The Brief provides an overview of the Papagrande gold deposit located in Ponce Enriquez, Province of Azuay, Ecuador. In addition to the specifics of Owner´s proposed transaction, the document presents excerpts from the 2008 NI 43-101 Report, and the 2010 Annual Company Report of the Managing Partner Corporation, as well as a detailed derivation of the Mine´s Resource Estimates

PAPAGRANDE MINE BRIEF

PRESENTATION CAVEATS

- While every effort has been made to convey a faithful picture of the way the Originator view the development of the Mining Program that is herein described, note should be made of the following facts:

  - **The NI 43 101 compliant report herein included in summary form is at the level of pre-feasibility, and the numbers reported refer to resources (i.e. volumes of mineral) and not reserves (value of such resources in the market place, once extraction activities that are sanctioned by Law in Ecuador have been fulfilled). Additional work will be required to assess the gap (expected to be positive) between resources and reserves, considering the improved cost/price structured since the original report was written.**

  - **Final cost figures will necessarily be based on the results of the detailed engineering reports and transaction costs applicable in each case.**

  - **PPG is not currently an operating unit. The Owner, furthermore is at the present time engaged in preliminary discussions leading to the acquisition of the other 50% of the asset with current owner. The outcome of these discussions, however, is not settled or final at this point.**

  - **All concession and mine titles are good and clean at this writing. During the DD period, the corresponding compliance certificates (CCO´s) will be produced at the appropriate time.**

  - **The final timeline for the implementation of the different tasks is subject to permits and licenses that are necessarily within the purview of government agencies.**

CONFIDENTIALITY AND NON-CIRCUMVENTION

- *This document contains material of a Confidential Nature and may be accessed only by those individuals who have entered into a Confidentiality Agreement with Discloser/Originator.*

- *This presentation is intended for information purposes only, and does not entail an intention to sell or associate with Recipient.*

- *The Originator affirms that much of the information and sources herein provided are of proprietary and confidential nature, and requires the Recipient to withhold, maintain and protect the information from any unauthorized use and disclosure which could be damaging to the economic interests of the Originator if the information is improperly used or disclosed. The Recipient therefore accepts that the information shall not be disclosed to third persons, nor shall it be used in any manner except in furtherance of the contemplated transaction, business or relationship, without the consent of the Discloser.*

- *Furthermore, the Recipient acknowledges that no contact shall be made, directly or indirectly, nor any attempt shall be undertaken to otherwise deal or transact with any sources revealed herein or elsewhere by the Originator. The Recipient shall not use the information or the knowledge derived therefrom to directly or indirectly compete or circumvent, or otherwise interfere with or detract from the contemplated business, transaction or any other activities of the Originator.*

- *Applicable law is that of the Republic of Ecuador.*

BACKGROUND OF PAPAGRANDE

1. The interest represented here constitutes **100% of the Papagrande Mine (PPG)**, located in southern Ecuador, which is itself the dominant deposit in the so called Main Gaby project which comprises 12 different concessions.

2. The Ownership structure is as follows: Papagrande S.A., a Panamanian corporation of which the Ampuero family ("Seller") owns 100% of shares, is 100% Shareholder of Quebrada Fria, S.A. another Panama corporation domiciled in Ecuador, which, on this date, is the concessionaire of record of the also named Papagrande mine.

3. The Papagrande concession´s current term is through July 11, 2031.

4. Papagrande is **not** a producing unit. However, it has been subjected to systematic exploration and prospecting, in accordance with the Canadian NI 43-101 protocol to the pre-feasibility level.

5. The combined measured and indicated, and inferred resources for the Main Gaby and Papagrande deposits (on a 100% project basis) were estimated as part of the **Preliminary Feasibility Study** by independent consulting firm FSS Canada´s Qualified Person, R. Mohan Srivastava and **dated February 11, 2008 and further revised in 2010**.

6. The mineral resources in PPG were estimated from 259 core drill samples and 188 reverse circulation drill holes totaling approximately 70,300 m, with average drill spacing of 50 – 70 m. **Summary results for the year 2010 under a 0.4 cut-off grade open pit scenario are as follows**:

Resource Estimate Category	Tonnes (millions)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Ounces	Papagrande Share [1]
Measured	91.6	0.64	1,900,000	725,000
Indicated	264.8	0.59	5,040,000	1,586,192
Inferred	143.2	0.62	2,850,000	540,972
TOTAL			**8,808,000**	**2,800,163**

- See Schedule IV for Weights attached to Papagrande
- Source – IMC Annual Information Form, 2010

7. **Resource estimate at 0.3 grams per ton cut-off is *1,852,611 Au Oz* and *1,059,900 Au Oz* if the cut-off grade is 0.5 grams per ton. Estimated cost of production per ounce is under $750**.

8. All relevant documentation regarding the legal, economic and technical aspects regarding the property (most in the form of SEDAR documents) are available through Francisco X. Swett (fxswett@protonmail.ch) who acts as Seller´s mandate.

9. Ecuadorian Law mandates that concessionaire should negotiate the terms of engagement for a production programme, and the approval of the environmental impact study already outlined in the NI 43-101 presentation.

