SHOREHAM RESOURCES, INC.
P.O. Box 828 Katy, Texas 77492
281-492-8279

July 30, 2013

La Luz Mine containing approximately 500 acres (200 hectares) located in San Miguel, Yanatili River Valley, Peru is an open pit gold, copper, silver, lead and cobalt that was opened and produced in recent past. The property is on an exposed skarn that varies from 20 feet to 100 feet in width and length of up 2,000 feet and could be 30 to 50 feet in depth based on personal observation, (see skarn diagram). This skarn comes from one of many tertiary intrusions in the immediate area that produced the very high grade copper, gold, lead zones. The general area has huge batholith intrusion features and could be 20 square miles in size. The minerals are concentrated as molten liquid in the skarn which was cooled by hydrothermal water and the minerals became solid as their melting point to temperature and pressure which is unique to each mineral.

Samples taken from the workings that produced ore that were trucked for years in the past, was bonanza grade copper and lead and high grade gold, silver and cobalt, (see samples and exploration of each samples). Most of the samples were copper sulfate and iron and malachite which is the most common form of copper. These samples are mostly malachite with over 30% copper. One of the samples is mostly galena lead (Pb), (see copies of Thermo Scientific report).

The appropriate prices of minerals that would be recovered by mining this skarn are: gold $1,370.00 per ounce, silver $25.00 per ounce, copper $3.00 per pound, cobalt $2.00 per pound and lead $1.00 per pound.

Our field geologist sampled the three tailing piles (60 tons) containing small amounts of gold and four percent (4%) copper which shows that the miners recognized that the ore was marginal and not worth processing. The employment of miners that can identify gold ore is critical and successful in mining.

The skarn was exposed naturally from erosion. The immediate area has up to 10 feet glacial till from ancient glacial periods and has a top soil of up to 2 feet covering the outline of skarn. It appears on strike up to two thousand (2,000) feet down the mountain but has not been worked.

As a professional geologist with over 35 years of experience, a small mining operation should begin immediately shipping and processing from 20 to 200 tons per day (10 trucks hauling 23 tons per day) on a 6 day basis to Cuzco. At the same time, mine pit geologist and assistant should map out the skarn by trenching at right angles across the strike of feature.

The appropriate value of mineralization from these on per ton basis would be :

Mineral	Concentration Amount	Value per ton
Copper	600 pounds / ton	$1,800
Gold	0.1 ounces / ton	$130
Lead	50 pounds / ton	$50
Silver	2 ounces / ton	$50
Cobalt	2 pounds / ton	$10

It appears that the deposit is oxidized ore and it should be removed by excavator and backhoes. It could need explosives and drills going deeper in the pit. It is fortunate that the deposit is almost all covered and exposed in a small area. If it had more opening then the mine would have been acquired by a senior mining company for development, and then no opportunity would be available. It is possible to entice a major company once reserves are proven up for the expected larger deposit.

Shoreham Resources, Inc. has discovered one of the biggest gold/silver mines in the Zacatecas state in Mexico. Our geologist found a small outcrop like La Luz which was covered by 50 feet of erosional material. I let the property/concession go as it would have had to drill cost over 10 million dollars to determine where the mineralization went if any. A subsidiary of Kenncott Mining Company acquired the property from my geologist's work and drilled the property and determined it was a world class mine that had tremendous value, and now is in operation as an open pit operation. The La Luz property could be like this, but the good thing is that the cost of trenching drilling is low and could be done to evaluate property before the end of this year.

This property could be a world class property, except the total ore proven reserves are extremely small at this time and need a trenching and drilling program to increase the size. Once the production begins and its stabilized and ore processors and smelter should be installed in the mine to make operation more efficient and profitable.

Based on mapping and measuring of the workings by previous mining operations, approximately 6,000 tons have been removed and sent to process at smelter in Cuzco area with very little tailings (blank) produced less than 100 tons which indicates this was easy to determine the high grade ore.

Utilizing this information regarding the size of workings, and analysis of the sampling of the remaining ore, a minimum of 10,000 tons of very high grade copper and gold ore is readily available for extraction. This is a very good mine and ready for positive cash flow.

