existing drill holes are spaced at approximately 100 m and additional drilling is unlikely to laterally extend the limits of this body. At depth the presence of an interpreted hypogene zone in a favourable environment above the porphyry has yet to be tested. Validation of copper values derived from previous drilling and adit work by twinning and further sampling is essential in the production of any resource estimate for this zone of mineralisation. Past work indicates potential for gold mineralisation in this sector. These aspects justify further drilling and related exploration work in this sector.

19.2 Pita Medio

In spite of a series of drill holes covering the western half of the sector, past work has revealed only low grade mineralisation in an environment of potassic alteration with low fracture density. This sector offers limited potential for the development of potentially economic mineralisation and is not a high priority exploration target.

19.3 Gur-Gur/Rio Lanto

Details of past exploration work are incomplete, but included an estimate (refer to Section 6.3, Historical Resource Estimates). This indicates that potential for a significant body of mineralisation exists. This combined with a favourable geological environment indicates that further exploration is warranted in this area.

19.4 Loma de Tunas

The small amount of subsurface exploration completed in this sector has revealed only low grade mineralisation within the exposed porphyry. Limited potential exists for the development of mineralisation in tonalite above the unexposed porphyry.

19.5 Malacatos

Structurally related to the Naranjos sector, past work has identified a body of mineralisation. Insufficient data from the limited drilling programme is available to determine whether this mineralisation represents a primary or secondary enrichment zone. A program of confirmation drilling is warranted to determine if further work is necessary.

19.6 San Gabriel

Only initial surface exploration work has been completed in this sector. The geological environment here appears favourable and is related to the Malacatos and Naranjos sector. A modest subsurface exploration programme is justified.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

20.1 Proposed Exploration Programme

The first additional phase of exploration on the Janeth 1 concession comprises a range of activities including geological mapping, geochemical and other sampling, geophysics, a drilling programme and topographic survey. Ascendant has compiled a budget for the first phase of exploration and this is given in Table 20.1.

The exploration programme will focus on the Naranjos sector. Ten holes are planned for this sector. The aim of the drilling programme is to twin holes from previous campaigns and to explore for possible hypogene mineralisation below the supergene already identified. Micon recommends the use of a larger core size than employed in previous campaign to improve core recovery and provide for a larger volume sample for analysis. During the drilling campaign appropriate drilling equipment should be used and an appropriate sampling procedure should be implemented and followed. The sampling programme should include an appropriate quality assurance and quality control protocol. Core will be logged by a geologist and sampled considering appropriate geological and lithological contacts. Drill core should be sawn and sampled systematically under the supervision of the geologist logging the core. All sampling should be conducted under the supervision of a qualified geologist.

Table 20.1: Proposed First Phase Exploration Budget

Exploration Activity	Cost estimate, US\$ ('000)
Diamond Drilling (10 holes) and analysis	635
Metallurgical Testing	150
Mapping, geochemical and trench sampling	120
Geophysics	35
Environmental Studies	40
Miscellaneous	150
Total	1130

The largest component of the proposed budget is for drilling (\$577,000) and related assaying (\$58,000). The drilling programme comprises 10 holes to an average depth of some 400 m, totalling 4,000 m. Drill holes completed in the previous exploration phases averaged approximately 110 m in depth. Most holes in these programmes explored only supergene potential and the proposed programme is designed to test for the interpreted hypogene zone at depth. The estimated cost of drilling at approximately \$145 metre comprises: the aggregate of third party quotes for drilling at \$135 per metre, which includes mobilisation and demobilisation; the cost of corporate staff and related support including camp costs and vehicles at \$10 per metre. It is anticipated that approximately 1,700 resulting core samples will be assayed.

Mapping, trenching, geochemical sampling and geophysics are planned for the Rio Lanto sector. General exploration work, including mapping and re-logging, will be carried out alongside the geochemical and geophysical programmes. The final form of the drilling programme will be determined following analysis of the results obtained from all other exploration activities.

Additional metallurgical testing is planned to further examine the character and metallurgical response of the oxide mineralisation from the various sectors. This builds on the limited testing completed by previous operators, and follows up their recommendations.

A second phase of drilling and associated activities is envisaged dependant upon the success and evaluation of the results obtained during the first phase described above.

20.2 Other Recommended Activities

In addition to the programme outlined above Micon recommends the following activities:

- Verify the copper values obtained from the adit sampling by regaining access and undertaking a programme of resampling.

- Obtain and review details of the exploration work completed by Billiton and Armeno and their associates in the Gur-Gur and Naranjos sectors respectively.

It is Micon's opinion that further exploration in the Naranjos, Gur-Gur, Malacatos and San Gabriel mineralised sectors are justified and that Ascendant's proposed exploration plan is properly conceived and appropriate.

21.0 SIGNATURE

Signed "Paul Gribble"

Paul D Gribble, C. Eng.
Senior Mineral Resource Geologist, Micon International Co Ltd.

5th August 2005

REFERENCES

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Minero (INEMIN) – Mision de Asistencia Technica de Belgica en Ecuador (AGDC), (1989), Estudio del Yacimiento de Cobre Porfidico de Chaucha – Informe Final – Proyecto de Desarrollo del Sector Minero en el Ecuador; Quito, Ecuador.