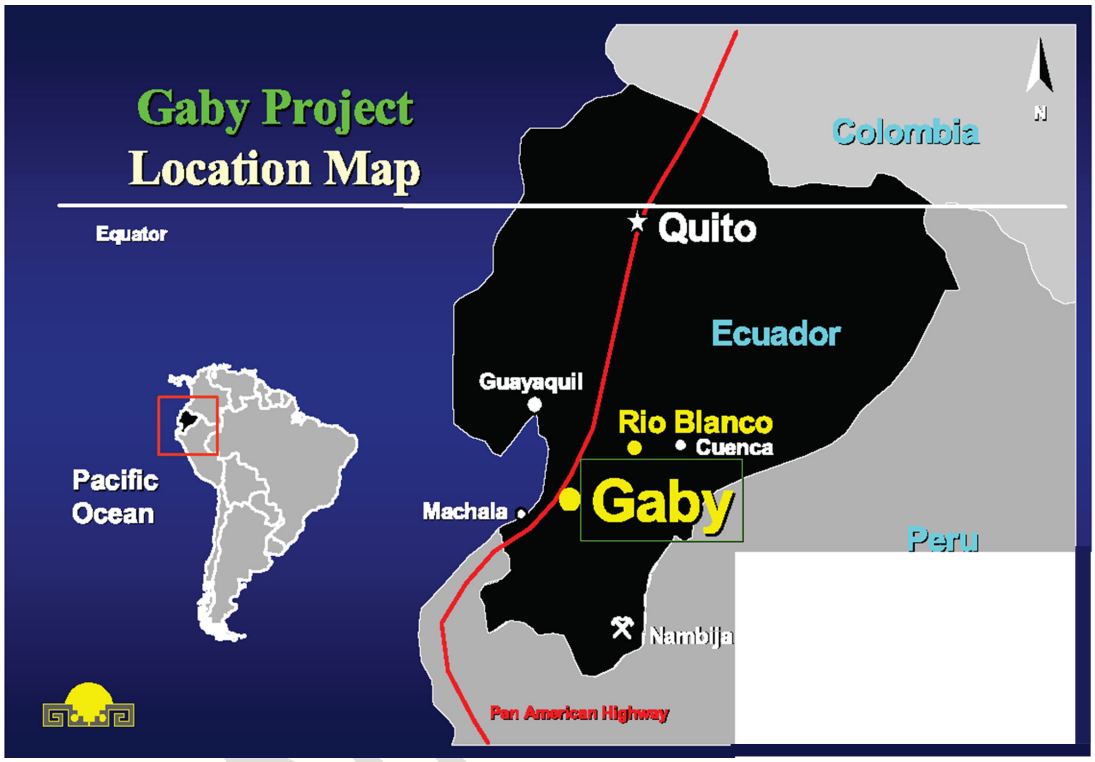
SCHEDULE ONE

TECHNICAL REPORT FINDINGS

EXCERPTED FROM NI 43-101 REPORT

LOCATION AND SITE MAP

The Gaby Project is located in the province of Azuay, approximately 350 km southwest of Guayaquil, and 50 km northeast of the city of Machala. The project contains two significant gold-copper deposits: Gaby Main and Papagrande which lie next to the Pan-American Highway in the foothills just east of the town of Ponce Enriquez. The larger of the two deposits (Gaby Main) lies mainly on the Muyuyacu and Guadalupe mining concessions, at elevations of 350 to 600 m above sea level. Papagrande lies uphill from Gaby Main, at elevations of 600 to 950 m above sea level. The total extension is 4,158 hectares, of which Papagrande occupies 396 hectares.

