43-101 Technical Report

on the

Rio Bravo Project

Arequipa, Peru

UTM 201,000E
8,192,000N
WGS 84 datum

Omega Gold Corp.
Altina Capital Corp.

By

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1.0 Summary

The author has been engaged by the directors of Omega Gold Corp. ("Omega" or the "Company") and on behalf of Altina Capital Corp. ("Altina") to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Rio Bravo Project in southern Peru. Subsequent to the engagement, Omega negotiated a Letter of Intent with Altina Capital Corporation and a further Definitive Arrangement Agreement dated June 1, 2021. This report will summarize all known previous work on the property and make recommendations for future exploration.

On June 1, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive arrangement agreement with Altina, a public BC capital pool company ("CPC") to merge Omega on a reverse takeover basis with Omega becoming Altina's qualifying transaction defined in Policy 2.4 – Capital Pool Companies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV"). Under the agreement, Omega financial securities (shares and warrants) will be exchanged for like securities of Altina on a 1:1 basis and Omega will become the wholly owned subsidiary of Altina. Altina will change its name to Omega or similar, and the resulting board of directors of the merged parent entity will be formed of five director nominees of Omega, and two director nominees of Altina.

Omega holds a registered and titled interest to 98.77% of the shares of Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C., a Peruvian holding company ("Formacion Yura") that owns 100% of 17 Peruvian mineral exploration claims located near Arequipa, Peru, which forms Omega's "Rio Bravo" concession (the "Property"). Omega's ownership interest in Formacion Yura is subject to the fulfillment of certain option payments and expenditures.

The original claims of the Rio Bravo Project comprised 2,114 hectares. In 2010, two private entities agreed to convey additional claims in the Fortuna area, consisting of 1,497 hectares adjacent to the original Yura concessions. The total hectares at the end of 2010 were 3,611. By the end of 2019 the Rio Bravo Project covered 6,170.89 hectares through continued acquisition of adjacent and contiguous lands that became available.

The claims were originally staked by the vendors of the property based on the presence of artisanal workings, field examination of surface occurrences of gold in shear zones, and sampling and field panning that indicated numerous prospects and exposed shear zones contained free gold. Subsequent mapping and sampling has confirmed the presence of gold in shear zones, in breccias, and at shear zone intersections. Gold is associated with quartz veining, iron oxides, intense shearing and commonly the presence of potassic alteration in the form of sericite, secondary biotite, and/or local potassic flooding of rock matrices. The property is at an early stage of exploration.

The project is located about 30km west of Arequipa, Peru. Comprised of 6,170.89 hectares, the claims are underlain by a large diorite intrusive mass that has been altered and sheared and itself intruded by tonalite and gabbro intrusive rocks. Mafic and felsic dikes and small pipes are common throughout the project area. Gold mineralization has a strong association with bismuth, tin, and tellurium, and to a lesser extent copper. At least four distinct target types occur on the property: 1) gold hosted in NW-trending and NE-trending shear zones, with or without discontinuous quartz veining; 2) gold in breccias that may or may not be expressions of subsequent younger intrusive events within the diorite; 3) gold in areas where NW- and NE-trending shear zones intersect, and 4) a potential structurally controlled copper target at depth or eccentric to the gold zones. A fifth possible target is in the north central part of the property, where highly anomalous cobalt and vanadium have been detected by geochemical work.

Elevated molybdenum values are coincident with the cobalt and vanadium, and may constitute a target as well.

It is the author's opinion that recent work by the owners combined with a favourable geologic setting provides sufficient justification for continued exploration. However, exploration has been insufficient to define a mineral resource. As with any exploration, it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in targets being delineated as potentially economic mineral resources.

Based on the results obtained to date the project warrants additional exploration. The program recommended for the 2021 season should include geologic mapping, rock chip and trench sampling, geochemistry surveys, remote sensing structural and alteration analysis, applicable geophysical surveys, followed by drilling of the targets generated. The objective of the proposed program is to determine if the mineral targets defined by the prior programs are sufficiently mineralized and large enough to warrant continued work to define a geologic resource.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the exploration history, geological setting and mineral potential of the Rio Bravo Project located in the Arequipa Region, Peru (Figure 1). Omega has acquired the rights to explore and if warranted to develop the property. Recommendations are contained herein to further search for suitable gold, gold-copper and/or copper deposits and possible cobalt-molybdenum deposits within the property.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Omega has requested that Geological Consultant John Hiner review the Rio Bravo Project and prepare a technical summary report. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange ("TSXV").

Unless noted otherwise, currency used throughout this report is the United States of America dollar.

Table 1 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
%	Percent
^{0}	Degrees of longitude, latitude, compass bearing, gradient, or temperature
<	Less than
>	Greater than
AA	Atomic absorption
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
^{0}C	Degrees Celsius
3-D	Three-dimensional
CAD	Canadian dollar
cm	Centimetres
cm^3	Cubic centimetres
Cu	Copper
CONAMI	National Environmental Committee of Peru
Diamante	Diamond or Core drilling methodology
E	East
EOH	End of hole
g	grams
g/cm^3	Grams per cubic centimetre
g/t	Grams per tonne
GPS or gps	Global positioning system
ha	hectares
ICP	Induction coupled plasma
in	inches
INAAC	Instituto Nacional de Concesiones y Catastro Minero- Peru
kg	kilograms
kg/t	Kilograms per tonne
km	Kilometre(s)

km^3	Cubic kilometre(s)
LOI	Letter of Intent
M	Million(s)
m	Metre(s) or meters
m^3	Cubic metre(s) or cubic meters
Ma	Millions of years
N	North
OSINERGMIN	Organismo Supervisor de la Inversion en Energia y Mineria
ppb	Parts per billion
Ppm or ppm	Parts per million
Quebrada	Canyon or drainage
RC	Reverse circulation (a drilling method)
S	South
SG	Specific gravity
t	tonnes
U/Pb	Uranium/lead age dating process
US	United States
US$	US dollars
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VAT	Value Added Tax
W	West

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent evaluation of the exploration done to date, and of the exploration potential of the Rio Bravo property. This report makes recommendations for further exploration to continue the search for gold and possibly other mineral targets on the property.

2.4 Sources of Information

Outside sources of information utilized in the preparation of this report consist of exploration, geological and other reports available from the owners of the Rio Bravo Project, materials in the public record, from private corporate files, and information acquired from prior lessees of the property. Some technical information has been derived from published information regarding the geology and mineral deposits of southern Peru. Where cited, references are noted in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 27 (References).

2.5 Field Examination

Mr. Hiner visited and examined the property and adjacent mineral occurrences for a total of three days in February 2010, becoming familiar with the geology, styles of mineralization and alteration on the property. Subsequently, a NI 43-101 report was prepared for another company. In preparation for a new NI 43-101 report, the property was visited again over an additional three-day period in October 2017 and for an additional 20 days in November and December 2017 but draft reports were not utilized due to market timing and financial conditions. The author visited the project again for 7 days in September 2018. The results of these examinations are outlined below in sections 11 and 12.

Due to the travel and country lockdowns imposed by Canadian, United States, and Peruvian authorities in regards to the Covid 19 pandemic, the overtaxed Peruvian medical system infrastructure, and with Peru carrying the highest per capita Covid death rate of any country in

the world, the author has not visited the property since September 2018. However, the author has reviewed the 2019 and 2020 Declaracion Annual Consolidada, (or Annual Declaration of Consolidated Expenses also known as DAC form), an annual filing required by the Peruvian Ministry of Mines, which verifies that no exploration work was conducted in 2019 or 2020. The only work accomplished between September 2018 and the time of this report consisted of road reconstruction for access after seasonal floods. The president and vice president of Omega visited the property in March and May 2021 for the purposes of acquainting themselves with geologic and logistical aspects of the property. Both individuals conducted sampling to confirm prior work, but comprehensive results of this work are not yet available. Company personnel in Arequipa and at the project security camp and administrative offices in Arequipa were severely impacted by the Covid pandemic, including the death of two employees. In addition, extreme travel restrictions imposed by Peruvian authorities made any work difficult. As confirmed by information in the above noted DAC filings, both the Vendor and the Company have attested in writing to this author that to the date of this report, no new substantive or material exploration work has been conducted since the author's last visit in 2018.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author is not an expert in legal matters, and did not conduct any investigations into the environmental, political, or socio-economic aspects of the Rio Bravo Project. The author therefore relied upon information and opinions provided by Omega and its consultants.

In particular, the author relied upon the corporate and legal title opinions provided by the Peruvian legal firm Dentons Gallo Barrios Pickmann SCRL (Section 4.2 below). A full title opinion was rendered by the law firm Dentons Gallo Barrios Pickmann SCRL. The document is titled "Omega Gold Corp. (the "Company") – Peruvian Title and Corporate Opinion", and is dated October 28, 2021. The authors of the title opinion are Fernando Alonso Miguel Pickmann Dianderas and Andre Calmet Zela. The author further relied upon Omega and Altina to provide full information concerning the legal status of each respective company and its affiliates as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Rio Bravo Project (Section 4.4).

In the preparation of this report, the author has relied on information obtained through a review of public and private documents, agreements, reports and data. The author also relied on input from Omega personnel and other experts who would not be considered Qualified Persons under NI 43-101, but who have the necessary qualifications and experience to provide input and opinions regarding the Rio Bravo Project. These include information regarding:

- Status of Mining Concessions
- Land ownership and permitting requirements

Limited independent verification of historical and other technical data was undertaken, and the author is satisfied that the work conducted to date has been performed in a professional manner. However, the author relied principally on his field examinations and sampling to make any determinations regarding the property's mineral potential.

The author has also relied on information supplied by Omega and the private vendors concerning the status, ownership, and location of the mineral titles comprising the property but has not independently verified or attempted to verify the accuracy, completeness or authenticity of the information. However; the author is not aware of any information that would lead him to believe that the claim information or claims locations as presented are not accurate or are

unreliable. Further, in addition to the legal opinion supplied by the legal firm Dentons Gallo Barrios Pickmann SCRL, all claim data are publicly available on the Peruvian website www.minem.gob.pe>index2. Additional tabs can be entered to provide real-time claim status, which may mitigate the need for a title opinion in Peru. The author confirmed the status of claims on line, and further confirmed that tax payments and other fees are current and up to date.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Area and Location

The Rio Bravo Project is located approximately 30 kilometres west of Arequipa in southern Peru. The center of the property is located at UTM coordinates 201.000E-8,192,000N (datum WGS 84Arequipa is the capital city of both the Province and Department of Arequipa. The metro population of Arequipa is approximately 1 million, constituting the second most populous city of the country. Arequipa is situated at the base of the Andes Occidental Mountain Range at an elevation of about 2,400m, whereas the Rio Bravo Project lies in the Coastal Mountains (or Coastal Cordillera) at a mean elevation of roughly 2,100m.

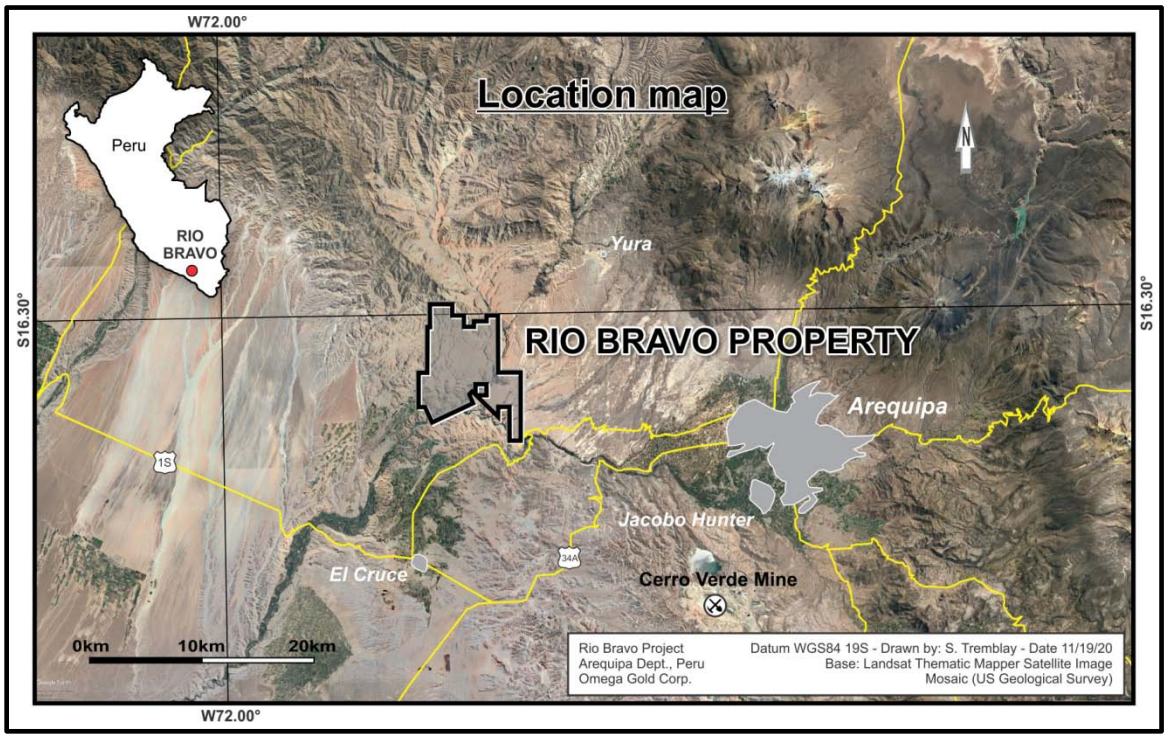

Figure 1 Location of Rio Bravo Project

4.2 Mineral Property and Title in Peru

Mineral property in Peru is acquired under the General Mining Law of 1992, which consolidated several prior mining acts and provided a mineral concession basis for holding land and mineral rights.

A mining concession grants its holder the right to explore and exploit all mineral resources that may be found in the subsoil of the concession area. Mining concessions are granted in

extensions ranging from 100 to 1000 hectares in grids or groups of adjacent grids that are contiguous to each other at least by one side, except for concessions on the maritime domain, for which grids from 100 to 10,000 hectares may be granted. Concessions are irrevocable provided that the concessionaire fulfills the obligations set forth by the General Mining Law of 1992 to maintain the concession effectiveness.

The mining concession application must include the payment receipts for the Effectiveness Fee corresponding to the first year, which is equivalent to US$ 3.00 per requested hectare, and the Payment Receipt for the Administrative Fee equivalent to 10% of the effective Tax Unit. Mining concession applications are received at the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute (INSTITUTO GEOLÓGICO, MINERO Y METALURGICO “INGEMMET”) on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Upon reception of the mining concession application, the front desk officers at INGEMMET's Office of Mining Concessions (Oficina de Concesiones Mineras-“OCM”) determine priority in the submission of applications. This priority is applicable even when the reading of the application or the review of the attached documents shows incompliance with any of the requirements set forth in the General Mining Act as regulated. Deficient mining concession applications may be amended within 10 business days of notification of the omission. .

Mining concessions are not granted within municipality boundaries or within areas designated as expansion zones of municipal boundaries. For reasons of national security, any concessions within 50 kilometers of a national political boundary cannot be held under concession by foreign entities unless and until the Ministry of Defense has approved the concession.

If the mining concession application meets the requirements set forth in the Regulations on Mining Procedures, the General Bureau of Mining Concessions of INGEMMET shall notify the interested party, within 7 business days following the mining concession application submission, of the publication of court notices, attaching the notices to be published in the Peruvian Official Gazette “El Peruano” and in the regional gazette in which the mining concession would be located. If the mining concession is located in regional government of Lima, the publication of the notice in the Peruvian Official Gazette will be sufficient. Simultaneously to the notification to the mining concession applicant, the Office of Mining Concessions of INGEMMET shall notify the holders of other mining concession applications or previously granted mining concessions, whose areas are located in part of the grid or group of grids included in the mining concession application.

Notices shall be published within 30 business days upon notice notification. Within 60 calendar days upon publication, the interested party shall deliver the published pages evidencing the publication of the notices to INGEMMENT's General Bureau of Mining Concessions.

Within 30 business days upon receipt of the publication of notices, if no objection has been filed, INGEMMET's General Bureau of Mining Concessions issues the legal and technical opinion. Once the resolution granting the title to the mining concession is final and unappealable, it can be registered upon request of the interested party, in the Registry of Mining Rights of the National Superintendence of Public Registration (Superintendencia Nacional de Registros Publicos).

Title holders of Peruvian mining concessions shall pay validity fees to INGEMMET. The amount of such a fee depends on the status or condition of the titleholders (i.e. small, artisanal or general regime):

Small title holders are entities or persons holding concessions in an area of less than 2,000 hectares with no more than 350 metric tonnes of production per day and must pay a validity fee of US$1 per hectare;
artisanal titleholders are entities or persons holding concessions in an area of less than 1,000 hectares with no more than 25 metric tonnes of production per day and must pay a validity fee of US$0.50 per hectare;
the general regime condition is applicable to titleholders (or entities or persons) that do not qualify as small or artisanal and the fees are US$3 per hectare.

Validity fees must be paid annually to maintain a mining concession. Non-payment of validity fees for two consecutive years results in the extinction of the mining concession. The Mining Law obliges mining concessions holders to move into production. Holders shall reach a minimum annual production ("MAP") established by the General Mining Law. There are two MAP regimes, depending on the date of the mining concession title. However, in 2017, the Peruvian government decided to regulate only one MAP regime for all types of mining concession. As a result, according to Legislative Decree No. 1320, from 2019 onward holders of mining concessions will be required to reach a minimum annual production, equivalent to one tax unit (approximately US$1,250) per year per hectare. If the holder of a mining concession cannot reach the minimum annual production in the first quarter of the 11th year from the year in which the concession was granted, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 2 per cent of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the 15th year. If the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production in the quarter of the 16th year from the grant year of the concession, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 5 per cent of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the 20th year. If the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production in the first quarter of the 20th year from the grant year of the concession, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 10 per cent of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the 30th year. Finally, if the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production after the 30th year, the mining concessions will automatically expire. Holders of mining concessions that were granted before 2008 will be obliged to achieve MAP from 2019 onward.

Annual charges to keep the Rio Bravo concessions in good standing are set forth in Appendix 3 – "Rio Bravo Concession Costs – To keep concessions in good standing" as to taxes, the effects of the MAP and validity taxes, alternative penalties, and concession cancellation dates if MAP is not achieved.

4.3 Surface Rights and Access for Mining

According to the General Mining Law of 1992, holders of mining concessions are able to perform exploration and exploitation activities; however, to perform such activities, holders must obtain a series of permissions established by law, such as surface rights. This right is normally obtained by a voluntary agreement between the holder of the mining concession with the owner of the surface right.

Persons or entities are entitled to request mining rights. The General Mining Law establishes four different types of mining rights as follows:

• a mining concession grants rights to execute mining activities of exploration and exploitation - it has the nature of an immovable right;

• a beneficiation concession grants the right to perform physical, chemical and physical-chemical processes to concentrate minerals or to purify, smelt or refine metals;

• a general labour concession grants the right to perform auxiliary mining services or activities such as ventilation, drainage, lifting or extraction to mining activities; and

• a mineral transportation concession grants the right to provide massive and continuous transport of mineral products by unconventional methods

4.4 Claims and Title at Rio Bravo

The Rio Bravo Project consists of 6,170.89 hectares of exploration claims staked by two private Peruvian companies: Shiprock Peru S.A.C. and Formacion Yura Exploration S.A.C. Property boundaries are located by UTM coordinates. A complete listing of the Rio Bravo claims is included in Appendix 2. The claims are maintained by making annual payments in accordance with Peruvian mining law, and by completing work on the ground.