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Prodeminca - BGS, (2000), Assessment of ore districts from Ecuador (Collection) – Manual of Exploration of Metalliferous Deposits in Ecuador. UCP Prodeminca Proyecto MEM BIRF 36-55 EC, pp 45-53 and pp 48 Vol.IV.

Certificate of Author

As the main author of this report entitled “Technical Report of the Quartz Porphyry Hosted Copper – Molybdenum Mineralisation at Chaucha, Cuenca, Ecuador” dated 5th August 2005, I hereby make the following statements:

1. My name is Paul D. Gribble and I hold the position of Senior Mineral Resource Geologist at Micon International Co Limited, Mineral Industry Consultants. My office address is Suite 10, Keswick Hall, Keswick, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom, NR4 6TJ.
2. (a) I hold the following degree:
 - BSc. (Hons) Geological Sciences, University College, University of London, England.(b) I hold the following memberships:
 - Chartered Engineer (No. 518788)
 - Fellow of the Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Materials(c) I have been practising as a professional geologist for 25 years.
3. By reason of experience and education, I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as set out in National Instrument 43-101, as regards the geological, exploration planning, resource and reserve aspects of the report.
4. I visited the Chaucha property in May and June, 2004 over a period of 3 days.
5. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice and is in compliance with National Instrument 43-101, and Form 43-101F1. It is based on an examination and analysis of data and records provided by “Ascendant Exploration S.A.” and personal observation. It is a statement of material facts and opinion and may be used by “Ascendant Exploration S.A.” and its advisors in support of their public offering of Securities in Canada.
6. As of the date of this Certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change in regard to the subject matter of this report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose, which makes the report misleading.
7. I am independent of Ascendant Exploration S.A. applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.

Dated this 5th day of August 2005,

“Paul Gribble”

Paul Gribble, C.Eng

Certificate of Author

As the author of Section 16.0 of this report entitled “Technical Report of the Quartz Porphyry Hosted Copper – Molybdenum Mineralisation at Chaucha, Cuenca, Ecuador” dated 5th August 2005, I hereby make the following statements:

1. My name is David T Wells and I hold the position of Senior Metallurgist at Micon International Co Limited, Mineral Industry Consultants. My office address is Suite 10, Keswick Hall, Keswick, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom, NR4 6TJ.
3. (a) I hold the following degree:
 - Associate of Camborne School of Mines, United Kingdom.(b) I hold the following memberships:
 - Chartered Engineer (No. 295335)
 - Member of the Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Materials(c) I have been practising as a professional metallurgist for 38 years.
3. By reason of experience and education, I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as set out in National Instrument 43-101, as regards the mineral processing aspects of the report.
9. I have not visited the Chaucha property.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice and is in compliance with National Instrument 43-101, and Form 43-101F1. It is based on an examination and analysis of data and records provided by “Ascendant Exploration S.A.”. It is a statement of material facts and opinion and may be used by “Ascendant Exploration S.A.” and its advisors in support of their public offering of Securities in Canada.
11. As of the date of this Certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change in regard to the subject matter of this report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose, which makes the report misleading.
12. I am independent of Ascendant Exploration S.A. applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
13. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.

Dated this 5th day of August 2005,

“David Wells”