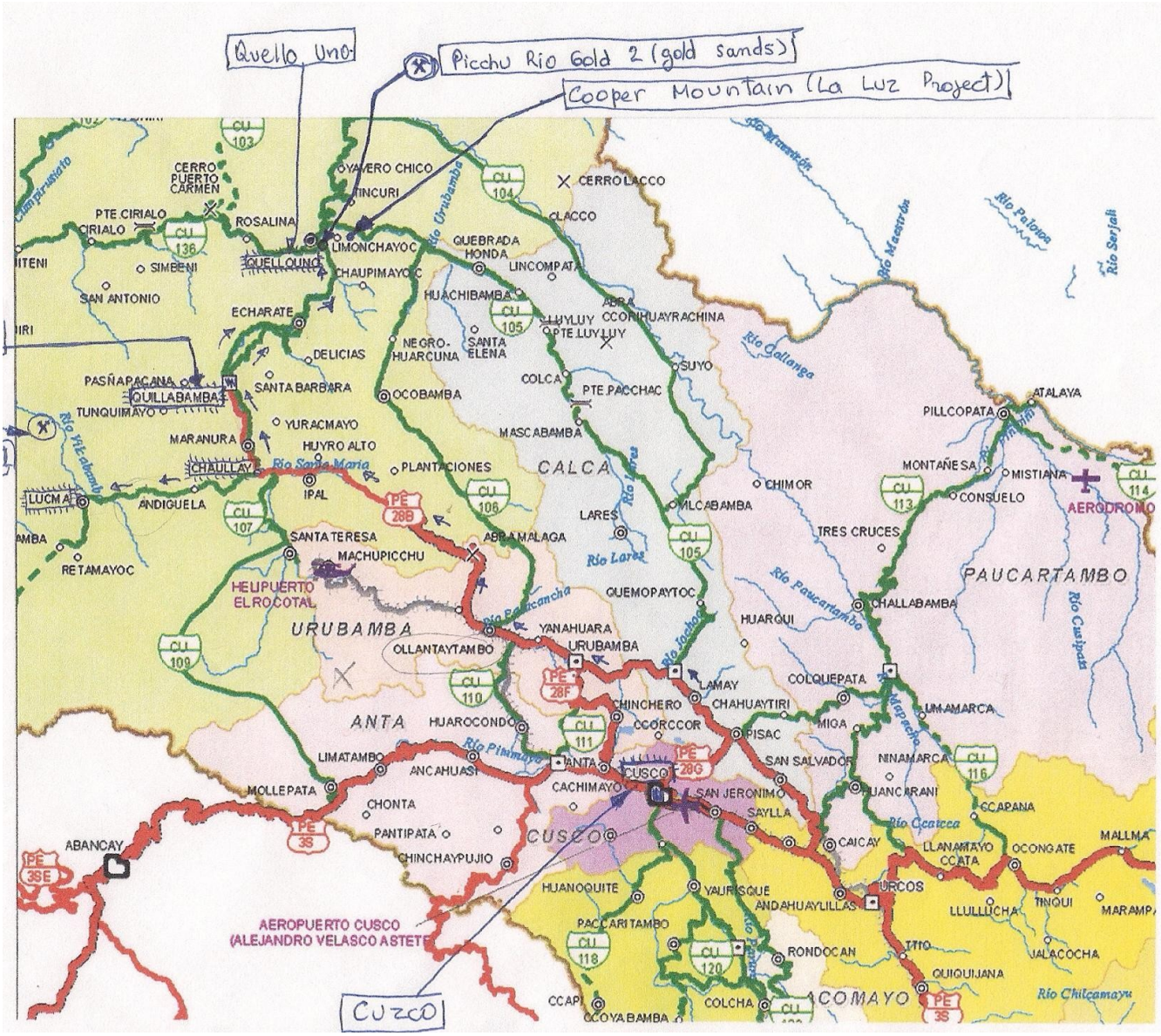
Thomas W. Sieh

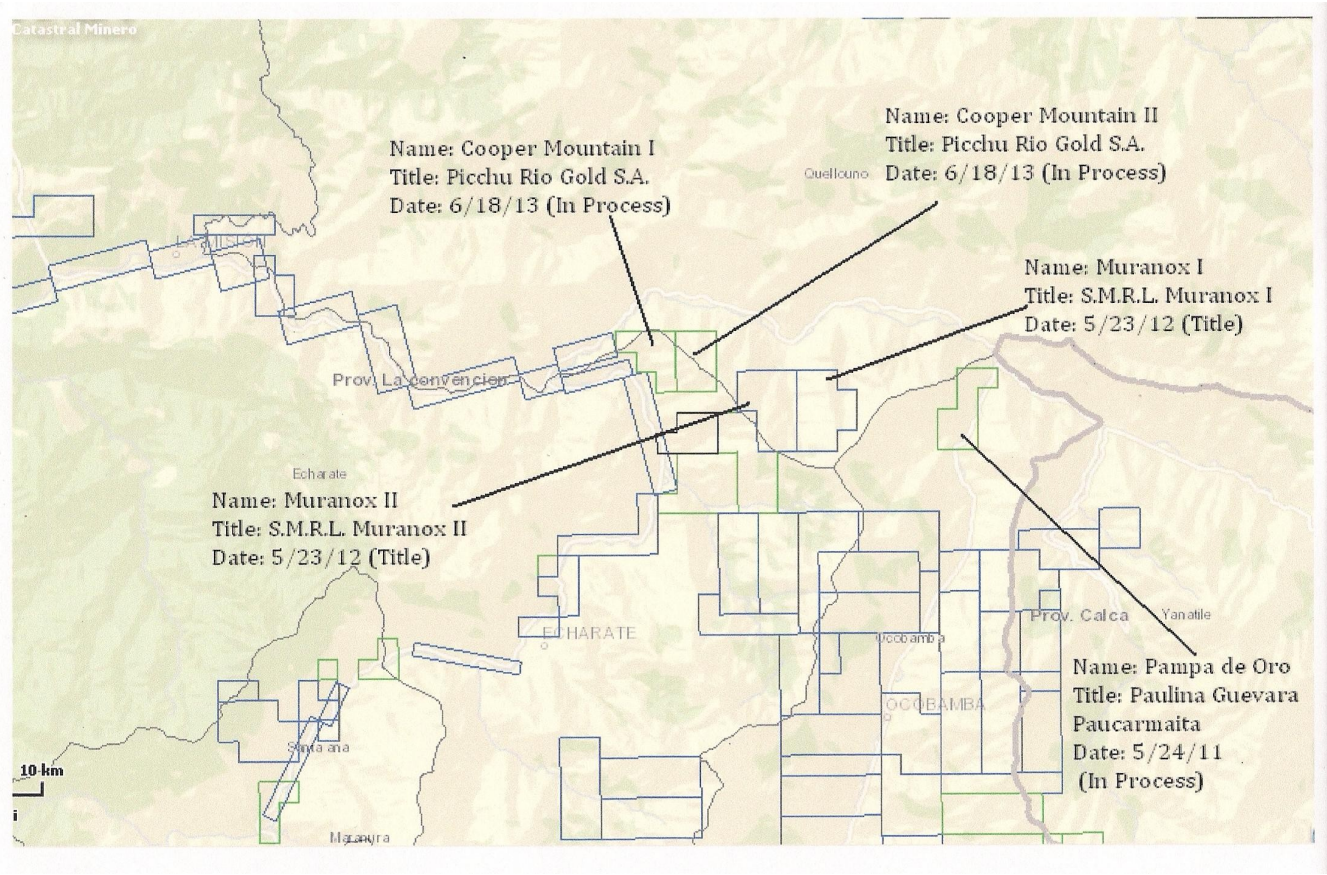
Thomas W. Sieh

Geologist

Shoreham Resources, Inc.

July 31, 2013

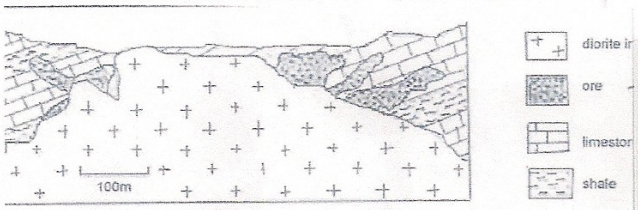

Quello Uno
Picchu Rio Gold 2 (gold sands)
Cooper Mountain (La Luz Project)
CERRO PUERTO CARMEN
YAVERO CHICO
TINCURI
CERRO LACCO
CLACCO
PTE CIRIALO
CIRIALO
ROSALINA
LIMONCHAYOC
QUEBRADA HONDA
LINCOMPATA
QUELLOUNO
CHAUPIMAYOC
SIMBENI
SAN ANTONIO
HUACHIBAMBA
ABRA CCONIHUAYRACHINA
ECHARATE
LLUYLUY
PTE LUYLUY
DELICIAS
NEGRO-HUARCUNA
SANTA ELENA
SUYO
PASÑAPACANA
SANTA BARBARA
COLCA
PTE PACCHAC
QUILLABAMBA
OCOBAMBA
TUNQUIMAYO
YURACMAYO
MASCABAMBA
MARANURA
HUYRO ALTO
CHAULLAY
Río Santa María
PLANTACIONES
CALCA
LUCMA
ANDIGUELA
IPAL
LARES
MLCABAMBA
SANTA TERESA
ABRA MALAGA
MACHUPICCHU
RETAMAYOC