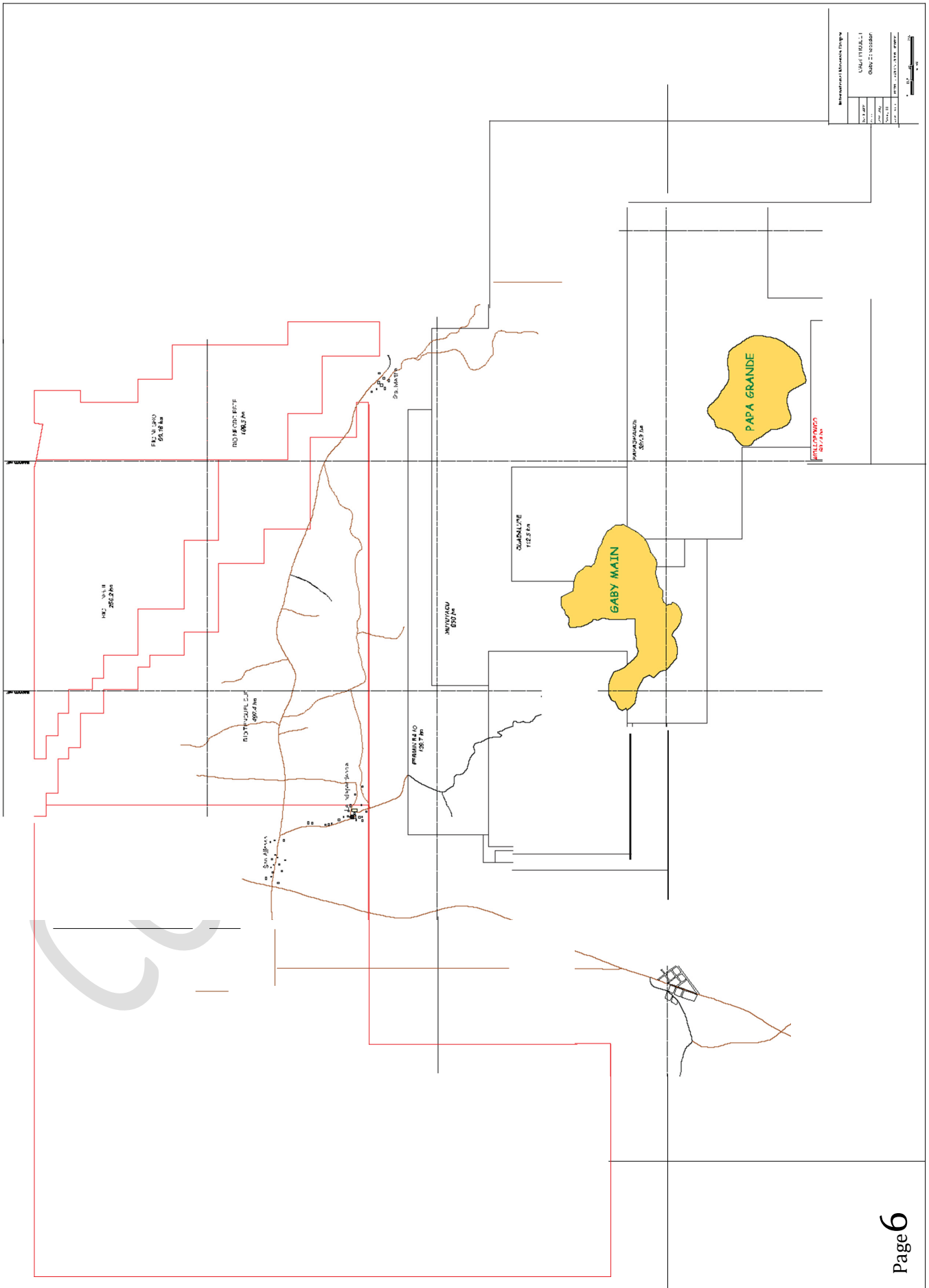


The figure below shows the plan of the deposits, including the boundaries of the mining concessions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Climatic conditions are typically humid and moderately hoy with common fog patches in the higher parts of the property from July to October. Light rain occurs throughout the year with heavier precipitation occurring from December to March. Average annual precipitation is approximately 1,550 mm (61 inches). The average annual temperature is 25° C (78F) with daytime temperatures averaging 28 C (81 F) in the summer and 24 C during the winter months. Summer and winter temperatures average 20 C (64 F) to 15 C (60 F) respectively.

The prevailing wind direction is generally from the west with a maximum velocity of 100 kph.



EXPLORATION AND DRILLING OF PAPAGRANDE

In the early 1970's, Copperfield Mining identified gold deposits in the areas covered by the Papa Grande and Mollopongo concessions. Though no systematic exploration work was done on these deposits in the 1970's and 1980's, local informal miners conducted small-scale underground mining operations in the Papa Grande deposit and also in the adjacent Mollopongo deposit, which lies less than a kilometer to the south.

Newmont drilled in this area in 1990, at the same time that it was conducting its small drilling program on the Gaby Main deposit, but little is known about the results from their drill holes on Papa Grande and Mollopongo.

In the early 1990's, Zappa Resources carried out an extensive soil geochemistry program on what it referred to as its "Ponce Enriquez Project", which included the Papa Grande and Mollopongo concessions. The primary focus of this activity was the areas in and around the active small scale mining operations, which were primarily around the smaller and higher grade Mollopongo deposit, but also extended to the north, into the Papa Grande deposit.

By the mid-1990's a large gold surface geochemical anomaly had been identified and confined by several trenching studies. Zappa also collected samples from existing tunnels, with the best results producing average gold grades of 1 to 2 g/t over intervals of several tens of meters.

By the late 1990's, geophysical surveys had identified targets for a small core drilling program on the deposit now known as Papa Grande. The most encouraging of these results were similar to the results of the tunnel sampling: 1 to 2 g/t average gold grades over intervals of several tens of meters.

In 1997, Cambior entered into a joint venture with Zappa. The Zappa-Cambior joint venture added to the small drilling program begun by Zappa, completing more than 6,000 m of drilling with 54 diamond drill holes, four of which were on the Mollopongo deposit and the remainder were on the Papa Grande deposit.

From the late 1990's to 2006, exploration activities in the Papa Grande area were limited to mapping and sampling of road cuts and surface exposures. IMC resumed drilling on the Papa Grande deposit in 2006, and has continued through the time of this report.

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR PAPAGRANDE

In 1997, on behalf of the Zappa-Cambior joint venture, Cambior produced a resource estimate for the combined Papa Grande and Mollopongo deposits using the drill holes and trench samples that were available at the time. This study estimated 46.1 million tonnes of resources with an average gold grade of 1.1 g/t above a cutoff that changed from saprolite to hard rock: 0.55 g/t for saprolite and 0.70 g/t for hard rock. The in situ gold content of Cambior´s resource estimate was 1.6 million ounces.

Cambior also used a grade zone approach, separating the deposit into different domains based on grade and treating each of these domains separately. Cambior created 5m bench composites and did not cap any gold grades. Their grade estimates were calculated using inverse-squared-distance weights to interpolate nearby composites.

Cambior assigned either an "indicated" or "inferred" classification to the grade estimates in its resource block model. Though their classification uses the same terminology as that of the CIM guidelines

used for current 43-101 Technical Reports, the Cambior study does not claim to follow CIM guidelines (or any other international system in use at the time). It should not be assumed, therefore, that this classification system corresponds to what would now be undertaken under CIM guidelines.

About a quarter of the 1.6 million ounces of in situ gold in Cambior's estimated resource was in the "indicated" category.

GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

THIS SECTION AIMS TO PROVIDE A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS GEOLOGICAL IDEAS THAT HAVE SOME BEARING ON RESOURCE ESTIMATION; IT DOES NOT AIM TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE SYNTHESIS OF ALL THAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THESE DEPOSITS AS SPELLED OUT IN THE NI 43-101 PROTOCOL.