David Wells, C.Eng

I. APPENDIX I – FIGURES

Figure I-1: Geochemical Soil Anomalies in the Chaucha Project Area

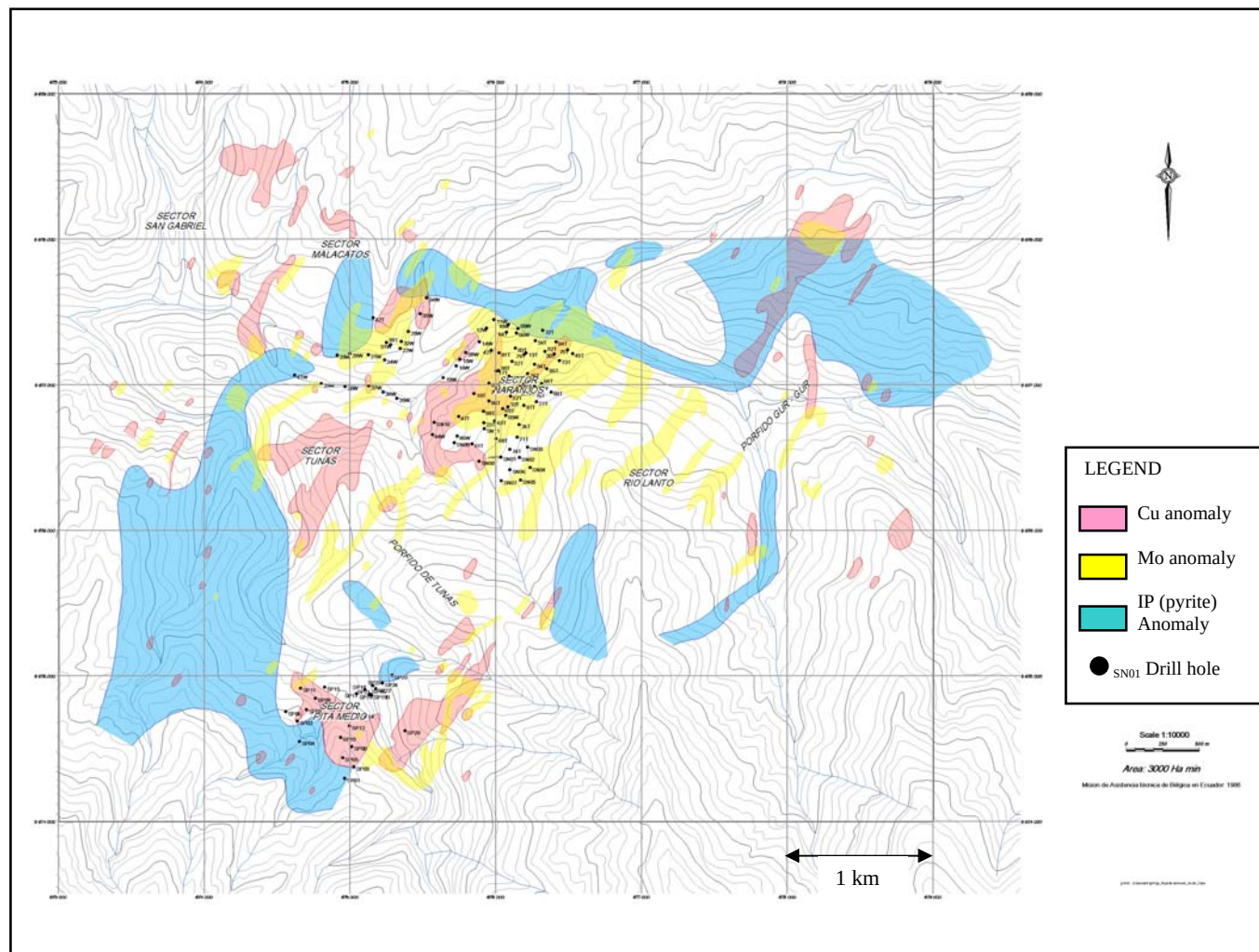


