GEOLOGICAL REPORT

MERCEDES 100 MINE SILVER-ZINC-GOLD PROJECT

COMAS DISTRICT, CONCEPCION DEPARTMENT
JUNIN PROVINCE
PERU

Prepared for

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By

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Executive Summary

This report is written at the request of the Directors of Brookmount Explorations, Inc. ("Brookmount"), who asked the writer to design a first stage drill program to test the perceived geological potential of their Mercedes 100 Group of Claims.

The writer visited the property from December 1st to December 13th, 2003. Support, from transportation, accommodation, access, assistants, horses, and supplies to all the information available on the property, was supplied with the assistance of Mrss. Peter Flueck and Humberto Montero. The writer is very thankful for their efforts.

Much of the information contained in this report is derived from a report written by Dr. Adrian Mann for Recursos Minerals Eldorado S.A., a precursor Peruvian subsidiary.

The Mercedes 100 Mine's claims protect a total of 2,611.31 hectares in 6 concesiones registered with the Peruvian Government that are in good standing. From Lima, the property is accessed by excellent paved mountain highway to Concepcion (270 km), just 10 km short of the provincial capital of Huancayo, then by good paved road to Santa Rosa de Ocopa (7km). A good all-weather gravel road connects Ocopa with Satipo, a village in the Amazonas river basin. The Mercedes Mine camp is 36 km from Santa Rosa (3/4 to one hour's drive on a 2X4 pick up truck).

A 33 Kv power line follows the main gravel road past the mine. Pomamanta, the nearest village to camp and about 5 km. further east, is electrified on a limited basis. The line is 4.5 km from the mine site.

A potential resource of 376,000 tonnes was reported by Mann. These resources are exposed with drifts, trenches and pits that have been channel sampled at five meter intervals, do not qualify for CIM standards of definition of reserves, and are referred to indicate the potential of the property. Weighted averages on the sampled areas are (See Table No. 5):

Gold: 0.37 to 10.00 grams/tonne
Silver: 10.0 to 230.0 g/tonne
Lead: 0.15 to 2.00%
Zinc: 0.20 to 3.50%
Width of Sample: 0.70 cm to 1.40 m.

Paredes' 1970 Geological Map shows that the structures and veins in which these resources are exposed trend northwesterly for more than 8.0 km, four of which are within Brookmount's property boundaries. The structures cut through Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary granitic rocks that intrude pre-Cambrian Mararaizo-Huaytapallana metamorphic sequence. The veins are within the intrusive rocks. Figure No 7 is a Geological Compilation Sketch showing a new structural interpretation for the seven known vein systems that outcrop in the property. It shows the easterly trending Charo and Ruben veins cutting the northerly trending Monica, Herraje IV, Yolanda, Victor II veins, proposes a scissors type movement along the Charo with an apparent left lateral movement in the Monica and a right lateral movement at the Yolanda-Victor area.

It also enhances the presence of a mineralized stockwork called the OreBody at the Monica-Charo vein intersection that is exposed over an area of 100 meters by 75 meters elongated along the Monica vein system. This OreBody zone, exposed on outcrop as a strongly bleached and sheared stockwork through granite, hosts a rock geochemical anomaly with anomalous values in Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Manganese, Lead, Vanadium and Zinc. The areas where the Yolanda and Victor vein systems are projected to be intersected by the Charo vein system are also targeted for gridded work exploration and prospecting. A circular topographyc feature at the Charo-Victor intersection is also singled out for gridded work and prospecting.

The bulk of the recommended drilling program is designed to expand and confirm the resources within the Herraje IV, Yolanda and Victor vein systems. The OreBody vein stockwork zone is also targeted. A budget for a total of US$449,100 is recommended. It includes 1,800 m. of NQWL drilling, gridded work at the Charo-Victor/Yolanda vein intersection and investigation of a circular feature near the Charo-Victor intersection that may be tectonically significant.

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of March of 2004.

Guillermo Salazar S.
M.A., P. Geol (Ab.)

Photo 1: Mina Mercedes 100 - Quebrada Ahuigrande

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1.0 Summary

This report is written at the request of the Directors of Brookmount Explorations, Inc. ("Brookmount").The writer left Canada on November 29th, 2003 and visited the property from December 1st to December 13th, 2003, staying at the town of Concepcion, Junin, Peru during his visit to the property.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Brookmount asked the writer to design a first stage drill program to test the perceived geological potential of the Mercedes 100 Group of Claims, as described in a report prepared by Dr. Adrian Mann. During our visit to the property, support in the form of access to all the information available to the Company was provided by Mrss. Peter Flueck and Humberto Montero. They also made sure that vehicles, assistants, horses and supplies were available on a timely manner.

Salazar is not an associate or affiliate of Brookmount or any associated company. Salazar's fee for this report is not dependant in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. This fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature and Salazar's previously provided estimate is based solely on the approximate time needed to assess the various data and reach the appropriate conclusions.

In preparing this report, Salazar relied on geological reports, maps and miscellaneous technical papers listed in the References section of this report and in our personal experience in the area. Additionally, during our recent visit to the property, the areas targeted for drilling were visited, sampled and assessed as to their mineral potential and to the ease of bringing a drill to the proposed drill sites.

3.0 Disclaimer

Much of the information contained in this report is derived from work done and reported by Dr.. Adrian Mann for Recursos Minerales Eldorado S.A ("Eldorado"), a predecessor Peruvian subsidiary, and collaborators. Other information was derived from numerous geological papers describing the geology and mineral deposits of central Peru. For descriptions of mining law and general description of Peru, the writer has relied on many references available on the internet.

Salazar has not reviewed the land tenure, nor independently verified the legal status or ownership of the properties or underlying option and/or joint venture agreements. The results and opinions expressed in this report are based on Salazar's field observations and the geological and technical data listed in the References. While Salazar has carefully reviewed all of the information provided by Brookmount, and believes the information to be reliable, Salazar has not conducted an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness.

The results and opinions expressed in this report are conditional upon the above mentioned geological and legal information being current and complete as of the date of this report and the understanding that no information has been withheld that could affect our conclusions. Salazar reserves the right –but will not be obliged- to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes available to Salazar after this report is delivered. Salazar does not assume responsibility for Brookmount's actions in distributing this report. This report is based on information known to Salazar as of November 1, 2003.

All measurements units in this report are metric while currency is expressed in US dollars, unless stated otherwise. The currency used in Peru is the Peruvian Nuevo sol. The exchange rate as of December 15th, 2003 is US $1.00 equals 3.43 Nuevos Soles.

4.0 Property Description and Location

Table No. 1 is a summary of the concessions presently awarded to Brookmount's representatives in Peru by the Peruvian Government. It is dated December 3rd, 2003. (See Figure Nos. 1 to 5). The list of claims included in this report was provided to the writer by Brookmount. The information was confirmed with a visit to the Mining Recorder's offices in Huancayo on December 3rd, 2003, who also verified that the properties subject of this report were in good standing.

Table 2: Brookmount Explorations, Inc.'s Land Position - Mercedes Project (Junin, Peru).

Claim No.	Name	Codigo	Padron	Area Hectares
1	Mercedes 100	C-08020145X01	21785	450.00
15	CELESTE	C-010151600	010151600	298.84
14	CELESTE No. 2	C-010151500	010151500	218.58
13	CELESTE No 4	C-010151700	010151700	200.00
16	NUEVO HERRAJE CUATRO	C-010154100	01015410	996.96
17	NUEVA CHARO	C-010051101	010051101	446.93
	TOTAL AREA			**2,611.31 hectares**

As of the date of this report, all of these concessions have been formally accepted by the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines and are listed as concessions in the Inventario de Derechos Mineros for this are at the Instituto Nacional de Concesiones y Catastro Minero (INAAC).

An independent verification of title was not part of the scope of this study, nor has it been confirmed if any pre-existing mining concession\s owned by other parties occur within any of the Mercedes concessions, or which concession would take precedence.

From: Paredes P., Jorge (1970)

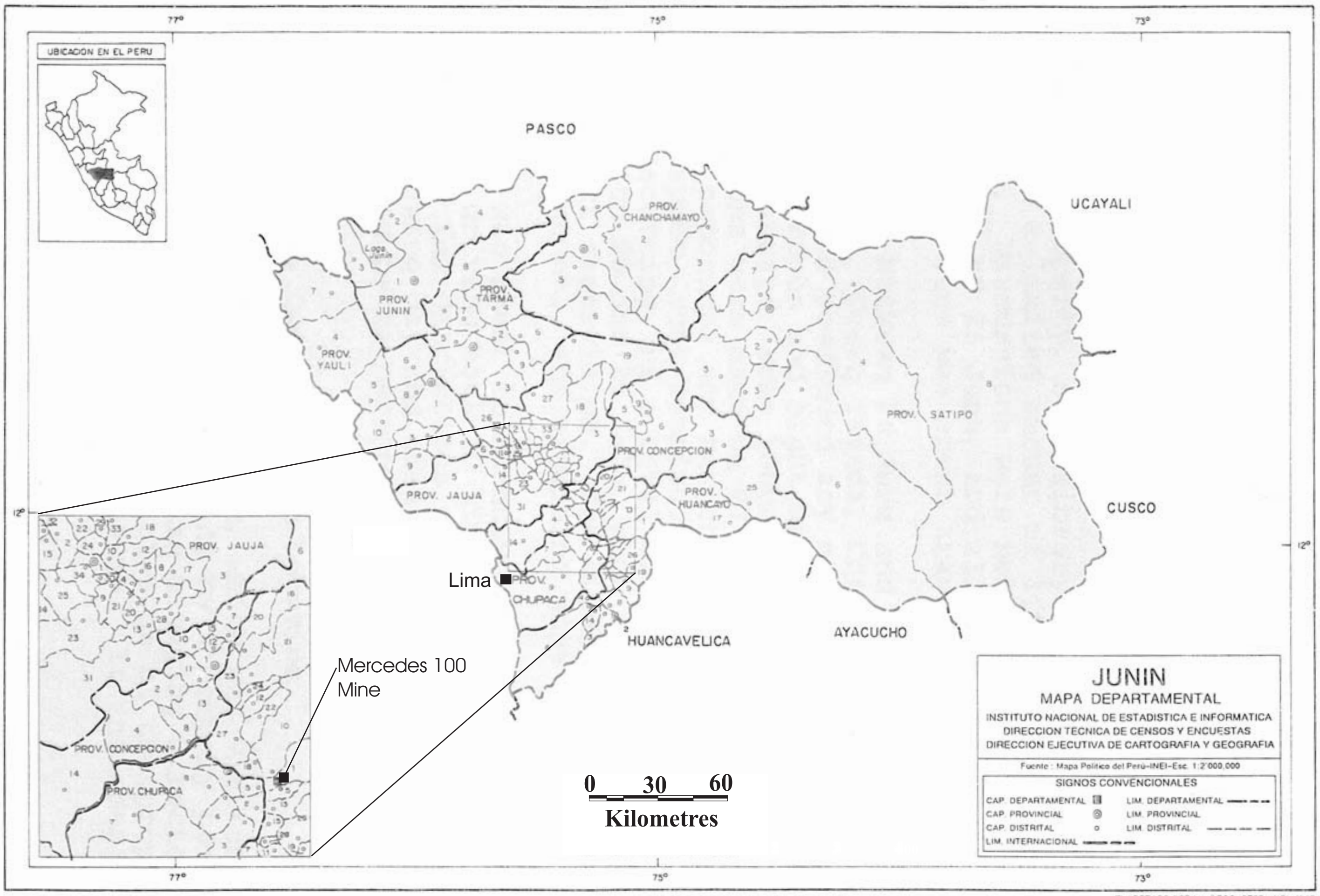
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Brookmount Explorations, Inc

Location Map
Jauja Map Area

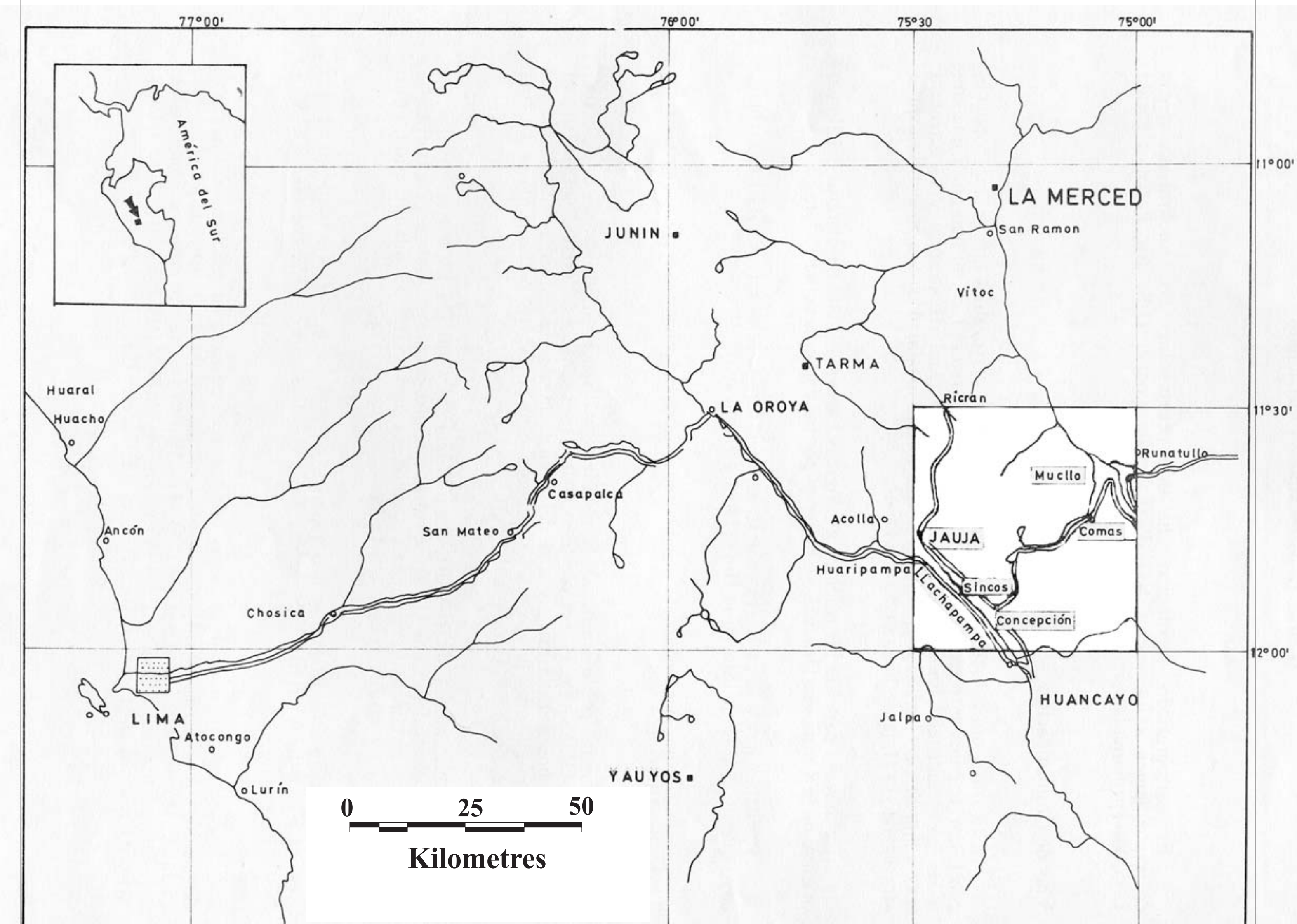
G. Salazar

Figure 1



After Mann, 1997

Brookmount Explorations, Inc	
Location Map Mercedes 100 Mine	
G. Salazar	Figure 2