HELIPUERTO EL ROCOTAL
QUEMOPAYTOC
URUBAMBA
YANAHUARA
OLLANTAYTAMBO
URUBAMBA
HUARQUI
LAMAY
COLQUEPATA
CHINCHERO
CHAHUAYTIRI
ANTA
HUAROCONDO
CCORCCOR
PISAC
MIQA
LIMATAMBO
ANCAHUASI
ANTA
CUSCO
SAN SALVADOR
MOLLEPATA
CHONTA
CACHIMAYO
SAN JERONIMO
SAYLLA
PANTIPATA
CUSCO
CAICAY
ABANCAY
CHINCHAYPUJIO
HUANOQUITE
YAURISQUE
ANDAHUAYLILLAS
URCOS
PACCARITAMBO
AEROPUERTO CUSCO (ALEJANDRO VELASCO ASTETE)
RONDOCAN
TITO
QUIQUIJANA
CCAPI
COLCHA
COYABAMBA
COMAYO
CUZCO
PILLCOPATA
ATALAYA
MONTAÑESA
MISTIANA
CHIMOR
CONSUELO
AEROPUERTO
TRES CRUCES
PAUCARTAMBO
CHALLABAMBA
UMAMARCA
NINAMARCA
HUANCARANI
CCAPANA
LLANAMAYO
CCATA
OCONGATE
TINQUI
LLULLUCHA
JALACOCHA
Río Yavero
Río Urubamba
Río Lares
Río Paucartambo
Río Mapacho
Río Ccarcca
Río Chilcamayu
Río Callanga
Río Manu
Río Maestro
Río Palotoa
Río Serjali
Río Cusipata