Figure I-2: Geology and Mineralised Sectors of the Project Area

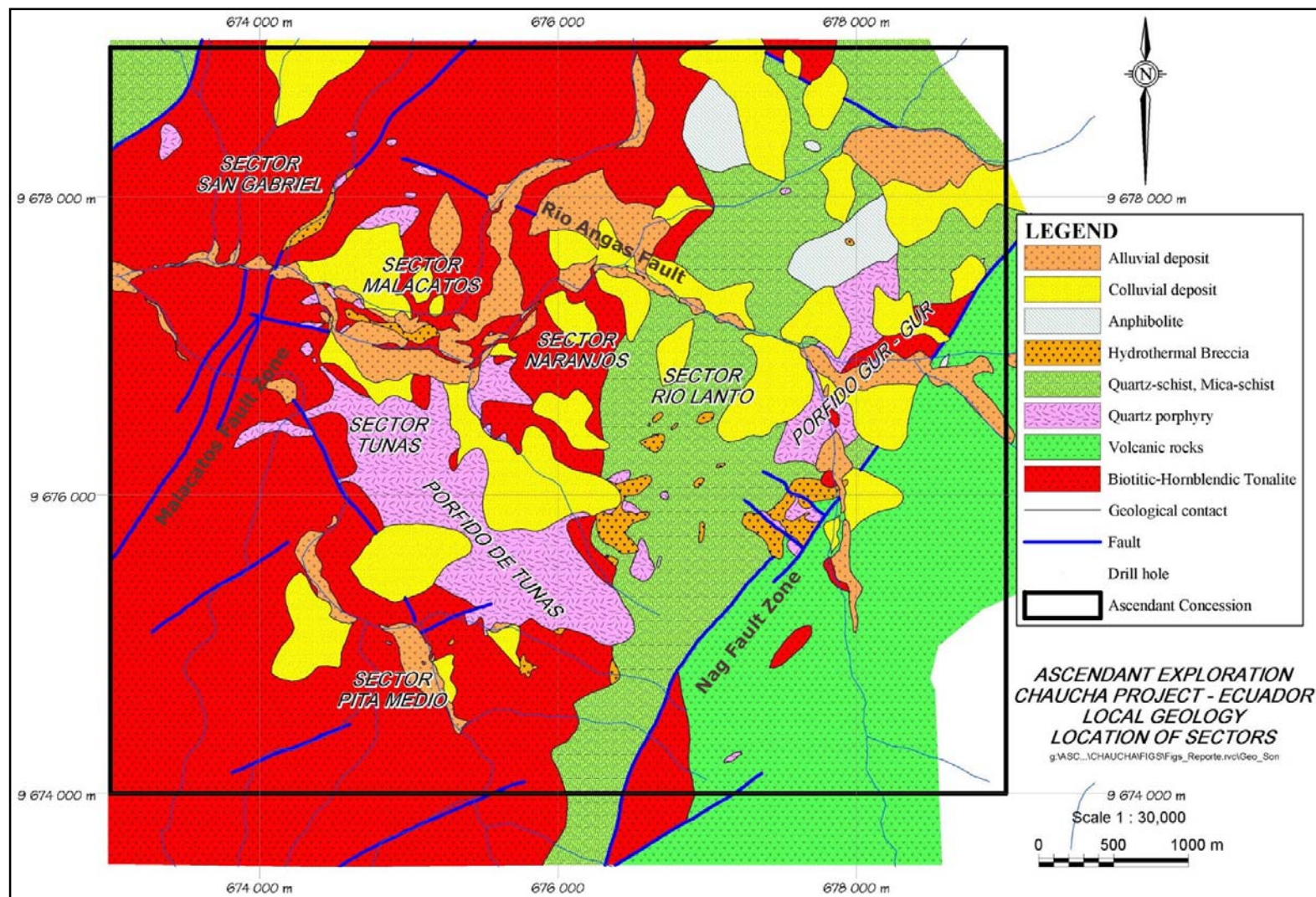


