EL PLATANO PROJECT

COPPER BRECCIA PIPE

The El Platano project lies within the Choix Mining District in northern Sinaloa, western Mexico, within the southern extension of the continental magmatic belt of Sonora and the southwestern USA. The El Platano breccia pipe measures approximately 3.5 hectares and is spatially and possibly genetically related to a nearby Laramide felsic intrusive complex. The pipe is coincident with a 2500m dipole anomaly. The author has no direct or indirect interest in this project and is solely acting as an agent.

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SUMMARY

The El Platano concessions cover 1549.08 hectares and are located along Highway Mex. 23, 180 km by paved road northeast of the city of Los Mochis and 6.0 km northeast of the city of Choix (Map Sheet 50K G12-B69) in northern Sinaloa. The El Platano breccia is a Cu-Mo-Ag breccia pipe with nearby mineral occurrences including Cu-Mo (Ag-Zn-Pb) monzonite dykes exploiting a potassic altered andesite volcanic sequence disconformably overlying a Laramide intrusive complex. The breccia hosts multiple stages of void infill mineralization including tourmaline-specularite with overgrowths of quartz-chalcopyrite-specularite and bornite-magnetite-pyrite-tourmaline-hematite in open spaces.

HISTORY

The project has been in the owner's family for several decades and has been the focus of historic mining in shallow tunnels, pits, open cuts and dumps. Prior to 1962 four tunnels and several small pits had been excavated along flashy copper sulphate and copper carbonate mineralization. In 1962 the El Consejo de Recursos Minerales completed an aeromagnetic survey that defined a significant dipole anomaly measuring up to 2500 m in diameter over the El Platano surface mineralization. In 1977 the El Consejo de Recursos Minerales conducted a ground magnetic and geological review of the project area. In 2011 to 2012 Victory Resources Ltd. sampled the underground and conducted a surface sampling program.

GEOLOGY

Late Jurassic magmatism in the region may be the southern extension of the continental magmatic belt of Sonora and the southwestern USA and the late Cretaceous magmatism in the region may correlate with the Sonora-Sinaloa belt characterized by an older granodiorite batholith intruded by a quartz monzonite porphyry and related breccias. The El Platano breccia is dominated by tourmaline-specularite rather than biotite-magnetite suggesting the preservation of the middle to upper

PROJECT

Cu-Au rich breccia

Specularite

Tourmaline

2500m dipole

Clast-supported bx

Matrix-supported bx

Polyphase bx

Good road access

Water/power/service

Santo Tomas 12km N

Mazomique 2km SE

San Ramón Mine

Santo Nino Mine

levels of a magmatic-hydrothermal breccia pipe sourced from a deep-seated crystallizing intrusion.

ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION

The El Platano breccia is a clast to matrix-supported magmatic-hydrothermal breccia with variable clast lithology, clast size, clast shape, clast alteration and type of breccia cement measuring 350 m x 100 m. The early stages of the Cananea Duluth pipe measured 315 m x 55 m on surface expanding to a diameter of 750 m at depth. Ore minerals at Platano include chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, copper carbonate and copper sulphate in a gangue of quartz, tourmaline, specularite > magnetite and rare gypsum. The clasts are monolithic to heterolithic, typically angular to sub-rounded, less than 0.5cm to > 50cm in size including andesite, andesite porphyry and monzonite.

The showings in the area include from south to north: El Aguila dykes (San Ramon/Santo Nino Mines) with Cu-Au (Zn-Ag-Pb); El Tigre, a phyllic altered monzonite dyke (Cu-Au) measuring 2.0 km in length by 300 m in width; Facundo, a phyllic altered monzonite dyke (Cu-Au); and the El Platano Breccia (Cu-Au-Ag-Pb-Zn). Nearby competitors own the Mazomique Mine (Fe-Au). The Santo Tomas Copper Porphyry (dating 57.2 Ma) is hosted by a quartz monzonite porphyry complex hosting 600 MT grading 0.363% Cu (plus Au-Ag credits) from North Zone and 350 MT grading 0.31% Cu (plus Au-Ag credits) from the South Zone (investorshub.com).