The Gaby project consists of two gold-copper mineral deposits, Gaby Main and Papa Grande, with Papa Grande being about 2 km southeast of Gaby Main. Both deposits are thought to have ''porphyry style" mineralization, which means that mineralization is derived by metal-bearing magmatic fluids that originated from an inferred deeper intrusive source intrusive source. However, many characteristics of the ore bodies, notably alteration, are not easily categorized by typical ''porphyry style'' models.

Both deposits are broadly contained within mafic volcanic host rocks (basalt), though intrusive porphyry rocks of intermediate composition (hornblende and/or feldspar tonalite) occur frequently at Gaby Main and, to a lesser extent, also at Papa Grande. Conversely, breccias are more common at Papa Grande than at Gaby Main.

Mineralization has apparently taken place in multiple pulses, with late stage events overprinting most lithologies and alteration types. The local details of where mineralization is intense and where it is weak are probably due more to fractures and faults than to lithology or alteration. In some places, breccias contain good gold grades but, elsewhere, the same type of breccia is often only very weakly mineralized. Late- stage veins/veinlets often carry strong mineralization into wall rock and entirely across breccias.

The appendices to the Preliminary Feasibility Study include the reports of several geological consultants who have visited the site since IMC began working on this project in the mid-1990's. The most recent report, completed by Pratt in 2006, provides an excellent discussion of geology within the area. Reports by Corbett and by Sillitoe offer insights as to how Gaby fits into the scheme of more typical ''porphyry style" Au and Au- Cu deposits. This geological overview section does not aim to replace these earlier reports, or to reiterate all of their observations and conclusions. The primary purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the geological controls on mineralization, an important preliminary step in formulating ideas about statistical analysis and in developing an approach to estimation that is consistent with geologists' knowledge about the nature of mineralization.

The term ''porphyry" is often used in mining geology to mean two different things, sometimes as a description of igneous texture, other times as a generic term for a group of ore deposits that are genetically similar. In an effort to maintain clarity between igneous texture and ore genesis, the term ''porphyry style" will be used in this section to refer to the commonly used genetic explanation for this type of ore deposit, and the terms porphyry will be used with its conventional meaning: an igneous rock that contains phenocrysts.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Ecuador spans the following five distinct physiogeographic regions that broadly speaking run in the north-south direction, roughly parallel to the arc of the Andes:

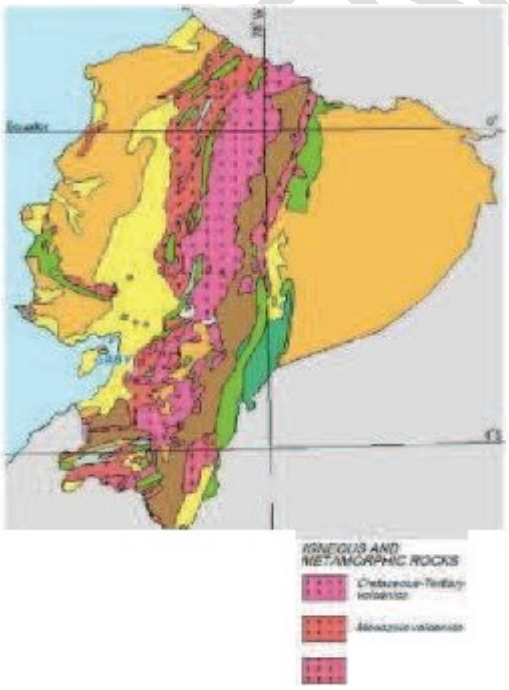
1. A wide coastal plain in the west, where the surface consists of recent sedimentary rocks composed of material shed from the Andes.

2. The Cordillera Occidental, the western ridge of the Andes that consists of oceanic rocks that accreted to the continent 50 to 100 million years ago.