Figure I-3: Drill Hole Locations and Mineralised Sectors of the Project Area

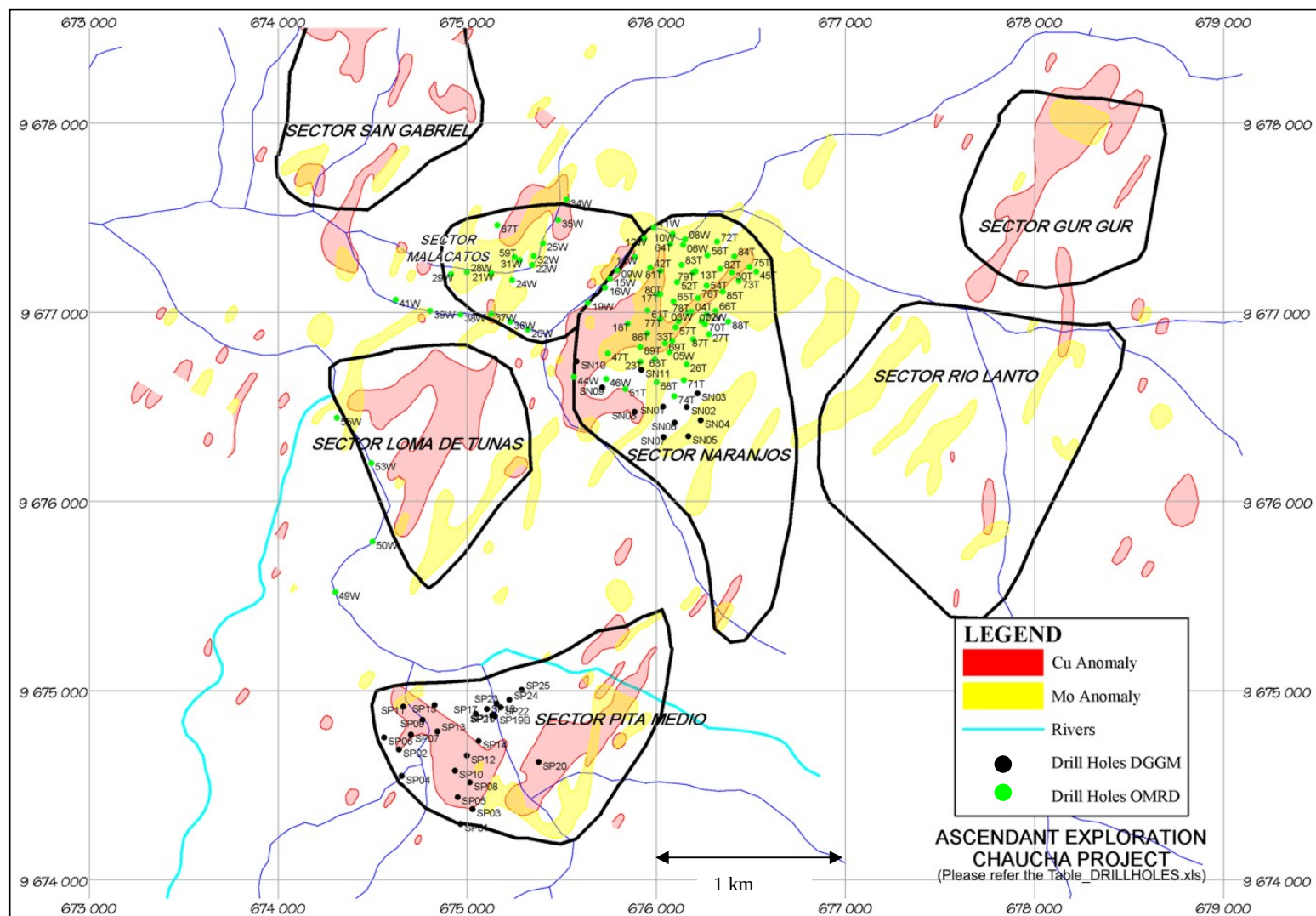


Figure I-4: Location of Adits Relative to Drill Holes