From: Paredes P., Jorge (1994)

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Location & Access

Mercedes 100 Mine

G. Salazar

Figure 3

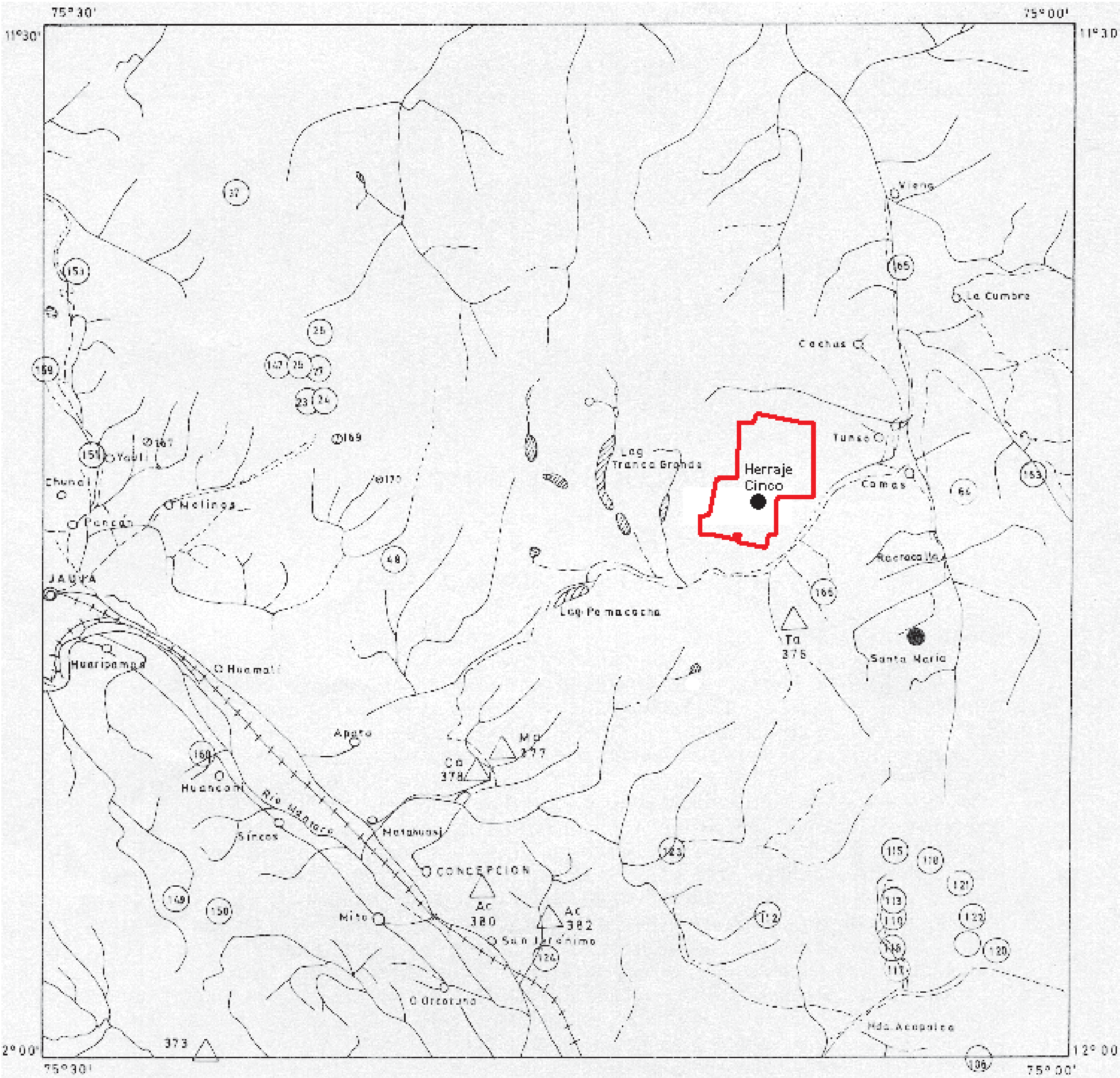


Fig. N° 22

MAPA MINERO DE CUADRANGULO DE JAUJA

L E Y E N D A

Mina en explotación (Ref. año 1987)	Carretera Asfaltada
Minerales no metálicos	Carretera afirmada
Depósitos de oro	Línea férrea
Lagunas	Capital de Provincia
Minas y/o prospectos (Archivo, Banco Minero)	Capital de Distrito

Brookmount Explorations, Inc

Mineral Showings
Mercedes 100 Mine

G. Salazar | Figure 4

5.0 Acquisition and Maintenance of Mineral Rights in Peru (From Lumina Copper Corporation's Technical Report on the Pashpap Property dated September 1, 2003)

The General Mining Law of Peru defines and regulates all mining activity, from sampling and prospecting to commercialization, exploitation, and processing. Mining concessions are granted using UTM coordinates to define areas generally ranging from 100 ha to 1,000 ha in size. Mining titles are irrevocable and perpetual, as long as the titleholder maintains payment of the "Derecho de Vigencia" fees up to date (Ministerio de Energia y Minas, 1998). No royalties or other production-based monetary obligations are imposed on holders of mining concessions. Instead, a holder of metallic mineral concessions must pay an annual maintenance fee of US $3.00 per hectare for each concession actually acquired or for a pending application (petitorio) by June 30 of each year. The concession holder must sustain a minimum level of annual commercial production of greater than US $100/ha in gross sales within eight years of the granting of the concession or, if the concession is not yet in production, the annual rental increases to US $4.00/ha for the 9th through 14th years of the granting of the concession and to US $10.00/ha thereafter. The concession will terminate if the annual fee is not paid for three years in total or for two consecutive years. The term of the concession is indefinite as long as the property is maintained by payment of rental fees.

The Peruvian Constitution, the Civil Code and all other applicable laws protect a mineral title holder with the same rights as a private property holder. The holder's rights are distinct and independent from the ownership of the land on which it is located, even when both belong to same person. Mining rights are defensible against third parties, transferable, chargeable and may be the subject of any contract or transaction.

To be enforceable, any and all transactions or contracts need to be entered into a public deed and registered with the Public Mining Registry. As well, the holder of a mining concession must develop and operate his concession in compliance with applicable safety and environmental regulations avoiding any damages to third parties. The mining authorities responsible for assessing that concession holders are meeting all obligations are guaranteed access to the concessions.

6.0 Environmental Regulations (From Lumina Copper Corporation's Technical Report on the Pashpap Property dated September 1, 2003)

The General Mining Law of Peru is the primary body of law with regards to environmental regulations. It is administered by the Ministry of Energy and Mines ("MEM"). The MEM can require a mining company to prepare an Environmental Evaluation ("EA"), an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA"), a Program for Environmental Management and Adjustment ("PAMA"), and a Closure Plan. Mining Companies are also subject to annual environmental audits. Table No. 2 summarizes the environmental requirements defined in S.D. 038-98-EM, the decree that defines terms and conditions for the Mining Industry in Peru.

A mining company that has completed its permitted exploration program must submit an EIA (Estudio de Impacto Ambiental) when applying for a new concession, to increase the size of its existing processing operations by more than 50%, or to execute any other mining project. The PAMA (Programa de Adecuacion y Manejo Ambiental) must set forth the company's plan for compliance with the environmental laws and regulations, including its planned mining works, investments, monitoring systems, waste management control, and site restoration. The PAMA is considered approved if the MEM does not respond after 60 days from filing. If the MEM or an 'interested party' can show just cause, the PAMA may be modified during the first year.

Table 3: Summary of Environmental Requirements for Mineral Exploration

Classification	Description	Application Requirements	Application Fees	Approval Time
A	Geological, geophysical topographical surveys, collection of small rock samples, and minerals	No authorization needed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B	Mineral Exploration with less than 20 drill holes within a 10 ha area.	Required information as shown in art. 5 of Environ. Regulations for Mining Exploration	5% of Unit Tax. Unit is ~US$1,000 Tax = US$50.00	20 days
C	Mineral Exploration with more than 20 drill holes and/or over a 10 ha area.	Prepare an Environmental Evaluation (EA) report as per Appendix 2 of Regulations for Mining Exploration	40% of Unit Tax Unit is ~ US$1,000 Tax is US$400	20 days

A mining company must also submit a closure Plan (Plan de Cierre) for each component of its operations. The Closure Plan must outline the measures that will be taken to protect the environment over the short, medium and long term from solids, liquids and gases generated by the mining works. The General mining Law of Peru has in place a system of sanctions or financial penalties that can be levied against a mining company not in compliance with the environmental regulations.

7.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Mercedes project is accessed from Lima by excellent paved mountain highway to Concepcion (270 km), just 10 km short of the provincial capital of Huancayo, then by good paved road to Santa Rosa de Ocopa (7km). A good all-weather gravel road connects Ocopa with Satipo, a village in the Amazonas river basin. The Mercedes Mine camp is 36 km from Santa Rosa (3/4 to one hour's drive on a 2X4 pick up truck).

Although the property is within 12^{o}S of the Equator, it lies between 4,300 and 4,500 meters above sea level, in Peru's Puna region, which is treeless and cold. There are two main seasons, a dry cool winter with sunny days and cold nights (to -4^{o}C) lasting from May to October and a wet, cool summer that lasts from November to April and is characterized for its intensive rains, snow and hail storms and average temperatures of 8^oC.

A 33 Kv power line follows the main gravel road past the mine. Pomamanta, the nearest village to camp and about 5 km. further east, is electrified on a limited basis. The line is 4.5 km from the mine site. Mann reports (1997) that a study to bring power to the mine and to reduce the power supply from 33 Kv to 220/440V was done in 1997 and was approved by the MEM.

Water for mining and drilling is available from streams and seeps in the hills above the workings. Water at the Yolanda workings and nearby ponds are deemed good sources to satisfy the water requirements of a drill program of the size recommended in this report.

Future mining operation may need to get their water from Verde Cocha, a shallow natural lake located to the east of Ahuigrande Mountain, at an elevation of 4,400 m.

The Province of Concepcion covers an area of 3,067 km2 and had a population of 67,650 in 1997 (Mann). Residents of the Comas district depend on potato and quinua farming and herding of llamas, guanacos, and alpaca and –to a minor extent- cattle for their subsistence. The nearby villages offer little beyond the most basic commodities.

However, towns like Concepcion and Huancayo are modern and offer most necessities. There is a narrow gauge railroad from Lima to Huancayo and an excellent paved highway. Both connect the mining and smelting centres of La Oroya (130 km west), Morococha, Cerro de Pasco, etc. to Peru's main supply centres. Both cities have clean hotels, good restaurants, modern telephone, fax and internet services. The University at Huancayo has a Mining and Geology Faculty. The city of Huancayo is also the gateway to the silver and gold districts in Apurimac and Huancavelica. The Junin Department is a major metal producer in Peru.

Mine timber (saligna, gum) mine lumber (tropical hardwood), iron, steel plate, piping, bars, rail, etc. are all available locally or can be railed to Huancayo, then trucked to the mine site.

On site, there is a large brick building that could be refurnished to serve as camp for 20-30 people. It needs to be refurnished with a roof and flooring as well as all camp requirements. Driving time from camp to Concepcion is one hour.

8.0 History & Previous Work

The nearest mine is the Cristo Pobre Lead-Silver-Zinc and Talc mine, presently closed, located to the east of Pomamanta. Grupo Gallup is opening a 150 tonne per day mine and mill operation near Pomacocha Lake located in the cluster of showings to the northwest of the Mercedes 100 mine area (See Figure No.4). The historical name for the Victor I and Victor II mines is Herraje V. The Santa Maria showing, located to the southeast of the Mercedes Mine is the only other showing in the Map area to carry gold.