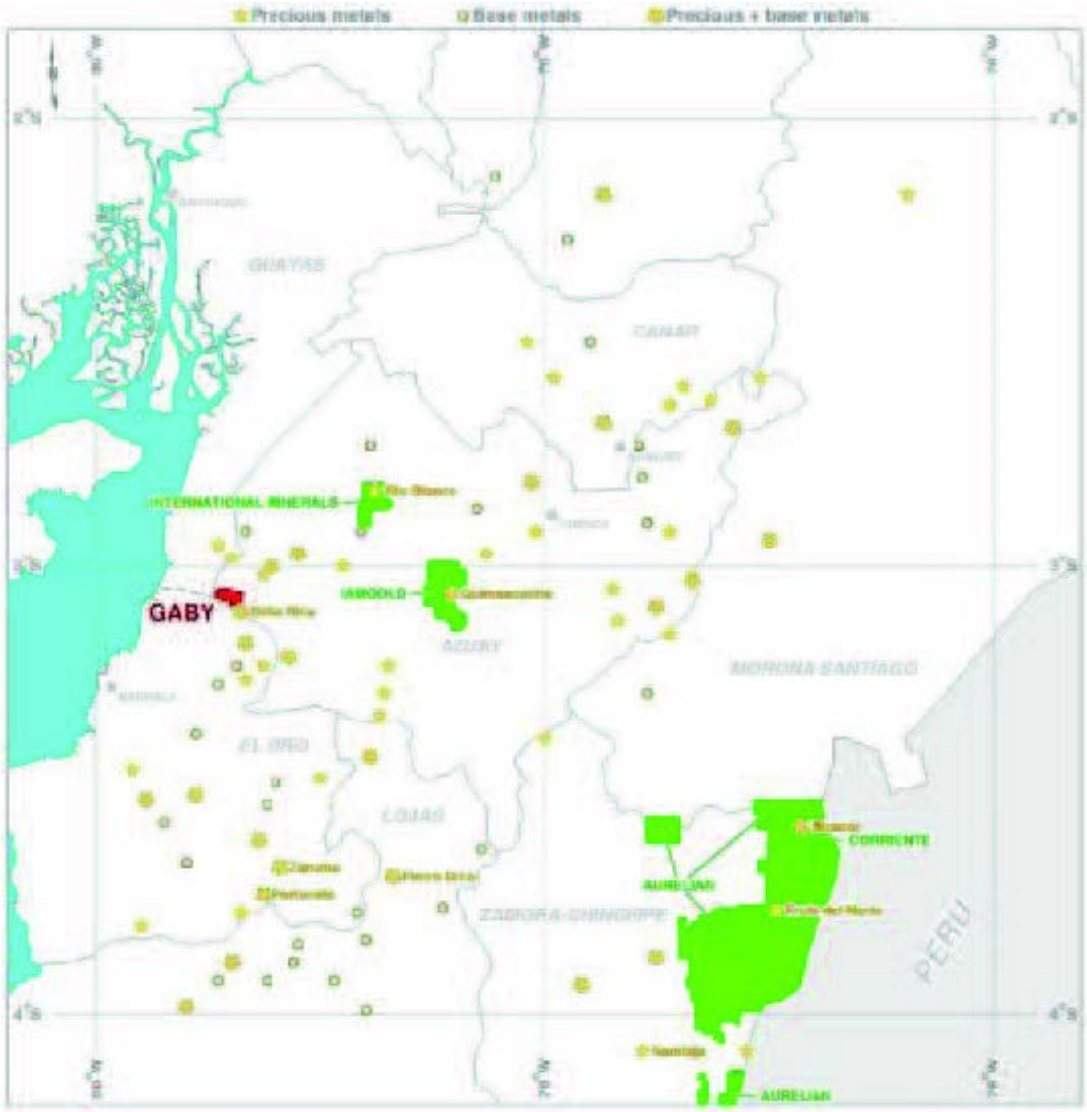
3. The inter-Andean Graben, a high valley that is flanked by active volcanoes such as Cotopaxi and the recently erupted Tungurahua.

4. The Cordillera Real, the eastern ridge of the Andes that consists of much older rocks that formed the original continental mass and that are now being uplifted as the South American and Nazca plates collide, and

5. The Oriente, where flat lying sedimentary rocks younger than 200 million years old host the petroleum reservoirs that underpin Ecuador´s economy.



Gaby is located in the southwestern part of the Cordillera Occidental, immediately adjacent to the Coastal plain. The basement rocks in this part of the Cordillera Occidental are overlain by a 50 million year old volcanic arc called the Saraguro Group that contains numerous younger granitic intrusions. Many of the region´s mineral deposits, shown below, are in these volcanic rocks, in particular the voluminous ignimbrites.



The western margin of the Cordillera Occidental is controlled by large northeast-trending transcurrent faults that truncate northwest-trending tensional fracture zones. These northwest-trending fracture zones control the major drainage systems and are favorable locations for mineralization, hosting several of the mineral deposits in the Gaby area, including the epithermal deposits worked by local informal miners at San Gerardo and Bella Rica.

In the Gaby area, the rocks of Cretaceous age are the basaltic lava flows, tuffs and volcanic breccias of the Pifio de la Sierra Formation. The Paleocene rocks are the basaltic/andesitic flows, tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks of the Macuchi Formation, which reaches a thickness of more than 2,000 m. The Cretaceous and Paleocene rocks have been intruded by Eocene stocks and plugs that range in their composition from granodiorite to tonalites. Quaternary coastal plain sediments consisting of marine estuary clays and fluvial gravel deposits cover the lower portions of these formations and intrusive units.

LOCAL GEOLOGY IN THE PROJECT AREA

Almost all of the metallic Ecuadorian mineral deposits occur within continental crust and / or Tertiary calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). The Gaby deposits are unusual because they occur in basaltic oceanic crust called the Pallatanga Unit, which is thought to have been accreted to the South American continent at the end of the Cretaceous, roughly *65* million years ago. The Pallatanga basalts are dark green and very hard, with very few large crystals; they are massive and generally featureless, except for local pillow structures. The Pallatanga basalts are rich in ferromagnesian minerals, low in potassium and have very reactive lithologies, which has implications for the suite of minerals created by hydrothermal alteration in the project area.

- LITHOLOGY

As occurs throughout the Cordillera Occidental, the accreted oceanic rocks at Gaby are intruded by igneous rocks that range in composition from tonalites to granodiorites and that are ''porphyritic" in the original textural sense: they contain conspicuous crystals or phenocrysts within a finer grained groundmass. Two distinct intrusive units have been identified in the Gaby area; an older hornblende porphyry, and a younger plagioclase feldspar porphyry.

Within the Gaby project area there are also numerous breccias whose textural and compositional differences suggest that there are different origins for the brecciated rocks, and that the brecciation is due to several different physical mechanisms:

- A crackle breccia that is monomictic (has only one dominant species of clasts). The clasts in this type of breccia are angular and can often be visually ''reassembled" like a jigsaw puzzle, which suggests that they have not traveled far.

- A breccia that is polymictic, with a mixture of clasts of several different types, including porphyries and basalts. The clasts of this type of breccia are better rounded than the crackle breccias and do not fit together with their neighbors, which suggests that they have travelled further than those seen in the crackle breccias.

- The heart of the Gaby main project is dominated by hornblende and feldspar porphyries with smaller breccia units. The southwestern limb of the “U” at Gaby Main has little breccia material and consists of mainly of feldspar porphyries that have intruded the Pallatanga volcanics along dike swarms, elongated in a northwesterly direction and dipping to the northeast.