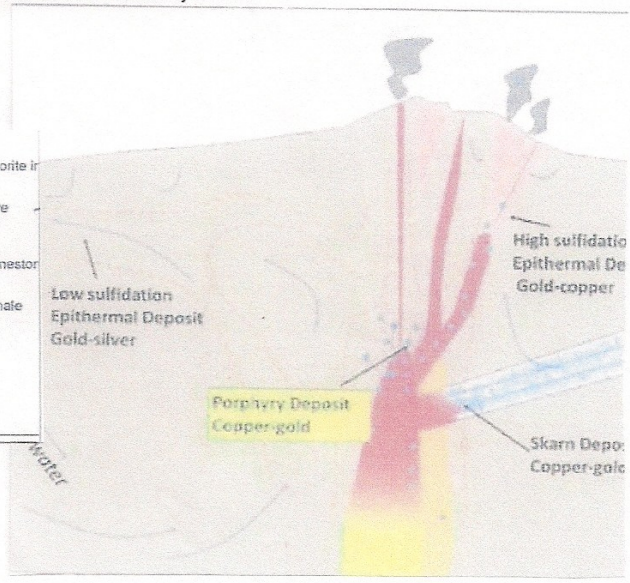
PRG.S.A. La Luz Project

Julio 2013

COPPER MOUNTAIN INITIAL GEOLOGIC DATA
PROVIDED BY SHOREHAM RESOURCES, INC.



THE LOCATION OF CONTACT METASOMATIC BODIES
AROUND AN IGNEOUS INTRUSION



Diorite is actual intrusion (Batholic) that carries the gold and copper in liquid form. Water cools the zone in the surrounding shale and limestone beds (metamorphic) and cools, becoming a solid at certain temperatures, which makes the deposit rich in gold, copper, etc.

Copper Mountain shows indications (10' of till at workings) of glacial till, which eroded some of the Batholic and exposed the skarn. The area is covered by till and topsoil hiding the true extent of the mineralization. Given the size of the Batholic in this area, it can be assumed that other skarns are present.

Thomas W. Sieh - Geologist
Shoreham Resources, Inc.
2000 West Loop North, Suite 105
Houston, Texas 77018

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Thermo Fisher Scientific
900 Middlesex Turnpike
Billerica, MA 01821

Certificate of Verification

FXL-75956

Reading No	612
Mode	Soil
Time	2013-06-11 12:10
Duration	180.56
Units	ppm
Flags	8mm
SAMPLE	Pulverized Rock B
LOCATION	LaLuz #2

	ppm	±	Error
Au	< LOD	:	12.953
Ag	114.074	±	14.311
Cu	367075.750	±	494.964
Ni	< LOD	:	92.994
Pb	2290.139	±	34.181
Fe	551416.500	±	1606.578
S	47582.410	±	1512.321
Pd	15.270	±	6.426
As	291.446	±	26.465
Sn	333.353	±	29.725
Cd	20.734	±	11.398
Mo	< LOD	:	3.201
Zr	< LOD	:	2.871
Sr	50.460	±	2.512
Se	78.495	±	6.500
W	< LOD	:	191.442
Zn	< LOD	:	119.287
Co	< LOD	:	598.872
Mn	10548.567	±	206.061
Cr	< LOD	:	37.728
V	< LOD	:	32.370
Ti	< LOD	:	103.383
Ca	7912.885	±	214.595
K	408.706	±	141.409
Sb	57.911	±	20.633
Ba	457.137	±	63.631
Hg	310.524	±	28.193