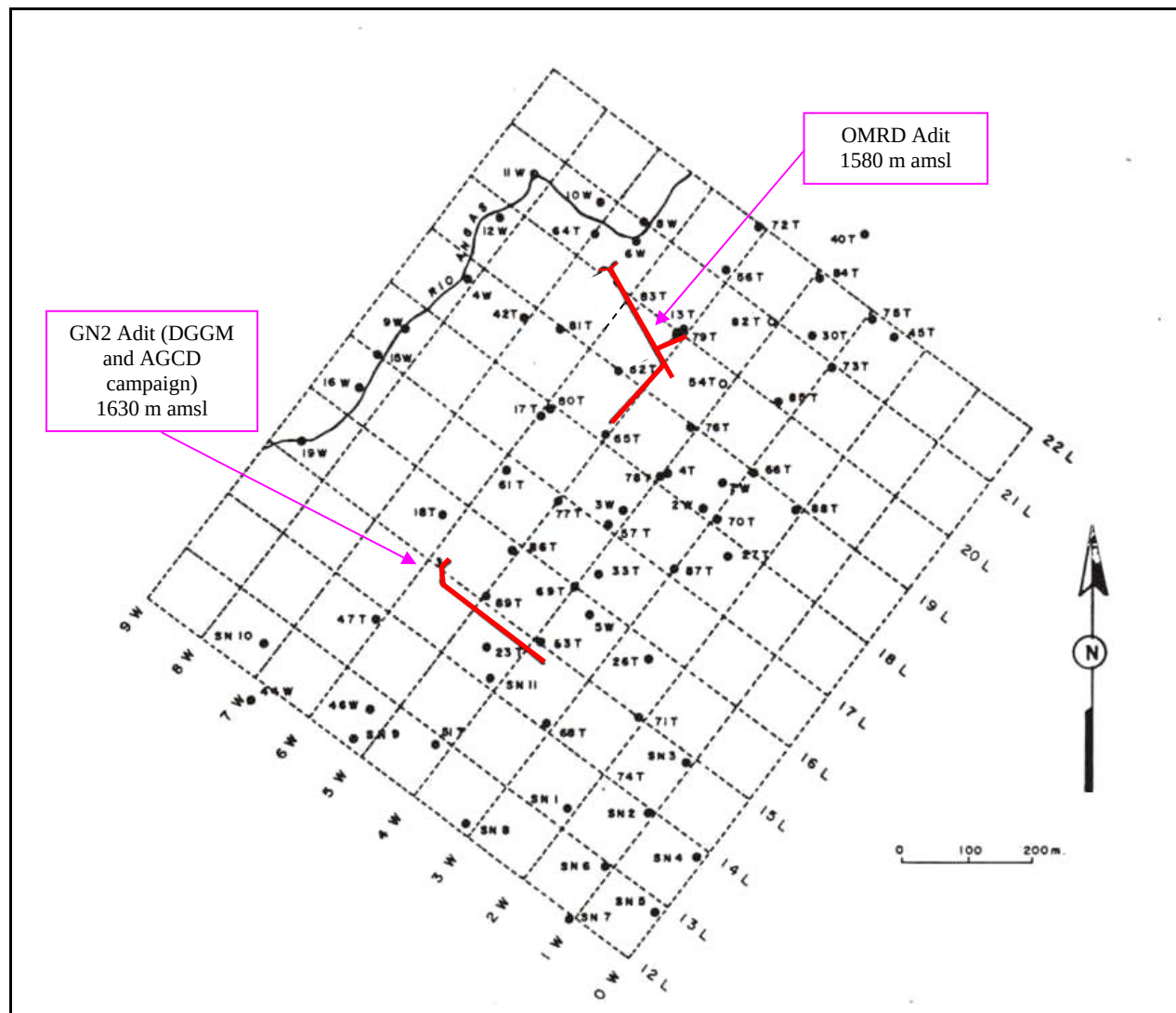
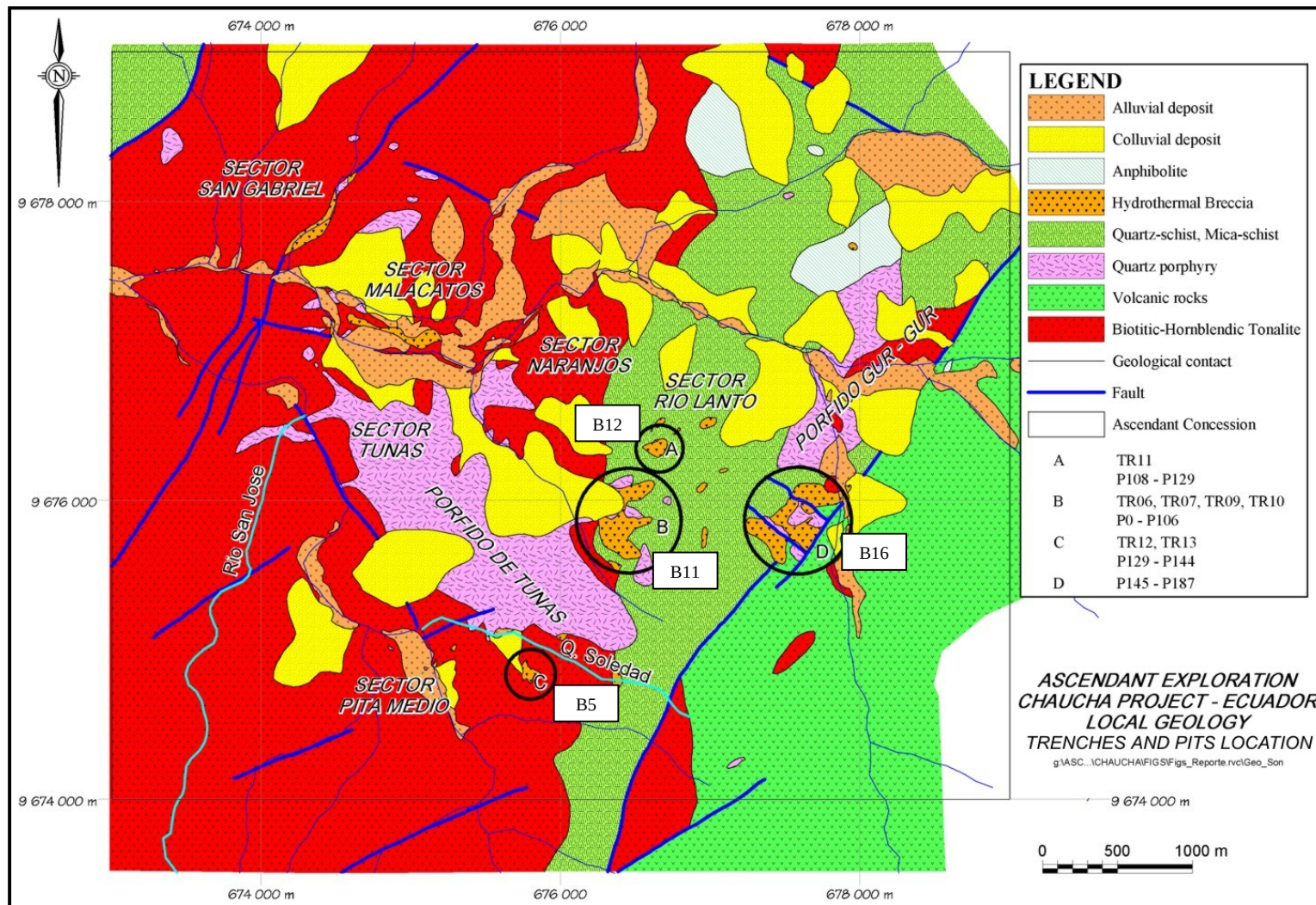
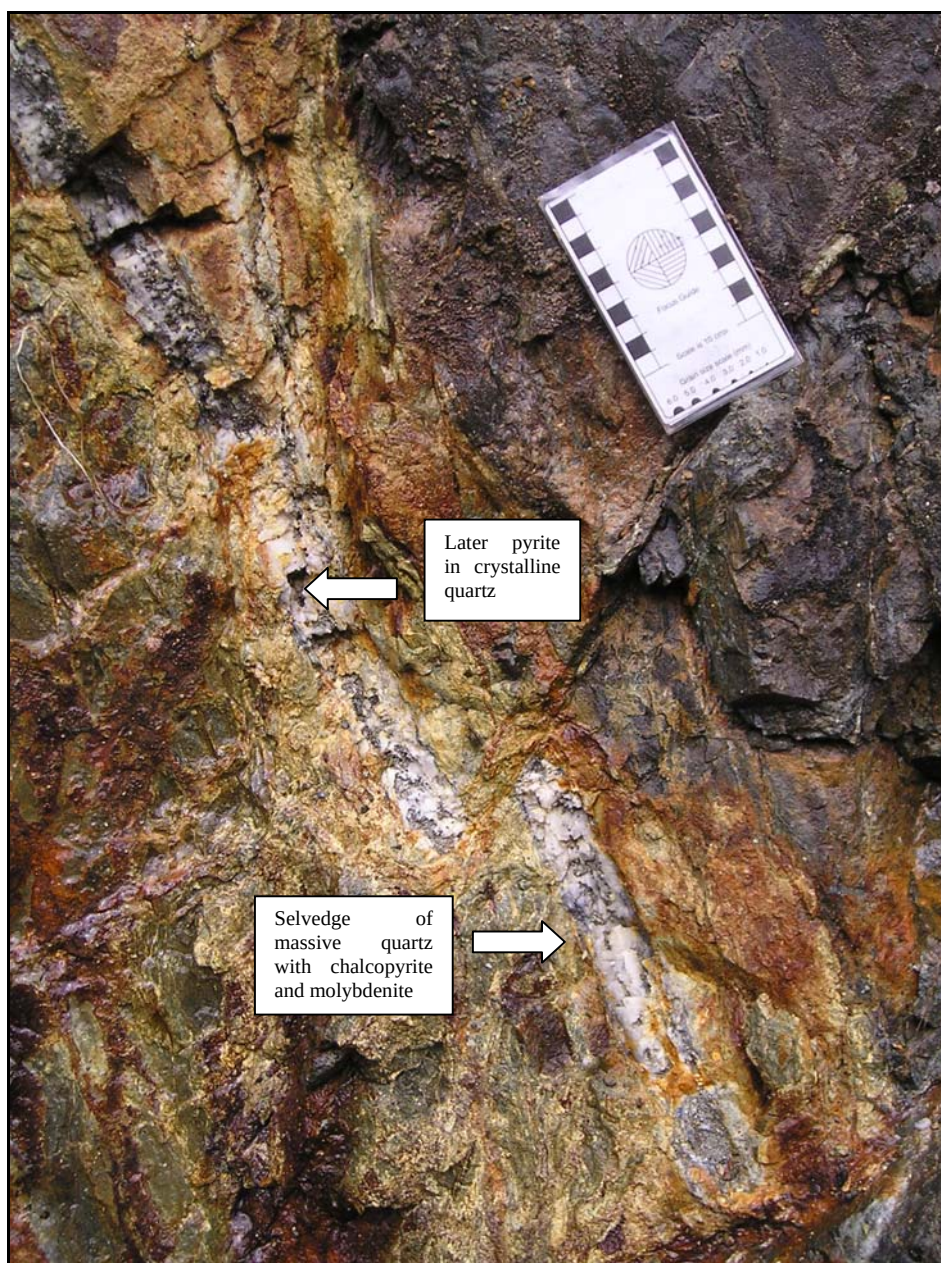