- Papa Grande differs from Gaby Main in that it is dominated by breccias, with lesser amounts of the hornblende porphyry, and almost no feldspar porphyry (Figure 7.4). *A$* with the similar units at Gaby Main, the contacts of the breccias and porphyries at Papa Grande are thought to be steeply dipping to the northeast.

- The highest gold and copper grades are generally found in the breccias; the porphyries can also host moderate to high grade mineralization, but the volcanics rarely do. Even though the breccias and porphyries are the most favorable host rocks for strong gold and copper mineralization, they are not consistently well mineralized, with some of these units being barren or only very weakly mineralized. Furthermore, strong mineralization in one rock type often extends across lithologic boundaries into neighboring units of a different rock type.

MINERALIZATION

In order of economic importance, the generalized styles of Au-Cu mineralization that have been noted in the Gaby deposits are:

- Mineralization occurring with sulfides in porphyry intrusives and in the matrix of breccias;
- Mineralization associated with quartz veining;
- Gold occurring as an enrichment in the saprolite that overlies the intrusives and the breccia zones; and,
- Minor quantities of gold that occur in alluvial material and as placer gold in streams.

In the mid-1990's, Hazen conducted a mineralogical examination of samples taken from Gaby Main of the first of these styles of mineralization. They observed that sulfides make up 2-3% of the ore, consisting mostly of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite that occur in a disseminated form or in small veinlets. Minor quantities of magnetite and ilmenite were also noted in this main ore type.

In the Hazen samples, copper occurred only as chalcopyrite. Arsenic occurred only as arsenopyrite, which was seen only in trace amounts in the main ore type, but is more abundant in the late-stage quartz veins that host the second style of mineralization. Hazen observed that gold particles occur mostly as liberated, solid nuggets, as flakes and, less commonly, as elongated particles. Most of the gold grains they observed would not be readily visible in hand specimen, ranging from 40 to 200 ppm in size, with an average around 75 ppm. Minor amounts of fine refractory gold, less than 5 ppm were also noted, typically as inclusions in pyrite.

❖ IMPLICATIONS OF MINERALOGY FOR RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The association of gold with certain minerals, primarily pyrite in conjunction with other sulfide minerals, provides another readily observable geological characteristic that might be used to zone or domain the deposits into regions of weaker and stronger mineralization.

With much of the gold being liberated, and some if it being flaky or elongated, it may be difficult to prepare homogenous and representative sub-samples from drill-hole sample material. Repeatability of assays may be poor, with duplicates of coarse rejects showing considerably more variability than duplicates of pulp rejects, and field duplicates from the two halves of split cores showing even more variability still.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

❖ BLOCK MODEL CONFIGURATION

The resource blocks are 15x15x10 m, a volume that reflects a bulk mining scenario. With the drilling currently providing coverage that approximates a 50 x 50 grid (or tighter in certain areas) the resource blocks are approximately ½ the drill hole spacing in the horizontal direction. At this size, the smoothness of the estimates relative to the variability of actual block grades can easily be controlled through an appropriate search strategy.

In the east-west direction, the block model goes from 641500 E with 260 columns of 15 m blocks. In the north-south direction, the blocks go from 9,660,300 N to 9,663,300 N with 200 rows of 15 m blocks. In the vertical direction, the blocks go from an elevation of 20 m above sea level to 1070 m above sea level, with 105 levels of 10 m blocks.

- RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Resource classification for the current block models has taken into account several criteria that have some bearing on the reliability of the estimates:

- The number of assays that are correlated with the block being estimated.
- The number of different drill holes that are correlated with the block being estimated.
- The spatial configuration of the nearby samples around the block being estimated, as measured by the number of octants that contain data.

The first of these criteria, the assay count, takes into account the fact that estimates based on several assays are more reliable than those based on only one or two assays. The second criterion, the hole count, takes into account the fact that, with the same number of assays, an estimate is likely more reliable if those assays are coming from several different drill holes rather than all from the same hole. The final criterion takes into account that blocks estimates tend to be more reliable when they are based on data that completely surround the block — estimates are generally less reliable when all of the nearby data are on the same side of the block being estimated (or, worse, in one corner), and the grade estimate is essentially an extrapolation rather than an interpolation.

The specific numerical criteria used for classification are shown below.

CIM Classification Category	Number of Assays With Correlation >0.5	Number of Drill Holes With Correlation >0.1	Number of Informed Octants
Measured	> 4	> 4	> 5
Indicated	> 4	> 4	> 1
Inferred	➢ 1	➢ 1	➢ 1

Additional consideration was given to whether or not there is drill hole data within the block. Blocks containing drill hole data were upgraded from ''inferred'' to "indicated" if they had failed to meet the other numerical criteria given above.

Using the resource classification procedure described above, the estimated tonnage and grade of the Gaby Main and Papa Grande deposits are given below. Although the block model covers part of the area belonging to the San Sebastian concession, the information given below do not include any of the blocks that belong to the San Sebastian concession. This leaves out of the tabulations the resources that lie at the tip of the southwestern limb of Gaby Main.