Artisanal operations (see Photoes 2), some pre-dating the start of the Spanish Empire in Peru, when, silver and gold at first, then lead and zinc as well, were exploited from the Herraje IV concession. More recent operations were carried out by a German company that operated at the Victor I and II mines in the 1980's but were stopped by the guerrilla war that ravaged Peru in the 1980's. They stopped their operations because of the security and risk of commuting from the mine site to Lima. I have seen no records of these operations.

Prior to Dr. Mann's visit, Leader Mining Inc. ("Leader") entered into an option agreement for a 50% working interest in the property from the present owners and commissioned Howard Coates of MPH Geological Consulting to assess the property's potential in 1996. This letter report -dated September 16, 1996 and extracted from the Leader's SEDAR records by Brookmount directors- is part of a much more detailed report that is not available to Brookmount, its predecessor companies or the writer, was written after a three day visit to the property and discussions with the Company's technical personnel in Peru, reported the following ranges of values:

Zinc:	from 0.30% to 18.61%
Lead:	from trace to 16.51%
Gold:	from 0.043 o/ton to 5.914 o/ton
Silver:	from 0.13 o/ton to 136.77 o/ton

An unsigned report on the Mercedes 100 Concession is also quoted by Mr. Coates, where a 'generic average' (not CIMM approved terminology) grade of ore from the mine is reported as:

Zinc:	5.84%
Lead:	7.01%
Gold:	0.656 o/ton
Silver:	27.61 o/ton

Mr. Coates continued to summarize the resources for the ten vein system as follows:

Proven	21,500 tons at unspecified grades
Potential and Prospective	480,000 tons at unspecified grades
Possible	1,950,000 tons at unspecified grades

Mr. Coates concluded that there were no certifiable reserves in the properties but he regarded the geological potential for the discovery of additional polymetallic mineralization as good and recommended a fully integrated exploration program that included geological mapping, surface and underground channel sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, geochemical and alteration studies and diamond drilling and reminded the owners that certifiable reserves were required before re-opening the mine.

Coates' estimate of resources is not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 and Companion Policies or with the CIM Definition of Mineral Resources and is not endorsed by the writer. It is presented in this report solely for the purpose of maintaining a complete record of the property's history.

According to Dr. Mann and a report by Ing. Roberto Orihuela attached to his report, five lots of hand cobbed bulk samples were submitted to the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria de Lima, then to the Tamboraque Floatation treatment plant in 1996 under the supervision of Ing. Roberto Orihuela, the company metallurgist. The five lots totaled 996 tonnes. Dr. Mann reports the average grade of these bulk tests to have been:

Zinc:	2.599%
Lead:	1.652%
Gold:	0.142 opt
Silver	12.386 opt

Recoveries from these tests are also reported by Dr. Mann. They are:

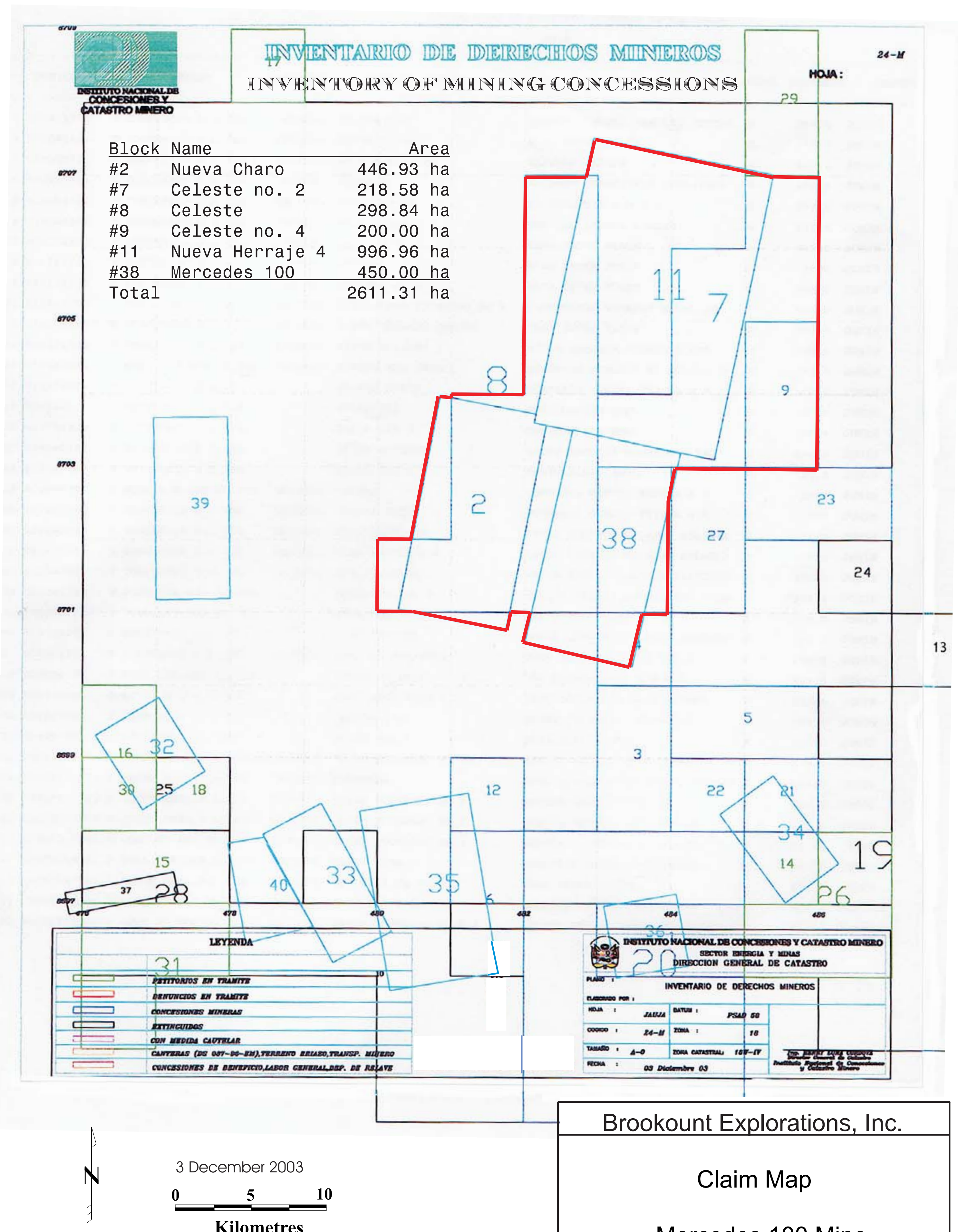
Table 4: Floatation Recoveries (Dr. Mann, 1997)

	Lead Concentrate	Zinc Concentrate
Zinc	23.25%	62.47%
Lead	74.23%	2.02%
Gold	23.61%	3.89%
Silver	79.58%	3.28%

Dr. Mann goes on to say that gold recoveries were improved to 50-75% by pushing the tails through a gravity concentrator, but that tests were not completed. A total of 24 separate tests are reported to have been done.

Dr. Mann's report outlines his visit to the property accompanied by technical and administrative personnel and local helpers, including geologists that had worked for Recursos Mineros El Dorado in their Lima office as well as for Leader Mining. They visited and re-sampled the underground workings under Dr. Mann's direction and supervision. This work was used by the writer to define drill targets for this report.

Dr. Mann also provided with an estimate of resources at the property. These results are shown on Table No. 4. He defines these mineral resources as 'Potential', a category not accepted by present CIMM definitions but indicative of the overall knowledge of the property's veins at this time. It is important to note that the largest 'Potential Resources' are reported in relation to drill targets also identified in this report because of their exploration potential. More significant than the resources quoted on Table No. 4 are the known lengths of the several veins and the reported average grades.



Block	Name	Area
#2	Nueva Charo	446.93 ha
#7	Celeste no. 2	218.58 ha
#8	Celeste	298.84 ha
#9	Celeste no. 4	200.00 ha
#11	Nueva Herraje 4	996.96 ha
#38	Mercedes 100	450.00 ha
Total		2611.31 ha

3 December 2003

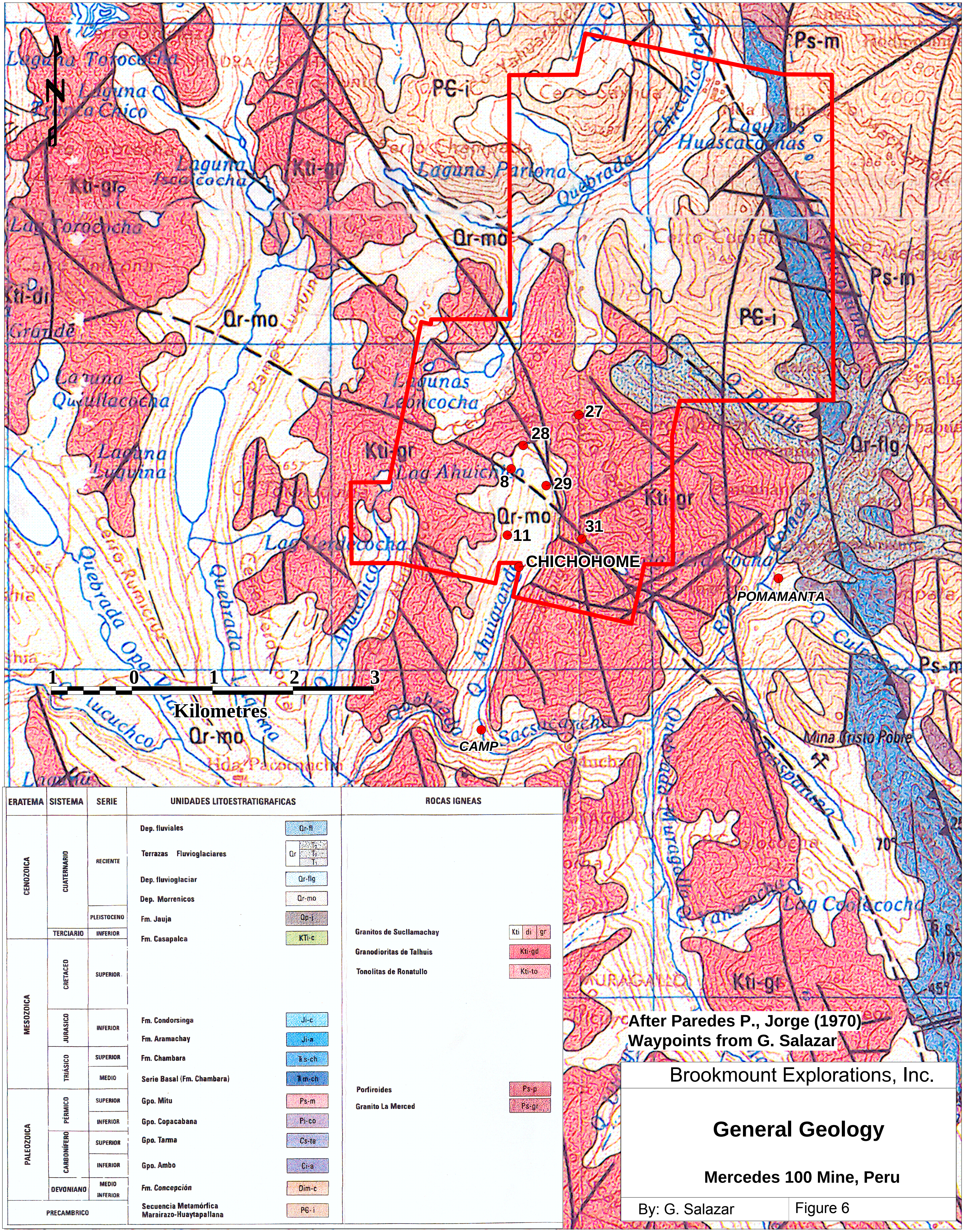
Brookount Explorations, Inc.

Claim Map

Mercedes 100 Mine

G. Salazar

Figure 5



Brookmount Explorations, Inc.
General Geology
Mercedes 100 Mine, Peru
By: G. Salazar
Figure 6
After Paredes P., Jorge (1970)
Waypoints from G. Salazar
Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3
CHICHOHOME
POMAMANTA
CAMP
27
28
8
29
11
31
Mina Cristo Pobre
Laguna Tocococha
Laguna Parlona
Lagunas Leoncocha
Lag Ahuichino
Lagunas Huascacochas
Laguna Quiullacocha
Qr-mo
Kti-gr
PЄ-i
Ps-m
Qr-flg
ERATEMA
SISTEMA
SERIE
UNIDADES LITOESTRATIGRAFICAS
ROCAS IGNEAS
CENOZOICA
CUATERNARIO
RECIENTE
PLEISTOCENO
TERCIARIO
INFERIOR
Dep. fluviales
Qr-fl
Terrazas Fluvioglaciares
Dep. fluvioglaciar
Qr-flg
Dep. Morrenicos
Qr-mo
Fm. Jauja
Qp-j
Fm. Casapalca
KTi-c
MESOZOICA
CRETACEO
SUPERIOR
JURASICO
INFERIOR
TRIASICO
SUPERIOR
MEDIO
Fm. Condorsinga
Ji-c
Fm. Aramachay
Ji-a
Fm. Chambara
Ts-ch
Serie Basal (Fm. Chambara)
Tm-ch
PALEOZOICA
PERMICO
SUPERIOR
INFERIOR
CARBONIFERO
SUPERIOR
INFERIOR
DEVONIANO
MEDIO
INFERIOR
Gpo. Mitu
Ps-m
Gpo. Copacabana
Pi-co
Gpo. Tarma
Cs-te
Gpo. Ambo
Ci-a
Fm. Concepción
Dim-c
PRECAMBRICO
Secuencia Metamórfica Marairazo-Huaytapallana
PЄ-i
Granitos de Sucllamachay
Kti di gr
Granodioritas de Talhuis
Kti-gd
Tonolitas de Ronatullo
Kti-to
Porfiroides
Ps-p
Granito La Merced
Ps-gr