Supervised By: Robert Lynn Miller

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Reading No	613
Mode	Soil
Time	2013-06-11 12:21
Duration	180.59
Units	ppm
Flags	8mm
SAMPLE	Rock B
LOCATION	LaLuz #2

	ppm	±	Error
Au	< LOD	:	12.649
Ag	128.188	±	16.900
Cu	664231.875	±	713.849
Ni	< LOD	:	99.422
Pb	193.491	±	15.947
Fe	251379.000	±	1547.560
S	123872.359	±	2089.563
Pd	20.629	±	7.813
As	118.820	±	12.188
Sn	315.456	±	33.351
Cd	43.021	±	14.374
Mo	< LOD	:	3.439
Zr	< LOD	:	4.073
Sr	63.125	±	3.128
Se	109.799	±	7.155
W	< LOD	:	274.510
Zn	< LOD	:	170.717
Co	< LOD	:	580.879
Mn	644.396	±	138.045
Cr	75.610	±	19.525
V	< LOD	:	22.474
Ti	< LOD	:	70.347
Ca	< LOD	:	77.080
K	568.853	±	112.388
Sb	67.062	±	23.947
Ba	466.595	±	72.384
Hg	557.281	±	39.946

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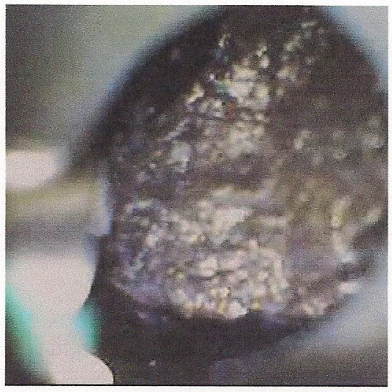
Reading No	614
Mode	Mining
Time	2013-06-11 12:27
Duration	210.00
Units	ppm
Flags	8mm
SAMPLE	Rock B
LOCATION	LaLuz #2



	ppm	±	Error
Au	39.137	±	20.302
Ag	84.843	±	13.124
Cu	366968.219	±	2604.619
Ni	108.584	±	38.364
Pb	110.312	±	13.011
Fe	282171.313	±	927.392
S	302360.844	±	1148.344
As	186.337	±	14.552
Sn	304.081	±	36.804
Cd	< LOD	:	14.551
Mo	12.102	±	2.980
Nb	< LOD	:	3.622
Zr	< LOD	:	5.192
Y	< LOD	:	3.004
Sr	83.717	±	3.806
Se	36.341	±	6.904
W	< LOD	:	83.240
Zn	434.024	±	66.774
Co	< LOD	:	172.580
Mn	329.246	±	84.436
Cr	< LOD	:	233.369
V	< LOD	:	583.080
Ti	< LOD	:	573.329
Ca	< LOD	:	218.734
K	< LOD	:	234.179
Sb	< LOD	:	31.689
Ba	< LOD	:	142.270
Cl	2150.414	±	70.348
P	< LOD	:	186.332
Si	8612.861	±	284.312
Bal	27188.188	±	4432.423

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XL3t-82399

Reading No	633
Mode	Mining
Time	2013-06-11 09:26
Duration	210.00
Units	%
Sigma Value	2
Sequence	Final
Flags	
SAMPLE	Rock A-1
LOCATION	LaLuz #2
NOTE	
User Login	Superchemist

	%	±	Error
Au	< LOD	:	0.026
Ag	0.030	±	0.004
Cu	0.206	±	0.010
S	26.444	±	0.212
Pb	57.266	±	1.279
Fe	3.308	±	0.079
Ni	0.110	±	0.011
As	6.489	±	0.163
Al	2.079	±	0.175
Sn	0.022	±	0.006
Pd	0.007	±	0.002
Mo	0.005	±	0.001
Nb	< LOD	:	0.002
Zr	< LOD	:	0.005
Sr	< LOD	:	0.004
Bi	< LOD	:	0.045
Se	< LOD	:	0.009
Sb	0.026	±	0.006
W	< LOD	:	0.070
Zn	0.027	±	0.005
Cd	0.018	±	0.004
Ba	< LOD	:	0.023
Co	< LOD	:	0.023
Mn	0.369	±	0.024
Cr	< LOD	:	0.016
V	0.022	±	0.005
Ti	< LOD	:	0.011
Ca	< LOD	:	0.030
K	0.088	±	0.023
P	0.478	±	0.016
Si	2.098	±	0.035
Cl	0.822	±	0.016
Bal	< LOD	:	0.002