ESTIMATE OF GABY MAIN DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES

JANUARY 2008

Category	Cutoff (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au (M Oz)	Cu (t)
SAPROLITE						
Measured	0.3	9.6	0.702	0.082	0.22	7900
	0.4	7.0	0.837	0.088	0.19	6100
	0.5	4.7	1021	0.094	0.16	4400
Indicated	0.3	2.4	0 671	0.068	0.05	1700
	0.4	1.6	0.845	0.073	0.04	1200
	0.5	1.1	1.021	0.070	0.04	800
Inferred	0.3	6.3	1.032	0.067	0.21	4200
	0.4	4.6	1.276	0.069	0.19	3200
	0.5	3 5	1.541	0.065	0.17	2300
Measured+ Indicated	0.3	12.1	0.695	0.079	0.27	9500
	0.4	1L5	0.839	(J.085	0.23	7300
	0.5	5.8	1021	0.089	0.1 9	5200
BEDROCK						
Measured	0.3	35.5	0 589	0.098	0.67	34900
	0.4	26.7	0.667	0.108	0.57	28800
	0.5	18.6	0.761	0.118	0.46	21900
Indicated	0.3	312.8	0 509	0.091	5.12	284700
	0.4	203.8	0.595	0.099	3.90	202700
	0.5	123.7	0.691	0.107	2.75	132300
Inferred	0.3	167.9	0 506	0.077	2.73	128500
	0.4	99.5	0.616	0.081	1.97	80400
	0.5	61.6	0.721	0.080	1.43	49200
Measured+ Indicated	0.3	348.3	0 517	0.092	5.79	319600
	0.4	230.5	0 603	0.100	4.47	231600
	0.5	142.3	0.700	0.108	3.20	154300
SAPROLITE + B EDROCK						
Measured	0.3	45.1	0.613	0.095	0.89	42800
	0.4	33.7	0.702	0.104	0.76	34900
	0.5	23.4	0.814	0.113	0.61	26400
Indicated	0.3	315.3	0 510	0.091	5.17	286300
	0.4	205.4	0.597	().()99	3.94	203900
	0.5	124.8	0.694	0.107	2.78	133100
Inferred	0.3	174.2	0 525	0.076	2.94	132800
	0.4	104.1	0646	0.080	2.16	83600
	0.5	65.1	0.765	0.079	1.60	51500
Measured+ Indicated	0.3	360.4	0.523	0.091	**6.06**	329100
	0.4	239.1	0.612	0.100	**4.70**	238900
	0.5	148.1	0.713	0.108	**3.39**	159500

ESTIMATE OF PAPAGRANDE DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES

JANUARY 2008

Category	Cutoff (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (%)	Au (M Oz)	Cu (t)
SAPROLITE						
Measured	0.3	3.3	0.698	0.089	0.07	2900
	0.4	2.4	0.830	0.093	0.06	2200
	0.5	1.8	0.956	0.()93	0.06	1700
Indicated	0.3	0.8	0.695	0.063	0.02	500
	0.4	0.6	0.816	0.064	0.0I	400
	0.5	0.4	0.919	0.059	0.01	300
Inferred	0.3	1.3	0.605	0.083	0.03	1100
	0.4	1.0	0.711	0.086	0.02	800
	0.5	0.7	0.810	0.087	0.02	600
Measured+ Indicated	0.3	4.0	0.697	0.084	0.09	3400
	0.4	2.9	0.827	0.087	0.08	2600
	0.5	2.2	0.949	0.086	0.07	1900
BEDROCK						
Measured	0.3	14.1	0.614	0.()66	0.28	9300
	0.4	9.6	0.737	0.066	0.23	6400
	0.5	6.5	0.872	0.065	0.18	4200
Indicated	0.3	91.0	0.550	0.064	1.61	57900
	0.4	56.8	0.672	0.063	1.23	36000
	0.5	35.9	0.804	0.063	0.93	22500
Inferred	0.3	30.1	0.548	0.066	0.53	20000
	0.4	17.3	0.()99	0.()()]	0.39	10600
	0.5	10.6	0.856	0.056	0.29	5900
Measured+ Indicated	0.3	105.1	0.559	0.064	1.89	67200
	0.4	66.4	0.682	0.()64	1.46	42400
	0.5	42.4	0.815	0.063	1.11	26700
SAPROLITE + BEDROCK						
Measured	0.3	17.4	0.630	0.070	0.35	12200
	0.4	12.0	0.756	0.072	0.29	8600
	0.5	8.3	0.890	0.071	0.24	5900
Indicated	0.3	91.7	0.551	0.()64	1.63	58400
	0.4	57.4	0.()74	0.063	1.24	."\6400
	0.5	36.3	0.805	0.063	0.94	22800
Inferred	0.3	31.5	0.551	0.067	0.56	21100
	0.4	18.2	0.699	0.063	0.41	11400
	0.5	11.3	0.854	0.058	0.31	6500
Measured + Indicated	0.3	109.1	0.564	0.065	**1.98**	70600
	0.4	69.4	0.688	0.065	**1.53**	44900
	0.5	44.7	0.821	O.OG4	**1.18**	28700

SCHEDULE TWO

GABY RESOURCE UPDATE

EXCERPTED FROM ANNUAL REPORT – 2010

UPDATE ON GABY RESOURCE ESTIMATES - 2009

Mineralization at Gaby represents a large disseminated gold porphyry system, which could be mined by open pit methods. The property comprises nine mineral concessions totaling 1,829 hectares. As of July 2009 combined measured and indicated resources (on a 100% project basis) were estimated by FSS Canada, an independent consulting firms, at approximately 356 million tons at an average grade of 0.61 g/t gold, containing 6.9 million ounces of gold, as part of a pre-feasibility study. Approximately 4.11 million ounces (59%) of gold are attributable to International Mineral Corporation (IMC) based on IMC´s rights and ownership interest in the Gaby property.

Additional inferred resources are estimated to be 143 million tons at an average grade of 0.62 g/t gold containing an additional 2.9 million ounces of gold, of which approximately 1.76 million ounces (62%) are currently attributable to IMC, based on that Company´s ownership interests in the mineral concessions comprising the Gaby property.