Preceding agreements and amendments dating back to 2014-2017 were replaced by a letter of intent between the Company and Harold Gardner ("Property Vendor" or "Vendor") in December, 2018, which provided an operating arrangement between the parties during 2019 and 2020 until final arrangements were formalized into three superseding agreements executed on December 30, 2020 (the "Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements").

December 31, 2018 Letter of Intent – Summary of Property Option Terms

On December 31, 2018, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent ("2018 LOI") with Harold Gardner ("Property Vendor") to amend and restate the terms of the Yura Property Agreement affecting certain mineral concessions located near Arequipa, Peru. Terms to be incorporated into one or more amended and restated property option agreements at a future date as summarized from the 2018 LOI are summarized as follows:

1. The terms of the previous property options shall be amended, replaced, and superseded by the 2018 LOI.

2. The Peruvian mineral concessions applicable under the option shall be decreased in area to concentrate on the southwest portion of the Yura property where most of the exploration work has been conducted to date comprised of approximately 60 sq km (the Amended Concessions"). The Amended Concessions were renamed the Rio Bravo Project.

3. A 51% interest in the Amended Concessions, or the Peruvian company that owns the Amended Concessions would be provided by the Property Vendor to Omega Gold Corp. effective the date that the Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements are executed in consideration for 10,000,000 shares of the Company (already issued) to the Property Vendor plus amounts invested by the Company on development of the Rio Bravo Gold Project to the date that the Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements are formally executed.

4. The remaining 48% interest in the Amended Concessions, or the Peruvian company that owns the Amended Concessions shall be acquired by the Company in tranches over a four year option for:

    a) an additional 23,000,000 shares in the capital of the Company; (shares issued)

b) payment of US$9,000,000 in property exploration expenditures;

c) payment of US$3,450,000 in Vendor cost recoveries; (US$450,000 paid)

d) a two percent (2%) NSR granted after 81% ownership with optional 1% NSR buyback for US$4,500,000 at any time before production;

e) payment of all charges for property taxes-penalty-burden, property administration, local office, security, other property keeping costs, environmental and other costs to keep the property in good condition.

December 30, 2020 Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements

Effective December 30, 2020, the Vendor of the Rio Bravo exploration concessions entered into a total of three amending and superseding property acquisition related agreements comprising the Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements in conjunction with the terms and conditions of the 2018 LOI.

The Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements reduced the total land area under exploration from 13,579.97 hectares to 6,170.89 net hectares to concentrate exploration and development efforts where an estimated 90+% of all prior exploration work had been conducted. This portion of the concession represents the south and north western portions of the original concession acreage where key exploration targets have been explored to date.

Agreement #1 - 51% Earned Interest in Formación Yura Exploration S.A.C. - In an agreement between the Company, Harold Gardner and Formación Yura dated December 30, 2020, the Company was acknowledged as having an earned interest of 51% of the common shares of Formación Yura, a Peruvian holding company that owns 100% of 16 Peruvian mining concessions comprising 5,170.16 hectares of the Rio Bravo claims, in return for prior cash payments made to December 30, 2020 and 10,0000,000 Omega common shares previously issued.

Agreement #2 –- Options to acquire 48% of Formación Yura Exploration S.A.C ("*Main Option Agreement") - 16 of 17 total mining concessions comprising the Rio Bravo concessions* - In an agreement between the Company, Harold Gardner and Formación Yura dated December 30, 2020, 48% of the shares of Formación Yura may be purchased in five option stages over up to four years (10%, 10%, 10%, 9%, and 9%) for an aggregate total of 23,000,000 common shares of the Company (already issued) and US$11.85 million in total option payments (US$8.85 million exploration requirement, and US$3 million Vendor cost recoveries) (the "Main Option Agreement"). The Company must also keep all the concessions in good standing by paying for annual land tenure expenses (est. US$180,000 pa), local Peruvian office administration costs and other Peru related concession holding costs (est. US$17,000/mo. Plus VAT). A 2% NSR is to be issued to the Vendor upon achieving 81% cumulative ownership. One percent (1%) of the NSR may be repurchased before production for US$4.5 million. The repurchase of the balance of the remaining one (1%) percent NSR is negotiable according to the Vendor, but does not form part of the Amended and Restated Property Option Agreements. US$3 million of the Vendor cost recoveries are convertible at CAD$1.00 per share into common share equity of the Company at the option of Omega under certain circumstances.

A breakdown of the Main Option Agreement obligations to acquire a 48% interest in Formación Yura affecting the main property claims block consisting of 5,170.16 net hectares is shown below without Peruvian administrative and property tenure costs. The Company has rights to

accelerate property acquisition by paying property option payments on a faster basis than scheduled to earn the remaining 48% interest in Formación Yura that owns 100% of 16 of 17 Rio Bravo mining concessions. All shares to be issued by Omega under this Main Option Agreement (23,000,000 shares) have been issued under acceleration clauses of this Agreement in consideration of an advance issuance of approximately 98.77% of the shares of Formacion Yura to Omega. On December 9, 2021 and January 18, 2022 the parties amended the Main Option Agreement to change the deadline dates by which Omega could continue to earn an interest in Formacion Yura.

Synopsis of Agreements to Acquire 99% of Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. that owns a 100% interest in 16 of a total of 17 Peruvian mineral concessions comprising the Rio Bravo Project

Table 2 Synopsis of Main Option Agreement

Due Date **Property Option**	**2017- 2019** **Complete**	**31-Mar-22** **Option I**	**30-Sep-22** **Option II**	**30-Jun-23** **Option III**	**30-Jun-24** **Option IV**	**30-Jun-25** **Option V**	**TOTAL**
Ownership Purchased (%)	51%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	
Cumulative Ownership	51%	61%	71%	81%	90%	99%	99%
Property Option Payments (USD)							
Property exploration		$ 925,000	$ 925,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 8,850,000
Vendor cost recovery		-	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal property option payments		$ 925,000	$ 925,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 5,500,000	$11,850,000
Contractual NSR Grant				2%			
Contractual NSR Buyback Option (USD)							
Optional 1% NSR Buyback (at any time before production)				$ 4,500,000			

As at December 31, 2020, the Company has issued an aggregate of 10,000,000 common shares valued at $3,000,000 to the Vendor to earn a 51% interest in the Rio Bravo Concession.

As at December 31, 2020, a 1% minority interest in Formación Yura is owned by 2 Peruvian nationals as to half of one percent each (the “Minority Shareholders”). It is calculated that if the Minority Shareholders do not contribute their pro-rata portion of expenditures contemplated by Omega for the completion of the property exploration and Vendor debt recovery spending required under the Main Option Agreement to acquire 48% of Formación Yura Exploration S.A.C, then dilution to the 1% Minority Shareholders will occur and the Company will own 99.94% of Formación Yura.

Agreement #3 - Yebacha 1 Property Option (*1 of 17 total mining concessions*) - In an agreement between the Company and Harold Gardner dated December 30, 2020, the Company acquired an option to receive 100% of the 1,000.74 hectare Peruvian mining concession, “Yebacha 1” for US$450,000 in Vendor cost recoveries and a $150,000 work camp investment commitment (the “Yebacha 1 Property Option”). As at this writing the US$450,000 in Vendor cost recoveries has been repaid and the US$150,000 work camp investment has been waived.

On or about October 6, 2021, the Yebacha 1 concession was transferred to Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. and the Peruvian permit respecting the explosives magazine was allowed to lapse. The Interim Lease Agreement ended in conjunction with this transfer of the Yebacha 1 concession. Management decided that the explosives magazine was not required in the near future and that an explosives magazine permit could be obtained by Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. if and as required in the future. This allowed all 17 concessions comprising the Rio Bravo

Claims to be domiciled in the Company's 51% owned subsidiary (Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C.).

Title: 17 of 17 Rio Bravo Claims (per Appendix 2 – Rio Bravo Claim List) - owned as to 100% by Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. as of October 6, 2021. As at December 30, 2020, Omega has a 51% earned interest in Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. Notwithstanding this earned interest, Omega has a registered and titled interest of 98.77% in Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. An additional 0.226% interest is planned for transfer to Omega Gold Corp. during calendar 2021 for no additional consideration required from Omega. Registered and titled ownership as at May 31, 2021 is shown below. It is understood that the shares held by Minex Ventures II LLC will be transferred to Omega within 6 months of the closing of the transaction between Omega and Altina

A formal title opinion dated October 28, 2021 has been rendered by the law firm Dentons Peru. The firm's review of title, environmental issues, permitting, and exploration indicates that there are no issues with the title and ancillary conditions involving the Rio Bravo Project.

Table 3 Title status –Rio Bravo Independent Title Opinion, Dentons Peru

SHAREHOLDER	SHARES	PERCENTAGE (%)
Omega Gold Corp.	1,834,880	98.77
Minex Ventures II LLC[1]	4,200	0.23
Yoherly Mia Vilchez Bravo	9,267	0.50
Elda Maggy Carbajal Talavera	9,267	0.50
TOTAL	**1,857,614**	**100%**

Notes: 1. It is understood that the shares held by Minex Ventures II LLC will be transferred to Omega within 6 months of the closing of the transaction between Omega and Altina

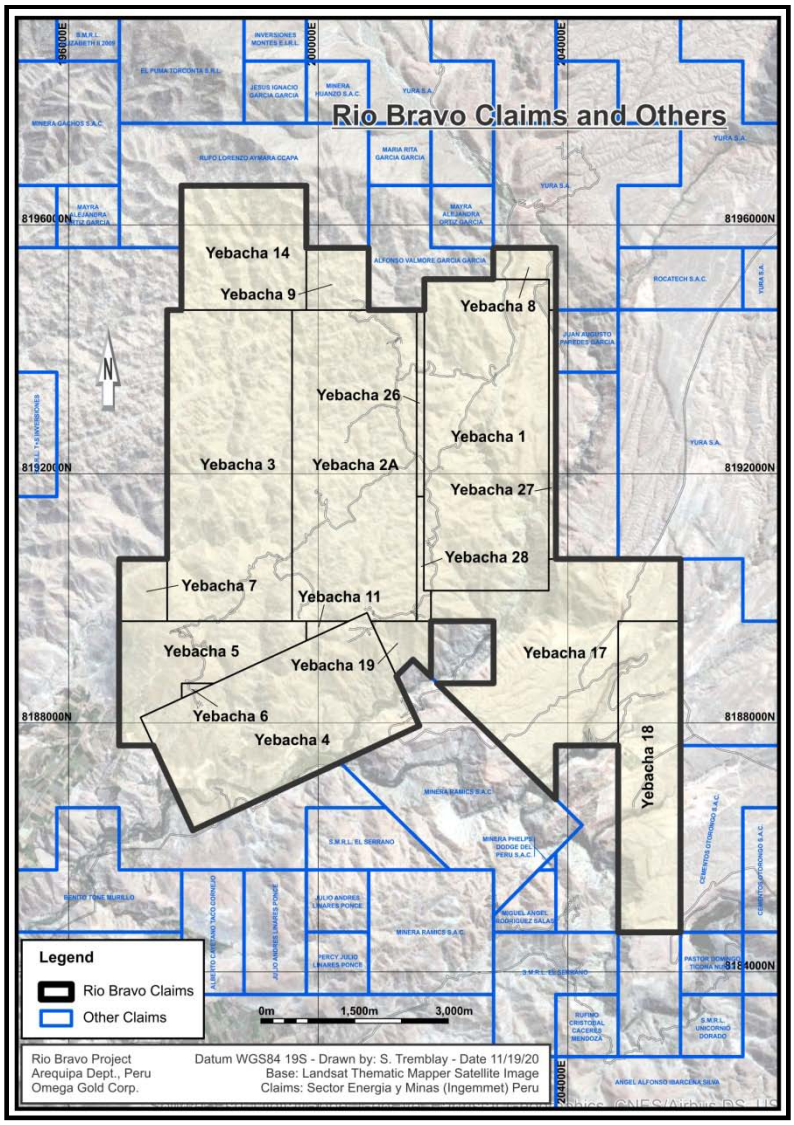

Figure 2 Rio Bravo Claims

4.5 Environmental Issues in Peru

As part of the structural reforms that resulted in the General Mining Law, the Peruvian government initially adopted the Environment and Natural Resources Code in 1990. Subsequent revisions addressed emission limits, periodical monitoring, economic liability, and mandatory environmental impact statements. To streamline the process, the government enacted Supreme Decree 042-2003-EM, which had the objective of additional requirements for obtaining mining and beneficiation permits as shown in the bullet points below:

Prior Commitments – Supreme Decree No. 042-2003-EM

- Perform production activities under a policy framework that aims for environmental excellence.

- Respect the local institutions, authorities, culture, and customs; keep a propitious relationship with the population of the mining operation's influence area.
- Keep a continuous and opportune dialog with the regional and local authorities, the population of the mining operation's influence area, and its representative organizations, providing them with information regarding its mining operations.
- Foment, preferably, local employment, offering the required training opportunities
- Acquire, preferably, local goods and services to cover the necessities of its mining activities and staff, in reasonable conditions of quality, opportunity and price; creating the adequate mechanisms for agreements.

Mining and exploration companies operating in Peru have generally found the environment for development and operation to be positive, so long as the socio-economic issues are managed in accordance with the law.

The Rio Bravo project is expected to have minimal impact on any existing community or significant environmental parameter. No towns or populated areas fall within the boundaries of the Property and the nearest significant community is Arequipa, which is about 30km to the east. The area in the vicinity of the project is unpopulated, and in general the local residents have a long history of subsistence living from subsistence agriculture, transient goat herding and very small-scale mining of narrow gold-bearing veins. In general the local communities have a very favourable attitude towards mining, particularly in terms of the possibility of future employment.

An environmental review of the project area was conducted by the vendors using third party contractors, and no environmental liabilities were identified. As part of the permit process for exploration, the vendors (and subsequently Omega) are required to monitor air quality, water quality, and environmental aspects (rainfall, temperatures, et.) and to maintain an active archaeological inspection program. There are no known sites of archaeological interest on the property or in the vicinity. For these reasons, the Rio Bravo project was approved in 2008 for exploration and drilling activities by the Minister of Energy and Mines. The vendors have maintained the permits and the monitoring program on an annual basis.

4.6 Environmental Liability at Rio Bravo

There is no record of any exploration work, other than that detailed in this report, having been performed in this area in the past. There are a few miniscule prospect pits that explore surface gold occurrences, small quartz veins, and iron-altered zones, but not tunnels or shafts of any consequence prior to Stiles exploration programs. Because there is no requirement by the Peruvian regulatory agencies regarding the reclamation of such workings by subsequent lessees, there is no known prior environmental liability associated with the claims.

The Company is required under its existing and valid permits to mitigate its surface activities and conduct reclamation. The Company conducts environmental and air quality studies as part of its permit application process as well as an ongoing archaeological assessment program. Exploration permits require funding for remediation of any surface disturbance. The Minister of Energy and Mines determined that project activities would have no ill effects on the environment.

4.7 Permits

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (Ministerio de Energia y Minas), administer permits for exploration and development. Environmental compliance is assured via the offices of the Organismo Supervisor de la Inversion en Energia y Mineria (OSINERGMIN) and the offices of the Organismo de Evaluacion y Fiscalizacion Ambiental (OEFA).

The Company holds current permits for its exploration activities and environmental compliance permits from OSINERGMIN and OEFA. . Additionally, the vendors maintain a contractual archaeological review of any proposed new surface disturbance, in accordance with the regulations of OSINERGMIN.

5.0 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project area is located approximately 30km west of the capital city of Arequipa. Arequipa is a mining and tourism center for southern Peru, and offers international airport connections.

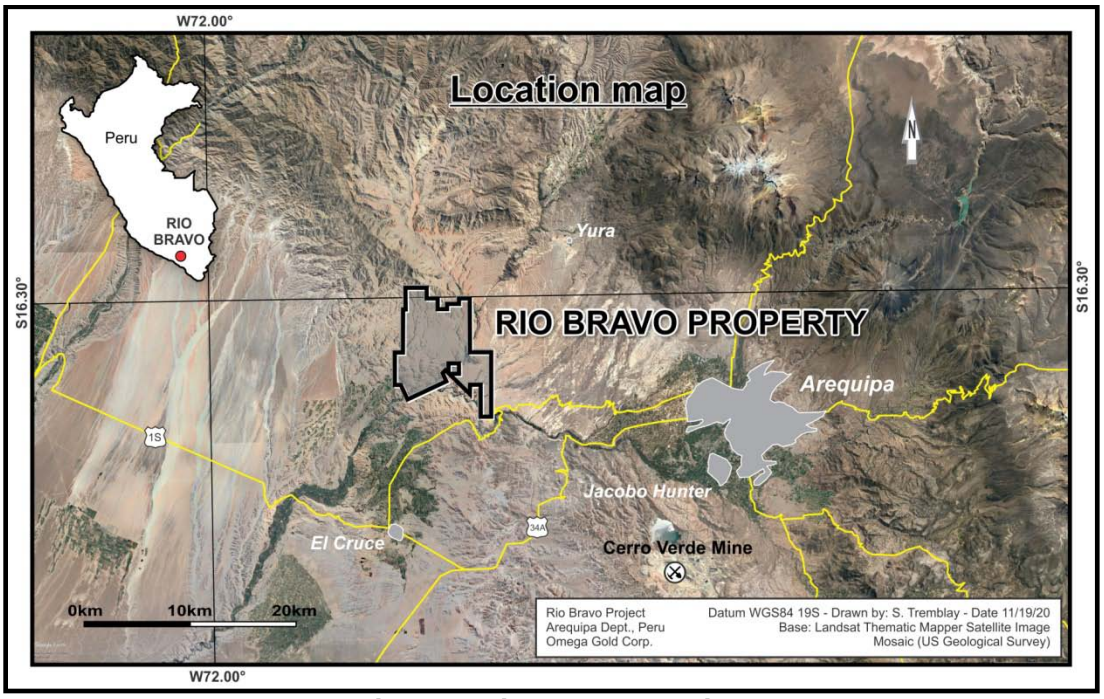

Figure 3 Rio Bravo Location

The property is accessible from Arequipa by traveling about 25km northwest on Regional highway 30B through the small community of Yura. A graded gravel and dirt road leaves the highway near the Yura cement plant, follows local drainages through the small Yura community, then southwest to Omega's camp on the Rio Bravo property, a distance of about 21km. Travel time is about 2 hours. A four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended. Elevations on the property range from 1400m to 2500m.

Climate in the area is typical of the Peruvian Coastal Range, and is generally warm and dry throughout the year. The city of Arequipa is situated at the southernmost tip of Peru's Desert Coast and enjoys plenty of sunshine, with daytime temperatures rarely dipping below 20^{o}C.