HIGHLIGHTED RESULTS

The following results are taken from recent 2014 SGM mapping and sampling at the El Platano breccia. Four historic tunnels were sampled: Tunnel 4 nearest to the surface averaged 1.0% copper, 100 gr/ton silver, 1.3 gr/ton gold, 0.5% zinc and 0.1% lead over approximately 30 m; Tunnel 2 located 20 to 30 metres below Tunnel 4 averaged 2.0% copper and 0.05% zinc over a distance of approximately 40 metres; Tunnel 3 located 25 m below Tunnel 2 averaged 1.5% copper, 0.5% zinc and 0.1% lead over a distance of approximately 100 metres. Tunnel lengths are estimated from schematics.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Full data acquisition; a regional data review with a focus on system-wide geochemical zonation; and concession-wide helimagnetic and radiometric surveying; geological mapping and sampling of the property; a detailed ASTER/Worldview 2/GeoEye alteration and structural interpretation to define exploration targets within the land package. Magnetic and non-magnetic apophyses should be considered given the prominence of specularite>magnetite evidence. Ground-truthing of exploration targets to determine hydrothermal center distribution.

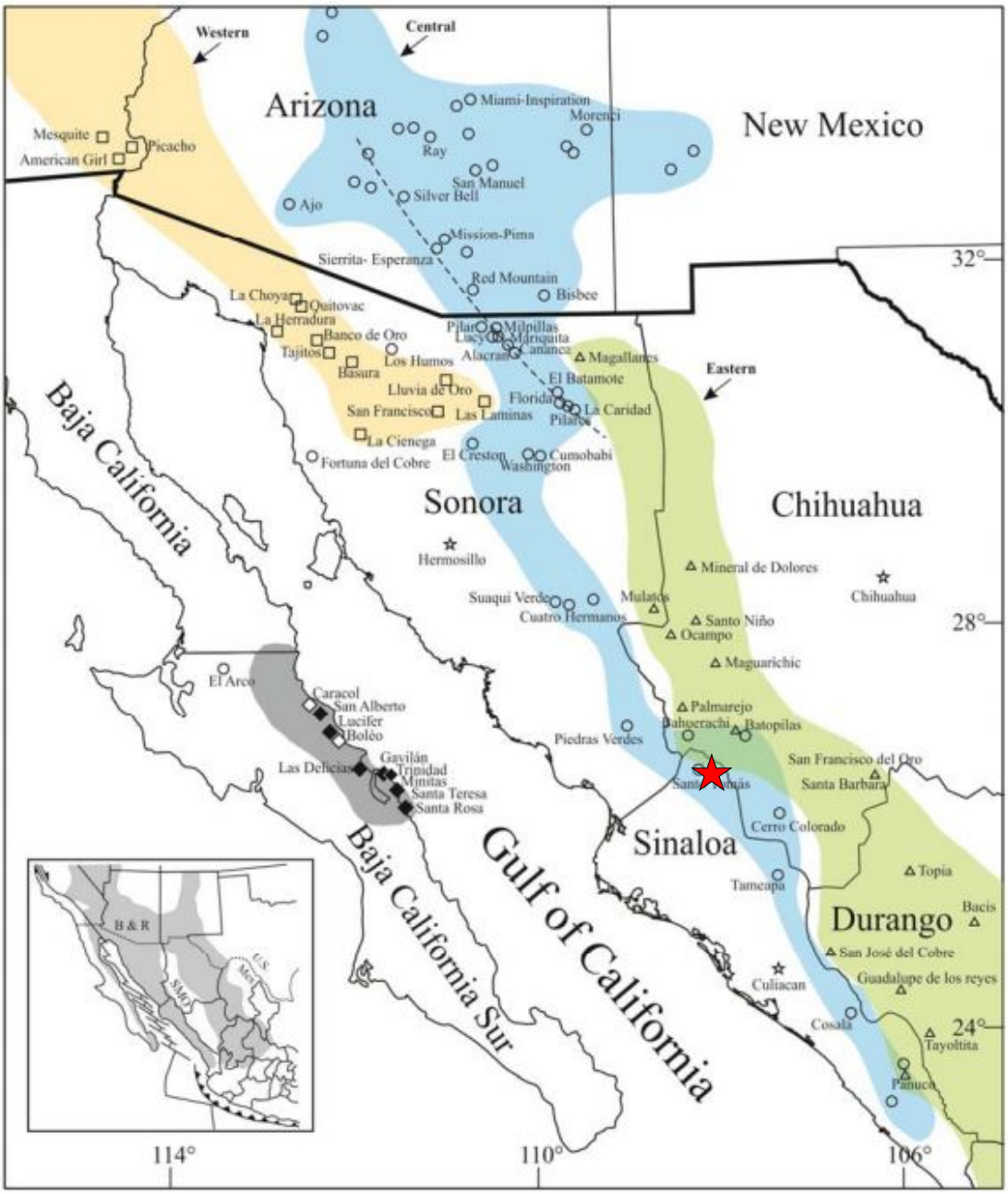

Figure 1: Regional map showing the location of the El Platano Breccia Pipe