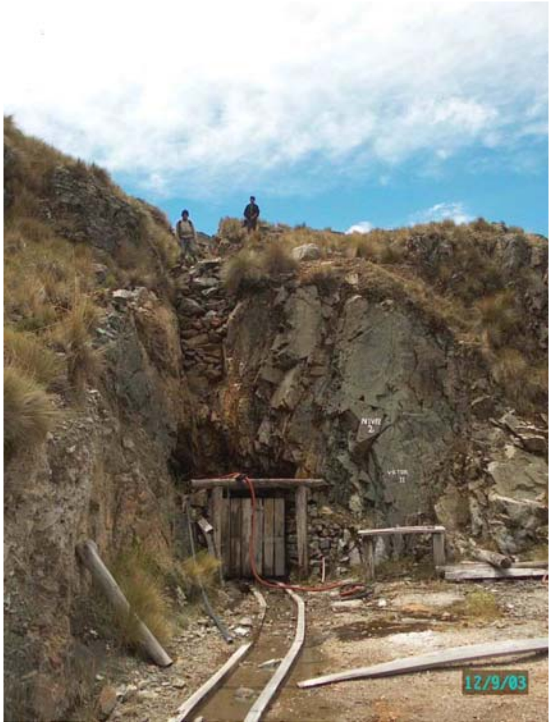


Photo 2: Victor I Adit. Notice wooden rails and strength of structure

Photo 3: Ahuigrande old camp. Also note Circular Feature on slope

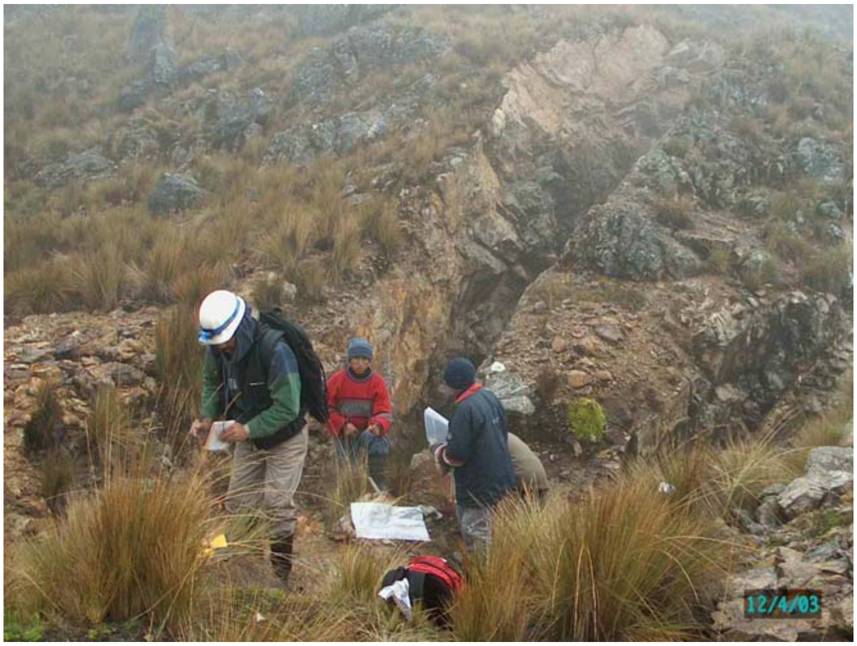


Photo 4: Old Trench above Monica workings

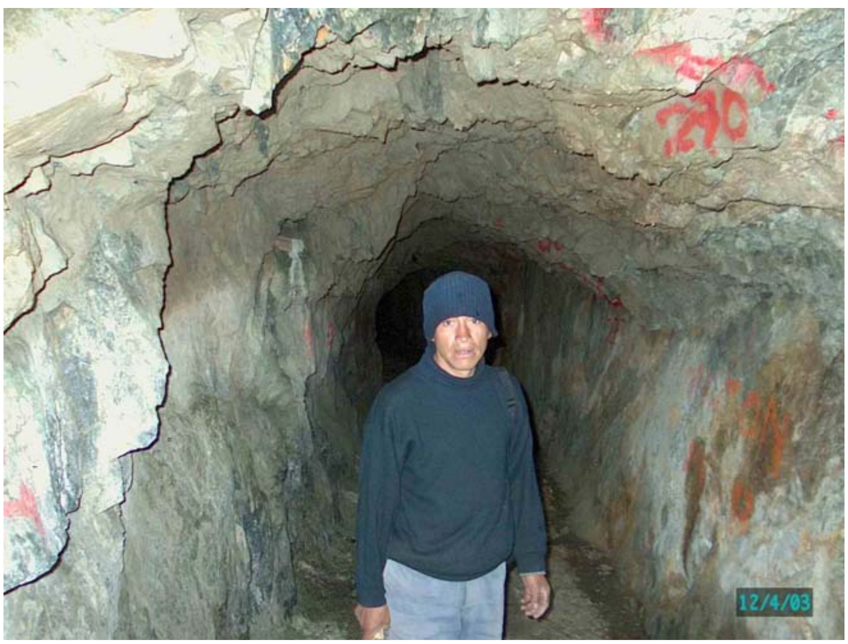


Photo 5: Kelly Mine adit. Alejandro Villanes is from local village.

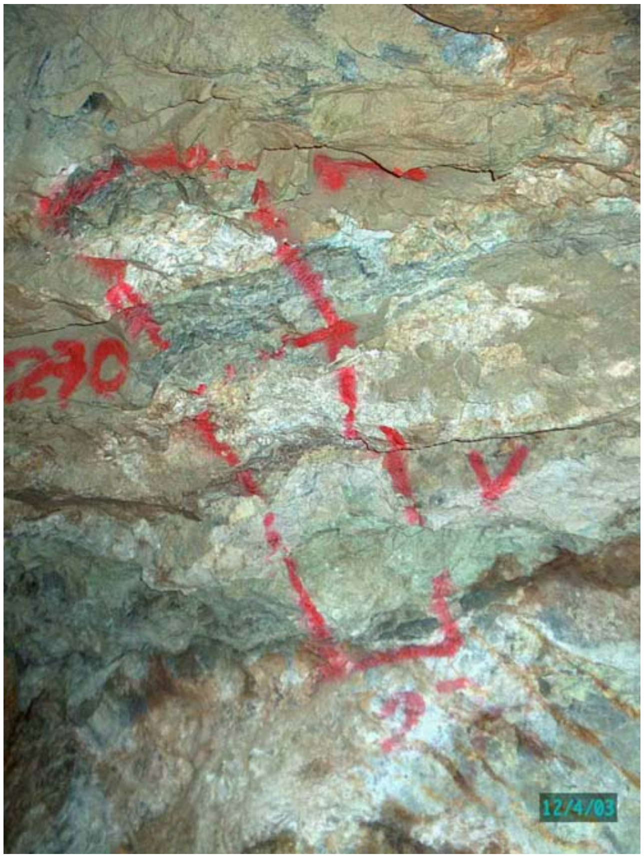


Photo 6: Channel sample at the Kelly Mine

Photo 7: Road to the Kelly Mine, with mineral sacks

Photo 8: Charo vein exposures.

Photo 9: The "OreBody Zone", Monica and Charo intersection

Table 5: Potential Resources (Adrian Mann, 1997)

Mine	Strike Length m.	Width cm	tonnes	Weighted Au g/t	Averages Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Resources Defined By
Monica	300	70	22,000	not known				Trenches, topography.
Monica-Charo (*)	100	1000	103,000	not known				Trenches, topography.
Charo	200	70	14,000	0.50	230.0	0.45	0.30	60.00 m. long adit & trenches
Charo-Polvorin (*)	450	75	23,000	0.50	50.0	0.45	0.25	Geological target
Polvorin	100	83	8,000	0.64	26.0	0.44	0.20	30 m. long adit & trenches
Polvorin- new Trench	300	100	31,000	0.50	50.0	0.40	0.20	Geological, one trench
Yolanda (*)	200	72	15,000	0.65	10.0	0.15	0.38	65m drift, trenches
Victor I (*)	100	70	7,000	10.00	35.0	1.30	0.70	16 m. drift, adit
Victor II (*)	400	92	38,000	2.00	65.0	0.30	1.80	2 levels, 1 sublevel, 3 raises, stoping
Omar	100	70	7,000	1.30	45.0	0.40	0.70	Trenches, topography
Kelly (*)	200	70	14,000	1.00	30.0	0.50	0.67	80m drift, 20m crosscut
Herraje 4 (*)	250	110	28,000	1.50	20.0	2.00	1.50	89m trenching, pitting, topography
Pato Ciego	100	100	10,000	1.50	20.0	0.45	0.65	Trench
Evaristo	250	133	34,000	3.00	80.0	0.20	3.50	Trench, topography, prospecting
Ruben (*)	150	140	22,000	0.37	27.0	0.15	0.25	Trenches, topography, prospecting
(*) drill targets		Total	376,000	Tonnes				

9.0 Exploration Expenditures to Date

Brookmount reports that total expenditures to date (starting in 1994) amount to three million (U.S.) dollars, spent mainly on road building to the Kelly Mine, re-opening the more important underground workings and capital expenditures. Topographyc surveys, metallurgical tests, several exploitation campaigns and numerous sampling programs are included in this expenditure (See Photoes No.1 to 6).

10.0 Geological Setting

Figure No. 6 is a portion of the 1:100,000 scale geological map published by the Instituto Geologico Minero y Metalurgico del Peru (“INGEMMET”) in 1970. It shows the area underlain by undifferentiated Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary granitic rocks (“KTi-gr”, in red) intruding pre-Cambrian rocks of the Mararaizo-Huaytapallana (“pC-i”, in light salmon orange) metamorphic sequence to the northeast. A series of northwesterly, northerly and northeasterly trending shears traverse the intrusive rocks. These shears control the locations of the several vein systems known to exist within the property boundaries, as evidenced by the locations of the waypoints (numbered red dots) over several of the property’s showings.

These shears are regional features that extend for more than 8.0 km. to the northwest and about 4.0 km. within the property boundaries. They appear to join near the Victor portals, where they also appear to be cut by a northeasterly trending shear following the trace of the Charo system of veins.

Mineralization within these shears has been defined by uncovering outcrops, digging pits, trenches along and across the shear’s strike and developing drifts started at different elevations. This work was carried out for the purpose of identifying high grade silver, gold and zinc shoots that could be hand cobbed, sacked and shipped by mule and/or llama to the nearest mill or smelter for further processing.

11.0 Property’s Survey Controls

The Company engaged Ing. Julio Cruzado Quiroz (“Cruzado”), a professional engineer with Peruvian registration number 34422 in good standing, to establish a UTM survey grid on the property in 1997. We are not certain whether Ing. Cruzado’s work and detailed maps and reports were used on the base maps survey maps included in Mann’s report.

We found out, however, that there were major discrepancies between the coordinate systems used in Mann’s figures and those recorded by our Garmin 76, which was properly set to the Provisional 1956 La Canoa Horizontal Datum. This has affected our Figure No. 7, hence its lack of coordinates. For instance, the Polvorin and Victor I portals and the Diego outcrop are NOT in the middle of the valley, but that's where they plot.

Figure No. 7 is a compilation of data from different sources and is very useful in displaying the property’s geological potential. Fortunately, the identified drill targets are internally consistent if viewed as ‘ore shoots within long continuous shears’. The minimum recommended program included in this report is required to confirm their internal potential and continuity.

Before any resource calculation can be made, however, the survey data problems need to be resolved. Brookmount management has already undertaken to implement a re-survey of mine portals and mineral showings as soon as the rain season abates and access to the several workings is re-gained. The resulting maps should be used for any future work.

12.0 Quality Controls & Assaying

Forty six rock samples and three soil samples were collected by the writer with the help of Mrss. Luis Montero, Alejandro Villanes, Pascual Vasquez and Elmer Villanes. Each sample was collected into a 18” by 12” 3-mill plastic bag under the direct supervision of the writer, taking special precautions so that no jewelry was worn in the hands while collecting the sample. The sample bags, tags and ties were provided to us by the offices of ALS Chemex, our chosen laboratory, in Lima. All sampling tools (moils, two pound hammers, geologist’s picks, miner’s scaling bars, etc.) were sharpened before the start of the job to prevent contamination. The sample was then labeled, with a numbered tag located inside the bag and the said number printed with a felt point pen on the bag. The nearest location to the sample site was flagged with ribbon and a tyvex tag marked with the sample number for later location identification. A GPS reading was also taken and recorded in the field book.

Sampling of weathered outcrops from which most sulphide mineralization has been removed, as is the case at Mercedes 100, leaves very little indication of the protore that could be found by drilling into fresh rock. In these cases, and prior to drilling, geologists need to rely on geochemical analysis and indicator minerals of the type of mineralization sought.

The sample thus collected was then placed in a back packs and carried to the truck, for later transport to the room in the hotel where the writer was staying. At the conclusion of the job, the writer, after making sure that no samples were lost, loaded the samples onto new 50-60 pound rice sacks (also provided by ALS Chemex), loaded them onto the truck and drove with them to Chemex’s offices in Lima, where they were delivered to the secure environment of their facilities. All of Chemex’s procedures, from sample preparation to final assaying are described in Appendix 8. Sample Preparation, fire assay for gold and silver and wet assaying was done in Lima. Induced Couple Plasma geochemical Analysis (ICP) was done in Vancouver. At our request, and in an attempt to search for non-grindable ‘metallics’, the whole sample delivered to the laboratory was pulverized. No ‘metallics’ were found.

Samples 254535 and 254536 were taken from the same location and sent to the laboratory to check its internal repeatability. The samples were specifically selected from a hand trench dug by ourselves through an old mine dump. The channel was dug with a grub hoe and the two samples were taken consecutively from an area about 0.75 meters by 0.30 meters below the oxidized line of the dump. Lead and silver values show the greatest difference. A variance in the lead content of 6610 ppm vs >10,000=1.19% and a variance in the silver content of 300 ppm vs 257 ppm in the samples is reported.