Night time temperatures can drop sharply, particularly in June, July and August, when temperatures hover around 10°C and can feel very chilly. Climatological data are available from the town of Yura, situated 15 km NNE of Rio Bravo, at an elevation of 2,500m, and is detailed below in figures 4 and 5 and reflects conditions the conditions across the project area:

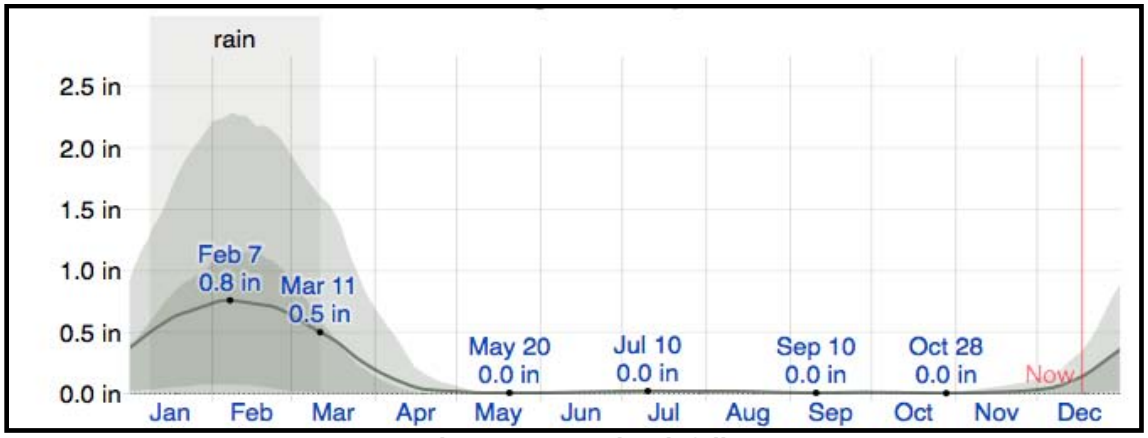

Figure 4 Annual Rainfall

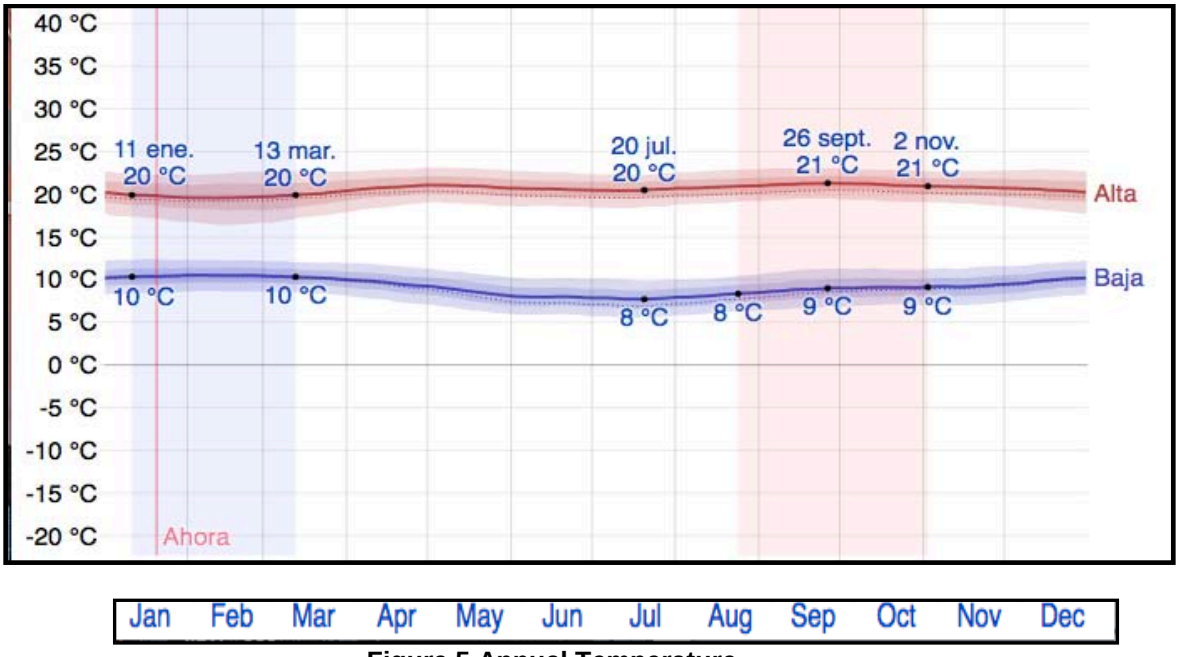

Figure 5 Annual Temperature

The closest source of supplies and materials is Arequipa. An industrial city with a long mining history and a diversified industrial base, it is an excellent source for dried goods and consumables, various services, and an experienced work force is available. Numerous hotels and restaurants provide a variety of food and lodging capabilities.

Elevations on the property range from 1400m to 2500m above sea level. Topography is moderate, with locally steep terrain from incised drainages. The climate is warm and dry. Vegetation is minimal to non-existent.

Water is available on the property, and can also be purchased from a private agricultural canal that traverses the southern border of the property. A water well is situated on the property near the camp. In addition, the vendors have acquired additional water rights from local agricultural interests, and hold a water right interest in a future dam that is scheduled for construction within 5 years. Power is available, as a large power line crosses the southeast part of the Rio Bravo property.

6.0 History

Little is known of the early prospecting or artisanal production from the Rio Bravo property. Artisanal miners, known locally as “informales”, explored the area, and made numerous cuts and prospect pits, but no sustained mining took place. According to local informales with whom the author spoke, prospecting activity probably dates back hundreds of years.

The Rio Bravo property has not experienced modern exploration, despite the intense activity that has occurred in southern Peru. The combination of poor access, limited outcrop exposure, and a dogmatic belief that the gold mineralization in the area occurs only in small quartz veins have led modern exploration and mining groups to shun the area.

In July 2006 the property (then referred to as Yebacha) was visited and briefly examined by geologists of Minera Penoles de Peru S.A., as part of a two-property tour. There were no roads, and access was difficult, requiring a substantial hike into the area. Lack of exposure limited their evaluation to existing prospect pits and small cuts made by the informales. They took six rock samples of vein, altered diorite, and breccia material. Although concluding that the project was of geological significance, during the short visit they were unable to identify a target on the property that met their requirements.

The vendors began staking and acquiring claims in the Rio Bravo area in 2006, and by early 2016 had acquired and consolidated the claim package that has been optioned by Omega. The author has no knowledge of any prior claimants in the area.

Zoro Mining Corporation initiated work on the Rio Bravo project, at the time referred to as the Yura project in 2007. Through 2010, the company conducted geochemical sampling, limited road building, geologic mapping, trenching, and local geophysical surveys. Zoro Mining Corporation also contracted for and completed an aerial photography program, but elected to return the project to the vendors due to a severe economic recession in 2010.

Utilizing private funding, the vendors constructed three steel head frames at Charlie, June, and Aylin prospects. Shafts were sunk to depths of 31, 21, and 25 meters at each of the prospects respectively and drifting was conducted at 10-meter vertical intervals at all three sites. Although visible gold was found at all levels, the anastamosing quartz veins that were the targets of the underground work did not provide sufficient tonnage or continuity to cover mining costs, and underground work was suspended.

As part of a regional evaluation of copper prospects in southern Peru, Minera Hampton Peru S.A.C. (“Hampton”), now a subsidiary of Australian company Metminco (primarily a base metal

mining company), visited and conducted extensive sampling on the Rio Bravo project and surrounding area. Limited map data are available from that work, but the sample database and geochemistry are not. Nevertheless, Hampton's work defined copper-molybdenum anomalies, which this author suspects was the principal target of Hampton's program.

In late November 2017 a representative of a mining company named HPX visited the property. Several rock chip samples were taken of sheared diorite and one black sand concentrate was taken as a composite of several gold pans from different locations on the property.

BHP Ltd. made a brief visit and examination in mid December 2017. BHP geologists concluded that extensive gold mineralization existed at Rio Bravo, but saw no geologic evidence to support a buried porphyry copper target.

The vendor's geologists have conducted surface prospecting and minimal trenching. From this reconnaissance work, in excess of 3,000 individual veins have been found. The names of various prospects referenced in this text are shown in figure 10 below.

The vendor's geologists describe their findings from 2006-2008 work programs as follows:

> *"More than 30 veins have been located, about half of which have been sampled in outcrops and workings. 100% of the samples assayed returned gold values, from a few grams average near or on the surface, to over 200 grams at 30 meters depth on one of the veins.*
> *The hosted veins are largely found between 1200 to 2400 meters above sea level, and weather is favourable for all year mining. The Chili and Yura Rivers converge on the southern portion of the properties, forming the Vitor River. These rivers drain along deep faults which expose the batholith to depths of 300 meters, and up to 600 meters on the southwestern portion of the property. Some of the veins are traceable down strike at or near the river bottom. Taken together, the horizontal and vertical relief presents a rough 3 dimensional view.*
> *The veins along strike occasionally form either the footwall, headwall, or even center of shear zoned host rock. These shear zones vary in width of 2 to 15 meters, with strike lengths up to 100 meters or more."*

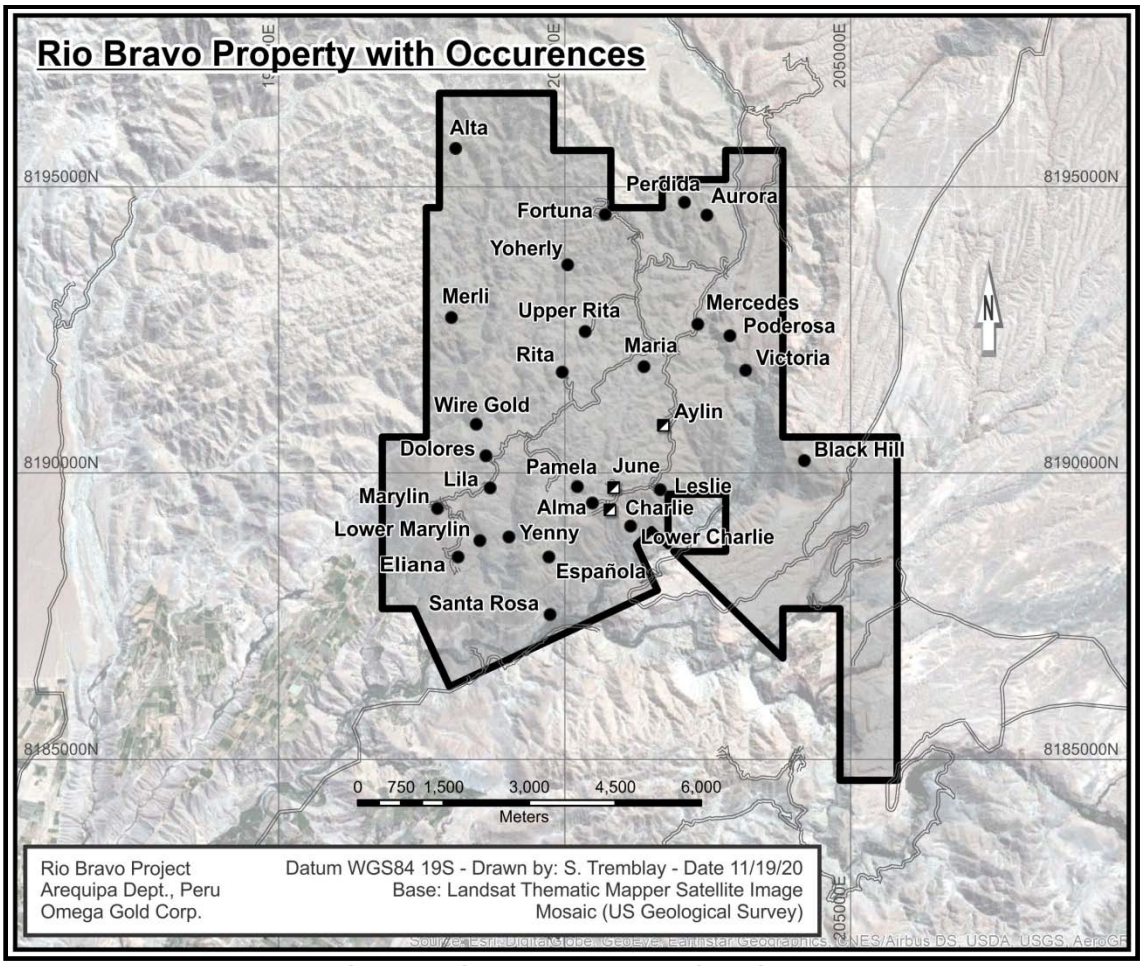

Figure 6 Rio Bravo prospect locations

More recently, vendor's technical staff conducted additional sampling, mapping and interpretation. Edward Gates, a principal geologist for the vendors, commented in a 2013 summary report:

> *"Over three thousand quartz veins have been mapped so far. They fit nicely into the transpressional model for stress in brittle rocks. The main shear trend is parallel to the Peruvian coast and the edge of the South American tectonic plate...Most of the veins that form our inventory of exploration targets fall within the Main Shear Trend..."*

The author's observations generally are in agreement with Gates and the other vendor's geologists' statements (as well as other visitors to the property) regarding strike lengths, vertical persistence, and shear widths. In addition, during the most recent visit the author confirmed the high degree of shearing and brecciation at the intersections of northwest and east-northeast shear systems, based on the additional road cut and trench exposures now available. Nevertheless, the ability to make more precise assessments is still restricted by the reconnaissance level of work completed to date, the limited access available, and a paucity of reliable outcrop to ascertain the strength and persistence of shear zones and associated mineralized zones. It is readily apparent that boulder scree, talus, and alluvium cover large

parts of the property. Mapping and sampling without access to reliable bedrock exposure hampers the evaluation of the project. To illustrate this, the photograph below was taken along one of the recent road cuts made to gain access to the Suzie zone. The disparity between surface rocks and underlying bedrock, even with only a thin veneer of alluvium and boulder cover, is striking. Without the road exposure, it would not have been possible to discern the level of shearing that is apparent in the bedrock.

Figure 7 Shearing concealed by talus (JE Hiner 2010)

Adequate mapping and determination of project level geology will depend upon access to bedrock exposure via additional road cuts or trenching.

The vendor's geologists completed an area-wide sampling program in 2007, 2008 and intermittently from 2011 through 2017. Most of the known prospects were visited. Rocks sampled included vein material, muck and dump piles, altered rocks in shear zones, and surface grab samples of altered and unaltered rock. The locations were noted by prospect name and UTM coordinates. Samples were fire assayed when ICP overlimits occurred. Because the geologists anticipated coarse gold and sample reproducibility issues, they also instituted a panning program as a comparison.

More recently, the vendor's personnel constructed approximately 30km of roads in order to gain access to various prospects deemed to be worthy of additional exploration. These roads allowed workers to move equipment into several prospect areas in particular; the Fortuna, Charli, Dolores, Marylin and Suzie zones. The geology and mineralization are described in bullet form by individual prospect areas below, and prospect locations are noted in Figure 10 above:

Lila – Marylin Area (and adjacent or nearby prospects):

- Lila exhibits several narrow, high grade vein structures with little to no wallrock alteration, whereas Marylin is hosted by sheared and mineralized tonalite
- Northeast striking faults and dikes cut main northwest trending shear zone
- Host rock at Lila and Marylin is tonalite, and commonly carries gold in shear zone wallrock at Marylin
- Wallrock selective sampling at Lila yielded average 2.25 g/t from 88 samples

- Reconnaissance resistivity survey disclosed wide zone of low resistivity, suggesting possible bulk tonnage target

Eliana:

- South of Lila – Marylin, holds the most extensive informal miner workings on property
- Large shear zone at contact of tonalite and quartz diorite
- 5 shears with strong quartz vein development
- Some workings extend up to 100m depth, suggestive of good depth potential for target

Suzie:

- North-northeast of Lila – Marylin area
- at contact of tonalite and quartz diorite
- Intersection of northwest and east-northeast shear zones
- Wide area of brecciation, quartz veining in topographically low area, suggestive of wide alteration zoning and bulk tonnage target
- Abundant sericitic alteration in and around quartz-bearing shear zones

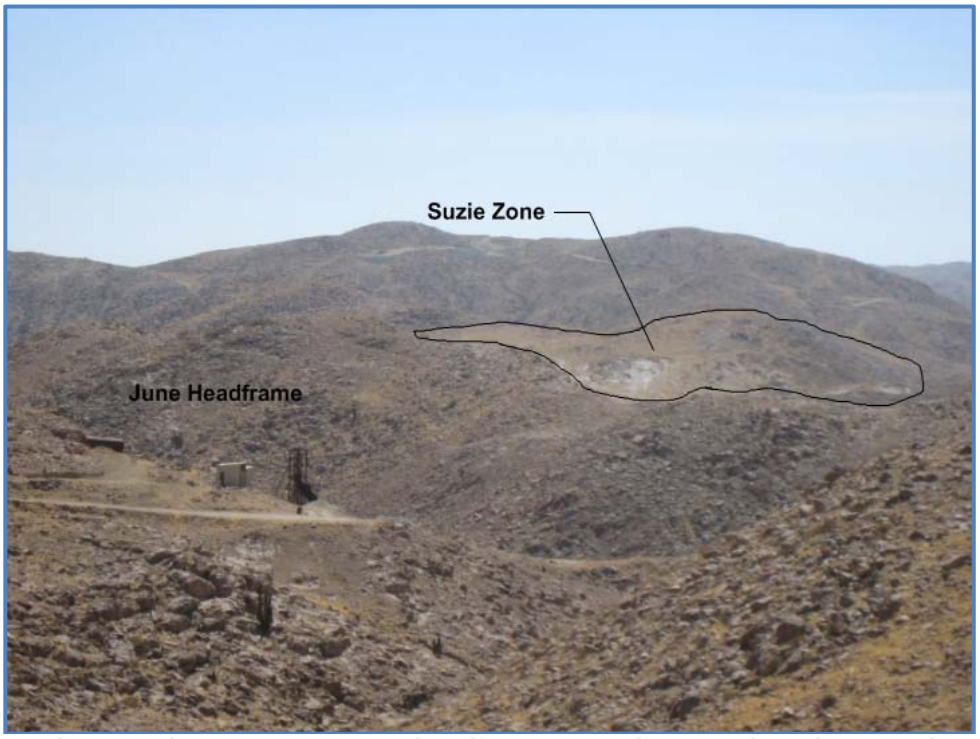

Figure 8 View W across June headframe at Suzie target (JE Hiner 2017)

The geology of the Suzie area includes multiple shear zones in several different directions. The entire area is pockmarked with prospect pits. Limited mapping suggests that the diorite-quartz diorite is intruded by tonalite along a NNE contact. Felsic dikes trending both WNW and ENE crosscut the area, mimicking the overall major trends on the property. Numerous structural breccias occur within the intersecting shear zones. The wealth of vein and shear directions are noted in the figure below, which describes the geology of the Suzie area.