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Reading No	638
Mode	Soil
Time	2013-06-11 10:56
Duration	180.00
Units	ppm
Sigma Value	2
Sequence	Final
Flags	
SAMPLE	Rock B
LOCATION	LaLuz #2
NOTE	
User Login	Superchemist

	ppm	±	Error
Au	34.007	±	20.327
Ag	74.953	±	22.317
Cu	796005.563	±	1430.922
S	5895.618	±	590.896
Pb	8536.063	±	117.186
Fe	795971.375	±	3301.465
Ni	712.565	±	87.768
As	1373.714	±	95.341
Sn	247.158	±	36.759
Pd	< LOD	:	35.675
Mo	< LOD	:	6.241
Zr	< LOD	:	7.719
Sr	13.272	±	4.222
Se	63.598	±	12.889
Sb	159.581	±	35.455
W	< LOD	:	422.662
Zn	< LOD	:	281.467
Cd	< LOD	:	34.681
Ba	1121.234	±	119.529
Co	< LOD	:	1458.231
Mn	53425.340	±	747.873
Cr	63.827	±	23.894
V	< LOD	:	51.455
Ti	443.639	±	81.836
Ca	< LOD	:	109.160
K	1567.716	±	171.778
Hg	400.349	±	52.799
Sc	< LOD	:	22.192
Cs	286.892	±	30.616

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Reading No	639
Mode	Soil
Time	2013-06-11 11:56
Duration	180.00
Units	ppm
Sigma Value	2
Sequence	Final
Flags	
SAMPLE	Rock B - pulverized
LOCATION	LaLuz #2
NOTE	
User Login	Superchemist

	ppm	±	Error
Au	25.210	±	14.729
Ag	130.509	±	23.981
Cu	355235.438	±	825.487
S	29534.004	±	1322.600
Pb	4143.548	±	70.944
Fe	791869.875	±	2843.372
Ni	462.182	±	68.272
As	754.324	±	58.032
Sn	317.369	±	36.507
Pd	40.416	±	25.844
Mo	6.577	±	3.878
Zr	< LOD	:	4.879
Sr	20.264	±	3.364
Se	87.230	±	10.209
Sb	120.932	±	31.673
W	< LOD	:	248.894
Zn	< LOD	:	170.360
Cd	< LOD	:	32.904
Ba	905.481	±	106.694
Co	< LOD	:	1270.800
Mn	28339.725	±	489.482
Cr	65.702	±	26.682
V	< LOD	:	51.430
Ti	< LOD	:	116.999
Ca	5022.678	±	220.207
K	314.052	±	125.502
Hg	241.615	±	32.398
Sc	< LOD	:	47.590
Cs	234.723	±	27.550

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Reading No	640
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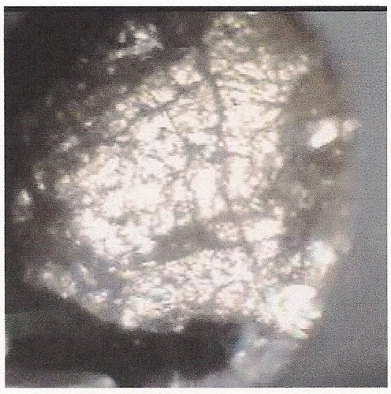
Time	2013-06-11 12:01
Duration	180.00
Units	ppm
Sigma Value	2
Sequence	Final
Flags	
SAMPLE	Rock B-1
LOCATION	LaLuz #2
NOTE	
User Login	Superchemist



	ppm	±	Error
Au	53.244	±	11.777
Ag	167.246	±	30.376
Cu	727222.563	±	1267.318
S	84878.930	±	2000.331
Pb	113.803	±	16.912
Fe	382974.750	±	2679.884
Ni	< LOD	:	113.673
As	150.697	±	15.867
Sn	372.368	±	44.881
Pd	< LOD	:	43.152
Mo	9.390	±	4.280
Zr	< LOD	:	4.982
Sr	18.017	±	3.533
Se	149.042	±	11.174
Sb	129.935	±	38.183
W	< LOD	:	374.842
Zn	< LOD	:	260.623
Cd	69.965	±	29.090
Ba	928.951	±	126.860
Co	< LOD	:	1221.211
Mn	1199.257	±	234.377
Cr	< LOD	:	28.475
V	< LOD	:	37.459
Ti	< LOD	:	81.469
Ca	< LOD	:	78.147
K	335.502	±	102.467
Hg	434.502	±	47.311
Sc	< LOD	:	17.565
Cs	230.160	±	32.662

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900 Middlesex Turnpike
Billerica, MA 01821