Figure I-5: Location of Trenching and Pitting Related to the Breccia Bodies



II. APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHS

Chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite mineralisation in quartz veining exposed in the Gur Gur Sector. Scale indicator is 10 cm.



Stockwork development exposed in the Gur Gur Sector. Scale indicator is 10 cm.



III. APPENDIX III – SUMMARY OF DRILLING DATA.

Table III.1: Location of Diamond Drill Holes Completed During the AGCD-DGGM Campaign.

DRILL HOLE	XCOORD (m)	YCOORD (m)	COLLAR (m)	LENGTH (m)	SECTOR	DRILLED BY	AZIMUTH	DIP
49W	674302.49	9675519.54	N/A	N/A	Loma de Tunas	OMRD	N/A	N/A
50W	674499.41	9675787.05	N/A	N/A	Loma de Tunas	OMRD	N/A	N/A
53W	674491.98	9676203.17	N/A	N/A	Loma de Tunas	OMRD	N/A	N/A
55W	674309.92	9676440.96	N/A	N/A	Loma de Tunas	OMRD	N/A	N/A
			Total >	220.00		4		
09W	675794.28	9677220.91	1474.00	41.47	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
11W	675987.57	9677447.63	1502.00	37.10	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
12W	675936.12	9677388.94	1492.00	31.29	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
14W	675887.13	9677293.04	1484.00	36.34	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
15W	675754.67	9677175.21	1475.00	59.01	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
16W	675728.71	9677129.87	1463.00	39.96	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
19W	675639.02	9677048.13	1450.00	38.66	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
20W	675321.70	9676906.00	1492.00	27.77	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
21W	675127.40	9677205.00	1498.00	28.76	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
22W	675343.70	9677249.00	1499.00	36.44	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
24W	675237.50	9677170.00	1499.00	41.11	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
25W	675401.40	9677365.00	1496.00	61.06	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
28W	674998.60	9677212.00	1497.00	40.45	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
29W	674913.70	9677202.00	1498.00	40.67	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
31W	675277.50	9677275.00	1501.00	22.05	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
32W	675351.80	9677296.00	1499.00	39.94	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
34W	675526.40	9677596.00	1596.00	40.39	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
35W	675481.30	9677488.00	1561.00	50.57	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
36W	675226.80	9676949.00	1491.00	41.55	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90

DRILL HOLE	XCOORD (m)	YCOORD (m)	COLLAR (m)	LENGTH (m)	SECTOR	DRILLED BY	AZIMUTH	DIP
37W	675128.30	9676992.00	1495.00	52.78	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
38W	674966.10	9676987.00	1498.00	41.15	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
39W	674804.40	9677007.00	1500.00	46.77	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
41W	674621.10	9677065.00	1477.00	40.26	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
59T	675250.80	9677290.00	1507.00	130.16	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
67T	675160.00	9677459.00	1604.00	125.60	Malacatos	OMRD	0	-90
			Total	1191.31		25		
02W	676239.44	9676951.50	1743.50	30.40	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
03W	676119.65	9676950.86	1709.00	24.57	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
04T	676185.64	9677002.77	1695.21	96.68	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
05W	676069.15	9676787.93	1735.00	25.14	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
06W	676141.57	9677355.61	1520.00	35.17	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
07W	676267.82	9676990.30	1744.00	16.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
08W	676152.64	9677385.12	1520.00	38.50	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
10W	676086.68	9677413.80	1521.00	38.02	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
13T	676207.59	9677216.90	1627.21	93.04	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
17T	676002.09	9677093.23	1630.00	91.67	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
18T	675850.61	9676938.88	1634.00	96.30	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
23T	675917.79	9676737.99	1716.19	100.51	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
26T	676160.16	9676724.69	1802.00	86.87	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
27T	676278.82	9676883.34	1804.31	71.72	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
30T	676400.65	9677209.59	1692.19	100.18	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
33T	676084.21	9676847.44	1722.69	141.87	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
40T	676477.70	9677364.78	N/A	N/A	Naranjos	OMRD	N/A	N/A
42T	675969.19	9677235.79	1568.00	100.10	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
44W	675564.80	9676656.25	1573.00	45.08	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
45T	676528.64	9677213.10	1700.00	84.03	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
46W	675735.46	9676645.78	1678.00	43.63	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
47T	675745.11	9676781.59	1658.00	117.11	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
51T	675837.75	9676593.45	1716.04	131.79	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
52T	676111.14	9677159.24	1652.29	251.20	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90