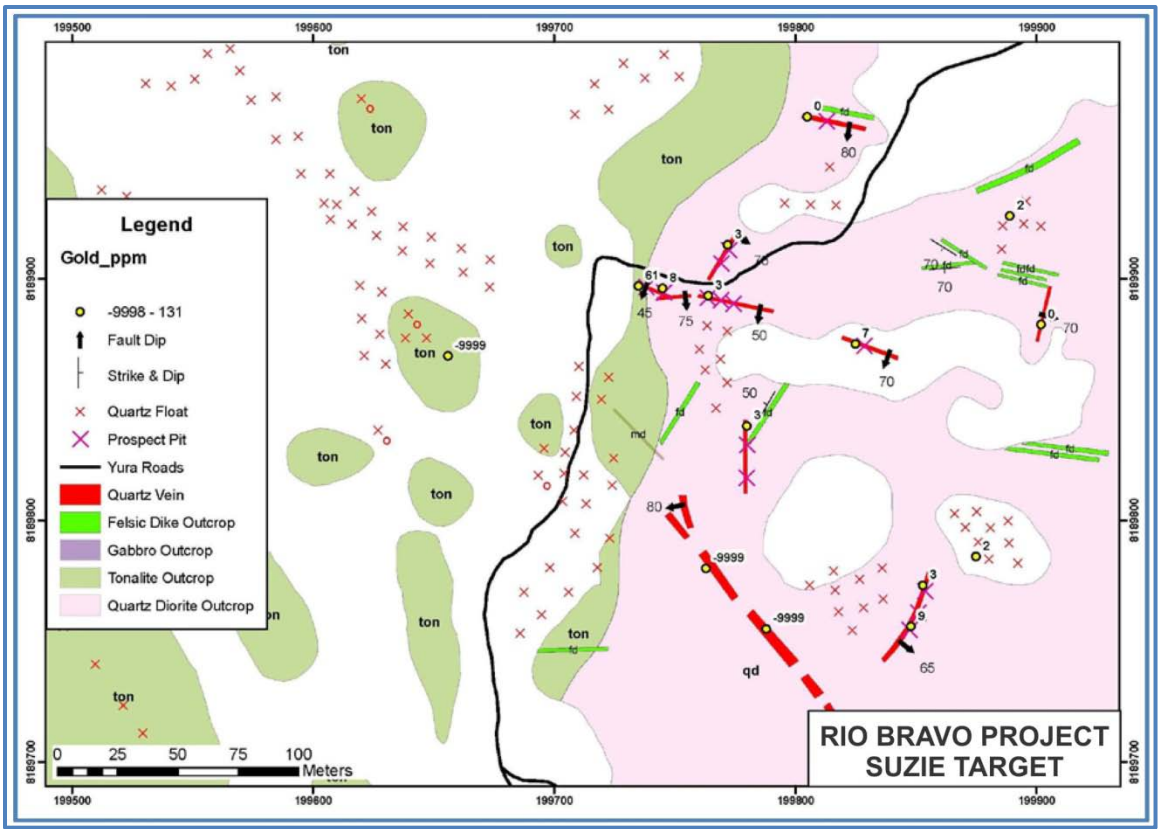

Figure 9 Geologic map of Suzie area (E Gates 2013)

Charlie:

- East of Lila-Marylin prospect
- At least two lengthy mineralized shear zones on northwest trend
- Extensive informal mining activities
- Pamela and Alma prospects occur along same mineralized trend, offering additional length potential for Au mineralization
- Inferred 300m of vertical extent of Au mineralization within the shear zones, based on informal workings, topography
- Site of Stiles head frame, 40 meter deep workings, 3 levels with visible gold found in all three levels

Leslie:

- Located east of Lila – Marylin prospect in general vicinity of the Charlie prospect
- Wide zone of northerly trending shearing, cut by both northeast trending and west northwest trending shears
- Area cut by dikes: ENE trending felsic dike and ESE trending mafic dike
- Abundant sericitic alteration and magnetite in shear zones

Figure 10 View of wide shear zone at Leslie prospect (JE Hiner 2017)

To illustrate the degree of shearing, cross shearing, and dike activity at the Leslie prospect, the figure below is a photograph of one of the trenches within the disturbed zone shown in figure 17 above.

The trench shown in figure 8 exposes a wide zone of destructive shearing, dike activity, and sheeted quartz veining in the trench wall. The trench is ended in sheared diorite both to the west and the east, where other nearby trenches display the same amount and style of disruption. Additionally, the rocks are sericitized and locally enriched with magnetite. A good tail of free gold was panned from samples from this trench. None is seen in outcrop.

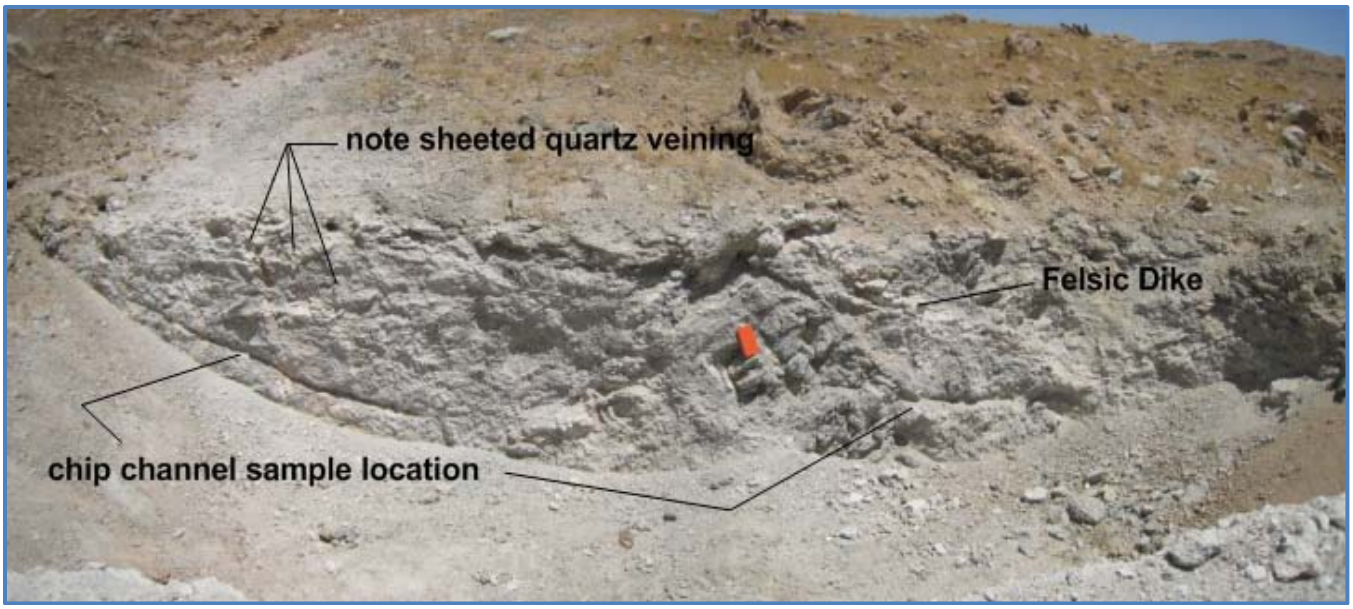

Figure 11 View SE at sheared diorite with multiple structures and dike activity (JE Hiner 2017)

Aylin:

- Located northeast of Lila – Marylin prospect
- Northwest trending shear zone with shallow informal mine workings
- Vein identified over distance of 175 meters strike length, with quartz float suggestive of vein extension another 230 meters
- Site of Stiles head frame, workings to 32 meters depth, three levels with 40 meters drifting on uppermost level.

Fortuna:

- Located north northeast of Lila – Marylin in northern section of property
- Wide northwest trending shear zone up to 100 meters wide
- Short decline exposes mineralized shear zone with abundant sericitic alteration-common visible gold on fracture faces
- Shear zone traced both northwest and southeast in outcrop and quartz float over 1 km
- Area notable for highly anomalous cobalt-vanadium-copper geochemistry
- Erythrite, a cobalt arsenate mineral, found within main shear zone
- Cobalt values range from 0.5 ppm to 1,505; 219 samples averaged 101.2 ppm Co

7.0 Geology

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

The Arequipa region is situated within a large, pre-Devonian age metamorphic complex. Amphibolite to greenschist facies metamorphism is the result of at least three metamorphic events dating to 1918, 440, and 392 Ma respectively. Later intrusive activity from Paleozoic through Jurassic time has created a complex intrusive pattern most likely related to subduction events related to the nascent Pacific Ocean. Recent volcanism overprints the older rocks, and eruptions from young volcanoes have been recorded in modern history.

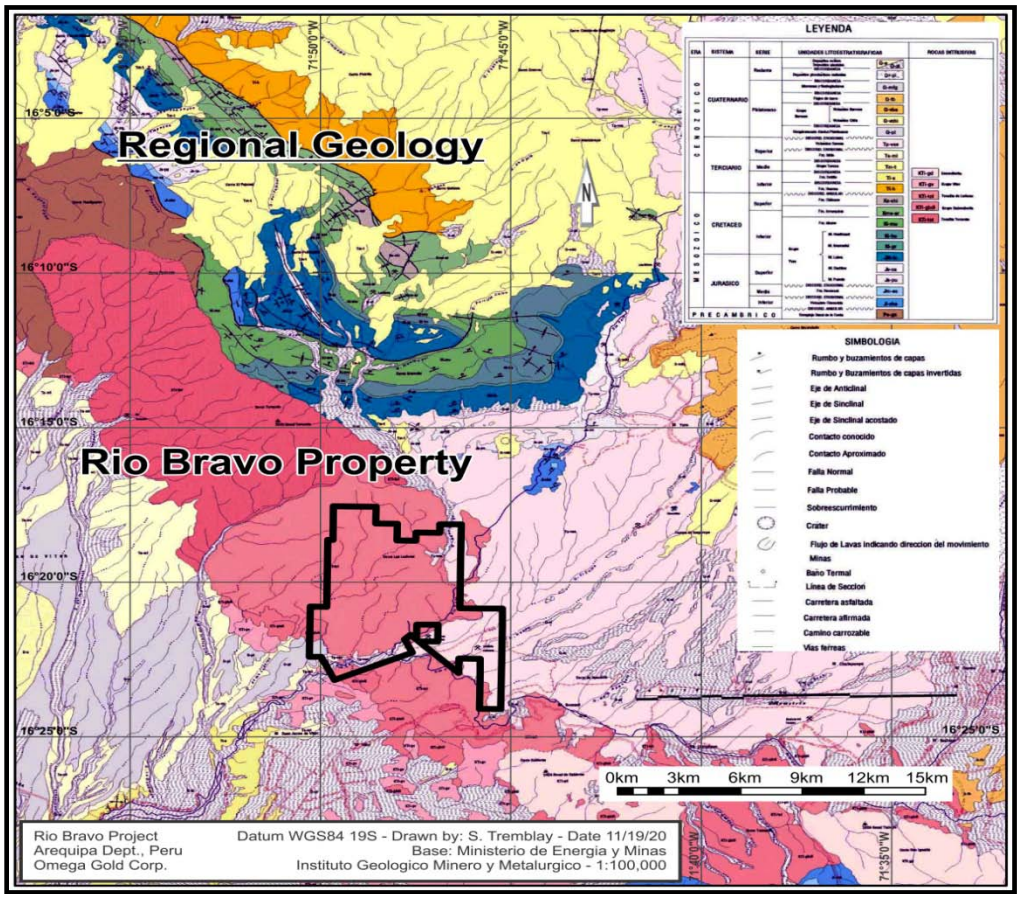

Figure 12 Regional Geology

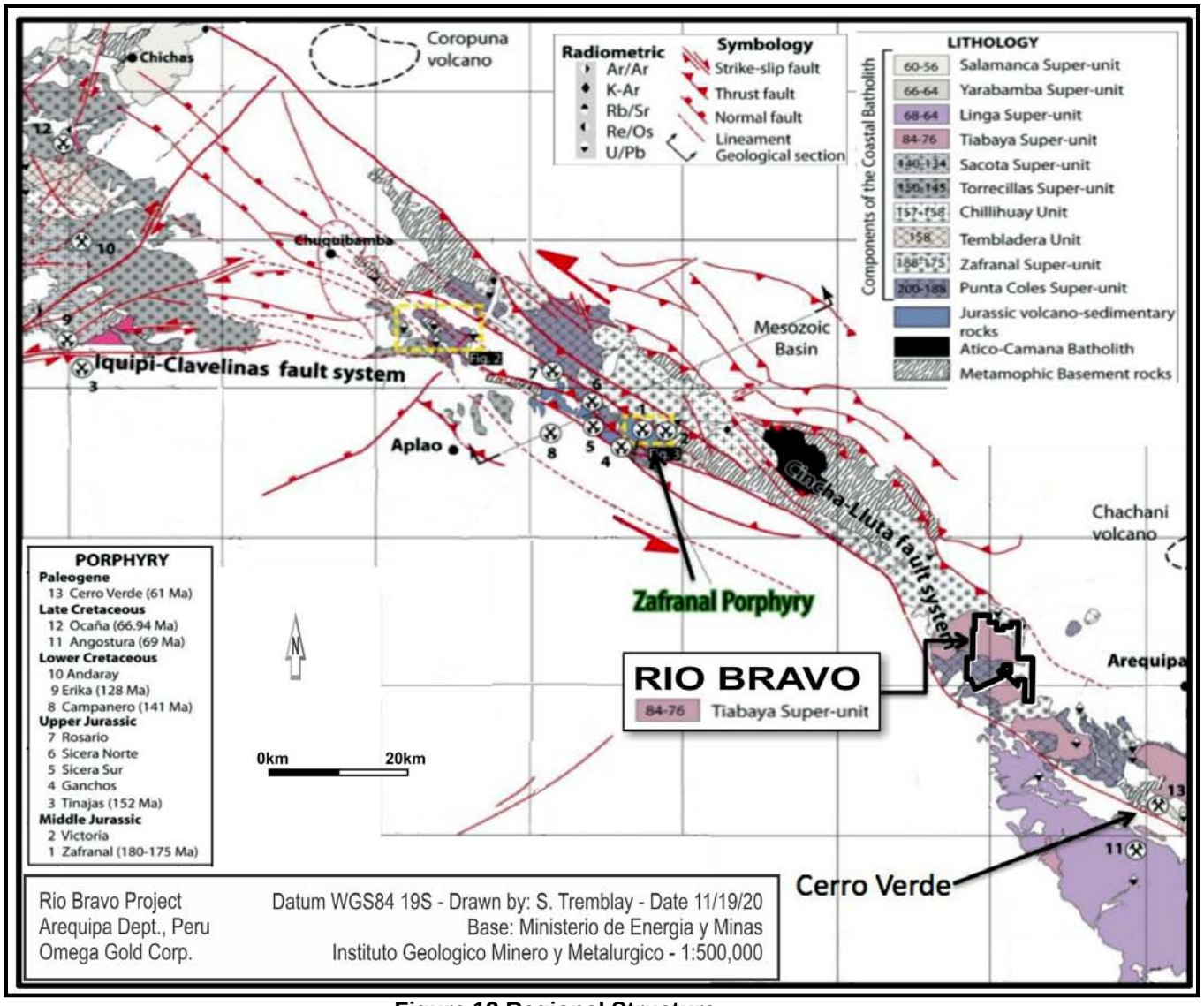

Figure 13 Regional Structure

The Arequipa section of the coastal batholith is divided into plutonic units known as Super-units, including the Tiabaya Super-unit which hosts the Rio Bravo Project. The Super-unit includes monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, and diorite intrusive rocks. Although no radiometric dating has been done at Rio Bravo, nearby U/Pb dating of the pluton just north of Cerro Verde yielded 76.9 (+/-0.6) Ma and 82.3 (+/-0.4) Ma.

A small gabbro intrusive body, which may be related to the adjacent and much older Punta Coles super unit (200-188 Ma) is situated in the SW portion of the Yebacha 5 claim.

The plutons are bounded by the Cincha-Lluta Fault System, a northern extension of the Incapuquio Fault System, which hosts 3 world class producing copper deposits, including Cuajone, Toqeupala, and Cerro Verde. Another project called Quelleveco is slated to begin production in 2021, and there are several advanced exploration projects such as, Calatos, Don Javier, and Zafranal in the region. Rio Bravo lies 30 km northwest of Cerro Verde, and 60 km southeast of Zafranal.

7.2 Property and Local Geology

The geology of the Rio Bravo property is dominated entirely by a large diorite intrusive rock mass. The diorite varies in composition and texture locally. In general it is a medium- to coarse-grained equigranular intrusive body that covers an area in excess of 100 square kilometres. The rock is made up of varying percentages of equigranular plagioclase, hornblende, augite, and biotite crystals and minor quartz. Locally the texture varies from equigranular and fine-grained to a porphyritic texture wherein large hornblende crystals are set in a fine-grained aphanitic to equigranular groundmass.

To the southwest part of the property the diorite is intruded by a tonalite mass, which itself has been intruded by a small gabbro body. The gabbro body intrudes the main diorite complex and the tonalite. It forms a small semi-elliptical body situated in the southwest part of the Rio Bravo property, and covers approximately 1km^2, with a long axis oriented approximately North-South. The intrusive diorite is cut by numerous very fine-grained to medium-grained quartz feldspar dikes that trend north to northeasterly. Andesitic to basaltic dikes occur discontinuously and locally, and appear to be the youngest igneous activity.

The strongest structural pattern is a ubiquitous series of east-northeast fractures that likely mimic original intrusive joint patterns. The east-northeast joints are cut by mineralized northwest trending faults and structures that appear to be related to regional strain events. The strike of the northwest trending faults is regional in extent, and can be clearly seen in satellite photography. The faults vary from single slip planes showing largely strike-slip as the last movement to shear zones that range in width from a few centimetres to 50 meters or more. Outcrop is sparse, and is covered by diorite detritus and unaltered boulders of diorite that largely mask the underlying rocks and structural aspects of the bedrock. The degree of shearing that the intrusive rock has undergone is generally unnoticed in undisturbed terrain, and becomes apparent only when examining fresh road cuts and prospect pits.

Virtually the entire intrusive body has been altered, and exhibits widespread propylitic alteration effects. Epidote occurs in veins and in blotchy masses throughout the intrusive. Much of the mafic minerals have been altered partially or completely to chlorite. In the vicinity of intense shearing, diorite has been further altered by potassic alteration, usually displayed by addition of sericite in the shear zones, occasional to common k-spar flooding in the equigranular matrix, and locally the introduction of adularia and secondary biotite. The potassic alteration effects appear to be confined or controlled by the northwest shears.

Geologic mapping to date has been limited to location of dikes and plugs of various compositions within the diorite mass. Known local geology is shown in figure 14 below.

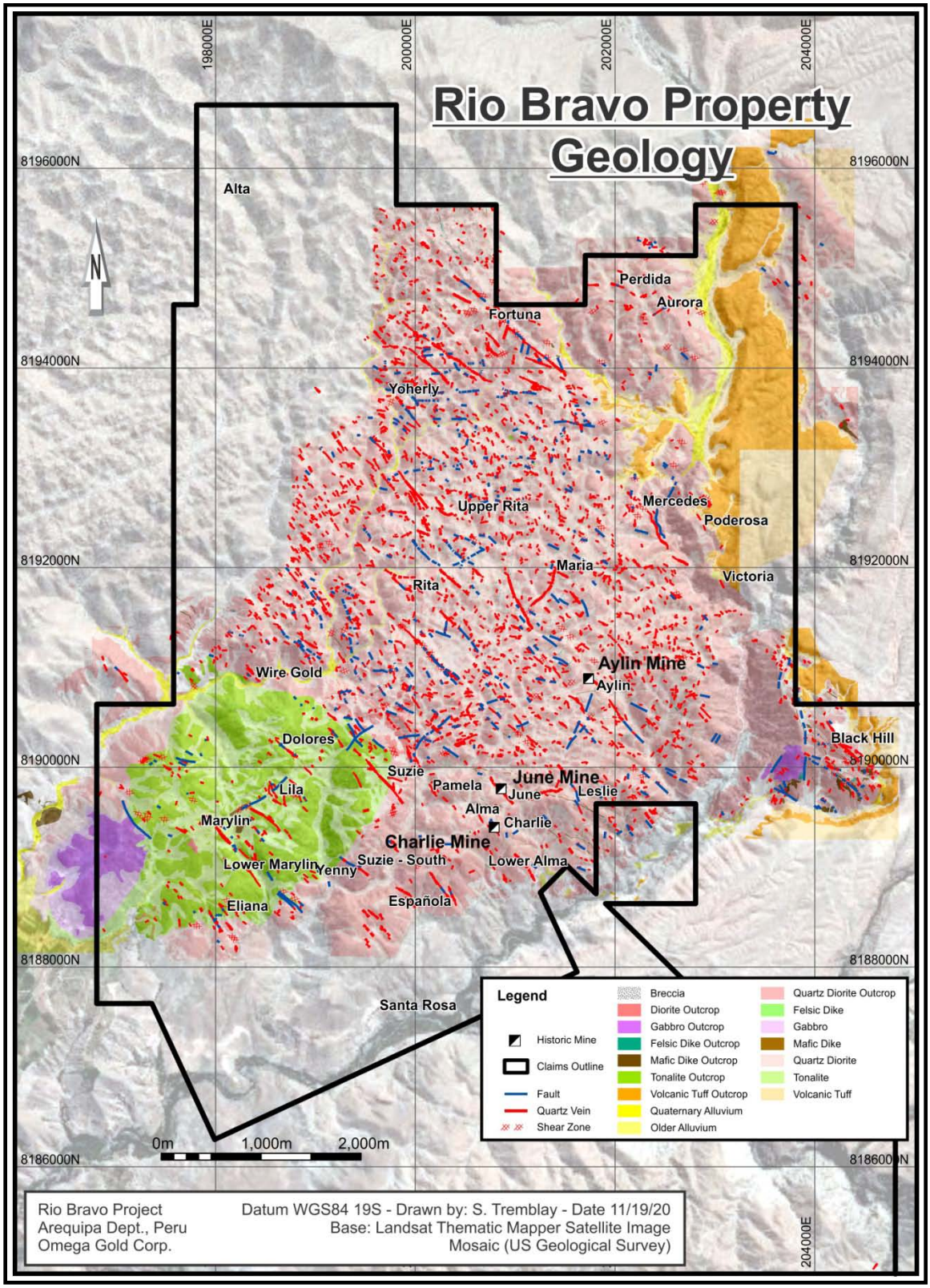

Figure 14 Rio Bravo Property Geology

7.3 Mineralization

Gold occurs as grains entrained in quartz, as smears on fracture faces, and in the numerous iron oxide veinlets that occur in shear zones where quartz and sericite are present. Assays for samples taken by the author suggest that gold additionally resides in the sheared diorite within the shear zone, but work to date is insufficient to quantify this type of occurrence. Rarely, relic pyrite can be found in massive quartz veins.