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FXL-75956

Reading No	602
Mode	Mining
Time	2013-06-11 08:30
Duration	215.88
Units	ppm
Flags	8mm
SAMPLE	Rock piece A
LOCATION	LaLuz #2

	ppm	±	Error
Au	2525.647	±	291.108
Ag	371.226	±	52.233
Cu	3941.564	±	120.246
Ni	1909.014	±	91.918
Pb	591001.563	±	12439.014
Fe	58927.461	±	1177.476
S	< LOD	:	1667.625
As	57831.246	±	1349.875
Sn	297.894	±	93.731
Cd	281.076	±	50.383
Mo	< LOD	:	20.883
Nb	1044.022	±	31.892
Zr	< LOD	:	51.042
Y	< LOD	:	174.413
Sr	< LOD	:	40.132
Se	< LOD	:	86.862
W	< LOD	:	895.510
Zn	902.993	±	67.549
Co	< LOD	:	228.667
Mn	4416.904	±	489.514
Cr	< LOD	:	521.963
V	< LOD	:	953.522
Ti	< LOD	:	1267.550
Ca	< LOD	:	397.978
K	< LOD	:	469.809
Sb	460.986	±	85.315
Ba	< LOD	:	393.353
Cl	13827.351	±	274.198
P	< LOD	:	488.723
Si	30888.549	±	628.045
Bal	152795.359	±	16609.291

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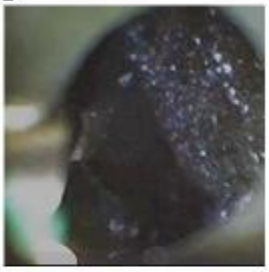
Revised Picchu Rio Samples analyzed on Desktop FXL

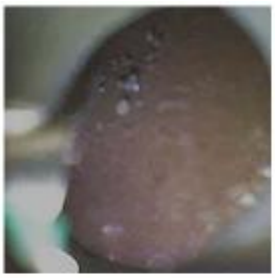


Reading: ***602***
Mode: ***Mining***
Sample: ***Rock Piece A***

Location: ***La Luz #2***

Pb:	***591001 ppm or 59.1% Lead***	***Au:***	***2525 ppm or 0.2% Au***
Cu:	***3941 ppm or 0.3% Cu***	***Fe:***	***58927 ppm or 5.8% Fe***

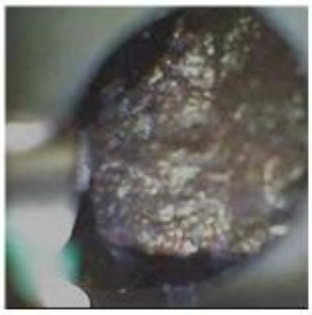
This was a solid rock sample that was made up of primarily Lead. Because the lead concentration was so high on the surface of the rock, which may have contributed to the Au reading being "high" .



Reading: ***612***
Mode: ***Soil***
Sample: ***Rock Piece A***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Fe:	**551416 ppm or 55.1% Fe**	**Cu:**	**367075 ppm or 36.7& Cu**
S:	**47582 ppm or 4.78% S**	**Mn:**	**10548 ppm or 1.1%% Mn**

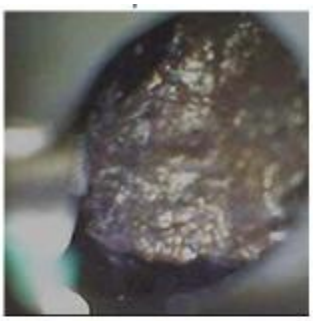
This was a Solid Rock B sample that was pulverized, therefore you were getting a homogenous, a more representative sample of the rock. As such, the calculated Cu concentration of 36.7% is in line with Tom's expectations.



Reading: ***613***
Mode: ***Soil***
Sample: ***Rock B***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Cu: ***664231 ppm or 66.4% Cu*** ***S:*** ***123872 ppm or 12.4% S***
Fe: ***251379 ppm or 25.1% Fe*** ***Au:*** ***<LOD***

This was a Solid Rock Sample in which the **Surface** of the solid rock was sampled. Soil mode was chosen to try and find Au using a smaller calibration range. Soil mode is calibrated from 0 – 2%. Based on the fact that the actual concentration of Cu was much higher than the 0 – 2% Soil Calibration Range, and that the Soil Mode uses a calibration based upon the Compton Noise, the estimation of the Cu concentration was not accurate. You usually never use the Soil Mode for a Hard Rock Sample.

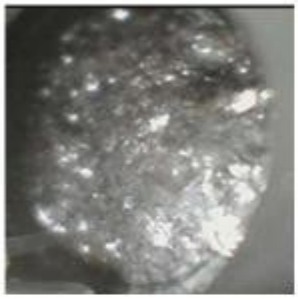


Reading: ***614***
Mode: ***Mining***
Sample: ***Rock B***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Cu: ***366968 ppm or 36.7% Cu*** ***S:*** ***302360 ppm or 30.2% S***
Fe: ***282171 ppm or 28.2% Fe*** ***Au:*** ***39 ppm +/- 20 ppm Au***

This was a Solid Rock Sample in which the **Surface** of the solid rock was sampled. Mining mode was selected because it is the most accurate calibration for Solid Rock samples. You can see that the Cu values are more in line with the pulverized samples.