Ascendant Copper Corporation

Chaucha Copper Molybdenum Porphyry
Ecuador

DRILL HOLE	XCOORD (m)	YCOORD (m)	COLLAR (m)	LENGTH (m)	SECTOR	DRILLED BY	AZIMUTH	DIP
54T	676266.59	9677139.31	1682.67	250.42	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
56T	676272.08	9677301.06	1626.19	250.27	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
57T	676100.99	9676919.98	1716.80	250.45	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
61T	675954.73	9677009.35	1639.22	252.45	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
63T	675993.79	9676750.67	1733.02	250.65	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
64T	676073.72	9677359.68	1531.00	101.12	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
65T	676090.97	9677058.02	1670.15	201.15	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
66T	676314.14	9677007.09	1769.26	174.30	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
68T	676003.04	9676628.68	1746.06	250.80	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
69T	676047.62	9676834.32	1714.28	188.60	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
70T	676258.93	9676937.74	1769.32	58.40	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
71T	676146.23	9676639.59	1823.88	250.50	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
72T	676322.20	9677371.82	1595.87	205.80	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
73T	676435.89	9677165.96	1701.79	250.10	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
74T	676095.91	9676554.89	1798.31	112.60	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
75T	676493.64	9677239.15	1696.21	202.70	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
76T	676219.59	9677074.54	1675.72	211.40	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
77T	676021.28	9676962.01	1703.76	250.30	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
78T	676168.37	9676996.95	1695.21	245.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
79T	676195.82	9677207.49	1630.25	217.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
80T	676020.60	9677095.29	1636.22	210.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
81T	676023.05	9677219.07	1609.99	173.40	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
82T	676339.25	9677228.91	1690.18	184.90	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
83T	676134.27	9677250.42	1607.70	202.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
84T	676413.07	9677294.87	1662.00	153.50	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
85T	676351.59	9677108.66	1742.93	240.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
86T	675953.44	9676888.56	1679.42	213.10	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
87T	676194.01	9676856.22	1779.44	211.60	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
88T	676380.53	9676950.03	1815.00	138.40	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
89T	675915.46	9676816.76	1676.09	99.00	Naranjos	OMRD	0	-90
SN01	676036.47	9676501.40	1782.24	97.92	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90

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DRILL HOLE	XCOORD (m)	YCOORD (m)	COLLAR (m)	LENGTH (m)	SECTOR	DRILLED BY	AZIMUTH	DIP
SN02	676161.77	9676498.97	1835.66	180.31	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN03	676217.45	9676571.06	1869.00	110.00	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN04	676235.50	9676429.41	1876.90	120.11	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN05	676169.52	9676344.90	1869.30	60.14	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN06	676097.33	9676416.44	1835.67	125.00	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN07	676039.06	9676340.37	1808.88	120.03	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN08	675885.95	9676473.53	1751.20	111.50	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN09	675714.57	9676601.88	1685.24	136.23	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN10	675579.73	9676740.34	1597.28	143.81	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
SN11	675921.70	9676696.32	1727.96	100.03	Naranjos	DGGM	0	-90
			Total >	9164.57		65		
SP01	674965.00	9674295.00	1960.13	50.00	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP02	674639.00	9674689.00	1820.78	60.02	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP03	675028.00	9674373.00	1956.34	50.83	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP04	674654.00	9674548.00	1825.71	49.45	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP05	674950.00	9674436.00	1936.27	45.46	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP06	674561.00	9674753.00	1785.93	38.65	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP07	674702.00	9674767.00	1780.44	56.94	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP08	675013.00	9674514.00	1918.13	51.56	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP09	674764.00	9674845.00	1707.59	59.72	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP10	674935.00	9674577.00	1904.42	72.61	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP11	674662.00	9674915.00	1682.14	70.95	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP12	674998.00	9674656.00	1828.36	183.92	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP13	674842.00	9674783.00	1737.80	92.40	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP14	675060.00	9674734.00	1785.79	142.01	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP15	674827.00	9674923.00	1747.69	96.86	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP16	675138.00	9674873.00	1673.42	62.50	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP17	675046.00	9674876.00	1728.14	120.00	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP18	675104.00	9674903.00	1670.11	104.70	Pita Medio	DGGM	214	-45
SP19	675148.00	9674865.00	1674.73	40.55	Pita Medio	DGGM	268	-45
SP19B	675148.00	9674865.00	1674.73	86.96	Pita Medio	DGGM	268	-45

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DRILL HOLE	XCOORD (m)	YCOORD (m)	COLLAR (m)	LENGTH (m)	SECTOR	DRILLED BY	AZIMUTH	DIP
SP20	675377.00	9674622.00	1776.39	78.58	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP21	675132.00	9674870.00	1671.84	92.00	Pita Medio	DGGM	268	-45
SP22	675176.00	9674911.00	1700.87	79.35	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP23	675156.00	9674933.00	1674.70	125.05	Pita Medio	DGGM	168	-45
SP24	675224.00	9674950.00	1731.58	59.32	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
SP25	675288.00	9675004.00	1779.35	140.44	Pita Medio	DGGM	0	-90
			Total	2110.83		26		
58W	678074.22	9676876.67	N/A	N/A	Rio Lanto	OMRD	N/A	N/A
60W	678313.04	9676854.56	N/A	N/A	Rio Lanto	OMRD	N/A	N/A
						2		