Gold mineralization is hosted in northwest trending shear zones in a medium- to coarse-grained diorite and a younger tonalite intrusive mass. The shear zones vary in width from a few centimetres to tens of meters. Quartz veins and veinlets within the shear zones commonly contain visible gold, and free gold can also be panned from sheared dioritic and tonalitic material. There is an empiric relationship of gold and quartz veining with an envelope of potassic alteration within and surrounding the shear zones that has been confirmed by thin section and polished section analysis of mineralized samples. Potassic alteration is exemplified by common sericite, occasional k-spar flooding, and locally secondary biotite formation in and adjacent to the shear zones.

Gold has also been described in east-northeast and northeast trending shear zones. As with the northwest trending occurrences, gold is enclosed by potassically altered diorite-quartz diorite and tonalite, with sericite being the dominant potassic alteration mineral noted in the field.

At lower elevations around but still within the circular intrusive complex, particularly in the southern part of the diorite-tonalite intrusive mass, gold and gold with copper has been identified. Sampling by another company described copper mineralization within intrusive porphyry material of unknown chemistry, but the author has not confirmed this occurrence. The author noted the presence of copper oxide material in sheared diorite in several locations within the intrusive complex, as well as remnant copper oxides in vein material.

An unusual cobalt-vanadium-copper anomaly has been identified in the northeast part of the property. Erythrite, a cobalt-arsenate mineral, has been identified in shear zones in the anomalous area. Cobaltite, a colbalt-arsenate sulfide, was recovered in gold panning. The source of vanadium has not yet been identified. Cobalt values range from non-detected to 1505 ppm, and vanadium values from non-detected to 1420 ppm, and copper values from non-detected to 4.84%.

Data are insufficient to define mineral habit or a target, but initial evidence from rock chip sampling suggests the anomalous Co-V-Cu zone occurs at a higher elevation within the intrusive complex than the gold occurrences. It is possible that the Co-V-Cu anomaly may be a standalone target, or suggestive of as-yet undefined zonation within the intrusive complex.

Molybdenum is geochemically anomalous, and offsets the Co-V-Cu zone slightly to the south, with molybdenum values ranging from non-detectable to 1960 ppm. No molybdenum minerals have yet been identified.

The gold in shear zones is almost always associated with quartz veins and veinlets, and there is a common association of iron oxide veinlets in the shear zones. In every prospect visited by the author, potassic alteration as an overprint on the propylitically-altered diorite was visible, and is exemplified by the presence of sericite and occasionally by k-spar flooding and rare secondary biotite in the matrices of the intrusive host rocks within shear zones.

A composite pan concentrate was submitted by HPX (High Power Exploration) to BV Minerals – Metallurgical Division (a subsidiary of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.) for mineralogical assessment. The objective was to identify and quantify the mineral composition and fragmentation characteristics of the pan concentrate sample. In particular the gold, copper, tellurium, cobalt and vanadium bearing minerals and their relationships were of principal interest. Utilizing scanning electron microscopic analysis and other proprietary analysis techniques, BV Minerals determined the following:

- Over 3,000 gold grains were observed
- Gold was overwhelmingly present as native gold (Figure 8)
- In trace amounts several gold telluride minerals were detected, including calaverite, sylvanite, petzite, and hessite
- Gold grain sizes ranged from less than 1.0 micron to over 100 microns, with an average size of 4.3 microns

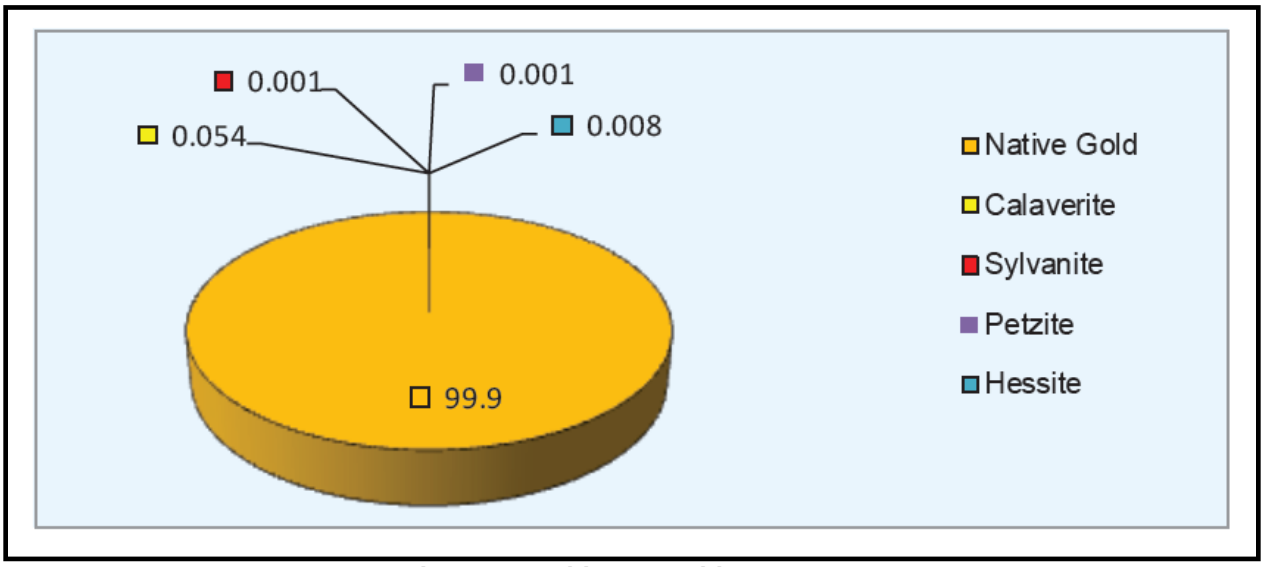

Figure 15 Gold composition

- The existence of coarse gold greater than 100 microns was confirmed by this study (Figure 9).

The BV Minerals data indicate that about 2/3 of the gold in the sample was liberated, or native gold. The unliberated gold almost equally associated with iron oxides and non-sulfide gangue minerals. Further, most of the unliberated gold presented free or exposed surfaces, suggesting that most of the gold can be extracted using normal cyanidation leach, although more metallurgical testwork is required. Only 3.6% of the gold was locked in other minerals without exposed surfaces, and most of the locked gold was fine-grained and associated with iron oxides.

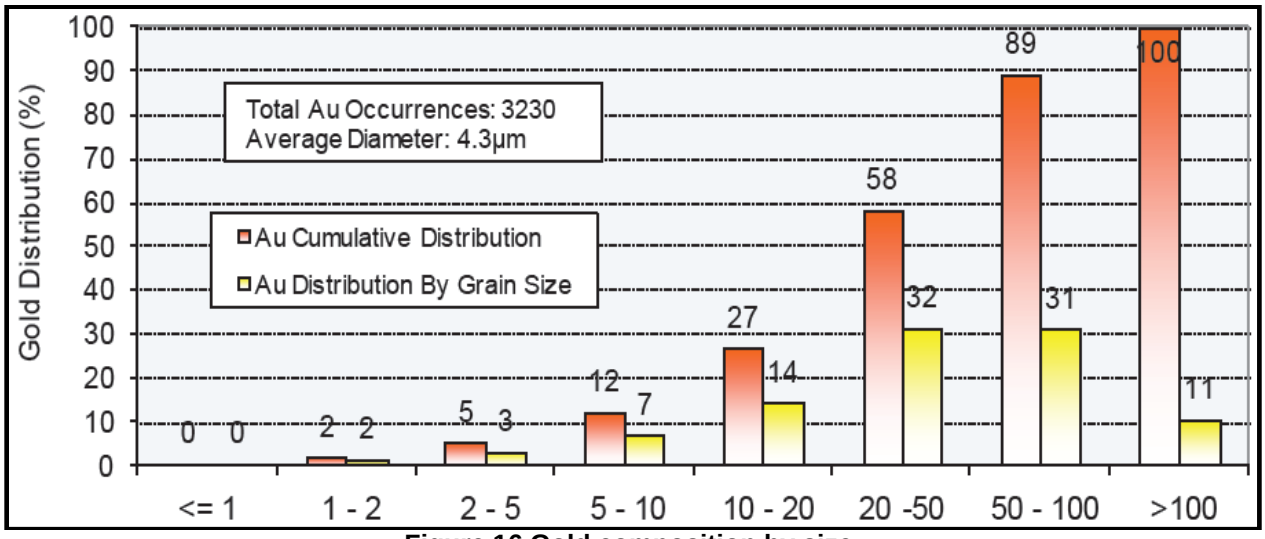

Figure 16 Gold composition by size

As a function of the steep topography, oxidized vein material is visible along the strike of several veins and over a vertical distance of at least 400m. The shears zones are continuous, but the mineralized portions are not. The depth of oxidation in the shear zones is not known, however.

The cobalt-copper-vanadium anomaly was substantiated by the discovery of cobalt-bearing secondary minerals in shear zones. The mode of occurrence and strength of mineralization is not known, but merits additional inspection.

A more detailed mineralogical and petrological study was commissioned by Omega in August 2017 and carried out by Dr. Paul Spry, a professor of economic geology at Iowa State University. Forty-five rock samples and one sample of a pan concentrate were collected from several prospects; Dolores, Suzie, Charlie, Fortuna, and the Elda prospects. From these samples, 38 polished thin-sections and one polished grain mount were prepared by Vancouver Petrographics in Langley, British Columbia, a well-known and respected petrographic laboratory. His analysis and summary is best stated by him and is appended below:

> *"Gold mineralization in the Yura gold district, located ~ 30 km west of Arequipa, is hosted in predominantly NW-trending sheared quartz-pyrite veins in an approximately 11 km diameter quartz diorite to quartz monzodiorite intrusion. Over 3000 quartz veins (up to 6 m wide and over 300 m long) were identified previously. In addition, gold occurs as disseminations in brecciated rocks, at the intersections of NW- and lesser NE-trending shears, and as disseminations in the wall rocks to veins. Other intrusive rocks spatially related to gold mineralization include tonalite, gabbro, and later-formed andesite, quartz monzonite, tonalite and granodiorite dikes. Gold primarily occurs as native gold as inclusions in quartz, and as inclusions in Fe oxides/hydroxides that formed when gold was released from pyrite during supergene activity. The Au-Bi-Te anomaly characteristic of the Yura district is the result of the presence of native gold in association with relatively minor amounts of precious metal (calaverite, petzite, sylvanite, and gold-bearing hessite), and Bi tellurides (tsumoite and tellurobismuthite). Gold veins are generally sheared and indicate that the mineralization is likely orogenic. The ore-bearing system resembles orogenic deposits in northern Peru, including the San Juan deposit, and mineralized veins in the Pataz district, as well as shear-zone hosted deposits in the*

Berners Bay district, Alaska. The preferred model of formation of the gold veins is for the quartz diorite body to have been intruded along a zone of weakness and for it then to have behaved as a rigid body that was subsequently deformed and sheared. The shear zones in quartz-diorite intrusion formed during transpression and provided a suitable structural trap for the ore-bearing fluids. The deformed nature of the host quartz veins indicates the mineralization was predominantly syndeformational. If this is the case, then it is unlikely that the quartz diorite was the causative source of the ore-forming fluids. Instead, the fluids were probably derived from an external source possibly as a result of increased heat flow in thickened crust. The timing relationships between when the quartz diorite was intruded and when the gold mineralization formed, along with the attendant phyllic and propylitic alteration, are yet to be determined and will require geochronological studies."

There is a possibility for structurally controlled gold-copper or copper at depth or eccentric to the shear-hosted gold mineralization. Copper oxides are commonly found in the southern part of the diorite intrusive mass, and rarely chalcopyrite has been identified in the field. However, the target concept is not well developed at this writing.

8.0 Deposit Types

The principal focus of exploration on the property is gold in shear zones; shear zone intersections, and possible breccia bodies, both structural and intrusive. The shear zones vary in width from knife-edge to multiple meters in width, and are commonly found as anastamosing shear couplets that trend northwest and east-northeast, and serve to localize multiple phases of discontinuous quartz veins and veinlets within heavily sheared diorite. Shearing and mineralization appear to have been concomitant, as numerous examples of sheared quartz cut by later quartz veins can be seen property wide. Numerous iron oxide veinlets are found in nearly all the shear zones visited by the author. Gold is easily panned from ground quartz, iron oxide veinlets, and sheared diorite taken within the shear zones.

In several places on the property, the intersection of NW and ENE shear zones appear as large structurally complex brecciated zones, and may themselves constitute bulk tonnage targets.

Several small circular features within the main diorite and tonalite intrusive mass are likely structural evidence for unexposed secondary intrusive events. Although outcrop is sparse, in several areas the small circular features appear to be accompanied by brecciation. The pervasive shearing seen throughout the large diorite intrusive mass is less evident within the smaller circular features, suggestive of a younger stress event. Evidence is insufficient to determine whether the brecciation is structural or intrusive-related, but there is some evidence for both types of breccia occurrences. Both the breccias and the secondary intrusive masses constitute targets for continued exploration.

Figure 17 Circular features in diorite (JE Hiner Google Earth 2017)

Geochemical sampling on a widespread basis disclosed a cobalt-copper-vanadium anomaly (Co-Cu-V) in the northern parts of the Rio Bravo project area. The elevated Co-Cu-V values suggest a cobalt-copper-vanadium target could be developed with additional sampling and mapping. During the December 2017 visit, erythrite, a secondary hydrated cobalt arsenate mineral, was found at the Fortuna prospect within the main shear zone, thus confirming the validity of the cobalt-vanadium-copper anomaly. A subsequent microprobe analysis by BV Minerals – Metallurgical Division (a subsidiary of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd), an international testing laboratory with facilities in Vancouver, Canada, also confirmed the presence of cobalt, whereby cobaltite was identified as an accessory mineral in a pan concentrate. Work is underway to determine the presence of vanadium minerals, although the vanadium may be resident in the magnetite that occurs in the sheared diorite.

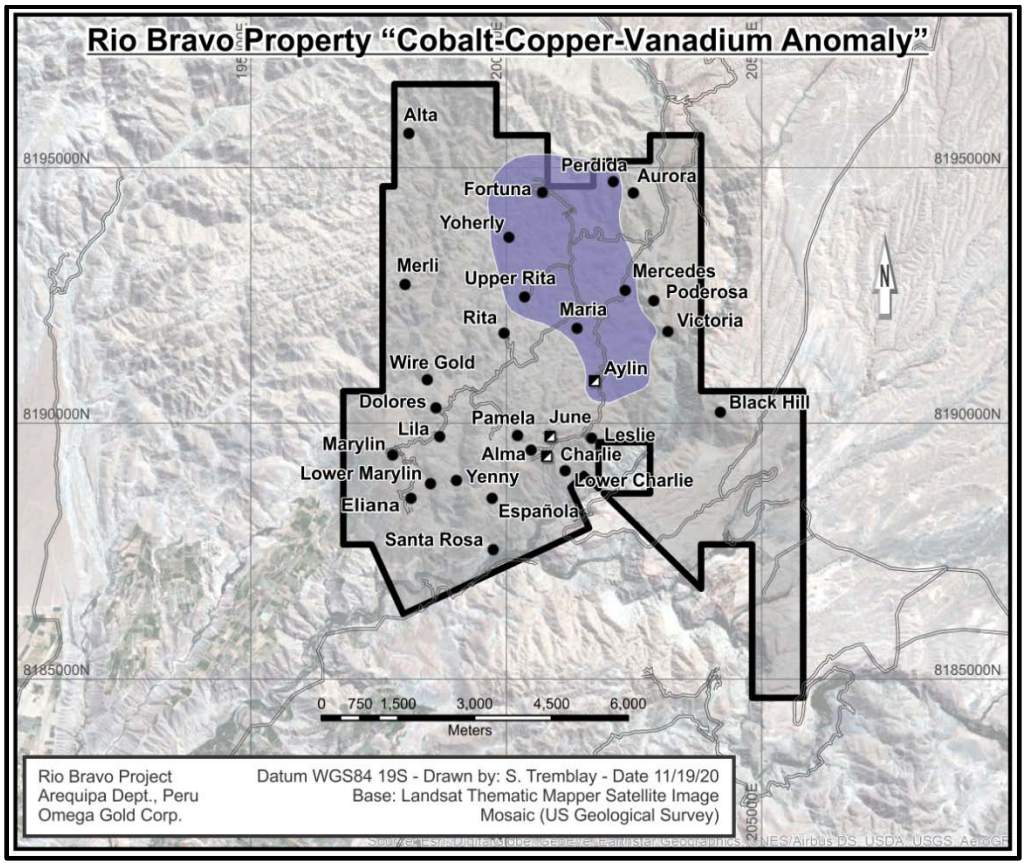

Figure 18 Outline of cobalt-vanadium-copper anomaly

Accordingly, the property offers several deposit types for exploration: shear-hosted gold, breccia-hosted gold, structurally controlled copper-gold mineralization at depth or external to the gold mineralized shear zones, and a possible cobalt-copper-vanadium occurrence. Evidence is sufficient in both geology and geochemistry to warrant work on each of the deposit types.

9.0 Exploration

The Company has not conducted any exploration on the Rio Bravo Property.

10.0 Drilling

The property is at an early stage of exploration and no drilling has been conducted.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The author has no knowledge of what exactly was sampled in programs prior to 2010, how the sampling was done, and what measures were taken to ensure the security of samples taken. The author therefore cannot comment on previously completed sampling programs or results.