This base-case resource estimate was calculated at a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t gold, which approximates the internal cut-off grade for the recovery process options considered in the preliminary feasibility study.

Resource Estimate Category	Cut-Off (g/t gold)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	**Contained Gold Ounces** (100% Project)	**IMZ Attributable Gold** Ounces
Measured	0.3	122.8	0.57	2,250,000	1,350,000
	0.4	91.6	0.64	1,900,000	1,140,000
	0.5	61.1	0.74	1,460,000	870,000
Indicated	0.3	419.3	0.50	8,000,000	4,030,000
	0.4	264.8	0.58	5,040,000	2,960,000
	0.5	157.6	0.69	3,500,000	2,040,000
Measured and Indicated	0.3	542.1	0.52	**9,020,000**	5,390,000
	0.4	358.4	0.81	**8,940,000**	4,110,000
	0.5	218.7	0.71	**4,960,000**	2,910,000
Inferred	0.3	245.2	0.51	**3,980,000**	2,470,000
	0.4	143.2	0.62	**2,850,000**	1,760,000
	0.5	86.1	0.73	**2,030,000**	1,250,000

Notes:

1. Numbers are rounded to reflect the precision of a resource estimate.
2. The estimated mineral resources (volumes) are not mineral reserves, a concept that is price based.
3. To limit the influence of individual high-grade gold samples, grade cutting was used Gold assay grades were capped at 30 g/t.
4. Average dry bulk densities of 2.77 tonnes per cubic meter ("t/m3") for intrusive rocks, 2.97 t/m3 for volcanic rocks and 1.36 t/m3 for the saprolite (oxidized zone) were applied to block volumes.
5. The grades were interpolated using the "Probability Assisted Constrained Kriging" estimation technique within the sulfide geologic domain and ordinary kriging within the saprolite
6. The contained metal estimates remain subject to factors such as mining dilution and process recovery losses.
7. Previously released resource estimates have included grades for copper. Copper recovery, however, has been eliminated from the process flowsheet as the contained copper values at consensus long-term copper prices of approximately $1.50 per pound do not meet the requirement of a "reasonable prospect for economic extraction" under NI 43-101.
8. These mineral resources were classified in accordance with CIM guidelines by FSS Canada's Qualified Person, R. Mohan Srivastava

SCHEDULE THREE
CONCESSION AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE
OF THE GABY PROJECT

STRUCTURE OF GABY AND PPG OWNERSHIP

CONCESSION NAME	EXTENSION (ha)	OROMINING OWNERSHIP	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Papa Grande	396	50% -- Bought 100% of Square Valley A.V.A aka IMC interest	Ampuero 100%

SCHEDULE FOUR

MINERAL RESOURCE CHANGES:

FROM NI 43-101 2008 REPORT TO ANNUAL REPORT 2010

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES 2008 - 2010

	OUNCES OF GOLD							
RESOURCE ESTIMATE CATEGORY	MEASURED RESOURCES		INDICATED RESOURCES		MEASURED + INDICATED		INFERRED RESOURCES	
	2008	**2010**	2008	**2010**	2008	**2010**	2008	**2010**
TONNES OF MINERAL								
➢ **Cut off at 0.3 g/ton Au**	45.1	122.8	315.3	419.3	360.4	542.1	174.2	245.2
➢ **Cut off at 0.4 g/ton Au**	33.7	91.6	205.4	264.8	239.1	356.4	104.1	143.2
➢ **Cut off at 0.5 g/ton Au**	23.4	61.1	124.8	157.6	148.1	218.7	65.1	86.1
GOLD GRADE								
➢ **Cut off at 0.3 g/ton Au**	0.61	0.57	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.51
➢ **Cut off at 0.4 g/ton Au**	0.70	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.62
➢ **Cut off at 0.5 g/ton Au**	0.81	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.77	0.73
GABY GOLD OUNCES								
➢ **Cut off at 0.3 g/ton Au**	890,000	2,250,000	5,170,000	6,770,000	6,060,000	9,020,000	2,940,000	3,980,000
➢ **Cut off at 0.4 g/ton Au**	760,000	1,900,000	3,940,000	5,040,000	4,700,000	6,940,000	2,160,000	2,850,000
➢ **Cut off at 0.5 g/ton Au**	610,000	1,460,000	2,780,000	3,500,000	3,390,000	4,960,000	1,600,000	2,030,000
PAPAGRANDE GOLD OUNCES								
➢ **Cut off at 0.3 g/ton Au**	350,000	884,831	1,630,000	2,134,448	1,980,000	2,947,128	560,000	758,095
➢ **Cut off at 0.4 g/ton Au**	290,000	725,000	1,240,000	1,586,192	1,530,000	2,259,191	410,000	540,972
➢ **Cut off at 0.5 g/ton Au**	240,000	574,426	940,000	1,183,453	1,180,000	1,726,489	310,000	393,312

NOTES:

1. 2008 data taken from NI 43-101 Report, January 2008 pp. 72 and 73
2. 2010 data taken from Annual Report, September 2010 p. 59
3. Data for Papagrande corresponding to 2008 from NI 43 -101 Report
4. Data for Papagrande corresponding to 2010 for each category by percentage weight for 2008

APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE WEIGHTS	Cut off at 0.3 g/t	Cut off at 0.4 g/t	Cut off at 0.5 g/t
Measured Resources	39.25	38.16	39.34
Indicated Resources	31.53	31.47	33.81
M + I Resources	32.67	32.55	34.80
Inferred Resources	19.05	18.98	19.37