13.0 Deposit Types Sought

Shear hosted veins of quartz, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and calcite cut through the Huaytapallana granite. They form horsetails, stockworks or have well defined walls and are the targets sought. Two types of Mesothermal deposits are described:

Veins: These veins are from 0.10 meters to 1.50 meters wide and are surrounded by alteration zones of several centimeters to several meters in width. Mann reports that the alteration zone is ‘bounded by the shear within the granite’ and is ‘a bleached, kaolinized and propylitized product of the original granite, shot throughout with ramifying veinlets of less than a half a centimeters thickness of quartz-pyrite-galena.”

Vein Intersections: These vein intersections result in the development of strong quartz-sulphide stockwork of variable dimensions and strengths of alteration that has been untested to date. Significant tonnages and grades may be developed within these targets.

14.0 Identified Targets

Veins: The veins form parallel gashes of variable length, width and grade that connect through either horsetails or arcuate bends from one to the other, like at the Monica Vein (see photo No. 7 and Table No. 5) and define the 8 km long shears previously described. Continuity of the mineralized ‘gashes’ have been proven with underground workings to be at least 60-65m long at the Charo and Yolanda drifts and are better identified as ‘ore shoots’ within the shears instead of ‘gashes’. When surface trenches and pits are included in defining their known length, the potential lengths of mineralization within these shears is shown on Table No.6.

There appear to be two, if not three, stages of movement along the shears forming the veins (See Figures 6 and 7). In Figure No. 6, the northwesterly shear system that controls the emplacement of mineralization is shown as if its southwestern most splay is the most continuous, longest and, perhaps, youngest. It appears to splay off to the north between waypoints 29 and 31 and again between waypoints 28 and 29. The structural interpretation portrayed in Figure No. 7, on the other hand, shows the Herraje–Yolanda–Victor-Kelly and the Monica Systems being cut by the Charo and Ruben Systems.

Table 6: Known Veins – Potential Continuity

Monica Vein	300 metres
Charo Vein	450 metres
Yolanda Vein (*)	200 metres
Victor II Vein (*)	400 metres
Kelly Vein (*)	200 metres
Herraje IV Vein (*)	250 metres
(*) Drill Targets	

In this report, the use of the term “Vein System” is introduced to define the nature of the mineralization present within the outcrops of the shears visited in the property. A vein system may have two or three separate gashes of similar mineral assemblage, grades, length and width that are one to three meters apart and not converge towards each other, merge or form a horsetail until one of the gashes reaches an abrupt end. When such an end is reached, the vein or gash will turn into an un-discernible, perhaps hairline fissure for an undetermined distance but the ‘System’ may continue in the parallel ‘gash’ or, later, the gash/vein will re-occur. On occasion, the ‘gash’ will connect to the adjacent ‘gash’ through a ‘horsetail’, a ‘chatter-like link’ or a ‘double-chatter like link’, as described by M^{c}Kinstry (p. 316) when describing veins from Oruro, Bolivia or Casapalca, Peru. The widths of the zones outlined in Figure No. 7 are pictorial and do not reflect actual width of mineralization, gash or structure.

The veins are well described in Mann’s report. They are listed in Table No. 6, which also shows their more important physical characteristics. Highlighted in this Table are the targets to be tested in the recommended drilling program.

Vein Intersections: These vein intersections result in the development of strong quartz-sulphide stockwork of variable dimensions and strengths of alteration that has been untested to date. Significant tonnages and grades may be developed within these targets. The "OreBody" zone, for instance, is probably the better known of these. A left lateral movement is proposed for the Charo System as it cuts the Monica System. The stockwork developed in this area is the largest known in the property. However, the possible intersection of the Monica system with the Victor & Yolanda System on the East side of Ahuigrande creek is a grassy depression on a slope with little exposure topographically above the circular feature shown on Photo 3 is not explored at the present time.

The present knowledge of the grade and size continuity of horse-tailed –or stockwork-areas is minimal. Although known gossans like the "OreBody" -formed at the junction of the Monica and Charo veins- have been known for some time, no exploration of any of its dimensions has been carried out to date.

15.0 Sampling Results

The forty six collected rock samples are divided into three groups of sampled media, they are:

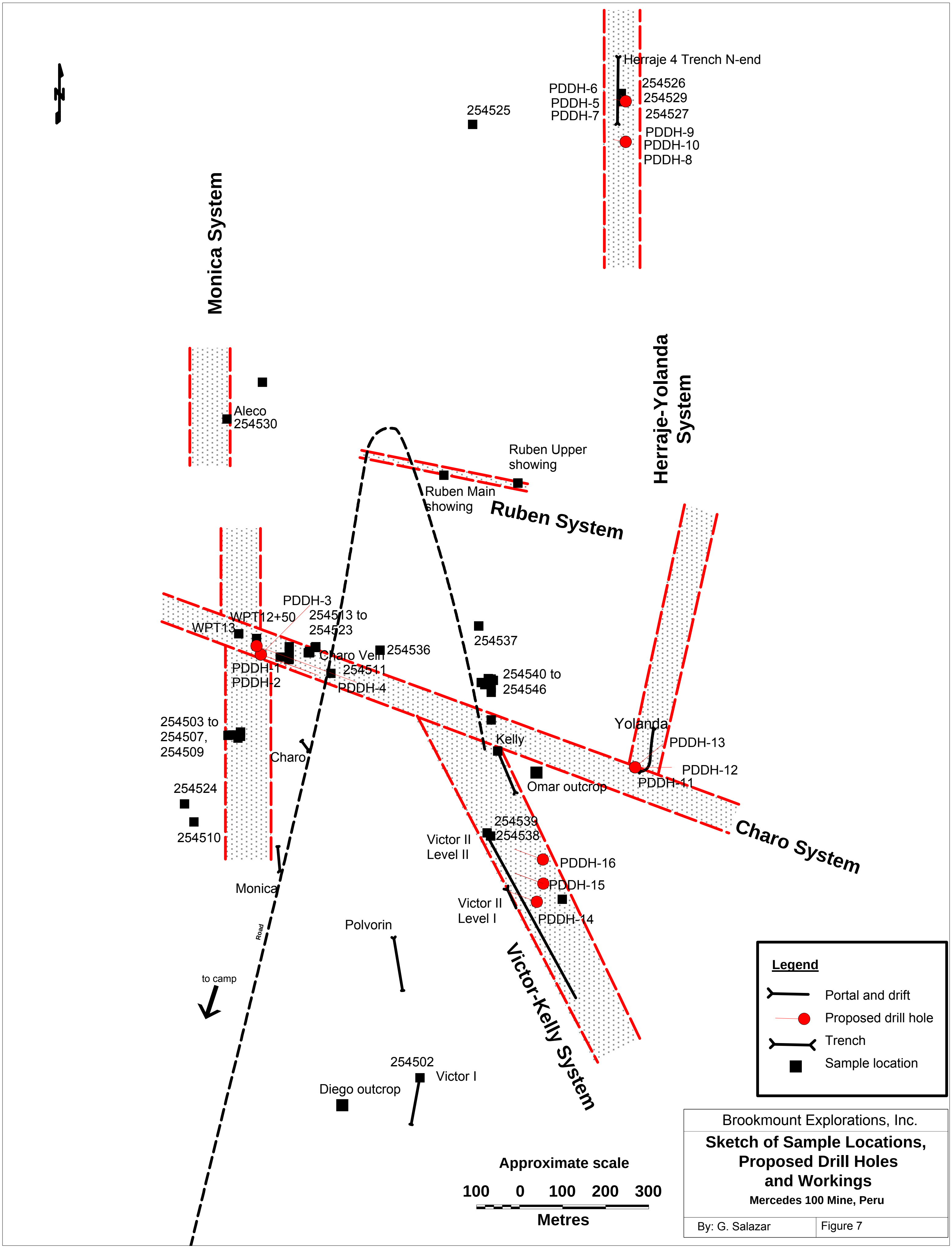
1. **Sampling of Stacked Mineral Sacks.** A total of twelve samples were collected from this material. A total of 3,857 sacks representing about 200 tonnes of mineralized rock were found in various states of deterioration. This material was deposited along the Kelly Mine road in the last mining efforts carried out by a predecessor company and was probably stopped around 1996. Our twelve samples average 8.726 troy ounces of silver per tonne and 1.34% zinc. It also carries lead (one sample assayed 1.99%).

This sampling also defined gold values ranging from 1.17 grams per tonne to 7.38 grams per tonne and a very high arsenic, cadmium, copper, antimony and tungsten, all of which are used as tracer elements for the type of mineralization found in the veins.

2. **Sampling of Veins**. A total of ten samples were collected from the Victor II, Herraje IV, Aleco and Ruben vein showings. Gold, silver, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, antimony and, of course, zinc, are considered to be indicator minerals of the type of mineralization present in the area. The range of values found is shown in Table No. 7.

3. **Sampling of the "OreBody" Zone (Monica-Charo Vein Intersection)**

A total of twenty four rock chip and three soil samples were collected in the 'OreBody' Zone. The sampled area is bound by the access road and the adits into the Monica and Charo veins on its east side, a topographyc flat surface half way up the hill is its western



Brookmount Explorations, Inc.

Sketch of Sample Locations, Proposed Drill Holes and Workings

Mercedes 100 Mine, Peru

By: G. Salazar	Figure 7

Photo 10: Victor I Mine Dump

Table 7: Assay Results - Veins

	Unit	Victor II (*)	Herraje IV (*)	Aleco	Ruben
Number of Samples		One	Four	One	Four
Gold	Ppm	<0.01	0.75-5.09	<0.01	<0.01-0.54
Silver	Ppm	0.2	20.9-112.0	1.1	0.3-23.8
Arsenic	Ppm	4.0	2,540->10,000	186	21-5,700
Cadmium	Ppm	<0.5	75.3->500.0	4.2	0.5-14.4
Cobalt	Ppm	4	8-13	2	6-17
Copper	Ppm	9	152-1,415	19	148-913
Molybdenum	Ppm	1	<1-1	2	14-224
Lead	Ppm	2	3590-26100	252	15-273
Antimony	Ppm	<2	13-52	2	<2-69
Zinc	Ppm	11	8,140-10,750	533	88-1,440

(*): Drill targets

boundary, and the Monica adit, once again, but now marking its south boundary as well. It appears to dissipate in a northerly direction. The area thus described defines a 100 meters by 75 meters, is elongated in a north-south direction parallel to the Monica vein system which seems to be displaced by the Charo System in a left lateral direction. This area is strongly oxidized, sheared and bleached. Outcrops are badly weathered results of minor avalanches that have cut through the grass and top soil and have exposed the weathered granite. Anomalous results indicative of possible mineralization under this weathered gossan were found in several of the indicator elements identified with the Vein Samples, although the values are more subdued. These results are presented in Table No. 8.

Table 8: Rock Chip Samples - The OreBody Zone

Element	Unit	# of Anomalous Values	From	To
Gold	ppm	3	0.04	0.07
Silver	ppm	1	3.6	3.6
Arsenic	ppm	11	13	449
Barium	ppm	9	100	320
Cadmium	ppm	2	7.4	8.6
Cobalt	ppm	5	12	35
Copper	ppm	7	20	104
Manganese	ppm	8	883	3,810
Lead	ppm	2	910	1,500
Vanadium	ppm	10	24	170
Zinc	ppm	3	404	1,960

The three experimental soil samples, taken from immediately below the organic horizon but above the "C" horizon in an area of weak soil development, returned one weak

Arsenic (28 ppm), fairly high Manganese values (254-566 ppm's), one weak Molybdenum value (6 ppm), vanadium values that ranged from 25 ppm to 53 ppm and one very weak Zinc value at 77 ppm.

Rock chip sampling of weathered outcrop indicates possible sources of mineralization. This needs to be confirmed and followed up by collecting fresh rock samples by trenching or drilling. It is recommended this be followed with drilling at the OreBody Zone.

4. Victor-Yolanda-Charo Possible Vein Intersection and Circular Feature

We were fortunate to be exposed to some sunshine while seeking for drill sites in the area between the Yolanda and Victor veins. As a result, we noted that a structure on-line with –and that could represent- the Charo vein cut across a topographyc low about where the Charo vein may be if it were to cut through the Ahuigrande valley bottom and join an easterly trending fault seen in the geology map near the eastern end of the property. Should this be the case, and this depression and fault prove to be the eastern continuation of the Charo vein, the geological model shown on Figure No. 7 will be confirmed. Figure No. 7 shows the Victor-Kelly and the Herraje-Yolanda Vein Systems displaced by the Charo System. In this Figure, we also suggest that the Ruben System, running parallel to the Charo System, may also displace the stronger, north trending Monica and Victor-Yolanda Vein Systems.

A circular feature enhanced by two avalanche-draws about 100-200 meters apart and below the road to the Kelly Mine was seen in the area where the Victor-Kelly System is intersected by the Charo System. This feature may be tectonically significant needs to be prospected.

This area needs to be explored by laying a grid of parallel lines extending from the valley bottom near the red metal container to one hundred meters past the proposed Yolanda-Charo intersection. The baseline thus described will follow the proposed trace of the Charo Vein in this area. The cross lines need to be fifty meters apart and at least one hundred meters long to each side of the baseline. This grid could be used as ground control for geological mapping and for rock chip and soil sampling.

16.0 Recommended Program

The writer recommends the following as a first stage for the further development of the property:

1. Survey the property's several known showings, adits and trenches in a manner that is consistent with the Peruvian UTM coordinate system. It is recommended that be done by confirming that the property boundaries are properly located, that the portals, adits and trenches are re-located with respect to the property

boundaries and to other cultural and topographic features such as access roads, camps, mine dumps, and main rivers. This recommendation is being implemented at this time.