Sampling programs conducted from 2011 through 2013 were described by E. Gates in a 2013 summary report to Stiles. His description is recorded here:

"Most of the rock samples collected in the past 21 months have come from

informal mine sites and prospects, outcropping veins and quartz float. When sampling informal workings, safety and access issues normally prevent sampling inside the workings. Consequently samples are taken from material on the dump or around the portal area, with the objective of getting an assay that indicates the approximate grade of the material that was mined from the ore shoots. It should be pointed out that in the cases where samples were taken underground, the material available to sample is the lower grade portion of the veins that the informal miners decided to leave. Three levels of randomness are noted in the sample descriptions:

- *grab - fairly random sample of all vein material around the working site or area of float*
- *select grab - sample emphasizes material that appears to have been the objective of the informal miners or float that is significantly better than the average*
- *very select grab - similar to a select grab, but where the material of interest to the informal miners constitutes a very small percentage of the material taken from the workings, or strongly mineralized float that is fairly scarce in a field of quartz float*

The rock material is placed in 6-mil poly bags, approximately one kilogram per sample. A laboratory bar-code tag is attached to the bag and the sample number written on the sack with an indelible marker. The sack is closed with a plastic zip tie and stored in the Arequipa geology office prior to shipment. Sample locations are determined by hand-held GPS, with a usual accuracy of +/- 3 meters. A representative specimen of each sample is retained in the geology office.

The rock samples collected since 2011 have been sent to the ALS sample preparation facility in Arequipa. Once pulps are prepared, they are sent to the ALS laboratory in Lima. The samples are analyzed by atomic absorption (AA) for gold and by inductively coupled plasma – mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) for 41 elements. This suite of elements also contains gold, but it is not as reliable and the results are not used. If the AA analysis for gold returns one gram or more, the sample is re-analyzed by fire assay, and this result is what is reported, rather than the AA result."

Gates further reported results from the sampling programs as follows:

"Sampling results for gold have been plotted in Figure 20. This map also shows many of the exploration targets that have been identified. It can be seen that there are several clusters of samples with high gold grades.

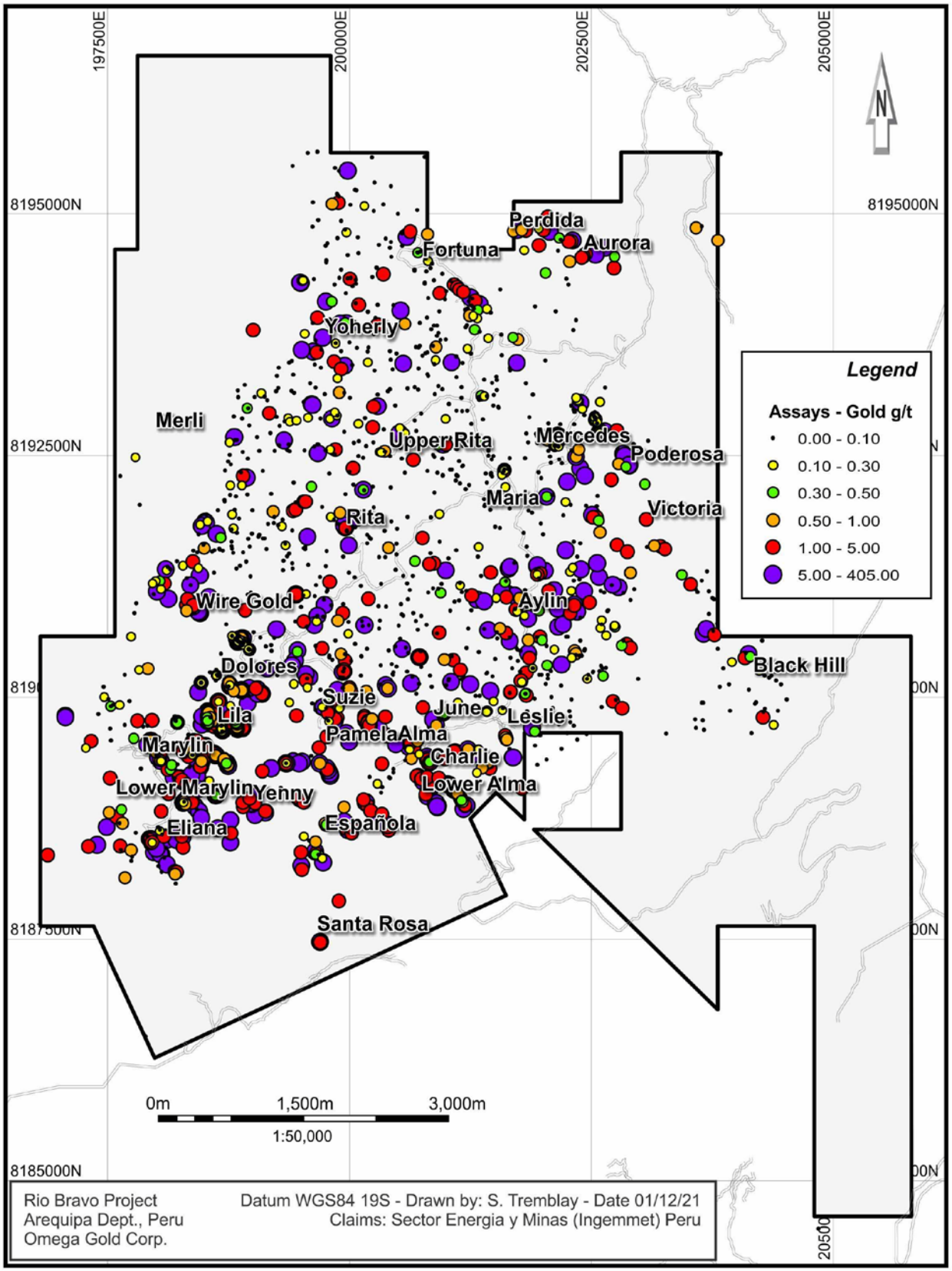

Figure 19 Gold distribution

A histogram of gold grades is presented in Figure 21. The grade ranges are not in even increments or on a logarithmic scale, but were chosen to display ranges that are significant in exploration and exploitation decision making.

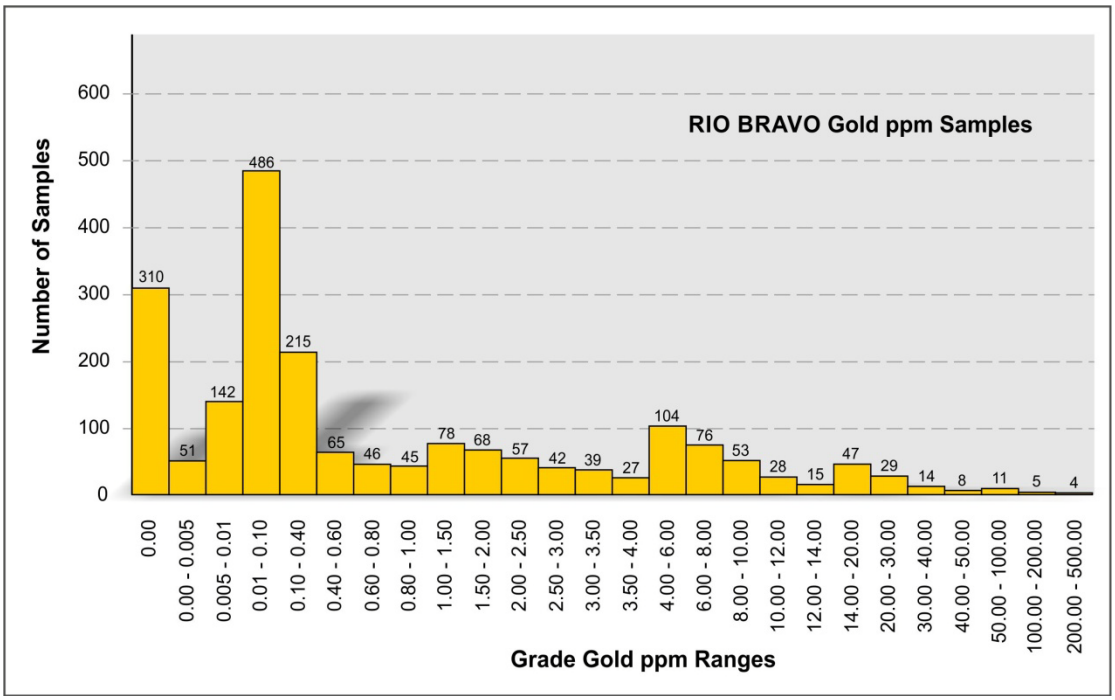

Figure 20 Histogram of gold grades (E Gates 2013)

It is apparent from Gates' histogram above that there are multiple populations of gold at Rio Bravo. In addition to a low-grade population that includes gold values up to 0.4 g/t, there are at least two and possibly three high-grade populations: 1-3.5 g/t, 4-10 g/t, and 14-30 g/t Au. Although the histogram intervals were selected to maximize exploration decisions, the resulting histogram not only differentiates populations but strongly suggests that multiple mineralizing events took place. This is partially verified as well by the results of the BV Minerals analysis discussed in section 8.0 of this report.

12.0 Data Verification

Geological information for the Rio Bravo property has been compiled from public and private sources and is dominantly of a geological and reconnaissance nature.

The author is not aware of any quality control measures that may have been used by the vendor's geologists in their sampling programs, and none of the personnel used by the vendors in the prior programs were available for discussion. Because pulps and rejects from the early programs were not available, the author did not attempt to verify prior sample results. Early sample locations were not visibly marked in the field. The author and vendors spent time looking for indications of prior sampling and found several chip channel locations at various sites. The author did not attempt to conduct duplicate sampling of vendor's sample locations. Whether the chip channel sites that were found are from prior vendor activities work is not known.

The author's assay data was checked against field notes to ensure that there were no unusual inconsistencies between the author's reported results and field observations. The author is satisfied as to the adequacy of sample collection, handling, security, preparation and analytical procedures that have been carried out.

The author notes that gold in assays and gold in pans in author's sample results indicates a high degree of variability. In the author's experience, it is common to have a high degree of variability in the reproducibility of gold assays, particularly where coarse gold is known to exist. Such variability requires the development of a more accurate assay and standards control methodology.

The author has taken multiple samples during visits to the property. The data verification methodology is described as follows:

2010

The author took fifteen 1kg to 3kg rock samples of sheared and mineralized material from several zones on the property. Particular focus was paid to the Fortuna zone and to a lesser extent the Dolores and Suzie zones. At Fortuna, the samples are chip channel samples across the altered zone, and cover an area of approximately 50m. Samples at Suzie and Dolores are chip samples of altered zones and veins exposed in prospect pits. At Suzie, the samples were taken in an area of approximately 200 square meters. The samples were collected in 10 mil plastic bags, placed inside Hubco cotton standard sample bags, noted by sample tag and felt marker, and sealed with plastic zip ties. The sample locations were noted by GPS location, and photographs of the sample area were taken.

The fifteen samples taken by the author are representative of silicification, iron-stained, and mineralized zones found in sheared and altered intrusive rocks. The author attempted to sample obviously altered rocks in order to determine the precious metal content of mineralized or altered rocks. Because gold is visible and coarse, the author consulted with ALS Chemex personnel as to an appropriate analysis technique. The lab recommended, and the author concurred, that it was appropriate to analyze all the Yura samples utilizing the largest sample size available and by employing metallics screening techniques. The samples are visually biased toward mineralized material, and are not representative of either the country rock in the area, and may not be representative of mineralization, if any, which may occur at depth in the area. Brief descriptions of the author's samples are set forth below.

Table 4 Author's Sample descriptions

Sample #	Prospect	UTM E	UTM N	Desc. (Datum WGS 84)
0610001	L. Fortuna	201,476E	8,194,491N	1.5m chip, si+feox+drusy qtz vns
0610002	Dolores	198,853E	8,190,578N	1m chip, si+abun feox, trc py
07021001	Charli	200,960E	8,189,820N	3m chip,shrd, si+feox, com qtz+feox vnlts
07021002	Susi	199,978E	8,190,198N	Shrd gd, hvy feox+si, zone width unk
07021003	Susi	199,970E	8,190,250N	Mult qtz vnlts, hvy feox in vnlts and frac faces
07021004	Susi	199,934E	8,190,261N	Bxtd+shrd gd, brn qtz vns+ hvy feox
07021005	Dolores	198,839E	8,190,616N	2m chip, abun thn feox vnlts, si vnlts
07021006	Dolores	198,827E	8,190,605N	2.5m chip,shrd gd+abun 1-3cm qtz, feox vnlts
07021007	Dolores	198,810E	8,190,600N	200m random grab in FW, mnr feox, ltd outcrop
07021008	U. Fortuna	201,057E	8,194,868N	10m chip, FW on NE side, trc ser+ep+si, Au in pan
07021009	U. Fortuna	201,034E	8,194,860N	Contd 10m chip, shrd gd, ser+qtz+ep

07021010	**U. Fortuna**	**201,035E**	**8,194,855N**	**5m chip, W side shr zn, com ser+qtz**
07021011	**U. Fortuna**	**201,045E**	**8,194,854N**	**10m chip, strike ext of main zn, shrd qtz+ser+ep+chl**
07021012	**U. Fortuna**	**201,047E**	**8,194,868N**	**Hi-grade of FW smpl, abun si+feox, Au in pan**
07021013	**U. Fortuna**	**201,010E**	**8,194,836N**	**15m chip, roadcut, HW SW side, gd+ep+chl, no ser**

As with most projects involving coarse gold or free gold mineralized zones, sample size and assay method is a constant problem. In spite of attempts to isolate and identify coarse gold or nugget variances, there remains the issue of underreported gold in samples. For instance, samples 07012008 through 07021013 were taken across the Fortuna shear where exposed by bulldozer cuts. Only one of these samples reported gold in the ALS Chemex metallics assays (07021012). However, each of these samples 07021008 through 07021011 and sample 07021013 were panned at the time, and each produced a small gold tail in the pan. The photographs below show the sample location of sample 07021008 and sample bags in the left side photo, and the Au in pan from panning the same sample interval.

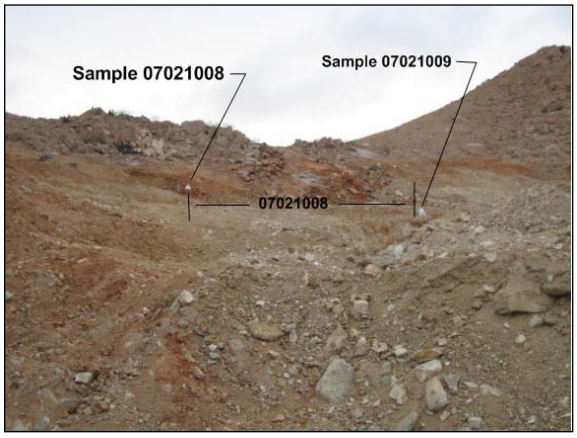

Figure 21 Sample site 07021008-JE Hiner 2010

Figure 22 View of gold in panned sample JE Hiner 2010

The author did not attempt to sample visibly unsheared or unmineralized rocks.

2017

The author took 9 samples at various prospects visited during the October 2017 trip. To avoid duplication of the 2010 sampling, samples were taken at the Leslie, Aylin, and June zones. A stop was made at Charli to check on alteration, and one sample was taken of adularia-bearing diorite +/-quartz veining. The other samples were taken of sheared diorite or tonalite with variable amounts of sericite. In each case a portion of the sample was crushed and panned on the spot. All samples contained visible gold in varying amounts.

Table 5 Author's 2017 Sample descriptions

Sample #	Prospect	UTM E	UTM N	Description
K163334	Aylin area	199247	8190703	sheared diorite-shear w/qtz+ sericite in shear zone, panned gold
K163335	Aylin area	199247	8190703	same zn, feox ribbons in qtz vn
K163336	Aylin main	198026	8189374	sheared diorite with thin qtz vnlts, com sericite
K163337	Aylin main	198026	8189374	dump smpl,no qtz, com sericite+ sec bio +hnblnde
K163338	Leslie	201556	8189827	sheared diorite, multiple shear directions, minimal qtz, com ser
K163339	Leslie	201437	8189982	qtz vn w rd+bk feox inclusions+ribbons
K163340	Lower Aylin	201728	8190896	stockpile, qtz w feox ribbons, vfg py in mtrx
K163341	Charli	200794	8189397	wh qtz, abun feox, similar smpls carry vis.AU
K163342	Lower Aylin	201728	8190896	vn+wallrok from prospect at vn

The author returned to Rio Bravo from November 26 through December 19 2017. Areas not previously visited were examined, including the Rita, Upper Rita, Elda, and other individual prospective areas not yet named. An additional 15 samples were taken to supplement previous sample results and to determine the tenor of gold mineralization at the new sites visited. Twelve additional samples were taken, as noted below:

Table 6 Author's additional samples

Sample #	Prospect	UTM E	UTM N	Description
K163376	Elda	193894	8195387	Bxtd qz dio w feox & cuox
K163377	Elda	193889	8195391	1.5m chip-shr'd qz dio tr feox on frcs
K163378	Elda	193827	8195208	Qz dio w qz vnlts,open space xls,poss rhodocr,good pan tail
K163379	Elda	193837	8195168	.5m shr'd qz dio + feox on frcs
K163380	Elda	193902	8195276	Bxa zn in shr'd qz dio
K163381	Elda	193338	8195232	Shr'd qz dio in sbcrp,com feox+2dy bio
K163382	Elda	193931	8195393	Bxtd/altd qz dio, hvy chl pos actin
K163383	Elda	193383	8195801	Hvy feox in shr'd qz dio
K163384	Gloria	192632	8194030	.25m qz vn w feox ribbons,in massv qz dio
K163385	Gloria	192963	8193796	Shr'd qz dio in underhand stope, com feox
K163386	Gloria	192961	8193796	.5m qz vn, sugary qz+feox ribbons
M198660	Elda	191796	8193233	Bxa in qz dio w tr bo, 2dy bio

Samples consisted of 1kg material placed in 10mil plastic bags with a sample tag, secured with zip ties and sample number noted on the bag with indelible marker. The sample locations were noted by GPS location, and photographs of the sample area were taken.

Because the author has no knowledge of what exactly was sampled in prior programs, how the sampling was done, and what measures were taken to ensure the security of samples taken,

and what instructions were provided to the laboratory used for analyses, the author cannot comment on previously completed sampling, sample preparation, analyses, or security.

No employee, officer, director, or associate of the prior vendors, Property Vendor, or Omega Gold Corporation were involved in the selection of samples to be taken by the author, involved with the collection of the samples taken by the author, or the preparation of the samples.

The samples were sealed at the sample site and remained in the author's possession. The sealed samples were stored in the author's hotel room until they were taken by pickup truck to the vendor's office in Arequipa. ALS Chemex personnel picked up the samples, packed and sealed the samples in a Chemex container, and delivered the samples to ALS Chemex in Lima. ALS Chemex is a certified assay laboratory under ISO 9001-2000.

2010 Sample Preparation

In 2010 ALS Chemex at Lima prepared the samples as follows:

1. Dried the samples as necessary and crushed the samples to greater than 70% -2mm using a jaw crusher.

2. A 500 gram split is obtained using a Jones Riffle Splitter and pulverized to greater than 85% -75 microns using standard ring and puck style pulverizing equipment.

3. The sample is screened to separate -100mesh and +100mesh fractions. Duplicate 50-gram fire assays analyses are done on undersize and oversize fractions. Individual assays, calculated total weight, weight fractions, and total gold are reported.

In 2017, the samples were sealed on site and kept in the author's possession until pickup by local ALS Chemex personnel as was done in 2010.