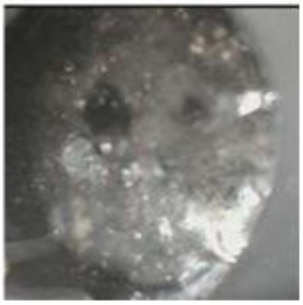
Picchu Rio Gold Sample Analyses – Handheld XRF



Reading: ***633***
Mode: ***Mining***
Sample: ***Rock A-1***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Pb: ***57.3%***
S: ***26.4%***

This solid Rock Piece was very shiny and showed that it was basically Lead Sulfide with small amounts of Fe and As. The Mining Mode was exactly the mode that should have been used and provides a pretty accurate number for the principal elements.

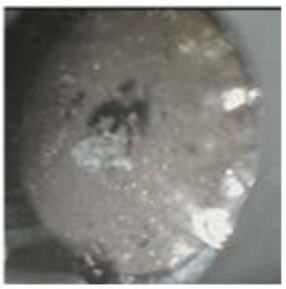


Reading: ***633***
Mode: ***Mining***
Sample: ***Rock A-1***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Cu: ***796005 ppm or 79.6% Cu***
Fe: ***795971ppm or 28.279.6% Fe***
Au

S: ***5895ppm or 0.5% S***
Au: ***34 ppm +/- 20 ppm***

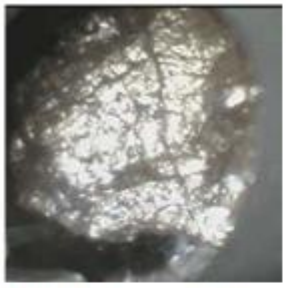
This was a Solid Rock Sample in which the **Surface** of the solid rock was sampled. Soil mode was chosen to try and find Au using a smaller calibration range. Soil mode is calibrated from 0 – 2%. Based on the fact that the actual concentration of Cu and Fe was much higher than the 0 – 2% Soil Calibration Range, and that the Soil Mode uses a calibration based upon the Compton Noise, the estimation of the Cu and Fe concentration was not accurate. You usually never use the Soil Mode for a Hard Rock Sample.



Reading: ***639***
Mode: ***Soil***
Sample: ***Rock B – Pulverized***
Location: ***La Luz #2***

Cu: ***355235 ppm or 35.5% Cu*** ***S:*** ***29534 ppm or 29.5% S***
Fe: ***791869 ppm or 79.2% Fe*** ***Au:*** ***25.2 +/- 14 ppm***

This was a Solid Rock B sample that was pulverized, therefore you were getting a homogenous, a more representative sample of the rock. As such, the calculated Cu concentration of 35.5% is in line with Tom's expectations. Fe was also quite, may need a correction factor to compensate.



Reading: ***640***
Mode: ***Soil***
Sample: ***Rock B-1***
Location: ***La Lutz #2***

Cu: ***727222 ppm or 72.7% Cu*** ***S:*** ***84878 ppm or 8.5% S***
Fe: ***382974 ppm or 38.3% Fe*** ***Au:*** ***53 ppm +/- 11.7 ppm***

This was a Solid Rock Sample in which the **Surface** of the solid rock was sampled. Soil mode was chosen to try and find Au using a smaller calibration range. Soil mode is calibrated from 0 – 2%. Based on the fact that the actual concentration of Cu was much higher than the 0 – 2% Soil Calibration Range, and that the Soil Mode uses a calibration based upon the Compton Noise, the estimation of the Cu concentration was not accurate. You usually never use the Soil Mode for a Hard Rock Sample.

Basically, the data obtained by the Handheld and Desktop XRF are accurate if you prepare the sample via the Hammer Mill prior to sampling. Sample Powders are particularly useful in getting additional information, especially lighter elements.

I am sure the samples you had run at Otro labs were done by ICP. That technique:

- *Requires samples to be homogenized*
- *Requires sample to mixed minimum 5:1 with binder such as Lithium Borate*
- *Sample is then melted with binder, then extracted with Acid,*
- *Acid is introduced into a plasma flame for element detection and identification.*

Hopefully, now you can see how the data of the XRF are generated and why some of the numbers are somewhat dry.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Thanks,

Robert

Robert Lynn Miller
Technical Sales Engineer
Thermo Scientific Portable Analytical Instruments