2. There is about 200 tonnes of run-of-mine mineral in 50 kg sacks stacked along the road near the Kelly portal. The sacks are in variable states of deterioration. They are, however, readily available for shipping if a nearby mill were to take the material for processing. The cost to Brookmount would include the cost of check assaying, re-sacking and transportation to the mill. Our preliminary sampling indicates an average of 8.73 troy ounces per ton silver, 1.34% zinc with some lead. We recommend that this be investigated.

3. A drilling program consisting of sixteen drill holes and totaling 1,810 meters designed to test the OreBody, Herraje 4, Yolanda and Victor II is recommended. This program needs to be carried out with a super light drill rig capable of drilling NQWL core and designed to be carried by mules and men to the designated drill sites. The program also needs to be carried out soon after the rainy season is finished because of the limited amount of water available in the alpine meadows for the drilling at Herraje 4, Yolanda and Victor areas. An alternative to the water scarcity in the drier portions of the summer would be to pump water from Ahuigrande Creek, a vertical distance of about 500 meters.

4. The Geological Interpretation presented in Figure No.5 needs to be confirmed. This requires the following:

    4.1: A satellite image interpretation map. The primary objective of this would be to define the trace continuity of the faults and veins recognized in the property.

    4.2: A Structural Airphoto & Geological Map. The airphotoes used for this map could also be used to produce a ground controlled topographyc map without the errors present in the Government data packages. The required detail of this recommendation depends on the results from the ground proofing results from our Recommendation No. 1.

    4.3: The results from these studies should be followed up with careful prospecting of the targets thus defined. The work should include gridded work in the Yolanda – Charo- Victor proposed shear intersection.

17.0 Cost Estimate

This estimate of costs involves three separate phases of an exploration program. The diamond drilling program will have the most impact on the development of the project as is known today. The gridded program is designed to test a new type of target that, if

Table 9: Proposed Diamond Drill Program

Proposed DDH	Target Area	UTM Zone	East	North	Elev. (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
PDDH-1	"OreBody"	18L	482,230	8,701,900	4,400	180.0	110	-38
PDDH-2	"OreBody"	18L	482,230	8,701,900	4,400	200.0	110	-50
PDDH-3	"OreBody"	18L	482,230	8,701,900	4,400	250.0	45	-50
PDDH-4	"OreBody"	18L	482,220	8,701,920	4,400	350.0	110	-45
PDDH-5	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551	40.0	280	-45
PDDH-6	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551	25.0	320	-45
PDDH-7	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551	30.0	230	-45
PDDH-8	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,090	4,551	40.0	280	-45
PDDH-9	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,090	4,551	25.0	320	-45
PDDH-10	Herraje 4	18L	483,077	8,703,090	4,551	30.0	230	-45
PDDH-11	Yolanda	18L	483,099	8,701,638	4,535	100.0	110	-45
PDDH-12	Yolanda	18L	483,099	8,701,638	4,535	120.0	90	-45
PDDH-13	Yolanda	18L	483,099	8,701,638	4,535	120.0	50	-45
PDDH-14	Victor II	18L	482,871	8,701,326	4,488	100.0	290	-45
PDDH-15	Victor II	18L	482,886	8,701,368	4,481	100.0	290	-45
PDDH-16	Victor II	18L	482,885	8,701,424	4,416	100.0	290	-45
TOTAL PROPOSED DRILLING (2004 campaign)						**1,810**	**meters**	

Table 10: Cost Estimate

	US $
Survey the property's several showings, adits and trenches in a manner that is consistent with Peruvian UTM coordinates	$7,500.00
Truck rental; 30 days @ US$100.00	$3,000.00
Check assaying of 220 tonnes, re-sacking of material & identify potential purchasers	$10,000.00
Applying for drilling permits	$3,000.00
Drilling of 1,800 m of NQWL diamond drilling in 16 holes, US$150.00 per meter, all sunk costs except assaying, permitting and reporting	$271,500.00
Permit closure reporting	$3,000.00
Satellite interpretation (ASTER) of alteration & lineaments	$10,000.00
Testing of sacked mineralized rock, 30 samples @ $20.00/sample	$600.00
Drill core, 16 DDH's, 300 samples @ $20.00/sample	$6,000.00
Gridded Work at Charo – Victor/Yolanda Intersection	$75,000
Report Writing	$15,000.00
Office & Administration	$7,500.00
Sub Total	$409,100.00
Miscellaneous	$40,000.00
TOTAL	**US$449,100.00**

found, will enhance the economic potential of the property. A total of US$449,100.00 of expenditures is forecast.

Originals signed by Guillermo Salazar S. on March 25, 2004

Guillermo Salazar
P. Geol (Ab, B.C,)

Appendix No. 1
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Guillermo Salazar S., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with a residence and business address at 23 Brabourne Mews S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2W-2V9, Canada
2. I am the recipient of the following degrees: Bachelor in Mining Engineering (1966) and Mining Engineer (1967, No. 5973) degrees from the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria de Lima, Peru; and a M.A. in Economic Geology from Harvard University (1967).
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1976 (#10,220 and #116486) and of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1979 (#M27456).
4. I have practised my profession since 1969.
5. I have read the definition of 'Qualified Person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have had no prior involvement with the Properties.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter that is not reflected in my review.
8. I am independent of Brookmount Explorations, Inc. and of Comde Developments Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. I consent to the filing of my review with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public files on their website accessible by the public.

Dated this 25th day of March 2004.

Guillermo Salazar

Appendix No. 2

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BROOKMOUNT EXPLORATIONS, INC.

Appendix No. 3: Mercedes 100 Mine - Location of Underground Workings & Showings
Appendix to report by Guillermo Salazar dated March 25 2004

NOTE: The location of the workings is dependant on whether or not they were surveyed in with our GPS or not.
The calculated locations have been extrapolated from figures and maps included in Mann's report.
The Portals and Trench need to be surveyed in to make their location accurate

Vein or Showing	Location	UTM Zone	East	North	Elev (m)	Azimuth (°)	Source
Victor II Level II	Portal	18L	482,970	8,701,400	4,430.6		sample 254538
Victor II Level II	SE End	18L	483,175	8,701,025	4,433.0		calculated
Victor II Level I	Portal	18L	483,025	8,701,270	4,467.3		calculated
Victor II Level I	SE End	18L	483,070	8,701,260	4,470.0		calculated
Omar	outcrop	18L	482,870	8,701,626	4,498.1	330	calculated
Kelly	Portal	18L	482,780	8,701,676	4,375.0	340	WPT 4
Kelly	SE End	18L	482,820	8,701,581	4,432.0	340	calculated
Mine road	Kelly end	18L	482,990	8,701,748	4,311.0		calculated
Victor I	Portal	18L	482,599	8,700,918	4,510.7	10	sample 254502
Victor I	S-End	18L	482,579	8,700,809	4,515.0		calculated
Polvorin	Portal	18L	482,539	8,701,240	4,450.8		calculated
Polvorin	SE End	18L	482,559	8,701,120	4,453.0		calculated
Diego	outcrop	18L	482,419	8,700,854	4,369.5	340	calculated
Charo	Portal	18L	482,655	8,701,675	4,304.4	315	calculated
Charo	NW end	18L	482,640	8,701,695	4,365.0	315	calculated
Yolanda	Portal XC	18L	483,109	8,701,668	4,545.0		WPT 031
Yolanda	Vein	18L	483,128	8,701,674	4,545.0	355	calculated
Yolanda	Drift End	18L	483,129	8,701,735	4,550.0		calculated
Monica	portal	18L	482,650	8,701,425	4,298.8	355	calculated
Monica	N-end	18L	482,645	8,701,480	4,300.0		calculated
Herraje 4 Trench	N-end	18L	483,060	8,703,284	4,427.0		sample 254528
Herraje 4 Trench	S-end	18L	483,058	8,703,134	4,427.0		calculated
Charo Vein		18L	482,343	8,701,904	4,323.0		WPT16
Aleco		18L	182,152	8,702,447			WPT28
Ruben Upper showing		18L	482,827	8,702,298	4,392.0		WPT29A
Ruben Main showing		18L	482,655	8,702,316	4,410.0		WPT29
Polvorin-Victor I merge		18L	482,599	8,700,918			WPT7

revised Feb 10 2004

BROOKMOUNT EXPLORATIONS, INC.

Appendix No. 4: Mercedes 100 Mine - Mineral Sacks Sampled - Anomalous Results

Appendix to report by Guillermo Salazar dated March 25 2004

Anomalous Assay Results

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cd	Cu	Fe	Hg	Mn	Pb	Sb
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
254535	1.53	>100	7560	18	141.5	815	6.46	1	1145	6610	213
254536	1.48	>100	6340	18	153	832	6.24	2	1190	>10000	182
254537	2.19	>100	>10000	69	417	2190	9.29	2	1265	3170	201
254538	3.49	>100	>10000	84	323	1770	11.15	2	382	>10000	400
254539	7.38	>100	>10000	89	>500	6800	12.1	5	590	>10000	792
254540	1.35	>100	9240	11	92.2	644	5.34	2	1770	4140	194
254541	3.22	>100	>10000	48	297	1935	7.96	3	995	>10000	298
254542	1.69	>100	>10000	11	119.5	704	5.74	1	1270	6410	290
254543	1.51	>100	6000	14	92	555	4.54	1	1370	4570	88
254544	1.39	>100	4990	13	81.2	628	4.4	1	1385	5080	167
254545	1.72	>100	5580	16	123	985	4.97	1	1725	5830	235
254546	1.17	>100	5380	13	103.5	798	4.99	<1	1970	3660	64

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-AA46	Zn-AA46	Pb-AA46	
W	Zn	Ag	Zn	Pb	
ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
10	>10000	300	1.79		Charo
10	>10000	257	1.85	1.19	Muck Pile
20	>10000	276	4.68		
40	>10000	467	3.79	1.62	Victor II
20	>10000	756	9.35	3.66	Sacks
<10	>10000	323	1.14		
50	>10000	473	3.4	1.99	
10	>10000	446	1.51		
<10	>10000	140	1.12		
<10	9410	270			
20	>10000	373	1.53		
10	>10000	102	1.21		

BROOKMOUNT EXPLORATIONS, INC.

Appendix No. 5: Mercedes 100 Mine Project - Veins Sampled

Appendix to report by Guillermo Salazar dated March 25 2004

Anomalous Assay Results

		Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Vein	Au	Ag	As	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Mg	Mn
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
254525	Victor II	<0.01	0.2	4	<0.5	4	6	9	0.07	640
254526		0.75	20.9	2540	174	13	10	152	1.66	6910
254527	Herraje IV	2.07	32.3	>10000	75.3	10	9	160	0.41	4020
254528		1.95	41.1	9230	359	8	7	647	0.4	1380
254529		5.09	>100	>10000	>500	9	7	1415	0.31	2410
254530	Aleco	<0.01	1.1	186	4.2	2	3	19	0.15	936
254531		<0.01	0.3	21	1.2	6	8	148	0.76	320
254532	Ruben	0.07	4	467	14.4	9	15	284	0.32	380
254533		0.54	23.8	5700	7.1	13	69	421	0.44	510
254534		0.01	0.8	30	0.5	17	7	913	0.15	110

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-AA46	Zn-AA46	Pb-AA46
Mo	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	W	Zn	Ag	Zn	Pb
ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
1	260	2	0.07	<2	2	22	<10	11			
1	730	3590	3.8	13	13	8	10	>10000		2.37	
1	230	5120	3.47	30	6	7	<10	8140			
<1	410	>10000	6.4	30	5	12	10	>10000		4.94	1.39
<1	190	>10000	>10.0	52	4	7	60	>10000	112	10.75	2.61
2	150	252	0.03	2	3	5	<10	533			
14	600	15	0.17	<2	9	34	<10	144			
48	520	29	1.1	3	5	11	<10	1440			
224	360	273	0.27	69	10	7	<10	652			
15	590	21	1.82	<2	4	7	<10	88			

BROOKMOUNT EXPLORATIONS, INC.