No employee, officer, director, prior vendors, Property Vendor, or associate of Omega Gold Corporation were involved in the selection of samples to be taken by the author, involved with the collection of the samples taken by the author, or the preparation of the samples.

It is the author's opinion that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are adequate for this level of evaluation, but not for continuing exploration and resource evaluation.

2017 Sample Preparation

Because a sample analysis protocol had previously been established by vendor's personnel for the analysis of Yura samples, the author's 2017 samples were prepared and analyzed as follows:

- Preparation- samples are logged in, dried, and crushed until 70% of the sample passes through -2mm screen. Sample is split, and a 250gram cut is taken and pulverized to -200 mesh.
- Analysis- a 50 gram cut of the -200 mesh sample is subjected to a 4 acid dissolution, and then analyzed via induction coupled plasma techniques (ICP).
- Analysis- any samples that report overlimit assay amounts for gold are analyzed via a 30-gram cut of the -200mesh sample and fire assayed.

Although the author does not consider this methodology adequate for analysis of free and often coarse gold samples, the method was employed to allow comparison of the 2010 results with the 2017 program.

In both 2010 and 2017 quality control procedures were employed by the author in the field for the samples collected to ensure that samples are representative of the material sampled. ALS Chemex maintains a program of internal quality assurance and quality control to maintain and control precision, accuracy, and contamination. These include the insertion of ALS geochemical standards and blanks into the sample analysis stream and duplicate analyses of both standards and client samples. The author relied on the laboratory's quality control program to manage precision, reliability, and reproducibility.

Because sample size and nugget effect is probably going to be an ongoing laboratory issue, the author recommends taking as large a sample as is practical, and developing an analysis procedure with the selected lab to accommodate nugget gold problems. The author has held additional discussions with ALS Chemex personnel in Lima and Vancouver regarding alternative procedures, as well as with metallurgical consultants in Reno, Nevada. The general consensus, with no decision reached, is that other methods may work depending on the mode of gold occurrence. Alternative methods suggested for consideration include bottle roll testing, column leaching, and utilization of gravity circuits to concentrate large samples prior to independent analysis. Any method subsequently selected will depend on additional work to determine the habit and mode of occurrence of gold in the oxidized and primary mineralized zones of the Rio Bravo project.

Future programs to evaluate the Rio Bravo property should include development of a company-held geochemical standard, and utilization of blanks (geochemically inert material such as silica sand) inserted into the sample stream for submission to the laboratory to ensure and verify the precision and accuracy of the assay results, and to enable detection of contamination. Reliance upon laboratory standards is unacceptable in a major program aimed at developing geologic resources or measured reserves. Such independent control of the geochemical program from exploration through development by the company will likely be required by funding facilities

Despite the considerations discussed above for future exploration, it is the author's opinion that the data developed to date are satisfactory sufficient for the purposes used in this technical report.

Table 7 Author's 2010 sample results

AR10014939 - Finalized									
CLIENT : "PROJEHPE - Jehcorp INC."									
# of SAMPLES : 15									
DATE RECEIVED : 2010-02-11 DATE FINALIZED : 2010-02-19									
PROJECT : "YURA"									
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""									
PO NUMBER : " "									
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-SCR24 Au Total (+)(-) Combined ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) Fraction ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (-) Fraction ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) mg mg	Au-SCR24 WT. + Frac Entire g	Au-SCR24 WT. - Frac Entire g	Au-AA26 Au ppm	Au-AA26D Au ppm
610001	3.17	0.06	<0.05	0.07	0.001	39.07	931.2	0.06	0.07
610002	1.62	3.53	0.86	3.68	0.042	48.79	891.2	3.62	3.73
7021001	2.3	0.29	0.34	0.29	0.017	50	951	0.24	0.34
7021002	2.43	1.05	0.23	1.07	0.006	26.38	970.9	1.07	1.07
7021003	1.33	0.27	0.2	0.28	0.01	49.43	860.9	0.27	0.28
7021004	1.61	3.08	3.31	3.07	0.153	46.26	970.8	3.15	2.99
7021005	1.93	0.05	<0.05	0.05	0.002	46.92	921.2	0.05	0.05
7021006	1.86	0.16	0.1	0.16	0.005	49.21	970.7	0.16	0.16
7021007	1.95	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	32.75	911.1	0.01	<0.01
7021008	2.35	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	47.48	961	<0.01	<0.01
7021009	2.6	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	24.81	1001	<0.01	<0.01
7021010	2.33	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	50.56	980.9	<0.01	<0.01
7021011	2.63	<0.05	0.09	<0.05	0.004	46.4	898.2	<0.01	0.01
7021012	2.09	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.002	41.08	801	0.06	0.06
7021013	2.18	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	41.87	921.3	<0.01	<0.01

Table 8 Author's 2017 sample results

CLIENT : FOREX - Formación Yura Exploracion S.A.C.																
# of SAMPLES : 14																
DATE RECEIVED : 2017-10-10 DATE FINALIZED : 2017-10-24																
PROJECT : YURA																
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ME-MS41:Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).																
JEH Notes (Yura unless noted otherwise)	WGS 84 Easting	Northing	Sample #	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 Bi ppm	ME-MS41 Co ppm	ME-MS41 Cu ppm	ME-MS41 Fe %	ME-MS41 K %	ME-MS41 Mn ppm	ME-MS41 Mo ppm	ME-MS41 V ppm	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-AA23 Au Check ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm
prospect beside road-qz vn	199247	8190703	K163334	0.14	7.73	0.33	7.7	429	2.08	0.6	345	0.76	49	7.78		7.84
same loc-feox stringrs in qz	199247	8190703	K163335	0.19	2.12	0.14	1.4	26	0.73	0.04	120	0.63	6	2.79	2.48	3.9
sheared diorite-Marylin prosp.	198024	8189374	K163336	0.33	0.43	0.06	4.2	76.7	1.43	0.16	287	0.42	50	0.531		
sheared diorite- Marylin dump	198024	8189374	K163337	0.04	0.02	0.02	8.6	46.1	2.36	0.26	579	0.24	87	0.021		
Leslie area- sheared diorite	201535	8189827	K163338	0.07	0.07	0.02	6.2	16.7	1.57	0.46	350	0.22	53	0.068		
Leslie- sheared diorite w feox in qz	201437	8189782	K163339	0.3	0.02	0.07	1.2	14.6	1.11	0.02	90	3.46	64	0.026		
Aylin vn-grab of vn+wllrk	201728	8190896	K163340	0.56	0.26	0.37	1.4	12.3	0.89	0.09	73	11.3	12	0.462		
hi grade qz vn mtl-Charli	200794	8189397	K163341	0.48	8.57	1.19	1.1	5.6	0.94	0.01	135	0.74	10	6.5		6.86
Aylin -doghole grab of vn	201728	8190896	K163342	4.27	1.65	2.72	5.8	112	6.01	0.06	263	41.5	218	1.83		1.64

Data Excluded From Adjacent Project

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The property is at an early stage of exploration and no Mineral Processing or Metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

The property is at an early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource Estimate has been carried out.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no calculations of mineral resources or mineral reserves.

16.0 Mining Methods

No attempt to design a Mining Method has been made.

17.0 Recovery Methods

No viable methodology for Recovery Methods has been conducted,

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Because the project is at an early stage, Project Infrastructure is limited to bulldozer access roads and a basic camp for security purposes. All work to date has been conducted by traveling to and from Arequipa.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

There have been no market studies or marketing contracts done in respect of the Rio Bravo Project.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There have been no Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact studies relative to mining or other operations.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

No Capital and Operating Costs have been calculated.

22.0 Economic Analysis

There have been no Economic Analyses conducted.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Adjacent properties are controlled by individuals and small companies. Cementos Yuros, a local cement company, holds claims adjacent to Rio Bravo. However, none of the adjacent properties have been examined by this author, and no information regarding any adjacent properties was included in this report.

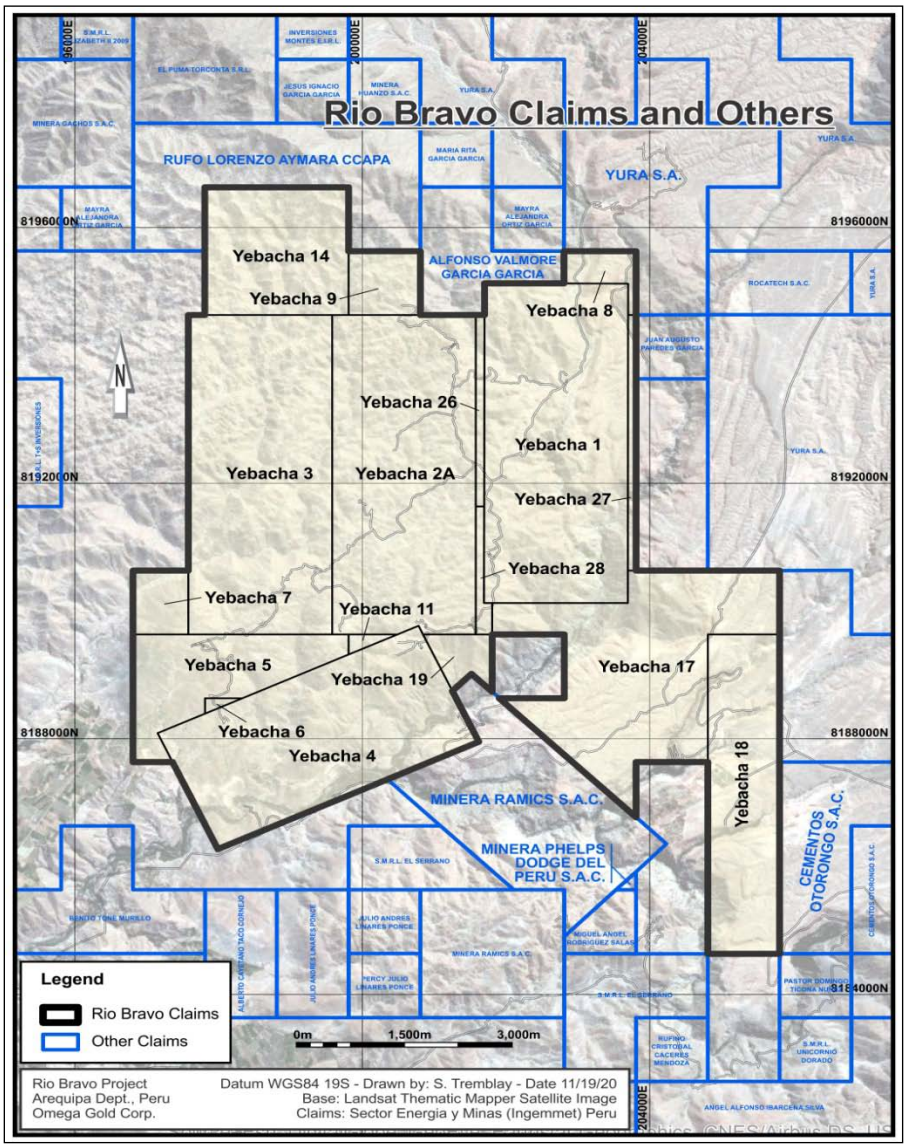

Figure 23 Adjacent Properties

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other Relevant Data or Information on the Property other than as described in this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Regional-scale northwest-trending shear zones have been locally altered and mineralized within a large diorite-tonalite intrusive mass that has been intruded into the coastal range batholith. Gold is hosted in quartz veins, veinlets, iron-oxide veinlets, and in potassically-altered and sheared diorite. Shear zone widths and strike lengths are locally substantial and represent suitable targets for the discovery and development of gold mineralization. Substantial boulder scree, talus and alluvium effectively mask the shear zones, rendering surface exploration difficult without mechanical exposure for evaluation purposes. Thus, insufficient work has been done to determine size and grade potential of known zones, and additional work is required to determine the existence, if any, of additional zones with potential for hosting gold mineralization.

Further, additional targets have been developed that merit additional evaluation:

- Large areas of heavily sheared diorite and tonalite at the intersection of ENE and NW trending shear zones, as exemplified by Susie and Leslie zones, should be examined for bulk tonnage potential.
- The discovery of a sizeable cobalt-vanadium-copper anomaly in the Fortuna area should be evaluated for its economic potential
- The economic potential of deep structurally controlled copper targets is unknown, but work to define whether such targets exist within reach of the drill should be considered, considering the substantial amount of copper in analyses from prospects in the southern part of the diorite/tonalite intrusive mass.

It is the author's opinion that the Rio Bravo property merits additional evaluation of known zones, and continued exploration to determine the mineralization potential elsewhere on the property, for the following reasons:

- Widespread prospecting activities have been restricted to areas of quartz vein outcrop or quartz vein surface debris, leaving substantial strike lengths that do no display quartz-veining unexplored
- Large areas of the property have not been evaluated due to lack of access
- Widespread gold in multiple prospects suggests a substantial gold mineralizing event
- Lengthy shear zones with widths from 1m to 50m or more represent sizeable targets
- Significant boulder scree, talus, and alluvium cover that is largely unaltered does not reflect the underlying bedrock geology, shear zone locations and size, and mineral potential
- Exploration to date by the vendors has concentrated on areas with known gold prospects
- The importance of shear zone intersections that create bulk tonnage target zones has only recently been considered in the exploration program
- Property is situated in mining-friendly jurisdiction and title is secure
- Access and infrastructure are good. Climate and elevations are conducive to year-round operations
- The association of gold with potassic alteration allows usage of geologic, geochemical, geophysical and remote sensing tools to allow rapid exploration and target delineation.

It is evident from discussions with the vendors and Omega personnel and from the author's results that the presence of coarse gold at Yura affects lab analyses and gold reproducibility. Both vendor's geologists and the author encountered reproducibility variations, whereby gold seen in pan samples was not replicated in lab analyses. In the author's experience, high variability in gold analyses is common, but exacerbated by the presence and erratic distribution of coarse gold. It is the author's interpretation that this situation is likely to occur on a property-wide basis within the oxidized zones of mineralized shears or in the broadly sheared areas where ENE and NW shears intersect. Data are insufficient to predict variability of mineralization, if any, in unoxidized parts of mineralized shears. Although nearly impossible to remove the effects of this variability, the statistical variance can be partially mitigated by taking large samples in the field, and by utilizing large sample charges in the lab. A combination of metallics screening, bottle roll analysis, or column leaching using larger sample sizes may be necessary to improve analysis reproducibility.

As with any exploration project there are risks that could negatively affect a positive outcome of exploration. At Rio Bravo it is possible that the presence of coarse gold and the problems inherent in the analysis of coarse gold at the laboratory could affect calculations of gold grades, gold distribution, and the ability to develop a geologic resource. Because the best solution to erratic and coarse gold distribution is to take large samples, drill core and reverse circulation cuttings may not be sufficient to accurately determine gold grades or gold distribution. Because of these conditions, development of a viable resource may not be possible.

External risks that may negatively impact the Rio Bravo project include environmental considerations, socio-economic issues, governmental restraints, and commodity prices. Although the vendors have initiated environmental studies that to date have not identified any problems, it is possible that further studies might identify endangered plants, animals, or other environmental issues that could negatively impact the project. The vendors have taken steps to ensure adequate water is available for future mining activities, but global warming and other regional climate conditions may preclude the development of sufficient water for operations. The global Covid pandemic has severely impacted Peru, causing significant drops in employment, mobility, and health conditions in the general population. It is possible that continuing Covid issues could negatively impact the exploration and development at Rio Bravo. Income inequality and poverty combined with a large

Amerindian population has created socio-economic issues elsewhere in Peru, principally in the north. Although there have not been similar incidents or confrontations involving mining companies and local indigenous populations, it is possible that changing economic and social mores could have a negative impact on the exploration and development at Rio Bravo. Recent elections resulted in the installation of a Marxist president in Peru, and this man has targeted the mining industry for changes, including excessive taxation and nationalization. If he is successful, such changes could have a large negative impact on the exploration and development at Rio Bravo. Lastly, commodity prices can vary significantly. A large negative gold price change could have a material effect upon the project's ability to attract sufficient funding for exploration and development.

26.0 Recommendations

To develop existing targets and identify new zones, significantly more geologic and geochemical information is necessary. The acquisition of sufficient information requires a multi-disciplinary approach involving the following actions:

1. Utilize previously acquired flight photography to construct a suitable base map
2. Geologic mapping and sampling of existing exposures, principally road cuts and prospect pits
3. Additional property-wide geochemical sampling to characterize the size and disposition of gold anomalies
4. Structural and alteration analysis utilizing Landsat and thematic imagery
5. Trenching and new road construction in concert with additional geochemical sampling
6. Structural analysis and geologic mapping in secondary detail using aerial photography
7. Thin and polished section analysis of mineralized samples to accurately determine mode of gold occurrence or occurrences
8. Collection of a sizeable sample (approximately 500kg) of mineralized material to determine a suitable analysis methodology for exploration samples
9. Collection and processing of a suitable amount of material to develop a low grade and high-grade geochemical standard for use in drilling programs and other exploration activities.
10. Limited drilling at known or established targets with sufficient data available to reliably locate drill holes.

A budget for this Phase 1 program is set out below.

If the integrated approach successfully indicates suitable and defensible drill targets, a second phase program of concentrated drilling is recommended.

As a function of a contemplated private offering prior to Omega Gold Corp merging as part of a qualifying transaction with Altina Capital Corp, a CPC company listed on the TSX-V, a budget and sources and uses of funds has been prepared. The budget includes line items to satisfy contractual obligations of Omega over a one-year period from the date the Company is public, and an initial Phase I exploration budget followed by a Phase II exploration budget if fully funded.

The Phase 1 Exploration budget located in Table 9 has a proposed exploration budget of US$1,899,464 to be implemented over a 7-9-month time frame. The proposed exploration budget is larger than the Option I use of funds budget because the company is in the process of satisfying the obligations of Options I and II concurrently. The exploration program includes many of the rigorous technical evaluations necessary for the development of sufficient information to plan a drill program, including geologic and alteration mapping, additional area-wide rock chip sampling, soil grid sampling, trenching, drill site selection, and drill permitting. After completion, a 6,000 meter RC drilling program is planned to complete Phase I exploration. Target development will be derived from analysis of the results of various exploration techniques.
For example, the project area was flown for aerial photography in 2011, but funds were not available at the time to utilize flight data to construct a scale-stable topographic map. As a vital component to accurate work in the field, funds are budgeted to complete this map with 1 meter contour accuracy. The map will be utilized to construct a property-wide geologic map, including structural and alteration analysis.

The association of hydrothermally altered rocks with mineral deposits has long been recognized and applied as an exploration tool. Thematic mapping data provide a means to discriminate elevated levels of ferric iron oxides, limonite, clay and mica alteration (including sericite and other potassium-added minerals). Because the known alteration at Yura includes significant potassic effects, remote sensing analysis utilizing thematic analysis will aid delineation of altered zones on the property, both in presently explored areas as well as much of the property that remains untouched.

Additional geochemical surveys are budgeted for property wide evaluation and selectively in more detail on known target areas by trenching and sampling on tighter sample spacing. Geophysical methods are proposed to substantiate and provide on-ground accuracy for the remote analyses mentioned above.

The budget also includes costs to construct, maintain, and operate existing roads. Excluded for the next year is a budget for an upgraded camp due to Covid 19 related costs and protocols required. The camp will be necessary post pandemic because the proximity of the project to Arequipa is deceiving. Although only 30km from the city, increased traffic and difficult roads combine to make travel in and out of the project time consuming, with each trip ranging from 2 hours or more. Thus, the program includes improving and augmenting an existing small and basic camp to facilitate all the technical personnel, management, and drilling personnel involved in future programs.

A limited drilling program is recommended and budgeted to follow the extensive technical programs discussed above. Forty-five to sixty shallow 100-150 meter holes and angle holes are proposed to evaluate select mineralized zones on the property. Drill permits were received on two prior occasions but were not utilized for lack of adequate funding. Presuming these sites meet the appropriate technical filters, drilling can be started as soon as technical programs have been completed, compiled and analyzed.

A Phase 2 Exploration budget is also proposed in Table 10 for potential deployment over a 6-month period following Phase 1 Exploration.

Table 9 Exploration Budget Phase 1

Phase 1 Exploration Item	Amount ($USD)
Assay and Lab - Surface sampling - $50/sample	75,000
Dozer and Trenching - including mob/demob	90,000
Access and truck/equipment rental	54,000
RC Drilling - including water, fuel, collar, down hole survey, drill supplies, mob/demob and permitting - 6,000 metres @$115/m	747,500
Assay and Lab - Drilling sampling - $50/sample	335,000
Travel and accommodation	43,000
Technical Staff and Labour	135,000
VAT on Peruvian costs	247,285
Contingency Exploration @10%	172,679
Total - Phase 1 Exploration	**1,899,464**

Table 10 Exploration Budget Phase 2

Item	Amount ($USD)
Assay and Lab - Surface sampling - $50/sample	62,500
Dozer and Trenching - including mobe/demob	72,500
Access and truck/equipment rental	54,000
RC Drilling - including water, fuel, collar, down hole survey, drill supplies, mob/demob and permitting - 6,000 metres @$115/m	752,500
Assay and Lab - Drilling sampling - $50/sample	335,000
Travel and accommodation	57,000
Technical Staff and Labour	135,000
VAT on Peruvian costs	366,035
Contingency Exploration @10%	181,454
Total - Phase 2 Exploration	**1,995,989**

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28.0 Date and Signature Page

The effective date of this report is June 28, 2021
Dated at Lynden, Washington this 28th day of June 2021

John E. Hiner, Licensed Geologist
SME Registered Member 01448400

29.0 Statement of Qualification

John E. Hiner
Consulting Mining Geologist
Washington State Licensed Geologist #1804
Registered Member SME #1448400RM
9443 Axlund Road, Lynden, WA 98264
Ph (360) 318-8352
Email: jehcorp@pogozone.net

Certificate of Author

I, John E. Hiner, Licensed Geologist in the state of Washington, of 9443 Axlund Road, Lynden, Washington, 98264 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Licensed Geologist #1804 in the State of Washington, a member of the National Board of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG).

2. I am a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration (SME member #1448400RM).

3. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from San Diego State University, San Diego, California in 1972.

4. I obtained a M.Sc. degree in economic geology from the Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada in 1978.

5. As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 45 years. This experience includes 4 years of petroleum exploration experience in the United States and the United Kingdom, 4 years of geothermal exploration experience in the United States and Mexico, and 37 years of mineral exploration experience worldwide. This experience has included all aspects of the resource industry from field exploration and project generation through management of project exploration and development to senior exploration management responsibility. I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities including gold, copper, lead-zinc-silver, and phosphate.

6. I am the author and am responsible for the preparation and contents, except as conditioned in Section 3.0 of the technical report titled “43-101 Technical Report on the Rio Bravo Project, Arequipa Region, Peru”, and dated June 28, 2021 (the “Technical Report”) relating to the Rio Bravo property. I visited the Rio Bravo property on three occasions on February 6, 7, and 8, 2010, and October 2-5, 2017, and November 24-December 19, 2017 a total of thirty-one days. My most recent visit was made from September 8-14, 2018. I have been informed by both the vendors and the Company that no exploration work has been conducted on the property since the date of my last visit. Due to travel restrictions imposed by Canadian, U.S., and Peruvian authorities regarding the Covid 19 pandemic I have not visited the property to verify this assertion.

7. I am an independent as defined by section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property described in this report. The vendor of the Rio Bravo property is Harold Gardner, and the issuer is Altina Capital Corporation. I am independent of both entities.

8. I prepared a NI 43-101 technical report on the project in 2010, but otherwise I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

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

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, 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, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Lynden, Washington, this 28th day of June 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Hiner
Qualified Person

SME
Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration
John E. Hiner
SME Registered Member No. 1448400
Signature
Date Signed June 28 2021
Expiration date 31 DEC 2022

State of Washington
1804
Licensed Geologist
JOHN E. HINER

Appendix 1

AUTHOR'S RESULTS
ALS CHEMEX ASSAY CERTIFICATES- 2010

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Peru S.A.
Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A
Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01
Lima
Phone: +51 (1) 574 5700 Fax: +51 (1) 574 0721 www.alschemex.com

To: **JEHCORP INC.**
9443 AXLUND ROAD
LYNDEN
WA 98264
USA

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 19-FEB-2010
This copy reported on 4-MAR-2010
Account: PROJEHPE

CERTIFICATE AR10014939

Project: YURA
P.O. No.:
This report is for 15 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Arequipa, Peru on 11-FEB-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
JOHN HINER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
SCR-21	Screen to -100 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-SCR24	Au Screen FA Double Minus -50g	WST-SIM
Au-AA26	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA26D	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: **JEHCORP INC.**
ATTN: JOHN HINER
9443 AXLUND ROAD
LYNDEN
WA 98264
USA

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Milder Mascaraqui, Laboratory Manager, Peru

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Peru S.A.
Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A
Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01
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Phone: +51 (1) 574 5700 Fax: +51 (1) 574 0721 www.alschemex.com

To: **JEHCORP INC.**
9443 AXLUND ROAD
LYNDEN
WA 98264
USA

Project: YURA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AR10014939

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-SCR24 Au Total ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (+) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (-) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (+) m mg 0.001	Au-SCR24 WT. + Fr g 0.01	Au-SCR24 WT. - Fr g 0.1	Au-AA26 Au ppm 0.01	Au-AA26D Au ppm 0.01
0610001		3.17	0.06	<0.05	0.07	0.001	39.07	931.2	0.06	0.07
0610002		1.62	3.53	0.86	3.68	0.042	48.79	891.2	3.62	3.73
07021001		2.30	0.29	0.34	0.29	0.017	50.00	951.0	0.24	0.34
07021002		2.43	1.05	0.23	1.07	0.006	26.38	970.9	1.07	1.07
07021003		1.33	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.010	49.43	860.9	0.27	0.28
07021004		1.61	3.08	3.31	3.07	0.153	46.26	970.8	3.15	2.99
7021005		1.93	0.05	<0.05	0.05	0.002	46.92	921.2	0.05	0.05
7021006		1.86	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.005	49.21	970.7	0.16	0.16
7021007		1.95	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	32.75	911.1	0.01	<0.01
7021008		2.35	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	47.48	961.0	<0.01	<0.01
7021009		2.60	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	24.81	1001.0	<0.01	<0.01
7021010		2.33	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	50.56	980.9	<0.01	<0.01
7021011		2.63	<0.05	0.09	<0.05	0.004	46.40	898.2	<0.01	0.01
7021012		2.09	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.002	41.08	801.0	0.06	0.06
7021013		2.18	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	41.87	921.3	<0.01	<0.01

Appendix 2
Rio Bravo Claim List

#	Name of Concession	Concession Code	Hectares	Net Hectares
1	Yebacha 1	050002906	1,000.74	1,000.735
2	Yebacha 2A	050005706	997.84	997.841
3	Yebacha 3	050003106	1,000.81	1,000.805
4	Yebacha 4	050003206	800.65	800.647
5	Yebacha 5	050003406	400.00	311.852
6	Yebacha 6	050004206	100.00	6.282
7	Yebacha 7	050004306	100.00	73.924
8	Yebacha 8	050004406	100.00	56.225
9	Yebacha 9	050004506	100.00	100.000
10	Yebacha 11	050005006	100.00	9.798
11	Yebacha 14	050008606	400.00	400.000
12	Yebacha 17	050040407	900.00	742.485
13	Yebacha 18	050040507	500.00	489.810
14	Yebacha 19	050040607	100.00	58.920
15	Yebacha 26	050002612	300.00	42.920
16	Yebacha 27	050002712	400.00	44.330
17	Yebacha 28	050007212	200.00	34.310
	Total		**7,500.04**	**6,170.88**

Appendix 3
Rio Bravo Concession Costs – To keep concessions in good standing

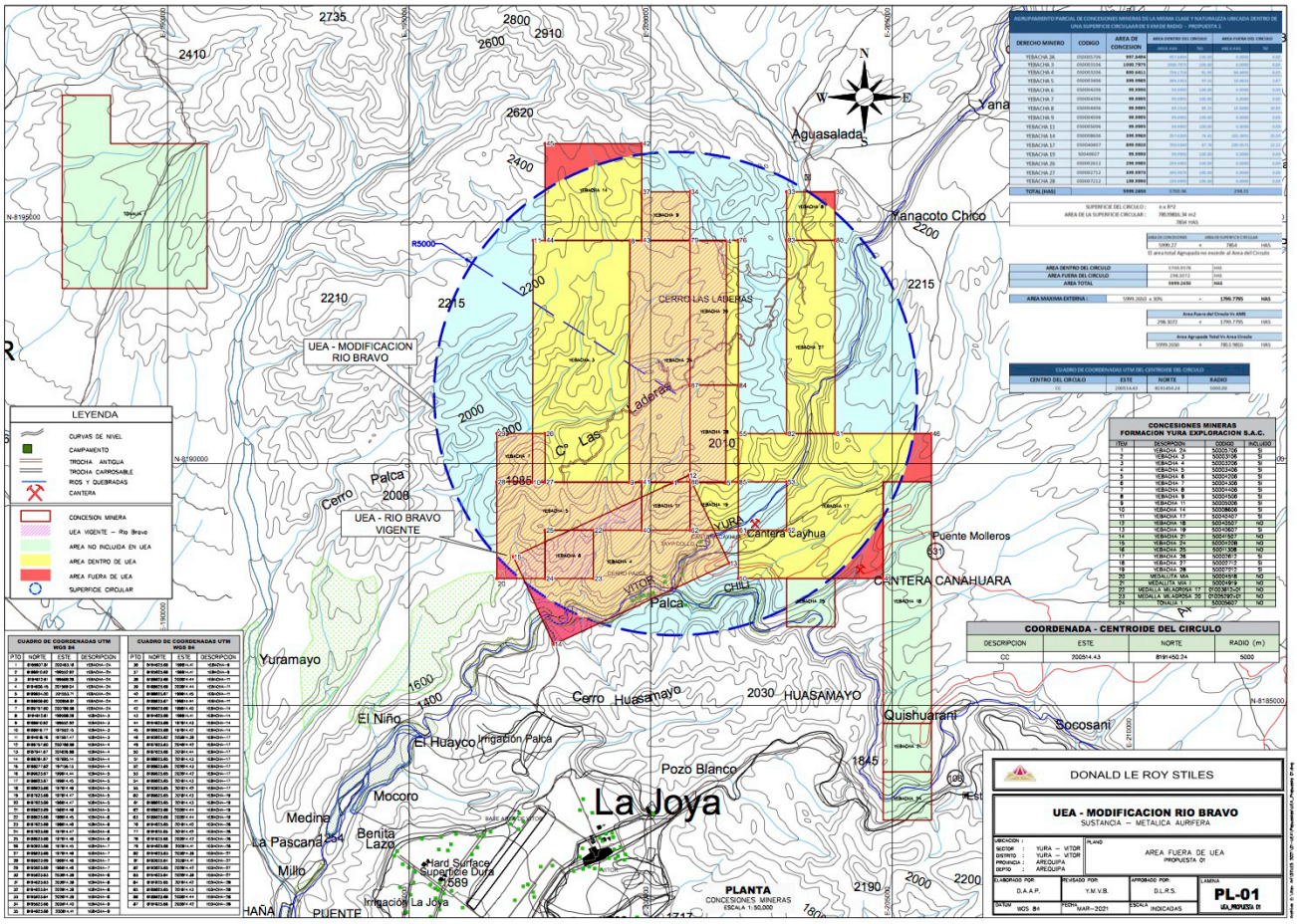
Name of Concession	Concession Code	Hectares	Net Hectares	Date Granted D/M/Y	Initial Year of Minimum Annual Production (MAP)	MAP Requirements in $$/Hectare	Annual MAP Required per year per Concession (USD)
Yebacha 1	050002906	1,000.74	1,000.735	24/1/2006	2019	$1,250	1,250,919
Yebacha 2A	050005706	997.84	997.841	28/2/2006	2019	$1,250	1,247,301
Yebacha 3	050003106	1,000.81	1,000.805	25/1/2006	2019	$1,250	1,251,006
Yebacha 4	050003206	800.65	800.647	25/1/2006	2019	$1,250	1,000,809
Yebacha 5	050003406	400.00	311.852	27/1/2006	2019	$1,250	389,815
Yebacha 6	050004206	100.00	6.282	13/2/2006	2019	$1,250	7,853
Yebacha 7	050004306	100.00	73.924	13/2/2006	2019	$1,250	92,405
Yebacha 8	050004406	100.00	56.225	13/2/2006	2019	$1,250	70,281
Yebacha 9	050004506	100.00	100.000	13/2/2006	2019	$1,250	125,000
Yebacha 11	050005006	100.00	9.798	20/0/2006	2019	$1,250	12,248
Yebacha 14	050008606	400.00	400.000	7-4-2006	2019	$1,250	500,000
Yebacha 17	050040407	900.00	742.485	15/11/2007	2019	$1,250	928,106
Yebacha 18	050040507	500.00	489.810	15/11/2007	2019	$1,250	612,263
Yebacha 19	050040607	100.00	58.920	15/11/2007	2019	$1,250	73,650
Yebacha 26	050002612	300.00	42.920	28/2/2012	2022	$1,250	53,650
Yebacha 27	050002712	400.00	44.330	28/2/2012	2022	$1,250	55,413
Yebacha 28	050007212	200.00	34.310	4-27-2012	2022	$1,250	42,888
Total		**7,500.04**	**6,170.88**				**$ 7,713,605**

Above: Minimum Annual Production ("MAP") is outlined and in aggregate is US$7.7 million annually. In the absence of production, this also relates to minimum annual compliant exploration spend on the property to prevent MAP penalties

Name of Concession	Alternative 2% MAP Penalty Validity	Alternative Annual Penalty 2% MAP (USD)	Alternative 5% MAP Penalty (USD)	Alternative Annual Penalty 5% MAP (USD)	Alternative 10% MAP Penalty Validity	Alternative Annual Penalty 10% MAP (USD)	Cancellation of Concession if MAP not achieved
Yebacha 1	2019-2023	25,018	2024-2028	62,546	2029-2038	125,092	2039
Yebacha 2A	2019-2023	24,946	2024-2028	62,365	2029-2038	124,730	2039
Yebacha 3	2019-2023	25,020	2024-2028	62,550	2029-2038	125,101	2039
Yebacha 4	2019-2023	20,016	2024-2028	50,040	2029-2038	100,081	2039
Yebacha 5	2019-2023	7,796	2024-2028	19,491	2029-2038	38,982	2039
Yebacha 6	2019-2023	157	2024-2028	393	2029-2038	785	2039
Yebacha 7	2019-2023	1,848	2024-2028	4,620	2029-2038	9,241	2039
Yebacha 8	2019-2023	1,406	2024-2028	3,514	2029-2038	7,028	2039
Yebacha 9	2019-2023	2,500	2024-2028	6,250	2029-2038	12,500	2039
Yebacha 11	2019-2023	245	2024-2028	612	2029-2038	1,225	2039
Yebacha 14	2019-2023	10,000	2024-2028	25,000	2029-2038	50,000	2039
Yebacha 17	2019-2023	18,562	2024-2028	46,405	2029-2038	92,811	2039
Yebacha 18	2019-2023	12,245	2024-2028	30,613	2029-2038	61,226	2039
Yebacha 19	2019-2023	1,473	2024-2028	3,683	2029-2038	7,365	2039
Yebacha 26	2019-2023	1,073	2027-2031	2,683	2032-2041	5,365	2042
Yebacha 27	2019-2023	1,108	2027-2031	2,771	2032-2041	5,541	2042
Yebacha 28	2019-2023	858	2027-2031	2,144	2032-2041	4,289	2042
Total		**154,272**		**$ 385,680**		**$ 771,361**	

Above: Annual MAP penalties if annual MAP requirement is not met. For Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. ("Formacion Yura") penalties are prorated to the actual annual compliant exploration spend. Exploration spend is detailed

annually on the Dust and Air Quality envirоinmental report filed filed on June 30 or each year along with taxes and penalties due for the prior calendar year and used to determine MAP penalties in the absence of actual production. For the most part, compliant spend relates to Peruvian based costs including mapping, sampling, trenching, drilling, assay, exploration geology and exploration labour, geological database and sub surface modelling, and some minor ancillary administration and road building/drill pad costs. Concession cancellation dates are shown in the right hand side of the above table if MAP is not achieved by outside date shown.



Above: ***Unitization Application:*** Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C. (“Formacion Yura”) has applied for unitization of most of the Rio Bravo concession acreage so that the aggregate annual MAP compliant exploration spend can be aggregated on any concession and count towards the aggregate MAP requirement. Areas inside the circle above allow for the unitization of annual compliant exploration spend such that any spending on one concession will count towards the MAP spending on all the concessions in the circular boundary above. The notable blue spacing in the upper right of the claim block marked with the “x” denotes the missing Yebacha 1 concession that is due to be transferred to Formacion Yura Exploracion S.A.C once the explosives magazine is removed. Covid 19 has slowed the unitization process but the Company expects the unitization request will be granted during 2021.

Name of Concession	Concession Code	Hectares	Net Hectares	Annual Taxes 2021 (USD)	Annual Taxes 2021 (PEN)
Yebacha 1	050002906	1,000.74	1,000.735	3,002.21	86,063.22
Yebacha 2A	050005706	997.84	997.841	2,993.52	85,814.32
Yebacha 3	050003106	1,000.81	1,000.805	3,002.42	86,069.24
Yebacha 4	050003206	800.65	800.647	2,401.94	68,855.63
Yebacha 5	050003406	400.00	311.852	935.56	26,819.27
Yebacha 6	050004206	100.00	6.282	18.85	540.26
Yebacha 7	050004306	100.00	73.924	221.77	6,357.51
Yebacha 8	050004406	100.00	56.225	168.68	4,835.39
Yebacha 9	050004506	100.00	100.000	300.00	8,600.00
Yebacha 11	050005006	100.00	9.798	29.39	842.64
Yebacha 14	050008606	400.00	400.000	1,200.00	34,400.00
Yebacha 17	050040407	900.00	742.485	2,227.46	63,853.71
Yebacha 18	050040507	500.00	489.810	1,469.44	42,123.83
Yebacha 19	050040607	100.00	58.920	176.75	5,066.94
Yebacha 26	050002612	300.00	42.920	128.77	-
Yebacha 27	050002712	400.00	44.330	133.00	-
Yebacha 28	050007212	200.00	34.310	102.94	-
Total		**7,500.04**	**6,170.88**	**18,512.70**	**520,241.96**

Above: Annual concession taxes payable for the 2021 year must be paid in US dollars and 2021 MAP penalty is payable in Peruvian Soles (PEN). Taxes are currently US$3 per net hectare per year. Taxes are normally due in June of the following calendar year so 2021 taxes and penalty must be paid by June 30, 2022. Covid 19 accommodations relaxed the payment due date condition to September 30 during the 2020 calendar year.