Appendix No. 6: Mercedes 100 Mine Project - OreBody Zone
Appendix to report by Guillermo Salazar dated March 25 2004
Anomalous Assay Results

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
ROCKS	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Hg	K	Mg
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
254501	<0.01	0.2	<2	320	<0.5	4	4	7	<1	0.45	0.06
254502	0.07	3.6	449	60	8.6	2	10	104	<1	0.28	0.02
254503	<0.01	0.2	2	90	<0.5	7	8	14	<1	0.34	0.16
254504	<0.01	<0.2	<2	90	<0.5	12	9	19	<1	0.33	0.2
254505	<0.01	<0.2	3	100	<0.5	5	3	6	<1	0.38	0.04
254506	<0.01	<0.2	13	70	<0.5	5	4	7	<1	0.25	0.17
254507	<0.01	0.2	5	50	<0.5	8	6	5	<1	0.2	0.77
254508	<0.01	0.2	8	70	<0.5	10	2	3	1	0.23	1.69
254509	<0.01	<0.2	2	80	<0.5	8	4	6	<1	0.25	1.3
254510	<0.01	0.2	23	90	0.5	9	16	20	<1	0.22	0.1
254511	<0.01	0.3	29	90	<0.5	10	8	17	1	0.46	0.58
254512	<0.01	0.2	39	100	<0.5	9	20	13	1	0.34	1.72
254513	<0.01	0.3	3	30	<0.5	5	8	7	<1	0.13	1.88
254514	<0.01	0.2	33	80	<0.5	7	8	20	1	0.36	0.17
254515	<0.01	0.2	5	100	<0.5	5	9	14	<1	0.25	0.67
254516	<0.01	0.2	57	130	<0.5	8	8	16	<1	0.36	0.24
254517	0.08	2.2	120	70	7.4	6	10	44	<1	0.35	1.23
254518	0.04	2.2	36	120	3	3	8	34	<1	0.3	0.53
254519	<0.01	0.2	7	50	<0.5	17	17	20	<1	0.2	2.87
254520	<0.01	<0.2	3	30	<0.5	3	12	20	<1	0.1	0.07
254521	<0.01	0.5	6	100	<0.5	35	25	8	<1	0.36	0.33
254522	<0.01	0.2	49	60	<0.5	14	23	17	<1	0.18	0.19
254523	<0.01	<0.2	14	100	<0.5	12	9	14	<1	0.24	0.06
254524	<0.01	0.2	6	110	<0.5	7	10	19	<1	0.24	0.17

	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Hg	K	Mg
SOILS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
PT12+25	<0.01	0.3	28	100	<0.5	11	28	15	<1	0.14	1.27
PT12+50	<0.01	0.2	5	30	<0.5	5	12	6	1	0.06	0.66
WPT13	<0.01	0.2	9	40	<0.5	5	14	9	<1	0.05	0.61

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
Mn	Mo	P	Pb	Sc	Sr	V	Zn	
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
795	<1	1260	6	2	37	13	38	Delgado
2340	2	240	1500	1	3	2	1960	trench
796	2	650	13	6	10	14	39	
763	2	560	3	7	6	12	27	
647	<1	1240	5	2	24	9	37	
391	1	190	6	1	6	7	18	
337	<1	520	2	4	53	28	27	
727	<1	910	5	13	9	66	53	
355	<1	760	4	6	9	25	50	
883	1	930	10	6	13	12	26	
966	2	720	17	9	4	24	58	
1000	<1	610	10	9	5	43	68	"OreBody"
339	<1	470	3	2	6	23	31	
519	1	880	5	7	6	18	27	
494	1	860	11	9	19	40	45	
864	1	710	8	10	6	24	45	
2790	1	320	20	2	30	11	875	
1105	2	330	910	2	6	7	404	
945	<1	910	12	21	18	170	83	
259	1	60	6	1	6	5	11	
3810	1	2120	6	27	21	61	87	
1030	1	1680	9	7	23	16	22	
616	1	850	3	6	16	10	9	
646	1	360	9	3	9	9	18	

Mn	Mo	P	Pb	Sc	Sr	V	Zn
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
566	6	490	28	6	10	53	77
280	1	350	15	3	11	29	37
254	1	540	16	3	9	25	40

BROOKMOUNT EXPLORATIONS, INC.

APPENDIX No. 7 : Mercedes 100 Mine - Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix to report by Guillermo Salazar dated March 25 2004
Anomalous Assay Results

Sample No.	Wpt No	UTM Zone	East	North	Elev. (m)	Au ppm	Au to/ton	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ag to/ton	Zn %	Pb %	REMARKS
	1	18L	466,199	8,681,304	3,335									Hotel Loma Verde
	2	18L	482,736	8,701,966	4,311									Compressor
	3	18L	482,765	8,701,748	4,311									Trail up to Kelly
	4	18L	482,780	8,701,676	4,375									Kelly Dump
	5	18L	483,042	8,701,566	4,500									Water tank
254501	6+20E	18L	482,930	8,701,332	4,489	<0.01		7	38	0.2				Syenite, coarse grained equigranular, w/trace pyrite, pyrrhotite and FeOx along veinlets at variable trends.
254502	7	18L	482,599	8,700,918		0.07	0.0020	104	1960	3.6				1.0 m long chip channel sample across a horst of altered granodiorite between a well defined Victor 1 vein and the Polvorin vein.
	8	18L	482,234	8,702,532	4,442									North end of lateral morraine flats
	9	18L	482,154	8,701,712	4,410									Delgado Trench
254503	9+10E	18L	482,158	8,701,713	4,400	<0.01		14	39	0.2				Delgado trench (at WPT9 + 10m. Downhill), Granite, strong FeOx and chlorite, no sulphides.
254504	9+20E	18L	482,166	8,701,713	4,400	<0.01		19	27	<0.2				Delgado trench (at WPT9 + 20m. Downhill), Granite, strong FeOx. and chlorite, no sulphides.
254505	9+30E	18L	482,174	8,701,713	4,400	<0.01		6	37	<0.2				Delgado trench (at WPT9 + 30m. Downhill, on trail, also WPT10). aGranite, strong FeOx, nd chlorite, no sulphides.
254506	10	18L	482,177	8,701,706	4,405	<0.01		7	18	<0.2				Delgado trench (at WPT09 + 40m. Downhill, on trail), Granite, strong FeOx and chlorite, no sulphides, 1.0 m. wide
254507	11	18L	482,183	8,701,710	4,403	<0.01		5	27	0.2				Delgado trench (at WPT010 + 40m): 1.0m wide chip sample. Granite, strongly chloritized and sheared.
254808	11+10N	18L	482,183	8,701,720	4,392	<0.01		3	53	0.2				At WPT011. 11m Az 220 from WPT010. Pit is 1.0m long X 0.75m deep X 0.5m wide, in sheared Granite
254509	11+10N	18L	482,183	8,701,720	4,395	<0.01		6	50	<0.2				At WPT011+10m. Granite, sheared & oxidized.
WPT12+25	12+25	18L	482,220	8,701,920	4,395	<0.01	0.3	15	77					Soil sample, mainly clay, slightly orange coloration, below 10cm of strong black organic
PDDH	12+25	18L	482,220	8,701,920	4,395									PDDH
WPT12+50	12+50	18L	482,220	8,701,937	4,395	<0.01	0.2	6	37					Soil sample, mainly clay, almost ahard pan. Orangy white. Below 10cm of strong black organic
WPT13	13	18L	482,179	8,701,948	4,403	<0.01	0.2	9	40					Soil sample, manily clay. A hard pan.
254510	14	18L	482,075	8,701,511		<0.01		20	26	0.2				Granodiorite, numerous quartz stringers, FeOx, open vugs and siderite.
254511	15	18L	482,393	8,701,856	4,270	<0.01		17	58	0.3				wpt15. 1.0m wide chip offblasted off outcrop. 3 Veinlets w/black sulphides, about 2 cm wide, at centre
254512	16	18L	482,343	8,701,904	4,323	<0.01		13	68	0.2				Vein and shear cut granite. Wallrock NOT mineralized or altered. Charo Vein @ WPT12. 1.0 m wide shear w/
254513	16+3	18L	482,343	8,701,907	4,323	<0.01		7	31	0.3				3.0 m. wide chip along North wall of Charo vein, in chlorite altered granite.
254514		18L	482,340	8,701,904	4,323	<0.01		20	27	0.2				
254515	17	18L	482,343	8,701,904	4,323	<0.01		14	45	0.2				
254516	17	18L	482,344	8,701,905	4,323	<0.01		16	45	0.2				
254517	18	18L	482,358	8,701,918	4,303	0.08	0.0023	44	875	2.2				Lucho's talc
254518	18	18L	482,356	8,701,916	4,303	0.04	0.0012	34	404	2.2				Shear
Old Survey Pt.	19	18L	482,230	8,701,900	4,400									PDDH

254519	20	18L	482,275	8,701,894	4,357	<0.01		20	83	0.2				
254520	21	18L	482,295	8,701,888	4,366	<0.01		20	11	<0.2				
254521	21+2	18L	482,296	8,701,890	4,364	<0.01		8	87	0.5				QxBx
254522		18L	482,296	8,701,908	4,364	<0.01		17	22	0.2				
254523		18L	482,296	8,701,918	4,364	<0.01		14	9	<0.2				
254524	23	18L	482,053	8,701,553		<0.01		19	18	0.2				
254525	25+22W	18L	482,722	8,703,130	4,604	<0.01		9	11	0.2				Shear in Diorite
254526	26+20	18L	483,067	8,703,202	4,575	0.75	0.0219	152	>10000	20.9	0.610	2.37		Herraje 4
254527	26	18L	483,067	8,703,183	4,576	2.07	0.0604	160	8140	32.3	0.942			Herraje 4
PDDH	27	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551									Herraje 4, 3 PDH: tot. 165m
254528	27+27	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551	1.95	0.0569	647	>10000	41.1	1.199	4.94	1.39	Herraje 4, HG pile -0.5"
254529	27+27	18L	483,077	8,703,184	4,551	5.09	0.1485	1415	>10000	112	3.267	10.75	2.61	Herraje 4, HG pile +0.5"
254530	28	18L	482,152	8,702,447		<0.01		19	533					Aleco, NEW SHOWING
254531	29a	18L	482,827	8,702,298	4,392	<0.01		148	144					Ruben Upper Showing
254532	29a	18L	482,827	8,702,298	4,392	0.07	0.0020	284	1440					Ruben Upper Showing
254533	29a	18L	482,827	8,702,298	4,392	0.54	0.0158	421	652					Ruben Upper Showing
254534	29	18L	482,655	8,702,316	4,410	0.01	0.0003	913	88					Ruben vein
254535	30	18L	482,507	8,701,910	4,255	1.53	0.0446	815	>10000	300	8.750	1.79		Old muck pile next to Charo
254536	30	18L	482,507	8,701,910	4,255	1.48	0.0432	832	>10000	257	7.496	1.85	1.19	Identical samples to 254535
254537	2	18L	482,736	8,701,966	4,311	2.19	0.0639	2190	>10000	276	8.050	4.68		13 sacks from Victor II, nivel 2, stacked at compressor house.
254538		18L	482,970	8,701,400		3.49	0.1018	1770	>10000	467	13.621	3.79	1.62	) Victor II, Nivel 2. select piles on top of dump
254539		18L	482,970	8,701,400		7.38	0.2153	6800	>10000	756	22.050	9.35	3.66	) Victor II, Nivel 2. select piles on top of dump. Looks higher grade
	31	18L	483,109	8,701,668	4,545									Yolanda working
PDDH	32	18L	483,099	8,701,638	4,535									Yolanda proposed DDH
PDDH	33	18L	482,871	8,701,326	4,488									PDDH 100M Az 290, @ -45o
PDDH	34	18L	482,886	8,701,368	4,481									PDDH 100M Az 290, @ -45o
PDDH	35	18L	482,885	8,701,424	4,416									PDDH 100M Az 290, @ -45o
254540	36	18L	482,765	8,701,812	4,352	1.35	0.0394	644	>10000	323	9.421	1.14		1000-1100 sacks
254541	37	18L	482,765	8,701,822	4,336	3.22	0.0939	1935	>10000	473	13.796	3.4	1.99	5-600 sacks
254542	38	18L	482,758	8,701,844	4,344	1.69	0.0493	704	>10000	446	13.008	1.51		1000-1100 sacks
254543		18L	482,765	8,701,843	4,340	1.51	0.0440	555	>10000	140	4.083	1.12		190-200 sacks
254544		18L	482,770	8,701,840	4,340	1.39	0.0405	628	9410	270	7.875			840 sacks
254545	39	18L	482,742	8,701,835	4,332	1.72	0.0502	985	>10000	373	10.879	1.53		100-110 sacks, reprocessed 'HG'
254546		18L	482,750	8,701,830	4,330	1.17	0.0341	798	>10000	102	2.975	1.21		54 sacks
											8.050	4.68		13 sacks from Victor II, nivel 2, stacked at compressor house.
											3.421	1.14		1000-1100 sacks
											13.796	3.4	1.99	5-600 sacks
											13.008	1.51		1000-1100 sacks
											4.083	1.12		190-200 sacks
											7.875			840 sacks
											10.879	1.53		100-110 sacks, reprocessed 'HG'
											2.975	1.21		54 sacks

ALS Chemex

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-22
Dry, crush and pulverize entire sample

Sample is dried and coarse crushed and the entire sample is pulverized to better than 85% of the material passing through a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples with a particle size greater than 20 mm.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-21	Sample is crushed to better than 70% of the sample passing 6 mm.
PUL-21	Entire sample is pulverized to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns.

ALS Chemex

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-AA25 and Au-AA26
Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Element	Symbol	Sample Weight	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
Au-AA25	Gold	Au	30 g	0.03	100	ppm
Au-AA26	Gold	Au	50 g	0.03	100	ppm

ALS Chemex

Assay Procedure – ME-AA46
Evaluation of Ores and High Grade Materials by Aqua Regia Digestion – AAS

Sample Decomposition: Aqua Regia Digestion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is digested with concentrated nitric acid for one half hour. After cooling, hydrochloric acid is added to produce aqua regia and the mixture is then digested for an additional hour and a half. An ionization suppressant is added if molybdenum is to be measured. The resulting solution is diluted with demineralized water, mixed and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
As-AA46	Arsenic	As	0.01	30	%
Bi-AA46	Bismuth	Bi	0.001	30	%
Cd-AA46	Cadmium	Cd	0.001	10	%
Co-AA46	Cobalt	Co	0.01	50	%
Cu-AA46	Copper	Cu	0.01	50	%
Fe-AA46	Iron	Fe	0.01	30	%
Pb-AA46	Lead	Pb	0.01	30	%
Mo-AA46	Molybdenum	Mo	0.001	10	%
Mn-AA46	Manganese	Mn	0.01	50	%
Ni-AA46	Nickel	Ni	0.01	50	%
Ag-AA46	Silver	Ag	1	1500	ppm
Zn-AA46	Zinc	Zn	0.01	30	%

ALS Chemex

Geochemical Procedure - ME-ICP41

Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia for at least one hour in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with demineralized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
Aluminum*	Al	0.01	15	%
Antimony	Sb	2	10,000	ppm
Arsenic	As	2	10,000	ppm
Barium*	Ba	10	10,000	ppm
Beryllium*	Be	0.5	100	ppm
Bismuth	Bi	2	10,000	ppm
Boron*	B	10	10,000 ppm	ppm
Cadmium	Cd	0.5	500	ppm
Calcium*	Ca	0.01	15	%
Chromium*	Cr	1	10,000	ppm
Cobalt	Co	1	10,000	ppm
Copper	Cu	1	10,000	ppm
Gallium*	Ga	10	10,000	ppm
Iron	Fe	0.01	15	%
Lanthanum*	La	10	10,000	ppm
Lead	Pb	2	10,000	ppm
Magnesium*	Mg	0.01	15	%
Manganese	Mn	5	10,000	ppm
Mercury	Hg	1	10,000	ppm
Molybdenum	Mo	1	10,000	ppm

Geochemical Procedure - ME-ICP41
Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis *(con't)*

Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
Nickel	Ni	1	10,000	ppm
Phosphorus	P	10	10,000	ppm
Potassium*	K	0.01	10	%
Scandium*	Sc	1	10,000	ppm
Silver	Ag	0.2	100	ppm
Sodium*	Na	0.01	10 %	%
Strontium*	Sr	1	10,000	ppm
Sulfur	S	0.01	10	%
Thallium*	Tl	10	10,000	ppm
Titanium*	Ti	0.01	10	%
Tungsten*	W	10	10,000	ppm
Uranium	U	10	10,000	ppm
Vanadium	V	1	10,000	ppm
Zinc	Zn	2	10,000	ppm

*Elements for which the digestion is possibly incomplete.

LI03052700
CLIENT : GSLZR - G. Salazar And Associates Ltd
# of Samples : 46

Appendix No. 8

DATE RECEIVED : 2003-12-11
PROJECT : MERCEDES
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :
PO NUMBER : #1

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
254501	<0.01	0.2	0.91	<2	<10	320	0.7	<2	1.39	<0.5	4	4	7	2.48	<10	<1	0.45	20	0.06
254502	0.07	3.6	0.47	449	<10	60	0.5	<2	0.07	8.6	2	10	104	2.16	<10	<1	0.28	20	0.02
254503	<0.01	0.2	0.89	2	<10	90	0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	7	8	14	3.23	<10	<1	0.34	30	0.16
254504	<0.01	<0.2	0.97	<2	<10	90	0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	12	9	19	3.31	<10	<1	0.33	20	0.2
254505	<0.01	<0.2	0.67	3	<10	100	0.6	<2	0.53	<0.5	5	3	6	2.29	<10	<1	0.38	20	0.04
254506	<0.01	<0.2	0.78	13	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.1	<0.5	5	4	7	2.86	<10	<1	0.25	20	0.17
254507	<0.01	0.2	1.64	5	<10	50	0.5	<2	0.36	<0.5	8	6	5	2.77	10	<1	0.2	40	0.77
254508	<0.01	0.2	3.14	8	<10	70	0.5	<2	0.2	<0.5	10	2	3	5.58	10	1	0.23	20	1.69
254509	<0.01	<0.2	2.62	2	<10	80	0.6	<2	0.23	<0.5	8	4	6	4.27	10	<1	0.25	20	1.3
254510	<0.01	0.2	0.86	23	<10	90	0.6	<2	0.13	0.5	9	16	20	3.47	<10	<1	0.22	40	0.1
254511	<0.01	0.3	1.73	29	<10	90	1.3	<2	0.07	<0.5	10	8	17	4.12	<10	1	0.46	30	0.58
254512	<0.01	0.2	2.86	39	<10	100	0.8	<2	0.09	<0.5	9	20	13	4.11	10	1	0.34	30	1.72
254513	<0.01	0.3	2.4	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	5	8	7	3.11	10	<1	0.13	10	1.88
254514	<0.01	0.2	1.38	33	<10	80	0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	7	8	20	2.79	<10	1	0.36	20	0.17
254515	<0.01	0.2	1.81	5	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	5	9	14	3.42	10	<1	0.25	10	0.67
254516	<0.01	0.2	1.32	57	<10	130	0.7	<2	0.12	<0.5	8	8	16	4.15	<10	<1	0.36	30	0.24
254517	0.08	2.2	0.95	120	<10	70	0.5	<2	2.75	7.4	6	10	44	4.29	<10	<1	0.35	10	1.23
254518	0.04	2.2	1.16	36	<10	120	0.5	<2	0.12	3	3	8	34	2.96	<10	<1	0.3	30	0.53
254519	<0.01	0.2	3.9	7	<10	50	0.6	<2	0.35	<0.5	17	17	20	5.79	10	<1	0.2	10	2.87
254520	<0.01	<0.2	0.48	3	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	12	20	1.32	<10	<1	0.1	10	0.07
254521	<0.01	0.5	1.02	6	<10	100	0.5	<2	0.34	<0.5	35	25	8	>15.0	<10	<1	0.36	10	0.33
254522	<0.01	0.2	0.78	49	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	14	23	17	3.68	<10	<1	0.18	10	0.19
254523	<0.01	<0.2	0.72	14	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	12	9	14	2.62	<10	<1	0.24	10	0.06
254524	<0.01	0.2	1.12	6	<10	110	0.5	<2	0.07	<0.5	7	10	19	3.18	<10	<1	0.24	30	0.17
254525	<0.01	0.2	0.76	4	<10	70	<0.5	<2	1.04	<0.5	4	6	9	2.31	<10	<1	0.35	20	0.07
254526	0.75	20.9	1.62	2540	<10	10	0.5	<2	0.42	174	13	10	152	7.67	<10	<1	0.29	10	1.66
254527	2.07	32.3	0.68	>10000	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.26	75.3	10	9	160	8.02	<10	<1	0.19	<10	0.41
254528	1.95	41.1	0.82	9230	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.77	359	8	7	647	6.26	<10	2	0.24	<10	0.4
254529	5.09	>100	0.37	>10000	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.57	>500	9	7	1415	9.06	10	4	0.17	<10	0.31
254530	<0.01	1.1	0.85	186	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.08	4.2	2	3	19	1.32	<10	<1	0.33	20	0.15
254531	<0.01	0.3	1.8	21	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.43	1.2	6	8	148	3.32	10	1	0.26	10	0.76
254532	0.07	4	1.52	467	<10	20	0.5	<2	0.78	14.4	9	15	284	3.87	<10	1	0.43	40	0.32
254533	0.54	23.8	1.74	5700	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.1	7.1	13	69	421	7.2	<10	<1	0.42	10	0.44
254534	0.01	0.8	1.12	30	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.21	0.5	17	7	913	4.27	<10	<1	0.28	<10	0.15
254535	1.53	>100	0.89	7560	<10	50	0.6	18	1.36	141.5	9	7	815	6.46	<10	1	0.35	10	0.57
254536	1.48	>100	0.91	6340	<10	50	0.5	18	1.46	153	8	6	832	6.24	<10	2	0.34	10	0.57
254537	2.19	>100	0.7	>10000	<10	30	0.5	69	0.88	417	12	4	2190	9.29	<10	2	0.32	10	0.32
254538	3.49	>100	0.41	>10000	<10	20	<0.5	84	0.23	323	10	7	1770	11.15	<10	2	0.22	<10	0.08
254539	7.38	>100	0.21	>10000	<10	20	<0.5	89	0.24	>500	7	3	6800	12.1	<10	5	0.15	<10	0.06
254540	1.35	>100	0.72	9240	<10	40	0.7	11	1.44	92.2	10	5	644	5.34	<10	2	0.38	10	0.51
254541	3.22	>100	0.52	>10000	<10	40	0.5	48	0.65	297	7	3	1935	7.96	<10	3	0.29	10	0.19
254542	1.69	>100	0.61	>10000	<10	40	0.5	11	0.84	119.5	6	5	704	5.74	<10	1	0.34	10	0.24
254543	1.51	>100	0.71	6000	<10	40	0.7	14	1.2	92	7	5	555	4.54	<10	1	0.36	10	0.41
254544	1.39	>100	0.83	4990	<10	50	0.7	13	1.5	81.2	7	6	628	4.4	<10	1	0.39	10	0.48
254545	1.72	>100	0.83	5580	<10	50	0.7	16	1.68	123	10	8	985	4.97	<10	1	0.39	10	0.6
254546	1.17	>100	1.02	5380	<10	50	0.8	13	2.03	103.5	11	11	798	4.99	<10	<1	0.44	10	0.76

LI03052701
CLIENT : GSLZR - G. Salazar And Associates Ltd
# of Samples : 3
DATE RECEIVED : 2003-12-11
PROJECT : MERCEDES
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS :
PO NUMBER : #1

	Au-AA26	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
WPT12+25	<0.01	0.3	4.47	28	<10	100	0.8	<2	0.09	<0.5	11	28	15	4.28	10	<1	0.14	20	1.27
WPT12+50	<0.01	0.2	1.94	5	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.18	<0.5	5	12	6	1.9	<10	1	0.06	10	0.66
WPT13	<0.01	0.2	2.17	9	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	5	14	9	1.86	<10	<1	0.05	10	0.61

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-AA46	Zn-AA46	Pb-AA46	
Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Zn	Pb	
ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
795	<1	0.08	2	1260	6	0.02	<2	2	37	0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	38				Delgado
2340	2	0.01	9	240	1500	0.03	4	1	3	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	1960				Trench
796	2	0.04	6	650	13	0.05	<2	6	10	<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	39				
763	2	0.04	8	560	3	0.03	2	7	6	<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	27				
647	<1	0.05	3	1240	5	0.02	<2	2	24	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	37				
391	1	0.03	4	190	6	0.01	<2	1	6	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	18				
337	<1	0.05	3	520	2	0.01	<2	4	53	<0.01	<10	<10	28	<10	27				
727	<1	0.04	2	910	5	0.02	<2	13	9	<0.01	<10	<10	66	<10	53				
355	<1	0.04	3	760	4	0.01	<2	6	9	<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	50				
883	1	0.07	28	930	10	0.04	<2	6	13	<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	26				
966	2	0.03	6	720	17	0.02	<2	9	4	<0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	58				
1000	<1	0.04	9	610	10	0.01	<2	9	5	<0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	68				"OreBody"
339	<1	0.05	4	470	3	0.01	<2	2	6	0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	31				
519	1	0.06	5	880	5	0.01	<2	7	6	<0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	27				
494	1	0.06	5	860	11	0.01	<2	9	19	0.08	<10	<10	40	<10	45				
864	1	0.05	6	710	8	0.01	2	10	6	<0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	45				
2790	1	0.03	17	320	20	1.3	<2	2	30	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	875				
1105	2	0.03	8	330	910	0.05	<2	2	6	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	404				
945	<1	0.06	8	910	12	0.02	<2	21	18	0.03	<10	<10	170	<10	83				
259	1	0.09	7	60	6	0.01	<2	1	6	0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	11				
3810	1	0.04	243	2120	6	0.05	<2	27	21	<0.01	<10	<10	61	<10	87				
1030	1	0.05	58	1680	9	0.05	<2	7	23	<0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	22				
616	1	0.08	17	850	3	0.13	<2	6	16	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	9				
646	1	0.08	11	360	9	0.02	<2	3	9	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	18				
640	1	0.08	4	260	2	0.07	<2	2	22	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	11				Victor II
6910	1	0.03	10	730	3590	3.8	13	13	8	<0.01	<10	<10	68	10	>10000		2.37		
4020	1	0.02	8	230	5120	3.47	30	6	7	<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	8140				Herraje IV
1380	<1	0.03	8	410	>10000	6.4	30	5	12	<0.01	<10	<10	10	10	>10000		4.94	1.39	
2410	<1	0.01	10	190	>10000	>10.0	52	4	7	<0.01	<10	<10	10	60	>10000	112	10.75	2.61	
936	2	0.04	2	150	252	0.03	2	3	5	0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	533				Aleco
320	14	0.16	5	600	15	0.17	<2	9	34	0.12	<10	<10	32	<10	144				
380	48	0.03	13	520	29	1.1	3	5	11	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	1440				Ruben
510	224	0.03	31	360	273	0.27	69	10	7	0.01	<10	<10	30	<10	652				
110	15	0.04	6	590	21	1.82	<2	4	7	0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	88				
1145	1	0.02	8	500	6610	5.9	213	5	21	<0.01	<10	<10	16	10	>10000	300	1.79		Charo
1190	<1	0.02	6	490	>10000	5.6	182	5	22	<0.01	<10	<10	15	10	>10000	257	1.85	1.19	Muck Pile
1265	<1	0.02	7	430	3170	>10.0	201	4	15	<0.01	<10	<10	10	20	>10000	276	4.68		
382	1	0.01	7	140	>10000	>10.0	400	1	6	<0.01	<10	<10	4	40	>10000	467	3.79	1.62	Victor II
590	<1	<0.01	9	60	>10000	>10.0	792	1	6	<0.01	<10	<10	2	20	>10000	756	9.35	3.66	Sacks
1770	<1	0.02	11	430	4140	4.28	194	5	25	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	>10000	323	1.14		
995	<1	0.01	6	360	>10000	9.5	298	2	12	<0.01	<10	<10	6	50	>10000	473	3.4	1.99	
1270	<1	0.01	7	310	6410	5.07	290	3	15	<0.01	<10	<10	6	10	>10000	446	1.51		
1370	<1	0.01	6	420	4570	3.7	88	4	20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	>10000	140	1.12		
1385	<1	0.02	9	470	5080	3.36	167	4	25	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	9410	270			
1725	<1	0.02	15	440	5830	3.95	235	5	30	<0.01	<10	<10	15	20	>10000	373	1.53		
1970	<1	0.02	17	460	3660	3.51	64	7	38	<0.01	<10	<10	18	10	>10000	102	1.21		

ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
566	6	0.02	12	490	28	0.07	<2	6	10	0.04	<10	<10	53	<10	77
280	1	0.02	8	350	15	0.06	<2	3	11	0.06	<10	<10	29	<10	37
254	1	0.02	7	540	16	0.08	<2	3	9	0.04	<10	<10	25	<10	40